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THE ENCYCLOPÆDIC DICTIONARY

AN ORIGINAL WORK OF REFERENCE TO THE WORDS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, GIVING A FULL ACCOUNT OF THEIR ORIGIN, MEANING, PRONUNCIATION, AND USE ALSO A SUPPLEMENTARY VOLUME CONTAINING NEW WORDS

WITH 76 COLOURED PLATES, AND NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIONS IN THE TEXT

VOL. V

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THE

ENCYCLOPÆDIC DICTIONARY.

mĕm., *s.* [A contract. of *memorandum* (q.v.).] A word placed as a note before something to aid the memory.

mĕm'-bẽr, ***mem-bre,** *s.* [Fr. *membre*, from Lat. *membrum* = a limb, a member of the body; Ital. *membro;* Sp. & Port. *miembro.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A part of an animal body capable of performing a distinct office; a limb, a vital organ.

"For the body is not one *member*, but many."—*1 Corinthians* xii. 14.

2. A part of an aggregate or whole: as—

(1) A part of a discourse or period; a head, a clause.

(2) One of a number of persons constituting a society, association, community, &c.; an individual forming part of an association; specif., one who represents a county or town in parliament.

"He was strenuously supported by Sir James Montgomery, *member* for Ayrshire."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* A moulding, either as a cornice of five members, or a base of three members, and applied to the subordinate parts of a building.

2. *Alg.:* Each part of an equation connected by the sign of equality. The one on the left is called the first member, and the one on the right, the second member.

¶ *Member of Parliament:* [I. 2 (2), & PARLIAMENT].

mĕm'-bẽred, *a.* [Eng. *member; -ed.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Having members or limbs; used in composition: as, big-*membered.*

2. *Her.:* A term applied to a bird when its legs are borne of a different tincture to that of the bird itself.

mĕm'-bẽr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *member; -ship.*]

1. The state of being a member.

"No advantages from external church *membership* . . . can of themselves give a man confidence towards God."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 11.

2. The members of a body, society, or association collectively.

mĕm-brăç'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *membrac(is);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of homopterous insects, of the order Rhyncota, remarkable for the extraordinary forms which the prothorax assumes. There is frequently a posterior part, wholly or partially covering the abdomen and wings. The typical genus Membracis (q.v.) and Bocidium are American; Centrotus and Gargara are common in Britain and in Europe.

mĕm'-brą-çĭs, *s.* [Gr. μέμβραξ (*membrax*), genit. μέμβρακος (*membrakos*) = a kind of cicada.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Membracidæ (q.v.). Chief species, *Membracis elevata* and *M. concuta.*

mĕm'-brą-ną, *s.* [Lat. = a membrane, a skin, from *membrum* = a limb, a member of the body.]

Anat.: A membrane. There are a *membrana sacciformis*, a *membrana limitans*, &c.

membrana nictitans, *s.*

Zool.: A fold of the conjunctiva on the inner side of the eye. It constitutes the third eyelid of birds, and occurs also in some fishes, amphibians, and mammals, but is rudimentary in man and monkeys. In human anatomy it is called *plica semilunaris.*

membrana tympani, *s.*

Anat.: The drum of the ear.

mĕm-brą-nā'-çeŏŭs (cc as sh), *a.* [Lat. *membranaceus*, from *membrana* = a membrane (q.v.).] The same as MEMBRANOUS (q.v.).

"Consider its variety, suited in various foods, some *membranaceous*, agreeable to the frugivorous or carnivorous kind."—*Derham: Physico-Theology* bk. vii., ch. ii.

mĕm'-brāne, *s.* [MEMBRANA.]

Anat.: An expansion of any tissue in a thin and wide layer. Bichat divides them into serous, mucous, and fibrous membranes. Among the most important membranes in the body are those of the brain: viz., the dura mater, the arachnoid, the pia mater and the falx. [MENINGITIS.]

¶ (1) *Additional membrane:*

Bot.: The name given by Brown to the quintine of the ovule.

(2) *Arachnoid membrane:* [ARACHNOID].

(3) *Schneiderian membrane:* [SCHNEIDERIAN MEMBRANE].

(4) *Undulating membranes:*

Zool.: Simple membranous bands, one margin only of which is attached, the other being free and exhibiting an undulatory motion. They are allied to and answer the same purpose as cilia. They are stated to occur on the spermatozoa of salamanders and tritons, and in the water vessels of some Annelids, Infusoria, and Rotatoria. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

membrane-bones, *s. pl.*

Comp. Anat.: Bones or ossifications which have their origin, not in cartilage, but in membraneous connective tissue. The bones of the heart are membrane-bones.

"The different kinds of these *membrane-bones* occur with greater or less constancy throughout this suborder."—*Günther: Study of Fishes*, p. 54.

mĕm-brā'-nĕ-oŭs, *a.* [MEMBRANOUS.]

mĕm-brą-nĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *membrana* = a membrane; *fero* = to bear, to produce, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Having or producing membranes.

mĕm-brā'-nĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *membrana* = a membrane, and *forma* = form, shape.] Having the form of a membrane or parchment.

mĕm-brą-nĭp'-ôr-a, *s.* [Lat. *membrana* = a membrane, and *porus* = a channel, a passage.]

1. *Zool.:* The typical genus of the family Membraniporidæ (q.v.).

2. *Palæont.:* Species are found in the Cretaceous and in the Tertiary rocks.

mĕm-brą-nĭ-pŏr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *membranipor(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Zool.:* A family of Bryozoa or Polyzoa. The polyzoon, which is calcareous, or partly horny, partly calcareous, is composed of horizontal cells contiguous to each other. The species grow on shells, corals, &c. Genera: Membranipora, Lepralia, &c.

2. *Palæont.:* The family has existed from Palæozoic times till now.

***mĕm-brą-nŏl'-ô-ġy,** *s.* [Lat. *membrana* = a membrane, and Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a word, a discourse.] A treatise on membranes; the science which treats of membranes.

mĕm'-brą-noŭs, ***mĕm-brā'-nē-oŭs,** *a.* [Fr. *membraneux;* Ital. & Sp. *membranoso.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Belonging to or consisting of membrane; resembling a membrane.

2. *Bot.:* Thin and semi-transparent, like a fine membrane, as is the case with the leaves of mosses. It is non-development of parenchyma which makes the leaves of some plants membranous. (*Lindley.*)

membranous cellular tissue, *s.*

Bot.: Cellular tissue in which the walls of the cells are composed solely of membrane.

membranous-labyrinth, *s.*

Anat.: Membranous structures inside the osseous labyrinth of the ear, and having spread over them the ultimate ramifications of the auditory nerve.

mĕm-ĕ-çÿl-ĕ'-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *memecyl(on);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Melastomaceæ.

mĕ-mĕç'-ÿ-lŏn, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. μημέκυλον (*mēmekulon*); μιμαικυλον (*mimaikulon*) — the edible fruit of the Arbutus. There is a certain superficial resemblance between the Arbutus and the Memecylon.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Memecyleæ (q.v.). The species are small trees or shrubs with entire leaves, with a prominent midrib and clusters of small bluish flowers. About fifty species are known. *Memecylon edule* is found in India, Ceylon, Tenasserim,

and the A[illegible] Islands. Its berries, though [illegible] are eaten by the natives of India. Prof. Watt says that a cold infusion of the leaves yields a yellow dye, largely used in India along with saffron-wood and myrobalans, also as an auxiliary with chay-root (*Oldenlandia umbellata*) in producing a red tint.

mé mĕn to, *s.* [Lat. = remember, be mindful, 2nd pers. sing. imper. of *memino* = to remember.] A hint, a suggestion, a memorial, a thing to keep up or awaken memory.

"These speak a kind of *memento*."
Cowper: Task, i. 462.

memento mori, *phr.* [Lat.] Remember death. Used also substantively, as in the example, of any emblem of mortality. It was formerly the custom to wear trinkets on which skulls, and sometimes appropriate mottoes, were painted or engraved, as reminders of the close of life.

"I make as good use of it as many a man doth of a death's head or a *memento mori*. —*Shakesp.*: 1 *Henry IV.*, iii. 3.

mĕm in na, mĕm i na, *s.* [Ceylonese.]

Zool.: *Lepus's meminna*, a deerlet about the size of a rabbit. It is found in Ceylon.

mĕm-oir (oir as wâr), *s.* [Fr. *mémoire*, from Lat. *memoria* = memory (q.v.).]

1. A memorial account; a history composed from personal experience and memory; an account of transactions in which the narrator bore a part; an account of matters connected with some period of history, but less full and formal than a history proper.

"There is not in any author a computation of the revenues of the Roman empire, and hardly any *memoirs* from whence it might be collected."—*Arbuthnot: On Coins.*

2. A biographical notice, whether written by the subject himself or by another; a biography or autobiography; recollections of one's life. (*Frequently in the plural.*)

"To write his own *memoirs*, and leave his heirs
High schemes of government, and plans of wars."
Prior: Carmen Seculare.

3. An account of something worth notice or remembering; a record of investigations or discoveries on any subject, especially a communication to a learned society on some point or subject of scientific interest. Thus there are Memoirs of the Geological Survey.

† mĕm'-oir ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *memoir*; *-ism.*] The writing of memoirs; memoirs.

"Reducing that same *memoirism* of the eighteenth century into history."—*Carlyle: Miscellanies*, ii. 242.

† mĕm'-oir ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *memoir*; *-ist.*] A writer of a memoir or memoirs.

mĕm-ŏr-a-bĭl'-ĭ-a, *s. pl.* [Lat. neut. pl. of *memorabilis* = memorable (q.v.).] Things remarkable or worthy to be remembered or recorded.

mĕm-ŏr-a-bĭl-ĭ-tỹ, *s.* [Eng. *memorable*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being memorable; memorableness.

"Many events of local *memorability*."—*Southey: The Doctor*, ch. xlvii.

mĕm-ŏr-a-ble, *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *memorabilis*; from *memoro* = to commemorate; *memor* = mindful.]

A. *As adj.*: Worthy to be remembered; notable, remarkable, distinguished; worthy of memory.

"On this *memorable* day he was seen wherever the peril was greatest."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

* **B.** *As subst.*: A memorable event; memorabilia.

"To record the *memorables* therein."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, xvi., 24.

mĕm ŏr-a-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *memorable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being memorable; memorability.

mĕm' ŏr-a-blỹ, *adv.* [Fr. *memorab(le)*; *-ly.*] In a memorable, noteworthy manner; in a manner to be remembered.

mĕm-ŏr-ăn'-dŭm (pl. **mĕm-ŏr ăn'-da**), *s.* [Lat. neut., Sing. of *memorandus*, pl. part. of *memoro* = to record.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: A note to help the memory.

"And over against this *memorandum* [of the king's own hand], 'Otherwise satisfied.'" — *Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 212.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Diplomacy*: A summary of a question; a justification of a course adopted.

2. *Law*: A short compendious note in writing of any transaction, or the outline of an intended deed; a document containing the name of the company, object, amount of capital, liability of members, &c., required from every joint-stock company for registration.

* (1) *Memorandum of Association*:

Law: A document required by 19 and 20 Vict. c. 47, sec. 3; 4 & 5, from every joint-stock company on its formation, stating the object, the amount of the capital, and the liability of the members.

(2) *Memorandum in error*:

Law: A document alleging error in fact, accompanied by an affidavit of each matter of fact.

memorandum-book, *s.* A book in which memoranda are noted down.

"With *memorandum-book* for every town."
Cowper: Progress of Error, 373.

memorandum check, *s.* A brief informal note of a debt, of the nature of a due-bill.

* **mĕm-ŏ răn'-dŭm-mĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *memorandum*; *-er.*] One who takes notes.

"That biographical, anecdotical *memorandummer*."
—*Mad. D'Arblay: Diary*, iii. 335.

* **mĕm'-ŏr-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *memoratus*, pa. par. of *memoro* = to commemorate, to record; *memor* = mindful.] To commemorate, to bring to remembrance.

* **mĕm'-ŏr-āt ĭve,** *a.* [O.Fr. *mémoratif*; Ital. & Sp. *memorativo*; from Lat. *memoratus*, pa. par. of *memoro*.] Commemorating or tending to preserve the memory of anything.

"The mind doth secretly frame to itself *memorative* heads."—*Bp. Hall: Holy Observations*, No. 87.

mĕ-mŏr'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Lat.] Memory.

memoria-technica, *s.* A contrivance for assisting the memory.

mĕ-mŏr'-ĭ-al, * **mĕ-mŏr'-ĭ-all,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *mémorial*, from Lat. *memorialis*, from *memoria* = memory; Sp. *memorial*; Ital. *memoriale*.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Serving as a memorial; preservative of memory; commemorative.

"Last o'er the urn the sacred earth they spread,
And raised the lonely *memorial* of the dead."
Pope: Homer's Iliad xxiv., 1,008.

* 2. Contained in memory.

B. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Anything which preserves or serves to preserve the memory of something; anything which keeps a person or thing in memory; a memento.

"These stones shall be for a *memorial* unto the children of Israel for ever."—*Josh.* iv. 7.

* 2. A note or hint to assist the memory; a memorandum.

3. A written statement of facts submitted to a person or persons in authority, as to Parliament; a statement of facts accompanied with a petition.

"Should this *memorial* fail in the accomplishment of its object, an effort will be made to procure at least a reprieve."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 24, 1884.

* 4. Memory, remembrance; that which is or may be remembered.

"Their *memorial* is perished with them."—*Psalm* ix. 6.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Diplomacy*: An informal state paper, used in negotiations, and containing such documents as circulars sent to foreign agents, answers to the communications of ambassadors, and notes to foreign cabinets and ambassadors.

2. *Law*:

(1) *English Law*: A writing containing the particulars of a deed. It is the instrument registered, as in the case of an annuity which must be registered.

(2) *Scots Law*: A statement of facts bearing upon a particular point, doubtful or disputed, in order to obtain the opinion of counsel upon that point; a statement of facts and points of law bearing upon a question in dispute, designed to assist counsel in drawing a summons or defences, to prepare him for an oral hearing before a judge and the like; a brief.

mĕ-mŏr-ĭ-ā'-lĭs, *s.* [Lat. = pertaining to memory (q.v.).]

Bot.: A genus of Urticaceæ, called also Pouzolzia. Atkinson says that *Memorialis pentandra*, common in the lower hills in parts of India, yields a useful cordage fibre.

mĕ-mŏr'-ĭ-al-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *memorial*; *-ist.*]

1. One who writes a memorial or memorials.

2. One who draws up and presents a memorial to a person or body in authority; one who signs a memorial.

"The *memorialists* assert that the verdict of guilty was not well founded, and is unsatisfactory for the following reasons."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 24, 1884.

† 3. A writer or compiler of memoirs; a memoirist.

"The *memorialists* of the reign of Louis XVI. will best convey to the reader a notion of the last days of George IV."—*Lytton: Godolphin*, ch. iv.

mĕ-mŏr'-ĭ-al-īze, *v.t.* [Eng. *memorial*; *-ize.*] To present a memorial to; to petition by way of memorial.

* **mem-or-ie,** *s.* [Memory.]

* **mŏm'-ŏr-ĭst,** *s.* [Lat. *memor(o)* = to commemorate; Eng. suff. *-ist.*] One who or that which commemorates or causes to remember.

† **mĕ-mŏr'-ĭ-tĕr,** *adv.* [Lat.] By memory, from memory, by heart: as, To repeat a lesson *memoriter*.

* **mĕm'-ŏr-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *memor(y)*; *-ize.*]

1. To commemorate; to cause to be remembered; to render memorable; to record.

"Some blessing to this land, which shall
In it be *memorized*." *Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, iii. 2.

2. To commit to memory; to learn by heart.

mĕm'-ŏr-ỹ, * **mĕm'-ŏr-ĭĕ,** *s.* [Fr. *mémoire*, from Lat. *memoria*, from *memor* = mindful; Sp., Port., & Ital. *memoria*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of remembering.

2. In the same sense as II. 1 & 2.

3. The state of being remembered or kept in remembrance; continued existence in the recollection and minds of men; exemption from oblivion.

"Let them be before the Lord continually, that he may cut off the *memory* of them from the earth."—*Psalm* cix. 15.

4. That which is remembered about a person or event.

"Use the *memory* of thy predecessor fairly and tenderly."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Great Places.*

5. Anything remembered; an idea suggested by the past.

* 6. That which brings or calls to remembrance; that which preserves the remembrance of any person or event; a memorial, a monumental record.

"Beg a hair of him for *memory*."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iii. 2.

7. An act or ceremony of remembrance or commemoration; a service for the dead.

"Their diriges, their trentals, and their shrifts,
Their *memories*, their singings and their gifts."
Spenser: Mother Hubberds Tale.

8. The time during which past events can be remembered or kept in mind; the time during which a person has or may have knowledge of what is past; as, This occurred within my own *memory*.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Mental Phil.*: The mental faculty or power which causes the impressions of bygone events, at ordinary times latent in the mind, to affect it anew or to be reproduced by an effort for the purpose. In the first case, it will be found that the principle which has created the old impression spontaneously to affect the consciousness again has been the association of ideas. The ideas connected with the long latent impression had been for some cause prominently before the mind, and they brought up with them the latent one unsummoned. When a conscious effort is made to recall some half-forgotten incident, aid is sought from the same principle of association of ideas. One attempts to remember what happened at the same time and place as the incident which he seeks to recall, and it tends to come back in their company. If in place of an historical, what is forgotten is a scientific fact or law, association of the time and place at which it first became known to us will, as in the other case, aid in its recall, besides which there is logical and philosophical connection between it and other facts. General laws exist and natural classification and arrangement. Historic incidents also can be linked together naturally by regarding each as the

consequence of some known antecedent one, and as the antecedent of some one immediately following. Ordinary minds remember incidents and facts by association of ideas of the first and more artificial kind; philosophers aim at doing so by the second and more natural kind of association. Men vary greatly in the value of their memories. A memory to be good should be susceptible, ready, and retentive. (See these words.) The keener one's susceptibility, the more interested he will be in human affairs, the more attention he will pay to all objects of sensation, and the more easily he will remember them; the more that reflective coexists in his mind with perceptive power, the more permanent will be the impression. The old, losing interest in recent events, as their mind and body decay, complain of difficulty in remembering them.

"This laying up of our ideas in the repository of the *memory*, signifies no more but this, that the mind has a power in many cases to revive perceptions, which it has once had, with this additional perception annexed to them, that it has had them before."—*Locke: Hum. Underst.*, bk. ii., ch. x., § 2.

¶ When an event or fact is recalled to the mind by an effort made for the purpose, this is not memory of the normal kind but recollection. The art which furnishes aid to memory is called Mnemonics (q.v.).

2. *Physiol.:* This faculty is the property of the cerebral organs only, not of the organ of sense, and is never entirely lost except through disease or accident. It depends entirely on association, and is one of the first faculties aroused in the infant mind, traces of it also occurring in the lower animals.

***mĕm'-ŏr-ў,** *v.t.* [MEMORY, *s.*] To remember.

Mĕm'-phĭ-ạn, *a.* [See def.]

1. *Lit.:* Of or pertaining to Memphis, a city of ancient Egypt; Egyptian.

"The works of *Memphian* kings."
Milton: P. L., i. 694.

* 2. *Fig.:* Very dark or black, from the supernatural darkness which overspread Egypt. (Exod. x. 21.)

mĕn, *v.t.* & *i.* [MEND.] (*Scotch.*)

mĕn, *s. pl.* [MAN.]

¶ *Men of understanding:*

Church Hist. & Eccles.: A sect founded by Ægidius Cantor, an illiterate man, and William of Hildenissen, who was a Carmelite and better instructed. The sect was first discovered in Brussels in 1411. They trusted for salvation to Christ alone, and denied that confession and voluntary penance were necessary to salvation. With these tenets were combined some mystic views that a new law of the Holy Spirit and of spiritual liberty was about to be promulgated. They may have been a branch of the sect called Brethren of the Free Spirit. (*Mosheim: Church Hist.*; cent. xv., pt. ii., ch. v., § 4.)

*** men-of-straw,** *s.* [STRAW.]

men-pleaser, *s.* One who seeks to please men, rather than God.

"Not with eye-service as *men-pleasers*."—*Ephesians* vi. 6.

mĕn-ăc'-ạn-īte, mĕn-ăch'-ạn-īte, *s.* [From Menaccan, Cornwall; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *menakinit.*]

Min.: A mineral crystallizing in the rhombohedral system, having its angles nearly the same as those of hæmatite (q.v.). Occurs also in laminar masses or as sand. Hardness, 5 to 6; sp. gr. 4·5 to 5; lustre, submetallic; colour, iron-black; streak, brownish-red to black; opaque; fracture conchoidal. Compos.: a titaniferous sesquioxide of iron, the proportions of the titanium and iron very varying; sometimes contains magnesia or manganese. Its varieties depend upon the amount of titanium they contain, and are given by Dana as follows:—(1) Kibdelophane, containing about 30 per cent. of titanium. (2) Crichtonite, containing the same amount of titanium, but crystallizing in acute rhombohedrons, having a basal cleavage. (3) Ilmenite, with from 26 to 30 per cent. of titanium. (4) Menaccanite, with about 25 per cent. of titanium, and occurring massive or as sand. (5) Hystatite, containing 15 to 20 per cent. of titanium, and much sesquioxide of iron; Washingtonite is here included. (6) Uddevallite, about 10 per cent. of titanium, and 70 per cent. of sesquioxide of iron. (7) Basanomelane, 6 to 8 per cent. of titanium; it includes the "*Eisenrose*" of the Swiss Alps. (8) Krageroe-Hæmatite, with less than 3 per cent. of titanium. (9) Magnesian Menaccanite, or Pierotanite, containing 10 to 15 per cent. of magnesia. Found in extensive beds in many parts of the world, as sands in rivers, and in grains in many igneous rocks.

mĕ-năc'-căn-īt-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *menaccanit(e)*; *-ic.*] Pertaining to menaccanite (q.v.).

mĕn'-ạçe, * man-ace, * man-ase, * man-asse, * man-ysh, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *menacer*, from *menace* = a threat, a menace (q.v.); Ital. *minaciare*; Sp. *amenazar.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To threaten; to express or show an intention or determination to inflict punishment or other evil, injury, or hurt on. (Followed by *with* or *by* before that which is threatened.)

"Our trade was interrupted and our shores *menaced by* these rovers."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

* 2. To threaten, to denounce; to express or hold out threats of.

"He *menaced* revenge upon the cardinal."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 2.

*** B.** *Intrans.:* To threaten, to utter threats; to look threatening.

"Who ever knew the heavens *menace* so?"
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 3.

mĕn'-ạçe, * man-ace, * man-asshe, * man-asse, *s.* [Fr. (O. Fr. *menace, menache, manache*), from Lat. *minacia* = threats, from *minax* (genit. *minacis*) = threatening; *minæ* = things projecting, . . . threats, from *mineo* = to project; Ital. *minaccia*; Sp. *amenazar.*] A threat, a threatening; the denunciation of any injury or punishment; a declaration or indication of a disposition, intention or determination to inflict punishment or other evil.

"William had been provoked into muttering a few words of *menace*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

mĕn'-ạç-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *menace(e)*; *-er.*] One who menaces or threatens; a threatener.

"Hence, *menacer!* nor tempt me into rage:
This roof protects thy rashness." *Philips.* (*Todd.*)

mĕn-ăch'-ạn-īte, *s.* [MENACCANITE.]

mĕn'-ạç-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [MENACE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Threatening; indicating threats.

"England, though her aspect was sullen and *menacing*, still preserved neutrality."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

C. *As. subst.:* The act of threatening; a threat, a menace.

mĕn'-ạç-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *menacing*; *-ly.*] In a menacing or threatening manner; with threats.

"Setting upon Verginius *menacingly*."—*Savile: Tacitus; Historie*, p. 78.

mĕn-age' (**ge** as **zh**) (1), *s.* [MANAGE.]

*** mĕn-age'** (**ge** as **zh**) (2), *s.* [Fr., from O. Fr. *mesnage*, for *maisonage*, from *maison* = a mansion (q.v.).]

1. A household.

2. Housekeeping; household management.

3. A menagerie.

"I saw here the largest *menage* that I ever met with."—*Addison: Remarks on Italy.*

4. Management, handling.

"To savour in the *menage* of it of so much modest sweetness."—*Glanvill: Plus Ultra.* (Pref.)

*** mĕn'-ạġe,** *v.t.* [MANAGE, *v.*] To manage, to control.

He, the rightful owner of that steede,
He well could *menage* and subdue his pride."
Spenser: F. Q., II. iv. 2.

mĕ-năġ'-ẽr-ĭe, mĕ-năġ'-ẽr-ў, *s.* [Fr., from *ménager* = to keep house; *ménage* = a household, housekeeping.] [MENAGE (2), *s.*]

1. A yard in which wild animals are kept.

2. A collection of wild animals; espec. one kept for exhibition.

mĕn'-ạ-gŏgue, *s.* [Gr. μῆνες (*mēnes*) = the menses of women; ἀγωγός (*agōgos*) = leading, driving; ἄγω (*agō*) = to lead, to drive.] A medicine that promotes the flux of the menses.

mĕn'-ăld, * mĕn'-ẽld, * mĕn'-ĭld, *a.* [Cf. Wel. *manog* = spotted.] Spotted. (Said of animals.)

Mĕ-năn'-drĭ-ạn, *s.* [For etym. see def.]

Church Hist. (*Pl.*): Followers of Menander, a disciple of Simon Magus, who, to all his master's heresies, added this of his own; that without baptism in his name salvation was impossible, and to all so baptised he promised immortality and incorruptibility. He is also described by Tertullian, as pretending to be one of the æons from the pleroma (q.v.), sent to succour souls which were under oppression. (*Shipley.*)

mĕn-ăph-thŏx-ўl'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *me(thyl)*; *naphth(a)*; *ox(at)yl*, and suff. *-ic.*] (See the compound.)

menaphthoxylic-acid, *s.* [NAPHTHALENE-CARBOXYLIC ACID.]

mĕn-ăph-thўl'-ạ-mĭne, *s.* [Eng. *me(thyl)*; *naphthyl*, and *amine.*]

Chem.: $C_{11}H_{19}NH_2$. A liquid produced by treating an alcoholic solution of menaphthothiamide, $C_{11}H_9NS$, with hydrochloric acid and zinc. It boils at 290°—293°, and rapidly absorbs carbonic acid from the air. It unites with acids, forming salts, which all crystallize well. With alcoholic soda and chloroform, it yields the strongly-smelling compound formomenaphthyl nitrile.

*** men-ci-oun,** *s.* [MENTION, *s.*]

mĕnd, * mend-en, *v.t.* & *i.* [A corrupt. of *amend* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To repair or make good; as a breach, a rent, a defacement, or injury of like kind.

2. To repair or make good, as a thing broken, rent, defaced, or otherwise injured or damaged; to restore to the original state; to put into repair, shape, or order again; to patch up.

"He saw James the son of Zebedee, and John his brother, who also were in the ship *mending* their nets."—*Mark* i. 19.

3. To set right; to amend or repair what is amiss.

"That's a fault that water will *mend*."—*Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors*, iii. 2.

4. To amend; to make better; to improve; to alter for the better; to ameliorate; to correct.

"A man I salle the make, richely for to lyue,
Or my Chefe Justice, the lawes to *mend* and right."
Robert de Brunne, p. 69.

5. To advance, to further, to improve.

"Salt earth and bitter are not fit to sow,
Nor will be tam'd and *mended* by the plough."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic ii. 324.

6. To add to, to increase.

"[He] had *mended* the cheer of his hosts by a present of fat bucks from his forests."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

7. To increase, to quicken, to accelerate.

"Judgment, however tardy, *mends* her pace,
When obstinacy once has conquer'd grace."
Cowper: Expostulation, 735.

* 8. To adjust, to set right.

"He will *mend* the ruff and sing."—*Shakesp.: All's Well That Ends Well*, iii. 2.

* 9. To improve upon.

"We'll *mend* our dinner here."—*Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors*, iv. 3.

B. *Intrans.:* To grow or become better; to improve, to amend.

"What think you of this fool? Doth he not *mend*?"—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, i. 5.

*** mĕnd,** *s.* [MEND, *v.*] An amendment; a correction, a remedy.

"If she be fair, 'tis the better for her; an she be not, she has the *mends* in her own hands."—*Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida*, i. 1.

*** mĕnd'-ạ-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *mend*; *-able.*] That can be mended, corrected, or improved. Capable of improvement or amendment.

"Diligently refourme and amende in such as are *mendable*."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 925.

mĕn-dā'-cious, *a.* [Lat. *mendax* (genit. *mendacis*) = lying; *mentior* = to lie; Ital. *mendacio, mendace.*] Lying; given to falsehood; false.

mĕn-dā'-cious-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *mendacious*; *-ly.*] In a mendacious or lying manner.

mĕn-dā'-cious-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *mendacious*; *-ness.*] The quality of being mendacious or lying; mendacity, lying.

"It is one long record of ambition, rapacity, *mendaciousness*, and crime."—*Brit. Quarterly Review*, vol. lvii., p. 222.

mĕn-dăç'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Lat. *mendacitas*, from *mendax* (genit. *mendacis*) = lying; Ital. & Sp. *mendacia.*]

1. The act or habit of lying; a disposition to lie or deceive; habitual lying.

"Indeed in him *mendacity* was almost a disease."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

2. A lie, a falsehood.

"In [illegible] there were additional *mendacities* for the commandment forbade but to touch the fruit." —*Browne*

mĕn-dee, mĕn-di, *s.* [Mahratta, Bengalee, &c.]

Bot. An Indian name for henna (*Lawsonia alba*).

mĕnd-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *mend*; *-er*] One who mends, repairs, or improves.

"A trade that I may use with a safe conscience . . . a *mender* [ballads]." —*Whitney: Julius Cæsar*, I. 1.

***mĕn-di-ant,** *s.* [Fr.] A beggar, a mendicant.

"Therefore we *mendiants* we seely freres,
Ben wedded to poverte and continuere."
Chaucer: C. T., 7,469.

mĕn-di-can-çy, *s.* [Eng. *mendican(t)*; *-cy.*] The quality or state of being mendicant; the condition of a beggar; beggary, begging.

"It was not necessary that the men should be taught the trade of *mendicancy*, which many of their class are too ready to learn." —*Times*, Nov. 10, 1875.

mĕn-di-cant, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *mendicans*, pr. par. of *mendico* = to beg; *mendicus* = beggarly, poor; Ital. & Sp. *mendicante*; Sp. *mendigante.*]

*** A.** *As adjective:*

1. Begging; given to begging.

"And lest for that whatever he may vaunt,
Who knows a monk had been *mendicant*"
Bishop Hall: Satires, v.

2. Reduced to beggary; begging.

B. *As subst.*: A beggar; one who begs alms; specif. a member of a mendicant order or fraternity; a mendicant friar.

"She from her chest of meal
Takes one unsparing handful for the scrip
Of this old *mendicant*."
Wordsworth: Old Cumberland Beggar.

Mendicant Friars, *s. pl.* [MENDICANT ORDERS.]

Mendicant Orders, *s. pl.*

Eccles. & Church Hist.: Monastic orders, which, by their rule, were forbidden to acquire landed property in any manner whatsoever, but were compelled to subsist on alms, in many instances in their early history, and in some cases even now, in some countries under the Roman obedience, actually gathered by begging. They date from the thirteenth century, and at first consisted of the Carmelites, the Dominicans, and the Franciscans. In the latter half of the century the Augustinians became a mendicant order, and the Servites were recognised by Pope Innocent VIII., in 1487, as a fifth mendicant order. Hallam notes that these new preachers at first were received with approbation by the laity, whose religious zeal depends a great deal upon their opinion of the sincerity and disinterestedness of their pastors. It is noticeable that the supineness and corruption which they imputed to the secular clergy came, in time, to be imputed to them also.

***mĕn-di-cāte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *mendicatus*, pa. par. of *mendico* = to beg.] To beg; to ask alms.

***mĕn-di-cā-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *mendicatio*, from *mendicatus*, pa. par. of *mendico* = to beg.] The act, practice, or habit of begging.

"Sedrenus and Zonaras, two grave and punctual authors . . . omit the history of his [Belisarius] *mendication*." —*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vii., ch. xvii.

***mĕn-dĭç-i-ence,** *s.* [MENDICANT.] Begging, mendicancy.

"There hath been great discord . . .
Upon the estate of *mendicience*."
Romaunt of the Rose.

mĕn-dĭç-i-tỹ, *men-dic-i-te, *s.* [Fr. *mendicité*, from Lat. *mendicitas*, from *mendicus* = beggarly, poor; Ital. *mendicità*; Sp. *mendicidad.*] The act or state of begging; mendicancy.

"For richesse and *mendicitie*
Ben cloped two extremities."
Romaunt of the Rose.

Mendicity Society, *s.* The usual name by which the Society for the Suppression of Mendicity is known. It was established in London in 1818. The plan of the institution is, the issue of printed tickets to be given to street beggars instead of money; which tickets refer them to the Society's office, where their cases are investigated and disposed of according to circumstances. In all suitable cases a labour test is imposed. Constables in plain clothes are employed to arrest vagrants and impostors, and to bring them to justice.

***mŏn-di-nant,** *s.* [O. Fr.] Another form of mendicant (q.v.).

mŏnd-ing, *s.* [MEND, *v.*]

1. Yarn of wool mixed with cotton for darning merino goods.

2. Articles that require to be mended.

mĕn-dip-ite, *s.* [Named after the Mendip Hills, where first found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral occurring in masses with a fibrous, and sometimes radiated structure. Hardness, 2·5 to 3; sp. gr. 7 to 7·1; lustre, sub-adamantine; colour, white, with a tinge of yellow or red; streak, white. Compos.: chloride of lead, 38·4; oxide of lead, 61·6 = 100; formula, $PbCl + 2PbO$. A rare mineral, after the English locality, having been met with only in small amount in Silesia and Westphalia.

***mĕnd-mĕnt,** *s.* [A contr. of *amendment* (q.v.).] Amendment.

"By that *mendment* nothing else he meant
But to be king, to that mark was he bent."
Sackville: Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 355.

***mŏn-dōse,** *a.* [Lat. *mendosus.*] False, spurious.

mŏn-dō-zīte, *s.* [After the place where found, Mendoza, River Plate, South America; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); named by Dana.]

Min.: A white fibrous mineral, having resemblance to fibrous gypsum, but harder. Hardness, 3; sp. gr. 1·88. It is a soda-alum, the composition being: sulphuric acid, 36·3; alumina, 11·7; soda, 7·1; water, 44·9 = 100; formula, $NaOSO_3 + Al_2O_3 3SO_5 + 22HO$.

mĕnds, *s. pl.* [MEND, *s.*] Amends, satisfaction, remedy.

"We wad hae keepit it in mind mony a day till we got some *mends* for't."—*Scott: Black Dwarf*, ch. ii.

***mēne,** *v.t.* [MEAN, *v.*]

***mēne,** *a.* & *s.* [MEAN, *a.* & *s.*]

mĕn-ĕ-ghĭn-ite, *s.* [Named after Prof. Meneghini of Pisa; suff. *-ite.* (*Min.*)]

Min.: A mineral occurring in very slender crystals of a prismatic habit, and also fibrous. Crystallization, orthorhombic. Hardness, 2·5; sp. gr. 6·339; lustre, bright, metallic; colour, lead-gray. Compos., according to Bechi, sulphur, 17·52; antimony, 19·28; lead, 59·21; copper, 3·54; iron, 0·35 = 99·90. Found, associated with galena, boulangerite, jamesonite, &c., at Bottino, near Serravezza, Tuscany.

***mĕn-ĕld,** *a.* [MENALD.]

Mĕn-ē-vĭ-an, *a.* [From Menevia, the Roman name of St. David's. It is a corruption of Henemenew, the old British name.] Of or belonging to St. David's.

Menevian-beds, Menevian-rocks, *s. pl.*

Geol.: Certain very ancient rocks found near St. David's in South Wales, and near Dolgelly and Maentwr in North Wales. Dr. Hicks placed them at the top of the Lower Cambrian rocks. They contain more than fifty species of fossils. One of the chief is a large trilobite, nearly two feet long called *Paradoxides Davidis.* The Menevian-beds seem co-extensive with Etage C of Barrande's Primordial zone and some beds in Sweden.

***mĕnge, *minge,** *v.t.* [A.S. *mengan* = to mix; Dut. *mengen*; O. Fris. *mengia*; Icel. *menga*; Ger. *mengen.*] To mingle, to mix. [MINGLE.]

"The busy bee, her honey now she *minges*."
Surrey: Descript. of Spring.

mĕn-ĝīte, *s.* [Named after Menge, the discoverer; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *mengit.*]

Mineralogy:

1. An orthorhombic mineral occurring in short prisms, frequently terminated by four-sided pyramids. Hardness, 5 to 5·5; sp. gr. 5·48; lustre, submetallic, splendent; colour, iron-black; streak, chestnut-brown. Compos., according to G. Rose, zirconia, oxide of iron, and titanic acid. Found embedded in albite in granite veins in the Ilmen Mountains, Orenburg, Russia.

2. The same as MONAZITE (q.v.).

mĕn-hā-dĕn, *s.* [Indian name.]

Ichthy.: *Alosa menhaden*, one of the Clupeidæ, abounding in the waters of New England and as far south as Chesapeake Bay. It is also called Bony-fish, White-fish, Harlhead, Moss-bunker, and Paubagen. In Massachusetts and Rhode Island they are known by their native name; in New York as Moss-Bunkers and Skippangs. The economic value of this fish, surpassed in America only by that of the Gadoids, is derived chiefly from its use as bait, and from the oil extracted from it, the annual yield exceeding that of the whale from American fisheries. The refuse of the oil-factories supplies a material valuable for artificial manures.

menhaden-oil, *s.*

Chem.: An oil obtained from a species of herring, *Alosa menhaden.* When distilled with excess of lime, it yields not less than sixteen volatile hydrocarbons.

mĕn'-hīr, *s.* [Gael. & Wel. *maen* = a stone, and *hir* = high.]

Archæol. & Anthrop. (*Pl.*): Tall stones; the last of the classes into which Megalithic monuments are usually divided. They occur singly and in groups, rough and unhewn, and sculptured and inscribed with Ogham writing or with runes. They are found in Ireland and Scotland, in Scandinavia, in Algeria, and in the Khassia Hills, Bengal. In the latter instance many of the stones are recent, and Major Austen (*Journ. Anthrop. Inst.*, i. 127) thus accounts for their creation:

MENHIR.

"If any of the Khassia tribe falls ill or gets into difficulties, he prays to some one of his deceased ancestors, whose spirit he fancies may be able and willing to assist him . . . and, to enforce his prayer, he vows that, if it is granted, he will erect a stone in honour of the deceased."

Fergusson's view as to the origin of European menhirs generally may be gathered from the extract:

"We can trace back the history of the *menhirs* from historic Christian times to non-historic regions when these rude stone pillars, with or without still ruder inscriptions, were gradually superseding the earthen tumuli as a record of the dead."—*Fergusson: Rude Stone Monuments*, p. 60.

mē-nī-al, *mei-ne-al, *mey-ne-al, *a.* & *s.* [Mid. Eng. *meine, meince, meyny*, &c.; *-al.*] [MANY.]

A. *As adjective:*

***1.** Belonging or pertaining to a retinue or train of servants; serving.

"Lo! the sad father, frantic with his pain,
Around him furious drives his *menial* train."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xxiv. 202.

2. Pertaining to or suitable for servants; servile, low, mean.

"To their house three barons bold
Must *menial* service do."
Scott: Marmion, ii. 13.

B. *As subst.*: A retainer; one of a body of servants; a domestic servant. (Used chiefly in disparagement.)

"That all might mark—knight, *menial*, high, and low."
Cowper: Hope, 312.

***mĕn'-īld,** *a.* [MENALD.]

mĕn'-īl-ite, *s.* [From the place where found, Menil-Montant, Paris; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of opal (q.v.), occurring in concretionary forms (tuberose or reniform), in an argillaceous shale. It is opaque, and of a dull-grayish to grayish-brown colour.

mĕ-nĭn'-ĝĕ-al, *a.* [MENINGES.] Of or pertaining to the meninges (q.v.).

meningeal-artery, *s.*

Anat.: The largest of the branches given off by the internal maxillary artery. It enters the cranium by the spinal foramen, and distributes its branches chiefly to the *dura-mater.*

meningeal-vessels, *s. pl.*

Anat.: The vessels of the membranes of the brain.

mĕ-nĭn'-ĝēs, *s. pl.* [Gr. *μήνιγξ* (*mēningx*), genit. *μηνιγγος* (*mēninggos*) = a membrane.]

Anat.: (See extract).

"The cerebro-spinal centre is enclosed in certain membranes or *meninges*, which are three in number—the dura-mater, the arachnoid, and the pia-mater."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat*, i. 249.

mĕn-ĭn-ġī-tĭs, *s.* [Eng., &c. *mening(es)*; suff. *-itis.*]

Pathol.: The term applied by Herpin to the inflammation of the membranes enveloping the brain. Acute simple meningitis as a rule involves the membranes extensively, but is more marked over the convexity of the cerebral hemisphere than at the base or any localised spot. The premonitory symptoms are usually well marked, as headache, gradually getting worse, heaviness, giddiness, irritability, and frequently sickness and vomiting. When the disease is established, it presents the following stages: (1) Excitement; (2) Transition; (3) Depression. The extent of the inflammation and its position on the brain determine the symptoms. There are acute and chronic forms of the malady. The former generally terminates in death; whilst the latter results first in maniacal excitement, and then in idiocy.

mĕ-nĭs'-cal, *a.* [Meniscus.] Pertaining to or of the form of a meniscus.

mĕn-ĭs-çĭ-ē'-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *menisci(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Polypodiaceous Ferns without an indusium.

mĕ-nĭs'-çĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Dimin. of Mod. Lat. *meniscus* (q.v.).]

Bot.: The typical genus of the subtribe *Menisciew.* The sori are reniform, seated on the backs of the transverse vemules, the veins pinnate, anastomosing. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

mĕ-nĭs'-cōĭd, *a.* [Gr. *μηνίσκος* (*mēniskos*) = a little moon, and *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form, appearance.] Having the form or appearance of a meniscus; concavo-convex, crescent-shaped.

mĕ-nĭs'-cŭs, *s.* [Gr. *μηνίσκος* (*mēniskos*) = a little moon; *μήνη* (*mēnē*) = a moon.]

I. *Optics:* A lens convex on one side and concave on the other. [Lens.] The concave side has a curve of greater radius than the convex side, and the lens is thicker in the middle than elsewhere.

2. *Archæol.:* A kind of bronze plate or disc, which was placed by the Athenians upon the heads of statues, to defend them from the rain and from the ordure of birds.

3. *Zool.:* A term applied to an organ of doubtful function in Echinorhynchus. (*Huxley.*)

men-ise, *s.* [Minnow.]

*** men-i-son, * men-i-soun,** *s.* [O. Fr. *menison.*] The dysentery. (*Piers Plowman,* [B] xvi. 111.)

mĕn-ĭ-spĕr-mā-çē-æ, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *menisperm(um);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Menispermads, an order of Diclinous Exogens, alliance Menispermales. It consists of sarmentaceous shrubs, with alternate, generally entire leaves, reticulated and often palminerved. The wood develops only on one side of the pith. Flowers small, in racemes, generally dioecious; sepals in a ternary series or in binary rows; petals generally smaller than the sepals, six, or in a binary or single series; stamens as many as the petals or more numerous, distinct or monadelphous; ovules three or six; fruit, usually fleshy drupes, containing a single one-celled nut; seed one, enveloped in a membranaceous integument. Found climbing among trees in the tropics of Asia and America. The order is divided into six tribes: (1) Heteroclineæ, (2) Anomospermeæ, (3) Tiliocoreæ, (4) Leptogoneæ, with the subtribes Eleutharrheneæ and Cissampelideæ, (5) Platygoneæ, (6) Pachygoneæ. (*Lindley.*) Known genera 60, species about 350. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

mĕn-ĭ-spĕr-măd, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *menisperm(um);* Eng. suff. *-ad.*]

Bot. (*Pl.*): The name given by Lindley to the order Menispermaceæ (q.v.).

mĕn-ĭ-spĕr-mal, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *menisperm(um);* Eng. suff. *-al.*]

Bot.: Of or belonging to the genus Menispermum or the order Menispermaceæ (q.v.).

menispermal-alliance, *s.* [Menispermales.]

mĕn-ĭ-spĕr-mā-lēs, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *menisperm(um);* Lat. mas. and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ales.*]

Bot.: An alliance of Diclinous Exogens, consisting of those with monodichlamydeous flowers, superior disunited carpels, and an embryo surrounded by abundant albumen. It contains six orders: Monimiaceæ, Atherospermaceæ, Myristicaceæ, Lardizabalaceæ, Schizandraceæ, and Menispermaceæ (q.v.).

mĕn-ĭ-spĕr-măte, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *menisperm(um);* Eng. suff. *-ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of menispermic acid.

mĕn-ĭ-spĕr-mĭc, *a.* [Eng. *menisperm(ine);* *-ic.*] Contained in or derived from menispermum (q.v.).

menispermic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: A doubtful acid, said by Boullay to exist in the seeds of *Menispermum cocculus.* It is described as crystalline, tasteless, sparingly soluble in water, and capable of forming crystallizable salts with alkalis.

mĕn-ĭs-pĕr'-mĭne, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *menisperm(um);* Eng. suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{18}H_{12}NO_2$. An alkaloid discovered by Pelletier and Couerbe in the seeds of *Menispermum cocculus.* It crystallizes in prisms, insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether, from which it deposits in the crystalline state. It melts at 120°, but is decomposed at a higher temperature. Menispermine does not appear to be poisonous.

mĕn-ĭ-spĕr'-mŭm, *s.* [Gr. *μήνη* (*mēnē*) = the moon, and *σπέρμα* (*sperma*) = a seed.]

Bot.: Moon-seed. The typical genus of the order Menispermaceæ and the alliance Menispermales. Sepals, four to eight, in two rows; petals, six to eight; males twelve to twenty-four free stamens, females with six sterile ones and two to four capsules. Known species two, one American, the other Asiatic.

*** mĕn'-ĭ-vĕr,** *s.* [Miniver.]

Mĕn'-kar, *s.* [Corrupted Arabic (?).]

Astron.: The chief star of the constellation Cetus. Called also α Ceti.

Mĕn'-nŏn-īte, *a.* & *s.* [See def. B.]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to or characteristic of the sect described under B.

"The students receive theological instruction in a room, containing the library, over the *Mennonite* chapel."—*McClintock & Strong: Cyclop. Bib. & Eccles. Lit.,* vi. 96.

B. *As substantive:*

Eccles. & Church Hist. (*Pl.*): The followers of Menno Simons (1492-1559), a priest at Witmarsum, in Friesland, who resigned his position from religious convictions. His teaching was ascetic rather than dogmatic, except that he was antipædobaptist. The discipline of the Mennonites involved separation from the world, to the extent of refusing to bear arms or to fill any civil office. There was no hierarchy, but exhorters were chosen by the congregations, each of which was independent of all the rest, and from these exhorters elders were selected to administer the sacraments. The Mennonites spread over Switzerland, Germany, Holland, and even to France. Their chief home now is in the United States and Canada, where they number nearly 200,000. There are also some German Mennonite colonies in Southern Russia.

"The *Mennonites* of Holland have passed through an interesting and progressive history."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xvi. 12.

mĕn-ŏ-brăn'-chĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *menobranch(us);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A provisional family of tailed amphibians, sub-order Ichthyoidea, group Perennibranchiata. It was erected for the reception of the possible genus Menobranchus (q.v.).

mĕn-ŏ-brăn'-chŭs, *s.* [Gr. *μένω* (*menō*) = to remain, to be unchanged, and Lat. *branchiæ* = the gills of a fish; branchia (q.v.).]

Zool.: A genus of tailed amphibians, of the group Perennibranchiata. Although these animals have received generic distinction, it is by no means certain that they are not either the larvæ or the immature condition of an amblystome, Batrachocepa. *Menobranchus lateralis* is from the Mississippi, and *M. punctatus* from the lake district of North America. Dusky ash gray, with dark spots, a dark streak from the snout over the eyes; branchiæ three on each side, of bright crimson. Extremities four-cleft, without claws. Erroneously reputed poisonous.

mĕn-ŏ lō'-ġĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Menology.]

mĕ-nŏl'-ŏ-ġy, *s.* [Gr. *μηνολόγιον* (*mēnologion*), from *μην* (*mēn*) = a month, and *λόγος* (*logos*) = a discourse, a word.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A register of months.

2. *Greek Church:* A calendar of the lives of the saints for each day in the year.

mĕn-ŏ pâuse, *s.* [Gr. *μήν* (*mēn*), genit. *μηνός* (*mēnos*) = a month, and *παῦσις* (*pausis*) = a stoppage.]

Physiol.: The final cessation of the menses in women.

mĕn-ŏ-pō'-mą, *s.* [Gr. *μένω* (*menō*) = to remain, and *πῶμα* (*pōma*) = a lid.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Menopomidæ (q.v.), with a single species, *Menopoma alleghaniensis,* popularly known as the Hellbender. Found in the Alleghany and its tributaries. Length, from eighteen to twenty-four inches; pale slate-colour, mottled with dusky tints. The neck has a single gill-cleft on each side. It is very voracious, feeding on fish, molluscs, and worms.

mĕn'-ŏ-pōme, *s.* [Menopoma.] Any individual of the genus Menopoma (q.v.).

mĕn-ŏ-pŏm'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *menopom(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Zool.:* A family of tailed amphibians. It contains the genera Menopoma (q.v.) and Sieboldia (Cryptobranchus).

2. *Palæont.:* The large salamander originally described as *Homo diluvii testis* is believed to have belonged to this family.

mĕn-or-rhā-ġĭ-a, mĕn'-or-rhā-ġy, *s.* [Gr. *μήν* (*mēn*), genit. *μηνός* (*mēnos*) = a month, and *ῥήγνυμι* (*rheguumi*) = to burst forth, to flow.]

Phys.: The flow of the menses; menstruation. Frequently used synonymously with uterine hæmorrhage, or to denote an immoderate flow of the menses.

mĕ-nŏs'-ta-sĭs, mĕn-ŏs-tā'-tion, *s.* [Gr. *μήν* (*mēn*), genit. *μηνός* (*mēnos*) = a month, and *στάσις* (*stasis*) = a standing.] [Stasis.]

Physiology:

1. The retention of the menses and their accumulation in the uterus.

2. The acute pain which sometimes precedes each appearance of the menses, presumably caused by the stasis of the blood in the capillary vessels of the uterus.

mĕn-ŏs-tā'-tion, *s.* [Menostasis.]

*** mĕn'-ōw** (1), *s.* [Minnow.]

mĕn'-ōw (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] (See the compound.)

menow-weed, *s.*

Bot.: *Ruellia tuberosa.*

mĕn'-są, *s.* [Lat.] A table.

¶ ** A mensa et toro:*

Law: (Lit., from board and bed). A phrase applied to a kind of divorce effected by the sentence of an ecclesiastical court, by which the parties were separated, but the marriage relation itself was not dissolved. It is now superseded by a judicial separation. [Bed, *s.,* II. 1; Separation.]

*** mĕn'-sal** (1), *a.* [Lat. *mensalis,* from *mensa* = a table.] Belonging to the table; transacted at table.

mensal-church, *s.* (See extract.)

"Prior to the Reformation in Scotland, when the revenue of a popish bishopric arose from the annexation of parish church, those allotted to the bishop himself were called *mensal churches,* as furnishing his table."—*McClintock & Strong: Cyclop. Bib. Lit.,* vi. 99.

*** mĕn'-sal** (2), *a.* [Lat. *mensis* = a month.] Occurring once a month; monthly.

mĕnse, *s.* [Icel. *menska* = humanity, from *mennskr* = human; *mann* = a man.] Manners, moderation. (*Scotch.*)

"But we hae *mense* and discretion, and are moderate of our mouths."—*Scott: Rob Roy,* ch. vi.

*** mĕnse,** *v.t.* [Mense, *s.*] To grace. [Mensk, *s.*]

mĕnse'-fŭl, * mensk-ful, *a.* [Icel. *mensku* = humanity, and Eng. *full.*] Mannerly, modest, noble, high-minded.

"It's a mair *mense*ful and thrifty dress."—*Scott Old Mortality,* ch. vi.

mĕnse lèss, [illegible] Eng. [illegible]; *-less.*] Ill-bred, rude, impudent.

"Not to rip an ear his coats,
Like other *mensless* grave-less brutes."
Butler: Death of Poor Mailie.

mĕn'-sēs, *s. pl.* [Lat. = months.] [CATAMENIA.]

*** mĕnsk, * menske, * mennesc, * mennisko,** *a. & s.* A.S. *mennisc*; Icel. *mennskr*, from *mann* = man (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Human.

"In his *mennisko* kinde." *Ormulum*, 214.

B. *As subst.:* Dignity, honour.

"With *menske* and with manhede." *Ingregeant*, 83.

*** mĕnsk, * monsko,** *v.t.* [MENSK, *a.*] To dignify, to honour, to grace.

mĕn-strū'-al, *a.* [Lat. *menstrualis* = monthly, menstrual, from *mensis* = a month; Fr. *menstrual*; Ital. *mensuale*; Sp. *mensual.*]

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. Recurring or occurring once a month; monthly; done or completed in a month.

2. Of or pertaining to a menstruum.

"The dissents of the *menstrual* or strong waters may hinder the incorporation as well as the dissents of the metals themselves."—*Bacon: Physiological Remains*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astron.:* Recurring once a month; performing a revolution or completing a period in a month.

2. *Bot.:* Lasting for a month.

3. *Med.:* Pertaining to the menses of women; menstruous.

menstrual-climacteric, *s.*

Physiol.: The time when the menses cease. This is usually between the ages of forty-five and forty-eight, though fever, or other diseases, may make it much earlier.

*** mĕn'-strū-ant,** *a.* [Lat. *menstruans*, pr. par. of *menstruo* = to have a monthly term; *menstruus* = monthly.] Subject to monthly fluxes.

"That women are *menstruant*, and men pubescent at the year of twice seven, is accounted a punctual truth."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv., ch. xii.

mĕn'-strū-ate, *a.* [Lat. *menstruatus*, pa. par. of *menstruo.*] Menstruous. [MENSTRUANT.]

mĕn strū ātc, *v.i.* [MENSTRUATE.] To discharge the menses.

mĕn-strū-ā'-tion, *s.* [MENSTRUATE, *a.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II.

2. The period of menstruating.

II. *Physiology:*

1. *Human:* A sanguineous flow from the lining membrane of the uterus, regularly returning once a month. [Etym.] It generally begins about the fifteenth year, indicating pubescence, and terminates about the forty-fifth. It is sometimes prolonged, but cases are rare in which women above fifty years have borne children. There is, as a rule, no menstrual flow during pregnancy and lactation. The diseases incidental to the woman as a result of menstruation are numerous, the chief being menorrhagia and dysmenorrhœa.

2. *Animal:* A similar flow of blood from the lining membrane of the uterus of oviparous animals. It generally recurs once a year, usually in the spring, though in the case of some animals from two to six times. In those that have undergone a change by domestication, as dogs and cats, the recurrence is usually irregular, depending upon various circumstances, as diet, temperature, &c.

*** mĕn'-strūe,** *s.* [MENSTRUOUS.] The menses.

"Our vniuersall righteousnesses are afore God as clothes stayned with *menstrue*."—*Bale: Apology*, fo. 57.

mĕn-strū-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *menstruus*, from *mensis* = a month; Fr. *menstrueux.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Having menstruation.

The wylde beastes shall go their way, and the *menstruous* women shal beare monsters."—*Esdras* (1551.)

2. Pertaining to or connected with the menses.

II. *Bot.:* Lasting for a month.

mĕn'-strū-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. The term was probably derived from some notion of the old chemists about the influence of the moon in the preparation of dissolvents.] Any fluid or subtilized substance which dissolves a solid; a solvent.

"Briefly, it consisteth of parts so far from an icie dissolution, that powerful *menstruums* are made for its emolition.—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. i.

† mĕn-sū-ra-bĭl'-ĭ-tỹ (s as sh), *s.* [Fr. *mensurabilité*, from *mensurable* = mensurable (q.v.).] The quality or state of being mensurable.

"The common quality which characterizes all of them is their *mensurability*."—*Reid: Essays; On Quantity.*

mĕn'-sū-ra-ble (s as sh), *a.* [Lat. *mensurabilis*, from *mensuro* = to measure; *mensura* = a measure; Fr. & Sp. *mensurable*; Ital. *mensurabile.*] That may or can be measured; capable of being measured; measurable.

mĕn'-sū-ra-ble-nĕss (s as sh), *s.* [Eng. *mensurable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being mensurable; mensurability.

*** mĕn'-sū-ral (s as sh),** *a.* [Lat. *mensuralis*, from *mensura* = a measure.] Pertaining or relating to measure or measurement.

*** mĕn'-sū-rāte (s as sh),** *v.t.* [Lat. *mensuratus*, pa. par. of *mensuro* = to measure; *mensura* = a measure.] To measure; to take the dimensions of.

mĕn-sū-rā'-tion (s as sh), *s.* [Lat. *mensuratio*, from *mensuratus*, pa. par. of *mensuro* = to measure.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act or practice of measuring or taking the dimensions of anything; measurement.

"The standard whereby he desires to be tried in his *mensurations* to all other."—*Bp. Hall: The Christian*, § 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Geom.:* That branch of applied geometry which gives the rules for finding the lengths of lines, the areas of surfaces, and the volumes of solids.

2. *Med.:* A means for exploring the state of the thoracic and other cavities. It consists in a comparative measurement of each side of the chest by means of a ribbon extended from the median line of the sternum to the spine. Effusion or cessation of a portion of a lung to perform respiratory functions may thus be detected. [STETHOMETER.]

-mĕnt, *suff.* [Fr., from Lat. *-mentum.*] A common suffix, denoting an act or result of, a state, an object produced; as, *government*, *merriment.*

*** mĕnt,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [MENGE.]

mĕn-tăg'-ra, *s.* [A hybrid word formed on analogy with *podagra*, from Lat. *mentum* = the chin, and Gr. ἀγρα (*agra*) = a catching, hunting.]

Pathol.: A species of skin-disease, the same as *Tinea sycosis.* [TINEA.]

mĕn'-tal (1), *** mĕn'-tall,** *a.* [Fr. *mental*, from Low Lat. *mentalis*, from Lat. *mens* (genit. *mentis*) = the mind; Sp. *mental*; Ital. *mentale.*] Of or pertaining to the mind; done or existing in the mind; intellectual.

"That modification of the sublime, which arises from a strong expression of *mental* energy."—*Stewart: Philosophical Essays*, ch. iii.

mental-alienation, *s.* Disorder of the mind; madness, insanity.

mental-arithmetic, *s.* Arithmetical operations performed mentally, without any mechanical aid such as paper and pencil.

mental-reservation, *s.*

Moral Theol. & Ethics: Restrictio mentalis, the using words in a sense other than that which is obvious and which the speaker knows they are likely to convey. The subject is one of extreme delicacy. All theologians agree in the cardinal doctrine, it is never lawful to lie. The Roman doctrine is, that the reservation, to be lawful, must be of such a character that it may be perceived by the person to whom it is addressed; and, even when mental reservation is permitted, it is always to be used with caution, and only as the less of two evils. Jeremy Taylor (*Ductor Dubitantium*), from an Anglican, and Liguori (*Theol. Mor.*, lib. iv.) and Cardinal Newman (*Hist. Relig. Opin.* and *Apologia*) from a Roman point of view, are excellent authorities on the subject.

"I do not say that in all cases it is unlawful to use *mental reservation*, even in craftiness and escape."—*Jer. Taylor: Ductor Dubitantium*, bk. iii., ch. ii., rule 5.

mĕn'-tal (2), *a.* [Lat. *mentum* = the chin.]

Anat.: Of or pertaining to the chin.

mental-artery, *s.*

Anat.: A branch of the inferior dental artery, issuing at the mental foramen to be distributed on the lower lip.

mental-foramen, *s.*

Anat.: The outer orifice of the inferior dental canal. It occurs opposite the second incisor in the lower jaw, and gives passage to the mental nerves and vessels.

mental-fossa, *s.*

Anat.: A small depression in the lower jaw for the attachment of muscles.

mental-nerve, *s.*

Anat.: A branch of the inferior dental nerve. It issues by the mental foramen, and is distributed to the muscles of the lower lip.

mental-prominence, *s.*

Anat.: The triangular eminence forming the chin; a feature distinctive of the human skull.

mental-spines, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Two pairs of prominent tubercules placed close together in the body of the mandible, the upper pair giving attachment to the genio-glossi, and the lower pair to the genio-hyoid muscles. (*Quain.*)

mĕn'-tal, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A basket made water-tight, and having four ropes attached, by which two men lift water from a stream or cistern and discharge it into a trench for irrigation.

*** mĕn-tăl'-ĭ-tỹ,** *s.* [Eng. *mental* (1), a.; *-ity.*] Mental cast or habit.

"Hudibras has the same hard *mentality*."—*Emerson: Eng. Traits*, ch. xiv.

mĕn'-tal-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *mental* (1); *-ly.*] In the mind; intellectually; not practically or externally, but in thought or meditation.

"There is no assignable portion of matter so minute that it may not at least, *mentally*, (to borrow a school-term) be further divided."—*Boyle: Works*, i., 401.

mĕn'-tha, *s.* [Lat. *mentha*, *menta*; Gr. μίνθη (*minthē*) = mint.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the family Menthidæ, the tribe Menthieæ, and perhaps the order Labiatæ or Lamiaceæ (Labiates). The root is stoloniferous and creeping, the flowers small, whorled, either remote or constituting crowded terminal spikes; calyx five-toothed, tube of the corolla short; the limb campanulate, four-lobed; stamens four, equal. About twenty-eight species known, chiefly from the North Temperate Zone. Seven are British, viz.: (1) *Mentha sylvestris*; (2) *M. rotundifolia*; (3) *M. piperita*; (4) *M. aquatica*; (5) *M. sativa*; (6) *M. arvensis*; and (7) *M. Pulegium.* The commonest are Nos. 4 and 6. Nos. 3, 6, and 7 are aromatic and carminative, though not so much so as *Mentha viridis*, apparently only an escape in Britain. It is the Spearmint, from which are made Oil of Spearmint and Spearmint Water. No. 6, dried and powdered, is used in India as a dentrifice; it is a refrigerant, a stomachic, and stops vomiting. No. 7 is said to be a good expectorant. *M. citrata* yields a fragrant oil like that of Bergamot. *M. Piperita* is Peppermint. *M. incana*, an Indian species, has the same odour as the last; its leaves are astringent. *M. sativa* is grown in India for culinary purposes and for its oil.

mĕnth'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *mentha*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Labiatæ or Lamiaceæ.

mĕn'-thĕne, *s.* [Eng. *menth(ol)*; *-ene.*]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{18}$. A hydrocarbon produced by the action of phosphoric anhydride on menthol. It is a transparent mobile liquid, having an agreeable odour. Boiling point 163°; sp. gr. ·851 at 21°. It is insoluble in water, but very soluble in oil of turpentine.

mĕnth'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *mentha*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Labiate plants, tribe Menthieæ (q.v.).

mĕn'-thŏl, *s.* [Lat. *menth(a)*, and Eng. (*alcoh*)*ol.*]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{20}O$. Menthylic alcohol; camphor of peppermint. A crystalline substance

deposited from oil of peppermint which has been kept for a long time. It forms small, white, fragrant, prismatic crystals. It is slightly soluble in water, easily in alcohol, ether and oils; insoluble in alkalis.

menthol-cone, *s.*

Pharm.: A mixture of menthol and spermaceti, made in the form of a cone, and used as a specific for neuralgia, &c.

měn'-thȳl, *s.* [Lat. *menth(a)*, and Eng. *(all)yl.*]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{19}$. The radical of menthylic alcohol, known in combination as acetate of menthyl, $\left.\begin{matrix}C_{10}H_{19}\\C_2H_3O\end{matrix}\right\}O$, a highly refractive oil.

měn-thȳl'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *menthyl*; *-ic.*] Contained in or derived from menthol (q.v.).

menthylic-alcohol, *s.* [Menthol.]

* **měn-tĭ-cŭl'-tu-ral,** *a.* [Lat. *mens* (genit. *mentis*) = the mind, and *cultura* = culture, improvement.] Cultivating or improving the mind.

měn'-tion, * **men-ci-on,** * **men-ci-oun,** * **men-tioun,** *s.* [Fr. *mention*, from Lat. *mentionem*, accus. of *mentio* = a mention. From the same root as *mens* (genit. *mentis*) = the mind; *mentiri* = to remember, &c.; Ital. *menzione*; Port. *menção*; Sp. *mencion.*] A brief or concise notice of, or reference to anything in words or writing; a cursory speaking of anything; a directing of the attention to a person or thing by simple reference to or naming without a particular account or treatment. (Used especially in the phrase, To make *mention.*)

"Now, the *mention* [of God's name] is vain, when it is useless."—*Paley: Moral Phil.*, bk. iv., ch. ix.

měn'-tion, *v.t.* [Mention, *s.*] To make mention of; to name; to refer to; to speak of.

"I *mention* Egypt, where proud kings
Did our forefathers yoke."
Milton: Psalm lxxxvi.

† **měn'-tion-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *mention*; *-able.*] That may or can be mentioned; fit to be mentioned.

* **měn-tĭ'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *mentitio* = lying; *mentior* = to speak falsely, to lie.] Lying, falsehood. (*Wharton.*)

* **měn-tō-,** *pref.* [Lat. *mentum* (2).] Of or belonging to the chin.

mento-hyoid, *a.*

Anat.: Connected with the chin and the hyoid bone. There is a mento-hyoid muscle.

MENTONNIERE.

* **měn-tŏn'-niêre,** * **měn-tŏn'-iêre** (**i** as **y**), *s.* [Fr., from *menton*; Lat. *mentum* = the chin.]

Old Arm.: A steel gorget or defence for the chin and throat, secured to the bascinet and to the cuirass. It was sometimes furnished with a small door for breathing.

měn'-tor, *s.* [From Mentor, in Homer, the wise counsellor of Telemachus.] A monitor, a wise counsellor or adviser.

* **měn-tŏr'-ĭ-al,** *a.* [Eng. *mentor*; *-ial.*] Containing or of the nature of advice or counsel.

měn'-tŭm, *s.* [Lat. = the chin, from a root, *men-*, *min-* = to project.]

1. *Entom.:* The basal portion of the labium or lower lip in insects.

2. *Zool.:* The anterior and inferior mandible of the lower jaw. In man it is known as *mentum prominulum*, on account of the mental prominence (q.v.); in the lower mammals it is called *mentum absconditum.*

3. *Bot.:* A projection caused by the extension of the foot of the column in some orchids.

měnt-zĕl'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after C. Mentzel, a botanical author of Brandenburg.]

Bot.: A genus of Loasaceæ, tribe Loaseæ. They are herbs, with orange or yellow flowers. The root of *Mentzelia hispida*, a Mexican species, is said to be purgative.

mē-nū', *s.* [Fr.] A list of the dishes, &c., to be served at a dinner, supper, &c.; a bill of fare.

mē-nür'-a, *s.* [Gr. *μήνη* (*mēnē*) = the moon, a crescent, and *οὐρά* (*oura*) = a tail.]

Ornith.: A genus of Passerine songless birds from Australia, typical of the family Menuridæ, or the sub-family Menurinæ. Three species are known: *Menura superba*, the Lyre-bird; *M. victoriæ*, separated from the former by Gould (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1862, p. 23), and *M. alberti*, first described by C. L. Bonaparte (*Consp. Avium*, i. 215).

mē-nür'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *menur(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: A family of Passerine songless birds, containing the single genus Menura (q.v.). Mr. Sclater (*Ibis*, 1880, p. 345) forms the families Menuridæ and Atrichiidæ into a group, Pseudoscines (q.v.).

mĕn-u-rī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *menur(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Garrod's Abnormal Acromyodian Oscines. It contains two genera: Menura and Atrichia. (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1876, p. 518.) [Scrub-bird.]

* **menuse,** *s.* [Minnow.]

mĕn-ȳ-ăn'-thē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *menyanth(es)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Gentianaceæ, differing from the typical one, Gentianeæ, by having the corolla imbricate.

mĕn-ȳ-ăn'-thēs, *s.* [Said to be from Gr. *μήν* (*mēn*) = a month, and *ἄνθος* (*anthos*) = a flower, because it continues a month or because it excites menstruation. If it could be derived from *μηνύω* (*mēnuō*) = to disclose, this would account for the *y*, which the former etymology does not.]

Bot.: Buckbean, the typical genus of the tribe Menyantheæ (q.v.). Calyx, five-partite; corolla, funnel-shaped, fleshy, the segments hairy within; stamens, four; stigma, two-lobed; capsule, one-celled, two-valved, the valves bearing the seeds or parietal placentæ along their middle. Only known species, *Menyanthes trifoliata*, the Buckbean or Marsh-trefoil, has ternate, stalked leaves, with obovate, obscurely-toothed leaflets. From the sheathing base of the leaf-stalk arises a flower-stalk, terminating in a compound raceme or thyrse of many white flowers, tipped externally with red, and beautifully fringed with white threads within. The rhizome is a highly valuable tonic. It is very bitter. It is given in intermittent and remittent fevers, gout, rheumatism, scurvy, dropsy, herpes, and worms, and can be used as a substitute for hops in making beer.

mĕn-ȳ-ăn'-thĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *menyanth(es)*; *-in.*]

Chem.: $C_{32}H_{36}O_{11}$. A bitter substance isomeric with pinipicrin, discovered in buckbean (*Menyanthes trifoliata*). It is obtained as a nearly colourless resinous mass, having a very bitter taste. It is easily soluble in hot water, alcohol, and alkalis, and insoluble in ether.

mĕn-ȳ-ăn'-thŏl, *s.* [Eng. *menyanth(in)*, and Lat. *ol(eum)*.]

Chem.: An oily body obtained by distilling menyanthin with dilute sulphuric acid. It is heavy and colourless, smells of bitter almond oil, and has a faint acid reaction.

mĕn'-yĭĕ, mĕn'-zĭĕ, mĕn'-ȳe, *s.* [Meiny.]

mĕn-zī-ē'-şĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Archibald Menzies, a Scotch botanist, surgeon, and naturalist to Vancouver's expedition.]

Bot.: A genus of Ericaceæ (Heaths), tribe Andromedidæ. *Menziesia cærulea* is called by Sir Joseph Hooker *Phyllodoce cærulea*, and *M. polifolia*, *Dabœcia polifolia.*

Mĕph-ĭs-tŏph'-ĕ-lēş, * **Mĕph-ĭs-tŏph'-ĭ-lĭs,** * **Mĕph-ĭs-tŏph'-ĭ-lŭs,** *s.* [Supposed to be a corruption of Gr. *Νεφοστοφελῆς* (*Nephostophelēs*), from *νεφος* (*nephos*) = a cloud, and *φιλέω* (*phileo*) = to love.] The name of a familiar spirit who plays a principal part in Marlowe's play of Dr. Faustus.

mĕ-phĭt'-ĭc, * **mĕ-phĭt'-ĭck, mĕ-phĭt'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Lat. *mephiticus*, from *mephitis* = mephitis (q.v.); Fr. *méphitique*; Ital. & Sp. *mefitico.*] Of or pertaining to mephitis; offensive to the smell; foul, noxious, poisonous, pestilential; destructive of life.

mĕ-phī-tĭs, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A foul, offensive, noxious, or pestilential exhalation from decomposing substances, filth, &c.

2. *Zool.:* Skunk, an American genus of arctoid mammals, family Mephitidæ (q.v.), remarkable for the power of ejecting a fetid liquid from the anal glands. *M. mephitica* is the Common Skunk; *M. patorius*, the Little Striped Skunk (q.v.); and the *M. mapurito*, the White-backed Skunk (q.v.). [Skunk.]

mĕph'-ĭt-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *mephit(is)*; *-ism.*] The same as Mephitis, 1.

* **mē-rā'-cious,** *a.* [Lat. *meracus* = pure, unmixed, from *merus* = pure.] Free from admixture or adulteration, pure; hence, strong, racy.

Mĕr'-ăk, *s.* [Corrupted Arabic.]

Astron.: A fixed star, *β Ursæ Majoris.*

* **mĕr'-ca-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *mercabilis*, from *mercor* = to trade; *merx* (genit. *mercis*) = merchandise.] That may or can be bought or sold.

mĕr'-can-tīle, * **mer-can-til,** *a.* [Fr. *mercantil*, from Low Lat. *mercantilis* = mercantile, from Lat. *mercans* (genit. *mercantis*), pr. par. of *mercor* = to trade; Sp. & Port. *mercantil*; Ital. *mercantile.*] Pertaining to or connected with merchants and trade; relating to trade and commerce, or the buying and selling of goods; commercial.

"An adept in the mystery of *mercantile* politics."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

* **mĕr'-can-tĭl-ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *mercantil(e)*; *-ism.*] The same as Mercantility (q.v.).

"All led astray by the sophism of *mercantilism*."—*Contemporary Review*, Nov., 1881, p. 793.

* **mĕr'-can-tĭl-ĭst,** *a.* [Eng. *mercantil(e)*; *-ist.*] Devoted to mercantile affairs.

"The *mercantilist* reasoners have deduced erroneous conclusions."—*Contemporary Review*, Nov., 1881, p. 806.

* **mĕr-can-tĭl'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *mercantil(e)*; *-ity.*] Mercantile spirit.

"He was all on fire with *mercantility*."—*Reade: Cloister & Hearth*, ch. lxxvi.

mĕr-căp'-tăn, *s.* [Lat. *mer(curium) captan(s)* = absorbing mercury.]

Chem. (*Pl.*): $C_nH_{2n+1}SH$. Thio-alcohols, the sulphydrates of the alcohol radicles, that is, where the oxygen is replaced by sulphur—*e.g.*, $\left.\begin{matrix}C_2H_5\\H\end{matrix}\right\}S$ = the mercaptan of ethylic alcohol.

mĕr-căp'-tīde, *s.* [Eng. *mercapt(an)*; pl. suff. *-ides.*]

Chem. (*Pl.*): Compounds formed by the substitution of metals for hydrogens in the mercaptans—*e.g.*, $\left.\begin{matrix}C_2H_5\\Na\end{matrix}\right\}S$. = sodic ethyl mercaptide.

mĕr-căp-tō'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *mercapt(an)*; *o* connective, and suff. *-ic.*] Contained in or derived from mercaptan.

mercaptoic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: A name given by Croissant and Bretonnière to the sulphuretted dyes obtained by the action of metallic sulphides, or of sulphur and an alkali, on carbohydrates, gum-resins, &c.

* **mer-cat,** *s.* [Lat. *mercatus*, from *mercor* = to trade.] Market, trade.

* **mer-ca-tante,** *s.* [Ital.] A foreign trader. (*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 2.)

* **mĕr'-ca-tīve,** *a.* [Eng. *mercat*; *-ive.*] Of or pertaining to trade.

Mĕr-cā'-tŏr, *s.* (See the compound.)

Mercator's chart or **projection,** *s.* A mode of projection or representation of a portion of the surface of the earth upon a plane, in which the meridians are represented by equi-distant parallel straight lines, and the parallels of latitude by straight lines perpendicular to them. This chart is particularly adapted to the purposes of navigation, inasmuch as the plot of a ship's course, or a rhumb line between two points upon it, is represented by a straight line. On this account, as well as on account of the facilities which it affords for making calculations neces-

sary in navigation, Mercator's chart is now almost universally adopted for sailing purposes. It was invented by Gerard Mercator, a Flemish geographer.

***mer-ca-ture,** *n.* [Lat. *mercatura* from *mercatus*, pa. par. of *mercor* = to trade. The act or practice of buying and selling; trade, traffic.

***merce,** *v.t.* A contract. of *amerce* (q.v.).

***merce-a-ment,** *mer-ce-ment, *s.* A contract. of *amercement* (q.v.). A fine, a mulct, a penalty.

"Kynge Henry merced the men otherwise then the lawe them commaundyd."—*Fabyan Cronycle* an. 1266.

***mer-ce-da-ry,** *a.* & *s.*

1. As adj.: Hired.

2. One that hires.

***mer-ce-nar-i-an,** *s.* [Lat. *mercenarius* = mercenary (q.v.).] A mercenary.

mer-çen-ar-i-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *mercenary*; *-ly.*] In a mercenary manner.

mer-çen-ar-i-ness, *s.* [Eng. *mercenary*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being mercenary, venality; readiness to act for hire or reward.

"A kind of *mercenariness*, as name but a resigned, believing soul is likely to be guilty of."—*Boyle Works*, ii. 261.

mer-çen-ar-y, *mer-cen-ar-ie, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *mercenaire*, from Lat. *mercenarius*, *mercennarius* = a hireling; for *mercednarius*, from *merces* (genit. *mercedis*) = a reward; Sp., Port., & Ital. *mercenario*.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Hired or purchased for money: as, mercenary troops.

"Tyranny grows to stand in need of *mercenary* soldiers."—*Raleigh's Hist. World*, bk. v., ch. ii., § 2.

2. Done, carried out, or entered into from motives of gain.

"One act that from a thankful heart proceeds,
Excels ten thousand *mercenary* deeds."
Cowper: Truth, 224.

3. That may or can be hired; venal; actuated or influenced by a love of gain or a hope of reward; sordid, selfish.

"Thine altar, sacred Liberty, should stand,
Built by no *mercenary* vulgar hand."
Cowper: Charity, 257.

B. *As subst.:* One who is hired; specif., a soldier who is hired in foreign service; a hireling.

"He was a shepherd and no *mercenaries*."
Chaucer: C. T. 516.

mer'-çer, *s.* [Fr. *mercier*, from Low Lat. *mercerius* = a mercer, from *merx* (genit. *mercis*) = merchandise.] One who deals in silk, cotton, woollen, and linen goods.

"Ich haue made merry knyght to the *mercer* and draper."—*Piers Plowman*, p. 99.

mer'-çer ship, *s.* [Eng. *mercer*; *-ship.*] The business, profession, or occupation of a mercer.

"He confesses himself to be an egregious fool to leave his *mercership*, and go to be a muuqueteer."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. ii., let. lxii.

mer'-çer-y, *mer-cer-ie, *s.* [Fr. *mercerie*, from *mercier* = a mercer.]

1. The trade or business of a mercer; mercers collectively.

"The *mercery* is gone from out of Lombard-street and Cheapside into Paternoster-row and Fleet-street."—*Graunt: Bills of Mortality.*

2. The goods or commodities in which mercers deal, as silks, cottons, woollens, &c.

"Clothe, furres, and other *mercery*."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. ccccii.

***mer'-chand,** *mar-chand, *v.i.* [Fr. *marchander.*] To trade, to traffic.

"Ferdinando *marchanded* at this time with France."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 99.

mer'-chan-dise, *mar chan-dise, *s.* [Fr. *marchandise*, from *marchand* = a merchant (q.v.).]

*1. The act, occupation, or business of trading as a merchant; trade, traffic, commerce.

"I can make what *merchandise* I will."
Shakesp. Merchant of Venice, iii. 1.

2. The objects of commerce; wares, goods; that which is bought and sold, except livestock and real estate; commodities.

"No man buyeth their *merchandise* any more."—*Rev.* xviii. 11.

***mer'-chan-dise,** *mer-chan-dize, *v.i.* [Mod. MERCHANDISE, *s.*] To trade, to traffic; to carry on trade or commerce.

"The Phœnicians, of whose excellent *merchandising* we read so much in ancient histories, were Canaanites."—*Brerewood: On Languages.*

***mer'-chan-diz-er,** *s.* [Eng. *merchandiz(e)*; *-er.*] A merchant, a trader, a trafficker.

"That which did not a little amuse the *merchandizers*."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, i.

***mer'-chan-dry,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *marchand* = merchant; *-ry.*] Trade, commerce, merchandise.

mer'-chant, *mar chand, *mar-chant, *mar-chaunt, * mer chand, *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *marchant* (Fr. *marchant*), from Lat. *mercans*, pr. par. of *mercor* = to traffic, from *merx* (genit. *mercis*) = merchandise; Sp. *mercante*; Ital. *mercante, mercatante.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. One who carries on trade on a large scale; a wholesale trader; one who carries on trade with foreign countries.

"See a *merchant* in a storm at sea, and what he values most he will be sure to throw overboard last."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 12.

2. A retail dealer; a shopkeeper.

*3. A merchant vessel; a merchantman.

"The masters of some *merchant*."
Shakesp. Tempest, ii. 1.

*4. A fellow, a chap.

"What sauey *merchant* was this that was so full of his roguery?"—*Shakesp. Romeo & Juliet*, ii. 4.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to trade or commerce; mercantile.

¶ *Law merchant:* The same as COMMERCIAL LAW (q.v.).

mer'chant-bar, *s.* A bar of iron in a finished state fit for the merchant; iron after the puddled bars have been piled, reheated and rolled.

***mer'chant-cap-tain,** *s.* The captain of a merchant-vessel.

mer'chant-iron, *s.* Bar iron.

mer'chant-prince, *s.* A great, wealthy, or extensive merchant or manufacturer.

"Many of the *merchant-princes* of Lombard Street and Cornhill."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

mer'chant-rolls, *s. pl.* Finishing rolls of a rolling-mill.

mer'chant-seaman, *s.* A sailor employed in the merchant service.

mer'chant-service, *s.* The mercantile marine.

mer'chant-ship, *s.* A ship engaged in commerce.

mer'chant-tai-lor, * **mer'chant-tay-lor,** *s.*

1. Originally, a tailor who was also a merchant, and a member of the Merchant Taylors' Company in London; now commonly used by tailors in a large way of business.

2. One educated at the Merchant Taylors' School.

mer'chant train, *s.* A train of rolls with grooves of varying sizes and shapes, which reduce the reheated puddle-bars to bar-iron of merchantable form.

mer'chant-ves-sel, *s.* A merchant ship.

***mer'-chant,** *mar-chant, *v.i.* [Fr. *marchander.*] To deal, to traffic, to trade. [MERCHANT, *s.*]

"His wyfe had rather *marchant* with you."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. ii., ch. cxxix.

***mer'-chant-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *merchant*; *-able.*] Fit for the market; fit to be sold; such as will fetch the usual price.

"The medical and *merchantable* commodity of castor, or parts conceived to be bitten away."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. iv.

***mer'-chant-hood,** *s.* [Eng. *merchant*; *-hood.*] The occupation of a merchant.

"Finding *merchanthood* in Glasgow ruinous to weak health."—*Carlyle: Reminiscences*, i. 171.

mer'-chant-like, * **mer-chant-ly,** *a.* [Eng. *merchant*; *-like, -ly.*] Like a merchant; becoming or befitting a merchant; pertaining to the business of a merchant.

"At the first glance this transaction seemed *merchantlike* and fair."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

mer'-chant-man, *s.* [Eng. *merchant*, and *man.*]

*1. A merchant.

2. A ship engaged in commerce, as distinguished from a man or ship of war; a merchant-vessel.

"Beyond the light of the beacon bright
A *merchantman* is tacking."
T. B. Aldrich: Seadrift.

***mer'-chant-ry,** *s.* [Eng. *merchant*; *-ry.*]

1. The business, occupation, or trade of a merchant.

"In mechanics and *merchantry*."—*Walpole: Letters*, iv. 482.

2. The merchants of a country, taken collectively.

***mer-che-ta,** *s.* [Low Lat. *mercheta, marchata* = the fee of a mark.]

Feudal Law: Mercheta mulierum was a fine paid in England and Scotland by the tenant to his lord for liberty to dispose of his daughters in marriage. [MARCHES.]

***mer'-çi-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *mercy*; *-able.*] Merciful.

"That of his mercy God so *merci-able*
On us his grete mercy multiplie."
Chaucer: C. T., 15,009.

*** mer'-çi-a-ment,** *s.* [AMERCEMENT.] Amercement, fine.

***mer-çi-fide,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [MERCIFY.]

mer-çi-ful * **mer-ci-full,** * **mer-ci-vol,** * **mer-cy-ful,** *a.* [Eng. *mercy*; *-full.*]

1. Full of mercy; disposed or ready to show mercy to offenders; forgiving.

"*Mercifull* over all his works, with good
Still overcoming evil."—*Milton: P. L.*, xii. 565.

2. Compassionate, tender-hearted, kind, humane.

"I shall both find your lordship judge and juror,
You are so *merciful*."—*Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, v. 2.

3. Characterized or marked by mercy; indicating tenderness or humanity.

"Virtues which are *merciful*, nor weave
Snares for the failing."
Byron: Childe Harold, iii. 114.

mer'-çi-ful-ly, * **mer-ci-ful-lye,** *adv.* [Eng. *merciful*; *-ly.*] In a merciful manner; with mercy, compassion, or pity.

"All persons unjustlie exiled by Nero . . . he *mercifully* restored againe to their country and honour."—*Savile: Tacitus; Historie*, p. 11.

mer'-çi-ful-ness, *s.* [Eng. *merciful*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being merciful; tenderness, compassion, pity.

"In dealyng mercifullye to beastes we shoulde lerne *mercifulnesse* vnto oure neighboures."—*Deuteronomy* xxii. (Notes.) (1551).

***mer'-çi-fy,** *v.t.* [Eng. *mercy*; *-fy.*] To pity, to show mercy towards.

"Whilest she did weepe, of no man *mercifide*."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. viii. 32.

mer'-çi-less, *mer-ci-lesse, *a.* [Eng. *mercy*; *-less.*]

1. Void of mercy; unfeeling, hardhearted, pitiless, cruel, unmerciful, savage.

"The courage and military skill which those who most detest his *merciless* nature allow him to have possessed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

*2. Without hope of mercy.

"And all dismayd through *merciless* despaire."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. viii. 51.

mer'-çi-less-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *merciless*; *-ly.*] In a merciless manner; unmercifully; without mercy or pity.

"Persecutors, who like lions and leopards have tyrannized over thee and *mercilessly* torn thee in peeces."—*Bishop Hall: Salomon's Song of Songs paraphrased.*

mer'-çi-less-ness, *s.* [Eng. *merciless*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being merciless; want of mercy or pity.

"Though a poore oppresser (as he is unkindly) so he is a monster of *mercilessnesse*."—*Bishop Hall: Sermon preacht at Westminster*, April 5, 1628.

mer-cür-a-çét'-yl, *a.* [Eng. *mercur(y)*, and *acetyl(ene).*] Derived from mercury and acetylene.

mercuracetyl-oxide, *s.*

Chem.: $(C_2H)Hg_2O$. Mercurovinyl-oxide. A highly-explosive powder, produced when acetylene is left for some time in contact with a solution of potassio-mercuric iodide, mixed with a little ammonia, and the resulting scaly crystalline precipitate washed with a concentrated solution of potassium iodide.

mer-cür'-a-mine, *s.* [Eng. *mercur(y)*; *am(monia)*, and suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: N_2Hg_4. Mercurammonium. Not known in the free state. The hydrated oxide, $N_2Hg_4(HO)_2$, is prepared by pouring a solution of ammonia upon yellow mercuric oxide. It forms a yellowish-white powder, yielding definite salts with the mineral acids.

mĕr-cŭr-ăm-mō'-nī-ŭm, *s.* [Eng. *mercur(y)*, and *ammonium.*] [MERCURAMINE.]

mĕr-cūr'-ĭ-al, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *mercurialis*, from *mercurius* = mercury (q.v.); Fr. *mercuriel*; Sp. *mercurial*; Ital. *mercuriale.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to Mercury; having the qualities ascribed to Mercury. An astrological word introduced when men believed that those who were born while the planet Mercury was in the ascendant would necessarily be light-hearted; sprightly, gay, flighty, changeable, fickle.

"Piggott being a more forward and *mercurial* man got glory of it among most scholars."—*Wood: Fasti Oxon.*, vol. ii.

*2. Pertaining to Mercury, regarded as the god of trade: hence, pertaining to trade or money-making.

"Thus tickling, lying evasion, with several other such like curilinal virtues, are a sort of properties pertaining to the practice of the law, as well as to the *mercurial* profession."—*P. Whitehead: Gymnasiad*, bk. i. (Note.)

3. Of or pertaining to mercury or quicksilver; containing or consisting of quicksilver.

4. Caused by quicksilver: as, a *mercurial* disease.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A person of a mercurial temperament; one who is sprightly, changeable, or fickle.

2. A preparation of mercury, used as a drug.

mercurial-bath, *s.* A bath used in the pneumatic trough in collecting such gases as are largely absorbed by water.

mercurial-finger, *s.*

Astrol.: The little finger. (See extract.)

"The thumb in chiromancy we give to Venus, the forefinger to Jove, the midst to Saturn, the ring to Sol, the least to Mercury."—*Ben Jonson: Alchemist*, i. 2.

mercurial-gauge, *s.* The pressure-gauge in which the steam acts upon a body of mercury, and raises a column of it in a glass tube.

mercurial-level, *s.* A form of level in which mercury is used.

mercurial-ointment, *s.*

Pharm.: An ointment made of mercury, lard, and suet, rubbed thoroughly together. Called also Blue Ointment.

mercurial-palsy, mercurial-tremors, *s.*

Pathol.: A kind of palsy produced by the abuse of mercury.

mercurial-pendulum, *s.* A compensation pendulum invented by Graham of London, 1700. A jar of mercury is used for the bob or weight. As the pendulum expands, the mercury rises, and by the rise of its centre of gravity compensates for the inequality caused by the expansion of the pendulum. [PENDULUM.]

mercurial-pill, *s.* [BLUE-PILL.]

mercurial-plaster, *s.*

Pharm.: A plaster made of mercury, olive-oil, sulphur, and lead-plaster.

mercurial-pump, *s.* A pump invented by Haskins in 1720, in which a column of mercury acts as plunger and piston packing.

mercurial-suppository, *s.* [SUPPOSITORY.]

mercurial-thermometer, *s.* A thermometer tube filled with mercury, in contradistinction to a spirit, air, or metallic thermometer.

mercurial vapour-bath, *s.* [VAPOUR-BATH.]

mĕr-cūr'-ĭ-al-ĭne, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *mercurial(is)*: Eng. suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A volatile base obtained, together with ammonia, by distilling the seeds of *Mercurialis perennis* with lime or potash and water. According to E. Schmidt, this base is identical with methylamine.

mĕr-cūr-ĭ-ā'-lĭs, *s.* [Lat., as adj. = pertaining to mercury; as subst., the Dog's-mercury, see def. So called because Mercury is said to have discovered its virtues.]

Bot.: Dog's Mercury; a genus of Euphorbiaceæ, tribe Acalypheæ. Flowers monœcious or dioicous; males in interrupted axillary spikes; females clustered, spiked or racemose. Sepals, three; stamens, eight to twenty, generally nine to twelve. Styles, two, simple; ovary and capsule two-celled, cells are seeded. Known species, six; from the Eastern Hemisphere. Two are British: *Mercurialis perennis* and *M. annua*. The former is pilose, has a simple stem, and flowers in March and April. The latter is nearly glabrous, with the stem branched, and flowers from July to October. The leaves of *M. annua* are eaten as a pot-herb.

***mĕr-cūr'-ĭ-al-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *mercurial*; *-ist.*]

1. A person of a mercurial temperament; one who is sprightly, fickle, and changeable.

"*Mercurialists* are solitary, much in contemplation, subtile, poets, philosophers, and musing much about such matters."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 190.

2. A physician who is much given to the use of mercury in his treatment of diseases.

mĕr-cūr'-ĭ-al-īze, *v.i.* & *t.* [Eng. *mercurial*; *-ize.*]

***A.** *Intrans.:* To act capriciously; to be capricious or changeable.

B. *Transitive:*

1. *Med.:* To treat or affect with mercury.

2. *Photog.:* To treat with mercury; to expose to the vapours of mercury.

mĕr-cūr'-ĭ-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *mercurial*; *-ly.*] In a mercurial manner.

mĕr-cūr'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *mercur(y)*; *-ic.*] Contained in or derived from mercury.

mercuric-chloride, *s.*

Chem.: $HgCl_2$. Corrosive sublimate. It is prepared by decomposing mercuric-sulphate with hydrochloric acid. It melts at 265°, boils at 292°, and its vapour condenses in crystalline needles or octahedra. Alcohol and ether dissolve it readily. It is a violent, acrid poison, the best antidote being white of egg.

mercuric-cyanide, *s.*

Chem.: $Hg(CN)_2$. Prepared by dissolving yellow mercuric oxide in aqueous hydrocyanic acid, the former being in slight excess. It crystallizes in brilliant quadratic prisms, slightly soluble in water, and is very poisonous.

mercuric-ethide, *s.* [MERCURY-DIETHYL.]

mercuric-fulminate, *s.* [FULMINATE.]

mercuric-iodide, *s.*

Chem.: HgI_2. A brilliant red, crystalline powder, prepared by triturating mercury with iodine. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and in solutions of potassic iodide or of mercuric chloride, yielding colourless liquids.

mercuric-oxide, *s.*

Chem.: HgO. Red oxide of mercury. Obtained by decomposing the nitrate by heat. It is slightly soluble in water, and dissolves in fused potassic hydrate. It is highly poisonous.

mercuric-sulphide, *s.* [VERMILION.]

mĕr'-cu-rĭed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [MERCURY, *v.*]

***mĕr-cūr-ĭ-fĭ-cā'-tion,** *s.* [MERCURIFY.] The act of mixing with mercury.

"It remains, that I perform the promise I made, of adding the ways of *mercurification* (as chymists speak) above referred to."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 643.

***mĕr-cūr'-ĭ-fў,** *v. t.* [Eng. *mercury*; *-fy.*]

1. To obtain mercury from, as from metallic minerals, by the application of intense heat, which expels the mercury in fumes, which are afterwards condensed.

"A part only of the metal is *mercurified*."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 641.

2. To treat or combine with mercury; to mercurialize.

***mĕr-cūr'-ĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *mercury*; *-ous.*] The same as MERCURIAL (q.v.).

***mĕr-cūr'-ĭ-oŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *mercurious*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being mercurial.

"A chapeau with wings, to denote the *mercuriousnesse* of this messenger."—*Fuller: Worthies; Kent.*

***mĕr'-cu-rĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *mercur(y)*; *-ism.*] A communication of news or intelligence; an announcement, a communication.

mĕr-cūr'-ĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Lat.]

Chem.: This term was applied by the alchemists to all volatile substances: thus quicksilver was called *Mercurius communis*, and alcohol, *M. vegetabilis*. At present it is only applied to quicksilver—e.g., *M. dulcis* is synonymous with calomel.

mĕr-cu-rōs-ăm-mō'-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Eng. *mercur(y)*, and *ammonium.*]

Chem.: $Hg_2H_4N_2$. Not known in the free state. The chloride of this base is the black substance formed when dry calomel is exposed to the action of ammonia-gas.

mĕr'-cu-roŭs, *a.* [Eng. *mercur(y)*; *-ous.*] (See the compounds.)

mercurous-chloride, *s.*

Chem.: Hg_2Cl_2, calomel. It may be obtained by precipitating a solution of mercurous nitrate with one of common salt. It crystallizes in quadrilateral prisms, and is tasteless and insoluble in water. It is of great importance in medicine.

mercurous-oxide, *s.*

Chem.: Hg_2O. Prepared by adding caustic potash to mercurous nitrate. It is a dark gray, nearly black powder, insoluble in water, and slowly decomposed by the action of light into red oxide and metallic mercury.

mĕr-cu-rō-vĭn'-ўl, *s.* [Eng. *mercur(y)*; *o* connect., and *vinyl* (q.v.).] (See the compound.)

mercurovinyl-oxide, *s.* [MERCURACETYL-OXIDE.]

mĕr'-cu-rў, ***mer-cu-rie,** *s.* [Norm. Fr. *mercurie* (Fr. *mercure*), from Lat. *Mercurius* = Mercury.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II.

2. *Figuratively:*

* (1) A messenger, a courier, an intelligencer.

"Following the mirror of all Christian kings,
With winged heels, as English *Mercuries*."
Shakesp.: Henry V., ii. (Chorus.)

* (2) A common name for a newspaper or periodical publication.

"No allusion to it is to be found in the Monthly *Mercuries*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

* (3) One who carries about newspapers for sale.

(4) Liveliness of temperament; spirit, volatility, sprightliness, fickleness, changeableness.

II. *Technically:*

Astron.: The planet nearest the sun, unless indeed it be established that the hypothetical Vulcan really exists. Its stationary points are from 15 to 20 degrees of longitude from the sun, hence it rises and sets not far from the time when the sun does so. The light of the sun and the haze of the horizon combine to render observation of the planet difficult; hence, as Sir John Herschel says, we "can see little more" of the planet "than that it is round, and exhibits phases." It varies in brightness from 15" to 12" of the celestial circle or vault. Hence it is sometimes telescopic, and at other times visible to the naked eye, being as bright as a star of the second magnitude. It was known to the ancients. Its diameter is about 3,200 miles; its mass about $\frac{1}{12}$th that of the earth; its sidereal period 87 days, 16 hours, 49 minutes, 30 seconds. It is seen at its greatest brightness as an evening star, at average intervals of about 116 days. Its average distance from the sun is 35,550,000 miles. Its greatest and least distances differ nearly thirteen million miles. It moves in its orbit about 109,360 miles an hour, against 68,040 performed in the same time by the earth. The orbit of Mercury is remarkable for its extreme eccentricity, the distance from the sun varying from about 30,000,000 to 4 5,000,000 millions of miles. The effect of this would be that, supposing there were any inhabitants of Mercury, within a period of about six weeks, the sun would double in apparent size, and give about double the quantity of light and heat. The planet is supposed to rotate on its axis in 24h. 5m. 28s. Transits of Mercury over the sun's disc occur like those of Venus, but more frequently; those

at the ascending node in November, those at the descending one in May. They are at intervals of about thirteen or seven years, and are chiefly of importance on account of the accuracy which their observation infuses into our calculations of the movements of the planet.

2. *Bot.*: The genus Mercurialis (q.v.).

3. *Chem.*: A diatomic metallic element; symbol Hg; atomic weight, 200; sp. gr. 13·59; boiling-point, 357·2°; known from the earliest historical times, and the only liquid metal at ordinary temperatures. It occurs most frequently in the form of mercuric sulphide, or cinnabar, an ore found in Spain, Austria, and other parts of the world, from which it is extracted by roasting the ore in a furnace, and conducting the vapours into a chamber where the mercury is condensed, while the sulphurous acid is allowed to escape. It possesses a lustre like that of polished silver, and solidifies at −39·5° to a tin-white malleable mass, contracting at the moment of solidification. Hydrochloric acid is without action upon mercury. Cold sulphuric acid does not attack it, but the hot concentrated acid dissolves it with evolution of sulphurous anhydride. It is soluble in cold dilute nitric acid, mercurous nitrate being formed. Mercury is invaluable to the chemist, who employs it in collecting gases which are soluble in water. It is also used in medicine, in extracting gold and silver from their ores, in silvering mirrors, and in gilding. The vapour of mercury, when inhaled, acts as a poison, producing salivation.

1. *Class. Mythol.*: A Roman deity, identified with the Greek Hermes. He was the son of Jupiter and Maia. He was originally the god of traffic and gain (from Lat. *merx*, gen. *mercis* = merchandise, gain), and the protector of merchants and shopkeepers. Afterwards, being identified with Hermes, he was regarded as the god of eloquence and commerce and the protector of robbers. He was also the messenger and herald of the gods, and as such he was represented as a youth, lightly clad, with the petasus or winged hat, and wings on his heels, bearing in his hand the caduceus or emblem of his office as a herald, a rod with two serpents twined round about it.

5. *Med.*: The chief preparations of mercury used in medicine are calomel, corrosive sublimate, hydrargyrum cum creta, and blue pill. Mercury should not be given in anæmia, hectic, scurvy, scrofula, or tuberculous disease, nor in cirrhosis, melanosis, gangrene, fatty disease, or splenic diseases. In bilious affections, and dyspepsia, secondary syphilis, in some forms of diarrhœa, in minute doses, in iritis, and in acute and chronic rheumatism, it is a very valuable remedy, and in all forms of inflammation unaccompanied by dropsy. Its chief actions are absorbent, alterative, antiphlogistic, purgative, and also in a lesser degree tonic, stimulant, and sedative. Children usually stand it better than grown-up people; with them the best form of administration is the gray-powder, and for adults, calomel or blue pill; and in syphilis, corrosive sublimate. As an external application, calomel, or calomel and lime water (black wash) are also useful remedies.

6. *Min.*: An isometric mineral, fluid at ordinary temperatures. Volatilizes at 662° F., and may be crystallized in octahedrons at −39° F. Sp. gr. 13·568; lustre metallic; colour tin-white; opaque; compos., pure mercury, with occasionally some silver. Occurs in small globules scattered through cinnabar (q.v.), or its gangue. The most important mines are those of Almaden, Spain, and Idria, Carniola. In the Pioneer mine, Napa Valley, California, quartz geodes are sometimes found which contain several pounds weight of mercury.

mercury-amalgam, *s.*

Chem. (*Pl.*): The compounds formed by the union of mercury with the other metals. The solid amalgams appear to be definite compounds, whilst the liquid amalgams may be regarded in many instances as solutions of definite compounds in excess of mercury. The most useful and interesting are those of sodium, silver, and gold.

2. *Min.*: The same as Amalgam (q.v.).

mercury-antimonite, *s.*

Min.: The same as Ammiolite (q.v.).

mercury-chloride, *s.*

Min.: The same as Calomel (q.v.).

mercury diethyl, *s.*

Chem.: $Hg<\frac{C_2H_5}{C_2H_5}$. Mercuric ethide. Prepared like the methyl compound, and possessing similar properties. It boils at 159°, and has a sp. gr. of 2·44; at 200° its vapour decomposes into mercury and butane.

mercury di-isoamyl, *s.*

Chem.: $Hg(C_5H_{11})_2$. A colourless liquid, obtained by gently heating isoamylic iodide, acetic ether, and sodium amalgam. Sp. gr. 1·56, insoluble in water, giving, with a solution of iodine, crystalline plates of mercury isoamyl iodide, $Hg(C_5H_{11})I$.

mercury-dimethyl, *s.*

Chem.: $Hg<\frac{CH_3}{CH_3}$. A colourless refractive liquid, prepared by adding sodium amalgam to a mixture of methylic iodide and ethylic acetate. It is immiscible with water, boils at 95°, and has a sp. gr. 3·069 at ordinary temperature. It is a solvent for caoutchouc, resin, and phosphorus.

mercury-dinaphthyl, *s.*

Chem.: $Hg(C_{10}H_7)_2$. A crystalline substance, prepared by boiling a mixture of bromnaphthalene and benzene with sodium amalgam. It melts at 243°, is insoluble in water, difficultly soluble in hot alcohol, but very soluble in chloroform.

mercury-diphenyl, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_5HgC_6H_5$. A crystalline body, obtained by heating brom-benzine with sodium amalgam and a small quantity of ethylic acetate. It becomes yellow on exposure to light, melts at 120°, and sublimes unchanged. It is insoluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol and ether, but very soluble in benzene.

mercury goose-foot, *s.*

Bot.: *Chenopodium Bonus Henricus*. It has hastate-triangular leaves, and compound and axillary spikes of flowers. The leaves are used for spinach. Called also Good King Henry.

mercury-iodide, *s.*

Min.: The same as Coccinite (q.v.).

mercury-selenide, *s.*

Min.: The same as Tiemannite (q.v.).

mercury-sulphide, *s.*

Min.: The same as Cinnabar and Metacinnabarite (q.v.).

* **mĕr'-cu-rỹ,** *v.t.* [Mercury, *s.*] To treat with a preparation of mercury.

"They are as tender as a lady's face new *mercuried*."
—*Ben Jonson: Cynthia's Revels*, I. 1.

mĕr'-çỹ, * **mer-ci,** * **mer-cie,** *s.* [Fr. *merci*, from Lat. *mercedem*, accus. of *merces* (genit. *mercedis*) = reward, pay, pity, mercy, from *merx* (genit. *mercis*) = merchandise, traffic, from *merco* = to gain, to buy, to merit; Sp. *merced*; Port. *mercê*; Ital. *merce*.]

1. That benevolence or kindness of heart or disposition which induces a person to overlook injuries, or to treat an offender with greater forbearance and clemency than he deserves; a disposition to temper justice with mildness, and to inflict a lighter punishment for offences than they strictly call for; clemency, tenderness of heart, mildness, compassion.

"There's *mercy* in every place."
Cowper: Alexander Selkirk.

2. An act or exercise of kindness, compassion, or clemency; a blessing; a kind or merciful act proceeding from Providence.

"Even a judgment, making way for thee,
Seems in their eyes a *mercy* for thy sake."
Cowper: Task, II. 132.

3. Pardon, forgiveness.

"I cry your worship's *mercy*."—*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, III. 1.

4. Pity, compassion.

"They cried the more, saying, Have *mercy* upon us, O Lord, thou son of David."—*Matthew* xx. 31.

5. Power of acting at pleasure; discretion, liberty; unrestrained exercise of will or authority.

"The offender's life lies in the *mercy* of the duke."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, IV. 1.

¶ * (1) *To be in mercy*: To be under fine.

"And the said William Kent being solemnly called doth not come, nor hath prosecuted his writ aforesaid. Therefore it is considered, that the same William and his pledges of prosecuting, to wit, John Doe and Richard Roe, *be in mercy* for his false complaint."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, iii., App. No. I., p. 6.

* (2) *To take to mercy*: To forgive, on payment of a fine or penalty.

"That they of Ipre shulde pay to the kynge xl thousand frankes towards his charges comyng thyder: to the whiche they of Ipre made no refuse, but were right joyful therof. Thus they of Ipre were *taken to mercy*."
—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. iii., ch. cccxvii.

(3) *Sisters of mercy*: [Sisterhood].

mercy-seat, * **merci-seate,** *s.*

1. *Lit. & Jewish Antiq.*: Heb. כַּפֹּרֶת (*kapporeth*); this may be from כָּפַר (*kaphar*) = to cover in the literal sense, or כִּפֶּר (*kipper*) = to cover figuratively, specially to cover sin. Hence, the Septuagint renders the word ἱλαστήριον (*hilastêrion*) = that which is propitiatory or offered in propitiation; and the Vulgate *propitiatorium* = an atonement, a propitiation. The golden covering placed upon the ark of the testimony. Whether it was the actual lid of that ark, or a tablet placed above the lid, is doubtful. Like the ark, it was two-and-a-half cubits (3 feet 9 inches) long, and one-and-a-half (2 feet 3 inches) broad. At each end was a cherub, the two looking face to face, and covering the mercy-seat with their wings. The whole was put in the most holy place of the tabernacle, and afterwards of the temple (Exod. xxv. 17–22, xxvi. 34, xxxvii. 6–9, xl. 20; 1 Chron. xxviii. 11). On the great day of the Atonement, Aaron, the high priest, cast incense on coal (charcoal) burning in a censer, and the cloud of sweet-scented spices which thence arose covered the mercy-seat, God, whose special dwelling when he visited the place was between the cherubims (Psalms lxxx. 1), appearing in the cloud (Lev. xvi. 12, 13). The mercy-seat was also sprinkled seven times with the blood of a bullock and a goat, offered as a sin-offering (Lev. xvi. 15). Jehovah spoke to Moses from off the mercy-seat (Num. vii. 89).

"And over it the cherubims of glory shadowing the *mercy-seat*; of which we cannot now speak particularly."—*Hebrews* ix. 5.

2. *Fig.*: In the New Testament the entry of the high priest into the most holy place is made symbolical of the entry of Christ into heaven, to pursue His work of intercession, and of the approach of the Christian to God by the blood of Jesus (Heb. x. 19–22), whence, in devotional language, an approach to the mercy-seat signifies an approach to God in prayer.

"Jesus! where'er thy people meet,
There they behold thy *mercy-seat*."
Cowper: Olney Hymns, xxvi.

* **mercy-stock,** *s.* A propitiation.

"Our Saviour, our Ransom, our Spokesman, our *Mercy-stock*."—*Hutchinson: Works*, p. 192.

* **mercy-stroke,** *s.* The death-blow, as putting an end to pain.

* **mèrd,** * **mard,** * **mer-da,** *s.* [Fr. *merde*, from Lat. *merda*.] Ordure, dung.

"Haire o' th' head, burnt clouts, chalk, *mevds*, and clay."—*Ben Jonson: Alchymist*, ii. 3.

mère, * **meër,** *a.* [Lat. *merus* = pure; O. Fr. *mer*.]

* 1. Pure, unadulterated.

"Our wine is here mingled with water and with myrrh; there [in the life to come] it is *mere* and unmixed."—*Jer. Taylor: The Worthy Communicant.*

* 2. Genuine, free from admixture.

"But now our joys are *mere* and unmixt: for that we may do our duty and have our reward at once."—*Bp. Taylor: Rule of Conscience.* (Epist. Ded.)

3. Such and no more; this or that alone; apart from anything else; sole, alone, simple.

"He well knew that *mere* names exercise a mighty influence on the public mind."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

4. Absolute, unqualified, entire; in every respect, downright.

"This is *mere* falsehood."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iii. 2.

mere-right, *s.*

Law: The right of property without possession.

mère (1), *s.* [A.S. *mere*; cogn. with Dut. *meer*; Icel. *marr* = the sea; Ger. *meer*; O. H. Ger. *muri*; Goth. *morei*; Russ. *mori*; Lith. *mœris*; Wel. *môr*; Gael. & Ir. *muir*; Lat. *mare*.] A lake, a pool.

mère (2), * **meare,** * **mcer,** * **meere,** *s.* [A.S. *mære*, *gemære*; Dut. *meer*; Icel. *marr*.] A boundary, a border; a boundary-stone.

"What mound or steddy *mere* is offer'd to my sight."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 1.

* **mère,** * **mear,** *v.t.* [Mere (2), *s.*] To bound, to limit, to divide.

"That brave honour of the Latine name,
Which *meared* her rule with Afrike and Byze."
Spenser: Ruines of Rome, xxii.

***mĕred,** *a.* [Mere, *a.*] Entire, sole, only.

"At such a point,
When half to half the world opposed, he being
The *mered* question."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iii. 11.

mĕre'-lў, *meere-ly, *meer-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *mere,* a.; *-ly.*] Purely, only, solely, simply. It separates that which it designates and qualifies from everything else. But in so doing, the chief or most emphatic reference may be made either to that which is included, or to that which is excluded. In modern English it is always to the latter. In Shakspere's day the other reference was more common, that, namely, to which was included—

(1) Merely, referring to what is included rather than what is excluded; absolutely, entirely, quite, utterly.

"Fye on't! O fye! 'tis an unweeded garden,
That grows to seed; things rank and gross in nature,
Possess it *merely.*" *Shakesp.: Hamlet,* i. 2.

(2) Solely, only; for this and nothing more; in this and no other way.

"Never to remove an anomaly *merely* because it is an anomaly."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xi.

mĕr-ĕn'-chў-mą, *s.* [Gr. *μέρος* (*meros*) = a part, and *ἔγχυμα* (*engchuma*) = infusion.]

Bot.: Imperfect cellular tissue found abundantly in intercellular spaces. Professor Morren makes it a subdivision of Parenchyma. Meyer gave the name to tissue with ellipsoidal or spheroidal cells. More commonly known as Lax Parenchyma.

mĕr-ĕn'-chўm'-ą-toŭs, *a.* [Eng., &c., *merenchyma*; *-t* conn., and suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Having the structure or appearance of merenchyma (q.v.).

***mĕreş'-man,** *s.* [Eng. *mere* (2), s.; and *man.*] One who has charge of or points out boundaries; a mearsman.

mĕre'-stōne, *meere-stone, *s.* [Eng. *mere* (2), s., and *stone.*] A boundary-stone; a landmark.

"The mislaier of a *meerestone* is to blame. But it is the unjust judge, that is the capitall remover of land-markes, when he defineth amisse of lands and property."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Judicature.*

***mĕr-ĕ-trĭ'-cian,** *a.* [Lat. *meretricius* = meretricious (q.v.).] Meretricious.

"Take from human commerce *meretrician* amours."—*T. Brown: Works,* iii. 263.

mĕr-ĕ-trĭ'-cious, *a.* [Lat. *meretricius* = pertaining to a courtesan, from *meretrix* (genit. *meretricis*) = a courtesan, from *mereo* = to gain, to earn.]

1. Of or pertaining to courtesans or prostitutes; such as is practised by harlots.

"Her deceitful and *meretricious* traffick with all the nations of the world."—*Bp. Hall: Hard Texts; Isaiah* xxiii. 17.

2. False; alluring by false show; worn or assumed for show; unreal, tawdry, gaudy, showy; extremely bad in taste.

"No *meretricious* graces to beguile,
No clustering ornaments to clog the pile."
Cowper: Truth, 23.

mĕr-ĕ-trĭ'-cious-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *meretricious*; *-ly.*] In a meretricious manner; with false show; tawdrily, gaudily, against good taste.

mĕr-ĕ-trĭ'-cious-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *meretricious*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being meretricious; false show, tawdriness, showiness.

***mĕr'-ĕ-trĭk,** *a.* [Lat. *meretricius* = meretricious (q.v.).] Harlot, meretricious.

"And therefore thei thinke it impossible to be any knaverye or errours in so holy fathers with their *meretrik* mother."—*Joye: Exposicion of Daniel,* ch. xii.

mĕr-gą-nĕt'-tą, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *mergus* = a diver, and Gr. *νῆττα* (*nēttu*) = a duck.]

Ornith.: Torrent-duck; a peculiar genus of Anatidæ, restricted to the Andes of South America, from Colombia to Chili. Three species are known: *Merganetta armata, M. turneri,* and *M. leucogenys.* Mr. Bridges says of the first species, "It swims and dives against the flow of the Chilian mountain-torrents with a rapidity truly astonishing." (*Proc. Zool. Soc.,* 1876, p. 407.)

mĕr-gą-nĕt-tī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *merganett(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Anatidæ. It contains but a single genus, Merganetta (q.v.).

mĕr-găn'-sĕr, *s.* [Lat. '*merg(us)* = a diver, and *anser* = a goose.]

Ornithology:

1. A genus erected by Leach for his *Merganser cucullatus,* the *Mergus merganser* of Linnæus.

2. A popular name for any member of the Linnæan genus Mergus, especially for *Mergus merganser,* the Goosander (q.v.).

mĕrge, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *mergo* = to dip.]

A. *Trans.:* To sink; to drown; to cause to be swallowed up or absorbed. (Only used figuratively.)

"Whenever a greater estate and a less coincide and meet in one and the same person, without any intermediate estate, the less is immediately annihilated; or is the law phrase is said to be *merged,* that is, sunk or drowned in the greater."—*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. ii., ch. xi.

B. *Intrans.:* To be absorbed or swallowed up; to be lost or sunk.

†mĕr-gĕl'-lŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. of Lat. *mergus* (q.v.).]

Ornith.: In some classifications a genus of the sub-family Merginæ. It contains but one species, the Smew, *Mergellus* (*Mergus*) *albellus.*

***mĕrġ'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *merg(e)*; *-er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which merges.

2. *Law:* (See extract).

"*Merger* is the act of law, and is the annihilation of one estate in another. Its effect is to consolidate two estates, and to conform them into one estate. After *merger,* the only subsisting estate continues precisely of the same quantity and extent of ownerships as it was before the accession of the estate which is merged. It is a fundamental rule that there cannot be any *merger* unless there be a remainder or reversion in which the particular estate may merge."—*Mayhew: On Merger,* pt. i., ch. i.

mĕr-gī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *merg(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Anatidæ. Prince Bonaparte makes it include *Mergus albellus,* erected into a genera, and Leach's genus Merganser. According to the *Brit. Mus. Cat.* (Gray) it comprises the Linnæan genus Merganser, and Mergellus (q.v.).

mĕr'-gu-lŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. of Lat. *mergus* (q.v.).]

Ornith.: A genus of Anatidæ, erected by Vieillot for the reception of *Mergulus melanoleucos,* the Little Auk (q.v.). Bill shorter than the head, thick, broader than high at base, upper mandible indistinctly grooved, tips of both notched; commissure arched; nostrils lateral, round, at base of bill; legs, short and abdominal; three webbed toes; wings and tail short.

mĕr'-gŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a diver, a water-fowl; *mergo* = to dip, to plunge into.]

Ichthy.: A genus of natatorial birds, family Anatidæ. Bill about as long as the head, slender, rather pointed; base large; mandibles serrated, point of upper curved; nostrils lateral; legs short; three toes in front webbed, hind toe with pendent lobe; wings of moderate size, first and second quill feathers nearly equal in length. Wallace (*Geog. Dist. Animals,* ii. 364) defines the range of the genus in space as: Palæarctic and Nearctic regions, Brazil, and the Auckland Islands. *Mergus albellus* is the Smew, *M. cucullatus* the Hooded Merganser, *M. serrator* the Red-breasted Merganser, and *M. merganser* the Goosander. (*Yarrell.*)

mĕr-ĭ-ăn'-drą, *s.* [Gr. *μερίς* (*meris*) = a part, a division, and *ἀνήρ* (*anēr*), genit. *ἀνδρός* (*andros*) = a man, a stamen.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the family Meriandridæ (q.v.). *Meriandra bengalensis* and *M. strobilifera* are carminative and antispasmodic. An infusion of the leaves is given in India in aphthæ and sore throat.

mĕr-ĭ-ăn'-drĭ dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *meriandr(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Labiates, tribe Menthæ.

mĕr-ĭ-ā'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Mdme. Merian, who wrote on the insects of Surinam.]

Bot.: Jamaica Rose; a genus of Melastomaceæ, tribe Melastomeæ. *Meriania laevantha* is the White-flowered, and *M. purpurea* the Purple-flowered Jamaica Rose.

mĕr'-ĭ-carp, *s.* [Gr. *μερίς* (*meris*) = a part, and *καρπος* (*karpos*) = fruit.]

Botany:

1. The name given by De Candolle to the half of a cremocarp, *i.e.*, of an umbelliferous fruit. Mericarps are indehiscent.

2. The distinct pieces into which a cruciferous siliqua or silicula splits.

mĕ-rĭd'-ĭ-an, *a. & s.* [Fr. *méridien,* from Lat. *meridianus* = pertaining to mid-day; *meridies* (for *medidies*) = mid-day; *medius* = middle, and *dies* = a day; Ital. & Sp. *meridiano.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) Of or pertaining to mid-day or the meridian; noon-day.

"And bid a dawning sky display
The blaze of a *meridian* day."
Cowper: Poetical Epistle to Lady Austen.

(2) Of or pertaining to the magnetic meridian.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Pertaining to or at the highest point or culmination; pertaining to the point or period of highest splendour; as, *meridian* glory.

* (2) Complete, thorough.

"Out of the mouth of a *meridian* villain."—*North: Examen,* p. 186.

II. *Geol.:* Noon-day; in allusion to the mid-day date of the strata to which it is applied. A term appropriated to certain middle formations of the Appalachian Palæozoic system, which are called in the New York Survey, the Oriskany Sandstone, and which appear to be on the horizon of the Lower Ludlow rocks of England. The greatest thickness of this sandstone is less than 200 feet. Its distinctive fossils are large brachiopodous bivalves. (*Prof. H. D. Rogers: Geology of Pennsylvania.*)

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) Mid-day; noon-day.

(2) In the same sense as II. 2.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) The highest point; the culmination; the point or period of highest splendour.

"From that full *meridian* of my glory
I haste now to my setting."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

* (2) The special circumstances, requirements, conditions, or capabilities of: as of a country, a district, a sphere of life, &c.

"All other knowledge merely serves the concerns of this life, and is fitted to the *meridian* thereof."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astron.:* [*Celestial Meridian*].

2. *Geog.:* [*Terrestrial Meridian*].

(1) *Celestial Meridian:* The great circle marked out on the sphere by the prolongation of the terrestrial meridian passing through the spot where the observer stands. If, as is apparently the case, the earth be at rest, then the celestial meridian becomes a fixed circle, across which all the stars pass in their diurnal courses from East to West. If, as is really the case, the stars are at rest, and the earth rotate, then the spectator's meridian sweeps daily across the plane from West to East.

(2) *First meridian:* That meridian from which all others are reckoned, counting eastward or westward, and from which also longitudes are reckoned.

(3) *Magnetic-Meridian:* [Magnetic].

(4) *Meridian altitude of the sun or of a star:* Its altitude when on the meridian of the place where it is observed.

(5) *Meridian distance of a point:* The distance from the point to some assumed meridian, generally the one drawn through the extreme east or west point of the survey.

(6) *Meridian line on a dial:* The same as the twelve o'clock hour-line.

(7) *Meridian of a globe:* The brazen circle in which it turns and by which it is supported; also meridian-lines drawn on the globe itself, generally at a distance of 15°.

(8) *Terrestrial meridian:* The terrestrial meridian of any place on the earth's surface is a great circle passing through the two poles and the place.

meridian-circle, *s.*

1. A transit instrument with a graduated circle securely fastened at right angles to the horizontal axis and turning with it.

2. The altitude circle of a globe.

meridian-distance, meridional-distance, *s.* [Departure, *s.*, II. 2.]

meridian line, [illegible] are or part of the [illegible] of a place, terminated each way by the horizon.

meridian mark, *s.* A mark placed at a [illegible] from an observatory, and [illegible] of the position of the transit-instrument to serve as a means of marking the direction of the true south point of the horizon.

mē-rid'-i-ŏn-al, *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. [illegible]]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to the meridian: hence, southerly.

The nerves [illegible] stand wider upon one side than the other.—*Browne: Garth Garden*, ch. iv.

* 2. Having a southerly aspect; facing the south.

B. *As substantive:* The south.

The *meridional* winds they of the Ocean call south, and those of the Mediterranean Sea Zezzo Ghoro commonly is rainy and boisterous. —*Boyle Works*, ii. 611.

meridional arc, *s.* An arc of the earth, measured along the meridian, with the view of ascertaining the length of a degree in different latitudes, and thence calculating the exact form of the earth. [Arc, Ellipse.]

meridional distance, *s.* [Meridian Distance.]

meridional parts, *s. pl.* Parts of the projected meridian, according to Mercator's system, corresponding to each minute of latitude, from the equator up to some fixed limit, usually 80°.

mē-rid-i-ŏ-năl-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *meridional*; *-ity.*]

1. The state of being on the meridian.

2. Position in the south; aspect towards the south.

mē-rid-i-ŏ-năl-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *meridional*; *-ly.*] In the direction of the meridian; in a line north and south.

"The Jews, not willing to lie as their temple stood, displace their bed from north to south, and delight to sleep *meridionally*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

* **mĕr-ills,** *s.* [O. Fr. *merel* = a counter; Fr. *tierce le, barcelle* = hop-scotch.] A game played with counters or pegs: called also *five-penny*, or *nine men's morris*.

* **mĕr-i-mĕnt,** *s.* [Merriment.]

mę-ri-nō, *a.* & *s.* [Sp. = (*a.*) moving or roaming from pasture to pasture, (*s.*) an inspector of pastures, from Low Lat. *majorinus* = a major-domo, a steward of a household.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Denoting a variety of sheep from Spain, or their wool.

2. Made of the wool of the merino sheep.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Zool.:* A Spanish breed of the domestic sheep (*Ovis aries*). It is extremely important commercially, on account of the excellence of its wool, which is close-set, soft, spirally twisted, and short. There are large flocks in Germany, and it is extensively bred in Australia, where it was introduced towards the end of the last century. The animal is small, flat-sided, and long-legged. The males are horned. The face, ears, and legs are dark, the forehead woolly, and the skin of the throat lax.

2. *Fabric:* A fine French woollen material, so named as being made from the wool of the merino sheep. It is a lady's dress goods, all wool, and twilled on both sides.

merino-sheep, *s.* [Merino, B. 1.]

mĕr-i-ŏ-nēs, *s.* [A proper name occurring in Homer.]

Zool.: Cuvier and Illiger's name for the genus Jaculus, for which Dr. Coues has proposed Zapus (q.v.).

mĕr-is-măt-ic, *a.* [Gr. *μέρισμα* (*merisma*), genit. *μερίσματος* (*merismatos*) = a part, and Eng., &c. suff. *-ic.*]

Bot.: Separating by the formation of internal partitions, as often occurs in cellular tissue.

mĕr-it, * **mer-ite,** [Fr. *mérite*, from Lat. *meritum* = that which is deserved; neut. sing. of *meritus*, pa. par. of *mercor* = to deserve; Sp., Port., & Ital. *merito.*]

* 1. The quality of deserving, whether well or ill; desert of good or evil.

2. The quality of deserving well; excellence deserving honour or reward; desert, worth, worthiness.

"Therefore yeue it whole and quite,
And thou shalt haue the more *merite*."
Romaunt of the Rose.

3. That which is deserved, earned, or merited; a reward, return, or recompense earned or merited; deserts.

"All power
I give thee; reign for ever, and assume
Thy *merits*." *Milton: P. L.*, bk. iii. 319.

4. (*Pl.*) The essential circumstances of a case or matter, without reference to extraneous matters: the rights and wrongs of a case: as, To decide a case on its *merits*.

* **merit monger,** *s.* One who supports the doctrine of human merit as entitled to reward, or who depends upon merit for salvation.

"Like as these *merit-mongers* doe, which esteeme themselves after their merits."—*Latimer: Ser. III. on the Lord's Prayer.*

mĕr-it, * **mer-yt,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *mériter*, from *mérite* = merit (q.v.); Sp. *meritar*; Ital. *meritare*; Lat. *meritu*, frequent. of *mercor* = to deserve.]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To deserve, whether good or ill; to earn; to be entitled to receive; to incur.

2. To deserve, as a reward; to earn, to have a right to claim, to have a just title or claim to.

"Those best can bear reproof who *merit* praise."
Pope: Essay on Criticism, 583.

* 3. To reward.

"The king will *merit* it with gifts." *Chapman.*

B. *Intrans.:* To acquire merit, to become deserving.

"And yet he bode them do it, and they were bounde to obay, and *merycyd* and deserued by their obedience." —*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 496.

* **mĕr-it-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *merit*; *-able.*] Deserving of reward; meritorious.

"The people generally are very acceptive, and apt to applaud any *meritable* work."—*Ben Jonson: Case is Altered*, ii. 4.

mĕr-it-ĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Merit, *v.*]

† **mĕr-it-ĕd-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *merited*; *-ly.*] In accordance with merit or deserts; deservedly, worthily.

"A pleasant little town, once esteemed for its deliciousness, but now much more and more *meritedly* famous for its ruin."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 23.

* **mĕr-it-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *merit*, v.; *-er.*] One who deserves or merits. (*Rogers: Naaman the Syrian*, p. 341.)

mĕr-ĭ-thăl, mĕr-ĭ-thăl-lŭs, *s.* [Gr. *μερίς* (*meris*) = a part, and *θαλλος* (*thallos*) = a young shoot.]

Bot.: The name given by Du Petit Thomass to an internode.

mer-it-or-ie, *a.* [Meritory.]

mĕr-ĭ-tōr'-ĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *meritorius*, from *meritus* = deserved; Fr. *meritoire*; Ital. & Sp. *meritorio.*]

1. Deserving of reward or recompence, return or notice; possessing merit; high in descent.

* 2. Earning money; prostitute, hireling, mercenary.

mĕr-ĭ-tōr-ĭ-oŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *meritorious*; *-ly.*] In a meritorious manner; so as to deserve reward.

"They did well and *meritoriously* in those very things."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 3.

mĕr-ĭ-tōr-ĭ-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *meritorious*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being meritorious; the state of deserving well; merit, worthiness, desert.

"There was a full persuasion of the high *meritoriousness* of what they did."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 12.

* **mĕr-ĭ-tōr-ȳ,** * **mer-ĭ-tor-ie,** *a.* [Lat. *meritorius* = meritorious (q.v.).] Meritorious; deserving of reward.

"How *meritory* is thilke dede
Of charitee to clothe and fede
The poore folke." *Gower: C. A.* (Prol.)

* **mĕr-ĭ-tŏt,** * **mer-y-tot-yr,** *s.* [Eng. *merry*, and *totter.*] A swing; a rope on which to walk or dance.

"*A Merytotyr. oscillum, petaurus.*"—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

* **mĕrk,** *s.* [Mark, *s.*] An old Scottish coin of silver, value 13⅓d. sterling, or 1s. 1d. Scotch.

* **mĕrke,** *s.* [Mark, *s.*]

* **mĕrke,** * **mirke,** *a.* [A.S. *murc, myrce, mærce*; Icel. *myrkr*; Dan. & Sw. *mörk.*] Murky, dark, gloomy. [Murky.]

"The *merke* dale." *Piers Plowman*, bk. i. 1.

mĕr'-kĭn, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps a dimin. from O. Fr. *mergue* = a tuft.]

* 1. A wig; a piece of false hair.

2. A mop for cleaning cannon.

† **mĕr-lăn-gŭs,** *s.* [Latinised from Fr. *merlan* = a whiting.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Gadidæ, erected for the reception of fishes having the generic character of Gadus, with the exception that there is no barbel on the chin. In this nomenclature the Whiting is *Merlangus vulgaris*; Couch's Whiting, *M. albus*; the Coalfish, *M. carbonarius*, and the Pollack, *M. pollachius.* [Gadus.]

* **mĕrle,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *merula*; Ital. *merla.*] The blackbird (q.v.).

"To walke and take the dewe by it was day,
And heare the *merle* and mavise many one."
Chaucer: Complaint of Cresside.

mĕr'-lĭn, * **mĕr'-lĭ-ŏn,** *s.* [O. Fr. *emerillon, esmerillon*; cf. Ital. *smeriglione*; Sp. *esmerejon* = a merlin. Diez considers all formed from Lat. *merula.* (*Skeat.*).]

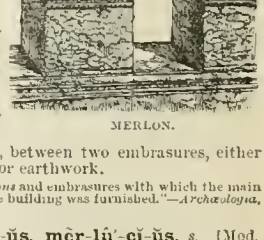
Ornith.: Falco æsalon (Linn.), the smallest of the British falcons, averaging only from ten to twelve inches in length, according to sex. The plumage of old males is blue-gray on head, back, and wing-covers; cheeks and back of neck reddish-brown; tail-feathers bluish-gray, with slight indications of three dark bands, tips white; under-surface rufous, with brown patches; bill bluish horn-colour; cere, legs, and toes yellow; claws black. The females and young birds are of a more uniform brown. It breeds in Scotland, the Orkney and Shetland Islands, and in Northumberland.

mĕr'-lĭng, *s.* [Fr. *merlan* = a whiting.]

Ichthy.: Merlangus vulgaris, the whiting.

* **mĕr'-lĭ-ŏn,** *s.* [Merlin.]

mĕr'-lŏn, *s.* [Fr. *merlan*; Ital. *merlo*, from Lat. * *murrulus*, dimin. of * *murus* (for *murus*) = a wall.]



MERLON.

Fort.: The solid part of an embattled parapet, between two embrasures, either in masonry or earthwork.

"The *merlons* and embrasures with which the main portion of the building was furnished."—*Archæologia*, xii. 147.

mĕr-lūc'-çĭ-ŭs, mĕr-lū'-çĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Ital. *merluzzo* = a hake.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Gadidæ; body elongate, scales minute, separate caudal, two dorsals, and one anal; ventrals, of seven rays, well developed. Teeth in jaws and on vomer in double or triple series. Two species are known: *Merlucius vulgaris*, the Hake (q.v.); and *M. gayi*, from the Straits of Magellan, on the coast of Chili; less common on New Zealand coast. The vertebral column is singularly modified to form a strong roof for the air-bladder. (*Günther.*)

mĕr-lū'-çĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Merluccius.]

mĕr'-maid, * **mere-maide,** * **mere-maid-en,** * **mer-maid-en,** *s.* [A.S. *mere* = a lake, a mere; *mægd* = a maid.] A fabulous marine creature, having the upper half like a woman and the lower like a fish; a sea-nymph with a fish's tail.

"And as for the *mereonaides* called Nereides, it is no fabulous tale that goeth of them: for looke how painters draw them, so they are indeed."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. ix., ch. v.

mermaid's-glove, *s.*

Zool.: Halichondria palmata, the largest of the British Sponges, sometimes attaining a height of two feet. Its popular name has

reference to its form, which bears a remote resemblance to a glove with extended fingers. (*Wood.*)

mermaid's-head, *s.*

Zool.: A sea-urchin, *Spatangus cordatus*, common on the British coasts.

mermaid's-purses, *s. pl.* A popular name for the egg-cases of the Raiidæ and Scyliidæ. Called also Sea-purses.

"These cases are frequently found on the sea-shore, and are called *mermaid's purses*, &c."—*Yarrell: British Fishes.*

***mĕr'-măn,** *s.* [A.S. *mere* = a mere, a lake, and Eng. *man*.] The male corresponding to the mermaid (q.v.); a sea-man, with the tail of a fish instead of legs.

mĕr'-mĭs, *s.* [Gr. *μέρμις* (*mermis*) = a cord, a string.]

Zool.: A nematoid genus of worms, some of the species of which are parasitic in insects. *Mermis nigrescens* emigrates *en masse* out of insects in hot weather, and being found on the ground in great numbers give rise to the popular belief that there has been a shower of worms. The larvæ of *M. albicans* especially resort to caterpillars, to the larvæ of other insects, or even to a mollusc, *Succinea amphibia*.

mĕr'-ō-blast, *s.* [Gr. *μέρος* (*meros*) = a part, and *βλαστός* (*blastos*) = a sprout, shoot, sucker.]

Biol.: An ovum only a portion of which is directly germinal. [MEROBLASTIC.]

mĕr-ō-blăs'-tĭc, *a.* [Eng. *meroblast*; *-ic.*] A term applied to the ova of oviparous animals, in which the yolk is chiefly nutritive and in a small part only formative.

"So also it has been customary to distinguish such ova as those of birds by the term *meroblastic*, as indicating that a part only of the yolk is directly or primarily germinal or engaged in embryonic development."—*Quain: Anatomy* (1882), ii. 732.

mĕr'-ō-çĕle, *s.* [Gr. *μηρός* (*mēros*) = the thigh, and *κήλη* (*kēlē*) = a tumour.]

Surg.: Hernia of the thigh; protrusion of the intestines at the upper part of the thigh.

Mĕr'-ō-pē, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. Μερόπη (*Meropē*).]

1. *Astron.:* The smallest and least bright of the Pleiades.

2. *Class. Mythol.:* One of the Pleiades, who were regarded as daughters of Atlas. Of all her sisters she alone failed to captivate the affections of a celestial deity, and married a mortal. On this account the star into which she was at last transformed was less bright than the others. [1.] [MYTH.]

mĕ-rŏp'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat., &c. *merop(s)*, fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Ornith.: Bee-eaters, a family of insessorial picarian birds, of which Merops is the type. Their range in space is over the Palæartic, Ethiopian, Oriental, and Australian subregions. Five genera are known, all recent.

mĕ-rŏp'-ĭ-dăn, *a.* & *s.* [Mod. Lat. *meropid(æ)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-an*.]

Ornithology:

A. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the family Meropidæ: as, of *meropidan* affinities.

B. *As subst.:* A bird of the family Meropidæ (q.v.).

mĕr'-ŏps, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *μέροψ* (*merops*) = *Merops apiaster*, the typical species of the genus.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the family Meropidæ. The bill moderate or long, arched, acuminate, margins entire; tongue narrow, horny at apex; tarsi short; tibiæ denuded above the heel; wings long, tail with two middle feathers elongate. Twenty-one species are known. *Merops apiaster* is common in the south of Europe and in Africa, and is an occasional visitant to Britain. The back is red-brown, the throat yellow with a black margin, breast and belly greenish-blue. It feeds on insects, especially wasps and bees, which it captures on the wing, like swallows.

***mĕr-or-gan-ĭ-zā'-tion,** *s.* [Gr. *μέρος* (*meros*) = a part, and Eng. *organization* (q.v.).] Partial organization; organization in part.

mĕr'-ŏs, mĕr'-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. *μέρος* (*meros*) = a part.]

Arch.: The plain surface between the channels of a triglyph.

mĕr-ō-stŏm'-a-tą, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *μηρός* (*mēros*) = thigh, and *στόμα* (*stoma*) = a mouth.]

Zool.: A legion of Crustacea; the individuals are often of gigantic size. The mouth is furnished with mandibles and maxillæ, the terminations of which become walking or swimming feet, and organs of prehension. It contains one recent order, Xiphosura (King-crabs or Horseshoe crabs), and one extinct, Eurypterida.

Mĕr-ō-vĭn'-ġĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [From Low Lat. *Merovius* = *Mer-wig* = the great warrior, who founded the dynasty in the early part of the fifth century.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. A term applied to the earliest dynasty of French kings. It was succeeded by the Carlovingian dynasty in 752.

2. A term applied to the written characters of French MSS. of the Merovingian period.

B. *As subst.:* A sovereign of the Merovingian dynasty.

mē-rŏx'-ēne, *s.* [Gr. *μερός* (*meros*) = part, and *ξενός* (*xenos*) = a stranger.]

Min.: The name was originally given by Breithaupt to the mica (q.v.), from Monte Somma, which was found in brilliant crystals and with numerous planes. It was considered to be uniaxial and rhombohedral in crystallization, and referred to the species biotite (q.v.). Tschermak retains the name for the Vesuvian magnesian mica, and refers it to a group in which the optic axial plane is parallel to the plane of symmetry. He shows also that this mica, in common with all the others, is monoclinic in crystallization.

***mĕr'-rĭ-fy,** ***mĕr-rỹ-fy,** *v.t.* [Eng. *merry*; *-fy*.] To make merry; to amuse.

"It *merryfied* us all."—*Mdme. D'Arblay: Diary*, i. 324.

mĕr'-rĭ-lỹ, ***mer-e-ly,** ***mer-i-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *merry*; *-ly*.] In a merry manner; with mirth or merriment; gaily, mirthfully.

"*Merrily* sang the birds, and the tender voices of women." *Longfellow: Miles Standish*, v.

***mĕr'-rĭ-māke,** ***mer-ry-make,** *s.* [Eng. *merry*, and *make*.]

1. A meeting for mirth and amusement; a merry-making.

"We'll have feasts,
And funerals also, *merrymakes* and wars."
E. B. Browning: Drama of Exile.

2. Mirth, sport, jest.

"He saw her gibe, and toy, and geare,
And pass the bounds of modest *merrymake*."
Spenser: F. Q., II. vi. 21.

***mĕr'-rĭ-māke,** *v.i.* [MERRIMAKE, *s.*] To make merry; to be merry and mirthful; to feast.

mĕr'-rĭ-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *merry*; *-ment*.] Mirthful gaiety, mirth, frolic, amusement, merriness.

"Strange modes of *merriment* the bours cousume."
Byron: Childe Harold, i. 46.

mĕr'-rĭ-nĕss, ***mer-y-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *merry*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being merry; mirth, gaiety, merriment.

"Well, sir, be it as the style shall give us cause to climb in the *merriness*."—*Love's Labour's Lost*, i. 1.

***mĕr'-rỹ,** *s.* [Fr. *merise* = the wild cherry. A pseudo singular form; cf. *cherry*, from *cerise*, *pea*, from *pease*, &c.] The wild red-cherry.

mĕr'-rỹ, ***mer-ie,** ***mer-y,** ***mir-ie,** ***mir-y,** ***mur-ie,** ***mur-y,** ***myr-ie,** ***myr-y,** *a.* [A.S. *merg* = merry; Ir. & Gael. *mear* = merry; Gael. *mir* = to sport, to play, *mire* = play, mirth, *mireadach* = merry.]

1. Pleasant, gay, delightful, cheerful, cheering.

"Let *merry* England proudly rear
Her blended roses, bought so dear."
Scott: Rokeby, v. 13.

2. Full of mirth; loudly cheerful; gay of heart; jovial, mirthful.

"Had I been *merry*, I might have been censured as vastly low."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, i. (Introd).

3. Causing or accompanied by mirth or merriment; mirthful, sportive, laughable, gay: as, a *merry* jest.

4. Indicating or expressive of mirth or merriment; gay.

"When thy *merry* steps draw near."
Longfellow: Spring.

*5. Full of gibes or sneers; sarcastic.

*6. Prosperous, favourable.

"There eke my feeble barke awhile may stay,
Till *mery* wynd and weather call her thence away."
Spenser: F. Q., I. xii. 1.

¶ *To make merry:*

1. To feast with mirth.

"And they that dwell upon the earth shall rejoice over them, and *make merry*."—*Rev.* xi. 18.

2. To indulge in hilarity; to laugh: as, To *make merry* at a person's mistakes.

merry-andrew, *s.* A buffoon, a zany, one who makes sport for others. The term is said to be derived from Andrew Boorde or Borde, physician to Henry VIII., who, in order to instruct the people, used to address them at fairs and other crowded places in an eccentric and amusing manner.

"Th' Italian *merry-andrews* took their place.
And quite debauch'd the Stage with lewd grimace."
Dryden: Epil. to the Univ. of Oxford.

merry-dancers, *s. pl.* The Aurora Borealis or northern lights: so called from their never-ceasing motion.

***merry-go-down,** *s.* Strong ale.

merry-go-round, *s.* A machine consisting of a number of wooden horses and little carriages, made to revolve in a circular frame by machinery, on which children are treated to a ride.

"They took a gentle form of equestrian exercise upon the wooden horses of the *merry-go-round*."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 30, 1885.

***merry-go-sorry,** *s.* A mixture of laughing and crying.

"The ladie with a *merrie-go-sorrie*."—*Breton: Fortunes of Two Princes*, p. 25.

merry-guilt, *s.* A kind of cotton fabric made in Assam.

merry-hearted, *a.* Merry in heart; mirthful, gay.

"The new wine mourneth, the vine languisheth, all the *merry-hearted* do sigh."—*Isaiah* xxiv. 7.

merry-make, *v.i.* [MERRIMAKE, *v.*]

merry-making, *a.* & *s.*

A. *As adj.:* Making merry; jovial.

"His talents lending to exalt the freaks
Of *merry-making* beggars."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

B. *As subst.:* Merriment, gaiety, merry sports.

"Is this a place for mirth and cheer—
Can *merry-making* enter here?"
Wordsworth: Matron of Jedburgh.

***merry-man,** *s.* A merry-andrew; a buffoon.

merry-meeting, *s.* A meeting or party for merry-making; a feast, a festival.

merry-thought, *s.* The furcula or forked bone of a fowl's breast, which is used in sport by unmarried persons, each taking hold of and pulling at one of the forks, the possession of the longest piece when broken being an omen of an early marriage to the one who gets it.

"Let him not be breaking *merry-thoughts* under the table with my cousin."—*Echard: Plautus.*

***mĕr'-rỹ,** *v.t.* [MERRY, *a.*] To make merry; to delight.

"Though pleasure *merries* the senses for a while."—*Feltham: Resolves*, p. 44.

***mĕr'-sion,** *s.* [Lat. *mersio*, from *mersus*, pa. par. of *mergo* = to dip.] [MERGE.] The act of dipping or plunging under water; immersion.

"The *mersion* also in water, and the emersion thence doth figure our death to the former, and receiving to a new life."—*Barrow: Of Baptism.*

mĕr-tĕn'-sĭ-a, *s.* [Named after F. C. Mertens, a German botanist and Professor of Medicine at Bremen.]

Botany:

1. Smooth Gromwell: a genus of Boraginaceæ, tribe Lithospermeæ. Calyx, five-parted; corolla, regular, funnel-shaped; stamens protruded beyond the tube; filaments, elongated; fruit, sub-drupaceous. Twenty species are known. They are from the North Temperate and Arctic Zones. One, *Mertensia maritima*, is found in places along the British coasts.

2. A genus of Polypodiaceæ, tribe Gleicheneæ. The Brazilian negroes make paper from the stalks of *Mertensia dichotoma*.

Mĕr'-ŭ, *s.* [Sansc.]

Hindoo Mythol.: A mountain at the North Pole, supposed, like the Greek Olympus, to be the abode of the gods. (*Prof. K. M. Banerjea.*)

mĕr'-u-la, *s.* [Lat. = a blackbird.]

Ornith.: In some classifications, a genus of birds, having as its type the Blackbird, which

is then called *Merula vulgaris*, the name given it by Ray. It is now more commonly named, after the example of Linnæus, *Turdus Merula*. [Black-bird, Turdus.]

mĕ rŭ lĭ dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *merul(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: Thrushes. A family of Insessores (perching birds) in the classifications of Vigors, Swainson, Yarrell, &c. Swainson divided it into the sub-families Brachypodinæ (Short-footed Thrushes), Myotherinæ (Ant-thrushes), Merulinæ (True Thrushes), Crateropodinæ (Babblers), and Oreolinæ (Orioles). The family Merulidæ is now more commonly called Turdidæ (q.v.). [Merula.]

mĕr u lĭ næ, *s.* [Lat. *merul(a)* = a blackbird; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: According to Swainson, a subfamily of Merulidæ (Thrushes). The wings are more lengthened than in the other Merulinæ and pointed; the bill notched at the tip, but not hooked over the lower mandible; the feet adapted both for perching and walking.

mĕ-rŭ'-lĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Generally derived from *merula* = a blackbird, from the blackness of some species; but Paxton considers it an alteration from Mod. Lat. *metulius* = an older name of the genus, from Lat. *meta* = a goal.]

Bot.: A genus of Fungals, sub-order Polyporei (*Lindley*) of the pore-bearing Hymenomycetes (*Berkeley*). It has a soft, waxy hymenium, which forms porous, reticulate, or sinuous toothed depressions. *Merulius lacrymans* and *M. vastator* are two of the parasitical fungi which produce dry rot (q.v.).

mĕr'-ŭs, *s.* [Meros.]

***mer-vaille,** *s.* & *v.* [Marvel.]

***mer-vail-ous,** ***mer-vel-ous,** *a.* [Marvellous.]

***mer-y,** *a.* [Merry, *a.*]

mĕr-ў-chĭp'-pŭs, *s.* [Gr. *μηρυκάζω* (*mērukazō*) = to chew the cud, and *ἵππος* (*hippos*) = a horse.]

Paleont.: A genus of fossil Equidæ, related to the European Hippotherium, from the Pliocene of North America.

mĕr ў-chō-chœ'-rŭs, *s.* [Gr. *μηρυκάζω* (*mērukazō*) = to chew the cud, and *χοῖρος* (*choiros*) = a swine.]

Paleont.: A genus of Oreodontidæ (q.v.), from the Miocene of North America.

mĕr ў-chŭs, mĕr-ў-chў'-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. *μηρυκάζω* (*mērukazō*) = to chew the cud, and *ὗς* (*hus*) = a swine.]

Paleont.: A genus of Oreodontidæ (q.v.), from the Pliocene of North America.

mĕr ў-cō-dŭs, *s.* [Gr. *μηρυκάζω* (*mērukazō*) = to chew the cud, and *ὀδους* (*odous*) = a tooth.]

Paleont.: A genus of fossil Cervidæ, from the Pliocene of Oregon. It indicates a transition between the Camel and the Deer.

mĕr ў-cō pŏt-a-mŭs, *s.* [Gr. *μηρυκάζω* (*mērukazō*) = to chew the cud, and *ποταμός* (*potamos*) = a river.]

Paleont.: A genus of fossil Hippopotamidæ, from the Siwalik Hills. According to Dr. Falconer it connects Hippopotamus with Anthracotherium (q.v.).

mĕr ў-cō thĕr'-ĭ ŭm, *s.* [Gr. *μηρυκάζω* (*mērukazō*) = to chew the cud, and *θηρίον* (*thērion*) = a wild animal.]

Paleont.: A genus of Camelidæ, founded on molar teeth from the Drift-deposits of Siberia (*Nicholson*). Its true position is doubtful. Wallace (*Geog. Distrib. Animals*, ii. 217) says, "supposed to belong to this family" (the Camelidæ).

***mc-ryd-y on al,** *a.* [Meridional.]

mĕs-, *pref.* [Meso-.]

mē sa, *s.* [Sp., from Lat. *mensa* = a table.] A high plane or table-land; more especially a table-land of small extent rising abruptly from a surrounding plain, a term frequently used in that part of the United States bordering on Mexico. (*Bartlett.*)

mĕs ą-cŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *mes-*, and Eng. *acon(it)ic.*] (See the compound.)

mesaconic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_5H_6O_4=C_3H_4(CO\cdot OH)_2$. Citracartic acid. A dibasic acid, isomeric with itaconic acid, obtained by boiling a weak solution of citraconic acid with a sixth of its volume of nitric acid. It crystallizes in fine, shining needles, slightly soluble in cold water, but very soluble in boiling water, in alcohol, and in ether. It melts at 208° to a clear liquid, which solidifies, on cooling, to a crystalline mass. By dry distillation it splits up into citraconic anhydride and water. The salts of mesaconic acid have the formulæ $C_5H_4M_2O_4$ and $C_5H_5MO_4$, and are nearly all crystallizable.

mesaconic ether, *s.*

Chem.: $C_9H_{14}O_4=C_3H_4(C_2H_5)_2O_4$. A colourless, mobile liquid, prepared by distilling a mixture of mesaconic-acid, sulphuric acid, and alcohol. It has an agreeable fruity odour, but a bitter taste, and distils at 220° without alteration. Its density is 1·043, and it is not attacked by ammonia.

mes-al-li-ance, *s.* [Misalliance.]

mĕs-ą-rā'-ĭc, ***mĕs-ą-rā'-ĭck,** *a.* & *s.* [Gr. *μεσάραιον* (*mesaraion*) = the mesentery: pref. *meso-*, and Gr. *ἀραιά* (*araia*) = the flank, the belly.]

A. *As adj.*: Mesenteric; of or belonging to the mesentery. [Omphalo-mesaraic.]

"So that it . . . taketh leave of the permeant parts, at the mouthes of the *mesaraicks*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. v.

B. *As subst.*: [Mesentery, I. 1].

Mĕs-ar'-tĭn, *s.* [Corrupted Arabic.]

Astron.: A double star γ Arietis, between the fourth and the fifth magnitude. It is situated near one horn of the Ram.

mĕ-săt-ĭ-çĕ-phăl'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. *μεσάτιος* (*mesatios*) = middle, and *κεφαλή* (*kephalē*) = the head.]

Anthrop.: A term applied to skulls, having an index of breadth ranging from 75 to 85. [*Naso-malar Angle.*]

"Eleven were brachycephalic . . . and eleven *mesaticephalic*."—*Athenæum*, April 11, 1885, p. 474.

mĕs'-cal, *s.* [Sp.] A strong intoxicating spirit, distilled from pulque, the fermented juice of the *Agave americana* of Mexico.

mesdames (pron. **mĕ-dam'**), *s. pl.* [Madame.]

***mese,** *s.* [Mess.]

† **mĕ-seĕms',** *impers. v.* [Prop. = it seems to me.] It appears to me; it seems to me; I think.

***mes-el,** *s.* [Measel.]

***mes-el-rie,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *mesel* = a leper; *-rie* = *-ry.*] Leprosy.

mĕs-ĕm-brў-ā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *mesembry(anthemum)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Ficoids; an order of perigynous exogens, alliance Ficoidales. It consists of succulent shrubs or herbs, with opposite simple leaves. The flowers are terminal, though so short-stalked as to appear lateral, they are showy, and generally open under the influence of sunshine, closing on its departure. Petals in many rows. Stamens indefinite in number; ovary inferior or nearly superior, many or one-celled. Stigmas numerous, distinct; ovules indefinite, attached to a central placenta. Fruit capsular, surrounded by the fleshy calyx opening in a stellate manner at the apex, or splitting at the base. Found chiefly on the hot sandy plains of South Africa. A few grow in the north of Africa, in the south of Europe, in Asia, the Islands of the Pacific, and South America. (*Lindley.*) Known genera, sixteen; species upwards of 400. (*Prof. Balfour.*)

mĕs-ĕm-brў-ăn'-thĕ-mŭm, *s.* [Gr. *μεσημβρια* (*mesēmbria*) = midday, noon, and *ἄνθος* (*anthos*) = blossom, flower. So named because these plants open only for a short time in the middle of the day.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Mesembryaceæ (q.v.). It consists of very succulent plants, with thick, fleshy leaves and showy flowers, with four or five sepals, and many narrow petals, generally in several series. *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum* is the Ice-plant (q.v.); its juice, which is considered diuretic, has been prescribed in dropsy and liver complaints; the plant itself is used in Spain, as are *M. copticum* and *M. nodiflorum* in Egypt, as a kind of barilla for glass works. The succulent root of *M. edule*, the Hottentot's Fig, of Cape Colony, is eaten, as are those of *M. geniculiflorum*; the seeds are also ground into flour. The fruit of *M. æquilaterale*, Pig-faces or Canagong, is eaten in Australia. *M. emarcidum* is chewed by the Hottentots like tobacco.

mĕs-ĕn-çĕ-phăl'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *mesencephal(on)*; *-ic.*] Pertaining to or in any way connected with the mesencephalon (q.v.).

mĕs-ĕn-çĕph'-ą-lŏn, *s.* [Pref. *mes-*, and Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος* (*engkephalos*) = the brain.]

Anat.: The middle portion of the brain, developing from the original middle vesicle, and comprising the *corpora quadrigemina* and *crura cerebri*, with contracted internal hollow, the passage from the third to the fourth ventricle. (*Quain.*)

mĕs-ĕn-tĕr'-ĭc, * **mĕs-ĕn-tĕr'-ĭck,** *a.* [Eng. *mesenter(y)*; *-ic*; Fr. *mésentérique.*] Of or pertaining to the mesentery. Thus there are *mesenteric* glands, veins, and a plexus.

mesenteric-disease, *s.*

Pathol.: *Tabes mesenterica*, a tubercular or strumous degeneration of the mesenteric-glands. It stands to them in the same relation as phthisis to the lungs, and, says Dr. Tanner, might be called abdominal phthisis. It particularly affects infants and young children. The abdomen is swollen, tense, and painful; the motions extremely fetid, the rest of the body wasted; the angles of the mouth ulcerated; the lips deep red. It generally ends in death.

mesenteric-glands, *s. pl.*

Anat.: The glands through which the lymphatic capillaries pass in the folds of the mesentery.

mĕs-ĕn-tĕr'-ĭ-cą, *s.* [Fem. sing. of Mod. Lat. *mesentericus* = of, belonging to, or resembling the mesentery.]

Bot.: The mycelium of certain fungals.

mĕs-ĕn-tĕr-ī'-tĭs, *s.* [Eng. *mesenter(y)*; suff. *-itis.*]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the mesentery.

mĕs'-ĕn-tĕr-ў, *s.* [Gr. *μεσεντέριον* (*mesenterion*), *μεσέντερον* (*mesenteron*) = the mesentery: pref. *mes-*, and Gr. *ἔντερα* (*entera*) = the intestines.]

I. *Anatomy:*

1. *Gen.* (*Pl.*): Folds of the peritoneum connecting certain portions of the intestinal canal with the posterior wall of the abdomen.

2. *Spec.*: The membrane which forms the medium of attachment between the small intestines and the abdomen. (*Owen.*) It is a duplicature or folding of the peritoneum for the jejunum and ileum, the mesocœcum, the the transverse and sigmoid mesocolon, and the mesorectum.

II. *Zool.* (*Pl.*): The vertical plates which divide the somatic cavity of an Actinia into chambers.

mĕsh (1), * **măsh** (1), * **maske,** *s.* [A.S. *max* = a net; cogn. with Dut. *maas* = a mesh, a net; Icel. *möskri* = a mesh; Dan. *maske*; Sw. *maska*; Ger. *masche*; Wel. *mawg*, *masgh* = a mesh; Lith. *mazgas* = a knot; *magsti* (pa. t. *mezgu*) = to knot, to net.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The opening or interstice of a net; the space or interstice between the threads of a net.

"A curious net, whose *meshes*, light and rare,
Scarce shone distinguish'd from th' unbodied air."
Cambridge: Scribleriad, vi.

† 2. A net; network.

"The painter plays the spider; and hath woven
A golden *mesh* to entrap the hearts of men."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

3. (*Pl.*): A trap, a snare; as, To be caught in the *meshes* of the law.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.* (*Pl.*): The openings in any tissue. (*Loudon.*)

2. *Gearing*: The engagement of the teeth of wheels with each other or with an adjacent object, as the rack, in a rack and pinion movement.

mesh-stick, *s.*

Netting: A flat slat with rounded ends, used to form the mesh of nets, the loops being made over it and knotted on its edge.

mesh-work, *s.* Network.

mĕsh (2), **măsh** (2), *s.* [Masu.] The grains or wash of a brewery; mash.

mĕsh, * **meash,** *v.t.* [Mesh (1), *s.*] To catch in a net or mesh; to ensnare.

"*Meashed* in the breers, that erst was onely torne." *Wyatt: The Louer that fled Loue,* &c.

* **mĕsh'-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *mesh* (1). s.; *-y.*] Formed of meshes or network; like net-work; reticulated.

"Now with barb'd hook, or *meshy* net, they try From quiet floods to drag the scaly fry." *Hoole: Orlando Furioso,* vii.

mē'-ĭ-al, *a.* [Gr. *μέσος* (*mesos*) = middle.] Middle.

"In the fossil forms the *mesial* eyes are much larger in proportion."—*Times,* Nov. 2, 1881.

mesial-aspect, *s.*

Anat.: The aspect of an organ directed towards the mesial plane.

mesial-line, *s.* [Median-line, *s.*]

mesial-plane, *s.*

Anat.: An imaginary plane dividing the head, neck, and trunk into similar halves, towards right and left.

mesial-plate, *s.* [Visceral-plates.]

mĕs'-ĭ-dāte, *s.* [Eng. *mesid(ic); -ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of mesidic acid.

mĕ-sĭd'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *mesid(ine); -ic.*] Derived from mesidine.

mesidic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_9H_8O_4 = C_6H_3(CH_3)(CO_2H)_2$. A dibasic acid, intermediate in composition between mesitylenic acid, $C_9H_{10}O_2$, and trimesic acid, $C_9H_6O_6$, prepared by oxidizing mesitylenic acid with a mixture of potassium dichromate and sulphuric acid. It crystallizes in colourless shining needles, insoluble in cold water, slightly soluble in boiling water, but very soluble in alcohol and ether. It melts at 287°-288°. Its potassium salt, $C_9H_6O_4K_2$, crystallizes in shining laminæ, very soluble in water. The silver salt is insoluble in cold, but very soluble in boiling water. Ethyl mesidate, $C_9H_6O_4(C_2H_5)_2$, is a colourless radio-crystalline mass, insoluble in water but soluble in alcohol.

mĕs'-ĭ-dine, *s.* [Eng. *mes(itylene); (am)id(o-gen),* and suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_9H_{11}(NH_2) = C_6H_2(NH_2)(CH_3)_3$. Amidomesitylene. A colourless oily liquid, obtained by boiling nitromesitylene with tin and hydrochloric acid, and separating from the hydrochloride by means of ammonia. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether. The hydrochloride, $C_9H_{11}(NH_2)\cdot HCl$, forms feathery crystals, soluble in water and alcohol. The stannous chloride, $2(C_9H_{13}N\cdot HCl)\cdot SnCl_2$, forms needle-shaped crystals, which are decomposed by water.

mē'-sīte, *s.* [Gr. *μέσος* (*mesos*) = the middle.]

Chem.: $C_6H_{12}O_2$. An oxygenated oil obtained by distilling lignone with sulphuric acid. It boils at 72°, and is slightly soluble in water.

mĕ-sĭt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *mesit(yl); -ic.*] Contained in or derived from mesityl (q.v.).

mesitic-alcohol, *s.*

Chem.: C_3H_4O. A name given to acetone on the supposition that it is an alcohol containing the radical mesityl, C_3H_5, isomeric with allyl. (*Watts.*)

mesitic-aldehyde, *s.*

Chem.: C_3H_4O. A body isomeric with acrolein, prepared by heating acetone with strong nitric acid. It is lighter than water, has a sweet pungent odour, and dissolves readily in caustic potash, yielding a brown liquid.

mesitic-ether, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_{10}O$. Oxide of mesityl. Produced by the action of alcoholic potash on chloride of mesityl. It is a mobile, colourless liquid, of a peppermint odour, boiling at 133°, and having a sp. gr. of 0·848 at 23°. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether.

mĕs'-ĭ-tĭne, mĕs'-ĭ-tīte, *s.* [Gr. *μεσίτης* (*mesitēs*) = a go-between; Ger. *mesitin.*]

Min.: A rhombohedral mineral, having a perfect rhombohedral cleavage. Hardness, 4 to 4·5; sp. gr. 3·33 to 3·36; lustre, vitreous, sometimes pearly; colour, yellowish-white to yellowish-brown. Compos.: carbonate of magnesia, 59·2; carbonate of iron, 40·8 = 100; represented by the formula $2MgOCO_2 + FeOCO_2$. Occurs with quartz and magnetite at Traversella, Piedmont; and with pyrrhotite and quartz at Morro Velho, Brazil. Named mesitine because intermediate in composition between magnesite and siderite (q.v.). Called also mesitine-spar.

mesitine-spar, *s.*

Min.: The same as Mesitine (q.v.).

mĕs-ĭt-ŏl, *s.* [Eng. *mesit(ylene),* and Lat. *ol(eum)* = oil.]

Chem.: $C_9H_{12}O = C_9H_{11}\cdot OH$. An oily body obtained by fusing potassium mesitylenesulphonate with potassium hydroxide, acidulating the fused mass with sulphuric acid, and distilling with water. It is soluble in alcohol, ether, and benzene, floats on water, and has a strong odour of phenol. It boils at 220°, and dissolves in the fixed alkalis.

mĕs'-ĭt-ȳl, *s.* [Formed from some of the letters of Eng. *methyl,* and *acetone,* with suff. *-yl* (q.v.).]

Chem.: A hypothetical monatomic radical, supposed by Kane to exist in acetone, $C_3H_5\}O$.

mesityl-oxide, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_{10}O$. Formed by the action of zinc methyl or zinc ethyl on acetone, or by the distillation of diacetonamine. Strong sulphuric acid converts it into mesitylene, and, by boiling with dilute nitric acid, it is converted into acetic and oxalic acids.

mĕ-sĭt'-ȳ-lēn'-ą-mīde, *s.* [Eng. *mesitylen(e),* and *amide.*]

Chem.: $C_9H_9O\cdot NH_2$. A crystalline body obtained by gently heating a mixture of mesitylene and phosphorus pentachloride, adding the product to strong ammonia, washing the resulting crystalline mass with dilute ammonia, and re-crystallizing from boiling water. It crystallizes in long needles, soluble in boiling water, and in alcohol and ether, melts at 133°, and sublimes without decomposition.

mĕ-sĭt'-ȳ-lēne, *s.* [Eng. *mesityl; -ene.*]

Chem.: $C_9H_{12} = C_6H_3(C_3H_3)_3$. Mesitylol. A trimethyl benzene, isomeric with cumene, formed when two volumes of acetone are distilled with one volume of sulphuric acid in a retort half filled with sand. It is a light colourless liquid, of high refractive power, and pleasant odour, boiling at 163°, and burning with a bright but smoky flame. With bromine, chlorine, nitric and hydrochloric acids it forms crystalline substitution products.

mesitylene-acediamine, *s.*

Chem.: $C_9H_{10}(NH\cdot C_2H_3O)_2$. A body prepared by boiling mesitylene-diamine, $C_9H_{10}(NH_2)_2$, with glacial acetic acid. It melts at a temperature above 300°, and is insoluble in water and dilute hydrochloric acid.

mesitylene sulphonic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_9H_{11}(SO_3H) = C_6H_2(CH_3)_3(SO_2OH)$. An acid produced by the action of ordinary sulphuric acid on mesitylene. It crystallizes in coarse laminæ, melts at 90°, and at a higher temperature is resolved into mesitylene and sulphuric acid. It forms salts called mesitylene-sulphonates, most of which are crystalline and soluble in water and alcohol.

mesitylene sulphuric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_9H_{12}SO_3$. Sulphomesitylic acid. A brown acid liquid obtained by dissolving mesitylene in fuming sulphuric acid. On exposure to the air it gradually solidifies to a crystalline mass.

mĕ-sĭt-ȳl-ēn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *mesitylen(e); -ic.*] Contained in or derived from mesitylene (q.v.).

mesitylenic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_9H_{10}O_2 = C_6H_3\cdot\begin{cases}CH_3\\CH_2\\COOH\end{cases}$ A monobasic, aromatic acid formed by the oxidation of mesitylene with dilute nitric acid. It is sparingly soluble in water, but very soluble in alcohol, from which it crystallizes in large monoclinic crystals, melting at 166°, and subliming without decomposition. By oxidation with chromic acid it is converted into the dibasic uvitic acid, $C_9H_8O_4$, and finally into the tribasic trimesic acid, $C_9H_6O_6$. All its salts are more or less soluble in water.

mĕ-sĭt'-ȳl-ōl, *s.* [Eng. *mesityl,* and Lat. *ol(eum)* = oil (?).] [Mesitylene.]

mĕs'-jĭd, *s.* [Arab. = a place of worship.] A mosque.

* **mĕs-kēt'-tō,** *s.* [Sp. *mesquita.*] A mosque (q.v.).

"The very Mahometans . . . have their sepulchres near the *meskeito.*"—*Bp. Hall: Works,* v. 344.

* **mĕs'-lĭn,** * **mas-lin,** * **mast-lin,** * **mes-line,** * **mis-cel-in,** * **mis-cel-inc,** * **mis-sel-ane,** *s.* [O. Fr. *mestillon,* from Low Lat. *mestillio* = mixed grain, from Lat. *mistus* = mixed.]

1. Mixed corn or grain: as, wheat and rye mixed.

"Take thee, therefore, all kinds of grain, wheat, and barley, and beans, and lentiles, and fitches, and put them all together, and make bread of this *meslinc.*"—*Bp. Hall: Hard Texts; Ezekiel* iv. 9.

2. Bread made of mixed corn.

"Then it is named *miscelin,* that is, bread made of mingled corne."—*Holinshed: Descrip. of Eng.,* bk. ii., ch. vi.

3. Mixed metal: as, brass or bronze.

"Nor brass, nor copper, nor *mastlin,* nor mineral." *Brewer: Lingua,* iv. 1.

mĕs-mĕr-ēē', *s.* [Eng. *mesmer; -ee.*] A person placed under the influence of mesmerism, a person on whom a mesmerist operates.

mĕs-mĕr'-ĭc, * **mĕs-mĕr'-ĭ-cal,** *a.* [Eng. *mesmer; -ic.*] Of or pertaining to mesmerism; produced by mesmerism.

mĕs'-mĕr-ĭsm, *s.* [For etym. see def.]

Hist. & Med.: The system popularised by Franz Anton Mesmer (1733–1815), a Swiss physician, and by him called Animal Magnetism. He believed that the stars exercised an influence over men, and, identifying this with magnetism, sought to effect cures by stroking his patients with magnets. Finding that Gassner, a Swabian priest, effected cures by stroking with his hand, Mesmer abandoned the use of magnets, persuaded that some mysterious force present in himself was the means by which cures were effected. The French government offered him 20,000 francs for his secret, but he refused; and a commission was appointed to examine into the cures said to have been effected by him. They admitted many of the facts, but declined to admit that such an agent as animal magnetism existed. Mesmer delighted in mysterious surroundings, and affected a strange weird style of dress; but one of his disciples, the Marquis de Puysegur, showed that sleep might be induced by gentle manipulation alone, thus removing mesmerism from the sphere of mystery to one where it might be subjected to scientific investigation. In 1843, Mr. Braid, a surgeon of Manchester, investigated the subject. [Hypnotism.] In 1843, Baron von Reichenbach made public his views as to odyl (q.v.). The phenomena of animal magnetism, electrobiology, hypnotism, mesmerism, and odylic force are practically the same. Within the last few years they have been scientifically investigated, notably by Dr. Carpenter in England and by Prof. Weinhold and Dr. Heidenhain on the Continent. The chief phenomena are a hypnotic state induced by the patient gazing fixedly at some bright object, or by passes made by the operator; muscular rigidity, sometimes to such an extent as to admit of the body resting supported only by the head and heels on two chairs, insensibility to pain, and perverted sensation, as exhibited in a slightly hypnotized patient drinking water and imagining it to be delicious wine or nauseous medicine at the will of the operator. (*Encyc. Brit.*) See also *Dr. Carpenter: Human Physiol.,* pp. 686, 692, 864, and *Mental Physiol.*)

mĕs'-mĕr-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *mesmer; -ist.*] One who practises or believes in mesmerism.

mĕs-mĕr-ī-zā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *mesmeriz(e); -ation.*] The act of mesmerizing; the state of being mesmerized.

mĕs-mēr-īze, *v.* [Eng. ——, -ize.] To put under the influence of mesmerism; to throw or put into a mesmeric sleep.

mĕs-mēr-ĭ-zer, *s.* [Eng. *mesmeriz(e)*; *-er*.] One who mesmerizes; a mesmerist.

***mĕs-nāl-ly** (*s* silent), *s.* [MESNE.] A manor held under a superior lord.

***mĕs-nāl-ty** (*s* silent), *s.* [MESNE.] The right of the mesne (q.v.).

mēsne (*s* silent), *a.* [Norm. Fr. = middle, a Lat. *medianus*, from *medius* = middle.]

Law: Middle, intermediate, intervening: as, a mesne lord, that is, one who holds lands of a superior, which or part of which he sublets to another person; in this case he intervenes between the two, being a tenant of the superior lord, and lord to their inferior tenant.

mesne-lord, *s.* [MESNE.]

mesne-process, *s.*

Law: That part of the proceedings in a suit which intervenes between the original process or writ and the final issue, and which issues, pending the suit, on some collateral matter: sometimes it is understood to be the whole process preceding the execution.

mesne-profits, *s. pl.*

Law: The profits of an estate which accrue to a tenant in possession after the demise of the lessor. An action of mesne profits is one brought to recover profits derived from land whilst the possession of it has been improperly withheld, that is, the yearly value of the premises. It is brought after a judgment for the plaintiff in a suit of ejectment which recovered possession of the land.

mĕs-ō-, mĕs-, *pref.* [Gr. μέσος (*mesos*) = middle.] A prefix frequently used in scientific terms, derived from the Greek, to signify position in the middle.

meso-camphoric acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{16}O_4$. A dibasic acid formed by heating to 150° a mixture of dextro-camphoric acid and concentrated hydrochloric acid. It crystallizes in interlaced needles, melts at 113°, and is soluble in water.

mĕs-ō-blast, *s.* [Pref. *meso-*, and Gr. βλαστος (*blastos*) = a germ.]

Physiol.: The intermediate layer of the triminate blastoderm of an ovum. It gives rise to the muscles, bones, connective tissues, and dermis, the cerebro-spinal sympathetic nerves, the genito-urinary, vascular, and chylopoietic systems. (*Carpenter.*)

mĕs-ō-blăst-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *mesoblast*; *-ic.*] Composed of, derived from, or in any way connected with mesoblast (q.v.).

"A third set of *mesoblastic* elements may be derived from . . the blastoderm."—*Quain. Anatomy* (1882), ii. 754.

mesoblastic somites, *s. pl.*

Physiol.: A row of well-defined, dark, quadrilateral masses in the mesoblast, on each side the dorsal ridges in the embryo. They are separated by linear intervals. Called also Protovertebral-somites.

mĕs-ō-cæ-cŭm, *s.* [Pref. *meso-*, and Eng., &c. *cæcum*.]

Anat.: A name given to a duplicature of the peritoneum at the posterior part of the cæcum (q.v.). It is not universally present; the cæcum being sometimes attached by areolar tissue to the fascia covering the right iliac muscle.

mĕs-ō-carp, *s.* [Pref. *meso-*, and Gr. καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit.]

Bot.: The part of a pericarp lying between the outer and inner integuments or skins. When fleshy, it is called the sarcocarp.

mĕs-ō-çĕ-phăl-ĭc, mes-ō-çĕph-ă-loŭs, *a.* [Pref. *meso-*, and Eng. *cephalic*.]

Anthrop.: A term applied to skulls with a capacity of from 1,350 to 1,450 cubic centimeters. Used also of races possessing such skulls.

mĕs-ō-çĕph-ă-lŏn, *s.* [Pref. *meso-*, and Gr. κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = the head.]

Anat.: The name given by Chaussier to the *pons Varolii*, or *tuber annulare* of other anatomists.

mĕs-ō-çĕph-ă-loŭs, *a.* [MESOCEPHALIC.]

mĕs-ō-chĭl, mĕs-ō-chĭl-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *meso-*, and Gr. χεῖλος (*cheilos*) = a lip.]

Bot.: The central division of an orchid lip when the latter is cleft into three.

mĕs-ō-chĭl-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [MESOCHIL.]

mĕs-ō-cō-lŏn, *s.* [Pref. *meso-*, and Eng., &c. *colon*.]

Anat.: A name given to the duplicatures of the peritoneum which fix the different parts of the colon (q.v.) to the abdominal parietes.

mĕs-ō-dĕrm, *s.* [Pref. *meso-*, and Gr. δέρμα (*derma*) = the skin.]

1. *Anim. Physiol.:* The same as MESOBLAST (q.v.).

2. *Bot.:* The middle layer of tissue in the shell of the spore-case of an Urn-moss.

mĕs-ō-dĕs-mă, *s.* [Pref. *meso-*, and Gr. δέσμα (*desma*) = a bond, a ligament; δέω (*deō*) = to bind.]

Zool.: A genus of Conchifera, family Tellinidæ. The valves of the shell are thick, triangular, closed; the ligament is internal, and there are lateral teeth in each valve; the siphonal fold is small, and the muscular impressions deep. Thirty-one species are known, from the West Indies, Chili, and the Mediterranean.

mĕs-ō-găs-trĭc, *a.* [Pref. *meso-*, and Eng. *gastric*.] Pertaining to the mesogastrium (q.v.).

mĕs-ō-găs-trĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from pref. *meso-*, and Gr. γαστηρ (*gastēr*) = the belly.]

Anatomy:

1. The umbilical region. [ABDOMEN.]

2. A median membraneous, or rudimentary mesentery, which, in early fœtal development, connects the alimentary canal with the rest of the embryo.

mĕ-sŏg-nă-thoŭs, *a.* [Pref. *meso-*, and Gr. γνάθος (*gnathos*) = the jaw.]

Anthrop.: A term applied to skulls having a gnathic index of from 98 to 103. Used also of races possessing such skulls.

mĕs-ō-hĭp-pūs, *s.* [Pref. *meso-*, and Gr. ἵππος (*hippos*) = a horse.]

Paleont.: A genus of fossil Equidæ, from the Lower Miocene of North America. The species are about the size of a sheep, but with longer legs. The feet are three-toed; the fore-feet have a splint-bone (rudimentary metacarpal) representing the little finger. Two of the præmolars entirely resemble the molars.

mĕs-ō-lăbe, *s.* [Gr. μέσος (*mesos*) = middle, and λαβή (*labē*) = a grip, a hold, a handle, from λαβεῖν (*labein*), 2 aor. infin. of λαμβάνω (*lambanō*) = to take, to hold.] An instrument employed for the finding of two mean proportionals between two given lines; it was used in solving the problem of the duplicature of the cube.

mĕs-ō-lĕ, *s.* [Gr. μέσος (*mesos*) = middle.]

Min.: A mineral belonging to the group of zeolites (q.v.). It occurs in spherical aggregations of lamellar crystals, with radial structure and pearly lustre. It has been referred to thomsonite (q.v.), but contains a larger percentage of silica. Compos.: a hydrated silicate of alumina, lime, and soda. Found associated with stilbite, apophylite, and chabasite, in the Faroe Islands and the Island of Skye.

mĕs-ō-lĕp-ĭs, *s.* [Pref. *meso-*, and Gr. λεπίς (*lepis*) = a scale.]

Paleont.: A genus of Ganoid fishes, family Platysomidæ, from Carboniferous and Permian formations.

mĕs-ō-leū-cŏs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. μεσόλευκος (*mesoleukos*); pref. *meso-*, and Gr. λευκος (*leukos*) = white.] A precious stone, black, with a streak of white in the middle.

mĕs-ō-lĭne, *s.* [Eng., &c. *mesol(e)*; suff. *-ine* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A white granular mineral, occurring in small cavities in an amygdaloidal rock in the Faroe Islands. Compos.: a hydrated silicate of alumina, lime, and soda. Dana includes it under levynite (q.v.), but says that it may be chabazite.

mĕs-ō-līte, *s.* [Pref. *meso-*, and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone; Ger. *mesolit*.]

Min.: A member of the zeolite group of minerals, intermediate in composition between natrolite and scolecite (q.v.). According to Des Cloizeaux it is probably triclinic, but Lüdecke makes it monoclinic in crystallization. Lustre of crystals, vitreous; of fibrous kinds, more or less silky; fragile. Compos.: silica, 45·6; alumina, 26·0; lime, 9·5; soda, 5·2; water, 13·7 = 100. Occurs in amygdaloidal rocks.

mĕs-ō-lō-bar, *a.* [Eng. *mesolob(e)*; *-ar.*] Of or pertaining to the mesolobe: as, *mesolobar* arteries.

mĕs-ō-lōbe, *s.* [Pref. *meso-*, and Eng. *lobe* (q.v.).]

Anat.: The corpus callosum (q.v.).

***mĕs-ō-lŏg-ă-rĭthm,** *s.* [Pref. *meso-*, and Eng. *logarithm* (q.v.).]

Math.: A logarithm of the cosine or cotangent. (So designated by Kepler.)

***mĕ-sŏm'-ĕ-lăs,** *s.* [Lat., from Gr. μέσος (*mesos*) = middle, and μέλας (*melas*) = black.] A precious stone with a black vein parting every colour in the middle.

mĕs-ō-mȳ-ō-dī-an, *a.* [MESOMYODI.] Belonging to, or having the characteristics of the Passerine group Mesomyodi (q.v.).

"A large collection of *mesomyodian* birds in spirit."—*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1876, p. 518.

mĕs-ō-nō-tŭm, *s.* [Pref. *meso-*, and Gr. νωτος (*nōtos*), νωτον (*nōton*) = the back.]

Anat.: The middle part of that half of the segment which covers the back. (*Owen.*)

mĕs-ō-phlœ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *meso-*, and Gr. φλοιός (*phloios*) = the rind or bark of trees.]

Bot.: The name given by Link to what is more commonly called the cellular integument of bark overlying the liber and underlying the epiphlœum. The cells are usually green, and placed in a different direction from those of the epiphlœum. Sometimes, as in the Cork-tree, they contain cellular concretions.

mĕs-ō-phȳll, mĕs-ō-phȳl-lŭm, mĕ-sŏph-ȳl-lŭm, *s.* [Pref. *meso-*, and Gr. φύλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf.]

Bot.: The interior parenchyma of a leaf lying between the two skins.

mĕs-ō-phȳl-lŭm, *s.* [MESOPHYLL.]

mĕs-ō-phȳ-tŭm, *s.* [Pref. *meso-*, and Gr. φυτόν (*phuton*) = a plant.]

Bot.: The name given by Gaudichaud to the line of demarcation between the lamina and the petiole.

mĕs-ŏp-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *meso-*, and Gr. ὄψις (*opsis*) = the face, the visage.]

Anthrop.: A term applied to individuals or races having the naso-malar index between 107·5 and 110, as is the case with the Negroid races. [*Naso-malar Index.*]

mĕs-ō-pĭ-thē-cŭs, *s.* [Pref. *meso-*, and Gr. πιθηκος (*pithēkos*) = an ape.]

Paleont.: A genus of Catarhine Monkeys from the Upper Miocene of Greece, considered by Wagner intermediate between Hylobates and Semnopithecus. From the place where the remains were found, the base of Penteli-con, the sole species has been named by Gaudry *Mesopithecus Pentelici*.

mĕs-ō-plast, *s.* [Pref. *meso-*, and Gr. πλαστός (*plastos*) = formed, moulded; πλάσσω (*plassō*) = to form.]

Physiol.: The nucleus of a cell.

mĕs-ŏp-lō-dŏn, *s.* [Pref. *mes-*; Gr. ὅπλον (*hoplon*) = arms, armour, and ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδοντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

1. *Zool.:* A genus of Xiphioid Whales, sometimes referred to the family Rhyncoceti. The best established species are *Mesoplodon bidens* (sometimes called *M. Sowerbiensis*, or Sowerby's Whale, which has two teeth in the lower and none in the upper jaw), *M. europæus*, *M. densirostris*, *M. Layardi*, *M. Grayi*, and *M. Hectori*. Geographical range in northern and southern hemispheres, but more abundant in the latter.

2. *Palæont.:* Abundant in Later Miocene and Pliocene age; the long, cylindrical rostrum is of frequent occurrence in the bone-bed at the base of the Red Crags of Suffolk.

mĕs-ō-pō-dĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *meso-*, and Gr. *πούς* (*pous*), genit. *ποδός* (*podos*) = a foot.]

Zool.: The middle portion of the foot of molluscs.

mĕs-or'-chĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *meso-*, and Gr. *ὄρχις* (*orchis*) = a testicle.]

Anat.: A duplicature of the serous membrane of the testicle.

mĕs-ō-rĕc'-tŭm, *s.* [Pref. *meso-*, and Eng., &c. *rectum* (q.v.).]

Anat.: A triangular reflection, formed by the peritoneum between the posterior surface of the rectum and the anterior surface of the sacrum. The inferior mesenteric vessels terminate in the layers of the mesorectum.

mĕs'-ō-rhine, *a.* [Pref. *meso-*, and Gr. *ῥίς* (*rhis*), genit. *ῥινός* (*rhinos*) = the nose.]

Anthrop.: A term applied to skulls having a nasal index ranging from 48 to 53. Used also of races possessing such skulls. [*Nasomalar index.*]

mĕs-ō-sē'-mĭ-a, *s.* [Pref. *meso-*, and Gr. *σημεῖον* (*sēmeion*) = a mark.]

Entom.: A South American genus of Erycinidæ. It consists of many species of brown or blue butterflies, marked with black lines, especially on the hind wings; and nearly all have a large round black spot in the middle of the fore wings, marked with two or more white dots.

mĕs'-ō-spĕrm, *s.* [Pref. *meso-*, and Gr. *σπέρμα* (*sperma*) = a seed.]

Bot.: The same as SARCODERM (q.v.).

mĕs-ō-stĕr'-nŭm, *s.* [Pref. *meso-*, and Lat. *sternum*, from Gr. *στέρνον* (*sternon*) = the breast-bone.]

Anat.: The middle part of that half of the sternum which covers the breast (*Owen*): the ensiform process of the sternum or breast-bone constituting its sixth segment. In most cases it remains cartilaginous till the age of puberty, and in a few instances till advanced life. (*Quain.*)

mĕs-ō-tăr'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Pref. *mes-*, and Mod. Lat., &c. *otaria* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A phocine genus, allied to Otaria. It was founded by Prof. P. J. van Beneden on some fragmentary remains from the Pliocene of Flanders. He called the species *Mesotaria ambigua*.

mĕs-ō-tar-tăr'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *meso-*, and Eng. *tartaric.*] (See the compound.)

mesotartaric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: Inactive tartaric acid. [TARTARIC-ACID.]

mĕs-ō-thē'-çĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *meso-*, and Gr. *θηκίον* (*thēkion*), dimin. of *θήκη* (*thēkē*) = a chest.]

Bot.: According to Schleiden, an inner coat in a young anther. It becomes the second coat in an adult one.

mĕs-ō-thĕr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *meso-*, and Gr. *θηρίον* (*thērion*) = a wild animal.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil rodents from South America. The lower jaw has four incisor teeth. The broad middle pair of teeth have an elongated ring of enamel around them, instead of having the edge worn away with a chisel-like form; and hence Mr. Alston has created for this one genus a section of the Rodent order, and called it Hebetidentata or Blunt-toothed Rodents. *Mesotherium cristatum* is found in the Pliocene of the Pampas of La Plata.

* **mĕ-sŏth'-ĕ-sĭs,** *s.* [Gr. *μέσος* (*mesos*) = middle, and *θέσις* (*thesis*) = a placing; *τίθημι* (*tithēmi*) = to place.] Middle, mean. (*Coleridge.*)

mĕs-ō-thŏr'-ăx, *s.* [Pref. *meso-*, and Eng. *thorax.*]

Entom.: The middle ring of the three constituting the thorax. It is situated between the prothorax in front of it, and the metathorax behind it.

mĕs'-ō-tȳpe, *s.* [Gr. *μέσος* (*mesos*) = in the middle, and *τύπος* (*tupos*) = form; Ger. *mesotyp.*]

Min.: A name formerly used for a number of minerals supposed to belong to the zeolite group. Subsequently it was divided into lime-mesotype, soda-mesotype, and lime-and-soda mesotype. These are now designated Scolecite, Natrolite, and Mesolite respectively. (See these words.)

mĕs-ō-văr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *mes-*, and Mod. Lat. *ovarium* (q.v.).]

Anat.: A fold of the peritoneal membrane, corresponding in the female to the mesorchium in the male.

mĕs-ŏx-ăl'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *meso-*, and Eng. *oxalic.*] Contained in or derived from alloxan.

mesoxalic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_3H_2O_5.OH_2$. A dibasic ketonic acid, obtained by boiling alloxan or alloxanic acid with aqueous alkalis. It has a strong acid reaction, is very soluble in water, and its solution is not decomposed by boiling. The barium salt, $C_3Ba_2O_5$, which crystallizes in yellow laminæ, is prepared by boiling a saturated solution of baric alloxanate. The silver salt, $C_3Ag_2O_5$, is produced when mesoxalic acid and ammonia are added to argentic nitrate.

mĕs-ō-zō'-ą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *meso-*, and Gr. *ζῷα* (*zōa*), pl. of *ζῷον* (*zōon*) = an animal.]

Zool.: A term proposed by Van Beneden for parasites in which no mesoderm is developed, nor any trace of an alimentary apparatus present.

"I am disposed to agree with Van Beneden that the Dicyemida should be regarded as the representatives of a distinct division, the *Mesozoa*, intermediate between the Protozoa and the Metazoa."—*Huxley: Anat. Invert. Animals*, p. 676.

mĕs-ō-zō'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *meso-*; Gr. *ζωή* (*zōē*) = life, and Eng. suff. *-ic.*]

Geol.: A term introduced by Prof. Phillips in lieu of the word Secondary. It is modelled on the word Palæozoic (q.v.), applied to older strata. Though Mesozoic is largely used, yet Sir Charles Lyell preferred the older and simpler word Secondary.

mĕs-pĭ-lō-dăph'-nē, *s.* [Lat. *mespilus*, and *daphne*; Gr. *δάφνη* (*daphnē*) = a laurel tree.]

Bot.: A genus of Lauraceæ. It consists of Brazilian trees with netted leaves; flowers in axillary panicles, with nine to twelve stamens. *Mespilodaphne pretiosa*, the *Casca pretiosa* of the Portuguese, furnishes a kind of cinnamon.

mĕs'-pĭ-lŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a medlar; Gr. *μεσπίλη* (*mespile*) = the medlar tree; *μέσπιλον* (*mespilon*) = its fruit.]

Bot.: A genus of Pomaceæ (Appleworts); or, according to Sir Joseph Hooker, a subgenus of Pyrus. The fruit is large, five-celled; the cells one-seeded; the endocarp bony, the flowers solitary. *Mespilus* (or *Prunus*) *germanica* is the Medlar (q.v.).

* **mĕs'-prīse,** * **mĕs'-prīze,** *s.* [O. Fr. (Fr. *mépris*), from *mespriser* (Fr. *mépriser*) = to despise.] [MISPRIZE.]

I. Contempt, scorn, insolence.

"And eke reward the wretch for his *mesprise*."
Spenser: F. Q., III. ix. 9.

2. Mistake.

"Through great disadventure or *mespryse*
Her life had ronne into that hazardize."
Spenser: F. Q., II. xii. 19.

mĕss (1), * **mease,** * **messe,** *s.* [O. F. *mes* = a dish, a course at table (Fr. *mets*), orig. pa. par. of *mettre* = to place; Lat. *mitto* = to send; Ital. *messo* = a course of dishes at table.]

*1. A dish or a portion of food sent to or set on a table at one time; food prepared for a person or party of persons.

"He took and sent *messes* unto them: but Benjamin's *mess* was five times so much as any of theirs."—*Gen.* xliii. 34.

2. As much provender or fodder as is given to a beast at once.

"'Tis only a page that carols unseen,
Crumbling your hounds their *messes*."
Browning: Pippa Passes, ii.

3. A number of persons who sit down to table together, or the food provided for them; specif., a company or number of officers or men, belonging to the same regiment or ship, who take their meals together.

*1. A set or party of four: from the company at great feasts being arranged or divided into sets of four. Applied—

(1) To persons.

"Where are your *mess* of sons [*i.e.*, the following four, Edward, George, Richard, and Edmund] to back you now?"—*Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI.*, i. 4.

(2) Of things.

"There lacks a fourth thing to make up the *mess*."—*Latimer: Sermon v.*

¶ In the Inns of Courts a *mess* still consists of four persons.

* 5. A small piece; a small quantity.

"I will chop her into *messes*."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, iv. 1.

mess-deck, *s.*

Naut.: The deck on which a ship's crew messes.

mess-kit, *s.* That portion of camp equipage consisting of cooking utensils.

mess-table, *s.* The table at which the members of a mess take their meals.

mĕss (2), *s.* [A variant of *mash* (q.v.).]

1. *Lit.:* A mixture of things in disorder; a state of dirt and disorder; a jumble; anything dirty.

2. *Fig.:* A situation or position of difficulty, embarrassment, trouble, or distress; a muddle, a difficulty, a trouble.

* **mĕss** (3), * **messe,** *s.* [MASS (2), *s.*]

mĕss (1), *v.i.* & *t.* [MESS (1), *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To take meals together, as members of a mess; to associate at the same table; said espec. of naval or military officers or men; to associate generally.

B. *Trans.:* To supply or provide with a mess; to supply with food.

mŏss (2), *v.t.* [MESS (2), *s.*] To make in a mess; to make dirty or foul; to dirty, to soil.

mĕss'-ąge, *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *missaticum* = a message, from Lat. *missus*, pa. par. of *mitto* = to send.]

1. A notice or communication sent from one person to another either verbally or in writing.

"[He], swift as an express,
Reports a *message* with a pleasing grace."
Cowper: Truth, 205.

2. *Specif.:* An official communication sent through an official messenger: as, a *message* from the Queen to Parliament.

*3. A messenger.

"A *message* fro that meyny hem moldez to seche."
Early Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 434.

* **mĕss'-ąge,** *v.t.* [MESSAGE, *s.*] To carry or deliver as a messenger.

"He dyd in expressed commaund to me *message* his erraud." *Stanyhurst: Virgil; Æneid* iv. 377.

* **mess-ag-er,** * **messagere,** *s.* [Eng. *messag(e); -er.*] A messenger (q.v.).

"The rayubowe is hir *messager*."
Gower: C. A., v.

Mĕs-sā'-lĭ-ąn, *s.* [From the Syriac name = those who pray.]

Church Hist. & Ecclesiol. (*Pl.*): The same as EUCHITES (q.v.).

mĕs'-sąn, mĕs'-sĭn, *a.* & *s.* [O. Fr. *mastin*; Fr. *mâtin* = a mastiff.]

A. *As adj.:* Currish, mongrel. (*Scotch.*)

B. *As subst.:* A mongrel dog, a cur, a dog of no breed. (*Scotch.*)

"No, Miss Lucy, you need never think it! You would not consent to put forth your father's poor dog, and would you use one waur than a *messan*?"—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xv.

* **mĕsse** (1), *s.* [MESS (1), *s.*]

* **messe** (2), *s.* [MASS (2), *s.*]

mŏss'-ĕn-ġĕr, *s.* [A corrupt. of Mid. Eng. *messager* (q.v.), the *n* being excrescent, as in *scavenger* for *scavager*, *passenger* for *passager*, &c.; Fr. *messager*; Ital. *messagiere*; Sp. *mensagero*; Port. *mensageiro.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who carries a message; one who is sent on an errand; one who bears a written or verbal notice, communication, or message from one person to another.

2. One who or that which foreshadows or prefigures, a harbinger, a precursor, a forerunner.

"Sweet is short repose they lay,
To rash and long Messenger-toil;
Pope: Homer, Odyssey xv. 231.

II. *Technically:*

¶ 1. *Law:* A person appointed to perform certain ministerial duties in bankruptcy or insolvency, such as to take charge of the estate of the bankrupt or insolvent, and to transact certain other duties in reference to the proceedings in bankruptcy or insolvency. [RECEIVER.]

2. *Naut.:* A rope passing from the capstan to the cable to which it is fastened by nippers. The winding of the messenger on the capstan hauls in the cable, and the nippers are successively taken off that part of the cable that is approaching the capstan, and put upon that part which has just come inboard, through the hawse-hole.

¶ (1) *King's* (or *Queen's*) *Messenger:* An official employed under the Secretaries of State to carry despatches to foreign courts.

(2) *Messenger-at-Arms:*

Scots Law: An officer appointed by and under the control of Lyon king-at-arms, to execute all summonses and letters of diligence in connection with the Courts of Session and Justiciary.

* **mĕs'-sĕt**, *s.* [MESSAN.] A mongrel dog, a cur, a messan (q.v.).

* **Mĕs-sī'-ad**, *s.* [From Messiah, on the analogy of Iliad, Ilaslad, &c.] An epic poem having the Messiah for its hero; spec., an epic poem on the sufferings and triumphs of Christ, written by Klopstock.

Mĕs-sī'-ah, † **Mĕs-sī'-ăs**, *s.* [Heb. מָשִׁיחַ (*mashiachh*) = anointed, a verbal noun and participle, from מָשַׁח (*mashách*) = to smear with colours, to anoint; Gr. Μεσσίας (*Messias*).]

1. *Jewish Hist. & Faith:* The Anointed One; a certain Personage or Being regarding whom Daniel prophesied. He was called "the Prince," was apparently identified with the "most Holy" [One], was to appear at the end of "seven weeks and three score and two weeks" from the issue of the decree to rebuild Jerusalem, was in sixty-two weeks to be "cut off but not for himself," after which Jerusalem was to be destroyed by foreign invaders (Dan. ix. 25, 26). In Psalm ii. 2, the Lord and his anointed might be rendered the Lord and his Messiah. Three classes of men were officially anointed under the Jewish dispensation: (1) Priests, and especially high priests (Exod. xxviii. 41; Levit. iv. 3, 5, 16; Num. xxxv. 25: (2) Kings (1 Sam. ix. 16, xvi. 3; 2 Sam. xii. 7; 1 Kings i. 34, xix. 16): (3) Prophets; Elijah, before his translation, was directed to anoint Elisha, his successor (1 Kings xix. 16; cf. also Isaiah lxi. 1–3). Presumably then the Messiah spoken of by Daniel would discharge priestly, kingly, or prophetic functions, or two out of the three, or all the three. The name "the Prince" would suggest that kingly functions would be specially prominent. During the later and more calamitous period of the old Hebrew monarchy, there were increasingly ardent desires for the coming of the Messiah, who was regarded chiefly as a deliverer from foreign oppressors. In Jewish belief that advent is still to be expected.

2. *Christian Hist. & Faith:* The Anointed One is in Greek Χριστός (*Christos*), from χρίω (*chriō*) = to anoint. So throughly are the words identified, that the Heb. מָשִׁיחַ (*mashîachh*), which occurs thirty-nine times in the Old Testament, is in every case rendered in the Septuagint χριστός (*christos*). When Jesus of Nazareth consented to accept the appellation "the Christ," or simply "Christ," as his official designation, he claimed to be the Messiah of Daniel's prophecy (Matt. i. 16, xvi. 20, xxvi. 63; Mark viii. 29, xiv. 61; Luke iii. 15, ix. 20, xxii. 67; John i. 41, vi. 69, &c.). All Christendom has acknowledged the claim. [CHRIST.]

3. *Fig.:* The highly-gifted leader of a nation, capable, if properly appreciated and followed, of leading it to the greatest prosperity. Thus, *a propos* of the assassination of Julius Cæsar, Napoleon III. said of nations in general, "They crucify their Messiah."

mĕs-sī'-ah-shĭp, mes-ī-ah-ship, *s.* [Eng. *Messiah*; *-ship.*] The state, office, or position of the Messiah.

mĕs-sī-ăn'-ĭc, *a.* [Low Lat. *Messianicus*; Fr. *Messianique.*] Relating to the Messiah: as, *Messianic* psalms, *Messianic* prophecy.

¶ Many Old Testament prophecies are regarded by the great majority of Christian as Messianic, even though the personage predicted may not be formally termed the Messiah. Among them are the following:—

Gen. iii. 15, xii. 3, xxii. 18, xxvi. 4, xxviii. 14, xlix. 10; Deut. xviii. 18; Psalms ii., xxii., lxix., lxxii., cx.; Isaiah ii. 1–5, ix. 1–7, xi. 1–9, xxxii. 1, 2, xxxv., xl. 1–5, xlii. 1–4, xlix. 5, 6, lii. 13–15, liii., lv. 1–4; Jer. xxiii. 6; Daniel vii. 13, 14, 27, ix. 24–27; Joel. ii. 28—32; Micah iv. 1–4; v. 2; Haggai ii. 7; Zech. ix. 9, xi. 12, 13, xiii. 6, 7; Malachi iii. 1–5, iv. 5, 6.

† **Mĕs-sī'-ăs**, *s.* [MESSIAH.]

Mĕs'-sĭ-dor, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *messis* = harvest, and Gr. δῶρον (*dōron*) = a gift. Properly meaning corn harvest.] The name given in October, 1793, by the French Convention to the tenth month of the Republican year. It commenced on June 19, and was the first summer month.

messieurs (as **mĕs'-yŭrs**), *s. pl.* [Fr., pl. of *monsieur* (q.v.).] Sirs, gentlemen. It is used in English as the plural of Mr., and is generally contracted to Messrs.

Mĕs-sĭ-nēse', *a. & s.* [Eng. *Messin(a)*; *-ese.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Messina in Sicily, or its inhabitants.

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Messina; as a plural, the people of Messina.

* **mĕss'-măk-ĭng**, *s.* [Eng. *mess* (1), s., and *making.*] The act or practice of eating together.

"This friendship began by *messmaking* in the Temple hall."—*North: Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 59.

mĕss'-māte, *s.* [Eng. *mess* (1), s., and *mate.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who eats at the same mess; a member of the same mess; an associate, a mate.

"*Messmates*, hear a brother sailor
Sing the dangers of the sea."
G. A. Stevens: The Storm.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Zool.:* A name given by Beneden to a class of parasites who do not actually feed on the body of their host.

"The *messmate* does not live at the expense of his host; all that he desires is a home, or his friend's superfluities."—*Van Beneden: Animal Parasites*, p. 1.

2. *Bot.: Eucalyptus obliqua.* (*Treas. of Bot.*)

messrs., *contr.* [MESSIEURS.]

mŏs'-suăġe (**su** as **sw**), * **mes-uage**, *s.* [O. Fr. *mesuage* = a manor-house; cf. Low Lat. *mesuagium*, *messuagium* = a closely connected with, if not the same word as O. Fr. *masage*, *masaige* = a tenement, from *mas*, *mes*, *mex*, *metz* = a messuage, a tenement, from Low Lat. *masa*, *messa* = a small farm with a house, from Lat. *mansa*, fem. sing. of *mansus*, pa. par. of *maneo* = to remain.]

Law: A dwelling-house with the adjacent buildings and curtilage appropriated to the use of the household; a manor-house.

* **meste**, *a. & adv.* [MOST.]

mĕs'-teē', **mŭs-teē'**, *s.* [MESTIZO.] The child of a white and a quadroon. (*West Indian.*)

mĕs-têque' (**que** as **k**), *s.* [Mexican.] A native name for the finest kinds of the cochineal insect.

* **mest-full**, *a.* [Lat. *mæst*(*us*) = sad, and Eng. *full.*] Sad, gloomy.

* **mĕs'-tĭve**, *a.* [Lat. *mestus* = sad.] Sad, sorrowful, gloomy.

"Now have they scal'd thir *mestive* mountaine top."
Davies: Holy Roode, p. 16.

mĕs-tī'-zō, **mĕs-tî'-nō**, *s.* [Sp. *mestizo*, from Lat. *mixtus*, pa. par. of *misceo* = to mix, to mingle; O. Fr. *mestis*; Fr. *métis.*] The offspring of a Spaniard or Creole and an American Indian.

"Hated by Creoles and Indians, *Mestizos* and Quadroons."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

* **mĕst'-lĭng**, *s.* [MESLIN.] Yellow metal; brass used for the manufacture of church vessels and ornaments in the Middle Ages.

mĕs'-u-a, *s.* [Named after two Arabian physicians called Mesue. They were father and son, and flourished at Damascus in the eighth and ninth centuries.]

Bot.: A genus of Clusiaceæ, tribe Calophylleæ. *Mesua ferrea* is a middle-sized evergreen tree, growing in the south of India and Ceylon, the east of Bengal, the Eastern Peninsula, and the Andaman Islands. The fruit, which is wrinkled and has a rind like a chestnut, is eaten by the natives. The fragrant blossoms are sold under the name of nagesar or negekesar in Indian bazaars: they are stimulant, astringent, and stomachic, useful in thirst, stomach irritation, and excessive perspiration. An attar is prepared from them. If made with butter and sugar into a paste, they tend to stop bleeding piles. The bark is a mild astringent and aromatic. A thick and dark-coloured oil expressed from the kernels is used in India as an external application in itch and sores, and as an embrocation in rheumatism. It is also burnt in lamps. (*Calcutta Exhib. Report*, &c.)

* **mĕs'-ŭr-a-ble** (**s** as **zh**), *a.* [MEASURABLE.]

mĕs'-ûre (**s** as **zh**), *s. & v.* [MEASURE, *s. & v.*]

* **mĕ-sŭm'-nĭ-ŭm**, *s.* [Gr. μέσος (*mesos*) = middle, and ὕμνος (*hummos*) = a hymn, a song.]

Ancient Poetry: A repetition at the end of each stanzas; a burden.

mĕt (1), *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [MEET, *v.*]

* **mĕt** (2), *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [METE, *v.*]

mĕt, *s.* [METE, *v.*] A measure of any kind; a bushel, a barrel.

mĕt-a-, *pref.* [Gr. = among, with, after; cogn. with A.S. *mid*; Goth. *mith*; Ger. *mit* = with.] A prefix frequently used with words derived from the Greek, and denoting *beyond*, *over*, *after*, *with*, *between*, and frequently *change* or *transposition.*

meta-compounds, *s. pl.*

Chem.: As applied to inorganic substances, it refers to bodies having a similar composition to the ortho-compounds, but in which an obscure change has taken place affecting their chemical properties. In organic chemistry it applies to compounds of identical percentage, composition, and molecular weight, in which the carbon-nuclei are united to one another by an atom of a polyvalent element, such as nitrogen; *e.g.*:—

Butylamine = $N\begin{cases} C_4H_9 \\ H \\ H \end{cases}$ (Ortho.) $N\begin{cases} C_2H_5 \\ C_2H_5 \\ H \end{cases}$ (Meta.) = di-ethyl-amine.

meta-cresol, *s.* [CRESOL.]

meta-oleic, *a.* [METOLEIC.]

mĕ-tăb'-a-sĭs, *s.* [Pref. *meta-*, and Gr. βάσις (*basis*) = a going; βαίνω (*bainō*) = to go.]

1. *Med.:* A change of remedy or treatment.

2. *Rhet.:* A passing from one thing to another; transition.

mĕt-a-bĭs-mŭth'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *meta-*, and Eng. *bismuthic.*] Derived from or containing bismuth.

metabismuthic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: BiO_2HO. An acid obtained as a red deposit by passing chlorine through a solution of potassic hydrate, containing bismuthous oxide in suspension. It is soluble in a hot solution of potassic hydrate.

mĕ-tăb'-ō-la (1), *s.* [Gr. μεταβολή (*metabolē*), from μεταβάλλω (*metaballō*) = to throw over, to change.]

Med.: A change of some sort, as of air, time, or disease.

mĕ-tăb'-ō-la (2), *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of Gr. μεταβόλος (*metábolos*) = changeable.]

Entom.: A sub-class of Insects, containing those having complete metamorphosis. The larva, pupa, and imago are all very different in appearance, and these several states constitute three quite distinct phases of life. The larva is known as a maggot, a grub, or a caterpillar. The pupa, which is always quiescent, is sometimes called a chrysalis. Dallas divides it into two sections: Mandibulata, containing the orders Coleoptera, Hymenoptera, and Neuroptera; and Haustellata, containing the orders Lepidoptera, Diptera, and Aphaniptera.

mĕt-a-bō'-lĭ-an, *s.* [METABOLA.]

Entom.: One of the Metabola (q.v.).

mĕt-ą-bŏl'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. *μεταβολικός* (*metabolikos*) = changeable.] [METABOLA.]

1. *Biol.:* Affected by, or exhibiting, metabolism.

2. *Phys.:* Acted upon by chemical affinity operating in circumstances or conditions which present themselves in living beings only. [METABOLIC-FORCE.]

3. *Zoology:*

(1) Of, belonging to, or undergoing metamorphosis.

(2) Polymorphic; assuming different characters.

metabolic-force, *s.* [VITAL-AFFINITY.]

mĕ-tăb'-ō-lĭzm, *s.* [Ger. *metabolismus.*] [METABOLA.]

1. *Theol.:* The doctrinal views of Ignatius, Justin, and Irenæus on the Eucharist. They stand midway between transubstantiation and the merely symbolical view.

2. *Entom.:* Metamorphosis.

3. *Biology:*

(1) The sum of the chemical changes within the body, or within any single cell of the body, by which the protoplasm is renewed or changed to perform special functions, or broken up and prepared for excretion.

(2) A change from a higher or more complex to a lower or simpler substance.

mĕt-ą-bŏr'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *meta-*, and Eng. *boric.*] Derived from or containing boric acid.

metaboric acid, *s.* [BORIC-ACID.]

mĕt-ą-brŭsh'-īte, *s.* [Pref. *meta-*, and Eng. *brushite.*]

Min.: A monoclinic mineral found in crystals in the guano and altered coral rock in the island of Sombrero, Lesser Antilles. Cleavage, clinodiagonal, perfect; hardness, 2·5 to 3; sp. gr. 2·288 to 2·362; lustre, feeble, but on cleavage face pearly; colour, pale yellow; translucent to transparent; compos.: phosphoric acid, 41·90; lime, 35·42; water, 20·68 = 100.

mĕt-ą-car'-pal, *a.* [METACARPUS.]

Anat.: Of or pertaining to the metacarpus.

metacarpal saw, *s.*

Surg.: A narrow-bladed saw, for dividing the long bones of the hand or foot.

mĕt-ą-car-pō-, *pref.* [METACARPUS.]

Anat.: Of or belonging to the metacarpus. (q.v.).

metacarpo-phalangeal, *a.*

Anat.: Of or belonging to the phalanges, and to the metacarpus. There are *metacarpo-phalangeal* articulations.

mĕt-ą-car'-pŭs, *s.* [Pref. *meta-*, and Lat. *carpus*, from Gr. *καρπός* (*karpos*) = the wrist.]

Anat.: The bony structure of the palm of the hand, between the wrist and the fingers. It comprises five shafted bones.

mĕt-ą-çĕn'-tre (tre as **tĕr),** *s.* [Pref. *meta-*, and Eng. *centre.*]

Hydros.: The point of intersection of the vertical line passing through the centre of gravity of a floating body *in equilibrio*, and a vertical line through the centre of gravity of the fluid displaced, if the body be turned through a small angle, so that the axis takes a position inclined to the vertical. If the metacentre is above the centre of gravity, the position of the body is stable, if below it, it is unstable.

mĕt-ą-çĕt'-ą-mīde, *s.* [Pref. *meta-*, and Eng. *acetamide.*] [PROPIONAMIDE.]

mĕt-aç'-ĕ-tōne, *s.* [Pref. *met-*, and Eng. *acetone.*]

Chem.: $C_6H_{10}O$. A substance obtained in the dry distillation of sugar or starch with lime. It is a colourless oil, having an agreeable odour, insoluble in water, but very soluble in ether and alcohol.

mĕt-ăç-ĕ-tŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *metacetone(e); -ic.*] Derived from or contained in metacetonic acid.

metacetonic acid, *s.* [PROPIONIC-ACID.]

mĕt-ăç-ĕ-tŏn'-ĭ-trĭle, *s.* [Pref. *met-*, and Eng. *acetonitrile.*] [PROPIONITRILE.]

mĕt-ą-chlōr'-ąl, *s.* [Pref. *meta-*, and Eng. *chloral.*]

Chem.: C_2HCl_3O. Insoluble chloral. A solid, white amorphous substance, formed when chloral is acted on by sulphuric acid. It is insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether. When heated to 180°, it is reconverted into ordinary chloral.

mĕt-ą-chlōr'-ītc, *s.* [Gr. *μέτα* (*meta*) = after, and Eng. *chlorite.*]

Min.: A foliated columnar mineral of a dull, leek-green colour, and pearly lustre. Hardness, 2·5; compos.: silica, 23·7; alumina, 16·43; protoxide of iron, 40·36; magnesia, 3·10; lime, 0·74; potash and soda, 1·45; water, 13·75 = 99·60. Found in veins in a green rock at Büchenberg, near Elbingerode, Harz.

mĕt-ą-chrōm'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *meta-*, and Eng. *chromic.*] Derived from or containing chromic acid.

metachromic-oxide, *s.*

Chem.: A term applied by Frémy to the oxide of chromium which is precipitated by ammonia from a violet chromic salt, and is soluble in acetic acid, potash, and excess of ammonia, in opposition to the oxide, which, by the action of boiling water, is rendered insoluble in these liquids.

* **mĕt-ăch'-rŏn-ĭzm,** *s.* [Gr. *μετά* (*meta*) = after, and *χρόνος* (*chronos*) = time.] An error in chronology by assigning an event to a date after the true one.

mĕt-ą-çĭn-ną-bar'-īte, *s.* [Pref. *meta-*; Eng. *cinnabar*, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A grayish-black amorphous mineral. Hardness, 3; sp. gr. 7·70 to 7·748; lustre, metallic; streak, black; fracture, uneven. Compos.: sulphide of mercury, formula HgS. Differs from cinnabar (q.v.) in colour, streak, density, and lustre, being identical in these respects with the artificial mineral. Found at the Redington mine, Lake Co., California.

mĕt-ą-çĭn'-ną-meĭn, *s.* [Pref. *meta-*, and Eng. *cinnamein.*]

Chem.: $C_{16}H_{14}O_2 = \begin{matrix} C_9H_7O \\ C_7H_7 \end{matrix} \Big\} O$. A crystalline substance, isomeric with cinnamein, produced by keeping cinnamein under water for three or four weeks. It melts between 12° and 15°, resolidifying on cooling, but after solution in boiling alcohol it cannot be again obtained in the crystalline form.

mĕt-ą-çĭn'-ną-mēne, *s.* [Pref. *meta-*, and Eng. *cinnamene.*]

Chem.: C_8H_8. Metastyrolene. A white, transparent, highly refractive, solid substance, isomeric with cinnamene, formed, together with cinnamene and other products, by heating phenylbromethyl with an alcoholic solution of potassic cyanide. By distillation in a small retort, it yields pure liquid cinnamene.

* **mĕt'-ą-çĭzm,** *s.* [Lat. *metacismus*, from Gr. *μετακισμός* (*metakismos*).] A defect in the pronunciation of the letter *m*; a too frequent repetition of the letter *m*.

mĕt-ą-cō-paĭv'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *meta-*, and Eng. *copaivic.*] Derived from or contained in copaiba (q.v.).

metacopaivic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{34}O_4$. An acid discovered by Strauss in 1865 in the balsam of copaiba, imported from Maracaibo. It crystallizes in laminæ, insoluble in water, but is soluble in alcohol and ether, and melts at 205°–206°. It has a bitter taste, an acid reaction, and decomposes carbonates. Its neutral solution in ammonia forms white precipitates with the salts of calcium, barium, and lead.

mĕt-ăc'-rō-leĭn, *s.* [Pref. *met-*, and Eng. *acrolein.*]

Chem.: $C_9H_{12}O_3 = 3C_3H_4O$. A crystalline body polymeric with acrolein, obtained by heating the hydrochloride of acrolein with potassium hydrate. It forms colourless needle-shaped crystals, insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether. It melts at 50°, but at a higher temperature is changed into acrolein.

mĕt-ą-çy-ąn-ăn'-ĭ-līne, *s.* [Pref. *meta-*; Eng. *cyan(ogen)*, and *aniline.*]

Chem.: $C_{14}H_{14}N_4 = \begin{matrix} C(NH)-NH(C_6H_5) \\ | \\ C(NH)-NH(C_6H_5) \end{matrix}$. A modification of cyananiline, obtained by distilling uramido-benzoic acid with a fourth of its weight of phosphoric anhydride. It melts at 54°.

mĕt-ą-çȳ'-mōne, *s.* [Pref. *meta-*, and Eng. *cymene.*] [CYMENE.]

mĕt-ą-dī-çy-ąn-ō-bĕn'-zēne, *s.* [Prefs. *meta-* and *dicyano-*, and Eng. *benzene.*]

Chem.: $C_6H_4(CN)_2$. A crystalline substance obtained by distilling the potassium salt of benzene-metadisulphonic acid with potassium cyanide. It is very soluble in water, and melts at 156°.

mĕt-ą-fĕr'-rĭc, *a.* [Pref. *meta-*, and Eng. *ferric.*] Derived from or contained in ferric acid.

metaferric-oxide, *s.*

Chem.: $Fe_2O_3H_2O$. An insoluble modification of ferric hydrate produced by boiling the ordinary yellow hydrate in water for six or seven hours. It is then nearly insoluble in strong boiling nitric acid.

mĕt-ą-fûr'-fu-rŏl, *s.* [Pref. *meta-*, and Eng. *furfurol.*]

Chem.: $C_5H_4O_2$. An aromatic oil, always present in crude furfurol. It has a higher boiling point than furfurol, and oxidizes very readily into a brown resin.

mĕt-ą-găl'-lāte, *s.* [Pref. *meta-*, and Eng. *gallate.*]

Chem.: A salt of metagallic-acid.

mĕt-ą-găl'-lĭc, *a.* [Pref. *meta-*, and Eng. *gallic.*] Derived from or contained in gallic-acid (q.v.).

metagallic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_4O_2$. A black shining mass resembling charcoal, obtained by heating dry gallic acid rapidly to 250°. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in the alkalis, from which it is again precipitated by the addition of an acid. It forms insoluble salts with several of the metals.

* **mĕt'-ąġe,** *s.* [Eng. *met(e)*, v.; *-age.*] METERAGE.]

1. The act of measuring; measurement, especially of coal.

"An act . . . in relation to the admeasurement or *metage* of coals."—*Defoe: Tour Thro' Britain*, ii. 145.

2. The charge or toll charged for measuring.

mĕt-ą-ġĕl'-ą-tĭne, *s.* [Pref. *meta-*, and Eng. *gelatine.*]

Photog.: Gelatine which has been deprived of its setting power, usually by boiling with ammonia. It is sometimes used in preference to ordinary gelatine in the earlier stages of compounding a gelatine emulsion.

mĕt-ą-ġĕn'-ĕ-sĭs, *s.* [Pref. *meta-*, and Eng., &c. *genesis* (q.v.).]

Biol.: A term introduced by Prof. Owen, and defined by him as—

"The changes of form which the representative of a species of animal or plant undergoes in passing by a series of successively generated individuals from the egg or the nature or imago state. It is distinguished from metamorphosis, in which those changes are undergone in the same individual." — *Comp. Anat. Invert. Anim.* (Glossary.)

To show the distinction between metamorphosis and metagenesis, he carefully traces the course of development of the Lernæan parasite of the perch, and points out that metamorphosis "is attended with the casting-off of a certain proportion of the precedent individual," or the new animal may be said to creep out from the old; while in metagenesis

"the outer case and all that gave form and character to the precedent individual perish and are cast off; they are not changed into the corresponding parts of the new individual. These are due to a new and distinct developmental process, rendered possible through the retention of a certain proportion of the unchanged germ-cells. The process is essentially the same as that which developes the cercariform larva of the Distoma within the gregariniform one, or the external bud from the Hydra, or the internal bud from the Aphis. It is a slightly modified parthenogenesis; and the phases by which the locomotive annelidous larva of the Lernæa passes through the entomostraceous stage before retrograding to the final condition of the oviparous, limbless, bloated, and rooted parasite, are much more those of a *metagenesis* than a metamorphosis."—*Comp. Anat. Invert. Anim.*, lect. xiii.

Herbert Spencer (*Principles of Biology*, vol. i., ch. vii.), adopts the term as one of the three divisions of his agamogenesis, and divides it into (1) external, where "the new individuals bud out, not from any specialized reproductive organs, but from unspecialized parts of the parent;" and (2) internal, as in the case of

the "King's-yellow worm" produced in the egg of Distoma. It increases in size, and the greater part of its inner substance is transformed into Cercariæ (the larvæ of Distoma), until at length it becomes little more than a living sac, full of living offspring. In *Distoma pacifica*, the brood arising by internal gemmation are of the same form as their parent, themselves producing Cercariæ after the same manner at a subsequent period.

mĕt-ą-ğĕ-nĕt'-ĭc, mĕt-ą-ğĕn'-ĭc, *a.* [METAGENESIS.] Belonging to or connected with metagenesis (q.v.).

"This second phase or form in the *metagenetic* progress of the entozoon."—*Owen: Comp. Anat. Invert. Anim.* (ed. 2nd), p. 90.

mĕt-ăg-nŏs'-tĭcs, *s.* [Pref. *meta-*, and Gr. γνῶσις (*gnōsis*) = knowledge.] A synonym for metaphysics, because it transcends ordinary knowledge. (*McClintock & Strong.*)

***mĕt-ą-grăm'-mą-tĭsm,** *s.* [Gr. μετά (*meta*) = beyond, over, and γράμμα (*grammα*), genit. γράμματος (*grammatos*) = a letter.] The same as ANAGRAMMATISM (q.v.).

"Anagrammatism or *metagrammatism*, is a dissolution of a name into its letters, as its elements, and a new connection of it by artificial transposition, without addition, subtraction, or change of any letter into different words, making some perfect sense applicable to the person named."—*Camden: Remaines.*

mĕt-ą-hæ'-mō-glō-bĭn, *s.* [Pref. *meta-*, and Eng. *hæmoglobin.*]

Chem.: A mixture of hæmatin and an albuminous substance resembling serum-albumin, produced by the decomposition of hæmoglobin, when a concentrated solution of this substance is left to itself, at ordinary temperatures. It has an acid reaction.

mĕt'-ąl, *met-tal, *met-tall, *met-tle, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *metal*, from Lat. *metallum* = a mine, metal; Gr. μέταλλον (*metallon*) = a pit, a mine, a mineral, a metal.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

* (1) A mine.

"It was impossible to live without our king, but as slaves live, that is such who are visibly dead, and persons condemned to *metals*."—*Jer. Taylor: Ductor Dubitantium.* (Ep. Dedic.)

(2) In the same sense as II. 4.

"Where one veine is discovered, there is another alwayes found not far off; which is a rule observed not in mines of silver onely, but also in all others of what *mettall* soever; and hereupon it seemeth that the Greeks doe call them *metalla* (μετα τα αλλα)."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxxiii., ch. vi.

* 2. *Fig.:* Courage, spirit, mettle. (Now only written *mettle.*)

"Being glad to find their companions had so much *metal*, after a long debate the major part carried it."—*Clarendon: Civil War.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Chem.* (*Pl.*): A term applied, in popular language, to a number of elementary substances which agree in presenting in various degrees certain well-defined physical characters, such as lustre, malleability, and ductility, and of which substances gold and silver may be regarded as typical representatives. In a strictly chemical sense the definition is inadequate, as there are several metallic substances to which it has only a slight and relative application.

2. *Civil Engineering:*

(1) Broken stone for roads, according to the McAdam principle.

(2) Broken stone around and beneath the wooden ties of a railway; ballast.

3. *Founding:* The workman's term for cast-iron.

4. *Geol.:* Some geologists have supposed that tin is of higher antiquity than copper, copper than lead or silver, and all of them more ancient than gold. But later observation has brought together facts inconsistent with this hypothesis.

5. *Glass:* The technical name for the molten glass in readiness for blowing or casting.

6. *Metall.:* [METALLURGY].

7. *Ordn.:* The effective power of the guns of a vessel expressed in the sum of the weights of the solid shot.

8. *Rail-engin.* (*Pl.*): The rails of a railroad.

"The passenger locomotive dashed with great force, completely embedding itself in the tender of the coal train engine, lifting it from the *metals*, and doing considerable damage to the foremost carriages."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 30, 1884.

B. *As adj.:* Made of metal; metallic.

¶ (1) *Bimetallism:*

Currency: The legal obligation of a national mint to coin both gold and silver at a fixed ratio between the two metals, coupled with a law giving debtors the power, unless prevented by special contract, to satisfy their creditors by payment in either of the metals thus coined. This system was first introduced in 1803 by the French law of 7 Germinal, year XI., which enacted that 5 grammes weight of silver, nine-tenths fine, should be coined into the monetary unit of one franc. The kilogramme of standard silver was therefore coined into 200 francs. The same law provided for the kilogramme of standard gold, nine-tenths fine, being coined into 155 pieces of 20 francs, equal to 3,100 francs, or at the rate of 5 grammes weight of standard gold into 15½ francs, thus establishing the mint ratio of 15½ to 1 (*i.e.*, $\frac{3100}{200}$, which still remains the proportionate weight and comparative mint value, in France, of any given sum in French-coined silver and gold respectively. The mint regulations alone could not, however, make this ratio immutable. Demand and supply, and relative scarcity or abundance of either of the two metals, would cause fluctuations in the ratio of nominal value theoretically fixed by the mint law, if it had not been supplemented by the privilege accorded to debtors in France of paying their creditors either in silver or gold coin, under Art. 1190 of the Code Napoléon.

(2) *Bimetallist:* One who is in favour of Bimetallism (q.v.).

(3) *Road metal:* The same as METAL, *s.*, A. II. 1. (1).

metal-broker, *s.* One who deals or trades in metals.

metal-casting, *s.* The act or process of producing casts in metal by pouring it into moulds while in a state of fusion.

metal-furniture, *s.*

Print.: The metallic portion of the pieces used in filling up blanks, &c., in chases. It includes reglet, side sticks, head and foot sticks, quotation furniture (hollow pieces of metal used to fill up blank spaces), and hollow quadrats. [FURNITURE.]

metal-gauge, *s.* A gauge for determining the thickness of sheet metal.

metal-plane, *s.* A form of plane for facing soft metal plates by taking a fine shaving therefrom. The angle of the plane with the sole is adapted to the hardness of the metal being worked.

metal-saw, *s.* A fine-toothed, hard, steel saw stretched in a frame, and used for sawing metal; a hack-saw.

mĕt'-ąl, *v.t.* [METAL, *s.*] To cover with metal; to lay metal on, as roads with broken granite, &c.

mĕt-ăl'-dĕ-hȳde, *s.* [Pref. *met-*, and Eng. *aldehyde.*]

Chem.: $C_2H_4O = \begin{cases} CH_3 \\ COH. \end{cases}$ An isomeric modification of aldehyde, formed by the action of dilute acids, calcic chloride, &c., on aldehyde cooled to a temperature below 0°. It crystallizes in needles or prisms, insoluble in water, but slightly soluble in alcohol and ether. It sublimes at 100°, and at a higher temperature is partly reconverted into aldehyde.

mĕt-ą-lĕp'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. = participation, from μετά (*meta*) = with, and λῆψις (*lēpsis*) = a taking, from λήψομαι (*lēpsomai*), fut. of λαμβάνω (*lambanō*) = to take.]

Rhet.: The continuation of a trope to one word through a succession of significations, or the union of two or more tropes of a different kind in one word, so that several gradations or intervening senses come between the word expressed and the thing intended by it: as, "In one Cæsar there are many Mariuses;" here Marius, by a synecdoche or antonomasia, is put for any ambitious, turbulent man, and this, by a metonymy of the cause, for the ill effects of such a temper to the public.

mĕt-ą-lĕp'-sȳ, *s.* [METALEPSIS.]

mĕt-ą-lĕp'-tĭc, mĕt-ą-lĕp'-tĭc-ąl, *a.* [Gr. μεταληπτικός (*metalēptikos*) = capable of partaking or receiving.] [METALEPSIS.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Pertaining to a metalepsis or participation; translative.

2. Transverse: as, the *metaleptic* motion of a muscle.

II. *Chem.:* A term suggested by Dumas to express the substitution of chlorine for hydrogen, atom for atom, in organic compounds.

mĕt-ą-lĕp'-tĭc-ąl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *metaleptical*; *-ly.*] In a metaleptic manner; by transposition.

mĕt'-ąl-ĭne, *s.* [Eng. *metal*; *-ine.*] A compound for journal-boxes of metal, metallic oxide, organic matter, reduced to powder and compounded with wax, gum, or fatty matters.

mĕt'-ąlled, *a.* [Eng. *metal*; *-ed.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* Coated or covered with metal, as a ship of war.

* 2. *Fig.:* Full of mettle or spirit; mettled, ardent.

II. *Civil Engin.:* Covered or overlaid with metal, as a road.

mĕ-tăl'-lĭc, *mĕ-tăl'-lĭck, *mĕ-tăl'-lĭc-ąl, *a.* [Lat. *metallicus*, from *metallum* = a mine, a metal; Gr. μεταλλικός (*metallikos*); Fr. *métallique*; Ital. *metallico*; Sp. *metalico.*]

1. Pertaining to a metal or metals; consisting of or containing metal; having the nature or properties of a metal; resembling a metal.

"In his womb was hid *metallic* ore,
The work of sulphur." *Milton: P. L.*, i. 673.

2. Sounding as metal would sound if struck; ringing.

"A distinct, hollow, *metallic*, and clangorous, yet apparently muffled reverberation."—*E. A. Poe: Fall of the House of Usher.*

¶ *Bimetallic:* Pertaining to or characteristic of Bimetallism. [METAL, *s.* ¶ (1).]

metallic-barometer, *s.* A form of metal barometer, as contradistinguished from an instrument in which a fluid is employed. Also known as a holosteric barometer. Vidi invented the diaphragm form. [ANEROID.] Bourdon invented the bent-tube form; a flattened, curved, exhausted tube, one end of which is fixed and the other geared to an index-pointer which traverses a graduated arc. Changes of pressure of the atmosphere affect the curvature of the tube, and so move the finger.

metallic-cartridge, *s.* A cartridge in which the charge is contained in a metallic capsule, in contradistinction to the paper cartridge.

metallic cuckoo-shrikes, *s. pl.*

Ornith.: The genus Campophaga, consisting of African cuckoo-shrikes with metallic plumage.

metallic-elements, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Those elements which possess certain properties in a greater or less degree, such as lustre, malleability, ductility, and conductivity for the electric current. The most important are: potassium, sodium, magnesium, barium, strontium, calcium, aluminium, chromium, zinc, manganese, cobalt, nickel, tin, gold, platinum, lead, mercury, silver, copper, cadmium, bismuth, arsenic, and antimony. [ELEMENTS.]

metallic-lustre, *s.* [LUSTRE.]

metallic-oxide, *s.* A compound of metal and oxygen.

metallic-packing, *s.* Piston-packing, consisting of a ring or several rings of iron or other metal cast so as to possess elasticity in themselves, or cut into segments and pressed against the interior of the cylinder by springs.

metallic-paper, *s.* Paper for memorandum-books, adapted to take an indelible mark from a leaden or pewter pencil. The paper is surfaced with a solution of lime, whiting, and size.

metallic-pencil, *s.* A pencil made with a tip or point of lead or pewter, and used for writing on metallic paper.

metallic-salts, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Compounds formed by the substitution of a metal or metals for one or more of the displaceable hydrogen atoms in an acid.

metallic-tinkling, *s.*

Path.: A sound as of tinkling metal heard

by means of the stethoscope, especially if succussion be practised when, in the pneumothorax, air is mingled with liquid in a cell.

metallic-tissue loom, *s.* A loom for weaving with metallic threads, as in making gold and silver lace, braid, &c., entirely of metal, without any mixture of silk or other threads. These looms are also used in making tissues in which the warp is of silk or thread and the weft of gold or silver wire or silk thread covered with a flattened silver wire which has been gilt.

metallic-tractors, *s. pl.*

Hist. & Med.: Plates of metal, which, according to Dr. Elisha Perkins, of Plainfield, Connecticut, possessed the power, when applied to a diseased part, of removing pain, and effecting a cure. Dr. Perkins had an agent in England, and the success claimed for the tractors led to the investigation mentioned in the extract.

"Dr. Haygarth of Bath (in conjunction with Mr. Richard Smith of Bristol) tested the value of Perkins' *metallic tractors* by substituting two pieces of wood, painted in imitation of them, or even a pair of tenpenny nails disguised with sealing-wax, or a couple of slate-pencils; which they found to possess all the virtues that were claimed for the real instruments."—*Carpenter: Human Physiol.*, p. 863. (Note.)

* **mĕ-tăl-lĭ-făc'-ture,** *s.* [Lat. *metallum* = a mine, a metal, and *factura* = a making; *facio* = to make.] The manufacture of metals.

mĕt-al-lĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *metallifer* = producing metal: *metallum* = a mine, a metal; *fero* = to bear, to produce, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*; Fr. *métallifere*; Ital. *metallifero*; Sp. *metalífero.*] Producing metal, yielding metals: as, a *metalliferous* district.

mĕ-tăl'-lĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *metallum* = a mine, a metal, and *forma* = form, shape; Fr. *métalliforme.*] Having the form of metal; resembling metal.

mĕt'-al-līne, *a.* [Fr. *métallin*; Ital. *metallino*; Sp. *metalino.*] Pertaining to a metal or metals; containing or consisting of metal; metallic.

"The quicksilver was by this means brought to appear a very close and lovely *metalline* cylinder, not interrupted by interspersed bubbles as before."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 49.

mĕt'-al-lĭng, *s.* [Eng. *metal*; *-ing.*]

1. The act or system of covering with metal, as roads.

2. The materials, as broken stones, &c., with which roads are metalled.

* **mĕt'-al-līst,** *s.* [Fr. *métalliste.*] A worker in metals; one who is skilled in metals and their properties.

"Ignorant *metallists*, which cast away the precious ore because they cannot separate the gold from the grosse."—*Bp. Hall.* (*Richardson.*)

* **mĕt-al-lĭ-zā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *metalliz(e)*; *-ation*; Fr. *métallisation.*] The act or process of metallizing or forming into a metal.

* **mĕt'-al-līze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *metal*; *-ize*; Fr. *metalliser*; Sp. *metalizar.*] To form into a metal; to give proper metallic properties to.

mĕ-tăl'-lō-chrōme, * **mĕ-tăl'-lō-chrō-mў,** *s.* [Gr. μέταλλον (*metallon*) = a metal, and χρῶμα (*chrôma*) = colour.] A colouring of metals by means of galvanism. It is an invention of Nobili, and consists in depositing thin films of a metal on metallic bodies by means of a galvanic battery, so as to form a number of rings. As the deposited rings are not every where of the same thickness, they produce elevations and depressions, which, though not visible to the naked eye, nevertheless cause a refraction of the rays of light, thus giving rise to the formation of prismatic colours.

mĕt-al-lŏg'-ra-phĭst, *s.* [Eng. *metallograph(y)*; *-ist.*] A writer upon metallography or the science of metals.

mĕt'-al-lŏg'-ra-phў, *s.* [Gr. μέταλλον (*metallon*) = metal, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write, to describe; Fr. *métallographie.*]

1. The science of metals; an account of metals or metallic substances.

2. A process invented by Abate, in 1851. It consists in printing from wooden blocks upon metallic surfaces, so as to produce imitations of the grain of the wood. A veneer of wood is wetted with a solution of hydrochloric or sulphuric acid, and is then impressed upon the metal so as to cause the deposition of a coloured metallic oxide. Or the impression is taken on calico, which is then in a condition to transfer it to the metal under pressure.

3. A substitute for lithography in which metallic plates are substituted for the lithographic stone.

mĕt'-al-lōĭd, *a. & s.* [Gr. μέταλλον (*metallon*) = metal, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance; Fr. *métalloïde.*]

A. *As adj.:* Having the form or appearance of a metal; like, relating, or pertaining to metalloids.

B. *As substantive:*

Chem. (*Pl.*): Non-metallic elements. A term applied by Berzelius, in 1811, to distinguish the non-metallic elementary substances from the metals, in which sense it has been commonly used to the present time. The non-metallic elements are: oxygen, sulphur, chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine, nitrogen, phosphorus, carbon, boron, silicon, hydrogen, selenium, and tellurium.

* **mĕt-al-lōĭd'-al,** *a.* [Eng. *metalloid*; *-al.*] The same as METALLOID, A. (q.v.).

mĕt-al-lūr'-ğĭc, mĕt-al-lūr'-ğĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *metallurg(y)*; *-ic*, *-ical*; Fr. *métallurgique*; Ital. *metallurgico.*] Of or pertaining to metallurgy or the art of working metals.

metallurgic-chemistry, *s.*

Chem.: The term embraces the application of chemical principles, as distinct from mechanical means, in the separation of metals from their ores and compounds. It includes melting by reduction, as when hydrocarbons are brought into contact with metallic oxides at a high temperature; melting by oxidation of impurities; separation by solvents, as when lead is employed to recover silver and gold from their sulphides; and the precipitation of one metal by another, as in the case of the deposition of copper from its solution by metallic iron, together with the application of the laws of electricity in the important process of electro-plating, &c.

mĕt'-al-lūr-ğĭst, *s.* [Eng. *metallurg(y)*; *-ist*: Fr. *métallurgiste.*] A worker in metals; one who purifies, refines, and prepares metals for use.

mĕt'-al-lūr-ğў, *s.* [Fr. *métallurgie*, from Low Lat. **metallurgia*, from Gr. μεταλλουργός (*metallourgos*) = working in metals, mining; μεταλλουργέω (*metallourgeō*) = to work metals; μέταλλον (*metallon*) = metal, and ἔργον (*ergon*) = work; Ital. *metallurgia*; Sp. *metalurgia.*] The art of separating metals from their ores or from impurities; comprehending the processes of smelting, redueing, refining, alloying, parting, plating, &c.

* **mĕt'-al-măn,** *s.* [Eng. *metal*, and *man.*] A worker in metals, a smith.

* **mĕt-a-lŏğ'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Pref. *meta-*, and Eng. *logical.*] Beyond the province of logic.

mĕt-a-lū'-mĭn-a, *s.* [Pref. *met-*, and Eng. *alumina.*]

Chem.: A name applied to the soluble dihydrate of alumina, obtained by dialysing a solution of acetate altered by heat. The solution is tasteless, and neutral to test paper.

mĕt-ăl'-y-sĭs, *s.* [Pref. *met-*, and Eng. (*an*)*alysis.*]

Chem.: Döbereiner's name for Catalysis (q.v.).

mĕt-a-mar-găr'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *meta-*, and Eng. *margaric.*] Contained in or derived from margaric acid.

metamargaric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: An acid once supposed to be isomeric with margaric acid, but now known to be a mixture of stearic and palmitic acids.

mĕt-a-mĕ-cŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *meta-*, and Eng. *meconic.*] Contained in or derived from meconic acid.

metameconic-acid, *s.* [COMENIC-ACID.]

mĕt'-a-mĕre, *s.* [Gr. μετά (*meta*) = with, among, and μέρος (*meros*) = a part.]

Comp. Anat.: One of a series of similar parts.

mĕt-a-mĕr'-ĭc, *a.* [METAMERISM.]

Chem.: Referring to the quality of metamerism.

mĕ-tăm'-ĕr-ĭsm, *s.* [Pref. *meta-*; Gr. μέρος (*meros*) = a part, and Eng. suff. *-ism.*] [ISOMERISM.]

mĕt-a-mor-phĭc, *a.* [Eng. *metamorph(osis)*; *-ic.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Producing or causing metamorphosis; transforming; causing change in form or structure.

2. *Geol.:* (See the compound).

metamorphic-limestone, *s.*

Geol.: Crystalline ov, as it was called by the older geologists, Primary Limestone. In general it occurs in thin beds forming a foliated schist, resembling gneiss or mica-schist, and alternating with those rocks, in which case it often contains crystals of mica, sometimes with quartz, hornblende, talc, chlorite, garnet, &c. At other times, it is a white, crystalline, granular marble, capable of being used for sculpture. It is largely developed in the Alps, and more sparingly in the hypogene districts of Norway, Swedon, and Scotland.

metamorphic-rocks, metamorphic-strata, *s. pl.*

Geol.: The term—first proposed by Lyell in 1833, and since universally adopted—for the stratified crystalline rocks—that is, rocks which have been presumably laid down originally by the action of water, and then transformed by fire, chemical ageney, pressure, or all combined. Metamorphic actiou is divided into local—affecting only small portions of rock, or small areas, and regional—affecting rocks over considerable regions. The metamorphic rocks constitute one of the five great classes of rocks. The chief are gneiss, eurite, hornblende schist, serpentine, actinolite schist, mica-schist or micaceous schist, clay slate, argillaceous schist or argillite, chlorite schist, quartzite or quartz rock, and crystalline or metamorphic limestone. Besides these which were probably at first sedimentary, the other classes of rocks have in places undergone metamorphosis.

mĕt-a-mor'-phĭne, *s.* [Pref. *meta-*, and Eng. *morphine.*]

Chem.: An opium base obtained from the residue in the preparation of opium tincture. It crystallizes from alcohol in stellate groups of prisms. It is not bitter; dissolves in 600 parts cold water, and in nine parts boiling alcohol. It is nearly insoluble in ether.

mĕt-a-mor'-phĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *metamorph(ose)*; *-ism.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act or process of metamorphosing or changing the form or structure of anything.

2. *Geol.:* The changes, chemical, mineralogical, and textural, which have been produced in the rocks, called, in consequence, metamorphic. [METAMORPHIC-ROCKS.]

mĕt-a-mor'-phĭst, *s.* [Eng. *metamorph(osis)*; *-ist.*]

Church Hist.: A name given to certain sacramentarians of the fifteenth century, who affirmed that Christ's natural body with which he ascended was wholly deified, and had entirely lost its humanity. (*Shipley.*)

* **mĕt-a-mor-phīze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *metamorph(osis)*; *-ize.*] To transform, to change, to metamorphose.

mĕt-a-mor'-phōse, *v.t.* [Fr. *métamorphoser.*] [METAMORPHOSIS.] To transform; to change into a different form; to change the form, shape, or character of; to transmute.

"Can transubstantiate, *metamorphose*,
And charm whole herds of beasts, like Orpheus."
Butler. Miscellaneous Thoughts.

* **mĕt-a-mor'-phōse,** *s.* [METAMORPHOSE, *v.*] A change of form or character; a metamorphosis, a transformation.

"What odious change,
What *metamorphose* strikes the dubious eye?"
Thompson: Sickness, iii.

* **mĕt-a-mor'-phō-sēr,** *s.* [Eng. *metamorphos(e)*; *-er.*] One who or that which metamorphoses, changes, or transforms.

mĕt-a-mor'-phō-sĭc, *a.* [Eng. *metamorphos(e)*; *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to metamorphosis; changing the form or character; transforming.

mĕt-a-mor'-phō-sĭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. μεταμορφωσις (*metamorphōsis*) = a transforma-

tion, from μεταμορφόομαι (*metamorphoomai*) = to change, to be transformed: μετά (*meta*) = denoting change, and μορφόω (*morphoō*) = to form; μορφή (*morphē*) = form, shape; Fr. *metamorphose*; Ital. *metamorfose*; Sp. *metamorfosis*.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A change or transformation in the form, shape, structure or character of anything.

"There are probable machines in epic poems, where the gods are no less actors than the men; but the less credible sort, such as *metamorphoses*, are far more rare."—*Broome: On the Odyssey.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* A change, especially of an abnormal character, in an organ. It may be progressive or retrogressive. Calyx, corolla, stamens, and pistils are all transformed leaves. This interesting discovery—foreshadowed by Jung or Jungius in 1678, Linnæus in 1763, and Caspar Friedrich Wolff in 1759—was first clearly enunciated by Goethe in 1790. In the Peony, *Pæonia albiflora*, a whole series of connecting links may be observed between the form of the lower leaves and that of the petals, the higher leaves and then the bracts being the connecting links. In the White Water-lily, *Nymphæa alba*, a similar gradation may be observed between petals and stamens. In the double-flowered cherry the pistils will sometimes be found to have reverted to the appearance of leaves.

2. *Entom.:* A series of transformations which insects undergo in their progress from the egg to full maturity. Macleay divided metamorphosis into obtect, as in Lepidoptera and Trichoptera; coarctate, as in Hymenoptera and Diptera; incomplete, as in Coleoptera and Aptera; and semi-complete, as in Orthoptera and Hemiptera. Now only two divisions are generally recognized—viz., perfect when the pupa is inactive, and imperfect when it is the reverse. In the Lepidoptera (Butterflies and Moths), the metamorphosis is complete. They may stand as types in this respect of the whole class. The animal emerges from the egg as a caterpillar with six legs, which will become the future legs of the perfect insect, and some prolegs, destined to disappear. Its function in the larval state is to eat, which it does with such vigour and persistency that its skin, time after time, becomes too small to contain its expanding body, and has to be renewed. When the caterpillar is full grown it ceases to eat, becomes quiescent, and has developed around it a horny case, in which it lies like a corpse in its coffin. In due time it makes its way out of its chrysalis as a fully-developed winged animal. There are analogous changes more or less complete in the other orders.

3. *Zool.:* Metamorphosis takes place in many other animals besides insects. Thus a barnacle (Lepas) or an acorn-shell (Balanus) is at first a free and swimming creature, which ultimately becomes sedentary and attached to rocks or ships' bottoms. Metamorphosis exists also in Annelids, in Molluscs, in Hydrozoa, &c. [Metagenesis.]

*** mĕt-ą-mor-phŏs'-tĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *metamorphos(e)*; *t* connective, and suff. *-ical.*] Pertaining to or produced by metamorphosis.

mĕt-a-mor-phōt'-ĭc, *a.* [Metamorphosis.]

Entom.: An epithet applied to a system originated by Swammerdam for the classification of insects.

"The *metamorphotic* system divides insects into those that undergo complete and incomplete metamorphoses."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed 9th), xiii. 141.

mĕt-ăm'-ў-lēne, *s.* [Pref. *met-*, and Eng. *amylene.*]

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{40}$. A compound polymeric with amylene, contained in the higher portion of the distillate produced by heating amylic alcohol with sulphuric acid.

Mĕt-ăn-gĭs-mĕn'-ĭ-tæ, *s. pl.* [Gr. μετά (*meta*) = in; ἀγγεῖον (*anggeion*) = a vessel, a receptacle, and μόνος (*monos*) = alone, only.]

Church Hist.: A sect of heretics of the third century, who maintained that the union between the Father and the Son in the Trinity was effected by the Son entering into the Father, as a lesser vessel may be placed in a greater. (*Blunt.*)

mĕt-ăn-tĭ-mŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *met-*, and Eng. *antimonic.*] Derived from antimony.

metantimonic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: SbO_3HO. A white powder obtained by the action of nitric acid, containing a little hydrochloric acid on metallic antimony. It is sparingly soluble in water, and its solution reddens litmus.

mĕt-ą-pĕc'-tāte, *s.* [Eng. *metapect(ic)*; *-ate.* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A salt of metapectic acid.

mĕt-ą-pĕc'-tĭc, *a.* [Pref. *meta-*, and Eng. *pectic.*] Derived from pectic acid.

metapectic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_8H_{11}O_9$ (?). Acide cellulique. An amorphous mass obtained by boiling pectic acid with caustic alkali. It is deliquescent, soluble in water, and destitute of rotatory power. The metapectates, except the basic salts, are all soluble in water.

mĕt-ą-pĕc'-tĭn, *s.* [Pref. *meta-*, and Eng. *pectin.*]

Chem.: An isomeric modification of pectin (q.v.).

mĕ-tăph'-ĕr-ў, *s.* [Gr. μεταφέρω (*metapherō*) = to carry over, to transfer: pref. *meta-*, and Gr. φέρω (*pherō*) = to bear, to carry.]

Bot.: Displacement of organs.

mĕt'-ą-phĕr, * met-a-phere, *s.* [Fr. *metaphore*, from Lat. *metaphora*, from Gr. μεταφορά (*metaphora*) = a transferring of a word from its proper signification to another, from μεταφέρω (*metapherō*) = to transfer, to carry over: μετά (*meta*) = over, beyond, and φέρω (*pherō*) = to bear, to carry; Sp. & Ital. *metafora.*]

Rhet.: A figure of speech by which a word is transferred from an object to which it properly belongs to another, in such a manner that a comparison is implied though not formally expressed; a simile without any word implying comparison; a short simile. Thus, "that man is a fox," is a metaphor; but "that man is like a fox," is a simile. "He bridles his temper," is a metaphor, expressing that a man restrains or controls his temper, as a bridle serves to restrain or control a horse.

"Analogies are used in aid of conviction; *metaphors* as means of illustration."—*Coleridge: Aids to Reflection* (1839), p. 149.

mĕt-ą-phŏr'-ĭc, mĕt-ą-phŏr'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Fr. *metaphorique*, from Gr. μεταφορικός (*metaphorikos*), from μεταφορά (*metaphora*) = a metaphor; Ital. & Sp. *metaphorico.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a metaphor; containing a metaphor; not literal; not to be understood literally.

"This does not, at the very first sight, appear to be a *metaphorical* expression."—*South: Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 7.

mĕt-ą-phŏr'-ĭc-ąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *metaphorical*; *-ly.*] In a metaphorical manner; in metaphors; not literally.

"I make bold thus to talk *metaphorically* for the ripening of the wits of young readers."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

*** mĕt'-ą-phŏr-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *metaphor*; *-ist.*] One who makes or uses metaphors.

mĕt-a-phŏs'-phates, *s. pl.* [Pref. *meta-*, and Eng. *phosphates.*]

Chem.: The salts of metaphosphoric acid, obtained by igniting the dihydric phosphate of a fixed base.

mĕt-ą-phŏs-phŏr'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *meta-*, and Eng. *phosphoric.*] Derived from phosphoric-acid.

metaphosphoric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: PO_2HO. A acid formed by dissolving phosphoric anhydride in cold water. It is very soluble in water, and its solution coagulates albumen.

*** mĕt'-ą-phrąse,** *s.* [Gr. μετάφρασις (*metaphrasis*) = a paraphrasing, from μετά (*meta*) = denoting change, and φρασις (*phrasis*) = a saying, a phrase.]

I. A literal or verbal translation; a translation from one language into another, word for word, or phrase for phrase.

"His *metaphrase* of the Psalmes is still in our hands."—*Bp. Hall: To Mr. S. Burton.*

2. A phrase replying to another; a repartee.

"I'm somewhat dull still in the manly art
Of phrase and *metaphrase*."
E. B. Browning: Aurora Leigh, viii.

*** mĕt'-ą-phrąse,** *v.t.* [Metaphrase, *s.*] To translate literally; to render word for word.

*** mĕt'-ą-phrăst,** *s.* [Gr. μεταφράστης (*metaphrastēs*) = one who translates from one language into another; Fr. *métaphraste.*] A literal translator; one who translates from one language into another word for word.

"George Sandys, Esq., the famous traveller and excellent poetical *metaphrast*."—*Wood: Fasti Oxonienses*, p. 1,285.

*** mĕt-ą-phrăs'-tĭc, * mĕt-ą-phrăs'-tĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *metaphrast*; *-ic*, *-ical.*] Closely or literally translated; translated word for word.

"Maximus Planudes, who has the merit of having familiarised to his countrymen many Latin classics of the lower empire, by *metaphrastic* versions."—*Warton: Hist. Eng. Poetry*, ii. 109.

† mĕt-ą-phrē'-nŏn, *s.* [Gr. μετάφρενον (*metaphrenon*) (see def.). pref. *meta-*, and Gr. φρήν (*phrēn*) = the midriff.]

Anat.: The parts behind the midriff—i.e., the back from the neck to the loins.

† mĕt-ą-phўs'-ĭc, * mĕt-a-phўs'-ĭke, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *metaphysicus* = metaphysical; *metaphysica* = metaphysics, from Gr. μετά τα φυσικά (*meta ta phusika*) = after physics; because the study of metaphysics was supposed fitly to follow that of physics or natural science.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to metaphysics; abstract, general; existing only in thought, and not in reality.

"By any *metaphysick* book."—*Grew: Cosmo. Sacra*, bk. iv., ch. viii.

2. According to the rules or principles of metaphysics.

3. Supernatural, preternatural.

B. *As subst.:* Metaphysics.

"Of logike, of naturall philautia, of *metaphisike*."—*Tyndall: Workes*, p. 104.

¶ The form metaphysic as a substantive is growing in favour, especially among the students of German philosophy.

mĕt-ą-phўs'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *metaphysic*; *-al.*] The same as Metaphysic (q.v.).

"Language more precise and luminous than has ever been employed by any other *metaphysical* writer."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

mĕt-ą-phўs'-ĭc-ąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *metaphysical*; *-ly.*] In a metaphysical manner; according to the rules or principles of metaphysics.

"Those who discourse *metaphysically* of the nature of truth."—*South: Sermons*, vol. viii., ser. 5.

mĕt-ą-phў-şĭ'-cian, *s.* [Eng. *metaphysic*; *-ian.*] One who studies or is versed in the science of metaphysics.

*** mĕt-ą-phў-şĭ'-cian-ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *metaphysician*; *-ism.*] The science of metaphysics.

"Phrenology and *metaphysicianism*."—*E. A. Poe: Imp of the Perverse.*

mĕt-ą-phўş-ĭ-cō-, *pref.* [Metaphysic.]

metaphysico-theological, *a.* Embracing metaphysics and theology.

mĕt-ą-phўş'-ĭcs, mĕt-ą-phўş'-ĭc, * mĕt-ą-phўş'-ĭcks, *s.* [Metaphysic.]

1. *Hist. & Philos.:* A term popularly employed to denote a science dealing with subjects incapable of being dealt with by physical research. Broadly viewed, the Aristotelian metaphysic was the science of the first principles of being, the science of the first principles of knowing, and the science of God, as the beginning and ending of all things; and these three were the foundation of scholastic philosophy, which found its highest expression in Thomas Aquinas (circ. 1225–1274). Metaphysics "is made by him conversant with being as such and its modifications. In itself each *ens* is *res* and *unum*; in distinction from others it is *aliquid*; as in harmony with the action of the knowing faculties, it is *verum*; and as harmonizing with the will, it is *bonum.*" The Roman metaphysic of the present day is, to a great extent, Thomist, and is divided into General, or Ontology, and Special, embracing Cosmology, Psychology, and Natural (as distinguished from Moral and Dogmatic) Theology. The Leibnitzo-Wolfian metaphysic is noteworthy for its rationalistic tendency. Its ontology treats of the existent in general; its rational psychology, of the soul as a simple non-extended substance; its cosmology, of the world as a whole; and its rational theology of the existence and attributes of God. The Metaphysic of Kant was rationalist. Sum-

marizing the remarks accompanying his notice of the course for 1765, Wallace says :

"In the course on Metaphysics the early lectures would deal with experiential Psychology, where, avoiding all mention of a soul, a reasoned account would be given of the facts or phenomena of the mental life. Going on next to the theory of living bodies (the Biology of the period), and thirdly to Cosmology, or the theory of the material world, he would come in the fourth place to Ontology, which expounds the general properties of things, and includes rational Psychology (where the idea of soul or spirit is brought in), and would terminate with rational Theology."—*Kant*, p. 131.

Sir William Hamilton (1788–1856) gives the following definition :

"Science and Philosophy are conversant either about Mind or about Matter. The former of these is Philosophy properly so called. With the latter we have nothing to do, except in so far as it may enable us to throw light upon the former, for metaphysics, in whatever latitude the term be taken, is a science, or complement of sciences, exclusively occupied with mind."—*Lect. on Metaphysics*, i. 121.

Auguste Comte, the founder of the Positivist philosophy, excluded metaphysics from his system, substituting for it the teachings of positive science. One of the latest authorities on the subject, Prof. Ferrier of St. Andrews, says (*Institutes*, pp. 36, 37) :

"Metaphysic is the substitution of true ideas—that is, of necessary truths of reason—in the place of the oversights of popular opinion and the errors of psychological sciences."

The three divisions of his philosophy—for he prefers that term to metaphysic—are, "(1) The Epistemology, or theory of knowledge; (2) the Agnology, or theory of ignorance, and (3) the Ontology, or theory of being."

* 2. Supernatural arts. (*Cockeram.*)

*** mĕ-tăph'-ў-sĭs,** *s.* [Gr. *μετά* (*meta*), denoting change, and *φύσις* (*phusis*) = nature ; *φύω* (*phuō*) = to grow.] Change of form or character ; transformation ; metamorphosis.

*** mĕt'-ą-plăsm,** *s.* [Lat. *metaplasmus*, from Gr. *μεταπλασμός* (*metaplasmos*), from *μεταπλάσσω* (*metaplassō*) = to transform, to change : *μετά* (*meta*), denoting change, and *πλάσσω* (*plassō*) = to form, to mould ; Fr. *métaplasme ;* Ital. & Sp. *metaplasmo.*]

Gram. : The change or transformation of a word by the addition, transposition, or taking away of a letter or syllable.

mĕt-ą-pō'-dĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *meta-*, and Gr. *πούς* (*pous*), genit. *ποδός* (*podos*) = a foot.]

Zool. : The posterior lobe of the foot in the Mollusca. It is often called the operculigerous lobe, because it develops the operculum, when that structure is present.

mĕt-ą-pŏph'-ў-sĭs, *s.* [Pref. *met-*, and Eng., &c. *apophysis.*]

Anat. (Pl.) : Owen's name for the mammillary processes of the vertebræ.

mĕt-ąp-tĕr'-ў-gōid, *s.* [Pref. *meta-*, and Eng. *pterygoid* (q.v.).]

Ichthy. : A modification of the malleus bone in osseous fishes.

mĕt-ąp-tō'-sĭs, *s.* [Pref. *meta-*, and Eng., &c. *ptosis* (q.v.).]

Med. : Any change in the form or seat of a disease.

mĕt-ăr'-ą-bĭn, *s.* [Pref. *met-*, and Eng. *arabin.*]

Chem. : $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$. A substance obtained by heating arabin to 130°–140°. It is insoluble in water, but swells up enormously in it. By treating it with a solution of potassic hydrate, or lime water, it forms the metallic derivatives of ordinary arabin.

mĕt-ar-sĕn'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *met-*, and Eng. *arsenic.*] Derived from arsenic.

metarsenic-acid, *s.*

Chem. : AsO_2HO. A white nacreous mass, obtained by heating arsenic acid to 206°. It can only exist in the solid state. When dissolved, it is at once converted into ortharsenic acid.

mĕt'-ą-sōme, mĕt-ą-sō'-mą, *s.* [Pref. *meta-*, and Gr. *σῶμα* (*sōma*) = the body.]

Zool. : The hinder portion of the body in a cephalopodous mollusc. It is enveloped in the mantle and contains the viscera.

mĕt-ą-stăn'-nĭc, *a.* [Pref. *meta-*, and Eng. *stannic.*] Derived from tin.

metastannic-acid, *s.*

Chem. : $Sn_5O_5HO_{10}$. An acid polymeric with stannic acid, prepared by oxidizing tin with nitric acid, and drying the product at 100°. It is insoluble in water.

mĕ-tăs'-tą-sĭs, *s.* [Gr., from *μετά* (*meta*) = over, change, and *στάσις* (*stasis*) = a standing, position ; *ἵστημι* (*histēmi*) = to place, to stand.]

1. *Med. :* A change in the seat of a disease, attributed by the Humorists to the translation of morbific matter to a part different from that which it had previously occupied, and by the Solidists to the displacement of the irritation.

2. *Bot. :* A change produced upon a substance designed for the nutriment of a plant, to make its assimilation more easy. Thus, when the starch formed in the leaf of a potato has to be transferred to the tubers as a depot of nutritial material, it is first changed into a soluble substance—glucose.

mĕt-ą-stăt'-ĭc, *a.* [Metastasis.] Pertaining or relating to metastasis.

mĕt-ą-stĕr'-nŭm, *s.* [Pref. *meta-*, and Gr. *στέρνον* (*sternon*) = the chest.]

Anat. : The sixth segment of the sternum (breast-bone), generally remaining cartilaginous up to the period of puberty, and sometimes partially so even to an advanced age. Called also the ensiform process.

mĕ-tăs'-tō-mą, *s.* [Pref. *meta-*, and Gr. *στόμα* (*stoma*) = a mouth.]

Zool. : A post-oral plate or process bounding the hinder part of the aperture of the mouth in the various crustacea, as the lobster, the species of fossil Eurypterida, &c.

mĕt-ą-stў'-rŏl, *s.* [Pref. *meta-*, and Eng. *styrol.*] [Metacinnamene.]

mĕt-ą-stў'-rō-lĕnc, *s.* [Eng. *metastyrol ; -ene.*] [Metacinnamene.]

mĕt-ą-tar'-sal, *a.* & *s.* [Mod. Lat. *metatars(us)* ; Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*]

A. *As adj. :* Of or pertaining to the metatarsus : as, the *metatarsal* artery, *metatarsal* articulations.

B. *As substantive :*

Anat. : Any bone of the metatarsus : as, the third *metatarsal.*

mĕt-ą-tar-sō-, *pref.* [Metatarsus.] Of or belonging to the metatarsus.

metatarso-digital, *a.* Of or belonging to the metatarsus and the digits. There are *metatarso-digital* articulations of the foot.

mĕt-ą-tar'-sŭs, *s.* [Pref. *meta-*, and Lat., &c. *tarsus* (q.v.).]

Anat. : That part of the foot situated between the tarsus and the toes. It corresponds to the metacarpus, and is composed of five parallel bones, one to each toe. It exists also in the higher vertebrates.

mĕt-ą-thĕr'-ĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *meta-* (here = intermediate), and Gr. *θηρία* (*thēria*), pl. of *θηρίον* (*thērion*) = a wild animal.]

Zool. : A name proposed by Prof. Huxley, and adopted by Prof. Flower in his article "Mammalia," in the *Encyclopædia Britannica* (ed. 9th), for a hypothetical group of early mammals, and their successors in time (the Marsupialia).

"We have the mammalian type in a higher stage of evolution than that presented by the Prototheria and the *Metatheria*."—*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1880, p. 657.

mĕt-ą-thĕr'-ĭ-ąn, *a.* & *s.* [Metatheria.]

A. *As adj. :* Belonging to or possessing the characteristics of Huxley's mammalian group Metatheria (q.v.).

"There is no known marsupial which has not far more widely departed from the *Metatherian* type."—*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1880, p. 657.

B. *As subst. :* Any individual of the group Metatheria (q.v.).

mĕ-tăth'-ĕ-sĭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *μετάθεσις* (*metathesis*), from *μετά* (*meta*), denoting change, and *θέσις* (*thesis*) = a placing ; *τίθημι* (*tithēmi*) = to place ; Fr. *métathèse.*]

1. *Gram. :* The transposition of the letters of a word : as, A.S. *wæps* = wasp ; *ascian*, *acsian* = ask ; *bird* = bird, &c.

2. *Surg. :* An operation by which a morbific agent is removed from one place to another, where it may produce less disturbance ; as, for instance, when a calculus in the urethra is pushed back into the bladder.

mŏt-ą-thĕt-ĭc, mĕt-ą-thĕt'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Metathesis.] Pertaining to metathesis ; formed by metathesis.

mĕt'-a-thōr'-ăx, *s.* [Pref. *meta-*, and Gr. *θώραξ* (*thōrax*) = the breast.]

Entom. : The hindmost of the three rings or segments of which the thorax of an insect is composed.

mĕt'-ą-tōme, *s.* [Gr. *μετά* (*meta*) = beyond, after, and *τομή* (*tomē*) = a cutting ; *τέμνω* (*temnō*) = to cut.]

Arch. : The space between two dentils.

mĕt-ą-vŏlt'-īne, *s.* [Pref. *meta-* ; Eng., &c. *volta(ite)*, and suff. *-ine* (*Min.*).]

Min. : A sulphur-yellow mineral occurring in aggregates of hexagonal scales at Madem Zakh, Persia. Dichroic. Hardness, 2·5 ; sp. gr. 2·53 ; compos. : sulphuric acid, 46·90 ; sesquioxide of iron, 21·20 ; protoxide of iron, 2·92 ; potash, 9·87 ; soda, 4·65 : water, 14·38. Much of the mineral called Misy belongs to this species.

mĕ-tăx'-īte, *s.* [Gr. *μέταξα* (*metaxa*) = silk ; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) ; Ger. *metaxite.*]

Min. : A variety of serpentine, included by Dana with the variety Picrolite (q.v.) ; colour, greenish-white, with weak and silky lustre. Found at Schwarzenberg, Saxony.

mĕ-tăx'-ō-īte, *s.* [Gr. *μέταξα* (*metaxa*) = silk ; suff. *-oite* (*Min.*) ; Ger. *metaxoit.*]

Min. : A greenish-blue to nearly white variety of chonicrite (q.v.). Sp. gr. 2·58 to 2·61. The oxygen ratio for bases, silica and water, is 5 : 6 : 3. Found near Lupikko, Finland. Named metaxoite from its nearness to metaxite.

mĕ-tā'-yĕr, *s.* & *a.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *medietarius*, from *medietas* = the state of being in the middle ; *medius* = the middle.]

A. *As subst. :* A cultivator who cultivates the soil under an engagement with his landlord, not paying a fixed rent, either in money or in kind, but a certain proportion, generally one-half, of the produce, the landlord furnishing the whole or part of the stock, tools, &c.

B. *As adj. :* A term applied to the system of land-cultivation described in A.

mĕt-ą-zō'-ą, *s. pl.* [Metazoon.]

mĕt-ą-zō'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *metazo(on)* ; *-ic.*] Belonging to or characteristic of Prof. Huxley's division Metazoa. [Metazoon.]

"What distinguishes the *metazoic* aggregate is that its component blastomeres . . . remain united into one morphological whole."—*Huxley : Anat. Invert. Animals*, p. 47.

mĕt-ą-zō'-ŏn, *s.* [Pref. *meta-*, and Gr. *ζῷον* (*zōon*) = an animal.]

Zoology :

I. *Sing. :* Any individual belonging to the division Metazoa. [2.]

"It is quite possible to conceive of an adult *metazoon* having the structure of a sponge embryo."—*Huxley : Anat. Invert. Animals*, p. 684.

2. *Pl. :* According to Prof. Huxley, the second and higher division of the animal kingdom, the first and lower being Protozoa. [Paotozoon.] The whole of the metazoa may be regarded as modifications of one actual or ideal primitive type, which is a sac with a double cellular wall, enclosing a central cavity, and open at one end. This is what Haeckel terms a gastræa. The first change which takes place in the development of the embryo from the impregnated ovum is the division of the ovum, and the simplest form of division results in the formation of a spheroidal mass of blastomeres. The morula thus formed generally acquires a central cavity, and becomes a hollow vesicle, the wall of which is the blastoderm, the cells of which give rise to the histological elements of the adult body. Reproduction is normally sexual, and very generally the male element has the form of filiform spermatozoa. The sponges are the lowest of the Metazoa, under which designation the Vertebrata are included, and those Invertebrata possessing a notochord, and having the trunk divided into segments in the adult state. (*Huxley : Anat. Invert. Animals.*)

*** mēte** (1), *** meate,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *metan*, *gemetan* = to measure ; cogn. with Dut. *meten* ; Icel. *meta* = to tax, to value ; Sw. *mäta* = to measure ; Goth. *mitan* ; Ger. *messen* ; from

the same root as Lat. *modus* = a measure; *metior* = to measure; Gr. *μέδω* (*medō*) = to rule; *μέτρον* (*metron*) = a measure; Eng. *mode, moderate*, &c.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To measure; to ascertain the measurement, dimensions, or capacity of.

"His grace must *mete* the lives of others,
Turning just evils to advantages."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 4.

2. To distribute by measure.

"For with the same measure that ye *mete* withal it shall be measured to you again."—*Luke* vi. 38

3. To be the exact measure or equivalent of; to define exactly.

B. *Intrans.:* To measure with the eye; to aim.

"Let the mark have a prick on't, to *mete* at."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, iv. 1.

* **mete-rod**, * **meet-rodde**, *s.* A measuring rod or pole.

"The *meet-rodde* that he badde in his hande, was eyxe cubytes longe and a spanne."—*Ezekiel* xl. (1551.)

* **mēte** (2), *v.t.* [Meet, *v.*]

* **mēte** (3), * **met-en**, *v.t.* [A.S. *mǽtan.*] To dream.

"*Meten* a swevene." *Piers Plowman*, prol. 11.

* **mēte** (1), *s.* [Meat, *s.*]

* **mete-borde**, *s.* An eating or dining-table.

mēte (2), *s.* [A.S. *met, mæt;* cogn. with Icel. *mjót;* O. H. Ger. *mez;* Ger. *mass* = a measure; O. Fr. *mette* = a boundary, from Lat. *meta* = goal.] A measure, a boundary, a limit. (Generally used in the plural.) [Mete (1), *v.*]

"[They] demanded that the frontier should be set out by *metes* and bounds."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

* **mēte**, *a.* [Meet, *a.*]

* **mēte'-corn**, *s.* [Eng. *mete* (1), v.; and *corn.*]

Feud. Law: A measure or portion of corn given by a lord to customary tenants as a reward and encouragement for labour and faithful service.

* **mēte'-găv-el**, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *mete* = meat, and *gavel* = a tribute, a tax.] A tribute, tax, or rent paid in food.

* **mete-les**, *a.* [Mid. Eng. *mete* = meat; *-les* = -less.] Without food.

"Thre dawes & thre nyght *meteles* hii wuste hem so,
That hii nuste hou on take, ne wat vor hunger do."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 170.

* **meteles**, * **met-els**, *s.* [A.S. *mǽtan* = to dream.] A dream.

* **mete-ly**, *a.* [Mid. Eng. *mete* = meet, *a.*; *-ly.*] Fit, proportionate.

mĕt-ĕm-pĭr'-ĭc, **mĕt-ĕm-pĭr'-ĭ-çĭst**, *s.* [Metempirical.] One who believes in or supports metempirical or transcendental philosophy.

mĕt-ĕm-pĭr'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Gr. *μετά* (*meta*) = beyond, and *ἐμπειρία* (*empeiria*) = experience.]

Metaph.: Transcendental, beyond the limits of experience.

mĕt-ĕm-pĭr'-ĭ-çĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *metempiric; -ism.*]

Metaph.: A system of philosophy based on *a priori* reasoning; transcendentalism.

* **mĕ-tĕmp'-sў-chōse** (or *p* silent), *v.t.* [Metempsychosis.] To translate or transfer from one body to another, as the soul.

"The souls of usurers after their death Lucian affirms to be *metempsychosed*, or translated into the bodies of asses."—*Peacham: On Blazoning.*

mĕ-tĕmp-sў-chō'-sĭs (or *p* silent), *s.* [Gr. *μετεμψυχωσις* (*metempsuchōsis*), from *μετεμψυχόω* (*metempsuchoō*) = to transfer the soul from one body to another: *μετά* (*meta*), denoting change; *ἐμ* (*em*) for *ἐν* (*en*) = in, and *ψυχή* (*psuchē*) = the soul.] [Transmigration.]

* **mĕ-tĕmp'-sў-chō-sīze** (or *p* silent), *v.t.* [Eng. *metempsychos(is); -ize.*] To cause the soul to change from one body to another.

"*Metempsychosized* into a frog."—*Southey: The Doctor*, ch. cexii.

mĕt-ĕmp-tō'-sĭs (or *p* silent), *s.* [Gr. *μετά* (*meta*) = beyond, and *ἔμπτωσις* (*emptōsis*) = a falling upon: *ἐμ* (*em*) for *ἐν* (*en*) = in, on, and *πτώσις* (*ptōsis*) = a falling; *πίπτω* (*piptō*) = to fall.]

Chron.: The solar equation necessary to prevent the new moon from happening a day too late, or the suppression of the bissextile once in 134 years. The opposite to this is the proemptosis, or the addition of a day every 330 years, and another every 2,400 years. [Proemptosis.]

mĕt-ĕn-çĕph'-a lŏn, *s.* [Pref. *met-*, and Gr. *ἐγκέφαλον* (*engkephalon*) = the brain.]

Anat.: A term introduced by Quain for the after-brain (the *nachhirn* of German embryologists). It contains the medulla oblongata, the fourth ventricle, and the auditory nerve. Both the metencephalon and the epencephalon develop from the posterior primary vesicle. (*Anat.* (8th ed.), ii. 755.)

* **mĕt-ĕn-sō-ma-tō'-sĭs**, *s.* [Gr. *μετά* (*meta*), denoting change, and *ἐνσωματωσις* (*ensōmatōsis*) = an embodying, from *ἐμ* (*em*) for *ἐν* (*en*) = in, and *σῶμα* (*sōma*), genit. *σώματος* (*sōmatos*) = a body.] The transference of the elements of one body into another body, and their conversion into its substance, as by decomposition and assimilation.

mē'-tĕ-ŏr, *s.* [Fr. *météore*, from Gr. *μετέωρος* (*meteōros*) = raised above the earth, soaring in the air; *μετέωρον* (*meteōron*) = a meteor, from *μετά* (*meta*) = among; *ἠώρα* (*eōra*) = anything suspended; *ἀείρω* (*aeirō*) = to lift; Sp. *meteoro;* Ital. *meteora.*]

1. *Literally:* A luminous body appearing for a few moments in the sky, and then disappearing, exploding or descending to the earth; a shooting star. On any clear night an occasional meteor may be seen, but the most brilliant displays are confined to particular dates. A very notable one is on Nov. 13 or 14. In 1864, Prof. H. A. Newton, of Yale College, predicted a display in 1866, and determined the length of the meteoric cycle, the annual period, and the probable orbit round the sun of the November stream. The display which came on Nov. 13, 1866, was splendid. It was seen all over Europe, at the Cape of Good Hope, and elsewhere. About eight thousand meteors were counted at Greenwich, and it is supposed that another thousand may have escaped observation. They came from a radiant point 149° 12′ of right ascension, and 23° 1′ of north declination, between γ and ϵ Leonis, just north of the bright star Regulus. On an average, each meteor was visible about three seconds, and drew a cord of silver radiance from twenty to forty degrees in length. In Nov., 1867 and 1868, considerable star showers were seen in the United States. Similar displays have been seen in the Nov. of the years 902, 931, 934, 1002, 1101, 1202, 1366, 1533, 1602, 1698, 1799, 1832, and 1833. That of Nov. 12, 1799, was one of the finest. It was seen by Humboldt and Bonpland at Cumana, in South America. Prof. Adams places the more magnificent displays at intervals of thirty-three and a quarter years apart, and brilliant showers were expected in 1899, but little was seen of them. It is believed that a ring of meteors revolves round the sun, portions of it very thickly studded with them, while at others they are only sparsely scattered. Every year the earth's orbit cuts through the ring, though only at intervals of about thirty-three years through the part where they are most crowded. The meteors themselves are of iron, which, striking the atmosphere of the approaching earth with planetary velocity, ignite and go to dust. Leverrier considers that in A.D. 127 the attraction of the planet Uranus brought them into their present orbit. Heis and Alexander Herschel recognise about a hundred other meteor systems; hence it has been found needful to distinguish them by names. The November meteors coming from the constellation Leo are called Leonids. The next in importance appear about August 10, and come from the constellation Perseus. They are therefore named Perseids. Of old they were called the Tears of St. Lawrence. They appear generally much earlier in the evening than the Leonids. In 1866 Prof. Alexander Herschel, son of Sir John Herschel, studying the August meteors with a spectroscope, found some of them to consist in large measure of sodium vapour, and to be "nothing else but soda flames." There are also Lyrids, Geminids, Orionids, Draconids, Aquariads, Andromedes, &c. Prof. Schiaparelli, of Milan, has shown that the orbits of particular comets often wonderfully coincide with those of meteoric rings. A small comet, called Temple's, invisible to the naked eye coincides with the orbit of the November meteors, and a large one, called Tuttle's comet, visible to the naked eye in 1862 with that of the Perseids.

¶ Viewing the term meteors as a generic word, the committee of the British Association on Luminous Meteors range under it what may be called the following species:

1. *Telescopic Meteors*, only rendered visible to the naked eye by the aid of telescopes.

2. *Shooting-stars*, visible to the naked eye, and comparable to the different apparent magnitudes of the fixed stars in brightness.

3. *Bolides* and *Fireballs*, or very luminous meteors, comparable in brilliancy to the planets Jupiter and Venus, and to the different phases of the moon, and sometimes even rivalling the sun by appearing with much splendour in broad daylight, the term *bolides* being usually applied to the smaller, and *fireballs* to the larger kinds.

4. *Detonating* or "*Aerolitic*" *Meteors*, fireballs which produce an audible explosion, like a distant cannon, a peal of thunder, or an earthquake's shock, by their concussion with the air, and which differ accordingly from the last (as "forked" lightning often does from distant and "sheet" lightning) only by the thunder-clap not unfrequently reverberates from fireballs of the largest and brightest class; or, finally, as

5. *Stonefalls* and *Ironfalls* (the latter very rare occurrences), or the falls of meteorites, either singly or in a shower, it may be of many thousands of fragments, from a fireball, which, especially if seen in the daytime, when these occurrences are usually observed, is almost always a large meteor of the last-named description. (*Brit. Assoc. Report* (1878), p. 371.)

2. *Fig.:* Anything which transiently or momentarily dazzles, allures, or strikes with wonder.

"The *meteor* of conquest allured me too far."
Byron: Napoleon's Farewell.

meteor-cloud, meteoric-cloud, *s.* An expanse of space thickly studded with meteors or meteoric particles.

meteor-current, *s.* The current or stream of meteors moving together in the same orbit.

meteor-like, *adv.* Like a meteor.

"Though bent on earth thine evil eye,
As *meteor-like* thou glidest by."
Byron: Giaour.

meteor-powder, *s.* [Meteor-steel.]

meteor-ring, meteoric-ring, *s.* The orbit of a system of meteors.

meteor-shower, meteoric-shower, *s.* Showers of meteors when the earth in her orbit intersects that of a meteoric ring. [Meteon.]

meteor-spectroscope, *s.* A spectroscope specially adapted for observing meteors.

meteor-steel, *s.* An alloyed steel which has a wavy appearance, resembling Damascus steel. An alloy of zinc, 80; nickel, 16; silver, 4 = 100, is placed in a black-lead crucible, covered with charcoal, and melted. It is rendered friable by pouring it into cold water, is reduced to powder, called meteor-powder, and is added to steel in a crucible.

meteor streak, *s.* A streak of light which various meteors leave behind them for a few seconds after they have vanished.

meteor-stream, *s.* [Meteor-current.]

meteor system, meteoric system, *s.* A countless number of meteors moving together in a stream though each is independently following out its own elliptic orbit.

meteor-track, *s.* The track of a meteor in the sky. It is probably from an ascertainable radiant point, or, at least, radiant region (q.v.).

mē-tē-ŏr'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *meteor; -ic.*]

1. *Lit.:* Pertaining to a meteor or meteors; consisting of meteors; resembling or partaking of the nature or properties of a meteor: as, a *meteoric* shower.

2. *Fig.:* Flashing or appearing bright and illustrious for a brief time; transiently or irregularly brilliant.

meteoric-astronomy, *s.* The branch of astronomy which treats of meteors.

"Some papers on *Meteoric Astronomy*."—*Brit. Assoc. Rep.* (1871), p. 27.

meteoric-date, meteoric-epoch, *s.* A date or an epoch in any year when meteors may be expected. The chief are, Jan. 1, 2, April 19–21, Aug. 5–12 (and especially 10th), Nov. 12–15, and Dec. 11–13. (*Brit. Assoc. Rep.* (1869), p. 217; (1870), p. 78.)

meteoric-iron, *s.* Iron coming to the earth from a meteoric ring.

meteoric-paper, *s.* Sheets or layers of

interwoven conferva, diatoms, infusoria, &c., found on the surface of rocks after an inundation. They sometimes fall from the air, and were at one time thought to be of meteoric origin. Now it is considered that they have been caught up from the ground by small whirlwinds, and then allowed again to fall. Akin to Natural Flannel. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*) [FLANNEL.]

meteoric-shower, *s.* [METEOR-SHOWER.]

meteoric-stones, *s. pl.* [AËROLITE, METEORITE.]

* **mē-tē-ŏr'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *meteoric; -al.*] The same as METEORIC (q.v.).

"I see a resemblance of that *meteorical* light which appears in moorish places, that seems fire, but is nothing but a flimsy glittering exhalation."—*Bp. Hall: Siloamy* 12.

mē'-tē-ŏr-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *meteor; -ism.*]

Med.: The same as TYMPANITIS (q.v.).

mē'-tē-ŏr-īte, *s.* [Eng. *meteor; -ite;* Fr. *météorite.*] A meteoric stone, a compound of earthy and metallic matter which has fallen to the earth; a meteorolite. [METEOR, ¶ 5.]

mē'-tē-ŏr-īze, *v.t.* [Gr. μετεωρίζω (*meteōrizō*) = to raise to a height; μετέωρος (*meteōros*) = raised in the air; Fr. *se météoriser.*] To take the form of a meteor; to ascend in vapour like a meteor.

mē'-tē-ŏr-ō-graph, *s.* [METEOROGRAPHY.] An apparatus for registering meteorological phenomena. It was invented by an Italian, Father Secchi of Rome, who obtained a prize for it at the Paris International Exhibition of 1867.

mē-tē-ŏr-ŏ-grăph'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *meteorograph(y); -ic.*] Pertaining or relating to meteorography.

mē-tē-ŏr-ŏg'-rą-phy, *s.* [Gr. μετέωρον (*metĕōron*) = a meteor, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] Meteorology; the registration of meteorological phenomena.

mē'-tē-ŏr-ŏ-ĭd, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *meteor*, and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.]

A. *As adj.:* Having the form or appearance of a meteor.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Gen.:* Any moving body in the sky which has the form or appearance of a meteor.

2. *Spec.* (*Pl.*): Used by Schiaparelli for particles of a nebular mass or cloud destined ultimately to become a meteoric ring revolving round the sun. (*Brit. Assoc. Rep.* (1871), p. 45.)

mē'-tē-ŏr-ŏ-līte, *s.* [Gr. μετέωρος (*meteōros*) = raised in the air, and λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.] The same as METEORITE (q.v.).

mē-tē-ŏr-ŏ-lŏğ'-ĭc, mē-tē-ŏr-ŏ-lŏğ'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *meteorolog(y); -ic, -ical;* Fr. *météorologique.*] Pertaining or relating to the atmosphere and its phenomena; pertaining to the science of meteorology; used in meteorology: as, *meteorological* instruments, *meteorological* observations, &c.

meteorological-tables or register, *s.* A register or account of the state of the atmosphere in regard to temperature, dryness, moisture, weight, winds, &c., as ascertained by various meteorological instruments, such as the barometer, thermometer, anemometer, hygrometer, &c.

mē-tē-ŏr-ŏl'-ŏ-ğĭst, *s.* [Eng. *meteorolog(y); -ist;* Fr. *météorologiste;* Sp. *meteorologista.*] One who studies or is versed in meteorology.

"The *meteorologists* observe, that amongst the four elements which are the ingredients of all sublunary creatures, there is a notable correspondency."—*Howell: Vocal Forest.*

mē-tē-ŏr-ŏl'-ŏ-ğy, *s.* [Gr. μετεωρολογία (*metĕōrologia*), from μετέωρον (*metĕōron*) = a meteor, and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse, a treatise; Fr. *météorologie;* Ital. & Sp. *meteorologia.*]

Phys. Science: That branch of science which observes, registers, classifies, and compares the various and varying phenomena of our atmosphere. It remarks, at the same time, the connection of those phenomena with heavenly bodies, and with the solid and liquid materials of the earth, in reference to their reciprocal and combined influence in determining the character of different climates, and with the view of learning the meteoric history of every region of our globe, of ultimately investigating the laws of atmospheric change and the plan of meteoric action; the theory, in fact, of meteorological phenomena, on which depends essentially the fitness of the various portions of the earth's surface for the production of different vegetable and other substances, and for the support of animal life.

"In sundry animals we deny not a kind of natural *meteorology*, or innate presentation both of wind and weather."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. x.

* **mē'-tō-ŏr-ŏ-măn-çy,** *s.* [Gr. μετέωρον (*metĕōron*) = a meteor, and μαντεία (*manteia*) = prophecy, divination.] Divination among the Romans by meteoric phenomena, as by thunder and lightning.

mē-tĕ-ŏr-ĕm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *meteor; o* connect., and *meter.*]

Teleg.: An apparatus for receiving, at a local station, transmitting to a central station, by telegraph-wires, and there recording the direction and velocity of the wind, condition of the barometer and thermometer, and amount of rainfall.

mē-tĕ-ŏr'-ŏ-scōpe, *s.* [Gr. μετέωρος (*meteōros*) = raised in the air, and σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to see, to observe.] An instrument used for taking angles, and making measurements of the heavenly bodies.

"With astrolabe and *meteoroscope*."
Albumazar, ii. 5.

mē-tĕ-ŏr-ŏs'-cō-pȳ, *s.* [Eng. *meteoroscop(e); -y.*] The taking of observations with the meteoroscope (q.v.).

* **mĕ-tē'-ŏr-oŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *meteor; -ous.*] Having the nature of a meteor; resembling a meteor.

"The cherubim descended, on the ground
Gliding *meteorous*, as evening mist."
Milton: P. L., xii. 629.

mēt'-ĕr (1), * **meēt'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *mete* (1) v., *-er.*] One who or that which metes or measures; a measurer; a measuring instrument or apparatus. When used simply, it is equivalent to a gas-meter (q.v.), but it generally occurs in composition: as *coal-meter*, &c.

"But the auln*ager*, the weigher, the *meeter* of grants, will not suffer us to acquiesce in the judgment of the prince."—*Burke: Letter to a Noble Lord.*

* **mēt'-ĕr** (2), *s.* [METRE (1).]

mē'-ter, *v.t.* [METER (1).] To measure or test by means of a meter.

* **mēt'-ĕr-ąğe,** *s.* [Eng. *meter* (1); *-age.*]

1. The act of measuring.
2. The measurement itself.
3. The price paid for measurement.

met'-ĕr-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *meter* (2); *-er.*] One who writes in metre; a poet.

mēte'-stick, *s.* [Eng. *mete* (1), v., and *stick.*]

Naut.: A stick fixed on a board at right angles, to measure the height of the hold of a ship, and to level the ballast.

* **mēte'-wand,** * **met-wand,** *s.* [Eng. *mete* (1), v., and *wand.*] A measuring rod, staff, or pole.

"Now the same is called a yard, or a *metwand*, &c."
—*Stowe: Henry I.* (an. 1102).

* **mēte'-yard,** *s.* [Eng. *mete* (1), v., and *yard.*] A yard, staff, or rod used for measuring.

"Take thou the bill, give me thy *meteyard*, and spare not me."—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 3.

mĕth-ą-crȳl'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *meth(yl)*, and *acrylic.*] Derived from or contained in acrylic-acid.

methacrylic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_4H_6O_2$. An acid isomeric with crotonic acid, obtained in the form of its ethylic salt by the action of phosphorus trichloride on the ethylic salt of hydroxy-isobutyric acid. The free acid is a colourless oil, solid at 0°, having an odour of pyrogallic acid, and a strong acid reaction. Its salts are very unstable.

mĕth'-ąl, *s.* [Eng. *meth(yl ether)*, and *al(cohol).*] [MYRISTIC ALCOHOL.]

mĕth'-ăne, *s.* [Eng. *meth(yl); -ane.*] [MARSH-GAS.]

mē-thĕğ'-lĭn, *s.* [Wel. *meddyglyn* = mead; lit. = mead-liquor, from *mead* = mead, and *llyn* = liquor.] The same as MEAD (q.v.).

"O'er our parch'd tongue the rich *methoglin* glides."
Gay: To a Lady, Ep. i.

mĕth'-ēne, *s.* [Eng. *meth(yl); -ene.*]

Chem.: CH_2. Methylene, a diatomic radical unknown in the free state. It forms ethers analogous to ethylene, but the series is much less complete. (See compounds.)

methene-diacetate, *s.*

Chem.: $CH_2(O{\cdot}C_2H_3O)_2$. It is prepared by acting on methene diiodide with argentic acetate and acetic acid. It boils at 170°.

methene-dibromide, *s.*

Chem.: CH_2Br_2. Obtained by the action of bromine on iodide of methyl. It forms a heavy liquid, which boils at 80°. It has a sp. gr. of 2·004.

methene-dichloride, *s.*

Chem.: CH_2Cl_2. Obtained by the action of chlorine on methylic chloride, $CH_3Cl + Cl_2 = CH_2Cl_2 + HCl$. It is a colourless and volatile liquid of a sweet and penetrating odour. It boils at 31°, and is nearly insoluble in water.

methene-diiodide, *s.*

Chem.: CH_2I_2. Prepared by heating iodoform for several hours with hydriodic acid. It is a colourless sweet-smelling oil, which boils at 182°, and crystallizes in the cold in brilliant leaves, which melt at 6°. Its sp. gr. is 3·345.

methene-dimethylate, *s.*

Chem.: $CH_2(OCH_3)_2$. Methylal. Formal. A product obtained by heating methylic alcohol with binoxide of manganese and sulphuric acid. It is a colourless liquid, boiling at 42°, and having a sp. gr. of ·855. It dissolves in three parts of water, and in all proportions in ether and alcohol.

methene-diphenyl, *s.*

Chem.: $CH_2\begin{cases}C_6H_5\\C_6H_5\end{cases}$. It is obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on benzolic alcohol. It crystallizes in needles, which melt at 26° and boil at 261°. It has the smell of oranges.

metnene disulphonic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $CH_2(SO_3OH)_2$. Methionic acid. It is readily obtained by heating acetamide with Nordhausen sulphuric acid. It crystallizes in long deliquescent needles.

methene-oxide, *s.* [FORMALDEHYDE, METHYL-ALDEHYDE.]

mĕth'-īde, *s.* [Eng. *meth(yl); -ide.*] (See the compound.)

methide-aluminic, *s.*

Chem.: $AlC_3H_9 = Al(CH_3)_3$. A compound obtained by heating mercuric methide with aluminium in a sealed tube. It is a colourless mobile liquid, which congeals at 0° and boils at 130°. It takes fire on exposure to the air, and is decomposed by water with explosive violence.

methide-boric, *s.* [METHYLIC-BORIDE.]

mē-thĭnks, *imp. v.* [A.S. *me thyncvth*, from *me*, dative of the personal pronoun *I*, and *thyncan* (impers. v.) to seem.] [THINK.] It seems to me; it appears to me; I think, me seems. (Only used in poetry or elevated writing.)

"Verily, *methinks*
Wisdom is ofttimes nearer when we stoop."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

mĕth-ĭ-ŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *meth(yl)*; Gr. θεῖον (*theion*) = sulphur, and Eng. suff. *-ic.*] (See the compound.)

methionic-acid, *s.* [METHENE-DISULPHONIC-ACID.]

mĕth-ŏd, *s.* [Fr. *méthode*, from Lat. *methodus, methodos*, from Gr. μεθοδος (*methodos*), from μεθ- (*meth*), for μετά (*meta*) = after, and ὁδός (*hodos*) = a way. Puttenham in 1589 ranked this among the words of recent introduction into English.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A way, mode, or course by which an aim or object is or may be attained; a mode or manner of procedure; characteristic manner or mode of procedure.

"Let such persons . . . not quarrel with the great physician of souls for having cured them by easy and gentle *methods*."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. i.

2. Systematic or orderly procedure; system; a manner of action based on rules; order and regularity of procedure.

"Where this habit of *method* is present and effective, things the most remote and diverse in time, place, and outward circumstance are brought into mental contiguity and succession, the more striking as the less expected."—*Coleridge: Method*, sec. ii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Logic:* A logical or scientific arrangement or mode of procedure; the art of disposing or arranging well a series of thoughts either for the elucidation or discovery of truth, or for the proof of a truth already known.

"*Method*, which is usually described as the fourth part of Logic, is rather a complete practical Logic. . . . *Method* is rather a power or spirit of the intellect, pervading all that it does, than its tangible product. Hence we put in the place of rules for *Method* as a part of Logic, an Applied Logic, which shows under what conditions in the several regions of inquiry the three acts of thought may be safely performed, and how far rules can avail to direct the mind in the use of them to profitable or beautiful results."—*Thomson: Laws of Thought* (Introd.), § 44.

2. *Nat. Science:* A principle or system of classification. Used specially in connection with the two systems of botanical classifications—the Artificial, or Linnæan Method, and the Natural Method of Classification.

mĕ-thŏd'-ĭc-al, * **mĕ-thŏd'-ĭc,** *a.* [Fr. *méthodique*, from *methode* = method.]

I. Characterized by or exhibiting method; proceeding or based on a systematic and orderly disposition and arrangement; systematic, orderly.

"A man of *methodical* industry and honourable pursuits."—*Coleridge: Method*, § 2.

2. Acting on method or a systematic mode of procedure.

"Charles Reade was not *methodic* in the disposition of his papers."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, June 20, 1884.

mĕ-thŏd'-ĭc-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *methodical*; *-ly.*] In a methodical manner; according to method; systematically.

"Let it be taught them systematically and *methodically*."—*Porteus: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 9.

* **mĕ-thŏd'-ĭcs,** *s.* [Methodic.] The science of method.

Mĕth'-ŏd-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *method*; *-ism.*]

Church Hist. & Eccles.: One of the leading religious systems of English-speaking races. A religious society existed at Oxford in the year 1727, among the members of which were John and Charles Wesley and George Whitefield, young men studying for orders. They and their associates were half-derisively called the "Godly," or the "Sacramentarian Club" (because they went through a mocking crowd to communicate at St. Mary's), and, finally, Methodists, from the methodical way in which they performed their religious duties. John Wesley, the second son of the Rev. Samuel Wesley, was born at Epworth, in Lincolnshire, June 17, 1703. On Oct. 14, 1735, John and Charles Wesley sailed for Georgia as agents of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, but their mission was a failure. In 1736 Charles, and in 1738 John, returned to England. His friend George Whitefield had already on February 17, 1739, commenced open-air preaching near Bristol. Wesley followed at the same place; but, unlike Whitefield, organized his converts into societies, the first being formed in that year. The first meeting-house was built in Bristol in 1740; the Foundry in Moorfields, London, hired for a term of years, was fitted up as a preaching-house. In Wesley's absence, his schoolmaster, Thomas Maxfield, presumed to preach in the Foundry. Wesley hastened to London to silence him, but, by his mother's advice, he was persuaded to listen before he acted, was convinced that she was right, forbore to interfere, and consented to the rise of an order of lay preachers. In 1741, Wesley and Whitefield ceased to act together, their views on the decrees of God differing, Wesley being Arminian and Whitefield Calvinistic. Though Whitefield had not the organizing gift of Wesley, his preaching laid the foundation of two denominations—Calvinistic Methodists (q.v.) and Lady Huntingdon's Connexion. (Huntingdon.) He died in America on Sept. 17, 1770. In 1744 the first conference was held; it was attended by six persons, all clergymen. At the conference held at Leeds in 1755, the separation between itinerant and local preachers was made broader: the former were to be supported by the contributions of the societies; the latter to support themselves by their ordinary callings, preaching during hours of leisure. By 1767 there were thirty-two of the former and some hundreds of the latter; in 1791 the former numbered 312.

Charles Wesley, who had rendered the Methodists, and the English Churches generally, great service by his hymns, died in 1788, and John, at the age of nearly eighty-eight, on March 2, 1791.

In 1784 John Wesley had executed a deed poll in Chancery, which, reserving his rights and those of his brother, provided that on his death his place should be supplied by a permanent body of one hundred ministers, meeting at the conference, and called the Legal Hundred. They still constitute the supreme governing body of the Wesleyan Methodists. When it meets, it fills up by co-optation all vacancies which may have arisen during the year. John Wesley strongly felt that a minister should not administer the sacraments unless he were duly ordained. In the absence of a bishop, he would sanction ordination by presbyters, and had himself, in 1784, ordained two ministers for America. With all his influence, he found it difficult to repress the desire of the preachers to administer the sacraments, and in 1795 the liberty was conceded wherever a congregation sought it for their pastor. In 1797 a schism took place, originating the Methodist New Connexion (q.v.). [New, ¶.] In 1810 arose the Primitive Methodists (q.v.); in 1815, the Bible Christians (q.v.); in 1828, the Protestant Methodists; in 1834, the Wesleyan Methodist Association; in 1849, the Wesleyan Reform Association (q.v.), the last three now combined together and called the United Methodist Free Churches. The annual conference, during the consideration of spiritual questions, is composed of ministers only; but during the discussion of financial matters it consists of 240 ministers and 240 laymen. A powerful Methodist church in the United States is under Episcopal Government.

mĕth'-ŏ-dĭst, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *method*; *-ist.*]

A. *As substantive:*

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. Those philosophers who adopted a certain methodical manner in their speculations.

"The finest *methodists*, according to Aristotle's golden rule of artificial bounds, condemn geometrical precepts in arithmetic or arithmetical precepts in geometry as irregular and abusive."—*G. Harvey: Pierce's Supererogation*, p. 117.

2. One who practises self-examination.

"All of us who have some or other tender parts of our souls, which we cannot endure should be ungently touched; every man must be his own *methodist* to find them out."—*Jackson: Justifying Faith*, bk. iv., ch. v.

3. One of a sect of ancient physicians who practised by theory or method.

"Themison and his old sect of *methodists* resolved that the laxum and strictum . . . were the principles and originals of all diseases in the world."—*Hammond: Works*, vol. iv., p. 577.

II. *Church Hist. & Eccles.:*

* 1. The name given in the seventeenth century to certain Roman Catholic controversialists, mostly French, who, in conducting disputes with Protestants, required from them express scripture for every attestation they made, refusing to allow them to establish any position by argumentation, inference, or necessary consequence. Among them were Francis Veron, a Jesuit, Bishop Barthold Nihusius, and his brother Wahlenburg. (*Mosheim: Church Hist.*, cent. xvii., sec. ii., pt. i., § 15.)

2. A follower of Wesley or Whitefield, or one who adheres to the system of doctrine and church government called Methodism (q.v.).

B. *As adj.:* Methodistic (q.v.).

"Some of the elder ones who belonged to the *methodist* church."—*Mrs. Stowe: Uncle Tom's Cabin*, ch. xxvi.

mĕth-ŏ-dĭst'-ĭc, mĕth-ŏ-dĭst'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *methodist*; *-ic*, *-ical.*] Pertaining to method or the Methodists; resembling the Methodists; following the strictness of the Methodists. (Frequently used in contempt or irony.)

"In connection with the *Methodistic* revival."—*Isaac Taylor: Wesley & Methodism*, p. 106.

mĕth-ŏ-dĭst'-ĭc-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *methodistical*; *-ly.*] In a methodistical manner.

mĕ-thŏd-ĭ-zā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *methodiz(e)*; *-ation.*] The act or process of methodizing; the state of being reduced to method.

mĕth'-ŏd-ĭze, *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *method*; *-ize.*]

A. *Trans.:* To reduce to method; to arrange or dispose in order; to arrange systematically. (*Pope: Essay on Criticism*, 89.)

B. *Intrans.:* To act systematically or according to method; to follow a system or method.

"The Mind . . . is disposed to generalize and *methodize* to excess."—*Coleridge: Method*, § i.

mĕth'-ŏd-ĭz-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *methodiz(e)*; *-er.*] One who methodizes.

mĕth-ŏd-ŏ lŏğ'-ĭc al, *a.* [Eng. *methodology(y)*; *-ical.*] Of or pertaining to methodology.

mĕth-ŏd-ŏl'-ŏ-ğĭst, *s.* [Eng. *methodology(y)*; *-ist.*] One who treats of, or is versed in, methodology.

* **mĕth-ŏd-ŏl-ŏ-ğў,** *s.* [Gr. μέθοδος (*methodos*) = a method, and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse, a treatise.]

* 1. A discourse concerning method.

2. The science of method or classification.

mĕ-thŏn'-ĭ-ca, *s.* [Latinised from the native Malabar name.]

Bot.: A genus of Liliaceæ, tribe Tulipeæ, or, according to Dr. Wight, of Melanthaceæ. It is a synonym of Gloriosa, and *Methonica superba* is better known as *Gloriosa superba*. It is a climbing plant from India, cultivated in greenhouses in Great Britain, as are *M. graminifolia* and *M. virescens*.

mĕ-thought' (**ought** as **ât**), *pret. of v.* [Methinks.] It seemed to me; it appeared to me; I thought.

"And one, the pensive Marmaduke, *Methought*, was yielding inwardly."
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, ii.

mĕth-ŏx-ў-a-çĕt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *meth(yl)*; *ox(ygen)*, and *acetic.*] Derived from or containing methyl and oxygen.

methoxyacetic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $\begin{matrix}\text{CH}_3\text{O}\\ \text{CH}_2\\ \text{COOH}\end{matrix}$. Methyl glycollic acid.

A colourless liquid prepared by decomposing a chlor-acetate with sodic methylate. It has a sp. gr. of 1·18, and boils at 198°.

mĕth-ŭl'-mēne, *s.* [Eng. *meth(yl)*; *ulm(in)*, and suff. *-ene.*]

Chem.: C_5H_8. A substance obtained, together with methulmic acid, by the action of sodium and methylic alcohol on chloroform. It is a brown uncrystallizable body, resembling one of the ulmic compounds, and is only known in combination.

mĕth-ŭl'-mĭc, *a.* [Eng. *methulm(ene)*; *-ic.*] Derived from or contained in methulmene.

methulmic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_5H_8O_2$. A dark-yellow uncrystallizable substance, insoluble in water, but soluble in ether. By the action of bromine it is converted into a black semi-fluid, dibrommethulmic acid, $C_5H_6Br_2O_2$.

mĕth'-ўl, *s.* [Gr. μέθυ (*methu*) = wine, and ὕλη (*hulē*) = wood.]

Chem.: CH_3. The radical of methylic alcohol, known in combination as dimethyl, CH_3}, a compound formed by heating zinc CH_3} methyl and methyl iodide in sealed tubes at 150°.

methyl-aldehyde, *s.* [Formaldehyde, Methene-oxide.]

methyl-alizarine, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{15}H_{10}O_4 = C_6H_4 \begin{matrix}\text{CO}\\ \text{CO}\end{matrix} > C_6H(OH)_2CH_3$. It is obtained by the action of nitric acid on methyl anthracene, and after-treatment with sulphuric acid and potash. It crystallizes in red needles, which sublime at 250°.

methyl-aniline, *s.*

Chem.: $N(C_6H_5)CH_3H$. Methyl-phenylamine. Obtained by the action of aniline on iodide of methyl, and after-treatment with potash. It boils at 192°.

Methyl-aniline green: [Methyl-green].

methyl-anthracene, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{15}H_{12} = C_6H_4 \begin{matrix}\text{CH}\\ \text{CH}\end{matrix} > C_6H_3(CH_3)$.

It is formed by passing the vapour of ditolyl methane through red-hot tubes filled with pumice. It forms yellow or colourless leafy crystals melting about 200°, and is only soluble in chloroform, bisulphide of carbon, and benzol.

methyl-anthraquinone, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{15}H_{10}O_2 = C_6H_4 \begin{matrix}\text{CO}\\ \text{CO}\end{matrix} C_6H_3 \cdot CH_3$ A crystalline substance obtained by the action of strong nitric acid on an alcoholic solution

of methyl anthracene. It crystallizes in needles and plates which melt at 162°–163°.

methyl-caproyl, *s.* [Methyl-hexyl.]

methyl glycollic-acid, *s.* [Methoxy-acetic acid.]

methyl-green, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{16}(CH_3)_3N_2(CH_3Cl)_2H_2O$. Methyl-aniline green. A green dye, obtained by heating Paris violet with methyl-chloride. It is generally used in combination with zinc chloride, in which state it is very soluble.

methyl-guanidine, *s.* [Methyl-uramine.]

methyl-hexyl, *s.*

Chem.: $C_7H_{16}=CH_3{\cdot}C_6H_{13}$. Methyl-caproyl. An oily liquid obtained by the electrolysis of a mixture of acetate and œnanthylate of potassium. Its vapour density is 3·426.

methyl-hydride, *s.* [Marsh-gas.]

methyl hydrobromic-ether, *s.*

Chem.: [Methylic-bromide].

methyl hydrochloric-ether, *s.*

Chem.: [Methylic-chloride].

methyl-nitrophenidine, *s.* [Nitranisidine.]

methyl-phenylamine, *s.* [Methyl-aniline.]

methyl-phosphine, *s.*

Chem.: $P\overset{CH_3}{\underset{H_2}{}}$. One of the primary phosphines prepared by heating in a sealed glass tube a mixture of phosphoric iodide, zinc oxide, and methylic iodide, and afterwards decomposing the resulting compound with water. It is a colourless gas, which at −20°, or under a pressure of 2½ atmospheres, condenses to a mobile liquid. It possesses a fearful odour, and exposed to the air often inflames spontaneously. Dimethyl phosphine, $P\overset{(CH_3)_2}{\underset{H}{}}$, boils at + 25°, and the tri-methyl phosphine, $P(CH_3)_3$, at + 40°. Both compounds take fire on exposure to the air.

methyl-pyrocatechin, *s.* [Guaiacol.]

methyl succinic-acid, *s.* [Pyrotartaric-acid.]

methyl-uramine, *s.*

Chem.: $\begin{matrix}\ulcorner\!\!\!

ing to metonymy; used by metonymy for something else.

"Intricate turnings, by a transumptive and *metonymical* kind of speech, are called meanders."—*Drayton: Rosamond to King Henry.* (Note 2.)

mĕt-ō-nĭm-ĭc-ăl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *metonymical; -ly.*] In a metonymical manner; by way of metonymy.

"The disposition also of the coloured body, as that modifies the light, may be called by that name [colour] *metonymically.*"—*Boyle: Works,* i. 671.

mĕ-tŏn-ў-mў, ***me-ton-ym-ie,** *s.* [Lat. *metonymia,* from Gr. μετωνυμια (*metōnumia*) = a change of names, the use of one word for another: μετά (*meta*), denoting change, and ὄνομα (*onoma*) = a name; Fr. *metonymie;* Ital. & Sp. *metonimia.*]

Rhet.: A figure of speech by which one word is put or used for another: as when the effect is substituted for the cause, the inventor for the thing invented, the material for the thing made, &c.: as when we say, a man keeps a good *table*—i.e., food, provisions, entertainment; or we read *Virgil*—i.e., Virgil's writings or poems, &c.

"To tropes, founded on these several relations, of cause and effect, container and contained, sign and thing signified, is given the name of *metonymy.*"—*Blair: Rhetoric,* vol. i., lect. 14.

mĕt'-ō-pē, *s.* [Gr. μετά (*meta*) = with, between, and ὀπη (*opē*); an opening, a hole; Fr. *métope;* Lat., Ital., & Sp. *metopa.*]

Arch.: The space between the triglyphs in the frieze of the Doric order.

"The centaurs . . . of the Parthenon *metopes* have a brutal or a sensual expression."—*Murray: Greek Sculpture.*

mĕ-tō'-pĭ-ăs, *s.* [Gr. μετωπίας (*metōpias*) = having a broad or high forehead.]

Paleont.: A genus of Labyrinthodonts, family Euglypta, founded by Von Meyer on remains from upper beds of the Keuper Sandstone in Wurtemberg. Remains have also been found in the Rhætic of Aust Cliff, near Bristol. (*Brit. Assoc. Rep.,* 1874, p. 157.)

mĕ-tōp'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. μέτωπον (*metōpon*) = the forehead; Eng. suff. *-ic.*] Pertaining to the forehead.

metopic-suture, *s.*

Anat.: The same as FRONTAL-SUTURE (q.v.).

mĕt'-ō-pō-măn-cў, *s.* [Gr. μέτωπον (*metōpon*) = the countenance, and μαντεια (*manteia*) = divination.] Divination by looking at a person's face.

"Geomancy, chiromancy, and *metopomancy.*"—*Urquhart: Rabelais,* bk. iii., ch. xxv.

***mĕt-ō-pō-scŏp'-ĭc,** ***mĕt-ō-pō-scŏp'-ĭ-cal,** *a.* [Eng. *metoposcop(y); -ic; -ical.*] Pertaining or relating to metoposcopy (q.v.).

***mĕt-ō-pŏs'-cō-pў,** *s.* [Eng. *metoposcop(y); -ist.*] One who is versed in metoposcopy or physiognomy.

***mĕt-ō-pŏs'-cō-pў,** *s.* [Gr. μέτωπον (*metōpon*) = the forehead, and σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to see, to observe; Fr. *métoposcopie;* Ital. & Sp. *metoposcopia.*] The study of physiognomy; the art or science of determining the characters of men by the countenance or features.

"Other signs [of melancholy] there are taken from physiognomy, *metoposcopy,* chiromancy."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy,* p. 35.

mĕt'-rą, *s.* [Gr. pl. of μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.]

Phys. Science: An instrument, a combination of the thermometer, chlometer, geminometer, level, magnifying lens, measure for wire gauze, plummet, platina scales, anemometer, &c., by which the temperature, direction, and dip of rocks, the angles of cleavage and crystallization, the level of workings, the latitude, &c., can be determined.

***mē-tre** (**tre** as **tēr**), ***mi-tre,** *v.t.* [METRE, *s.*] To write in metre or verse.

"[He] composed a whole booke in vulgar verse, in which he *mitred* all those things vulgarlie spoken of this Wallace."—*Holinshed: Hist. Scotland* (an. 1305).

mē'-tre (**tre** as **tēr**), ***mee-ter,** *s.* [Fr. *metre,* from Lat. *metrum;* Gr. μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure, metre. From the same root as *mete* (1), *v.*]

1. *Pros.:* The rhythmical arrangement of syllables into verses, stanzas, strophes, &c.; rhythm, verse.

"Rhyme being . . . but the invention of a barbarous age, to set off wretched matter and lame *meeter.*"—*Milton: P. L.* (Pref.)

2. *Measure:* The French standard measure of length, being the ten-millionth part of the distance from the equator to the north pole, as ascertained by the actual measurement of an arc of the meridian.

"A *metre* is = 1·0936·2311 yards or 39·370,432 inches, the standard *metre* being taken as correct at 0° C., and the standard yard as correct at 16⅔° C."—*Encyclt. C. G. S. System of Units.*

3. *Mus.:* A term used with various significations: (1) A foot, as a subdivision of a bar or measure: (2) the relation between two feet having the same subdivisions of time-units, but in a different order of succession; (3) the proper grouping of a number of consecutive feet.

metre-seven, *s.* A method recommended by a committee of the British Association for writing 10^7 metres. (See extract.)

"The approximate length of a quadrant of one of the earth's meridians is a *metre-acren* or a centimetre-nine."—*Report Brit. Assoc.* (1873), p. 224.

mĕt'-rĭe, mĕt'-rĭc-ąl, *a.* [Fr. *métrique,* from Lat. *metricus;* Gr. μετρικός (*metrikos*), from μετρον (*metron*) = a measure, metre; Ital. & Sp. *metrico.*]

1. Of or pertaining to measuring; employed in measuring.

2. Of or pertaining to metre, measure, or rhythm.

"So varying still their moods, observing yet in all Their quantities, their rests, their cæsures *metrical.*" *Drayton: Poly-Olbion,* s. 4.

3. Composed in or consisting of verse; rhythmical.

metric-system, *s.* The system adopted by the French convention in 1795, in which all measures of length, area, capacity, and weight are based upon the length of a quadrant of the meridian measured between the equator and the pole. The ten-millionth part of this quadrantal arc was adopted to be the linear measuring unit, which they called "metre," applying it equally to superficial and solid measures, taking for the unit of the former the square of the decuple, and for that of the latter the cube of the tenth part of the metre. They chose also for the measuring unit of weight the quantity of distilled water equal in bulk to the same cube at a certain temperature. They also decided that the multiples and sub-multiples of each kind of measure, whether of weight, capacity, surface, or length, shall be always taken in the decimal or decuple proportion, as the most simple, natural, and easy for calculation. The metre is the basis of calculation; from it are derived: Of area: the *are,* 1 square decametre; of capacity: the *litre,* 1 cubic decimetre; of weight: the *gramme,* 1 cubic centimetre of water. The names of the gradnations below the unit are formed from the Latin, and above the unit are formed from the Greek.

mĕt'-rĭc-ąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *metrical; -ly.*] In a metrical manner.

***mē-trī'-cian,** ***me-tri-ci-en,** *s.* [Fr. *metricien.*] A writer or composer of verse; a poet, a metrist, a versifier.

"And in especially because he never beseged cite before, but either it was yelden, or taken, of the tyme of this siege a *metrician* made these verses."—*Hall: Henry VIII.* (an. 22).

mĕt'-rĭ-çĭst, *s.* [Eng. *metric; -ist.*] The same as METRIST (q.v.).

"It is singular that the only *metricist* who ever attempted it was John Thelwall."—*Athenæum,* May 5, 1884, p. 565.

***mĕt'-rĭ-çīze,** *v. t.* [Eng. *metric; -ize.*] To adapt to the metric system; to express in terms of the metric system.

"A graphic representation of the size of the different *metricized* measures as compared with the old ones is given in a chart at the end of the volume."—*Brit. Quarterly Review,* lvii. 547.

mĕt-rĭ-fĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *metrify; c* connective, and suff. *-ation.*] The act of metrifying or composing verses.

"Should I flounder awhile without a tumble Through this *metrification* of Catullus."
Tennyson: Hendecasyllabics.

***mĕt-rĭ-fī-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *metrify; -er.*] One who composes verses; a versifier, a metricist.

***mĕt'-rĭ-fў,** *v.i.* [Eng. *metre; -fy.*] To compose verses.

"Wherevpon he *metrified* after his mynde."
Skelton: Crown of Laurell.

***mē'-trĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *metr(e); -ist.*] A writer or composer of verses; a versifier.

"such other blind popish poetes and dirtye *metristes.*"—*Bale: Image,* pt. ii.

mĕ-trī'-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. μήτρα (*mētra*) = the womb, and suff. *-itis,* denoting inflammation.]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the parenchyma of the uterus, as distinguished from endometritis, catarrhal inflammation of its lining membrane. Other forms are Parametritis and Perimetritis.

mĕt-rō chrōme, *s.* [Gr. μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure, and χρώμα (*chrōma*) = colour.] An instrument for measuring colour. It consists of three hollow wedges of glass, of exactly the same angle and capacity, and accurately graduated on the edge of the same number of equal degrees. These wedges are so arranged between two screens that any portion of their tapering sides may be presented at will to an aperture through which a direct view may be had, or a ray of light thrown.

mĕt'-rō-graph, *s.* [Gr. μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] An apparatus to be attached to a locomotive, indicating on a time-paper the speed with the number and duration of the various stoppages.

***mē-trŏl'-ō-ġў,** *s.* [Gr. μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure, and λόγος (*logos*) = a treatise, a discourse.]

1. A treatise on or account of weights and measures.

2. The art and science of mensuration.

***mĕt-rō-mā-nī-ą,** *s.* [Eng. *metre,* and Gr. μανία (*mania*) = madness.] An immoderate eagerness for writing verses.

***mĕt-rō-mā-nī-ăc,** *a.* [METROMANIA]. Suffering from metromania; mad after metrical composition.

"With almost *metromaniac* eagerness."—*Taylor: Survey German Poetry,* i. 183.

mē-trŏm'-ĕ-tēr, *s.* [Gr. μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure, and Eng. *meter.*]

1. *Surg.:* An instrument for measuring the size of the womb; a hysterometer.

2. *Mus.:* A metronome (q.v.).

mĕt-rō-nōme, *s.* [Fr., from Gr. μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure, and νόμος (*nomos*) = a law; Ital. *metronomo.*]

Mus.: An instrument for beating and dividing the time in music; a musical time-keeper. It has a small pendulum which, being set in motion by clock-work, beats audibly a certain number of times in a minute; and this number may be altered by moving a sliding weight so as to give it the speed required. To be correct, the metronome should beat seconds when set at 60. The invention of the instrument is claimed for John Maelzel, by whom it was patented in England on Dec. 5, 1815, but his claim to the invention rests on very doubtful authority; the principle he worked upon was that which had been carried out nearly 100 years before he was born. Small pocket metronomes have since been invented.

mē-trŏn'-ō-mў, *s.* [Eng. *metronom(e); -y.*] The act of measuring time in music by means of a metronome.

mē-trō-pĕr-ĭ-tō-nī'-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. μήτρα (*mētra*) = the womb, and Eng. *peritonitis* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: Pelvic peritonitis, inflammation of the peritoneum covering the uterus and its appendages. Called also Pelvi-peritonitis, Perimetritis, &c.

***mĕt'-rō-ple,** ***mĕt'-rō-pōle,** *s.* [METROPOLIS.]

mē-trŏp'-ō-lĭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. μητρόπολις (*mētropolis*) = a mother-state; ecclesiastically the city of a primate, from μήτηρ (*mētēr*), gent. μήτρος (*mētros*) = a mother, and πόλις (*polis*) = a city; Fr. *metropole.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The chief town or capital of a country, state, or kingdom, as London of Great Britain, Paris of France.

"We stopped at Pavia, that was once the *metropolis* of a kingdom, but at present a poor town."—*Addison: On Italy.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Eccles.:* The seat or see of a metropolitan bishop.

"The precedency in each province was assigned to the Bishop of the *Metropolis.*"—*Barrow: On the Pope's Supremacy.*

2. *Geog. & Biol.:* A point so situated within an area through which a genus is distributed, that in whatever direction from it one goes, the species diminish. (*S. P. Woodward: Mollusca* (ed. 1875), p 52.)

mĕt-rō-pŏl'-ĭt-an, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *metropolitanus*, from *metropolis* = a metropolis; Fr. *métropolitain*; Ital. & Sp. *metropolitano*.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Of or belonging to a metropolis; residing in a metropolis.

"Groves . . . preferred to smoke, to the eclipse
That *metropolitan* volcanoes make."
Cowper: Task, iii. 737.

2. Having the position or rank of a metropolis: as, a *metropolitan* city.

II. *Eccles.:* Having the authority of a metropolitan; proceeding from a metropolitan.

"A bishop at that time had power in his own diocese over all other ministers there, and a *metropolitan* bishop sundry preheminences above other bishops."—*Hooker: Ecclesiastical Politie*, bk. viii., § 8.

B. *As substantive:*

* 1. A bishop resident in a metropolis.

2. A bishop having authority over the other bishops of a province; an archbishop.

"The Archbishopricke of Canterbury, *Metropolitane*, and Primate of all England."—*Stowe: Kentish Saxons* (an. 456).

¶ A metropolitan was at first one whose episcopal functions were extended over a metropolis and the country of which it was the seat of government. That metropolis, once the chief city of an independent state, might have sunk into a provincial capital—*i.e.*, the capital of a province of the Roman Empire. When the bishops of that province met in a provincial council, the metropolitan presided. Under Constantine, the provinces over which they ruled were made as much as possible conterminous with those governed by civil rulers of corresponding rank. The leading metropolitans in the fourth century were those of Rome, Antioch, and Alexandria. The last two developed into patriarchs, and the first into the papacy. In England the Archbishops of Canterbury and York are the metropolitans of their respective provinces.

3. In the Greek church the title of a dignitary intermediate between an archbishop and a patriarch.

* 4. A chief ruler.

"Let him your rubric and your feasts prescribe,
Grand *Metropolitan* of all the tribe."
Cowper: Progress of Error, 186.

† **mĕt-rō-pŏl'-ĭt-an-āte,** *s.* [Eng. *metropolitan*; *-ate.*] The office or see of a metropolitan bishop.

* **mĕ-trŏp'-ō-līte,** *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *métropolite*; Lat. & Ital. *metropolita*; Gr. μητροπολίτης (*mētropolitēs*).]

A. *As subst.:* A metropolitan.

B. *As adj.:* Metropolitan.

"The whole countrey of Russia is termed by some by the name of Moscouia, the *metropolite* city."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 479.

* **mĕ-trō-pŏl'-ĭt-ĭc,** * **mĕt-rō-pō-lĭt'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Metropolis.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Of or pertaining to a metropolis; metropolitan.

2. *Eccles.:* Pertaining to a metropolitan.

"The *metropolitical* church of Jerusalem."—*Bp. Horsley: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 3.

mē-trō-rrhăg'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. μήτρα (*mētra*) = the womb, and ῥηγνυμι (*rhēgnumi*) = to break; cf. ῥαγάς (*rhagas*), ῥαγή (*rhagē*) = a rent.]

Physiol.: A loss of blood during the intervals of regular menstruation, or of such an irregular nature that no monthly periodicity can be detected. A frequent cause is tumours, ulceration, &c.

mĕt'-rō-scōpe, *s.* [Gr. μήτρα (*mētra*) = the womb, and σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to see.]

Surg.: An instrument invented by M. Nauche, for listening to the sounds of the heart of the fœtus in utero-gestation. The extremity was suggested by the stethoscope of Laënnec, and is introduced through the vagina and applied against the neck of the uterus. It is used when the sounds and movements are imperceptible through the parietes of the abdomen.

mē-trō-sĭd'-ĕr-ŏs, *s.* [Gr. μήτρα (*mētra*) = a womb, the heart of a tree, and σίδηρος (*sidēros*) = iron; so named from the hardness of its wood.]

Bot.: A genus of Myrtaceæ, tribe Leptospermeæ. It consists of plants, many of which climb, whilst the Myrtaceæ of other genera are erect. *Metrosideros polymorpha*, or some allied species, is supposed to furnish the hard, heavy, dark-brown timber from which the South Sea Islanders make their clubs. *M. robusta* and *M. tomentosa* are used in New Zealand for shipbuilding.

mĕt'-rō-tōme, *s.* [Gr. μήτρα (*mētra*) = the womb, and τομή (*tomē*) = a cutting.]

Surg.: An instrument like a bistoury caché, which is introduced into the cavity of the uterus, where the knife is unsheathed and cuts on withdrawing. Its purpose is to divide the neck of the uterus; a hysterotome.

mē-trŏx'-ў-lŏn, *s.* [Gr. μήτρα (*mētra*) = . . . the pith or heart of a tree, and ξύλον (*xulon*) = wood.]

Bot.: A genus of Palms, tribe Calameæ. It is sometimes made a synonym of Sagus (q.v.), but Von Martius retains the name Metroxylon, and divides the genus into two sub-genera, Sagus and Pigafetta. *Metroxylon* (*Sagus*) *laeve* and *M.* (*Sagus*) *Rumphii* furnish sago (q.v.). [Sago-palm.]

mĕt'-tlc, *s.* [The same word as Metal (q.v.).]

* 1. Metal.

* 2. Stuff, material; the substance of which a thing is composed.

"A certain critical hour, which shall more especially try what *mettle* his heart is made of."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 7.

* 3. Quality, character.

"Shew us here
The *mettle* of your pasture."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iii. 1.

4. Disposition, temper, spirit, constitutional ardour; high courage or spirit; fire.

"But hollow men, like horses hot at hand,
Make gallant show and promise of their *mettle*."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iv. 2.

¶ *To put a man on or to his mettle:* To excite or arouse a man to do his utmost; to place a man in a position where he must use his utmost exertions.

mĕt'-tled (tled as tęld), *a.* [Eng. *mettl(e)*; *-ed.*] Full of mettle or spirit; high-spirited, fiery, ardent.

"A horseman darting from the crowd
Spurs on his *mettled* courser proud."
Scott: Marmion, i. 3.

mĕt'-tle-sŏme, *a.* [Eng. *mettle*; *-some.*] Full of mettle, fiery, spirited, eager.

"But their force differs from true spirit, as much as a vicious from a *mettlesome* horse."—*Tatler*, No. 61.

mĕt'-tle-sŏme-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *mettlesome*; *-ly.*] In a mettlesome manner; with mettle or high spirit.

mĕt'-tle-sŏme-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *mettlesome*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being mettlesome; mettle, spirit.

mē-tū'-şĭ-ăst, *s.* [Gr. μετουσία (*metousia*) = a sharing, a communicating.] One who holds the doctrine of transubstantiation.

"The *metusiasts* and Papists."—*Rogers: Thirty-nine Articles*, p. 299.

* **met-wand,** *s.* [Metewand.]

mĕtz-gĕr'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after John Metzger, who died in 1852.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the family Metzgeridæ (q.v.). The fronds are forked; the fruit springs from the under side of the midrib, and has a one-celled involucre. *Metzgeria furcata* is common on trees, rocks, &c. It is hairy beneath and smooth above. *M. pubescens* is larger, and is hairy on both sides.

mĕtz-gĕr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *metzger(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Jungermanniaceæ, suborder Jungermanneæ.

meŭ, *s.* [Mew (4).]

mē'-ŭm (1), *s.* [Lat., from Gr. μήον (*mēon*) = *Meum athamanticum* or *M. Matthioli.*]

Bot.: Meu, Bald Money, or Spiguel; a genus of Umbellifers, family Seselineæ. The fruit is elliptical, with five prominent, carinate, equal ribs, and many vittæ in the interstices; the petals entire, elliptical, with the tips incurved; the partial involucre of many leaves. *Meum athamanticum*, the Meu or Bald Money, is found in the alpine parts of Scotland and the north of England. It has a setaceo-multifid leaf, and yellowish, powerfully-aromatic flowers. The roots of *M. athamanticum* and *M. Mutellina* are aromatic and carminative. They are eaten by the Scotch Highlanders. They enter as an ingredient into Venice treacle.

mē'-ŭm (2), *s.* [Lat. neut. sing. of *meus* = mine.] Mine; that which is mine or belongs to me. Only used in the phrase *meum and tuum* = my property and yours, or another's: as, He does not make any distinction between *meum and tuum.*

* **meute,** *s.* [Low Lat. *muta.*] A mew for hawks. [Mew (3), *s.*]

* **mev-a-hle,** *a.* [Movable.]

* **meve,** *v.t.* [Move, *v.*]

mew (ew as ū) (1), * **mawe,** *s.* [A.S. *mǽw*; cogn. with Dut. *meeuw*; Icel. *már*; Dan. *maage*; Sw. *måke*; Ger. *möwe*; all taken from the cry of the bird.] A sea-mew, a gull.

mew (ew as ū) (2), *s.* [Mew (2), *v.*] The cry of a cat.

"I'd rather be a kitten and cry *mew*."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iii. 1.

* **mew (ew as ū)** (3), * **mewe,** * **meuwe,** * **mue,** *s.* [Fr. *mue* = a changing or moulting of the feathers, from *muer*; Lat. *muto* = to change.]

1. A cage for hawks or other birds whilst moulting; a coop for fowls.

"Italy, Spain, Artois, and now of late France itself, provides nests, and perches, and *mewes*, for those birds."—*Bp. Hall: Quo Vadis?* § 23.

2. A place of confinement; an inclosed place.

"Forth coming from her darksome *mew*."
Spenser: F. Q., I. v. 23.

3. A den. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, V. ix. 14.)

4. (*Pl.*): [Mews].

mew (ew as ū) (4), *s.* [Meum (1).]

Bot.: The genus Meum (q.v.), and especially *Meum athamanticum.*

mew (ew as ū) (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [Mew (3), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To change, to moult, to shed, to cast.

"The king has *mewed*
All his gray beard." *Ford: Broken Heart*, ii. 1.

2. To shut up, to enclose, to confine.

"I suffered in your absence, *mewed* up here."
Beaum. & Fl.: Humorous Lieutenant, iv. 8.

B. *Intrans.:* To moult; to cast or shed the feathers; hence, to change; to assume a new appearance.

"One only suit to his back, which now is *mewing*."
Beaum. & Fl.: Honest Man's Fortune, v. 1.

mew (ew as ū) (2), * **maw,** * **meaw,** *v.i.* [Of imitative origin; cf. Pers. *miaw* = the mewing of a cat; Wel. *mewian*; Ger. *miauen* = to mew.] To cry as a cat.

* **mewe,** *s.* [Mew (3), *s.*]

In mewe: In secret.

* **mewes,** *s. pl.* [Mews.]

* **mew-et,** *a.* [Mute.]

mewl (ew as ū), *v.i.* [Fr. *miauler.*] [Mew (2), *v.*] To cry or squall as a child.

"The infant
Mewling and puking in the nurse's arms."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 7.

mewl (ew as ū), *s.* [Mewl, *v.*] The cry or squall of a child.

mewl'-ĕr (ew as ū), *s.* [Eng. *mewl*, s.; *-er.*] One who mewls, cries, or squalls.

mewş (ew as ū), * **mewes,** *s. pl.* [Mew (3), *s.*]

1. (*Orig.*): The royal stables in London; hence, a place where carriage-horses are stabled in towns.

"On the North side of Charing Cross stand the royal stables, called from the original use of the buildings on their site, the *mews*; having been used for keeping the king's falcons, at least from the time of Richard II."—*Peumont: London*, p. 151.

2. (*As a sing.*): A lane or alley in which mews or stables are situated.

mĕx'-eal, mĕx'-ĭ-eal, *s.* [Sp.; cf. *mezcla* = mixture; *mezclar* = to mix.] [Mescal.]

Mĕx'-ĭ-eaṇ, *a.* & *s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Mexico, or its inhabitants.

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Mexico.

Mexican blue-jay, *s.*

Ornith.: The popular name for (1) *Cyanocitta coronata*, and (2) *C. diademata*, the latter being probably rather a variety than a species.

Mexican brush-turkey, *s.*
Ornith.: *Meleagris mexicana.*

Mexican lily, *s.*
Bot.: *Amaryllis reginæ.*

Mexican mugwort, *s.*
Bot.: *Artemisia mexicana.*

Mexican sub-region, *s.*
Geog. & Zool.: A comparatively small sub-region, consisting of the irregular neck of land, about 1,800 miles long, which connects the North and South American continents.

Mexican tea, *s.*
Bot.: *Psoralea glandulosa.*

Mexican tiger-flower, *s.*
Bot.: *Tigridia Pavonia.*

Mexican tree-porcupine, *s.*
Zool.: *Sphingurus mexicanus.* It has a prehensile tail, and climbs trees with great ease.

Mexican turkey, *s.*
Ornith.: *Meleagris mexicana.*

mey'-ma-çite, *s.* [Named after the place where it was found.] [See def.]
Min.: A yellow or greenish-yellow mineral resulting from the alteration of scheelite (q.v.). Friable. Sp. gr. 3·80 to 4·54; compos.: a hydrated tungstic acid, having the formula $WO_3 2HO$. Found, with wolfram and scheelite, at Meymac, Corrèze, France.

*** meynt,** *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [Menge.] Mingled, mixed. (*Spenser: Shepheards Calender; July.*)

mĕz'-cal, *s.* [Mexcal.]

mĕ-zĕr'-ĕ-ŏn, mĕ-zĕr'-ĕ-ŭm, *s.* [Fr. *mézereon*; Sp. *mezereon*, from Pers. & Arab. *mazrigoun.*]
Bot.: *Daphne Mezereum*, a small shrub with deciduous obovate or spathulate lanceolate leaves; flowers generally in threes; silky-pink or white; very fragrant. Berries red, ovoid. Found perhaps wild in the south of England; a denizen elsewhere. Acrid and poisonous; the berries are cathartic; the leaves used as a vesicant.

mezereum-bark, *s.*
Pharm.: The bark of mezereum. It is used in England as an ingredient in the compound decoction of sarsaparilla, in chronic rheumatism, toothache, scrofula, skin diseases, and syphilis, and externally with mustard, in the compound mustard liniment, as an irritant and vesicant. An ointment of it is used in America.

mĕz'-za-nine (mĕz as **mĕtz),** *s.* [Fr., from Ital. *mezzanino*, from *mezzo* = middle.]
1. *Arch.:* A low window occurring in attics and entresols. Sometimes applied to an entresol. A mezzanine story is a half story; one lower than the stories above and below it.
2. *Theatrical:*
(1) A floor between the stage and the bottom of the deep cellars of large theatres, from which floor the short scenes and traps are worked, the large scenes going down through openings into the cellar. Hence the name, from being midway between the stage and cellar floor.
(2) The space beneath the stage, between it and (1) as ground floor may mean either the floor itself or the room on the ground floor.

mĕz'-zō, mĕz'-za (mĕz as **mĕtz),** *adv.* [Ital.]
Music: Half or medium, as, mezza bravura, semi bravura style; mezzo soprano, a voice lower in range than a soprano and higher than a contralto; mezzo tenore, a voice of tenor quality and baritone range, &c.

mĕz-zō rĭ-lĭ-ē'-vō (mĕz as **mĕtz),** *s.* [Ital.] [Half-relief.]

mĕz-zō-tĭnt, mĕz-zō-tĭn'-tō (mĕz as **mĕtz),** *s.* [Ital. *mezzo* = half, and *tinto* = tint (q.v.).] A process of engraving on copper. The smooth plate is abraded with a roughened file-like tool, and myriads of tiny points are raised over the surface of the plate. These points catch and hold the ink, and an impression taken from a plate in this condition would give a soft velvety mass of black without variety of light and shade. A burnisher is next used to get rid of the raised points where half tones and lights are wanted. Sometimes where very brilliant high lights are required, they are cut away so as to ensure a smooth surface of copper. By means of this burnishing process, all gradations of light and shade are obtained from the white of the smooth copper to the black of the roughened plate. The process dates from about the middle of the seventeenth century.

mĕz-zō-tĭnt-ĕr (mez as **mĕtz),** *s.* [Eng. *mezzotint*; *-er.*] One who practises or is skilled in mezzotinto engraving. (*Pall Mall Gazette*, May 19, 1884.

mĕz-zō-tĭn-tō (mĕz as **mĕtz),** *s.* [Ital.] [Mezzotint.]

mĕz-zō-tĭn'-tō, mĕz-zō-tĭnt (mĕz as **mĕtz),** *v.t.* [Mezzotinto, *s.*] To engrave in mezzotinto.
"The picture was afterwards *mezzotinted* very indifferently."—*Blackwood's Magazine*, Nov. 1881, p. 606.

M. F. [See def.]
Music: Mezzo forte. [Mezzo.]

M. G. [See def.]
Music: An abbreviation of *main gauche* (Fr.) = the left hand.

mi, *s.* [Ital.]
Music:
1. A syllable used to indicate E, the third note in the scale of C.
2. In solmisation Mi always indicates the leading note.

mi bémol, *s.* The note E flat.

mi bémol majeur or **mineur,** *s.* The key of E flat major or minor.

mi contra fa, *s.* The name given by the old contrapuntists to the tritone, which was always to be avoided—"mi contra fa est diabolus."

mĭ-ā'-ṇa (1), *s.* [Gr. μιαίνω (*miainō*) = to stain. (*Agassiz.*)]
Entom.: A genus of moths, group Noctuina, family Apamidæ. It contains *Miana literosa*, the Rosy Minor, so called from a rosy hue with which its gray fore wings are tinged, and *M. furuncula*, which flies in numbers in the afternoon in England.

Mĭ-a'-ṇa (2), *s.* [See def.]
Geog.: A town in Persia, province Azerbijan.

Miana-bug, *s.*
Zool.: A tick, *Argas persicus*, the bite of which is very severe, and in some cases is said to prove fatal.

mĭ-ar'-gĭ-rite, *s.* [Gr. μείων (*meiōn*) = less, and ἄργυρος (*argyros*) = silver; Ger. *miargyrit.*]
Min.: A rare mineral occurring only in crystals, which are thick, tabular, or short; prismatic in habit; crystallization, monoclinic; hardness, 2 to 2·5; sp. gr. 5·2 to 5·4; lustre, submetallic; colour, iron-black, but in thin splinters by transmitted light, a deep blood-red; streak, dark-red; fracture, subconchoidal; compos.: sulphur, 21·8; antimony, 41·5; silver, 36·7 = 100, represented by the formula $AgS + Sb_2S_3$. Found associated with other silver minerals at Freiberg, Saxony; Przibram, Bohemia, and other silver-producing localities.

mĭ'-ăs, *s.* [For etym. see def. and extract.]
Zool.: The Malayan name of the Orang-utan, introduced into zoological literature by Mr. A. R. Wallace.
"I . . . will now give some account of my experience in hunting the Orang-utan, or *Mias*, as it is called by the natives; and, as this name is short and easily pronounced, I shall generally use it in preference to *Simia satyrus* or Orang-utan."—*Malay Archipelago* (1872), p. 40.

mĭ'-ąsk-ite, mĭ'-ąsc-ite, *s.* [Named from Miask in the Ural Mountains where it occurs.]
Petrol.: A granular slaty rock resembling granite, but having the quartz replaced by elæolite.

mĭ-ăṣm', * mĭ-ăṣ'-ma (pl. *** mĭ-ăṣms, mĭ-ăṣ'-maṣ, mĭ-ăṣ'-ma-ta),** *s.* [Gr. μιασμά (*miasma*), genit. μιάσματος (*miasmatos*) = pollution, stain, from μιαίνω (*miainō*) = to stain; Fr. *miasme.*] The effluvia or fine particles of any putrefying matter, rising and floating in the atmosphere, and dangerous to health; noxious exhalations, emanations, or effluvia; malaria; infectious substances floating in the air.

mĭ-ăṣ'-mal, *a.* [Eng. *miasm*; *-al.*] Of the nature of miasma; containing miasma; miasmatic.
"We respond with our *miasmal* fog
And call it mounting higher."
E. B. Browning: Aurora Leigh, vii.

mĭ-ăṣ-măt'-ĭc, mĭ-ăṣ-măt'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Gr. μίασμα (*miasma*), genit. μιάσματος (*miasmatos*); Eng. adj. suff. *-ic, -ical.*] Pertaining to miasma; having the nature or qualities of miasma.

miasmatic remittent-fever, *s.*
Path.: A name used by Tanner (*Practice of Med.* (ed. 7th), i. 312) for remittent fever. He calls it also malarial remittent-fever, denoting that it originates from miasma or malaria.

mĭ-ăṣ'-ma-tĭst, *s.* [Gr. μίασμα (*miasma*), genit. μιάσματος (*miasmatos*); Eng. suff. *-ist.*] One who is versed in the nature, properties, and character of miasmatic exhalations; one who has studied and understands the character of miasmata.

mĭ-ăṣ-mŏl'-ō-ġy, *s.* [Eng. *miasma*, and Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a word, a discourse.] A treatise on miasmatic exhalations; the science of miasmata.

mĭ-ăs'-tor, *s.* [Gr. μιάστωρ (*miastōr*) = a guilty wretch, one who brings pollution; μιαίνω (*miainō*) = to stain, to defile.]
Entom.: A remarkable genus of the dipterous family Cecidomyidæ, created in 1860 by Dr. Wagner, professor in the University of Kasan. The larvæ live under the bark of trees, and develop organs similar to ovaries, in which larvæ are produced; these, having literally devoured their parents, break out, leaving nothing but the empty skin. This process is repeated during the autumn, winter, and spring. In the summer the last generation undergo a change to the pupa state, and from the pupa perfect males and females emerge; the latter, after impregnation, deposit their eggs, and the larvæ produced commence a fresh series of organic broods.

miâul (i as **y),** *v.i.* [Fr. *miauler.*] To cry like a cat; to mew.

mī'-că, *s.* [Lat. *mica* = a crumb; Fr. & Sp. *mica.* Not related to Lat. *mico* = to shine, to glimmer.]
Min.: A name originally given to the shining, scaly constituent of many rocks and earths. The great diversity of chemical composition and other characters led to its division into several species, which were supposed to have distinctive crystallographic and chemical characters. The word is now used to designate a group of minerals having certain characters in common, the most important of which is the eminently perfect basal cleavage, which affords very thin, tough, and shining laminæ. The species hitherto distinguished are, Phlogopite, Lepidolite and Cryophyllite (regarded as orthorhombic); Biotite (hexagonal); Lepidomelane (hexagonal?); Astrophyllite and Muscovite (orthorhombic, but with monoclinic habit). Tschermak, who has recently optically investigated this difficult group of minerals, refers them all to the monoclinic system, his examinations showing that the axis of elasticity is inclined a few degrees to the normal to the plane of cleavage. Bauer confirms these results. Tschermak divides the micas into two groups: those which are characterized by having the optic-axial plane perpendicular to the plane of symmetry, which includes Anomite, Lepidolite, Muscovite, Paragonite, and Margarite; and those which have the optic-axial plane parallel to the plane of symmetry, and which embraces Meroxene, Lepidomelane, Phlogopite, and Zinnwaldite. Rammelsberg, as the result of a chemical investigation of this group, divides them into the alkali micas, magnesium mica, iron-magnesium mica, lithium-iron mica, and barium mica. The species and varieties belonging to this important group are, Anomite, Astrophyllite, Biotite, Cryophyllite, Euchlorite, Fuchsite, Haughtonite, Lepidolite, Lepidomelane, Margarite, Margarodite, Meroxene, Muscovite, Oellacherite, Paragonite, Phengite, Phlogopite, Siderophyllite, and Zinnwaldite. (See these words.)

mica-basalt, *s.*
Petrol.: Any basalt rich in mica, those of the normal type having it only in small quantity, and as a mere accessory.

mica-chlorite, *s.*

Min.: The same as RIPIDOLITE (q.v.).

mica-schist, micaceous-schist, mica-slate, *s.*

Geol. & Petrol.: A slaty metamorphic rock composed of mica and quartz. The mica is usually muscovite (potash mica), though sometimes it is biolite (magnesian mica). The rock usually splits along the micaceous folia. Occasionally mica seems to constitute the whole mass of the rock. Next to gneiss, mica-schist is the most common metamorphic rock. It sometimes passes gradually into others of the same series. The addition of felspar making it become gneiss, and a decrease in the amount of quartz with an increase of chlorite makes it chlorite schist. Sorby has seen traces of ripple rocks. Various imbedded minerals occur, as quartz, garnet, &c.

mica-syenite, *s.*

Petrol.: A rock consisting of orthoclase, sometimes more or less plagioclastic felspar, biaxial magnesian mica, hornblende, occasionally with augite, &c. Occurs in veins or dykes, chiefly in Calabria. (*Rutley.*)

* **mica-trap,** *s.*

Petrol.: A name of a volcanic rock, now distinguished into two: viz., Minette and Kersantite (q.v.).

mī-cā-ce-ō- (**ce** as **shĕ**), *pref.* [MICACEOUS.]

† **micaceo-calcareous,** *a.* Calcareous with mica in layers.

mī-cā'-ceŏŭs (**ce** as **sh**), **mī-cā'-cious,** *a.* [Eng. *mic(a)*; *-aceous.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of mica; containing or resembling mica; hence, sparkling.

"The sparkling or *micacious* [style] possessed by Hazlitt."—*Southey: The Doctor*, interch. xxii.

micaceous-felstone, *s.* A felstone having much mica in its composition. It closely approaches some of the fine-grained granite.

micaceous iron-ore, *s.*

Min.: A variety of hæmatite (q.v.), occurring in thin tables or as aggregated folia, mica-like.

† **micaceous-rocks,** *s. pl.* Rocks having mica in layers, or interspersed—as mica-schist and gneiss.

micaceous-sandstone, *s.*

Petrol. & Geol.: Sandstone with thin silvery plates of mica arranged in layers parallel to the planes of stratification, making the rock slaty. It was formed under running water, and is occasionally ripple-marked and sun-cracked. (*Lyell.*)

micaceous-schist, *s.* [MICA-SCHIST.]

mī-cą-fī'-līte, *s.* [MICAPHILITE.]

Mī'-cah, *s.* [Heb. מִיכָה (*Mikhah*), for מִיכָיָהוּ (*Mikhayáhŭ*) = Who is like Jehovah? Sept. Gr. Μιχαίας (*Michaias*).]

1. *Scrip. Biog.:* Various persons with their names spelled Micah, Michah (1 Chron. xxiv. 24, 25), or Micha (2 Sam. ix. 12), are mentioned in the Old Testament. Specially: (1) A priest (Judges xvii., xviii.) believed to have been a descendant of Moses, written Manasseh (xviii. 30). (2) The prophet called Micah the Morasthite, perhaps to distinguish him from Micaiah, the son of Imlah, who lived in the reign of Ahab. Morasthite means of Moresheth, probably Moresheth-gath (Micah i. 14). Scarcely anything is known of him, except what may be gathered from his prophecies.

2. *Old Test. Canon:* The sixth in order of the "minor prophets," *i.e.*, of the minor prophetic books. The title states that "the word of the Lord came to Micah the Morasthite in the days of Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah, kings of Judah." The visions seen, however, were concerning Samaria and Jerusalem, the capital of the ten tribes, it will be observed, standing before that of the two (i. 1). Jeremiah attributes at least the prophecy in Micah iii. 12 to the reign of Hezekiah (Jer. xxvi. 18, 19). The corruptions of the ten tribes and of the two are denounced; and the prophet foretells the destruction of both Samaria and Jerusalem (i. 5, 6; iii. 8–12); the captivity in Babylon (iv. 10); the world-wide spiritual influence to be ultimately exercised by Jerusalem and Zion, and the rise of a ruler to be born in Bethlehem, "whose goings forth have been from of old, from everlasting" (v. 1, 2). The most natural division of the book is into three sections, ch. i.–ii., iii.–v., and vi.–vii., each beginning with a formula calling on the people to hear (i. 2, iii. 1, vi. 1). Passages in Micah resemble others in Isaiah (cf. Micah iv. 1–5 with Isa. ii. 1–5). Micah is quoted or alluded to in Matt. ii. 5, 6, x. 35, 36; Mark xiii. 12; Luke xii. 53; John vii. 42. The canonical authority of the book has never been doubted.

mī-cą-phī'-līte, mī-cą-fī'-līte, mī-cą-phȳl'-līte, *s.* [From Eng. *mica*; Gr. φιλος (*philos*) = friend, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as ANDALUSITE (q.v.).

mī-cą-phȳl'-līte, *s.* [MICAPHILITE.]

mī-cą-rĕlle, mī-cą-rĕl'-līte, *s.* [Eng. *mica*; suff. *-relle, -rellite* (*Min.*).]

Mineralogy:

1. A name used to designate the original mineral (which is at present unknown), from which the pinite of Stolpen, near Neustadt, was derived.

2. The mica which is pseudomorphous after scapolite from Arendal, Norway. Colour greenish-white; hardness, 2 to 3; sp. gr. 2·833; It is a potash mica, containing from 5·7 to 6·7 per cent. Occurs embedded in quartz.

mī-cą-rĕl'-līte, *s.* [MICARELLE.]

mīçe, *s. pl.* [MOUSE.]

* **micc-cyed,** *a.* Keen-eyed.

"A legion of *mice-eyed* decipherers."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.*

mĭçh, *v. i.* [MICHE.]

mī'-chael, *s.* [See def.] A fine variety of sweet orange, from the island of St. Michael, one of the Azores.

mī'-chael-īte, *s.* [Named from St. Michael, Azores, where it was found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of siliceous sinter (q.v.), occurring as capillary or filiform snow-white encrustations; somewhat pearly in lustre.

Mĭch'-a-el-mas, * Mich-el-messe, * Mych-el-messe, *s.* [From the proper name Michael; Fr. *Michel*, from Heb. מִיכָאֵל (*Mikhaël*) = Who is like unto God? Eng. *-mas, -messe*; A.S. *mæsse* = mass (q.v.).]

1. The feast of St. Michael the Archangel, which is celebrated on September 29. It is one of the regular quarter-days in England.

2. Autumn.

Michaelmas-daisy, *s.*

Bot. & Hort.:

1. A gardener's name for *Aster Tradescanti* and other species of Aster.

2. *Aster Trifolium*, the Sea Starwort, a plant frequently found wild in some salt-marshes in Britain.

Michaelmas head-court, *s.* The annual meeting of the freeholders and commissioners of supply of a county, held at Michaelmas, for various county purposes. (*Scotch.*)

Michaelmas-term, *s.*

Law: A term beginning on the 2nd and ending on the 25th of November.

mī'-chael-sŏn-īte, *s.* [Named after Michaelson, who analyzed it; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An orthite-like mineral grouped by Dana with muromontite (q.v.). It appears to be a silicate of lanthanum, didymium, cerium, lime, zirconia, glucina, sesquioxide of iron, and a little alumina. Found with melinophane near Brevig, Norway.

mĭçhc, * mĭçh, * mcēçh, * mītçh, mooch, mouch, *v.i.* [O. Fr. *mucer, mucier, muchier* (Fr. *musser*) = to hide, to lurk about.]

1. To hide, to skulk, to retire or hide from notice.

"Straggle up and down the country, or *mich* in corners amongst their friends idlely."—*Spenser. View of the State of Ireland.*

2. To play the truant. (*Local.*)

3. To be guilty of anything done in secret, as an illicit amour, &c.

mĭ-chĕl'-ī-ą, *s.* [Named after Pietro Antonio Micheli, a Florentine botanist, who died in 1737.]

Bot.: A genus of Magnoliaceæ, tribe Magnoliæ. It is akin to Magnolia, but has axillary flowers, lesser carpels, and more numerous ovules. *Michelia Champaca* or *Tsampac* is the Champaca (q.v.). All parts of it are strongly stimulant. The bitter aromatic bark has been used in low intermittent fevers. It is a good substitute for guaiacum. The bark of *M. montana* has properties like cascarilla-bark, but is less bitter. That of *M. gracilis* has a strong smell of camphor. *M. Doltsopæ*, a tree growing in Nepaul, has fragrant wood much used in that country for building.

mĭçh-ĕl-ĭn-ī-ą, *s.* [Latinised from a French proper name, *Michel.*]

Palæont.: A genus of tabulate corals, from the Devonian and Carboniferous formations. The corallum is very like that of Favosites, but the epitheca is often furnished with root-like prolongations, the tabulæ arched, and the mural pores very irregularly distributed.

mĭçh'-ĕr, * meēçh'-er, * much-arc, *s.* [Eng. *mich*; *-er.*] One who miches, skulks, or hides out of sight; a truant, a petty thief, a pilferer.

"Shall the blessed sun of heaven prove a *micher*, and eat blackberries?"—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

* **mĭçh'-ĕr-ȳ, * mich-er-ie,** *s.* [Eng. *mich*; *-ery.*] Theft, thieving, pilfering.

"Now thou shalt full sore able
That like stelthe of *micherie*." *Gower. C. A.*, v.

mĭçh'-ĭng, * mcēçh'-ing, *a.* [MICHE.] Skulking; keeping out of sight; mean.

"Sure she has some *meeching* rascal in her house"—*Beaum. & Flet.: Scornful Lady*, iv. 1.

mĭc'-kle, * mich el, * mik-el, * moch-el, * much-el, * muc-kle, * muk-cl, *a.* [A.S. *mycel, micel*; cogn. with Icel. *mikill, mykill*; Goth. *mikils*; M. H. Ger. *michel*; O. H. Ger. *mikil*; Gr. μεγάλος (*megalos*) = great.] Much, great. [MUCH.]

"It cost Watt Tinlinn *mickle* toil
To drive him but a Scottish mile."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iv. 12.

mī-cō'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Dr. D. Micon, a Spanish physician and botanist.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the sub-tribe Miconeæ. The fruit of *Miconia longifolia* is used in tropical America for dyeing black, and that of *M. tinctoria* for dyeing yellow.

mī-cō-nĭ-ē'-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *miconi(a)*; Lat. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Melastomaceæ, tribe Melastomeæ.

mīcr-, *pref.* [MICRO-.]

mī-crą-bā'-çĭ-ą, *s.* [Pref. *micr-*, and Gr. ἀβαξ (*abax*), genit. ἀβακος (*abakos*) = a slab, a board.]

Palæont.: A genus of Aporose Zoantharia, of the family Fungidæ, from the Cretaceous series. There is no epitheca, and the basal wall is perforated.

mī-crą-căn'-thŭs, *s.* [Pref. *micr-*, and Lat. *acanthus*, from Gr. ἀκανθα (*akantha*) = a spine, a prickle.]

Ichthy.: An African genus of Acanthopterygian fishes, family Labyrinthici. It has been recently discovered in the tributaries of the river Ogooné. (*Günther.*)

mī-crăn'-drą, *s.* [Pref. *micr-*, and Gr. ἀνήρ (*anēr*), genit. ἀνδρός (*andros*) = a man.]

Bot.: A genus of Euphorbiaceæ, tribe Crotoneæ. *Micrandra siphonoides*, and *M. minor*, natives of the regions bordering the Rio Negro, furnish part of the *Para caoutchouc*; it is their inspissated milky juice.

mī-crăn'-thēs, *s.* [Pref. *micr-*, and Gr. ἄνθος (*anthos*) = a flower.]

Bot.: A sub-genus of Saxifraga. The flowers are in dense cymes, and the petals white. It includes *Saxifraga* (*Micranthes*) *nivalis*, a British-Alpine plant.

mī-crăs'-tēr, *s.* [Pref. *micr-*, and Gr. ἀστήρ (*astēr*) = a star.]

Palæont.: A genus of Echinodea, family Spatangidæ. It is very abundant in the Chalk beds.

mī-crăs'-tŭr, *s.* [Pref. *micr-*, and Lat. *astur* = a kind of hawk.]

Ornith.: A genus of raptorial birds, family Falconidæ. *Micrastur semitorquatus* is the Harrier Hawk—a connecting-link between the

harriers and the goshawks. It inhabits forests in Mexico.

mī-crą-thē-nē, *s.* [Pref. *micr-*, and Gr. Ἀθηνη (*Athēnē*) = the goddess Minerva, to whom the owl was sacred.]

Ornith.: A genus of Strigidæ erected by Coues. It has but one species, *Micrathene whitneyi*, the smallest owl known. Length about six inches, wing-expanse from fourteen to sixteen inches. Above, grayish olive-brown, with pale rusty spots, whitish nuchal collar. Beneath, white, with large rusty blotches. Habitat, Colorado and Western Mexico.

mī-crō-, *pref.* [Gr. μικρός (*mikros*) = little, small.]

1. A prefix denoting smallness or littleness.

2. Among electricians and on the C. G. S. system, division by a million. (*Brit. Assoc. Report*, 1873, p. 224.)

micro-lepidoptera, *s. pl.* A division of the Lepidoptera with regard to size; it is of little or no scientific value.

mī-crōbe, *s.* [Fr., from Gr. μικρός (*mikros*) = small, and βιος (*bios*) = life.]

Biol.: A term proposed by Sedillot, in 1878, for any minute organism, vegetable or animal. Microbes, collectively, are equivalent to the Microzymes (q.v.) of Bechamp.

"We shall make use of the term *microbe* as the general designation of all the minute organized beings which are found on the borderland between animals and plants."—*E. L. Trouessart: Microbes, Ferments, & Moulds*, p. 6.

mī-crō-brōm'-īte, *s.* [Pref. *micro-*, and Eng., &c. *bromite* (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of embolite (q.v.), containing a small amount of bromide compared with the chloride of silver. [MEGABROMITE.]

mī-crō-căch-rȳs, *s.* [Pref. *micro-*, and Lat. *cachrys* = parched barley; a catkin.]

Bot.: A genus of Pinaceæ, tribe Abietæ. [HUON-PINE.]

mī-crō-çĕ-phăl'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *micro-*, and Eng. *cephalic.*]

Anthrop.: A term applied to skulls having a capacity below 1,350 cubic centimetres.

mī-crō-çĕph'-ą-loŭs, *a.* [Pref. *micro-*, and Eng. *cephalous.*] Having a small or imperfectly-developed head; hence, deficient in intellect. (*Black: Adv. of a Phaeton*, ch. xxv.)

mī-crō-chīr-ŏp'-tĕr-ą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *micro-*, and Eng., &c. *chiroptera.*]

Zool.: A name proposed by Dobson for a sub-order of Bats. [INSECTIVORA, 1. (2).]

mī-crō-chrō-nŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Pref. *micro-*, and Eng. *chronometer* (q.v.).] A micronometer (q.v.).

mī-crō-clāse, *s.* [Pref. *micro-*, and Gr. κλάσις (*klasis*) = cleavage; Ger. *mikroklas.*]

Min.: A name given by Wiik to a potash-soda felspar, from the St. Gotthard, Switzerland. Crystallization triclinic. Occurs intercrystallized with orthoclase in a similar manner to that of albite with microcline. (See these words.)

mī-crō-clīne, *s.* [Pref. *micro-*, and Gr. κλίνω (*klinō*) = to bend, to incline; Ger. *mikroklin.*]

Min.: A name originally given by Breithaupt to a felspar which gave the angle of 90° 22′ to 90° 23′ between the two cleavage planes instead of 90°. Des Cloizeaux has referred this felspar, however, to orthoclase, but has adopted the name for a new species of felspar, having the following characters. Crystallization triclinic, with polysynthetic twinning. A section cut parallel with the base shows a peculiar reticulated structure, due to the regular intergrowth of twin lamellæ; it encloses irregular bands of albite. Compos.: silica, 64·30; alumina, 19·70; sesquioxide of iron, 0·74; potash, 15·60; soda, 0·48; loss on ignition, 0·35 = 101·17; represented by the formula, $K_2[Al_2]Si_6O_{16}$. A large part of felspar, hitherto regarded as orthoclase, is included in this species, as also much of the amazonstone and chesterlite (q.v.).

mī-crō-cŏc'-cŭs, *s.* [Pref. *micro-*, and Gr. κοκκος (*kokkos*) = a berry.]

Bot.: A genus of Schizomycetes, distinguished by the minute organisms being globular instead of linear. The species have been divided into three groups: (1) Chromogenous; (2) Zymogenous, producing various kinds of fermentation; and (3) Pathogenous, producing contagious diseases. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

mī-crō-cŏŭ-chŭs, *s.* [Pref. *micro-*, and Gr. κογχη (*konychē*) = a shell.] [SPIRORBIS.]

mī-crō-cŏsm, *s.* [Fr. *microcosme*, from Lat. *microcosmus*, from Gr. μικρόκοσμος (*mikrokosmos*) = a little world, from μικρός (*mikros*) = small, and κόσμος (*kosmos*) = a world.]

* 1. A little world or cosmos; a term fancifully applied to man, as supposed to be an epitome of the macrocosm or universe. It was so used by Paracelsus.

"There were some also, that staid not here: but went further, and held, that if the spirit of man (whom they call the *microcosm*) do give a fit touch to the spirit of the world, by strong machinations and beliefes, it might command nature."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 999.

2. A little community or society.

n ī-crō-cŏs'-mic, mī-crō-cŏs-mĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *microcosm*; *-ic*, *-ical.*] Pertaining to man or the microcosm.

"This opinion confirmed would much advance the *microcosmical* conceit."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv, ch. iii.

microcosmic-salt, *s.*

Chem.: $(NH_4)NaHPO_4{\cdot}4H_2O$. Ammonio-sodic phosphate, used as a flux in blowpipe experiments. [STERCORITE.]

mī-crō-cŏs-mŏg-rą-phȳ, *s.* [Gr. μικρόκοσμος (*mikrokosmos*) = a microcosm, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write, to describe.] The description of man as a microcosm.

mī-crō-cōŭs'-tĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *micro-*, and Eng. (*a*)*coustic.*]

A. *As adj.:* Serving to increase small or indistinct sounds; of or pertaining to a microcoustic. [B.]

B. *As subst.:* An aural instrument for collecting sounds for the partially deaf; an auricle or speaking-trumpet.

mī-crō-crīth, *s.* [Pref. *micro-*, and Eng. *crith* (q.v.).]

Chem.: The weight of an atom of hydrogen.

mī-crō-crўs'-tąl-līne, *a.* [Pref. *micro-*, and Eng. *crystalline.*]

Petrol.: The name given by Rosenbusch to the parts of porphyritic ground-matter which are aggregates of elements mineralogically recognizable. It is opposed to cryptocrystalline, in which they are unrecognizable.

mī-crō-dĕr'-mą-toŭs, *a.* [Gr. μικρός (*mikros*) = small, and δερμα (*derma*), genit. δερματος (*dermatos*) = the skin.]

Pathol.: Of, belonging to, or consisting of minute portions of skin.

mī-crō-dĭs'-cŭs, *s.* [Pref. *micro-*, and Gr. δίσκος (*diskos*) = a disc.]

Paleont.: A genus of Trilobites, family Agnostidæ (sometimes referred to the Trinucleidæ), from the Upper Cambrian. There are no facial sutures or eyes; four body rings are present, and the tail is segmented.

mī-crō-dŏn, *s.* [Pref. *micr-*, and Gr. ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Paleont.: A genus of fossil teeth, believed to belong to Pycnodont fishes. Prof. Morris, in 1854, enumerated three species from the Chalk and one from the Purbeck beds.

mī-crō-dōn'-tą, *s.* [MICRODON.]

Entom.: A genus of Moths, family Notodontidæ. *Microdonta bicolora*, a snow-white moth, with orange spots on the fore wings, is rare in England.

mī-crō-făr'-ăd, *s.* [Pref. *micro-*, and Eng., &c. *farad.*]

Electro-magnetics: The millionth part of a farad. The farad being too large for practical purposes, the microfarad is employed in its room. (*Everett: C. G. S. System of Units: London* (1875), p. 70.)

mī-crō-fēl'-sīte, *s.* [Pref. *micro-*, and Eng. *felsite.*]

Petrol.: The name given by Rosenbusch to a colourless, grayish, or brownish substance, made up of minute scales or fibres occurring at the bases of some porphyries.

mī-crō-fēl-sĭt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *microfelsit*(*e*); suff. *-ic.*] Of, belonging to, or consisting of microfelsite.

microfelsitic-basis, *s.*

Petrol.: An alternative name given by Rosenbusch to microfelsite (q.v.).

microfelsitic-matter, *s.*

Petrol.: Matter consisting of microfelsite (q.v.). (*Rutley.*)

mī-crō-gās-tĕr, *s.* [Pref. *micro-*, and Gr. γαστηρ (*gastēr*) = the belly.]

Entom.: A genus of Entomophaga, family Ichneumonidæ. *Microgaster glomeratus* is parasitic on the caterpillars of the common white butterfly. The larvæ burst forth from the body of the caterpillar when it is ready to change, and form round its empty skin a little heap of yellowish cocoons.

mī-crō-gĕ-ō-lŏg'-ĭ-cąl, *a.* [Eng. *microgeology*(*y*); *-ical.*] Of or pertaining to microgeology; derived from the use of the microscope in relation to geology.

mī-crō-gĕ-ŏl'-ō-gў, *s.* [Pref. *micro-*, and Eng. *geology* (q.v.).] That department of the science of geology whose facts are ascertained by the use of the microscope.

mī-crō-glŏs'-sŭs, *s.* [Pref. *micro-*, and Gr. γλωσσα (*glōssa*) = a tongue.]

Ornith.: A genus of Psittacidæ, from the Papuan district and North Australia. John Macgillivray (*Voyage of the Rattlesnake*, i. 321) speaks of the *Microglossus aterrimus* as "an enormous black parrot with crimson cheeks. At Cape York it feeds upon the cabbage of various palms, stripping down the sheath at the base of the leaves with its powerful, acutely-hooked upper mandible." It is popularly known as the Black Cockatoo. An excellent detailed description of the bird has been given by A. R. Wallace (*Malay Archipelago*, 1872, pp. 446–448).

mī-crō-graph, *s.* [Gr. μικρός (*mikros*) = small, and γραφω (*graphō*) = to write, to draw.] An instrument invented by Mr. Webb of London, for executing extremely minute writing and engraving; its general principle is that of the pantograph.

mī-crŏg-rą-phĕr, *s.* [Eng. *micrograph*; *-er.*] One versed or skilled in micrography.

mī-crō-grăph-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *micrograph*(*y*); *-ic.*] Pertaining or relating to micrography.

mī-crŏg-rą-phў, *s.* [Eng. *micrograph*; *-y.*] The description of things too minute to be seen without the aid of the microscope.

"A curious description and figure of the sting see in Mr. Hook's *micrography*."—*Grew: Museum.*

mī-crō-hī'-ĕr-ăx, *s.* [Pref. *micro-*, and Gr. ἱεραξ (*hierax*) = a hawk, a falcon.]

Ornith.: A genus of Falconidæ, sub-family Falconinæ. It contains the Falconets. [FALCONET.]

mī-crōhm, *s.* [Pref. *micr-*, and Eng., &c. *ohm* (q.v.).]

Electricity: The millionth part of an ohm.

mī-crŏl'-ą bĭs, *s.* [Pref. *micro-*, and Gr. λαβις (*labis*) = a pair of pincers.]

Paleont.: A carboniferous genus of Arachnida; it is believed to be most nearly allied to the Pseudoscorpionidæ (q.v.).

mī-crō-læ'-ną, *s.* [Pref. *micro-*, and Gr. λῆνος (*lēnos*) = wool; so called from the small woolly flower-stalk.]

Botany:

1. A genus of Byttneriaceæ. The fibrous tissue of the bark of *Microlæna spectabilis* is suitable for cordage.

2. A genus of grasses, tribe Oryzeæ.

mī-crō-lēs'-tēs, *s.* [Pref. *micro-*, and Gr. λῃστης (*lēstēs*) = a pirate, a buccaneer; λῃστεύω (*lēsteuō*) = to be a robber or pirate.]

Paleont.: A genus founded on the remains of *Microlestes antiquus*, the earliest known mammal. Only a few teeth have as yet been discovered. "The earliest horizon on which Microlestes occurs is in a bone-bed in the Keuper [Upper Trias] of Würtemberg; but it has also been detected in the higher Rhætic beds." (*Nicholson.*) It is impossible to decide whether Microlestes was placental or marsupial. Most probably it was marsupial; and

it appears to be closely allied to the recent Australian Banded Ant-eater. [Macropus, Myrmecobius.]

mī-crō-līte, *s.* [Gr. μικρός (*mikros*) = small, and λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Min.: A mineral occurring in exceedingly small octahedral crystals, hence the name. It has lately been found in well-defined crystals up to an inch and a half in diameter, and larger imperfect ones up to 4 lbs. in weight. Crystallization, isometric; hardness, 6; sp. gr. 5·656; lustre, resinous; colour, wax-yellow to brown; streak, pale ochreous yellow; fracture, conchoidal; brittle. Compos.: a columbo-tantalate of lime, with some glucina, oxide of tin, magnesia, sesquioxide of uranium, yttria, fluorine, &c. Probable formula $3(Ca_2Ta_2O_7) + CaOF_2$. Found with albite, &c., at Chesterfield, Massachusetts; Uto, Sweden; and at the mica mines, Amelia Co., Virginia.

mī-crō-līth, *s.* [Pref. *micro-*, and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Crystallography: One of the microscopic stony bodies rendering the material in which they occur all but crystalline.

mī-crō-līth'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *micro-*, and Eng. *lithic.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Composed of small stones.

2. *Anthrop.:* A term applied to a particular style of funeral monuments, in which extremely small stones are used. They are nearly always squared or hewn, and the builders sought to produce effect by construction, not by the exhibition of mere force.

"The cognate examples in the *microlithic* styles afford us very little assistance."—*Fergusson: Rude Stone Monuments*, p. 47.

mī-crŏl'-ō-gў, *s.* [Gr. μικρός (*mikros*) = small, and λόγος (*logos*) = a word, a discourse.]

1. *Lit.:* Micrography; that part of science depending upon the use of the microscope.

* 2. *Fig.:* Undue attention to insignificant or unimportant matters; minuteness about words; hair-splitting.

"There is less *micrology* . . . in his erudition."—*Robberds: Life of W. Taylor*, ii. 146.

mī-crō mēr'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Pref. *micro-*, and Gr. μερις (*meris*) = a part.]

Bot.: A genus of Labiates, tribe Melisseæ. *Micromeria capitella*, a small plant growing in the Neelgherry Hills, the Western Ghauts, &c., has the properties of Peppermint.

mī-crŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Pref. *micro-*, and Eng. *meter.*] An instrument used with a telescope or microscope to measure small distances, or the apparent diameters of objects which subtend very small angles. Micrometers are variously constructed. The field of the telescope may be provided with a graduated scale, or a metallic ring, or a diaphragm having parallel and intersecting spider-lines or fine wires. The micrometer with a graduated scale is used for measuring distances by direct comparison.

¶ See also *Double-image micrometer, double-refraction micrometer, linear-micrometer, position-micrometer, ring-micrometer, scale-micrometer.* [Filar.]

micrometer-balance, *s.* A balance for ascertaining minute differences in weight.

micrometer-microscope, *s.* An instrument used for reading and subdividing the divisions of large astronomical and geodetical instruments.

micrometer-screw, *s.* A screw attached to optical and mathematical instruments as a means for exact measurement of very small angles. The great space through which the lever of the screw passes, in comparison with the longitudinal motion due to the pitch, affords the means for a positive motion which is imperceptible on the object moved, though appreciable in its results. If the thread of a micrometer-screw in an instrument has 50 threads to an inch, and carries a pointer which traverses a graduated circle divided into 20 equal parts, the revolution of the micrometer-screw for a distance equal to one of the divisions will move the object to which the screw is attached $\frac{1}{1000}$ of an inch; that is, $20 \times 50 = 1{,}000$.

mī-crō-mĕt'-rĭc, mī-crō-mĕt'-rĭc-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *micrometer*; *-ic, -ical.*] Of or pertaining to the micrometer; as, *micrometric* measurements.

mī-crō-mĕt'-rĭc-ăl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *micrometrical*; *-ly.*] By means of a micrometer.

"The area within which the Prayer was written was *micrometrically* verified by Dr. J. J. Woodward, United States Army, who found that it and the inscription were contained within a space $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch square." —*Knight. Dictionary of Mechanics.*

mī-crŏm'-ĕ-trў, *s.* [Eng. *micrometer*; *-y.*] The act or art of measuring minute objects or distances by means of a micrometer.

mī-crō mўs, *s.* [Pref. *micro-*, and μῦς (*mus*) = a mouse.]

Zool.: A genus of Muridæ, constructed to contain the Harvest Mouse (q.v.).

mī-crō-nī'-sŭs, *s.* [Pref. *micro-*, and Lat. *Nisus*; Gr. Νῖσος (*Nisos*) = a king of Megara, fabled to have been changed into a sparrow-hawk. (*Ovid: Met.* viii. 8, *seq.*).]

Ornith.: A genus of Falconidæ, sub-family Accipitrinæ (q.v.). *Micronisus badius* is the Shikra, found in India, where it is trained for purposes of falconry.

mī-crō-nŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [A contraction of *microchronometer* (q.v.).] A species of watch intended for measuring short intervals of time, as the flight of a projectile, &c. After being wound up in the ordinary way, it is set in motion by pressing a spring with the finger, upon withdrawing which it is instantaneously stopped.

mī-crō-păn'-tō-graph, *s.* [Pref. *micro-*, and Eng. *pantograph* (q.v.).] An instrument invented in 1852 by Mr. Peters, an English banker and microscopist, for minute writing. By means of it the Lord's Prayer, containing 223 letters (amen being omitted), has been written on glass within the space of $\frac{1}{3500}$ of a square inch.

mī-crŏph'-ō-lĭs, *s.* [Pref. *micro-*, and Gr. φολις (*pholis*) = a horny scale.]

Palæont.: A genus of Labyrinthodonts, family Brachyopina. It was founded by Huxley on remains from the Karoo-bed at the foot of Rhenosterberg, South Africa. He called the single species *Microphol is Stowii*, after its discoverer. (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xv. 642–49.)

mī'-crō-phōne, *s.* [Gr. μικρός (*mikros*) = small, and φωνή (*phōnē*) = sound; Fr. *microphone.*] An instrument for increasing the intensity of low sounds by communicating their vibrations to a more sonorous body which emits a more audible sound. It is variously constructed, the most usual method being with a piece of charcoal held loosely between two other pieces in such a manner that it is affected by the slightest vibrations conveyed to it by the air or any other medium. The two external pieces are placed in connection with a telephone, and, when the ear is placed at the ear-piece of the telephone, the slightest sound on the wooden support of the microphone is so magnified that even the tread of a fly appears as loud as the tramp of a horse. [Telephone.]

mī-crō-phŏn'-ĭcs, *s.* [Microphone.] The science or art of augmenting weak or small sounds.

mī-crŏph'-ō-noŭs, *a.* [Eng. *microphon(e)*; *-ous.*] Having the property or power of augmenting weak sounds; microcoustic.

* **mī-crŏph'-ō-nў,** *s.* [Microphone.] Weakness of voice.

mī-crō-phō-tŏg'-rą-phў, *s.* [Pref. *micro-*, and Eng. *photography* (q.v.).] A photographic process by which an object is reduced in size, while its exact form is retained. By means of this instrument letters can be reduced to a minute space, and afterwards either enlarged by photography or read with a microscope. Practical use of the process was made during the siege of Paris in 1870, in order to communicate with those inside that city by means of messages conveyed by carrier-pigeons, the transcript being taken on paper of extreme thinness, so that the pigeons were able to carry a considerable number of messages.

mī-crŏph-thăl'-mĭ-a, mī-crŏph'-thal-mў, *s.* [Pref. *micr(o)-*, and Eng. *ophthalmia*, * *ophthalmy.*]

Pathol.: A morbid smallness of the eye.

mī-crō phўl'-līte, *s.* [Gr. μικρός (*mikros*) = little, and φύλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf; Ger. *mikrophyllit.*]

Min.: One of two indeterminable minerals enclosed in labradorite. [Microlakite.] It occurs in crystalline scales from ·05 to ·1 mm. in length.

mī-crŏph'-ўl loŭs, *a.* [Pref. *micro-*; Gr. φύλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Having small leaves.

mī'-crō-phўte, *s.* [Pref. *micro-*, and Gr. φυτον (*phuton*) = a plant.] A microscopic plant, especially one parasitic in its habits.

mī-crō plāk'-īte, *s.* [Gr. μικρός (*mikros*) = little; πλαξ (*plax*), genit. πλακος (*plakos*) = flat, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in thin minute rectangular tables, enclosed in labradorite (q.v.). Colour by transmitted light grayish-yellow to brownish, by reflected light reddish-green to green and blue. The nature of these tables is yet uncertain, but most of their characters resemble those of magnetite (q.v.).

mī-crō-pō gŏn, *s.* [Pref. *micro-*, and Gr. πώγων (*pōgōn*) = the beard.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Sciænidæ (q.v.), closely allied to Pogonias, but with conical pharyngeal teeth. Two species are known, from the western parts of the Atlantic.

mī-crŏp'-tĕr-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *micro-*, and πτερόν (*pteron*) = a wing.]

Ornith.: A genus of Anatidæ. *Micropterus brachypterus* is the Steamer-duck or Race-horse. Found in the Straits of Magellan, &c.

mī-crŏp-tĕr-ўg'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *micropteryx*, genit. *micropteryg(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of moths, group Tineina. The head is rough; the antennæ shorter than the anterior wings, these and the hinder ones somewhat transparent. Larvæ without feet, mining so as to produce blotches in leaves. Only one genus, Micropteryx (q.v.).

mī-crŏp'-tĕr-ўx, *s.* [Gr. μικροπτέρυξ (*mikropterux*) = with small wings: pref. *micro-*, and Gr. πτέρυξ (*pterux*) = a wing, a fin.]

1. *Entom.:* The typical and only genus of the family Micropterygidæ. There are twelve British species.

2. *Ichthy.:* A genus of Carangidæ (Horse-Mackerel). The body much compressed; no detached finlets. Small teeth on vomer and palatine bones. *Micropteryx chrysurus* is a semi-pelagic fish, very common in the tropical Atlantic, less so in the Indian Ocean.

mī'-crō-pŭs, *s.* [Pref. *micro-*, and Gr. πούς (*pous*) = a foot.]

1. *Ichthy.:* A genus of Acanthopterygians, family Scorpænidæ. They are exceedingly small, about an inch and a half in length. Two species are known, from the neighbourhood of the coral reefs of the Pacific.

* 2. *Ornith.:* A genus of Brachypodinæ, short-footed Thrushes, founded by Swainson.

mī-crō-pўle, *s.* [Pref. *micro-*, and Gr. πύλη (*pulē*) = an opening.]

1. *Animal Physiol.:* (See extract).

"In the Osseous Fishes it has been shown by Dr. Ransom that the spermatozoa pass through a minute opening in the external membrane of the ova, termed the *micropyle*. A similar opening has been observed by Muller and others in insects, acephalous molluscs, and in several echinodermata; and its use, as Dr. Allen Thompson has suggested, is probably to facilitate the fecundation of ova possessed of very thick external coverings. A *micropyle* has not been seen in any of the mammalia."—*Carpenter: Human Physiol.*, p. 888.

2. *Vegetable Physiol.:* The foramen in a ripe seed. It is formed by the united exostome and endostome. It is always opposite the embryo. The position of the latter can therefore be determined by the inspection of the micropyle.

mī-crō rhē-ō mĕt'-rĭ-cal, *a.* [Pref. *micro-*; Eng. *rheometric*, and suff. *-al.*] A term applied to a method of determining the nature of bodies in solution, when flowing through small or capillary tubes.

mī-crō-saŭ'-rĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *micro-*, and Gr. σαῦρος (*sauros*) = a lizard.]

Palæont.: A group of Labyrinthodonts, founded by Dawson. Thoracic plates unknown; ossification of limb bones incomplete. Dentine nearly or entirely non-plicate; pulp-cavity large. Three genera: Dendrerpeton Hylonomus, Hylerpeton.

mī-crō-sċhorl-ite (o as ǫ), *s.* [Pref. *micro-* = little; Ger. *schorl* = schorl (q.v.), and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A name given to a kind of crystallite observed in the kaolinite of Thuringia, and which is probably tourmaline.

mī'-crō-scōpe, *s.* [Gr. μικρός (*mikros*) = small, and σκοπεω (*skopeō*) = to see, to observe; Fr. *microscope*; Ital. & Sp. *microscopo.*]

Optics: An optical instrument by which objects are so magnified that details invisible or indistinct to the naked eye are clearly seen. In a simple microscope the magnifying power is interposed directly between the eye and the object, in the manner of a magnifying glass; and though the power may consist of several lenses, they combine as one. In a compound microscope, an aerial magnified image of the object is projected by one lens in the manner of a magic lantern, and this image is looked at and further magnified by a second power as in the simple microscope. The first lens is called the object-glass (q.v.), or objective; the second the ocular or eye-piece. The most important by far is the object-glass. The shorter its focus the larger is the image produced, and at one time objectives were constructed of as high power as $\frac{1}{50}$th of an inch; but it was subsequently discovered that the power of separating minute detail depended far more upon the apertore of the lens than upon its power, and the best work is now done by objectives not less than $\frac{1}{25}$th or $\frac{1}{30}$th in. focus, made with the utmost refinement so as to bear a further magnification by the eye-piece of thirty or forty times. The eye-pieces are also made of various powers. The instrument further requires a stage on which the objects can be placed and held, underneath which must be a mirror for directing the light to the object when viewed transparently. In using high powers, fine mechanical movements are employed to adjust the object; and a finely-adjustable sub-stage, for the use of various illuminating apparatus, and especially for focussing accurately upon the object, by an achromatic combination called a condenser, an image of the flame, so that light-rays and image-rays may coincide. An instrument which presents an image to only one eye is called a monocular microscope; but there are several methods of dividing by prisms the pencil of rays from the objective into two sets, which diverge to eye-pieces so placed, that both eyes can be used: such an instrument is called a binocular microscope. In all the usual forms of microscope, the image of the object appears inverted, and for most objects this is of no consequence. For dissecting instruments are constructed which, by prisms or lenses, reinvert or right the object; such are called erecting microscopes. In the solar microscope a lens condenses the sun's rays upon an object, which is thus so intensely illuminated that the objective can project a greatly enlarged image upon a white screen. In the electric microscope the rays from the electric light are similarly used, and in this way microscopic photographs of long messages, on tiny slips of collodion, were enlarged and transcribed during the siege of Paris in 1870. The oxy-hydrogen microscope similarly employs the light from lime made incandescent by the oxy-hydrogen flame. Very lately this form of microscope has been so greatly improved that magnifications of 1,200 to 2,000 diameters can be obtained with it.

"To the performance of every muscular motion, in greater animals at least, there are not fewer distinct parts concerned than many millions of millions and these visible through a *microscope*."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. i.

* **mī'-crō-scōpe,** *v.t.* [Microscope, *s.*] To examine with a microscope.

* **mī-crō-scō'-pī-ăl,** *a.* [Eng. *microscop(e)*; *-ical.*] Microscopical, minute; very close.

"It is a vulgar remark that the works of art do not bear a nice *microscopial* inspection."—*Berkeley: Siris*, § 283.

mī-crō-scŏp-ĭc, * mī-crō-scŏp'-ĭck, mī-crō-scōp'-ĭc-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *microscop(e)*; *-ic*, *-ical*; Fr. *microscopique*; Ital. & Sp. *microscopico.*]

1. Of or pertaining to a microscope; made or determined by the aid of a microscope.

"So far as *microscopic* analysis would enable us to decide this question."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, ii. 301.

* 2. Using a microscope; assisted by a microscope.

* 3. Resembling a microscope in the power of seeing minute objects.

"Why has not man a *microscopick eye?*"
Pope: Essay on Man, i. 193.

4. Very small or minute, so as to be visible only with a microscope.

"Such *microscopic* proof of skill and power,
As, hid from ages past, God now displays."
Cowper: Tirocinium, 637.

5. Exceedingly small or minute.

6. Very close or minute: as, a *microscopical* investigation.

microscopic-animals, *s. pl.*

Zool.: A name sometimes given to the Infusoria, because, although some of them are visible to the naked eye, the majority require a lens or a compound microscope for their detection and examination.

mī-crō-scŏp'-ĭc-ăl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *microscopical*; *-ly.*] By means of a microscope; with minute investigation; in very minute size or degree.

mī-crŏs'-cō-pĭst, *s.* [Eng. *microscop(e)*; *-ist.*] One skilled or versed in microscopy.

mī-crō-scō'-pī-ŭm, *s.* [A Latinised form of Eng. *microscope* (q.v.).]

Astron.: One of Lacaille's twenty-seven southern constellations. It is situated above Grus and Indus, at the junction of Capricornus and Sagittarius.

mī-crŏs'-cō-pȳ, *s.* [Eng. *microscop(e)*; *-y.*] The act or art of using a microscope; investigation with a microscope.

mī-crŏs'-ĕr-ĭs, *s.* [Pref. *micro-*, and Gr. σέρις (*seris*) = a kind of endive, succory.]

Bot.: A genus of Composites, tribe Cichoraceæ. The fleshy fibres of the roots of *Microseris Forsteri* are eaten by the natives of Port Philip in Australia.

mī-crō-sŏm'-mīte, *s.* [Pref. *micro-*, and Eng., &c. *sommite.*]

Min.: A mineral found in the bombs ejected from Vesuvius, and in leucitic lava, where it has been formed by sublimation. Crystals, hexagonal and exceedingly minute, with vertical striations. Hardness, 6; sp. gr. 2·60; colourless and transparent. Compos.: silica, 33·0; alumina, 29·0; lime, 11·2; potash, 11·5; soda, 8·7; chlorine, 9·1; sulphuric acid, 1·7 = 104·2. Near sodalite in composition.

mī-crō-spĕc'-trō-scōpe, *s.* [Eng. *micro-* (*scope*), and *spectroscope* (q.v.).] A spectroscope placed in connection with a microscope, in order that the absorption lines may be the more accurately measured. The eye-piece contains prisms so placed as to enable the reflected ray to pass in a direct line to the eye.

mī-crō-spō-răn'-gĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *micro-*, and Mod. Lat., &c. *sporangia* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Small seed-vessels in the Marsileaceæ and Salviniaceæ, containing microspores.

mī'-crō-spōre, *s.* [Pref. *micro-*, and Eng. *spore* (q.v.).]

Bot.: The smaller of two kinds of spores found in the Marsileaceæ and Salviniaceæ.

mī-crŏs'-pō-rŏn, *s.* [Pref. *micro-*, and Gr. σπορά (*spora*) or σπόρος (*sporos*) = a seed.]

Bot.: A genus of Fungals. *Microsporon mentagrophytes* is believed to be identical with *Trichophyton tonsurans*; it exists as a whitish powder at the root of the hairs of the beard in a skin disease, *Tinea sycosis*. *M. furfur* produces *T. versicolor* on the body, and *M. Audouini* the baldness on the head arising from *T. decalvans.*

mī-crŏs'-thĕn-ą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *micro-*, and Gr. σθενος (*sthenos*) = strength.]

Zool.: The third order of mammals in the arrangement of J. D. Dana. [Megasthena.]

mī-crŏs-thēneș, *s. pl.* [Microsthena.]

Zool.: The English rendering of Microsthena (q.v.).

"Among the *microsthenes* the rise in rank on this principle is no less apparent."—*Amer. Journ. Science*, Jan. 1863, p. 71.

mī-crŏs-thĕn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *microsthen(es)*; *-ic.*] Belonging to or having the characteristics of the Microsthena (q.v.).

"A general structural characteristic may yet be detected corresponding to these . . . *microsthenic* qualities."—*J. D. Dana: On Cephalization*, p. 9.

mī-crō-stȳ'-ląr, *a.* [Pref. *micro-*, and Eng. *stylar* (q.v.).]

Arch.: Having a small style or column; an epithet applied to a style of architecture in which there is a separate small order to each floor.

mī-crŏs' ȳ-ŏps, *s.* [Pref. *micro-*; Gr. σῦς (*sus*) = a pig, and ὤψ (*ôps*) = the face, the countenance.]

Paleont.: A genus of Limnotheridæ, from the Eocene of America.

mī-crō-tą-sĭm-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Pref. *micro-*; Gr. τασις (*tasis*) = stretching, tension, and μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.] An instrument invented by Mr. T. A. Edison, and announced by him in 1878. In it he uses the principle of the carbon microphone to measure infinitesimal pressure.

mī'-crō-thēre, *s.* [Microtherium.] Any individual of the genus Microtherium (q.v.).

"The affinity of the *microtheres* to the chevrotains is, nevertheless, very close."—*Owen: Paleont.*, p. 372.

mī-crō-thēr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *micro-*, and Gr. θηρίον (*thērion*) = a wild animal.]

Paleont.: A genus of artiodactyle Ungulata, from the Miocene Tertiary of Europe. Entire crania, from the lacustrine calcareous marls of Puy-de-Dôme, are in the Natural History section of the British Museum, and show that it differed from the Tragulidæ in possessing a complete series of incisors.

mī'-crō-tōme, *s.* [Gr. μικρός (*mikros*) = small, and τομή (*tomē*) = a cutting; τεμνω (*temnō*) = to cut.] A knife for making thin sections for microscopic examination; a pair of parallel knives in a single hatt. [Parallel-knife.]

mī-crō-vēr-mĭc'-ų-līte, *s.* [Pref. *micro-*, and Eng., &c. *vermiculite*; Ger. *mikrovermiculit.*]

Min.: A vermiform mineral observed in the kaolinite of Thuringia, and believed to belong to the Vermiculites (q.v.).

mī'-crō-vŏlt, *s.* [Pref. *micro-*, and Eng. *volt.*] A millionth part of a volt (q.v.).

mī-crō-zō'-ą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *micro-*, and Gr. ζῷα (*zōia*), pl. of ζῷον (*zōon*) = an animal.]

Zool.: The same as Microzoaria (q.v.).

† **mī-crō-zō-ār'-ĭ-ą,** *s. pl.* [Pref. *micro-*; Gr. ζῷα (*zōia*), pl. of ζῷον (*zōon*) = an animal, and Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-aria*; Fr. *microzoaires.*]

Zool.: A name proposed by De Blainville for a group including the Rotifera and the Infusoria.

mī'-crō-zȳmeș, *s. pl.* [Pref. *micro-*, and Gr. ζύμη (*zumē*) = yeast.]

Human & Comp. Physiol.: The smallest and least organized of living beings. They may be either globular, rod-shaped, egg-shaped, or filamentous; but the most common form is that of jointed rods moving with rapidity, in size about $\frac{1}{3000}$ of an inch. Many physiologists at home and abroad contend that infectious diseases depend on the presence of these organisms in the blood. They have been found in variolous blood, human and ovine, in human blood in scarlet fever and measles, and, according to Dr. Koch, in cholera; and in the blood of sheep and cattle which have died of splenic apoplexy. Called also Bacteria and Vibriones. [Germ-theory.]

"Experiments have proved that two of the most destructive of epizootic diseases, sheep-pox and glanders, are also dependent for their existence and their propagation upon extremely small living solid particles, to which the title of *microzymes* is applied."—*Huxley: Critiques & Addresses* (1873), p. 242.

† **mī-crȳ-phăn'-tēș,** *s.* [Pref. *micr-*, and Gr. ὑφαινω (*huphainō*) = to weave.]

Entom.: The same as Walckenaera (q.v.).

mĭc'-tų-rāte, *v.i.* [Formed irreg. from *micturio.*] [Micturition.] To pass urine.

mĭc-tų-rĭ'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *micturio* = to desire to make water, desid. from *mictus*, pa. par. of *mingo* = to make water.]

Med.: The act of making water; a morbid frequency in the passage of urine.

mīd, * **midde,** *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *mid*, *midd*; cogn. with Dut. *mid-* (used in composition as *mid-dag* = mid-day); Icel. *miðr*; Sw. & Dan.

mĭd- (in composition); Goth. *midja*; O. H. Ger. *mitti*; Lat. *medius*; Gr. μεσος (*mesos*); Sansc. *madhya* = middle.]

A. *As adj.*: Middle; situated between extremes; intervening.

* **B.** *As subst.*: The middle, the midst.

"About the *mid* of night."
Shakesp.: Richard III., v. 3.

¶ *Mid* is largely used in composition to indicate position, point of time, &c., between extremes: as, *mid-age, mid-air, mid-career, mid-channel, mid-earth, mid-furrow, mid-harvest, mid-ocean, mid-period, mid-space*, &c.

mid-couples, *s. pl.*

Scots Law: The writings by which an heir, assignee, or adjudger, is connected with a precept of sasine granted in favour of his predecessor or author, which, when such heir, &c., takes infeftment in virtue of such precept, must be deduced in the instrument of sasine.

mid-course, *s.*

1. The middle of the course, way, or progress.

2. A middle course or mode of procedure.

mid-day, * **myd-dai,** *a.* & *s.*

A. *As adj.*: Pertaining to noon; meridional; at noon.

"His hour of *mid-day* rest is nearly over."
Byron: Cain, iii. 1.

B. *As subst.*: The middle of the day; noon.

"As if God, with the broad eye of *mid-day*,
Clearer looked in at the windows."
Longfellow: Children of the Lord's Supper.

Mid-day flower:

Bot.: An Australian popular name for Mesembryanthemum.

mid-feather, *s.*

Steam-engine: A water-bridge in a steam-boiler furnace which occupies a middle position in the flue-space or firebox.

mid-heaven, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The middle of the sky or heaven.

"From *mid-heaven* already she
Hath witnessed their captivity."
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, iv.

2. *Astron.*: That point of the ecliptic which is on the meridian at any given moment.

* **mid-hour,** *s.* The middle part of the day; mid-day.

mid-impediment, *s.*

Scots Law: An intermediate bar to the completion of a right.

* **mid-main,** *s.* The middle of the sea; mid-ocean; a point or position far out at sea.

mid-noon, *s.*

1. *Lit.*: Mid-day, noon. (*Milton: P. L.*, v. 311.)

* 2. *Fig.*: The middle point, the height.

"The approved assistant of an arduous course
From his *mid-noon* of manhood to old age!"
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

mid-off, *s.* [Mid-wicket.]

mid-on, *s.* [Mid-wicket.]

* **mid-sky,** *adv.* In the middle of the sky.

mid-superior, *s.*

Scots Law: One who is superior to those below him, and vassal to those above him.

mid-wicket, *s.*

Cricket: A fielder who is stationed about midway, right or left, between the wickets. Mid-wicket off (commonly abbreviated to mid-off) stands to the right of the wicket-keeper; mid-wicket on (or mid-on) to his left.

* **mĭd** (1), *prep.* [A.S. *mid, midh*; Icel. *medh*; Goth. *mith*; O. H. Ger. *mit, miti*; Ger. *mit*.] With.

"*Mid* him he hadde a stronge axe."
Robert of Gloucester, 17.

mĭd (2), *prep.* [A contract. of *amid* (q.v.).] Amid, amidst.

mĭd, *s.* A contract. of midshipman (q.v.).

mī-dą, *s.* [Bean-fly.]

mī-dăs, *s.* [Gr. Μιδας (*Midas*) = a king of Phrygia and son of Gorgias, noted for his wealth, and fabled to have had ass's ears.]

Zool.: Tamarin; a genus of American monkeys, family Arctopithecini, from Panama, Peru, and the Brazils. The upper front teeth are close together, and the lower, which are broad and truncated, project. They are restless and active; their method of climbing is more like that of the squirrels than of true

MIDAS.

monkeys; the thumbs are not opposable. Chief species: *Midas leoninus*, with a long brown mane, and all the appearance of a little lion; *M. ursulus*, the Negro Tamarin; *M. Devillii*, Deville's Midas; *M. argentatum*, said by Bates to be the rarest of the American monkeys; and *M. rosalia*, the Silky Tamarin.

Midas's ear, *s.* [Auricula Midæ.]

mĭd'-dęn, *s.* [A.S. *midding*; cogn. with Dut. *molding, mögdynge* = a dung-heap, from *mög* = muck; *dynge* = a heap.] A dunghill.

midden-crow, *s.* A provincial name for the common crow.

midden-hole, *s.* A gutter at the bottom of a dunghill. (*Scotch.*)

"[She] ran thro' *midden-hole* an' a'
An' pray'd wi' zeal an' fervour."
Burns: Halloween.

midden-stead, *s.* A dunghill.

"Sir Peter Pepperbrand . . . would have steeked you, like a paddock, on his own baronial *midden-stead*."
—Scott: Antiquary, ch. ix.

* **mid-des,** *s.* [Midst.]

* **mĭd'-dĕst,** *a.* [The superlative of *mid*, a. (q.v.).] Midmost.

"Yet the stout fairy 'mongst the *middest* crowd,
Thought all their glory vain in knightly view."
Spenser: F. Q., I. iv. 15.

* **mĭd'-dĕst,** * **myd-dest,** *s.* [Midst.] The middle, the midst.

"Calidore . . .
Him overtook in *middest* of his race."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. iii. 25.

mĭd'-dle, * **mid-del,** * **mid-dell,** * **myd-del,** * **myd-dle,** *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *middel*, from *mid* = middle; cogn. with Dut. *middel* = middle; Ger. *mittel* = means; O. H. Ger. *mittil* = middle; Icel. *medhel* = among; Dan. *mellem*; Sw. *mellan* = between.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Situated, placed, or standing equally distant from the extremes.

"Thence up he flew, and on the tree of life,
The *middle* tree, the highest there that grew,
Sat like a cormorant." *Milton: P. L.*, iv. 19.

2. Forming a mean.

"That *middle* course to steer,
To cowardice and craft so dear."
Scott: Rokeby, i. 22.

3. Intermediate, intervening.

* 4. Indifferent, humble.

"My advent'rous song,
That with no *middle* flight intends to soar
Above th' Aonian Mount." *Milton: P. L.*, i. 14.

B. *As substantive*:

1. The point or part equally distant from the extremes.

"And wonne the *myddel* of thys londe to Bedeford anon." *Robert of Gloucester*, p. 229.

2. The waist.

"About hir *middell* twentie score
Of hors hulters, and well mo
Ther hangen." *Gower: C. A.*, iv.

3. An intervening point or part in space, or time, or order; something intermediate; a mean.

"I . . . with capacious mind
Considered all things visible in heaven,
Or earth, or *middle*." *Milton: P. L.*, ix. 603.

middle-age, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As subst.*: The middle of life; mid-age.

B. *As adj.*: Pertaining or relating to the Middle ages; mediæval.

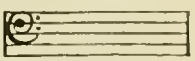
middle-aged, *a.* Having reached the middle age of life; generally taken as from thirty-five to forty-five years of age.

Middle Ages, *s. pl.* A term rather indefinitely used with reference to different nations. Hallam applies it to the period from the invasion of France by Clovis, A.D. 486, to the invasion of Naples by Charles VIII., in A.D. 1495. In England it may be considered as representing the interval between the Saxon invasion, A.D. 449, and the accession of Henry VII., A.D. 1485. Generally it may be considered as the period of time connecting what are called the ancient and modern periods of history, and extending from the decline of the Roman Empire till the revival of letters in Europe.

The epithet of the Dark Ages was frequently applied to the same period.

middle C, *s.*

Music: The note standing on the first leger line above the base stave, and the first leger line below the treble stave. (Stave.)



middle-class, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As subst.*: That class of society which occupies a middle position between the working classes and the aristocracy. It includes professional men, merchants, large farmers, smaller landed proprietors, &c.

¶ Its numbers are to those of the upper class nearly as 49 to 1, and to those of the lower classes, that of so-called working men, nearly as 7 to 23, a little less than 1 to 3. Dudley Baxter divided it into three sections, their numbers standing to each other nearly as 15, 90, and 130.

B. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to the middle-classes.

Middle-class examinations: Examinations held by one of the universities for persons who are not members. Certificates of efficiency, or, as in the case of the Oxford Local Examinations, diplomas of Associate of Arts (A.A.), are granted to the successful candidates. The subjects range from reading, writing, &c., to the ancient and modern languages, chemistry, botany, zoology, mathematics, geology, and other branches of science.

Middle-class school: A school established for the education of the children of the middle-classes, and intermediate between primary, or elementary schools, and the great public schools.

middle-cut file, *s.* A file whose teeth have a grade of coarseness between the rough and bastard.

middle-deck, *s.*

Naut.: That deck of a three-decked vessel which is between the other two; the main deck.

middle-distance, *s.*

Art: The central portion of a landscape; also called middle-ground.

* **middle-earth,** * **middle-erd,** * **middel-ærd,** * **middle-erd,** * **midden-erd,** *s.* The earth, the world, regarded as situated midway between heaven and earth.

middle-ground, *s.*

Art: The same as Middle-distance (q.v.).

middle-latitude, *s.*

Navig.: The middle latitude of two points on the surface of a sphere or spheroid, is the half sum of the two latitudes when both are of the same name, or the half difference of the latitudes when both are not of the same name. The middle latitude is affected with the name of the greater. If we agree to call north latitudes positive, and south latitudes negative, the middle latitude in all cases is equal to half the algebraic sum of the two latitudes.

Middle-latitude sailing:

Navig.: The method of computing cases in sailing, by means of the middle-latitude, by a combination of the principles of plane and parallel sailing. This method is only approximately correct. The departure is considered as the meridional distance for the middle latitude of the place sailed from and the place sailed to. The results are the more accurate as the two places are near the equator.

middle-man, *s.*

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A person who acts as an agent or inter-

mediary between two parties, as between the manufacturer and exporter of goods, or between a wholesale and a retail dealer; specif., in Ireland, a person who rents lands from the landowner in large tracts, and lets it out in smaller portions at an increased rent; or in London and large towns generally, one who takes house property from the landlord, reletting it, often in tenements, at a much higher rate.

*2. A man belonging to the middle classes; a commoner.

II. *Mil.:* The man who stands in the middle of a file of soldiers.

middle-passage, *s.* That part of the Atlantic Ocean between Africa and the West Indies.

¶ The expression was often used in the days of the slave trade in connection with the transportation of negroes from Africa to America.

middle-post, *s.*

Carp.: A king-post in a truss (q.v.).

middle-quarters, *s. pl.*

Arch.: A name given to the four quarters of a column divided by horizontal sections, forming angles of 45° on the plan.

middle-rail, *s.*

Carp.: The rail of a door level with the hand, on which the lock is usually fixed; also called the lock-rail.

middle-sized, *a.* Of a middle or average size.

middle-term, *s.*

Logic: That term of a categorical syllogism with which the two extremes of the conclusion are separately compared. [SYLLOGISM.]

"A syllogism will contain three notions and no more, namely, the two whose agreement or disagreement we strive to ascertain, and the third which we employ as a means of doing so. They are called terms; and the third notion, interposed between the others in order to compare them, is the *middle-term*, whilst the other two may be called, from their place in the concluding judgment of the syllogism, the subject and predicate."—*Thomson: Laws of Thought*, § 93.

middle-tint, *s.*

Art: A mixed tint in which bright colours never predominate.

middle-voice, *s.*

Greek Gram.: That voice the function of which is to express that the subject does or has done something to himself. It is thus middle, or midway between the active voice, in which the subject does something to an object, and the passive, in which something is done to the subject.

mĭd'-dle, *v.t.* [MIDDLE, *a.*]

*I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To set or place in the middle.

2. To balance, to compromise.

"Now to *middle* the matter between both."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, i. 192.

II. *Football:* To kick or drive (the ball) into the middle, so that it may be kicked through the goal.

mĭd'-dle-mŏst, *a.* [Eng. *middle; -most.*] Situated or being in the middle, or nearest the middle of a number of things which are near the middle; midmost.

"The *middlemost* from the ground."—*Ezekiel* xlii. 6.

* **mĭd'-dlĕr, * mid-del-er,** *s.* [Eng. *middl(e); -er.*] One who goes between or in the middle; a mediator.

"He being here mediatour or *middeler* betwene God and men."—*Isaye* xxviii. (1551).

mĭd'-dle-tŏn-ĭte, *s.* [Named from the place where found, Middleton Collieries; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A native hydrocarbon, occurring in small rounded masses and layers between coal laminæ, near Leeds. Brittle. Sp. gr. 1·6; lustre, resinous; colour, reddish-brown, deep red by transmitted light. Compos.: carbon, 86·33; hydrogen, 7·92; oxygen, 5·75.

mĭd'-dlĭng, *a.* & *s.* [Eog. *middl(e); -ing.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of middle or medium rank, station, or quality; medium, mediocre; not going to an extreme; about equally distant from extremes; moderate.

"A peasant who does his duty is a nobler character than a king of even *middling* reputation."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. 2.

B. *As substantive:*

1. (*Sing.*): That portion of a gun-stock between the grasp and the tail-pipe or ramrod-thimble.

2. (*Pl.*): The coarser part of flour; the intermediate product of ground wheat.

* **middling-gossip,** *s.* A go-between.

"What do you say unto a *middling-gossip*?"
Ben Jonson: The Devil's an Ass, i. 3.

mĭd'-dlĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *middling; -ly.*] In a middling manner; indifferently.

† **mĭd'-dlĭng-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *middling; -ness.*] Mediocrity.

"I make it a virtue to be content with my *middlingness*."—*G. Eliot: Daniel Deronda*, ch. xxxv.

mĭd'-dў, *s.* [See def.] A familiar corruption of Midshipman (q.v.).

Mĭd'-gard, *s.* [Icel. = lit. mid-yard.]

Scand. Myth.: The abode of the human race, formed out of the eye-brows of Ymir, one of the first giants, and joined to Asgard, or the abode of the gods, by the rainbow-bridge.

mĭdge, * migge, * myge, * mygge, *s.* [A.S. *micge*; cogn. with Dut. *mug* = a gnat; Low Ger. *mugge*; Sw. *mygg*; Dan. *myg*; Icel. *mig*; Ger. *mücke*; O. H. Ger. *muccâ, muggîa.*]

Entomology:

1. (*Sing.*): A popular name for the gnat (*Culex pipiens*) or any insect resembling that species, especially in the habit of collecting in swarms and dancing in the air.

"The *midges* that the sun-blink brings out, and the evening wind sweeps away."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xiv.

2. (*Pl.*): The dipterous family Chironomidæ.

"They do not, however, in general, possess the formidable offensive weapons of the gnats, and most of them are quite harmless. The best English name for them is that of *midges*."—*W. S. Dallas*, in *Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, vi. 77.

mĭdg'-ĕt, *s.* [A dimin. of *midge* (q.v.).]

1. A little midge; a very diminutive creature.

2. The Canadian name for the Sand-fly.

Mĭd'-ĭ-a-nīte, *s.* & *a.* [Eng., &c., *Midian; -ite.* Heb. מִדְיָן (*Midh-yán*) = strife, contention. Named after a son of Abraham by Keturah (Gen. xxv. 2; 1 Chron. i. 32).]

A. *As subst.* (*Pl.*): The inhabitants of Midian. [B.]

"To hide it from the *Midianites*."—*Judges* vi. 11.

B. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the land of Midian, north of Arabia, and east of Palestine.

* **mĭd'-knŏwl-ĕdġe** (*k* silent), *s.* [Eng. *mid*, a., and *knowledge.*] A partial or intermediate knowledge.

"Betwixt which two some have placed a third, a *midknowledge* of future conditionate contingents."—*Bp. Hall: Christian Moderation*, bk. ii., § 6.

mĭd'-land, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *mid*, a., and *land.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Situated or being in the middle or interior of a country: as, the *Midland* counties.

2. Surrounded by land; Mediterranean.

"There was the Plymouth squadron new come in . . . Which twice on Biscay's working bay had been, And on the *midland* sea the French had awed."
Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, clxxi.

B. *As subst.:* The interior of a country. (Used in the plural for the central counties of England.)

* **mĭd'-lĕg,** *s.* & *adv.* [Eng. *mid*, a., and *leg.*]

A. *As subst.:* The middle of the leg; the knee.

B. *As adv.:* Up to the middle of the leg; knee-deep.

"Ay, more than once I've seen him *midleg* deep."
Wordsworth: The Brothers.

Mĭd'-lĕnt, *s.* [A.S. *midlengten.*] The middle of Lent (q.v.).

Midlent Sunday, *s.*

Eccles.: The fourth Sunday in Lent. [MOTHERING.]

* **mĭd'-lĕss, * mid-lesse,** *a.* [Eng. *mid*, a.; *-less.*] Without a middle.

"An unbeginning, *midlesse*, endlesse halle."
Sylvester: Du Bartas, wk. 1, day 1, 343.

* **mĭd'-lĭfe,** *s.* [Eng. *mid*, a., and *life.*] The middle of life; mid-age.

* **mĭd'-mŏr-rōw, * mid-mor-owe, * mĭd-morn,** *s.* [Eng. *mid*, and *morrow, morn.*] The middle of the morning.

"It was nought passed yet *midmorowe*."
Gower: C. A., viii.

mĭd'-mŏst, * myd-most, *a.* [Eng. *mid*, a., and *most.*] The nearest to the middle; in the very middle; middlemost.

"The *midmost* bore a man: the outward two Secured each side."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey ix. 509.

Mĭd-na-pōre', *s.* & *a.* [See def.]

Geog.: A town and British district in Lower Bengal.

Midnapore-creeper, *s.*

Bot.: *Rivea bona nox.*

mĭd'-nīght (*gh* silent), * **myd-nygt, * myd-night,** *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *mid*, a., and *night.*]

A. *As subst.:* The middle hour of the night; twelve o'clock at night.

"That's the way; for women are light at *midnight*."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, v. 1.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Being or occurring in the middle of the night.

"By the solemn gleam of *midnight* lamps,
The world is poised."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 58.

2. Dark as midnight; very dark: as, *midnight* gloom.

* **mĭd'-nīght** (*gh* silent), *v.t.* [MIDNIGHT, *s.*] To darken.

"[It] cannot but most *midnight* the soul of him that is faln."—*Feltham: Resolves*, p. 94.

mĭd'-răsh, *s.* [Heb. מִדְרָשׁ (*midrash*) = the study, the exposition of Scripture. It is the infinitive of Aram. דָּרַשׁ (*darash*) = to search into, to examine.]

Hebrew Literature: The oldest Jewish exposition of the Old Testament. It was of two kinds—the Halachic or Legal and the Hagadic or Homiletic interpretation. The rules regulating those two kinds of exegesis were collected and systematized by Elieser ben Jose, a Galilean, in the second century. (*Ginsburg.*)

mĭd'-rĭb, *s.* [Eng. *mid*, a., and *rib.*]

Bot.: The large vein or principal nerve which passes from the petiole to the apex of a leaf. Called also rib and costa.

mĭd'-rĭff, * mĭd'-rĭf, * myd-ryf, *s.* [A.S. *midrif*, from *mid* = middle, and *hrif* = the belly, the womb; Dut. *rif* = a carcase; O. H. Ger. *href* = a body; O. Fris. *midref* = midriff.]

Anat.: The diaphragm (q.v.).

"It hath much sympathy with the brain, so that if the *midriff* be inflamed, present madness ensues it."—*P. Fletcher: Purple Island*, iv. (Note 9.)

mīd'-sēa, *s.* [Eng. *mid*, a., and *sea.*] The middle sea; specif., the Mediterranean.

"Fish that, with their fins, and shining scales,
Glide under the green wave, in sculls that oft
Bank the *midsea*." *Milton: P. L.*, vii. 403.

mĭd'-shĭp, *a.*, *adv.*, & *s.* [Eng. *mid*, a., and *ship.*]

A. *As adj.:* Situated or being in the middle of a ship; belonging to the middle of a ship: as, a *midship* beam.

B. *As adv.:* In the middle of a ship; midships.

C. *As subst.:* The middle portion of a ship.

"Whose ship had in her prow a lion, a goat in the *midship*, and a dragon in the stern."—*Raleigh: Hist. World*, bk. ii., ch. xiii., § 13.

midship-beam, *s.*

Shipbuild.: The longest beam in the middle of a ship.

midship-bend, *s.*

Shipbuild.: The largest of the cross-sections of a ship. When the middle of the ship has a portion of a uniform cross-section, that section is called the midship-body.

midship-frame, *s.* The frame at the midship or largest section of a vessel.

mĭd'-shĭp-man, *s.* [Eng. *midship; -man.*]

Naval: The highest in rank of the petty officers in the royal navy. Before being appointed to this rank he must have served at least one year as a cadet, and have passed the prescribed examinations. After six years' service, and the passing of further examinations, he is promoted to the rank of sub-lieutenant. He receives instruction, literary and professional, on board, and his special duties are to pass on the orders of the superior officers to the men, and to superintend the carrying out of them.

"[The] schoolboy *midshipman* that, standing by,
Strains his shrill pipe as good or ill betides."
Byron: Childe Harold, ii. 18.

midshipman's-butter, *s.*
Bot.: The fruit of *Persea gratissima.*

mĭd-shĭps, *adv.* [A contraction of *amidships* (q.v.).] In the middle of the ship.

***mid-side,** *s.* [Eng. *mid,* a., and *side.*] The middle of the side.
"Stonden in water to *midside.*"—*Reliq. Antiq.,* i. 222.

mīdst, *middes, *mid-dest, *myd-dest, *s., a., & adv.* [Properly *middes,* as in "in *middes* the se;" the *t* being excrescent, as in whilst, amongst. The *s* is the adverbial affix.]
A. *As subst.:* The middle.
"And when the devil had thrown him in the *midst,* he came out of him."—*Luke* iv. 35.
***B.** *As adj.:* Middle.
***C.** *As adv.:* In the middle.
"On earth join all ye creatures to extol
Him first, Him last, Him *midst,* and without end."
Milton: P. L., v. 165.
☞ (1) *In the midst of:* Among; surrounded by or involved in.
(2) *In our, your, their midst:* In the midst of (or amongst) us, you, them.

mĭdst, *prep.* [A contraction of *amidst* (q.v.).] Amidst, amongst, in the middle of.
"They left me *midst* my enemies."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry VI.,* i. 2.

mĭd-strēam, *s.* [Eng. *mid,* a., and *stream.*] The middle of a stream.

mĭd-sŭm-mĕr, *mid-som-er, *mid-som-mer, *myd-som-er, *s. & a.* [A.S. *midsumer,* from *mid* = middle, and *sumer* = summer.]
A. *As subst.:* The middle of summer; the summer solstice, about June 21.
"And mette hem after *mydsomer* the feste of Seyn Jon."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 302.
B. *As adj.:* Happening or being in the middle of summer.

midsummer-chafer, *s.*
Entom.: *Rhizotrogus solstitialis.*

midsummer-day, *s.* The feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, celebrated on June 24. It is one of the regular quarter-days in England. In former times it was the custom to light fires or bonfires on the eve of St. John's day. [Beltane.]

midsummer-eve, *s.* The evening preceding midsummer-day. The summer solstice is, however, on June 21.

midsummer-men, *s. pl.*
Bot.: *Sedum Telephium.*

***mid-tĕr-rā-nē-an,** *a.* [Eng. *mid,* a., and Lat. *terra* = the earth.] Mediterranean.
"*Midterranean* sea." *Sylvester: Colonies,* 86.

***mĭd-ward,** *adv.* [A.S. *middeward.*] In, on, or towards the middle.
"This chanon toke his cole, with sorry grace,
And laid it aboue on the *midward*
Of the crosselet." *Chaucer: C. T.,* 16,659

mĭd-wāy, *mid-wei, *s., a., & adv.* [Eng. *mid,* a., and *way.*]
A. *As subst.:* A middle way, path, or course.
"No *midway* 'twixt these extremes at all."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iii. 4.
B. *As adj.:* Situated or being in the middle of the way or distance; halfway.
"The crows and choughs that wing the *midway* air,
Show scarce so gross as beetles."
Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 6.
C. *As adv.:* In the middle of the way or distance; halfway.
"She saw him rashly spring,
And *midway* up in danger cling."
Moore: Fire-Worshippers.

mĭd-wīfe, *mead-wife, *mede-wif, *mede-wife, *mide-wif, *mid-wif, *myde-wyf, *myd-wiif, *s.* [A.S. *mid* = with, and *wif* = woman; cf. Sp. *comadre* = a co-mother, a midwife, from *co* = Lat. *cum* = with, and *madre* = Lat. *mater* = mother.] A woman who assists other women at childbirth; a female practitioner of the obstetric art. [Mid, *prep.*]
"But send the *midwife* presently to me."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, ix. 2.

***mĭd-wīfe,** ***mĭd-wīve,** *v.i. & t.* [Midwife, *s.*]
A. *Intrans.:* To perform the office of a midwife; to practise midwifery.
B. *Transitive:*
1. *Lit.:* To assist in childbirth.
2. *Fig.:* To assist in bringing into existence; to aid in bringing to light.
"Being designed to *midwive* a pybald, mixt, ring-straked progeny of church governors into the world."
—South: Sermons, vol. viii., ser. 4.

mĭd-wĭfe rў, mĭd-wĭf-rў, *s.* [Eng. *midwife; -ry.*]
I. *Literally:*
1. The act or practice of assisting women in childbirth: obstetrics (q.v.).
2. Assistance at childbirth.
***II.** *Fig.:* Aid, assistance; co-operation in producing.
"Hasty fruits, and too ambitious flowers,
Scorning the *midwifery* of ripening showers."
Stepney: To the Earl of Carlisle.

mĭd-wĭf-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *midwife; -ish.*] Pertaining to a midwife or her duties; like a midwife.

mĭd-wĭn-tĕr, *myde-wyn-ter, *s.* [Eng. *mid,* and *winter.*] The winter solstice, or December 21; the period about the winter solstice.
"He sende after hys baronye, at *mydewynter* myd hym to be." *Robert of Gloucester,* p. 349.

mī-ĕm-īte, *s.* [Named from Miemo, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]
Min.: A variety of dolomite (q.v.), of a pale, yellowish-green colour, occurring in columnar, granular, and coarsely-pisolitic forms, sometimes in crystals, at Miemo, Tuscany.

miēn, *meane, *mecn, *s.* [Fr. *mine,* from Ital. *mina*; Old Ital. *mena* = behaviour, manners, carriage of a man, from Low Lat. *mino* = to lead (Fr. *mener*).] External air or manner; demeanour, bearing, appearance, carriage, deportment, manner.

mī-ĕs-īte, *s.* [Named from Mies, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]
Min.: A variety of pyromorphite (q.v.), containing phosphate of lime. Occurs in globular or mammillary groups, with fibrous, radiating structure, and brown colour, at Mies, Bohemia.

***mieve,** *v.t. & i.* [Move, *v.*]

mĭff, *s. & a.* [Cf. Prov. Ger. *muff* = sullenness; *muffen* = to sulk.]
A. *As subst.:* A slight degree of resentment; a slight falling out or quarrel; a tiff.
"When a little quarrel or *miff,* as it is vulgarly called, arose between them."—*Fielding: Tom Jones,* bk. iii., ch. vi.
***B.** *As adj.:* Miffed, displeased, vexed.
"Being *miff* with him myself."—*W. Taylor: Memoirs by Robberds,* i. 447.

mĭff, *v.t.* [Miff, *s.*] To cause displeasure to; to offend, to displease.

mīght (*gh* silent), *pret. of v.* [A.S. *mihte,* pa. t. of *mugan* = to be able.] [May, *v.*]

mīght (*gh* silent), ***miht, *myht,** *s.* [A.S. *miht, meht, maht, meaht*; cogn. with Dut. *magt*; Icel. *mĕttr*; Dan. & Sw. *magt*; Goth. *mahts*; Ger. *macht*; O. H. Ger. *maht*; Russ. *mochc.*] Power, strength, force, whether bodily, physical, or mental. [May, *v.*]
"England shall double gild his treble guilt,
England shall give him office, honour, *might.*"
2 *Henry IV.,* iv. 5.
¶ *With might and main:* With all one's strength or power; with the utmost exertion.
"Toward Wircester he com *with myght and mayn.*"
Robert de Brunne, p. 56.

***mīght-fûl** (*gh* silent), ***mygt-vol,** *a.* [Eng. *might,* s.; *-ful*(*l*).] Full of might or power; mighty, powerful.
"My lords, you know, as do the *mightful* gods."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, iv. 4.

mīght-ĭ-lў (*gh* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *mighty; -ly.*]
1. With great might, power, force, or strength; powerfully, strongly.
"And he cried *mightily* with a strong voice, saying, Babylon the great is fallen."—*Rev.* xviii. 2.
2. With great effect or result.
"For he *mightily* convinced the Jews, and that publickly, shewing by the scriptures that Jesus was Christ."—*Acts* xviii. 28.
3. With vehemence or energy; fiercely.
"Do as adversaries do in law, strive *mightily,* but eat and drink as friends."—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew,* i. 2.
4. To or in a great degree; very greatly, very much.
"I would we could do so; for her benefits are *mightily* misplaced."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It,* i. 1.

mīght-ĭ-nĕss (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *mighty; -ness.*]
1. The quality or state of being mighty; power, might, greatness; high dignity.
"In a moment see
How soon the *mightiness* meets misery."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII. (Prol.)
2. A title of dignity.
"Will't please your *mightiness* to wash your hands?"
—Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew. (Induct. in.)

***mīght-lĕss** (*gh* silent), ***myght-les,** *a.* [Eng. *might,* s.; *-less.*] Without might or power; powerless.
"The rose is *myghtles,* the nettille spredis over fer."
Robert de Brunne, p. 289.

mīght-nạ (*gh* silent), *v.* [See def.] Might not. (*Scotch.*)

mīght-ў (*gh* silent), ***mag-ti,** ***migh-ti, *mig-ti, *myght-le,** *a. & adv.* [A.S. *mehtig, mechtig*; O. H. Ger. *mahtiger*; Goth. *mahteigs*; Icel. *mahtugr.*]
A. *As adjective:*
1. Strong, powerful; having great strength, power, or might.
"And I will bring you out from the people . . . with a *mighty* hand, and with a stretched out arm."—*Ezekiel* xx. 34.
2. Powerful in influence, importance, or command.
"He began to be a *mighty* one in the earth."—*Genesis* x. 8.
3. Characterized by or exhibiting might, power, or strength.
"The *mightiest* work of human power."
Scott: Marmion, ii. (Introd.)
4. Strongly armed or equipped; strong in numbers, quality, and equipment.
"No *mightier* armament had ever appeared in the British Channel."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xviii.
5. Vast, important, momentous.
"I'll sing of heroes and of kings,
In *mighty* numbers *mighty* things." *Cowley.*
6. Impetuous, violent, furious.
"And the Lord turned a *mighty* strong west wind, which took away the locusts."—*Exodus* x. 19.
7. Very great, exceedingly great; excessive.
"There arose a *mighty* famine in the land."—*Luke* xv. 14.
8. Forcible, efficacious.
9. Strong; powerful in intellect; great in acquirements.
10. Brave, undaunted, fearless, heroic.
"Beneath a turret, on his shield reclined,
He stood, and questioned thus his *mighty* mind."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xxii. 137.
***II.** Well versed, well read.
"An eloquent man, and *mighty* in the scriptures."—*Acts* xviii. 24.
12. Very great, excellent, or fine; capital. (*Colloquial, and generally ironical.*)
13. Very large, huge, immense.
"A *mighty* rock." *Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors,* i. 1.
14. Used as an epithet of honour, applied to persons of high rank.
"Most *mighty* duke, vouchsafe me speak a word."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, v.
B. *As adv.:* In or to a great degree; very much; exceedingly, mightily. (*Colloquial.*)
"He reigns: How long? Till some usurper rise,
And he too *mighty* thoughtful, *mighty* wise:
Studies new lines." *Prior.*

***mĭ-gnar-īze (gn as ny),** *v.t.* [Prob. for *mignardise* (q.v.).] To soothe; to treat or handle gently.
"When they are *mignarized* and stroked gently."—*Hacket: Life of Williams,* i. 95.

***mĭ-gniard, *mĭ-gnard (gn as ny),** *a.* [Fr. *mignard.*] Soft, dainty, delicate, effeminate. [Minion.]
"Love is brought up with those soft *mignard* handlings."—*Ben Jonson: The Devil is an Ass,* i. 2.

***mĭ-gniard-īse (gn as ny), *mĭn-iard-īse (i as y),** *s.* [Fr. *mignardise,* from *mignard.*] Daintiness, delicacy, soft usage, pampering caresses.
"With all the *migniardise* and quaint caresses
You can put on them."
Ben Jonson: Staple of News, iii. 1.

***mĭ-gniard-īse,** ***mĭ-gniard-īze (gn as ny), *mĭn-iard-īse (i as y),** *v.t.* [Mignardise, *s.* Cf. Fr. *mignardir* = to affect soft manners or delicacy.] To render delicate, soft, or effeminate.
"That did *miniardise,* and make the language more dainty and feminine."—*Howell: Letters,* bk. iv., let. 19.

***mĭ-gnŏn (gn as ny),** *s.* [Minion.]

mĭ-gnŏn-ĕtte' (**gn as ny**), *s.* [Fr. *mignonnette* = (1) a young girl; (2) various plants;

dimin. of *mignonne*, fem. of *mignon* = a darling.]

Botany & Horticulture:

1. *Reseda odorata.* It is a well-known and highly fragrant flower, indigenous in northern and north-eastern Africa. There is a variety called *R. frutescens*, Tree-Mignonette, brought from Egypt, now cultivated in England.

2. The genus Reseda (q.v.).

mig'-nu-mite, *s.* [Etym. doubtful, but prob. from Gr. μιγνυμι (*mignumi*) = to mix, in allusion to the composition.]

Min.: The same as MAGNETITE (q.v.).

mĭ'-grāine', *s.* [MEGRIM, II. 2.]

mī'-grant, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *migrans*, pr. par. of *migro* = to migrate (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Migrating, migratory.

B. *As subst.:* One who or that which migrates; specif., a migratory bird or other animal.

"These are true *migrants*; but a number of other birds visit us, and can only be classed as stragglers."—*Wallace: Geog. Dist. Animals*, i. 19.

mī'-grāte, *v.i.* [Lat. *migratus*, pa. par. of *migro* = to wander; Ital. *migrare*.] To pass or remove from one place of residence to another; to change one's residence or place of abode, especially from one country to another; specif., of birds, &c., to pass from a colder to a warmer climate in the autumn, returning in the spring.

"The people of Cavan *migrated* in one body to Enniskillen."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

mī-grā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *migrationem*, accus. of *migratio*, from *migratus*, pa. par. of *migro* = to migrate (q.v.); Ital. *migrazione*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of migrating, or removing from one place of residence to another, especially from one country or state to another; change of abode or residence.

"Adventures that beguiled and cheered
Their grave *migration*."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

* 2. Change of place or position; removal.

"Such alterations, transitions, *migrations*, of the centre of gravity, and elevations of new islands, had actually happened."—*Woodward: Natural History.*

* 3. Residence in a foreign country; banishment.

"Woe is me, too too long banished from the Christian world, with such animosity, as if it were the worst of enemies, and meet to be adjudged to a perpetual *migration*."—*Bp. Hall: Invisible World.* (The Epistle.)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Zool., Ornith., &c.:* A term applied to the periodical or irregular movements of all animals, especially to those of birds and fishes, for although the movements of some mammals correspond in some degree to those of birds, they are rather incursions than true migrations. In all the temperate parts of the globe there are many genera and species of birds which reside only a part of the year, arriving and leaving at tolerably fixed epochs. The fieldfare, red-wing, snow-bunting, and numerous ducks and waders visit England in the winter; and in the summer the cuckoo, the swifts and swallows, and numerous warblers appear, build their nests and rear their young, and then depart. Most of the birds that spend their spring and summer in the temperate parts of Europe pass the winter in North Africa and Western Asia; the winter visitants pass the summer in the extreme north of Europe and Asia, some of them breeding in Lapland. It is probable that what (for want of a better term) may be called "the instinct of migration" in such birds has arisen from the habit of wandering in search of food, greatly exaggerated by the powers of flight, and by the necessity for procuring a large amount of soft insect food for their unfledged young. Many sea-fishes migrate to a limited extent for the purpose of depositing their spawn in favourable situations. (*Wallace: Geog. Dist. Animals*, i. 10-34.)

2. *Bot.:* Many seeds have downy or feathery appendages which when wind blows influence their motion through the air; others are floated down rivers to alluvial sands near their mouths; the ocean may cast them on distant shores, or regions, now disconnected, may at a former geological period have been united. Their seeds may have been transported say from the Arctic circle to the tops of British highland hills, or they may have been eaten by birds, and, remaining undigested, have been voided at a distance from their original locality.

mī'-grā-tŏr-ў, *a.* [As if from a Lat. *migratorius*, from *migratus*, pa. par. of *migro* = to migrate (q.v.); Fr. *migratoire*; Ital. & Sp. *migratorio*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Removing or passing from one place of residence or resort to another; changing one's abode.

2. Wandering in habits; roving, nomadic, unsettled: as, To lead a *migratory* life.

3. Pertaining or disposed to migration.

"This purpose is sometimes carried on by a sort of *migratory* instinct, sometimes by the spirit of conquest."—*Burke: Abridg. of Eng. Hist.*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

II. *Zool., Ornith., &c.:* A term applied to animals, and more especially to birds, which reside in their ordinary habitat only during a period of the year, migrating at certain seasons to other countries where the temperature and surroundings are more in consonance with their general habits.

"The same species is often sedentary in one part of Europe, and *migratory* in another."—*Wallace: Geog. Dist. Animals*, i. 20.

migratory-cells, *s. pl.* A term applied under certain circumstances to the colourless corpuscles of the blood.

"By means of the amœboid movement of their protoplasm, the pale corpuscles under some circumstances possess the power of wandering or emigrating from the blood-vessels, penetrating between the elements of their coats, and in this manner they find their way into the interstices of the tissues, and hence into the commencements of the lymphatics. Cells like these, which appear to be wandering independently in the tissues, and particularly in the connective tissue, are known as *migratory* cells."—*Quain: Anatomy* (1882), ii., p. 30.

migratory-locust, *s.*

Entom.: *Œdipoda migratoria.* [LOCUST.]

migratory-pigeon, *s.*

Ornith.: *Columba* (*Ectopistes*) *migratoria*, the Passenger-pigeon (q.v.).

Mĭ'-guĕl-ītes, *s. pl.* [See def.]

Hist.: A Portuguese faction which supported Don Miguel, the third son of John III., who from 1826 to 1834 made abortive efforts to exclude his sister Donna Maria from the throne.

mih'-răb, *s.* [Arab. = a praying-place.] An ornamental recess or alcove in the centre of the exterior wall of a mosque, having the mimbar or pulpit to the right. It always marks the direction of Mecca, and the people pray in front of it. In it a copy of the Koran is kept. A similar place is found in Jewish synagogues, pointing towards Jerusalem, and containing a copy of the Law.

mĭ-kā'-dō, *s.* [Japanese = the Venerable.] The Emperor of Japan, the spiritual as well as temporal head of the Empire. From 1192 up to the revolution in 1868, the temporal power was in the hands of the Tycoon or generalissimo of the army, the spiritual power only being vested in the Mikado, who lived in almost perfect seclusion. The government now is a constitutional one, and the Mikado appears amongst his subjects.

mĭ-kā'-nĭ-a, *s.* [Named by Willdenow, after Professor Mikan of Prague.]

Bot.: A genus of Composites, tribe Eupatoriaceæ, sub-tribe Adenostylew. The head has four flowers, there are four involucral leaves, with a bractlet at their base; the pappus in one row, rough and hairy. *Mikania officinalis* is a handsome plant growing in Brazil. An extract or decoction of the leaves, which contain a bitter principle and an aromatic oil, are given in remittent fevers and atonic dyspepsia. *M. Guaco* is the Guaco plant (q.v.). *M. opifera*, a smooth climbing plant found in Brazil. It is given in cases of snake bite.

* **mīl-ăge,** *s.* [MILEAGE.]

Mĭl'-an, *s.* [Ital. *Milano*, from Lat. *Mediolanum*.]

Geog.: A city in what once was Austrian Italy, and is now part of the Italian kingdom.

Milan-decree, *s.*

Hist.: A decree issued by Napoleon I. from Milan, Feb. 18, 1801, for cutting off Britain from all connection with the continent. [CONTINENTAL-SYSTEM.]

Milan-ediet, *s.*

Hist.: An edict issued by Constantine the Great from Milan, A.D. 313, granting toleration to Christianity and all other religions in the Roman empire.

Mĭl-ăn ēse, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *Milan*; *-ese*.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Milan, a city in the north of Italy, or to its inhabitants.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A native or inhabitant of Milan; as a plural, the inhabitants of Milan.

* 2. *Geog.:* A division of Italy, roughly corresponding to the old Duchy of Milan.

"Seizing by surprise, or force, several places in the *Milanese*."—*Robertson: Charles V.*, bk. ii.

mĭl'-an-ite, *s.* [Named after Prince Milan; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of halloysite (q.v.), said to contain 29·50 per cent. of water. Found at Maidanpek, Servia.

mĭl'-ar-ite, *s.* [Named after the Valley of Milar; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in hexagonal prisms, which De Cloizeaux and others show to be due to a twinning similar to that of aragonite; the crystallization is, therefore, orthorhombic. Hardness, 5·5 to 6; lustre, vitreous; colourless to greenish; brittle. Compos.: silica, 72·66; alumina, 10·39; lime, 11·30; potash, 4·74; water, 0·91 = 100, corresponding to the formula, $HKCa_2Al_2Si_{12}O_{30}$. Found, with adularia, &c., in Val Giuf, Grawbundten, Switzerland. Named milarite because stated to have been found in Val Milar, which was incorrect. The name Giulite in lieu thereof is suggested.

mĭlch, * **mylche,** *a.* [A softened form of *milk* (q.v.); Icel. *mjölkr* = milk; *milkr*, *mjölkr* = milk-giving; Ger. *melk* = milch.]

1. *Lit.:* Giving milk; kept for milking; applied only to beasts.

"Take two *milch* kine, on which there hath come no yoke."—*1 Sam.* vi. 7.

* 2. *Fig.:* Weeping; shedding tears.

"The instant burst of clamour that she made,
Would have made *milch* the burning eyes of heav'n."
Shaksp.: Hamlet, ii. 2.

¶ In this instance Halliwell and others prefer to explain the word as *white*, while Douce, with some probability, refers it to Mid. Eng. *milce*, *milse* (A.S. *milds*, *mildu*) = gentle.

* **mĭlch'-ў,** *a* [Eng. *milch*; *-y*.] Milk-giving.

"There *milchy* goats come freely to the paile."
Heath: Odes of Horace, Epode 16.

mīld, * **milde,** *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *milde*; cogn. with Dut. *mild*; Icel. *mildr*; Dan. & Sw. *mild*; Ger. *mild*; O. H. Ger. *milti*; Goth. *milds*, in composition.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Tender and gentle in manners, temper, or disposition; kind, compassionate, merciful, indulgent; not easily provoked or offended.

"So *mild* a master never shall I find:
Less dear the parents whom I left behind."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xiv. 160.

2. Gentle, calm; not fierce or angry: kind.

"Ah! dearest friend! in whom the gods had join'd
The *mildest* manners with the bravest mind."
Pope. Homer; Iliad xxiv. 963.

3. Characterized by gentleness or kindness; placid, bland, pleasant; as, a *mild* look.

4. Affecting the senses gently and pleasantly; pleasant, soft; not rough or violent: as, a *mild* air, a *mild* climate.

5. Not severe or sharp: as, a *mild* winter.

* 6. Gentle; not arduous or difficult.

"Upon a *mild* declivity of hill."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 67.

7. Not sharp, acid, sour, or bitter; moderately sweet.

"The Irish were transplanted . . . that, like fruit trees, they might grow the *milder*, and bear the better and sweeter fruit."—*Davies: On Ireland.*

8. Not acrid, pungent, or corrosive; demulcent, lenitive.

"Their qualities are changed by rendering them acrimonious or *mild*."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

9. Operating gently; not violent or strong in its effects: as, a *mild* aperient.

10. Not vigorous or strong; weak, feeble: as, *mild* efforts.

* **B.** *As subst.:* Pity, compassion, tenderness.

"The cruel crabbed heart
Which was not movde with *milde*."
Gascoigne: Complaint of Philomene.

Obvious compounds: *mild-hearted*, *mild-spirited*, *mild-spoken*, *mild-tempered*, &c.

***mīld-ĕn,** *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *mild; -en.*]

A. *Trans.:* To make mild or less harsh, severe, rigorous, or stringent.

B. *Intrans.:* To become mild; to grow less harsh, severe, rigorous, or stringent.

***mīl-dĕr,** *v.i.* [Moulder, *v.*]

mīl-dew, *mĕl-dew (ew as **ū),** *s.* [A.S. *melcdéaw* = honey-dew, from the sticky, honey-like appearance of some kinds of blight, *e.g.*, on lime trees. Cf. O. H. Ger. *militou* = mildew; Goth. *militis* = honey; Ir. *mel* = honey; *milcrog* = mildew; Lat. *mel;* Gr. μέλι (*meli*) = honey.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

2. The dark spots appearing on linen kept in damp places. Berkeley believes that they are due to a fungus, *Cladosporium Leubaceum.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Vegetable Pathol.:* Morbid appearances produced upon plants by the ravages of parasitical fungi or other cause, or the parasitical fungus itself which produces the morbid appearance. Such fungi are always minute, and sometimes microscopic. Different genera and species attack different plants. Thus, wheat mildew is *Puccinia graminis; P. coronata* also attacks cereals. Another species injuring wheat is the Bunt or Pepperbrand, *Tilletia caries. Roestelia coronata* attacks the ash, *R. lacerata* the hawthorn, and *R. cancellata* the pear. These three are sometimes placed in the genus Æcidium. *Oidium Tuckeri* constitutes the true mildew. *Oidium fructigenum* forms little concentric tufts on pears, apples, &c. These may be only early stages of some other fungus. Erineum, a pseudo-genus of Fungals is now known to be only a diseased state of the plants on which it appears; *Erineum aureum* or *Taphrin aurea* occurs on poplar leaves. All the foregoing are parasites which attack the plants internally, and then force their way to the surface. Other mildews are produced by fungi which grow on the surface of plants, as *Cylindrosporium concentricum* on the cabbage. *Erysiphe* (*Sphærotheca*) *pannosa* is the Rose mildew; *E. pannosa* the Hop mildew. These fungi, growing on the surface of leaves, fruits, &c., do not establish themselves till the plant on which they grow has become unhealthy from other causes. [Bunt, Ergot, Rust, Smut.]

"One talks of *mildew* and of frost."
Cowper: Yearly Distress.

2. *Bot.:* The genus Erycibe and various Rubigos. (*London.*)

3. *Script.:* Mildew. Heb. יֵרָקוֹן (*yĕraqōn*), seems correctly rendered in the Authorised Version. It is always combined with blasting, and implies that plants are so blighted that they tend to assume the same pallid colour which a man does under the influence of fright (Deut. xxviii. 22. 1 Kings viii. 37, 2 Chron. vi. 28, Amos iv. 9, Hag. ii. 17).

mīl-dew (ew as **ū),** *v.t. & i.* [Mildew, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To taint with mildew.

"It detains valuable packages of books at the Custom House till the pages are *mildewed.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

B. *Intrans.:* To be attacked or tainted with mildew.

mīl-dew-ў (ew as **ū),** *a.* [Eng. *mildew; -y.*] Attacked or tainted with mildew; covered with mildew; mouldy; resembling mildew.

"The damp *mildewy* smell which pervades the place."—*Dickens: Sketches by Boz; Private Theatres.*

mīld-lў, *milde-liche, *milde-ly, *myld-lye, *adv.* [Eng. *mild; -ly.*] In a mild manner; gently, kindly, tenderly; not roughly or fiercely: as, To speak *mildly,* to operate *mildly.*

mīld-nĕss, *milde-nesse, *mylde-nesse, *s.* [Eng. *mild; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being mild, gentle, kindly or tender; kindness, gentleness, meekness.

"She, far behind him in the race of years,
Yet keeping her first *mildness.*"
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

2. Freedom from harshness, acidity, pungency, or acrimony.

3. Freedom from severity, harshness, or inclemency: as, the *mildness* of a climate.

mīle, *s.* [A.S. *mil* (pl. *mila, mile*), from Lat. *milia, millia* (prop. = *thousands*) = a mile, from *mille* (*passus*), *mille* (*passuum*) = a thousand (paces); Ger. *meile;* O. H. Ger. *mila;* Dut. *mijl.*] A measure of length or distance in use in almost all European countries. The English statute mile contains 8 furlongs, or 320 poles, or 1,760 yards or 5,280 feet; in surveying it measures 80 chains. A geographical mile is 6,075 feet (nearly), or 1·15 statute miles. A square mile is 6,400 square chains, or 640 acres. The English statute mile = 1609·3149 French mètres. [Metre.] A league is 3 miles. The nautical mile is 2,028 yards, or 1,014 fathoms. The Roman mile was 1,000 paces of 5 feet each, and the Roman foot being 11·62 English inches, the Roman mile was therefore = 1,614 English yards, or (about) ¼ of an English statute mile. The old Scottish mile was = 1,984 yards, or 1·127 English mile. The Irish mile is = 2,240 yards, or 1·273 English mile. The German short mile is = 3·897 English miles. The German long mile = 5·753 English mile.

*** mile-mark, * mile-marke,** *s.* A milestone or mile-post.

"London-stone which I take to have been a milliary, or *mile-marke.*"—*P. Holland: Camden*, p. 423.

mile-post, *s.* A post set up to mark the miles along the road.

mīle-ăģe, *mīl-ăģe, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *mile; -age.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. The total or aggregate number of miles in a railway, canal, or other system of communication measured by miles.

"Interesting details as to the *mileage* completed."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 5, 1885.

2. The aggregate number of miles traversed by vehicles, as on a railway, tramway, &c.

3. A fee or allowance by the mile paid to meet the expenses of travelling, as the travelling expenses allowed to witnesses, sheriffs, bailiffs, &c., for attendance in a court of law. In America the allowance paid to members to meet the expenses of travelling to and from Congress.

B. *As adj.:* Charged on or by the mileage travelled.

"But it would have been . . . far fairer had a *mileage* duty been charged on the coach or waggon."—*Brit. Quart. Review*, 1873, p. 197.

Mī-lē'-sĭ ạn (s as **zh)** (I), *a.* & *s.* [From Milesius, a legendary king of Spain, whose sons are said to have conquered Ireland about 1300 B.C.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Ireland or the ancient Irish people.

B. *As subst.:* A native of Ireland; an Irishman.

Mī-lē'-sĭ-ạn (s as **zh)** (2), *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *Milesius.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Miletus, a city of Asia Minor.

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Miletus.

mīle'-stōne, *s.* [Eng. *mile,* and *stone.*] A stone set up to mark the miles on a road, railway, &c.

"The second *milestone* fronts the garden gate."
Cowper: Retirement, 460.

mī-lē'-tŭs, *s.* [From Miletus, the capital of ancient Ionia.]

Entom.: A genus of Butterflies, family Lycænidæ. *Miletus symethis* is a small brown butterfly, with a white spot on the forewings. Common in the East Indies, where it is said to inhabit ants' nests.

mīl'-foĭl, mīl'-lĕ-foĭl, *s.* [Fr. *mille* = a thousand, and O. Fr. *foil, fuil* = a leaf; Fr. *millefeuille;* Sp. *millefolio;* Port. *milfolhas;* Ital. *millefoglie;* Lat. *millefolium, millefolia: mille* = a thousand, and *folium* = a leaf or *folia* = leaves. There are not a thousand, or many leaves. The reference is to the number of segments into which each single leaf is divided.]

Botany:

1. *Achillea Millefolium,* so called because the leaves are thrice pinnatifid. They are linear oblong, and have linear axile segments. The flowers are white, pink, or purple. It possesses an ethereal oil, and a bitter, resinous matter in its leaves. It is considered to be highly astringent. The Scotch Highlanders make it into an ointment, used for healing wounds. [Achillea; Yarrow.]

2. The genus Achillea. (*London.*)

¶ *Hooded Milfoil* is the genus Utricularia; *Water Milfoil,* (1) the genus Myriophyllum; (2) *Hottonia palustris.*

mĭl-ĭ-ār'-ĭ-ạ, *s.* [Fem. sing. and neut. pl. of Lat. *miliarius* = of or belonging to millet, from *milium* = millet.]

1. *Ornith.:* According to Swainson, a sub-genus of Plectrophanes. He includes in it *Miliaria europæa,* generally called *Emberiza miliaria,* the Common Bunting, and *M. citrinella,* generally called *Emberiza citrinella,* the Yellow Ammer or Yellow Bunting.

2. *Pathol.:* An eruption of miliary vesicles, appearing towards the favourable termination of many acute and chronic diseases. They are found upon the trunk and extremities, and are akin to Sudamina (q.v.).

mĭl-ĭ-ār-ў, *a.* [Lat. *miliarius,* from *milium* = a millet-seed; Fr. *miliaire.*]

1. *Bot.:* Granulate, resembling an aggregation of millet seeds.

2. *Pathology:*

(1) Resembling millet-seeds: as, a *miliary* eruption.

(2) Attended by an eruption like millet-seeds: as, a *miliary* fever.

miliary-glands, *s. pl.*

1. *Anat.:* The same as Sebaceous-glands (q.v.).

2. *Bot.:* The same as Stomates (q.v.).

miliary-tubercle, *s.*

Path.: A grayish-white, translucent, non-vascular body of firm consistence and well-defined spherical outline, usually about the size of a millet-seed, common in the lungs and the membranes of the brain. When it softens, it is usually called Yellow or Crude Tubercle. Within the last few years a special bacillus has been demonstrated in tubercle.

***mĭl-ĭçe,** *s.* [Fr.] A militia.

"The two-and-twentieth of the prince's age is the time assigned by their constitutions for his entering upon the publick charges of their *militia.*"—*Temple: War in the Low Countries.*

†mĭ-lĭ-ŏ-bā'-tĭs, *s.* [Myliobatis.]

mĭl-ĭ-ō'-lạ, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *milium* = millet, from the small size of the species.]

1. *Zool.:* The typical genus of the family Miliolida (q.v.). The shell is extremely variable in form, but consists typically of a series of chambers wound round an axis, so that each embraces half the entire circumference.

2. *Palæont.:* Range in time, from the Lias till now. [Miliolite-limestone.]

mĭl-ĭ-ō-lī'-ĭ-dạ, mĭl-ĭ-ō-lī'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *miliol(a)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ida,* or fem. *-idæ.*]

1. *Zool.:* A family of Imperforate Foraminifera. The test is opaque, porcellanous, uniocular or multilocular, and extremely variable in shape, the oval aperture simple and undivided, or formed by numerous pores. Chief genera: Cornuspira, Nubecularia, Miliola (with its sub-generic form Quinqueloculina), Peneroplis, Alveolina, Orbitolites, and the sub-family Dactyloporidæ.

2. *Palæont.:* The family ranges from the Lias to the recent period inclusive.

mĭl-ĭ-ō-lī'-tē, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *miliol(a);* Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Palæont.: A fossil miliola (q.v.).

miliolite-limestone, *s.*

Geol.: A rock consisting chiefly of microscopic shells of miliola. It is found in the Middle Eocene of France, and is used as a building stone.

mĭl-ĭ-ō-lĭt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *miliolit(e); -ic.*] Relating to or composed of foraminiferous shells, especially of the genus Miliola (q.v.).

"This *miliolitic* stone never occurs in the Falluns or Upper Miocene strata of Brittany and Touraine."—*Lyell: Elements* (1865), p. 301.

mĭl'-ĭ-tạn-çў, *s.* [Eng. *militant; -cy.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Warfare, militarism.

"Constituted in a state of continual *militancy.*"—*Montague: Devoute Essays*, pt. i., tr. x., § 7.

2. *Sociol.:* That social condition of a nation or tribe ideally organized for war. In such a state of society the tendency is for the body of warriors to bear the largest practicable ratio to the body of workers; individuality becomes merged in the community; despotism

and centralization ensue, and a process of regimentation goes on even in civil life; freedom of movement from place to place is restricted; state organizations take the place of private combinations; and such a society usually evolves, or endeavours to evolve, a self-sufficient sustaining organization, drawing as much as possible all supplies from its own resources, this course of action leading to a protectionist policy.

"The several traits which of necessity *militancy* tends to produce."—*Herbert Spencer: Principles of Sociology*, § 547.

mĭl'-ĭ-tant, *a.* [Lat. *militans*, pr. par. of *milito* = to fight; *miles* (genit. *militis*) = a soldier; Fr. *militant;* Ital. & Sp. *militante.*]

1. Fighting; engaged in war; serving as a soldier; warlike, military.

"He had neither inclination nor any kind of inducement to adopt a *militant* policy."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 12, 1885.

2. An epithet employed by Herbert Spencer to denote a type of society distinguished by militancy (q.v.).

"Under the *militant* type the individual is owned by the State."—*Herbert Spencer: Prin. of Sociology*, § 552.

¶ *Church militant:* The Church of Christ on earth, regarded as engaged in constant warfare against its enemies. It is opposed to the Church triumphant, or in heaven.

"I thinke hee can not proove but that S. Paules saying is verified of the *Church*, that is here *militant*, and not of the Church triumphant."—*Barnes: Workes*, p. 253.

***mĭl'-ĭ-tar,** *a.* [Lat. *militaris*, from *miles* (genit. *militis*) = a soldier; Fr. *militaire.*] Military.

"Although he were a prince in *militar* vertue approued, jealous of the honour of the English nation, and likewise a good law-maker, for the ease and solace of the common people."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

† mĭl-ĭ-tar-ĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *militar(y); -ly.*]

1. In a military manner; like a soldier.

2. With reference to matters of war.

"The policy of the Hapsburg monarchy is noted, both diplomatically and *militarily*, absolutely free."—*Public Opinion*, July 7, 1877, p. 9.

mĭl'-ĭ-tar-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *militar(y); -ism;* Fr. *militarisme.*] That system or policy which causes nations to keep up great armies, and to pay excessive attention to military affairs.

"Ah! this *militarism* is a terrible master!"—*Daily News*, May 29, 1871.

mĭl'-ĭ-tar-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *militar(y); -ist.*]

* 1. A military man, a soldier; a proficient in the art of war.

"This is Monsieur Parolles, the gallant *militarist* (that was his own phrase)."—*Shakesp.: All's Well That Ends Well*, iv. 3.

2. One who advocates militarism, or a warlike policy.

mĭl'-ĭ-tar-ў, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *militaris*, from *miles* (genit. *militis*) = a soldier; Fr. *militaire;* Ital. *militare;* Sp. *militar.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to soldiers, or the profession of a soldier; pertaining or relating to the science of war; becoming or suitable to a soldier; soldierly, warlike, martial.

"Though courageous in brawls and duels, he knew nothing of *military* duty."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

2. Engaged in war; serving as a soldier.

"He will maintain his argument as well as any *military* man in the world."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iii. 2.

B. *As subst.:* Soldiers generally; the army, soldiery, troops: as, The *military* were called out.

military-courts, *s. pl.* The court of chivalry and courts-martial.

***military-feuds,** *s. pl.* The original feuds, which were in the hands of military men, who held them under Military-tenure (q.v.).

military-law, *s.* The same as MARTIAL LAW.

military-offences, *s. pl.* Offences which are cognizable by the military courts; offences which come within the Mutiny Act.

***military-tenure,** *s.* A tenure of land on condition of performing military service.

***military-testament,** *s.*

Roman Law: A nuncupative will by which a soldier might dispose of his goods without the forms and solemnities required by the law in other cases. [NUNCUPATIVE.]

mĭl'-ĭ-tāte (ti as shi), *v.i.* [Lat. *militatus*, pa. par. of *milito* = to serve as a soldier, to fight; *miles* (genit. *militis*) = a soldier; Fr. *militer;* Sp. *militar;* Ital. *militare.*] To be or stand opposed; to have weight or influence on the opposite side; to weigh. (Said of arguments or considerations.)

"This consideration would *militate* with more effect against his hypothesis, than a thousand syllogisms."—*Blackburne: Confessional.*

mĭl-ĭ-tia (ti as shi), *s.* [Lat. = (1) warfare, (2) troops, from *miles* (gen. *militis*) = a soldier; Fr. *milice;* Sp. *milicia;* Ital. *milizia.*]

I. *Literally:*

* 1. Military service; warfare.

2. The constitutional force of England, first formed A.D. 1285. Raised originally by the Lords-lieutenants of counties, and considered a counterpoise to the standing army. Recruited by compulsory service by ballot, a law which is still in existence though not put in force. It was permanently embodied from 1792 to 1803, during the threat of French invasion; but it was afterwards considerably reduced, until 1852, when 80,000 men were raised by voluntary enlistment. During the Russian war it was a valuable source of recruiting for the line battalions on active service, and many militia regiments did duty in the Mediterranean garrisons. Later on it was placed more directly under the War Office, and the first appointments of officers were taken away from the Lords-lieutenants. Permanent staffs of regular soldiers and officers were also added, and the value of the force thus materially increased. Later on the command of the militia was transferred from the Lords-lieutenants of counties, and placed directly under the command of the War Office. Permanent staffs of regular soldiers and officers were added, and greater attention paid to the training of both militia officers and men. By the Localisation of the Forces Act of 1872, the militia regiments were numbered as battalions of the county regiments. Recruits are now enlisted for six years, but they may be enlisted for further periods of four years at a time, until they attain the age of forty-five years. Of late years the bounty has been increased, and in 1902 special powers were granted the Secretary of State for the purpose of forming reserve divisions. In that year the strength was 109,800, and the cost of the force £625,000.

II. *Fig.:* A troop, a body, a number.

militia-man, *s.* A man belonging to the militia.

***mĭl'-ĭ-ti-āte (ti as shi),** *v.i.* [MILITIA, *s.*]

1. To raise militia.

2. To serve as a soldier; to be warlike.

"The *militiating* spirits of my country."—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, iii. 177.

mĭl'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. = millet.]

Bot.: Millet-grass. A genus of grasses, tribe Paniceæ. The flowers are in a spreading panicle. Two empty glumes, the flower glumes shortly pedicelled, both awnless; ovary glabrous, styles short, stigmas feathery, fruit terete. Known species eight. One species, *Milium effusum*, the Spreading Millet-grass, is British.

mĭl-ĭ-ū'-şą, mĭl-ĭ-ū'-şĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Milius, a botanist of the sixteenth century.]

Bot.: A genus of Anonaceæ, tribe Bocageæ. *Miliusa velutina* is a tree growing in Burmah and India. The wood is used for carts and agricultural implements, spear shafts, and oars.

milk, *melk, *melke, *milche, *mylche, *mylek, *mylk, *s.* [A.S. **milc, meolc, meolhc;* cogn. with Dut. *melk;* Icel. *mjölk;* Dan. *melk;* Sw. *mjolk;* Goth. *miluks;* Ger. *milch* = milk; *melken* (pa. t. *molk*) = to milk; O. H. Ger. *melchan* = to milk; cf. Lat. *mulgeo* = to milk; Gr. ἀμέλγω (*amelgō*).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. & 2. In the same sense as II. 1, 2.

3. The white juice of certain plants.

4. An emulsion, made by bruising seeds: as, the *milk* of almonds.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Food, &c.:* The fluid secreted by all female mammals for the nourishment of their young. As an alimentary substance, it may be regarded as a perfect food. It consists essentially of a solution of sugar, albuminous and saline matter, and holds in suspension a certain proportion of fat in the form of very minute globules. The same constituents are found in the milk of all the mammals, but they differ considerably in the proportion in which they are present in each kind. Mare's milk contains a larger proportion of sugar, while that of the ewe is very much richer in albuminous and fatty constituents, the milk of the cow having its composition more evenly adjusted. The non-fatty solids of cow's milk, which consist of casein, albumin, sugar, and mineral salts, vary from about 8 to 11 per cent., and the fat from 2 to 7 per cent.; 9 parts of the non-fatty solids consist on the average of 3 parts of casein, 1 of albumin, 4·2 of milk sugar, and ·8 of mineral salts. The mineral matter consists chiefly of phosphates of lime and potash, with a little chloride of sodium. Milk spontaneously ferments, the sugar being converted into lactic acid, alcohol, and carbonic acid gas. When an artificial ferment has been used, a larger proportion of alcohol is generated, and the milk is converted into a product to which the name of kouniss has been given. The chief adulterant added to milk is water; but sugar, carbonate of soda, salt, salicylic acid, and borax are also occasionally used. These latter are obviously added, not to increase the quantity of the milk, but to cover the addition of water or in order to prevent the milk turning sour.

¶ Condensed milk consists of cow's or goat's milk which has been evaporated by the aid of steam pipes or a vacuum pan to one-fourth of its volume, refined sugar being added during the boiling in the proportion of 1¼ lb. in the quart of condensed milk produced. It is also prepared without sugar, but its keeping properties are much less than the sweetened article. Both kinds form a wholesome article of food.

2. *Human Physiol.:* Milk is the secretion of the mammary glands, whose activity begins at delivery, and continues for a period of nine months as a rule, but, if encouraged, may persist for a longer time. The fluid secreted contains all that is requisite for the nourishment and the development of the child. It contains 90 per cent. of water and 10 per cent. of solids (caseiu, fat, sugar, and a trace of salts). The first milk secreted is colostrum; it acts as a natural purgative to the child. That the mind exerts an influence both on the quantity and quality of secretion is certain. Violent emotions, as fear, rage, &c., render it unwholesome.

¶ (1) *Milk-and-water:* Tasteless, insipid, without character or distinguishing feature, wishy-washy. (*Colloquial.*)

"A *milk-and-water* bourgeois."—*Reade: Cloister & Hearth*, ch. xxvi.

(2) *Milk of sulphur:*

Chem. & Pharm.: Precipitated sulphur. Five ounces of sublimed sulphur and three ounces of slaked lime are put into a pint and a half of water, and by adding hydrochloric acid, a precipitate is thrown down. Used as a stimulant, as a laxative, and as a confection.

milk-abscess, *s.*

Pathol.: An abscess which sometimes forms on the female breast after childbirth. It is produced by redundancy of milk.

milk-bush, *s.*

Bot: The genus Synadenium (q.v.).

***milk-dame,** *s.* A foster-nurse, a wet-nurse.

milk-dentition, *s.*

Anat.: The system of temporary teeth in man or in any of the lower animals.

"It is obvious that the *milk-dentition* has generally been suppressed in the more modified forms."—*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1880, p. 665.

milk-drinker, *s.* [MOLOKAN.]

milk-fever, *s.*

Pathol.: A fever which sometimes arises in females when first milk is secreted after childbirth.

milk-glass, *s.* [CRYOLITE-GLASS.]

milk-hedge, *s.*

Bot.: Euphorbia Tirucalli (q.v.), commonly used in India for hedges. The plant, being full of acrid milk, tends to blister the skin of any one breaking through the hedges.

milk-leg, *s.*

Pathol.: White-swelling, *Phlegmasia dol ns.* [Phlegmasia.]

*** milk-livered, * milke-livered,** *a.* Cowardly, timid, timorous.

"*Milk-liver'd* man,
That bear'st a cheek for blows, a head for wrongs."
Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 2.

*** milk-madge,** *s.* A milkmaid.

*** milk-meats,** *s. pl.* Butter, cheese, &c.

"Abstaining from flesh and *milk-meats.*"—*Bailey Erasmus,* p. 274.

milk-molar, *s.* One of the first set of molars. They are shed by mammals when very young.

*** milk-pap,** *s.* The teat or nipple of a woman. (*Shakesp.: Timon of Athens,* iv. 3.)

milk-parsley, *s.*

Bot.: *Peucedanum palustre.* The popular name refers to its milky juice. (*Hooker.*)

milk porridge, * milk-pottage, *s.* Food made by boiling milk with water and oatmeal.

milk-punch, *s.* A drink made of spirits mixed with milk and sweetened.

"It smells, I think, like *milk-punch.*"—*Dickens: Pickwick,* ch. i.

milk-quartz, *s.* [Quartz.]

milk-rack, *s.* A series of shelves in a dairy to hold milk-pans.

milk-sickness, *s.*

Vet. Med.: A fatal spasmodic disease, peculiar to the western States of America, said to be owing to astringent salts contained in the soil and waters of these regions. It attacks cattle, but is often communicated to those who drink the milk or eat the beef of animals affected with it. (*Bartlett.*)

milk-snake, *s.*

Zool.: *Ophibolus eximius,* a harmless snake of a grayish ash colour, with three rows of dark spots along the back and sides. It is found in the northern and middle United States.

"Gliding like a lovely and innocent *milk-snake* out of his grasp."—*Bret Harte: Mrs. Skagg's Husbands.*

milk-sugar, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$. Lactin. An important and characteristic constituent of milk. It is obtained from the whey by evaporation, and, after having been purified by animal charcoal and recrystallized, it finally appears as hard, semi-transparent, trimetric crystals, having the same composition as cane-sugar, and nearly the same specific gravity, 1·52. It is soluble in water, but insoluble in absolute alcohol and ether. Milk-sugar has a rotatory angle of 59·5° $[a]_D$, and a copper-reducing power seven-tenths that of dextrose. By boiling with sulphuric acid it is converted into a mixture of dextrose and galactose.

milk-teeth, *s. pl.* [Milk-tooth.]

milk-thistle, *s.*

Bot.: *Silbyum marianum,* called also *Carduus marianus.* So named from the milky whiteness of the veins.

"Then the *milk-thistle* bade those herds demand
Three times a day the pail and welcome hand."
Wordsworth: Descriptive Sketches.

milk-thrush, *s.*

Pathol.: The same as Thrush (q.v.).

milk-tie, *s.*

Anthrop.: Relationship based on fosterage. So real is this relationship considered among some races that marriage between foster-children is forbidden.

"The strength of the foster-feeling, the *milk-tie,* among the Scotch Highlanders is a familiar instance of a mode of regarding relationship very different from that prevalent among us."—*Lubbock: Orig. of Civilisation* (1882), p. 145.

milk-tooth, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One of the first set of teeth in mammals.

¶ The milk-teeth in man are twenty in number, ten in each jaw. They are called also temporary or deciduous teeth.

2. *Farriery:* The fore-tooth of a foal, which comes at the age of about three months, and is cast within two or three years.

milk-tree, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Galactodendron utile;* (2) *Tanghinia lacturia.*

milk-vat, *s.* A deep pan for setting milk to raise cream or curdle for cheese.

milk-vessel, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A vessel for holding milk.

2. *Bot.* (*Pl.*): Vessels or tubes containing the milky fluids in plants. [Cinenchyma, Laticiferous.]

milk-veteh, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Astragalus (q.v.).

milk-walk, *s.* The district or streets of a town supplied by one milkman.

milk-warm, *a.* Warm as milk in its natural state, as it comes from the breast or udder.

"The water is but just *milk-warm.*"—*Defoe: Tour thro' Great Britain,* iii. 80.

milk-white, *a.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* White as milk; of a pure white colour.

"Meek as that emblem of her lowly heart
The *milk-white* lamb which in a line she led."
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone. (Introd.)

2. *Bot., &c.:* Dull white, verging to blue.

milk, *v.t. & i.* [Milk, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To draw milk from the breasts or udder by the hand.

"Thou wilt not find my shepherdesses idly piping on onten reeds, but *milking* the kine."—*Gay: Shepherd's Week.* (Proeme.)

* 2. To suck.

"I have given suck, and know
How tender 'tis to love the babe that *milks* me."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 7.

3. To supply with milk; to add milk to.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To plunder, to rob, to extract money from.

"And to ayd the kynge in hys right must the commons be *milked* till they bleede agayne."—*Tyndall: Workes,* p. 365.

2. In horse-racing slang, to lay or bet against a horse which is one's own property, and which is not intended to win.

* **B.** *Intransitive:*

1. To draw milk, to suck.

"That ye may *milk* out, and be delighted."—*Isaiah* lxvi. 11.

2. To give milk, to suckle.

"For lich a mother she can cherish,
And *milken* as doth a norice."
Romaunt of the Rose.

*** milk'-en,** *a.* [Eng. *milk; -en.*] Consisting of milk; milky.

*** milken-way,** *s.* The Milky-way (q.v.).

milk'-er, *s.* [Eng. *milk,* v.; *-er.*]

1. One who or that which milks: specif., an apparatus for milking cows mechanically.

"His kine, with swelling udders, ready stand,
And, lowing for the pail, invite the *milker's* hand."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic iii. 764.

2. A cow or other animal which gives milk.

"A cow that is a poor *milker* fails to give her owner that larger portion of profit."—*Sheldon: Dairy-farming,* p. 17.

*** milk'-ful, * milk'-full,** *a.* [Eng. *milk,* and *full.*] Flowing with milk; fruitful, fertile.

"O *milkfull* vales with hundred brooks indented."
Sylvester: The Decay, 1,053.

*** milk'-i-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *milky; -ly.*] After the manner of milk; like milk; lacteally.

milk'-i-ness, *s.* [Eng. *milky; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being milky or having a colour or consistence like milk.

2. Softness, gentleness, mildness.

"Would I could share the balmy, even temper,
And *milkiness* of blood." *Dryden: Cleomenes,* i. 1.

milk'-maid, *s.* [Eng. *milk,* and *maid.*] A woman employed to milk cows; a dairy-maid.

milk'-man, *s.* [Eng. *milk,* and *man.*] A man who sells milk or carries milk about for sale.

milk'-pail, *s.* [Eng. *milk,* and *pail.*] A pail or vessel into which cows are milked.

"That very substance which last week was grazing in the field, waving in the *milk-pail,* or growing in the garden, is now become part of the man."—*Watts: Improvement of the Mind.*

milk'-pan, *s.* [Eng. *milk,* and *pan.*] A vessel in which milk is kept in the dairy.

"For when the maids spilt the *milkpans,* or kept any racket, they would lay it upon Robin."—*Bacon: Apophthegms.*

milk room, *s.* [Eng. *milk,* and *room.*] A room in a dairy where milk is kept in the milkpans.

milk-sop, * milk-soppe, *s.* [Eng. *milk,* and *sop.*]

1. A piece of bread soaked in milk.

2. A soft, effeminate, feeble-minded person; one who is devoid of all manliness.

"Boys, apes, braggarts, Jacks, *milksops.*"
Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, v. 1.

milk-weed, *s.* [Eng. *milk,* and *weed.*]

Bot.: The genus Asclepias (q.v.).

¶ Green Milkweed is the genus Acerates.

milk-woman, *s.* [Eng. *milk,* and *woman.*] A woman who carries about milk for sale.

"Even your *milkwoman* and your nursery-maids have a fellow-feeling. —*Arbuthnot: Hist. of John Bull*

milk-wood, *s.* [Eng. *milk,* and *wood.*]

Botany:

1. *Pseudolmedia,* formerly *Brosimumspurium,* an evergreen shrub growing in Jamaica; but Jamaica Milkwood is *Sapium laurifolium.*

2. *Sideroxylon inerme.*

milk-wort, *s.* [Eng. *milk,* and *wort.*]

Botany:

1. *Sing.:* The genus Polygala (q.v.). Common Milkwort is *Polygala vulgaris;* Austrian Milkwort, *P. uliginosa* or *austriaca,* both these are British; Sea Milkwort is the genus Glaux, and specially *Glaux maritima.*

2. *Pl.:* The name given by Lindley to the order Polygalaceæ (q.v.).

milk'-y, *a.* [Eng. *milk; -y.*]

1. Made of milk; consisting or composed of milk.

"The pails high foaming with a *milky* flood."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xvi. 780.

2. Resembling milk; of the nature of milk.

"Some plants, upon breaking their vessels, yield a *milky* juice."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

* 3. Yielding milk.

"Perhaps my passion he disdains,
And courts the *milky* mothers of the plains."
Roscommon.

4. White, milk-white.

"Whose *milky* features please them more
Than ours of jet thus burnish'd bright."
Crabbe: Woman.

* 5. Soft, mild, tender, gentle, timid.

"This *milky* gentleness and course of yours."
Shakesp.: Lear, i. 4.

milky-juices, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Juices, resembling milk in appearance, in the laticiferous vessels of plants. Found in many Euphorbiaceæ, Asclepiadaceæ, &c.

milky-quartz, *s.* [Quartz.]

milky-way, *s.* [Galaxy.]

mill (1), *s.* [Lat. *mille* = a thousand.] A money of account in the United States, being the thousandth part of a dollar, or the tenth part of a cent., and therefore equal to about ⅝ of an English farthing.

mill (2), *** melle, * miln, * mulle, * mulne, * myln, * mylne,** *s.* [A.S. *myln, mylen,* from Lat. *molina* = a mill, from *mola* = a mill, from *molo* = to grind; Icel. *mylna* = a mill; Wel. *melin;* Fr. *moulin;* Dut. *molen.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A machine for grinding grain, fruit, or other substances, and reducing them to a fine powder.

"The berries crackle, and the *mill* turns round."
Pope: Rape of the Lock, iii. 106.

(2) A lapidary's grinding-wheel, known as a roughing-*mill,* cloth-*mill,* &c.

(3) A machine, or complication of engines or machinery, for working up raw material, and preparing it for immediate use or for employment in a further stage of manufacture: as, a cotton-*mill,* a spinning-*mill,* a saw-*mill,* an oil-*mill,* &c.

(4) The buildings or factory containing such machinery.

(5) A stamping-press for coin.

"His new invention for coining gold and silver with the *mill* and press."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting,* vol. ii., ch. iii.

(6) A treadmill (q.v.).

2. *Fig.:* A pugilistic encounter; a prize-fight. (*Slang.*)

"He had treated her ill,
Because she refused to go down to a *mill.*"
Hood: Miss Kilmansegg.

II. *Die-sinking:* The hardened steel roller having the design in cameo, and used for impressing in intaglio a plate, as in the bank-note system of engraving; or a copper cylinder, as in the process of engraving cylinders for calico-printing.

¶ (1) *Barker's mill:*

Mach.: A glass vessel containing water, and capable of moving about on its vertical axis. In the lower part is a tube bent horizontally at the two ends in opposite directions. The water issuing makes it revolve on its axis. Called also the Hydraulic Tourniquet.

(2) *Light mill:* [Radiometer].

mill-bar, *s.*

Iron-works: The rough bar, as drawn out by the puddler's rolls, as distinguished from merchant-bar.

mill-board, *s.* A stout pasteboard made of strong materials, such as refuse flax, cotton, and hemp, rope, or bagging; and used for the stiff portion of book-covers, and for other purposes. It is also used for packing between the flanges of pipes, being previously soaked in oil.

Mill-board cutter: A machine for cutting heavy board, for book-covers and pasteboard boxes.

mill-cake, *s.*

1. The incorporated materials for gunpowder, in the cake form, previous to granulating.

2. The mass of hulls and parenchyma remaining after the expression of linseed-oil.

* **mill-doll,** *v.i.* To beat hemp (an old form of "hard labour").

"I am sent hither to *mill-doll.*"—*Fielding: Amelia,* bk. i., ch. x.

* **mill-dolly,** *s.* (See def.)

"Punisht at hard labour in Bridewel, which beating of hemp, the thieves call *Mill-dolly.*"—*Smith: Lives of Highwaymen,* i. 108.

mill-eye, *s.* The eye or opening in the cases of a mill at which the meal is let out.

mill-furnace, *s.*

Metall.: A reheating furnace; a furnace where the puddled metal is reheated, preparatory to again passing through the rolls.

mill-gang, *s.* In warping, that part of the warp which is made by a descending and ascending course of the threads round the warping-mill.

mill-gearing, *s.* The shafts, wheels, &c., by which the motion of the first moving power is communicated to the manufacturing machine.

mill-hand, *s.* A person, male or female, engaged in a mill.

mill-head, *s.* The head of water by which a mill-wheel is turned.

mill-holm, *s.* A low meadow or field in the vicinity of a mill; a watery place about a milldam.

mill-hopper, *s.* The hopper of a mill. [Hopper.]

mill-leat, * **milleat,** *s.* A trench that conveys water to a mill.

mill-mountain, *s.*

Bot.: Mountain-flax (*Linum catharticum*).

mill-pick, *s.* A miller's tool for dressing millstones, giving to the burrs the slightly-serrated surface, an operation known as cracking.

mill-pool, *s.* A millpond.

mill-rind, mill-rynd, *s.*

Her.: A moline (q.v.).

* **mill-sixpence,** * **milled-sixpence,** *s.* An old English coin, first issued in 1561.

"Ay, by these gloves, did he (or I would I might never come in mine own great chamber again else), of seven groats in *mill-sixpences.*"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor,* i. 1.

mill-spindle, *s.* The vertical spindle of a grinding-mill, on which the runner is supported.

mill-tail, *s.* The tail-race of a mill which conducts the water away from the wheel.

mill-tooth, *s.* A grinder or molar-tooth.

"The best instruments for cracking bones and nuts are grinders or *mill-teeth.*"—*Arbuthnot On Aliments.*

* **mill-ward,** *s.* The keeper of a mill.

mill-wheel, *s.* The water-wheel which impels the machinery of a mill.

"Thou did'st vent thy groans,
As fast as *mill-wheels* strike."
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

mill-work, *s.*

1. The machinery of a mill.

2. The art or operation of constructing mills.

mill-wright, *s.* A wright or mechanic whose occupation is to construct and repair the machinery of mills.

mill (1), *v.t.* [Mill (2), *s.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. To grind, as in a mill; to comminute; to reduce to power.

"'Tis here: this oval box well fill'd
With best tobacco, finely *mill'd.*"
Cowper: To the Rev. William Bull.

2. To pass through a machine; to shape or finish in a machine, as metal-work.

3. To stamp, as coin in a mint, so as to raise the edge slightly, afterwards serrating or denting the edges.

"Wood's half-pence are not *milled,* and therefore more easily counterfeited."—*Swift: Drapier's Letters.*

4. To throw, as undyed silk.

5. To full, as cloth.

*6. To beat up and froth.

"Having breakfasted on a cup of *milled* chocolate."—*H. Brooke: Fool of Quality,* i. 235.

II. *Fig.:* To beat severely with the fists; to thrash, to pummel.

"He had *milled* a policeman."—*Thackeray: Shabby Genteel Story,* ch. viii.

mill (2), *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful.] To swim under water. A term used of whales among whalefishers.

mill'-cŏg, *s.* [Eng. *mill* (2), s., and *cog.*] The cog of a mill-wheel.

"The timber is useful for *millcogs*"—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

mill'-dăm, * **mill-damb,** *s.* [Eng. *mill* (2), and *dam.*]

1. A wall or bank across the course of a stream to raise the level of the water and divert it into a millrace.

"Not so where, scornful of a check, it leaps
The *milldam.*" *Cowper: Task,* v. 102.

2. A millpond.

mĭlled, *a.* [Mill (1), *v.*] Having passed through a mill; having the edges serrated, or transversely grooved, as a shilling, a sovereign, &c.; fulled, as cloth.

"That sum in good *milled* silver."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xxiii.

milled-cloth, *s.*

Fabric: Woollen cloth which has been fulled or felted by beating, to thicken it. It is called double-milled when the operation has been repeated to increase its density.

milled-lead, *s.* Lead which has been spread into a sheet in the rolling-mill, in contradistinction to lead which is levelled while in a melted condition.

milled-money, *s.* Coined money. (*Wharton.*)

milled-slate, *s.* Slates sawn out of blocks by machinery, instead of being split into laminæ.

mĭl-lĕ-fĭ-ŏr'-ē, *a.* [Ital., from *mille* = a thousand, and *fiore* = flowers.] (See the compound.)

millefiore-glass, *s.* A species of mosaic enveloped in a transparent bulb. A number of pieces of filigree, or tubes of glass enamel, are fused together, their sections representing stars, flowers, and other ornaments. Sections of these tubes are imbedded in white transparent flint-glass, forming paper-weights.

mĭl-lĕ-när'-ĭ-ăn, mĭl-lĕn-när'-ĭ-ăn, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *millenarius,* from *mille* = a thousand; Fr. *millénaire.*]

A. *As adj.:* Consisting of a thousand; espec., consisting of a thousand years; pertaining to the millennium.

"Daniel, in the construction of the favourers of the *millenarian* opinion, is pretended to speak particularly of the tyrannical reign of antichrist."—*Bp. Hall: The Revelation Unrevealed.*

B. *As subst.:* One who believes in the millennium, or reign of Christ upon earth for a thousand years. [Millennium.]

"The hearts of gamins as well as *millenarians* answer 'True.'"—*C. Kingsley: Yeast,* ch. xvii.

mĭl-lĕ-när'-ĭ-ăn-ĭsm, * **mĭl-len-ar-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *millenarian; -ism.*] The doctrine or tenets of the Millenarians. Called also Chiliasm.

"The long-since condemned conceits of an old, and hitherto forgotten *milleuarism.*"—*Bp. Hall: Revelation Unrevealed.*

* **mĭl'-lĕn ar-ў,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *millenarius;* Fr. *millénaire.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Consisting of a thousand; lasting for a thousand years.

"We are apt to dream that God will make his saints reign here as kings in a *millenary* kingdom."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons,* vol. ii., ser. 12.

2. Pertaining to the millennium.

"For I foretell the *millenary* year."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite. (Dedic.)

B. *As substantive:*

1. The space of a thousand years; a millennium.

"Where to fix the beginning of that marvellous *millenary,* and where the end. —*Bp. Hall: Breathings of the Devout Soul,* § 15.

2. One who looks for the millennium; a millenarian.

millenary-petition, *s.*

Church Hist.: A petition named from the number of signatures appended to it (though they actually fell short of a thousand), presented by the Puritans to James I. in 1603. The petitioners desired to be relieved from the use of the sign of the cross in baptism, the ring in the marriage service, confirmation, and bowing at the name of Jesus. The petition also treated of (1) objections to the Church service; (2) pluralities, non-residence, and clergy who did not preach, though they were resident; (3) the better maintenance of the parochial clergy; and (4) redress of Church discipline. The Hampton Court Conference was the outcome of this petition. [Conference, ¶.]

mĭl-lĕn'-nĭ-ăl, *a.* [Lat. *mille* = a thousand, and *annus* = a year, on analogy of *biennial,* &c.] Lasting for a thousand years; pertaining to the millennium.

"To be kings and priests unto God, is the characteristic of those who are to enjoy the *millennial* happiness."—*Burnet.*

† **mĭl-lĕn'-nĭ-al-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *millenial; -ist.*] A millenarian

* **mĭl-lĕn'-nĭ-ăn-ĭsm,** *s.* [Lat. *millenium.*] Millenarianism; the doctrine or tenets of the millenarians.

"'Tis said that he [Sir W. Ralegh] wrote a tract of *millenitarism.*"—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.,* vol. ii.

* **mĭl-lĕn'-nĭ-ar-ĭsm,** *s.* [Millennium.] Millenarianism.

* **mĭl'-lĕn-nĭst,** *s.* [Lat. *millenn(ium);* Eng. suff. *-ist.*] A millenarian.

mĭl-lĕn'-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. = a period of a thousand years, from *mille* = a thousand, and *annus* = a year.]

1. *Script.:* A period of a thousand years, during which Satan shall be confined to the bottomless pit, having first been bound by an angel with a great chain (Rev. xx. 1–3), whilst the souls of those who have been "beheaded for the witness of Jesus," and have not worshipped the beast or his image, or received his mark upon their foreheads or their hands, shall live and reign with Christ for a thousand years (Rev. xx. 1–6).

2. *Church Hist.:* During the first three centuries, when Christians were at intervals in danger of martyrdom, and many actually suffered death, the millennium loomed largely before their minds: the second advent of Christ, interpreted literally, was considered to be pre-millennial, and the millennium to be a literal reign of him and the martyrs. The Christian fathers, Papias, Justin Martyr, and Irenæus, with the heretical Cerinthians, Marcionites, Montanists, and Melitians, held these views, as did Papias and Irenæus with rather extravagant accompaniments. Towards the end of the second century, Caius, a presbyter of Rome, led the way in opposing their millennial conceptions, and, in the third, Origen considered the millennium as consisting of spiritual delights to be enjoyed by souls raised to perfection in the world to come. Jerome also gave a spiritual interpretation to the passage in Revelation. On the triumph of Christianity over Paganism, in the fourth century, the view gradually arose that mil-

lennial glory had already begun. The persecuted Christians had risen, and were spiritually reigning with Jesus unseen. His visible reappearance would not be till the consummation of all things, when he would come to judge the world. From about the year 950 yet another opinion arose and gained extensive credence. The millennium, to be heralded by the coming of Jesus, began with his first advent, and was now about closing. Many landed proprietors, therefore, believed they should no longer require their estates, and might atone for their sins by giving them over to the church, the deed of bequest commencing with the words *Appropinquante mundi termino* (As the end of the world is approaching), and the estates were not returned when it was found that the world outlasted the year 1000. Two opinions are now held: one, that the advent of Christ will be pre-millennial, and that a literal reign of martyrs and saints shall take place with him on earth; the other is, that the millennium will be brought on by the blessing of the Holy Spirit on the means employed for the conversion of the world, and that during the continuance of the promised years Jesus shall reign in the hearts of nearly all mankind, and shall not return visibly till he comes as Judge. Many interpreters, holding that in prophecy a day stands for a year, consider that the 1,260 days mentioned in Rev. xii. 6, &c., mean 1,260 years; yet they deem the 1,000 years to be literal years. The reason probably is that they are influenced by the Jewish tradition that the seventh thousand years from the creation of man shall be a Sabbatic thousand. Hugh Miller, who accepted the view that a prophetic day means a year, and, being a geologist, was not startled by very large numbers, considered the millennium to be 360,000 years.

"We must give a full account of that state called the *millennium*."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

mĭl'-lē-pĕd, mĭl'-lĭ-pēde, *s.* [Lat. *millepeda* = the woodlouse, or directly from *mille* = a thousand, and *pes* (genit. *pedis*) = a foot.]

Zoology:

1. The genus Iulus, or the family Iulidæ (q.v.).

2. (*Pl.*) The order Chilognatha (q.v.). So called from the numerous feet.

mĭl-lĕp'-ōr-ą, *s.* [Lat. *mille* = a thousand, and *porus* = a passage, a channel.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Milleporidæ (q.v.). It consists of a calcareous skeleton with a foliaceous or laminar expansion, studded with minute apertures of two sizes. The colony consists of two kinds of zooids, the one with four to six knobbed tentacles, inhabiting the larger, and the second with five to twenty-five tentacles, the smaller ones.

mĭl'-lē-pōre, *s.* [Millepora.] An individual of the genus Millepora (q.v.).

mĭl-lē-pōr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *millepor(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Hydrocorallina, type Millepora (q.v.). They help to constitute coral reefs in the West Indies.

mĭl'-lĕr, * **mel-lere,** * **mul-nere,** * **myl-lere,** * **myl-nere,** *s.* [Eng. *mill*; *-er.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who keeps or attends to a mill, especially a flour mill.

"What man, more water glideth by the mill
Than wots the *miller* of."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, ii. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Entom.:* A moth of the family Bombycidæ. It is all dusted over like a miller with flour, whence the name.

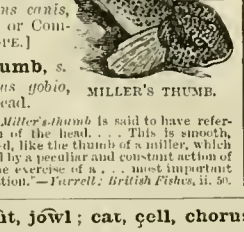
2. *Ichthy.:* The Eagle-ray, *Myliobatis aquila.* [Myliobatis.]

miller's-dog, *s.*

Ichthy.: Galeus canis, the Penny Dog or Common Tope. [Tope.]

miller's-thumb, *s.*

Ichthy.: Cottus gobio, the River Bullhead.



MILLER'S THUMB.

"The name of *Miller's-thumb* is said to have reference to the form of the head. . . . This is smooth, broad, and rounded, like the thumb of a miller, which has been modelled by a peculiar and constant action of the muscles in the exercise of a . . . most important part of his occupation."—*Parnell: British Fishes*, ii. 50.

mĭl-lĕr-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Philip Miller (1691-1771), a botanist.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the sub-tribe Millerieæ (q.v.).

mĭl-lĕr-ĭ-ē'-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *millerĭ(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of composites, tribe Senecioniдeæ.

Mĭl'-lĕr-ĭşm, *s.* [See def.]

Church Hist.: The pre-millennial doctrines of the Millerites (q.v.). (*Bartlett.*)

mĭl'-lĕr-īte (1), *s.* [Named after the eminent crystallographer, W. H. Miller; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A rhombohedral mineral, mostly occurring in small tufts and groups of interlacing capillary crystals, also in fibrous and radiating crusts. Hardness, 3 to 3·5; sp. gr. 4·6 to 5·65; lustre, metallic; colour, brass- to bronze-yellow, sometimes tarnished; streak, bright; brittle. Compos.: sulphur, 35·1; nickel, 64·9 = 100; corresponding to the formula, NiS. Found in crevices in the clay-ironstone of Merthyr Tydvil, South Wales, and in crusts at the Sterling mine, Antwerp, New York; also in small amount at a few other localities.

Mĭl'-lĕr-īte (2), *s.* [See def.]

Church Hist.: A follower of William Miller, an American pre-millennialist, who expected the immediate return of Jesus to reign upon the earth. Believing in the literal fulfilment of the prophecies, the Millerites asserted that the first judgment would take place in 1843. Subsequently other periods were named; and so firm was the faith of many that they disposed of all their worldly goods, provided themselves with "ascension robes," and waited with anxiety for the sounding of the last trumpet—the signal for their elevation. Many became insane through excitement and fear; others, finding that they were repeatedly disappointed, gave up their expectations, and the sect is nearly, if not quite, extinct." (*Bartlett*, ed. 1877.)

mĭl-lĕs'-ĭm-ąl, *a.* [Lat. *millesimus*, from *mille* = a thousand.] Thousandth; consisting of thousandth parts.

mĭl'-lĕt, *s.* [Fr., dimin. of *mil* = mill, millet, from Lat. *milium*; A.S. *mil* = millet; Gr. μελίνη (*melinē*).]

1. *Ord. Lang., Bot., Agric., &c.: Panicum miliaceum* and *P. miliare*, with some other species of small-seed corn. They are extensively grown in India, in parts of which the former is called wassee and the latter bhadlee.

"Little living creatures, in a quantity of water no bigger than a grain of *millet*."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. i.

¶ German millet is a variety of *Setaria italica*; Indian millet is *Sorghum vulgare*; Italian millet, *Setaria italica*; and Texas millet, *Sorghum cernuum.*

2. Millet-grass.

millet-beer, *s.* A fermented liquor made in Roumania, and the neighbouring districts, from millet-seed.

millet-grass, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Milium (q.v.).

mĭll'-horse, *s.* [Eng. *mill*, and *horse.*] A horse employed to turn a mill.

"But al is one to you, a hors-e mill & a *millhorse*, drinke ere ye goe, & goe ere you drinke."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 258.

mĭl-lī-, *in comp.* [Lat. *mille* = a thousand.] A thousand; a thousand fold.

mĭl'-lĭ-ąrd, *s.* [Fr.] A thousand millions: as, a *milliard* of francs = £40,000,000 sterling, nearly.

* **mĭl-lĭ-ąr-ў,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *milliarius* = pertaining to a thousand, comprising a thousand paces, or a Roman mile; *mille* = a thousand.] [Mile.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or connected with the Roman mile of 1,000 paces, or 5,000 Roman feet: as, a *milliary* column.

B. *As subst.:* [Lat. *milliarium.*] A milestone. (See the example under Mile-mark.)

* **mĭl'-lĭ-fōld,** *a.* [Pref. *milli-*, and Eng. *fold.*] Thousandfold.

"His kisses *millifold*
Bewray his love and loving diligence."
Barnes: Holy Roode, p. 27.

mĭl'-lĭ-grăm, mĭl-lĭ-grămme, *s.* [Fr. *milligramme*, from Lat. *mille* = a thousand, and Fr. *gramme* = a gram (q.v.).] In the French system of weights and measures, the thousandth part of a gram, equal to 0154 of an English grain, or a cubic millimetre of water.

mĭl'-lĭ li tre (tro as **tèr),** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *mille* = a thousand, and Fr. *litre* = a litre.] A French measure of capacity, containing the thousandth part of a litre, equal 06103 of a cubic inch.

mĭl'-lĭ-mē-tre (trc as **tèr),** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *mille* = a thousand; Fr. *mètre* = metre (q.v.).] A French lineal measure equal to the thousandth part of a metre, or 03937 of an English inch.

mĭl'-lĭn-èr, * **mĭl'-ląn-èr,** * **mil len-er,** * **mĭl-len-ĭ-er,** *s.* [Prob. a corrupt. of *Milaner* from Milan in Italy.]

* 1. A haberdasher; a dealer in small wares. (Originally of the male sex.)

"He hath wares for man or woman, of all sizes; no *milliner* can suit his customers with gloves."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

2. A person whose occupation is to make and sell head-dresses, hats, bonnets, &c., for females. (Now generally a woman.)

"The thousands of clerks and *milliners* who are now thrown into raptures by the sight of Loch Katrine."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

mĭl'-lĭn-èr-ў, *s.* [Eng. *milliner*; *-y.*]

† 1. The occupation or business of a milliner.

2. The articles made and sold by a milliner, such as head-dresses, hats, bonnets, laces, ribbons, &c.

mĭll'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Mill (1), v.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* The act or process of grinding or passing through a mill.

2. A thrashing.

"One blood gives t'other blood a *milling*."
Combe: Dr. Syntax, ii. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Coining:* The term is applied:

(1) To an action such as that which upsets the edge of a coin, making the raised flanges which protect the ornaments in relief on the obverse and reverse sides of the coin. Milling in this sense is performed upon an object in a lathe by the pressure of a burnisher or wheel, which turns over or upsets an edge, as in the case of the feather-edge on a tube or bezel which holds a lens or a jewel in its seat or setting.

(2) To an action such as that which gives a fluting or crenation to the edge of the coin.

(3) The indented or milled edge on coins.

2. *Cloth:* A fulling process which condenses and thickens cloth.

3. *Porcelain:* The mastication and grinding of slip for porcelain, giving it the final working to develop plasticity.

¶ *Milling in the darkmans:* Murder by night. (*Scotch.*)

"Men were men then, and fought other in the open field, and there was nae *milling in the darkmans*."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxvii.

milling-machine, *s.*

Mech.: A machine for dressing metal-work to shape by passing it on a travelling-bed beneath a rotating serrated cylindrical cutter.

milling tool, *s.* A small indented roller mounted in a stock and used to mirl objects, such as the edges of screw heads, by pressure against the latter when they are rotating in a lathe; a mirling tool.

mĭl'-lĭng tō-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Sir T. Millington, professor of botany at Oxford.]

Botany:

1. The typical genus of the order Millingtoniaceæ (q.v.). It is synonymous with Melisma.

2. A genus of Bignoniaceæ. *Millingtonia hortensis*, called also *Bignonia tuberosa*, is the cork tree of India.

mĭl-lĭng tō-nĭ-ā-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *millingtonĭ(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: An order of hypogynous exogens, established by Wight and Arnott. The species are now referred to Sabiaceæ.

mĭl-lĭon (ĭ as **y**), * **mĭl-lioun**, *s.* [Fr. *million*, from Low Lat. *millionem*, accus. of *millio*, from Lat. *mille* = a thousand.]

I. *Lit.:* The number of a thousand thousands.

"O pardon! since a crooked figure may
Attest, in little place, a *million*."
Shakesp.: Henry V. (Introd.)

II. *Figuratively:*

1. An indefinitely great number.

2. With the definite article, the multitude, the public; the great body of the people; the masses.

"Arrived, a night like noon she sees,
And hears the *million* hum."
Cowper: Queen's Visit to London.

mĭl-lion-āire, * **mĭl-lion-nāire** (**ion as yŏn**), *s.* [Fr. *millionnaire*; Ital. *milionario*; Sp. *milonario.*] In England, a man worth a million sterling; a person of very great wealth. In America the term is applied to a person worth a million dollars.

mĭl-lion-ar-y (**i as y**), *a.* [Fr. *millionaire.*] Pertaining to millions; consisting of millions.

* **mĭl-lioned** (**i as y**), *a.* [Eng. *million*; *-ed.*]

1. Possessing millions; millionaire; exceedingly wealthy.

"The *millioned* merchant seeks her [Honour] in his gold." *P. Whitehead: Honour.* (1747).

2. Multiplied a million-fold; innumerable, infinite.

"Time, whose *millioned* accidents
Creep in 'twixt vows." *Shakesp.: Sonnet* 115.

* **mĭl-lion-ĭst** (**i as y**), *s.* [Eng. *million*; *-ist.*] A millionaire.

"A commercial *millionist.*"—*Southey: Doctor*, ch. ccxxxiii.

mĭl-lionth (**i as y**), *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *million*; *-th.*]

A. *As adj.:* Constituting one of a million; a thousand thousandth.

B. *As subst.:* One of a million parts; the quotient of one divided by a million.

"The scene seemed always the same, yet every *millionth* of a minute different."—*Mortimer Collins: Blacksmith & Scholar*, ch. viii.

mĭl-lĭ-pēde, *s.* [Millepeds.]

* **mĭl'-lō-crăt,** *s.* [From *mill*, on analogy of *aristocrat*, &c.] A wealthy mill-owner.

"The true blood-suckers, the venomous *millocrats.*"—*Lytton: Caxtons*, bk. ii., ch. iv.

* **mĭll-ŏ-crăt-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *millocrat*; *-ism.*] Government by millocrats.

"The misery which accompanies the reign of *millocratism.*"—*Lytton: Caxtons*, bk. xiii., ch. iv.

Millon (as **Mĭ'-yŏn**), *s.* [From Millon, a Frenchman, its discoverer.] (See the compound.)

Millon's-test, Millon's test-liquid, *s.*

Chem.: A nitric and nitrous solution of protonitrate and pernitrate of mercury. It detects the presence of proteine or its allied compounds by the production of a more or less deep rose colour. The test liquid is made by dissolving metallic mercury in an equal weight of strong nitric acid. The substance to be tested is plunged in the liquid and heat applied. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

mĭll'-pŏnd, *s.* [Eng. *mill*, and *pond.*] A pond or reservoir of water employed to drive a mill.

mĭll'-rāce, *s.* [Eng. *mill*, and *race.*] The canal or leat by which water is conveyed to a mill-wheel. Below the wheel the water is conducted away by the mill-tail or tail-race.

mĭll'-rēa, mĭll-rcē, *s.* [Milreis.] A pseudo singular form of milreis (q.v.).

mĭll'-sāil, *s.* [Eng. *mill*, and *sail.*] The sail of a windmill.

† **millsail-shaped,** *a.*

Bot.: Having many wings projecting from a convex surface, as the fruit of some umbelliferous plants and of moringa. (*Lindley.*)

mĭll'-stŏne, * **myln-stone,** * **myl-stone,** *s.* [Eng. *mill*, and *stone.*] One of a pair of cylindrical stones for crushing grain in grinding mills. The stone is peculiar, and comes mostly from France and from Georgia. [Buhr-stone.] The stones are the bed and runner, the upper being usually the moving stone, the lower being stationary. The relation of bed and runner is, however, sometimes reversed.

"They had demolished houses, cut down fruit trees, burned fishing boats, broken *millstones.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

millstone-balance, *s.* A weight so placed as to balance other inequalities of weight in a stone, so that it may run true.

millstone-bosom, *s.* The sunken space in the centre of a millstone, round the eye.

millstone-bridge, *s.* The bar across the eye of a millstone by which it is supported on the head of the spindle.

millstone-draft, *s.* The degree of deflection of the furrows of a millstone from a radial direction. Thus in a 7-inch draft the track-edges are tangential to a 7-inch circle.

millstone-dress, *s.*

Grinding:

1. The arrangement and disposition of the furrows in the face of a millstone. The furrows lead from the bosom, around the eye, to the skirt of the millstone—that is to say, to its periphery.

2. The draft given to the furrows on a millstone.

millstone-dresser, *s.* A machine for cutting grooves in the grinding-face of a millstone.

millstone-grit, *s.*

Geol.: A coarse quartzose sandstone used for millstones. It underlies the coal measures, and overlies the Carboniferous Limestone, constituting the second of the three divisions of the Carboniferous formations. It is well developed in South Wales; in many other places it is feebly represented. Its Scotch equivalent is the Moor rock. A bed of shale 400 feet thick, ranked with the Millstone-grit, is called by miners Farewell rock.

millstone-hammer, millstone-pick, *s.* A tool for furrowing millstones.

millstone-lava, *s.*

Petrol. & Geol.: A very vesicular kind of nepheline basalt, found on the Eifel, &c.

millstone-maker, *s.* A maker of millstones.

Millstone-makers' phthisis:

Pathol.: Phthisis produced in the makers of millstone, in masons, &c., by the inhalation of minute fragments of stone.

millstone-ventilator, *s.* An arrangement for conducting a blast through the eye of the runner and out at the skirt, to cool the floor and facilitate delivery.

mĭ-lord', *s.* [See def.]

1. A foreign corruption of the address "my lord."

2. A lord or notability: as, an English *milord.* (*Continental English.*)

mĭl'-ŏsch-ĭne, mĭl'-ŏsch-īte, *s.* [Named after Prince Miloschi; suff. *-ine*, *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A compact mineral, having an indigo blue to a celandine-green colour. Hardness, 1·5 to 2; sp. gr. 2·131. Compos.: a hydrated silicate of alumina and sesquioxide of chromium. Found at Rudniak, Servia. The *Brit. Mus. Cat.* makes it a variety of Allophane (q.v.), and Dana calls it a chromiferous allophane, containing only half as much water.

mĭl'-rēis, *s.* [Port. *mil* = a thousand, and *reis*, pl. of *real*, a small coin.]

1. The unit of value in Portugal, gold, weight 1·7735 grammes, value 4s. 5¾d.

2. The unit of value in Brazil, value 2s. 3d. (nearly).

mĭl'-seȳ, *s.* [A corrupt. of *milk*, and *sieve.*] A sieve for straining milk. (*Scotch.*)

mĭlt (1), * **mĭlte,** *s.* [A.S. *milte*; cogn. with Dut. *milt*; Icel. *milti*; Dan. *milt*; Sw. *mjölte*; Ger. *milz.*]

Anat.: The spleen (q.v.).

mĭlt (2), * **melt,** *s.* [A corrupt of *milk* (q.v.), from the *milky* appearance of the soft roe of fishes; Sw. *mjölk* = milk, *mjölke* = milt of fishes; Dan. *fiske-melk* = soft roe, lit. = fish-milk; Ger. *milch* = (1) milk, (2) milt of fishes.] The soft roe of fishes; the spermatic organ of the male fish.

"You shall scarce, or never, take a male carp without a *melt.*"—*Walton: Angler*, pt. i., ch. ix.

mĭlt, *v.t.* [Milt (2), *s.*] To impregnate or fertilize the roe or spawn of the female fish.

"A female gave 146 eggs, which were *milted* from a male of the same hybrid race."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

mĭlt-ĕr, * **mĕlt-ĕr,** *s.* [Dan. *milter* = a male fish; Ger. *milcher.*] A male fish; a fish having a milt.

"That they might do so [by breeding] he had, as the rule is, put in three *melters* for one spawner."—*Walton: Angler*, pt. i., ch. ix.

Mĭl-tŏn-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *Milton*; *-ic.*] Pertaining to Milton or his writings.

mĭlt-wāste, *s.* [Eng. *milt* (1), and *waste.* From being formerly supposed to be a remedy for wasting or disease of the spleen.]

Bot.: A name for a fern, *Ceterach officinarum.* [Ceterach.]

mĭl-vā'-gō, *s.* [Lat. = a flying-fish.]

Ornith.: A genus of Polyborinæ. *Milvago chimango* is a small hawk-like bird which frequents slaughterhouses in La Plata, feeding on carrion.

mĭl-vī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *milvus*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: Kites; a sub-family of Falconidæ, with bills not so curved as in the Hawks. The wings, which are pointed, and the tail, which is forked, are both very long.

mĭl'-vīne, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *milvinus*, from *milvus* = a kite.]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to or resembling birds of the Kite family.

B. *As subst.:* A bird belonging to the Kite family.

mĭl'-vu-lŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. of Lat. *milvus* = a kite, a glede.]

Ornith.: A genus of Muscicapidæ, or, according to Baird of Tyrannids, *Milvulus tyrannus*, the Fork-tailed Fly-catcher, is whitish-ash above, with black rump; tail-feathers rose-white, tipped with black; shoulders and belly light vermillion. *M. forficatus*, the Scissor-tail or Swallow-tail Fly-catcher, has the head and tail black, the latter edged with white; back ashy; under surface pure white. Both species are natives of Central America.

mĭl'-vŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a kite.]

1. *Ornith.:* A genus of Falconidæ, sub-family Aquilinæ. Beak straight at base, curved from cere to point; nostrils oval, oblique; wings long, tail long, forked. Legs short; toes short and strong, the outer united at its base with the middle toe. Claws moderately long and curved. Habitat, the Old World and Australia. Six species are known. *Milvus ictinus* is the Common Kite. [Kite (1), *s.*]

2. *Palæont.:* Remains of this genus have been found in the Miocene beds of France and Central Europe.

mĭm, *a.* [Prob. a variant of *mum* = silent.] Prim; affectedly meek and modest; demure. (*Scotch.*)

"See, up he's got the word o' God,
An' meek an' *mim* has view'd it."
Burns: Holy Fair.

mĭm-moued, *a.*

1. Affectedly modest or demure in conversation.

2. Affectedly moderate in eating.

Mī-măs, *s.* [Lat. & Gr. = a Trojan born on the same night as Paris.]

Astron.: The first satellite of Saturn.

mĭm'-bar, *s.* [Arab.] A pulpit in a mosque. [Minbar.]

* **mīme,** *s.* [Lat. *mimus*; Gr. μῖμος (*mimos*); Fr. *mime.*]

1. A kind of farce or dramatic representation among the Greeks and Romans, in which incidents of real life were represented in a ludicrous or farcical fashion. They resembled the modern farce or vaudeville, but were often of a coarse and even indecent character.

"And this we know in Laertius, that the *mimes* of Sophron were of such reckoning with Plato, as to take them nightly to read on, and after make them his pillow. Scaliger describes a *mime* to be a poem, imitating any action to stir up laughter."—*Milton: Apology for Smectymnuus.*

2. An actor in such a performance; a buffoon.

"And whereas he tells us that scurrilous *mime* was a personated grim lowring fool, his foolish language unwittingly writes Fool upon his own friend."—*Milton: Apology for Smectymnuus.*

* **mīme,** *v.i.* [Mime, *s.*] To act the mime or buffoon; to mimic.

"In the fit
Of *miming*, gets th' opinion of a wit."
Ben Jonson: Epig. 115.

* **mĭm'-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *mim(e); -er.*] A mime, a mimic, a buffoon.

"Jugglers and dancers, anticks, mummers, *mimers.*"
—*Milton.* (*Todd.*)

mĭ-mō'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. = imitation.]

1. *Rhet.:* Imitation of the voice or gestures of another.

2. *Zool.:* The same as MIMICRY (q.v.).

mĭ'-mĕt-ĭne, *s.* [MIMETITE.]

mĭ'-mĕt-ēs, *s.* [MIMETITE.]

mĭ-mĕt'-ĕs-ĭte, *s.* [MIMETITE.]

mĭ-mĕt'-ĭc, mĭ-mĕt'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Gr. μιμητικός (*mimētikos*), from μιμητής (*mimētēs*) = an imitator, from μῖμος (*mimos*) = a mimic.]

* I. *Ord. Lang.:* Apt to imitate or mimic; given to imitation; imitative.

"If I were composing a dialogue in the old *mimetical*, or poetic form, I should tell you, perhaps, the occasion that led us into this track of conversation.
—*Hurd: On Foreign Travel*, Dial. 7.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Zool.:* A term applied to animals which resemble others not so liable to fall a prey to enemies, or which resemble their natural surroundings so closely as scarcely to be distinguished therefrom, as is the case with the Phasmidæ. [MIMICRY.]

2. *Bot.:* A term sometimes used of a plant belonging to one order when it has a certain superficial resemblance to a plant of another order. [MIMICRY.]

mĭ'-mĕt-ĭşm, *s.* [MIMETIC.] The act or habit of imitating; mimicry. [MIMICRY, II.]

mĭ'-mĕt-ĭte, *s.* [Gr. μιμητής (*mimētēs*) = an imitator; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral closely resembling pyromorphite (q.v.), and graduating into it. Hardness, 3·5; sp. gr. 7·0 to 7·25; lustre, resinous; colour, shades of yellow and brown, also white to colourless; streak, white. Compos.: arsenate of lead, 90·66; chloride of lead, 9·34; the arsenic acid is frequently partly replaced by phosphoric acid. Dana recognises three varieties:—1. Ordinary: (*a*) in crystals; (*b*) capillary; (*c*) concretionary. 2. Calciferous: the same as HEDYPHANE (q.v.). 3. Campylite (q.v.), containing much phosphoric acid. Crystallization hitherto regarded as hexagonal, but according to Bertrand it is optically biaxial when pure, the angle diminishing as the amount of phosphoric acid increases, the pure phosphate of lead being uniaxial. Formerly found in exceedingly fine crystals at Johanngeorgenstadt, Saxony, also in Cornwall, Cumberland, and in Pennsylvania, &c.

mĭm'-ĭc, * **mĭm'-ĭck,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *mimicus* = farcical, from Gr. μιμικός (*mimikos*) = pertaining to or like a mimic; μῖμος (*mimos*) = a mime; Fr. *mimique*; Ital. & Sp. *mimico.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Inclined or given to imitation; imitative; inclined to imitate or ape.

"Oft in her absence *mimic* fancy wakes
To imitate her."
Milton: P. L., v. 110.

2. Consisting of imitation; done or made in imitation; imitating; counterfeit. (Generally applied to some insignificant or diminutive imitation.)

"Down the wet streets
Sail their *mimic* fleets."
Longfellow: Rain in Summer.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who imitates, apes, or mimics; espec., one who imitates or apes the manner, gesture, or voice of another so as to excite laughter.

"It [vanity] is the worst of vices, and the occasional *mimick* of them all."—*Burke: To a Member of the Nat. Assembly.*

* 2. An actor, a mime.

"Anon sais Thisbe must be answered,
And forth my *mimic* comes."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

* 3. A mean or servile imitator.

* 4. Anything made or done in imitation of something else.

"The mole which Hadrian rear'd on high,
Imperial *mimic* of old Egypt's piles."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 152.

II. *Nat. Hist.:* A plant or animal that mimics.

mimic-beetles, *s. pl.*

Entom.: Beetles of the sub-tribe Helocera, which, when alarmed, counterfeit death, as do some of the Byrrhidæ and Histeridæ.

mĭm'-ĭc, *v.t.* [MIMIC, *a.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To imitate, to ape; to copy the manner, gesture, or voice of another in order to excite laughter; to caricature.

"Next her the buffoon ape, as atheists use,
Mimick'd all sects, and had his own to choose."
Dryden: Hind & Panther, i. 40.

2. *Zool.:* To assume as certain animals do the dress of other species or a close resemblance to natural objects. It is to be borne in mind that there is no evidence that such action is voluntary. [MIMICRY.]

† **mĭm'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *mimic; -al.*] The same as MIMIC, *a.* (q.v.).

"Man is of all creatures the most *mimical*."—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 83.

† **mĭm'-ĭc-al-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *mimical; -ly.*] In a mimic or imitative manner; by imitation or mimicking.

"True it is, indeed, which a great writer hath long before taught us, that *mimically* to imitate their neighbours' fooleries."—*South: Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 9.

* **mĭm'-ĭc-al-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *mimical; -ness.*] The quality or state of being mimical.

mĭm'-ĭck-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *mimic*, v., *-er.*] One who mimics; a mimic.

† **mĭm'-ĭc-rў,** * **mĭm'-ĭck-rў,** *s.* [Eng. *mimic; -ry.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act or habit of mimicking or imitating; imitating or aping for sport or ridicule; burlesque imitation.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Zool.:* A term introduced by Mr. H. W. Bates to denote that "close external likeness which causes things really quite unlike to be mistaken for each other," which exists in the animal kingdom; but it should be borne in mind that there is no evidence that such mimicry is in the slightest degree voluntary. It may be regarded as the highest form of protective imitation or resemblance, or as that imitation or resemblance carried to its extreme limits. Mr. A. R. Wallace, who has brought together probably the largest collection of facts on this subject in the language (*Westminster Review*, July, 1867, pp. 1–43), says, that the phenomena of mimicry "have been shown to follow certain definite laws, which again all indicate their dependence on the more general law of the Survival of the Fittest." These laws are:—

(1) That in an overwhelming majority of cases of mimicry, the animals (or the groups) which resemble each other inhabit the same country, the same district, and in most cases are to be found together on the same spot.

(2) That these resemblances are not indiscriminate, but are limited to certain groups, which in every case are abundant in species and individuals, and can be often ascertained to have some special protection.

(3) That the species which resemble or mimic these dominant groups are comparatively less abundant in individuals, and are often very rare.

† 2. *Bot.:* The term is sometimes used of plants belonging to one order when in their general features they resemble species belonging to another order; as, for instance, certain foreign Euphorbiaceæ which bear a close superficial resemblance, though no affinity, to Cactaceæ. Professor Thiselton Dyer considers that there is no genuine mimicry in the Vegetable Kingdom, and terms the phenomenon now described Homoplasmy.

mĭ-mĭ'-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *mim(us)*, from Gr. μῖμος (*mimos*) = an actor, a mimic; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: American Babblers, a family of Timelidæ. The bill is slender or long and arched, the feet strong, tail rounded and slightly graduated.

mĭm-mā'-tion, *s.* [See def.] An excessive or too frequent use of the letter *m*.

* **mĭ-mŏg'-ra-phẽr,** *s.* [Gr. μιμογράφος (*mimographos*), from μῖμος (*mimos*) = a mime, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] A writer of mimes or farces.

"For the best idea that can now be formed of the manner of this famous *mimographer*, we must have recourse, I believe, to the fifteenth idyl of Theocritus."
—*Twining: Aristotle; Treatise on Poetry*, Vol. I. (Note 6.)

mĭ'-mŏn, *s.* [MIMUS.]

Zool.: A genus of Phyllostomidæ, sub-family Phyllostominæ, akin to the typical genus Phyllostoma (q.v.), from which it is mainly distinguished by the different form of the chin-warts. Two species are known from tropical America, *Mimon Bennettii* and *M. megalotis.*

mĭ-mo-sa, *s.* [From Gr. μῖμος (*mimos*) = an imitator, an actor, so named because some of the sensitive species mimic animal sensibility.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the sub-order Mimoseæ and the tribe Eumimoseæ. As constituted by Linnæus, it included the Acacia and nearly all the other genera of the modern sub-order Mimoseæ (q.v.). The stamens, which are definite, are not more than twice the number of the petals; the anthers are not tipped by a gland, and the valves of the legume, breaking into transverse joints or remaining entire, leave the rim persistent on the peduncle. About 200 are known, the majority from America, the rest from India and Africa. They are prickly herbs or shrubs, sometimes climbing; the leaves are bipinnate, and in some species sensitive. *Mimosa pudica* and *M. sensitiva* are the sensitive plants. The former is naturalized over India; the leaves are prescribed in piles and fistula. The bruised leaves of *M. rubicaulis* are applied to burns. Its root is charred for gunpowder charcoal. The legumes of *M. saponaria*, or *Acacia concinna*, are saponaceous and are an article of commerce in India.

"For not *Mimosa's* tender tree
Shrinks sooner from the touch than he."
Scott: Marmion, iv. (Introd.)

mĭ-mō'-sĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *mimos(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-order of Leguminosæ, equivalent in rank to Papilionaceæ and Cæsalpinieæ. The corolla is valvate in æstivation. The corolla is regular and often gamopetalous; the stamens, which are either coherent or free, are sometimes very numerous; the leaves are often replaced by phyllodes. Chiefly from Australia, the East Indies, Africa, and America. None are European. The genus Acacia is well represented in Australia, Mimosa not at all; its metropolis is America.

mĭ-mō-tăn'-nĭc, *a.* [Pref. Gr. μιμο (*mimo*) = imitating, resembling, and Eng. *tannic.*] Resembling tannic-acid.

mimotannic-acid, *s.* [*Catechu-tannic Acid.*]

mĭm'-ŭ-lŭs, *s.* [Lat. dim. of *mimus* (q.v.); so named from the shape of the flowers.]

Bot.: Monkey-flower, a genus of Scrophulariaceæ, sub-tribe Eugratioleæ. It consists of herbaceous plants, with opposite leaves, solitary axillary flowers; calyx, tubular, five-angled, five-toothed; corolla, two-lipped, the upper two-lobed the lower three-lobed, the throat with two swellings; capsule, two-celled; seeds, minute. *Mimulus luteus* is naturalized in parts of Britain. The leaves of *M. guttatus* are eaten as salad.

mĭ'-mŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. μῖμος (*mimos*) = a mimic actor, a mime.]

Ornith.: A genus of Turdidæ. There are short bristles at the base of the bill; nostrils oval. Tarsi with broad scales in front. Habitat, America, from Canada to Patagonia, the West Indies, and the Galapagos. Wallace says "twenty species are known." The most noteworthy is *Mimus polyglottus*, the mocking-bird (q.v.).

mĭ'-mŭ-sŏps, *s.* [Gr. μιμῶ (*mimō*) = an ape, and ὤψ (*ōps*) = the eyes, face, countenance; so named because the flowers were supposed to resemble an ape's face.]

1. *Bot.:* A genus of Sapotaceæ. Calyx, six to eight-parted; corolla with an outer row of six to sixteen and the inner of six to eight petals; ovary, six to eight-celled. *Mimusops Kaki* has an astringent bark, yields a gum, and bears a sweet fruit eaten by the natives of India. *M. Elengi* is a large evergreen tree largely cultivated in India. During the hot season it produces many small, fragrant flowers, which fall plentifully. The small, oval berries are eaten by the poorer Hindoos. The sap-wood is large, whitish, and very hard, the heart-wood red. It is used for house-building, carts, and cabinet-work. That of *M. indica*, which grows only above sandstone, is used for sugar-mill beams, oil-presses, house-posts, and turnery. *M. littoralis*, which grows in the Andaman Islands, is used for bridges and house-posts. The berries of *M. hexandra* are eaten in India. Most species of the genus yield gums and their seeds oils. *M. Elengi* yields the Pagoda gum of India, *M. globosa* the American gum Batata. The bark of *M. Elengi* is used in India for tanning; boiled, it yields a brown dye used with myra-

bolans; that of *M. littoralis*, a red dye used in the Andamans. (*Calcutta Exhib. Rep.*, &c.)

2. *Pharm.*: The barks of *Mimusops Elengi* and of *M. hexandra* are astringent tonics; the decoction of the former is a gargle which produces salivation. Water distilled from the flowers is a stimulant medicine and a perfume. The powdered seeds of *M. Kaki* are used in ophthalmia, the milk in inflammation of the ear and conjunctivitis.

mī-na (1), *s.* [Lat., from Gr. μνᾶ (*mna*).] A Greek coin and weight. As a weight it was equal to 100 drachmæ, or 15 oz. 83½ grains. As a piece of money, the Attic mina was also equal to 100 drachmæ, or £4 1s. 3d. sterling; the Æginetan mina, to £5 14s. 7d. Sixty minæ went to the talent.

mī-na (2), **mī-nō, mȳ-nah,** *s.* [Native name.]

Ornith.: *Gracula religiosa.* [GRACULA.]

mina-bird, *s.* [MINA (2).]

* **mīn'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *mine*, v., *-able.*] Capable of being mined; fit or suitable for mining.

"He began to undermine it (finding the earth all about very *minable*)."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 115.

mi-na-ceiō -sō (**ccl** as **çh**), *adv.* [Ital.]

Music: In a menacing, threatening manner.

* **mi-nā'-cious,** *a.* [Lat. *minax* (genit. *minacis*), from *minor* = to threaten; *minæ* = threats.] Threatening, menacing.

"A mysterious and *minacious* announcement."—*Church Times*, Feb. 24, 1882.

* **mi-năç'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *minax* (genit. *minacis*) = threatening.] A disposition to use threats or menaces.

mĭn'-a-rĕt, *s.* [Sp. *minarete*, from Arab. *manârat*, *manâr* = a light-house, a minaret, yom *nâr* = to shine; Fr. *minaret.*]

Arch.: A lofty slender turret on a mosque. It rises by different stages or stories, surrounded by one or more projecting balconies, from which the muezzin (q.v.) summons the people to prayers at certain hours of the day.

MINARET.

"Quick as the word—they seized him each a torch,
And fire the dome from *minaret* to porch."
Byron: Corsair, ii. 5.

mĭn-ar'-gent, *s.* [Eng. *(alu)min(ium)*; Lat. *argent(um)* = silver.] A kind of aluminium bronze, consisting of copper, 1,000; nickel, 700; tungsten, 50; aluminium, 10.

* **mĭn-a-tōr'-ĭ-al,** *a.* [Lat. *minatorius* = minatory (q.v.).] Minatory, threatening.

* **mĭn-a-tōr'-ĭ-al-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *minatorial*; *-ly.*] In a minatory or threatening manner; threateningly.

* **mĭn'-a-tōr-ĭ-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *minatory*; *-ly.*] In a minatory manner; with threats or menaces.

† **mĭn'-a-tōr-ȳ,** *a.* [Lat. *minatorius*, from *minatus*, pa. par. of *minor* = to threaten; Ital. *minatorio.*] Threatening, menacing.

"The king made a statute minatory and *minatory*, towards justices of peace, that they should duly execute their office."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 75.

mĭ nâul, *s.* [MONAUL.]

mĭnçe, *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *mincer*, from *mince* = small; cf. A.S. *minsian* = to become small, to fail, from *min* = small; O. S., O. H. Ger., & O. Fris. *mini*; Icel. *minin.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.*: To cut into pieces; to cut or chop off.

"A bastard, whom the oracle
Hath doubtfully pronounced thy throat shall cut,
And *mince* it sans remorse."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To cut short in speaking; to cut out or omit a portion or part of for the purpose of suppressing the truth or extenuating a matter; to extenuate; to state imperfectly; to palliate; to gloss over.

"Thy honesty and love doth *mince* this matter,
Making it light."
Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 2.

* (2) To pronounce affectedly, hence, to affect, to make a parade of on the slightest occasion.

"Behold youd simpering dame,
Whose face between her forks presages snow;
That *minces* virtue, and does shake the head
To hear of pleasure's name."
Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 6.

II. *Cookery:*

1. To chop or cut up into very fine pieces: as, To *mince* meat.

* 2. To carve. (Used only of certain birds.)

"Break that goose, frust that chicken, spoil that hen, sauce that capon, *mince* that plover."—*King: Art of Cookery*, let. 6.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To talk with affected elegance; to speak with affectation.

"[His] *mincing* dialect abounds
In hums and hahs and half-formed sounds."
Lloyd: Epistle to J. B., Esq.

* 2. To make short, small steps; to walk in a prim and affected manner; to affect delicacy in walking.

"Walking and *mincing* as they go."—*Isaiah* iii. 16.

mince-meat, minced meat, *s.*

I. *Literally:*

1. Meat chopped fine.

2. A sweetmeat compound of suet, beef, raisins, currants, peel, and apples, chopped up fine.

II. *Fig.*: Very fine or small pieces: as, He was cut into *mince-meat.*

mince-pie, minced pie, *s.* A pie made of mince-meat.

mĭnçe, *s.* [MINCE, *v.*]

1. *Lit.*: Minced meat.

* 2. *Fig.*: Affected manner.

"To see thee yong yet manage so thine armes,
Have a mercurial *mince*, and martiall hands."
Daniel: A Panegeuncis to Prince Henry.

mĭnçed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [MINCE, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.*: Chopped or cut up into very fine pieces.

* 2. *Fig.*: Affected.

"A *minced* man."—*Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida*, i. 2.

minced-collops, *s.* Minced beef, minced meat.

minç-ĭng, * **myne-ynge,** *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [MINCE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Lit.*: Chopping or cutting into very fine pieces.

* **II.** *Figuratively:*

1. Speaking or walking affectedly; affected.

"With the *mincing* Dryades."
Milton: Comus, 964.

2. Affected affectedly elegant.

"I'll turn two *mincing* steps
Into a manly stride."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iii. 4.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Lit.*: The act of chopping or cutting into very fine pieces.

"*Mincing* of meat, as in pies . . . saveth the grinding of the teeth."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 54.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. The act of extenuating, palliating, or glossing over a matter; the suppression of part of anything.

"And therfore shall the commen people take no harme, though themselfe concerning treason or heresye, fall not by suche hookes to the *myncynge* of suche matters."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 964.

* 2. The act or habit of speaking or acting affectedly; affectation.

"Which gifts
(Saving your *mincing*) the capacity
Of your soft cheveril conscience would receive."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 3.

mincing-knife, *s.* A knife with a curved blade or blades for mincing meat and fruit in a wooden bowl.

mincing-machine, *s.* A machine for chopping food into small fragments; a sausage-machine.

* **mĭnç'-ĭng-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *mincing*; *-ly.*]

1. In little parts; imperfectly, not fully.

"Justice requireth nothing *mincingly*, but all with pressed and heaped, and even over-enlarged measure."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*

2. In an affected manner; with affectation; daintily.

"To her dear mother's breast, as *mincingly* she traces."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, § 27.

mind, * **mynd,** * **mynde,** *s.* [A.S. *gemynd* = memory, mind, thought, from *munan* = to think, *gemunan* = to remember; cogn. with Icel. *minni* = memory, from *muna* = to remember; Dan. *minde* = memory; Goth. *gamunds*, *gaminthi* = remembrance, from *gamunan* = to remember; Lat. *mens* (gen. *mentis*) = mind, *memini* = to remember; Lith. *mintis* (in comp. *isz-mintis* = intelligence, from *minti* = to think; Russ. *pa-minte* = memory, *po-minite* = to remember; Gr. μῆτις (*mētis*) = wisdom, μένος (*menos*) = the mind; Sanse. *manas* = the mind, *man* = to think.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The intelligent power in man; that power by which he conceives, judges, reasons, wills, imagines, remembers, or performs any other intellectual operation; the understanding, the intellect, the soul.

"I am a very foolish, fond old man;
I fear I am not in my perfect *mind*."
Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 7.

2. Intellectual capacity.

"Twere strange in ruder rank to find
Such looks, such manners, and such *mind*."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, i. 30.

3. A disposition; a cast of thought or feeling; sentiments.

"O that you bore the *mind* that I do."
Shakesp.: Tempest, ii. 1.

4. Reflection, thoughts, contemplation.

"Your *mind* is tossing on the ocean."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

5. Recollection, memory, remembrance.

"Live in the awe-struck *minds* of men."
Moore: Fire-Worshippers.

6. That which a person thinks; thoughts, opinion.

"He tells you flatly what his *mind* is."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, i. 2.

7. Will, desire, intention, purpose.

"To you our *minds* we will unfold."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, i. 1.

8. Inclination, disposition.

"For the people had a *mind* to work."—*Nehemiah* iv. 6.

9. Courage, spirit.

¶ (1) *To be in two minds*: To be in doubt, to hesitate.

(2) *To have half a mind*: To be half inclined to; to be pretty well disposed to.

(3) *To put in mind*: To recall to one's recollection; to remind.

"It were well the general were *put in mind* of it."
Shakesp.: Othello, ii. 3.

* (4) *To make mind*: To record, to make mention.

"As the bokes *maken mynde*."
Gower: C. A., vii.

II. *Psychol.*: In popular language mind is sometimes used as opposed to heart. Metaphysicians of the normal type, as a rule, contradistinguish it not from heart, but only from matter or body. They regard it as possessing emotions as well as intellectual powers; the former manifesting themselves in feeling, the latter in thought. Its existence is supposed to be established by the consciousness of the thinking individual, one notable school of psychology considering that it is not mind but external nature, the existence of which can be doubted. Till about the middle of the present century, mind was almost universally held to be possessed by none of the inferior animals; any apparent intelligence on their part was attributed to instinct. Herbert Spencer led the way in introducing new views on the subject. Availing himself not merely of the metaphysicians' chief mode of inquiry, his own consciousness, but of the facts accumulated by physicists and physiologists, he considered that in the case of each animal organism on earth, from the humble monad to man, there is an incessant interaction between the organism and its environment; a continuous adjustment of its internal to its external relations, the magnificent human understanding itself having resulted from their interaction or adjustment carried on through limitless ages. Following in the same direction, Mr. Darwin declared that the intellect and even the moral powers of man did not differ in kind, though very greatly in degree, from the rudiments of them exhibited by the lower animals. Not denying the latter instincts, he sought to establish that they had reason too, and that the superiority was the result chiefly of natural selection carried on

through cosmic periods of time. Both of these antagonistic schools of thought have their warm advocates.

mind, *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *gemyndgian* = to remember.] [MIND, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To fix the thoughts on; to attend to; to heed with regard with attention; to heed.

"Let us *mind* the same thing."—*Philippians* iii. 15.

2. To remind; to put in mind.

"Not then mistrust, but tender love, enjoins,
That I should *mind* thee oft; and *mind* thou me."
Milton: P. L., ix. 358.

3. To attend to; to heed; to take notice of; to care for.

"You do not *mind* the play."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, i. 1.

4. To have in the mind; to think of; to remember. (*Provincial.*)

* 5. To intend; to design; to purpose; to mean.

6. To take care of; to look after: as, To *mind* a house. (*Colloquial.*)

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To heed; to care: as, He does not *mind*.

* 2. To intend; to design; to purpose; to have in mind.

"I shortly *mind* to leave you."
Shakesp.: 3 *Henry VI.* iv., 1.

3. To remember; to recollect. (*Scotch.*)

mind'-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *mind*, s.; *-ed.*]

1. Disposed, inclined; having a desire or inclination.

"Joseph . . . was *minded* to put her away privily."—*Matthew* i. 19.

2. Having a disposition or mind; now only in composition.

"If all were *minded so*, the times should cease."
Shakesp.: *Sonnet* 11.

* **mind'-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *minded*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being minded or disposed; disposition, inclination; only in composition.

mind'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *mind*; *-er.*]

1. One who minds or looks after any person or thing.

* 2. An orphan entrusted by a poor-law board to the care of a private person.

mĭn-dĕr-ĕr'-ŭs, *s.* [Latinised from Minderer, who first exhibited it. (*Mayne.*)] (See etym.)

mindereri-spiritus, *s.*

Pharm.: Acetate of ammonia solution.

mind'-fûl, *a.* [Eng. *mind*, s.; *-ful(l).*] Attentive, heedful; having memory; remembering.

"*Mindful* of Cyclops and his human food."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey x. 228.

¶ *Mindful* respects that which we wish from others; *regardful* respects that which in itself demands regard or serious thought; *observant* respects both that which is communicated, or that which carries its own obligations with itself.

* **mind'-fûl-lỹ,** *adv.* [Eng. *mindful*; *-ly.*] In a mindful manner; attentively, heedfully.

* **mind'-fûl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *mindful*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being mindful; attention, heed, regard.

"There was no *mindfulness* amongst them of running awaie."—*Holinshed: Hist. Eng.* (an. 1010.)

mind'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.* & *s.* [MIND, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or state of heeding or paying attention; heed, care, regard.

"The busi *minding* of thy iiii. last things."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 76.

* **minding-school,** *s.* A house in which minders are kept. [MINDER, *s.*, 2.]

mind'-lĕss, * **mind-lesse,** *a.* [Eng. *mind*, s.; *-less.*]

1. Destitute of a mind; not endowed with a mind.

"God first made angels bodiless, pure minds;
Then other things, which *mindless* bodies be."
Davies: Immort. of the Soul.

* 2. Stupid, dull, unthinking, silly.

"A gross lout, a *mindless* slave."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2.

* 3. Careless, heedless, regardless, forgetful, unmindful, inattentive.

"*Mindless* of food, or love, whose pleasing reign
Soothes weary life, and softens human pain?"
Pope: Homer; Iliad xxiv. 165.

* **mind-sĭck,** * **mind-sicke,** *a.* [Eng. *mind*, and *sick.*] Disordered in the intellect.

"Manie curious *mindsicke* persons vtterlie condemne it."—*Holinshed: Descript. Eng.*, bk. ii., ch. 1.

mine, * **myne,** *a.* or *poss. pron.* [A.S. *min*, from *mīn*, genit. case of the 1st pers. pron.; cogn. with Goth. *meins* = mine, from *meina*, genit. of 1st pers. pron.; O. Sax., O. Fris., & O. H. Ger. *min*; Dan. & Sw. *min*; Icel. *minn*; Dut. *mijn*; Ger. *mein*. *My* is a shortened form of *mine.*] Belonging to me; my. [MY.]

"Wherefore kicke ye at my sacrifice and at *mine* offering, which I have commanded?"—1 *Sam.* ii. 29.

¶ *Mine* was formerly used regularly before words beginning with a vowel or silent *h*, *my* before words beginning with a consonant. *Mine* is, however, not now used adjectively with nouns except in poetry, its place being taken by *my*. *Mine* is used absolutely or independently, like *thine*, *his*, *yours*, &c., and may serve either as a nominative or an objective: as, This is *mine*; look at *mine*.

mīne, * **myne,** *s.* [Fr. *mine*, from Low Lat. *mina*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *mina.*] [MINE, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A subterraneous passage from which coal, metals, and metallic ores are obtained.

"Whose virtue shines
On hills, when brightest planets are abroad:
Thine privately, like miners' lamps in *mines*."
Davenant: Gondibert, iii. 5.

(2) Crude ironstone, known as raw-*mine*, green-*mine*, burnt-*mine*, &c.

2. *Fig.:* A source or store of wealth or anything precious.

"They are a rich *mine*, which the greatest wit and diligence may dig in for ever."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 6.

II. *Fort.:* An excavation toward or under the rampart of a fortress to contain an explosive charge, to destroy or effect a breach in an enemy's works. The place of deposit is the chamber, and the passage leading thereto the gallery. Military mines are known as, common; double; triple; defensive, or countermines; offensive; conjunct (several acting simultaneously); suffocating, or camouflet; undercharged (producing a crater whose radius is less than the line of least resistance); and overcharged or surcharged (producing a crater whose radius is greater than the line of least resistance).

"He called to hym his myners, to thyntent that they shuld make a *myne* vnder all the walles."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. cix.

mine-captain, *s.* The overseer of a mine.

mine-chamber, *s.* The place of deposit of the charge.

mine-dial, *s.* A kind of magnetic compass used by miners.

* **mine-digger,** *s.* A miner.

* **mine-man,** *s.* A miner.

"The *mine-men* do not find any thing of that metal."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 99.

mīne, * **myne,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Fr. *miner*, from Low Lat. *mino* = to conduct, to lead along a lode or vein of metal; Ital. *minare*; Sp. & Port. *minar.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To dig a mine or pit in the earth, for the purpose either of obtaining minerals or of depositing gunpowder or other explosive material to blow up anything.

"The enemy *mined*, and they countermined."—*Raleigh: Hist. World*, bk. v., ch. iii., § 19.

2. To form a burrow or hole in the earth by scratching; to form a subterraneous tunnel, gallery, or hole; to burrow.

* **II.** *Fig.:* To practise secret or underhand means of doing injury.

"The rival batters and the lover *mines*."
Johnson: Vanity of Human Wishes, 332.

B. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To dig away or remove the substratum or foundation from; to undermine.

"Rank corruption, *mining* all within,
Infects unseen."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 4.

2. *Fig.:* To sap; to destroy by underhand or slow degrees; to ruin by secret or insidious means; to undermine.

* **mīne'-a-blc,** *a.* [Eng. *mine*, *v.*; *-able.*] The same as MINABLE (q.v.).

"Generall Norris baning . . . found one place thereof *mineable* did presently set workmen in hand withall."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, ii. 140.

* **mīne'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *mine*; *-less.*] Destitute of a mine or mines; without a mine.

"*Mineless* make their tumbling walls to yield."
Sylvester: Little Bartas, 466.

* **min-e-on,** *s.* [MINION.]

mīn'-ĕr, * **mīn'-oûr,** *s.* [Fr. *mineur.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. One who digs or mines for minerals or metals.

"The *miners* are out of danger of damps when they come to water."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. i.

2. One who forms mines under the walls of a fort, town, &c.

* **II.** *Fig.:* One who tries to injure by underhand or secret means.

"As the bombardier levels his mischief at cities, the *miner* busies himself in ruining private houses."—*Tatler.*

miner's-asthma, *s.*

Pathol.: A kind of phthisis produced among miners by inhaling lamp smoke, and coal dust in the pit. Called also Carbonaceous Bronchitis and Black Phthisis.

mĭn'-ĕr-al, * **mĭn'-ĕr-all,** * **myn-er-al,** *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *minéral*, from *miner* = to mine; Sp. *mineral*; Ital. *minerale.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II.

* 2. A mine.

"Like some ore
Among a *mineral* of metals base."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iv. 1.

II. *Mineralogy, Geology, Petrology, &c.:*

* 1. *Gen.:* Any stony substance, homogeneous or the reverse, constituting part of the earth's crust. The term was applied both to minerals in sense 2 and to rocks.

"All stones, metals, and *minerals* are real vegetables; that is, grow organically from proper seeds, as well as plants."—*Locke: Elements Nat. Hist.*, ch. viii.

2. *Spec.:* An inorganic body, homogeneous in structure, and having a definite chemical composition. It is sometimes called a simple mineral, and is distinguished from a rock, which in most cases is an aggregate of more simple minerals than one.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining to or consisting of minerals.

"The lofty lines abound with endless store
Of *mineral* treasure."—*Blackmore: Creation*, iii.

2. Impregnated with minerals or mineral matter: as, *mineral* waters.

¶ Mineral-adipocire, Mineral-tallow = *Hatchettine*; Mineral-caoutchouc = *Elaterite*; Mineral-oil = *Naphtha* and *Petroleum*; Mineral-pitch = *Pittasphalt* and *Asphaltum*; Mineral-resin = *Amber*, *Ambrite*, *Anthracoxenite*, *Bucaramangite*, *Copalite*, *Dopplerite*, *Dysodile*, *Hircite*, *Krantzite*, *Middletonite*, *Pyroretinite*, *Reussinite*, *Rochleaderite*, *Schlanite*, *Scleretinite*, *Stanckite*, *Tasmanite*, and *Walchowite*; Mineral-tar = *Pittasphalt.*

mineral-acids, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Acids of inorganic origin. The term is chiefly applied to the stronger acids, sulphuric, hydrochloric, nitric, phosphoric, &c.

mineral-alkali, *s.*

Chem.: An old name for soda.

mineral-black, *s.* A native oxide of carbon.

mineral-blue, *s.*

Chem.: A term sometimes applied to a mixture of Prussian blue and gypsum. It possesses a light-blue colour.

mineral-candles, *s. pl* Candles made of paraffin obtained from the native bitumens.

mineral-caoutchouc, *s* [ELATERITE.]

mineral-carbon, *s.*

Min.: The same as MINERAL-CHARCOAL (q.v.).

mineral-chameleon, *s*

Chem.: Potassium manganate. When it is dissolved in water, its solution, at first green, passes gradually through all the coloured rays to the red. These changes of colour are very remarkable, and have procured for the manganate its popular name.

mineral-charcoal, *s.*

Min.: A soft, fibrous, charcoal-like variety of coal found in layers in mineral-coal, and usually known as mother-coal.

mineral-coal, *s.*

Min.: A name adopted by Dana for the whole of the true coals; by others regarded as a synonym of anthracite (q.v.).

mineral-cotton, *s.* A blue formed by allowing a jet of steam to escape through a stream of liquid slag, by which it is blown into fine white threads, sometimes two or three feet in length. These threads readily break up into smaller ones, and, the colour of the substance being white, the appearance is that of a mass of cotton. Being a poor conductor of heat, owing to the retention of air in its interstices, it is used as a covering for steam-boilers and pipes.

mineral-green, *s.* [SCHEELE'S GREEN.]

mineral indigo, *s.*

Chem.: A term applied by Keller to the blue oxide of molybdenum, formed by the reducing action of tin or stannous chloride on recently-precipitated molybdic acid. (*Watts.*)

mineral-kermes, *s.*

Chem.: Amorphous trisulphide of antimony.

mineral kingdom, *s.*

Nat. Science: The rendering of the Latin words *Regnum Lapideum*, used by Linnæus in his *Systema Naturæ* for the "stony" or inorganic kingdom of Nature. He included under it simple minerals, as mica; rocks, as granite; and fossils, as Millepora.

mineral-oils, *s. pl.* [PETROLEUM.]

mineral-pitch, *s.* [BITUMEN.]

mineral-purple, *s.* A preparation of gold and tin used for colouring glass and porcelain. Called also the Purple of Cassius.

mineral-salt, *s.*

Chem.: The salt of a mineral acid.

mineral-solution, *s.* Arsenical liquor (*Liquor potassæ arsenitis*).

mineral-surveyor, *s.* A surveyor of mines; one who is versed in the nature, value, and working of lodes.

mineral-tar, *s.* Bitumen of a tarry consistence.

mineral-veins, *s. pl.* [VEINS.]

mineral-waters, *s. pl.*

1. *Chem.:* Waters so far impregnated with mineral matter as to give them a peculiar taste or smell, and specific medicinal properties. They are usually divided into four classes—carbonetted, or those containing free carbonic acid gas; chalybeate, or those impregnated with iron; saline, such as contain considerable quantities of neutral salts, as sulphate of magnesia, chloride of sodium, &c.; and sulphurous, or waters containing sulphuretted hydrogen. The sulphurous waters are readily recognised by their disagreeable smell, and their property of tarnishing silver. Artificial mineral waters are frequently prepared in the laboratory, in imitation of the natural waters. The term mineral waters is also applied to artificial aerated waters, containing minute quantities of the salts of soda, potash, or lithia.

2. *Geol.:* Natural mineral waters are generally connected with recent or extinct volcanoes, and they are most common in volcanic regions. Some are thermal.

mineral-wax, *s.*

Min.: A name applied to Scheererite and to the wax-like minerals of the Paraffin group. [PARAFFIN, 2.]

mineral-yellow, *s.*

Chem.: A term sometimes applied to the yellow oxychlorides of lead, used as pigments. Sometimes called Patent yellow.

* **mĭn'-ĕr-al ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *mineral*; *-ist.*] One skilled in minerals; a mineralogist.

mĭn-ĕr-al-ī-zā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *mineralize*; *-ation.*] The act or process of mineralizing; the process or state of being converted into a mineral.

mĭn'-ĕr-al-ize, *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *mineral*; *-ize.*]

A. *Trans.:* To convert into a mineral; to give mineral qualities or properties to; to impregnate with mineral substances or matter. Water containing calcareous or siliceous matter in solution can replace decaying animal or vegetable matter lying at the bottom or floating, by substituting for them calcareous or siliceous matter, the latter especially retaining not merely the external and internal cast of a shell, but even the medullary rays of exogenous wood.

B. *Intrans.:* To make excursions for the purpose of collecting specimens of minerals; to go on mineralogical excursions.

mĭn-ĕr-al ĭz-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *mineralize*; *-er.*] A substance which has the power or property of mineralizing; a substance which combines with a metal to form an ore.

mĭn-ĕr-a-lŏg'-ic, mĭn-ĕr-a-lŏg'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *mineralog(y)*; *-ic*, *-ical.*] Of or pertaining to mineralogy, or the science of minerals.

"Mischief done to a beautiful object near this place by some *mineralogical* tourists."—*Southey: Letters*, iv. 134.

mĭn-ĕr-a-lŏg'-ĭc-al ly, *adv.* [Eng. *mineralogical*; *-ly.*] According to the principles of mineralogy; with reference to mineralogy.

mĭn-ĕr-ăl'-ō-gĭst, *s.* [Eng. *mineralog(y)*; *-ist*; Fr. *mineralogiste*; Sp. & Ital. *mineralogiste.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who is versed in mineralogy; one who treats or discourses on the nature and properties of minerals.

"There [are] also many authors that deny it, and the exactest *mineralogists* have rejected it."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. i.

2. *Zool.:* A name given by collectors to the gasteropodous molluscs of the genus Phorus (q.v.), which attach stones to the margin of their shells. (*S. P. Woodward.*)

mĭn-ĕr-ăl'-ō-gīze, *v.i.* [Eng. *mineralog(y)*; *-ize.*] To collect or study minerals.

"He was botanizing or *mineralogizing* with O'Toole's chaplain."—*Miss Edgeworth: Ennui*, ch. xi.

mĭn-ĕr-ăl-ŏ-ğy, *s.* [Eng. *mineral*, and Gr. λογος (*logos*) = a discourse, a treatise; Fr. *minéralogie*; Ital. & Sp. *mineralogia.*]

Nat. Hist.: A science treating of those natural inorganic products of the earth which possess definite physical and chemical characters. Its objects are to point out the various means to be adopted to ascertain the chemical composition and physical characters of inorganic substances, to determine their specific relations, to examine into their modes of occurrence, and their associations, with a view to establishing a systematic classification.

Simple minerals appear to have been known from very early times; but little or no progress, however, seems to have been made towards establishing any well-defined characters by which they could be recognised, till in 1669 Nicolaus Steno, a Dane, made the discovery that in crystals of quartz the angles of inclination of adjoining faces were constant, and that the number of faces and their grouping, notwithstanding variations in size, were always the same. In this year also the doubly-refracting property of Iceland Spar was observed. In 1672, quartz, which had been already designated by the Arabians crystal (clear ice), was shown by Robert Boyle to be heavier than an equal bulk of water by more than two to one, ice being bulk for bulk lighter than water. In 1772 Romé de l'Isle announced that the various shapes of crystals of the same product were intimately related. He showed that all the forms then known could be derived from one of six, which he called primitive forms. The Abbe Haüy in 1784 discovered that ten forms, including the six of de l'Isle, could be produced from various minerals by cleavage, and that these must be the true primitive forms. Haüy also propounded a theory of the structure of crystals, as to the relations of the secondary planes to those of the primitive form. Prof. Weiss, of Berlin (1809–1815), established fundamental lines, which he called axes, and to which he showed how all the primitive forms and secondary planes were related. Subsequently, though independently, Mohs (1820–1825) arrived at a division of crystals into four systems of crystallization which coincided with the four axial groups of Weiss. He also announced two other systems of crystallization, in consequence of more precise measurements being obtainable by the use of the reflective goniometer. The discovery by Malus in 1808 that a ray of ordinary light reflected at a certain angle from a glass plate possessed the same properties as that which emerged from Iceland Spar, enabled Brewster in 1819 to point out the intimate relation which existed between the cleavage form of a mineral and its action upon light. Brewster's classification of crystals on optical grounds agreed with that of Weiss and Mohs on geometrical ones, with the exception of two of the systems. The existence of the two additional systems of crystallization formerly announced by Mohs was, however, now established through their difference in optical characters from the other systems. Thus, six natural systems of crystallization are shown to include all possible crystal forms. The early attempts at classification were very vague, and were founded on supposed external differences, being divided into Earths, Stones, and Metals. Cronstedt's *Essay* (1758) was the first foreshadowing of a principle in a system of classification. The earths he classed as Calcareous, Siliceous, Argillaceous, and so on. Werner's last system, published in 1817, after his death, divided fossils (as minerals were then called) into four classes: viz., Earthy, Saline, Combustible, and Metallic. The system of Hany (1801), like that of Werner, was a mixed one, but it was the first to direct attention to the importance of crystallographic form to a system of classification. In 1816 Berzelius published a system founded on the view that all chemical compounds consisted of an electro-positive and an electro-negative part, the former being the metal and the latter the acid. The discovery of isomorphism by Mitscherlich eventually rendered this system unworkable. In 1820 Mohs published his *Natural History System of Mineralogy*, in which the chemical composition was ignored, and the arrangement based on crystalline form (together with cleavage), hardness, and specific gravity. Mohs selected a suite of ten minerals, which he numbered in their order of increasing hardness, and called it the Scale of Hardness, so that that quality in a mineral could be designated by 3, 4·5, &c. This scale is still employed. [HARDNESS, II. 3.] The most perfect but mixed system is that published by Gustav Rose in 1852. It combines a chemical with a crystallographic arrangement. In this system natural groups of minerals, also the isomorphous, dimorphous, and trimorphous series, are brought together. It forms the basis of the systems of arrangement adopted in many large collections at the present time.

Mī-nĕr'-vạ, *s.* [Lat., from the same root as *mens* = mind, *memini* = to remember, &c.]

Rom. Mythol.: The Latin goddess corresponding to, and frequently confounded with, the Grecian Pallas or Athenê (q.v.). At Rome she had three temples: one on the Capitol, which she shared with Jupiter and Juno; a second on the Aventine; and a third on the Cœlian mount. She was represented as a young woman, with a grave and noble countenance, clothed in armour, and having on her breast the ægis with a border of serpents, and the Medusa's head in the centre.

Minerva-press, *s.*

Bibliog.: The name of a printing-press formerly existing in Leadenhall Street, London; also the name given to a series of ultra-sentimental novels issued from this press at the close of the eighteenth and the beginning of this century.

* **mĭ-nĕr'-vạl,** *s.* [MINERVA.] A gift from a scholar to a master.

"The chief *minerval* which he bestowed upon that society."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, i. 96.

* **mĭn'-ĕr-ў,** *s.* [Eng. *mine*; *-ry.*] A collection or number of mines; a mining district.

"But churches, houses, and gardens are free from this custom of the *minery*."—*Fuller: Worthies; Derbyshire.*

mī-nĕtte', *s.* [Fr.]

Petrol.: One of the mica traps. It contains magnesium, mica, some free quartz, and some hornblende or agate. It occurs in dykes. The term minette is applied especially to the more crystalline kinds. Others may be felstones. (*Lyell.*) A felsitic matrix, containing much mica, and sometimes distinct crystals of hornblende. (*Cotta.*)

mĭn'-ĕ-vĕr, *s.* [MINIVER.]

* **mĭng, * myng,** *v.t.* [A.S. *mengan.*]

1. To mix, to mingle (q.v.).

"The busy bee, her honye now she *minges*"
Surrey: Inscript. of Spring.

2. To mention.

"To *minge* thy father's odious name."
Hall: Satires, IV. ii. 80.

mĭn'-gle, * myn-gell, *v.t. & i.* [A freq. from Mid. Eng. *ming, meng* = to mingle, to mix; A.S. *mengan, menegan, mengan* = to mix, to become mixed; cogn. with Dut. *mengelen* = to mingle; *mengen* = to mix; O. Fris. *mengia* = to mix; Icel. *mengi*; Ger. *mengen*. From the same root as *among, monger, mongrel.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To mix up together, so as to unite in one whole; to combine, to compound, to blend.

"We take white, and *mingling* it with red, make a third distinct colour."—*South: Sermons*, vol. viii., ser. i.

* 2. To mix up; to confuse.

"Come on, let vs descende, and *myngell* theyr tonge euen."—*Genesis* xi. (1551.)

* 3. To join in society; to associate.

"The skipping king . . .
Mingled his royalty with capering fools."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iii. 2.

* 4. To debase by mixture; to contaminate.

B. *Intrans.:* To be or become mixed, united, joined, or associated.

"But, oh, imagine Fate t' have waited long
An hour like this, and *mingled* in the throng."
Otway: Windsor Castle.

***mĭn'-gle,** *s.* [Mingle, *v.*] A mixture; a confused mass or body; a medley.

"Trumpeters,
With brazen din blast you the city's ear,
Make *mingle* with our rattling tabourines."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, IV. 8.

***mingle-mangle, *myngle-mangle,** *s.* A medley, a hotch-potch; a confused mass.

"Let the matters that haue in times past bene made a *mingle-mangle*, be called agayne to the true square of God's worde."—*Gardiner: Of True Obedience*, p. 30.

***mingle-mangle,** *v.t.* To confuse; to make a medley of.

"He either condemneth the lawe, in that it correcteth not fylthines, or lackbiteth it as though it were to mutche *myngle-mangled*, and wallowyshe."—*Coll.: James* IV.

***mingle-mangleness,** *s.* Confusion.

"I wish you could see what is done, which for oddity, *mingle-mangleness*, and out-of-the-wayness may vie with anything that has ever preceded it."—*Southey: Letters*, iv. 56.

***mĭn'-gle-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *mingle*, v.; *-able.*] Capable of being mixed.

"Quicksilver may, in convenient vessels, be reduced (at least in great part) into a thin liquor like water, and *mingleable* with it."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 329.

mĭn'-gled (gled as gĕld), *pa. par.* or *a.* [Mingle, *v.*]

mĭn'-gled-lў (gled as gĕld), *adv.* [Eng. *mingled; -ly.*] In a mixed or confused manner; confusedly.

***mĭn'-gle-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *mingle*, v.; *-ment.*] The act of mingling; the state of being mingled or mixed.

mĭn'-glĕr, *s.* [Eng. *mingl(e); -er.*] One who mingles or mixes.

"Such brewers and *minglers* of wine."—*Harmar: Beza*, p. 230.

mĭn'-gling, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Mingle, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of mixing together; the state of being mingled or mixed.

"Sound is likewise meliorated by the *mingling* of open air with pent air."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 282.

***mĭn'-gling-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *mingling; -ly.*] In a mingling or confusing manner.

Mĭn-grē'-lĭ-an, *a. & s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Mingrelia. [B. 2.]

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A native or inhabitant of Mingrelia.

2. *Church Hist.* (*Pl.*): Greek Christians, natives of Mingrelia, a part of Old Georgia, and followers of Cyrillus and Methodius. They do not baptize their children till the eighth year, and observe other peculiarities of ritual and discipline. (*Shipley.*)

***mĭn'-iard (i as y),** &c. [Migniard, &c.]

***mĭn'-ĭ-ate,** *v.t.* [Lat. *miniatus*, pa. par. of *minio*, from *minium* = red lead or vermilion.] To paint or tinge with red or vermilion.

"The capitals in the body of the text are *miniated* with a pen."—*Warton: Hist. English Poetry*, vol. iii.

***mĭn'-ĭ-ate,** *a.* [Miniate, *v.*] Painted or tinged with red or vermilion; illuminated.

***mĭn ĭ a-tor'-ŏ,** *s.* [Ital.] An illuminator, a miniaturist. [Miniature, *s.*, A. 2.]

"The *miniatore* Ethelwold."
T. B. Aldrich: Friar Jerome's Beautiful Book.

mĭn' ĭa-tūre, *s. & a.* [Ital. *miniatura* = a miniature, from *miniato*, pa. par. of *miniare* = to dye or paint with red lead or vermilion; Lat. *minium* = red lead; Fr. *miniature.*]

A. *As substantive:*

* 1. Red lead, cinnabar, vermilion.

* 2. Lettering in red lead or vermilion for distinctness; red letter; rubrical distinction.

"If the names of other saints are distinguished with *miniature*, her's [the blessed Virgin's] ought to shine in gold."—*Hickes: Sermons*, ii. 72.

* 3. The art of drawing pictures in little, being done with red lead. (*Blount.*)

4. A painting, generally a portrait, of small dimensions, executed for the most part on ivory, vellum, or paper, of a thick and fine quality; a minute picture, whether delineating landscape or figures, or a copy of a larger picture.

5. Anything represented on a greatly reduced scale.

"Tragedy is the *miniature* of human life; an epick poem is the draught at length."—*Dryden: Virgil; Æneid.* (Ded.)

6. A greatly reduced scale, style, or form.

"We may reasonably presume it [the garden of Eden] to have been the earth in *miniature*."—*Horne: Works*, vol. iv., dis. 2.

* 7. Distinctive or particular trait of features.

B. *As adj.:* In miniature; on a very small scale; greatly reduced in size.

"Here shall the pencil bid its colours flow,
And make a *miniature* creation grow."
Gay: The Fan, i.

***mĭn'-ĭa-tūre,** *v.t.* [Miniature, *s.*] To represent or depict in miniature or on a small scale.

***mĭn'-ĭa-tūr-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *miniatur(e); -ist.*] One who paints miniatures.

***mĭn'-ĭ-bŭs,** *s.* [From Lat. *minor* = less, with suff. *-bus*, in imitation of *omnibus.*] A light sort of vehicle or carriage to accommodate four persons, and drawn by one horse.

mĭn'-ĭe, *s.* [From Captain Minié, an instructor of the French School of Musketry at Vincennes.] (See the compounds.)

minie-bullet, minie-ball, *s.* A form of bullet invented by Capt. Minie, in 1847. It was cylindrical, with an ogival point, with an iron cup placed in a cavity at its base, and was slightly smaller than the bore of the existing rifle; but by the explosion of the charge the cup was forced up into the hollow and thus expanded the lower part of the projectile, which pressed into the grooves of the rifling. It was afterwards applied to any rifle.

minie-rifle, *s.* A rifled musket with a minie-bullet, cylindro-conoidal in form, was introduced into the British army in 1851. It weighed 10 lbs. 8½ oz., had a bore of ·702 inches, and was sighted up to 1,000 yards. [Rifle.]

***mĭn'-ĭ-fў,** *v.t.* [Lat. *minus* = less; Eng. suff. *-fy.*] To make little or less.

"Is man magnified or *minified*?"—*Southey: The Doctor*, ch. cxcxvii.

***mĭn'-ĭ-kĭn,** *a. & s.* [Prob. a dimin. from *mannon* (q.v.); Dut. *minnekyn* = a cupid.]

A. *As adj.:* Small, diminutive, dainty.

"And for one blast of thy *minikin* mouth,
Thy sheep shall take no harm."
Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 6.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A darling, a favourite, a minion, a pet.

2. A small sort of pin.

II. *Mus.:* A small sort of gut string formerly used in the lute, viol, and other stringed instruments.

mĭn' ĭm, *min-ime, *min-um, *min-ume, *s. & a.* [Fr. *minime*, from Lat. *minimum, minumum*, accus. of *minimus, minumus* = very small.]

A. *As substantive:*

***I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. A little man or being; a dwarf, a pigmy.

"*Minims* of nature." *Milton: P. L.*, vii. 482.

2. A minnow (q.v.).

* 3. A short poem.

"To make one *minime* of thy poore handmayd."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. x. 28.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Eccles. & Church Hist.* (*Pl.*): The popular name of the Minim-Hermits founded by St. Francis of Paola (1416–1507). The rule and dress closely resemble those of the Franciscans, but the life led by the members is in great measure contemplative. They were called Minims by their founder to humble them below the Franciscans, who call themselves Friars Minor. The order consists of monks, nuns, and tertiaries (q.v.). (*Addis & Arnold.*)

2. *Med.:* The smallest liquid measure, generally regarded as equal to one drop. Sixty minims make one fluid drachm.

3. *Mus.:* A time character of the value of two crotchets. In modern music it is second in value to the semibreve now held to be the time standard, but in ancient music it was, as its name implies, of the shortest duration. Morley (*Introd. to Practicall Musicke*, 1601) ascribes the first use, if not the invention, of the minim to Philippo de Vitriaco, a musician of the fourteenth century, who is also credited with the invention of the crotchet.

* 4. *Print.:* A small kind of type; minion.

B. *As adj.:* Very little.

"Turned round each *minim* prettiness of face."
Tennant: Anster Fair, vi. 60.

***mĭn-ime,** *s.* [Minim.]

***mĭn'-ĭ-mĕnt** (1), *s.* [Muniment.]

***mĭn'-ĭ-mĕnt** (2), *s.* [Lat. *minimum* = the least.] A jewel, a trinket, a trifle, a toy.

"Upon a day as she him sate beside,
By chance he certaine *muniments* forth drew."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. viii. 6.

***mĭn-ĭm ĭf'-ĭ-çençe,** *s.* [Formed from Lat. *minimus* = least, in imitation of *magnificence.*] Little doings.

"When all your magnificences and my *minimificences* are finished."—*Walpole: Letters*, ii. 122.

***mĭn'-ĭ-mĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Lat. *minimus* = least; Eng. suff. *-ness.*] Extreme smallness.

"The very *minuiminess*, as I may say, of it."—*Andrewes: Works*, i. 100.

mĭn-ĭ-mīze, *v.t.* [Eng. *minim(um); -ize.*] To reduce to a minimum; to make as little as possible in size, degree, or importance.

"It was a bold experiment, but every means was taken to *minimize* the experimental features in the designs."—*Brit. Quart. Review*, lvii. 91.

mĭn'-ĭ-mŭm, *s.* [Lat.] The smallest amount or degree; the least assignable quantity in a given case; opposed to *maximum* (q.v.).

minimum-thermometer, *s.* A thermometer constructed to register the lowest point reached between observations. [Thermometer.]

***mĭn'-ĭ-mŭs,** *s.* [Lat. = least.] A being of the smallest size; anything very small.

"Get you gone, you dwarf,
You *minimus*, of hind'ring knot-grass made."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

mĭn'-ĭng, *myn-ynge, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Mine, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Burrowing in the earth; forming mines.

2. Used in the construction of mines; used by miners: as, *mining* tools.

3. Occupied in the construction and carrying on of mines: as, a *mining* company.

4. Full of mines: as, a *mining* district.

***II.** *Fig.:* Working by underhand or secret means; insidious.

"Hate, whose *mining* depths so intervene,
That they can meet no more."
Byron: Childe Harold, iii. 94

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of constructing mines; the act or habit of burrowing in the earth.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Hist.:* Dr. Birch places the discovery by the Egyptians of a mine of "matka" (turquoise ?) at Wady Magara, in the Peninsula of Sinai, in the fourth Memphite dynasty, between 3,000 and 2,000 B.C. Tubal Cain was an instructor of every artificer in brass (copper) and iron. It was said of Canaan, "out of whose hills thou mayest dig brass" (copper) (Deut. viii. 9), and Job refers to mining and metallurgy (xxviii. 1, 2, &c.). Herodotus says

that the Phœnicians had quite bored through a mountain in the Island of Thasos (vi. 46, 47). As early as the fourth century B.C. the silver mines of Laurium, in Attica, were worked by the Athenians. The Romans, when they held Spain, worked the quicksilver mines of Almaden. The Phœnicians of Gades (Cadiz), according to Strabo, traded with the Cassiterides (Scilly Islands) for tin and lead. During the Roman occupation of Britain, mining was carried on; it afterwards declined, and, when revived, it was chiefly in the hands of the Jews. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, German miners were encouraged to settle in Britain, but soon native skill and industry rendered foreign aid unnecessary. About 1620, blasting rock by gunpowder commenced; in the next century the steam engine was introduced, and in 1815 there followed, for coal mines, the Davy lamp.

2. *Art & Operations:* Mining is prosecuted with the view of obtaining metallic ores for smelting, or other mineral deposits—as coal, rock-salt, diamonds, or other precious stones. Sometimes these are found on the surface, especially where cliffs are exposed; diamonds, gold-dust, &c., are sometimes obtainable from gravels overlying the more solid rocks, but, as a rule, mining operations cannot be prosecuted successfully except by sinking shafts and carrying on subterranean operations. Coal seams, which were originally horizontal, and even now may dip at only a low angle, are more easily reached than metallic lodes occurring in veins and fissures which, as a rule, descend at a high angle, or even vertically to the interior of the earth. (Veins.) In both cases a shaft or shafts must be sunk, the roof, when undermined supported, and galleries run to reach or follow the course of the vein or seam.

3. *Law:* Mines belong to the owner in fee simple of the land, except gold and silver mines, which are the sovereign's by virtue of the royal prerogative. A tenant for life may work old mines on the land he occupies, but not open new ones. If a man follows a lode from his own land under that of his neighbour, he commits a trespass.

mining-companies, *s. pl.* The name given to the companies formed in Britain in 1825 for working mines in Mexico and South America, many of which came to a disastrous end. Afterwards it was extended to all companies of a similar kind.

mĭn'-ĭŏn (i as y) (1). *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *mignon*; Ital. *mignone*, from M. H. Ger. *minne*; O. H. Ger. *minna, minni* = memory, remembrance, love.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* **1.** A darling, a favourite (in a good sense).

"Immortall *minions* in their Maker's sight."
Stirling: Domes-day, Twelfth Houre.

2. An unworthy favourite; a creature; a servile dependant.

"The *minion* of Jeffreys was, as might have been expected, preferred by James."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

* **3.** A favourite fancy, liking, or disposition.

"The particular *minion* of his affections was worldliness."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 6.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Print.:* A size of type between nonpareil and brevier.

This line is printed in Minion type.

* **2.** *Ordn.:* An old 4-pounder gun, about seven feet long. (*Marlowe:* 2 *Tamburlaine*, iii. 3.)

* **B.** *As adj.:* Dainty, small, delicate, fine, trim.

"On his *minion* harpe full well playe he can."
Pleasaunte Pathwaie, &c., C. iiij.

¶ *Minions of the moon:* Highwaymen, footpads. (*Shakesp.:* 1 *Henry IV.*, i. 2.)

mĭn'-ĭŏn (i as **y**) (2). *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The siftings of ironstone after calcination at the iron furnaces. (*Weale.*)

* **mĭn'-ĭŏn (i** as **y)** (3), *s.* [Lat. *minium.*] Red lead, vermilion, cinnabar.

"Let them paint their faces with *minion* and ceruse."
—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 473.

mĭn-ĭŏn-ĕttĕ' (i as **y),** *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *minion*; dimin. suff. *-ette.*]

A. *As substantive:*

Print.: A small fancy type. (*American.*)

* **B.** *As adj.:* Delicate, effeminate.

"His *minionette* face."—*Walpole: Letters*, i. 205.

* **mĭn'-ĭŏn-ĭng (i** as **y),** *s.* [Eng. *minion* (1); *-ing.*] Kind treatment.

"With sweet behaviour and soft *minioning*."
Marston: Malcontent, iv. 3.

* **mĭn'-ĭŏn-ĭze (i** as **y),** *v.t.* [Eng. *minion* (1); *-ize.*] To favour.

"Whom . . . His grace did *minionize*."—*Davies: Holy Roode*, p. 26.

* **mĭn-ĭŏn-lĭke,** * **mĭn'-ĭŏn-lў (i** as **y),** *adv.* [Eng. *minion* (1); *-like; -ly.*]

1. Like a minion.

2. Daintily, finely, affectedly.

"Hitherto will our sparkfull youth laugh at their great-grandfathers' English, who had more care to do wel than to speak *minionlike*."—*Camden: Remaines*, fo. 25.

* **mĭn-ĭŏn-shĭp (i** as **y),** *s.* [Eng. *minion* (1); *-ship.*] The quality or state of being a minion.

"The favourite Laines strengthneth himself more in his *minionship*."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., § 1, let. 1.

mĭn-ĭ-ŏp'-tĕr-ĭ, *s. pl.* [Miniopterus.]

Zool.: A group of bats, of the Vespertilionine alliance, family Vespertilionidæ (q.v.). It contains two genera, Miniopterus and Natalus, characterized by the great elevation of the crown of the head above the face-line, and by the separation of the upper incisors from the canines and from each other.

mĭn-ĭ-ŏp'-tĕr-ŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. from Gr. μινύω (*minuō*), assumed by grammarians as the root of μινύθω (*minuthō*) = to lessen, to curtail, and πτερόν (*pteron*) = a wing.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the group Miniopteri (q.v.). The crown of the head is abruptly raised from the face, the upper incisors in pairs, separated from the canines; ears separate, the outer margin extending forward nearly to the mouth; nostrils simple; tail as long as the head and body, and entirely enclosed within the interfemoral membrane. It has a wide geographical range, through the Eastern Archipelago to Australia, westward through Burmah and Ceylon, to Madagascar, Africa, Asia Minor, and Southern Europe, as far north as Switzerland and Austria. Brown, grayish or black to reddish-gray or reddish-brown. *Miniopterus Schreibersii* is Schreiber's Bat, an inhabitant of caves; *M. tristis* is from the Philippine, *M. australis* from the Loyalty Islands, and *M. blepotis* is an eastern species.

* **mĭn'-ĭ-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *minium* = red-lead, vermilion.] Red.

"They hold the sea receiveth a red and *minious* tincture from springs, wells, and currents, that fall into it."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vi., ch. ix.

* **mĭn'-ĭsh,** * **men-us-en,** * **myn-ysshe,** *v.t.* [Fr. *menuiser* = to diminish, to extenuate, from Low Lat. * *minutio, minuto* = to reduce to fragments; Lat. *minutiæ* = fragments, from *minutus* = small, minute; Ital. *minuzzare.*] To lessen, to diminish, to cut off, to reduce.

"Ye shall not *minish* ought from your bricks of your daily task."—*Exodus* v. 19.

* **mĭn'-ĭsh-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *minish*; *-ment.*] The act of diminishing; diminution, lessening.

"By him reputed as a *minishment*, and a withdrawal of the honor dewe to himself."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 145.

* **mĭn-ĭs-tĕl'-lō,** *s.* [Minister, *s.*] A petty minister.

"What pitiful *Ministellos*, what pigmy Presbyters!"
—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 194.

mĭn'-ĭs-tĕr, * **mĭn-is-tre,** * **myn-ys-tre,** *s.* [Fr. *ministre*, from Lat. *ministrum*, accus. of *minister* = a servant, from the same root as *minor, minimus, minium*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *ministro.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A servant, an attendant; one who acts under the orders and authority of another.

"He closed the book, and he gave it again to the *minister*, and sat down."—*Luke* iv. 20.

2. A servant or messenger from God.

"Angels and *ministers* of grace, defend us."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 4.

3. One who is employed to a certain end; an agent, a medium, an instrument.

"Demons accurs'd, dire *ministers* of woe."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xi. 76.

4. Anything employed or used as a means to an end; a medium, a means, an instrument; one who or that which supplies anything; a source.

"Much conversant with Heaven, she often holds,
With those fair *ministers* of light to man . . . .
Sweet conference." *Cowper: Task*, v. 806.

5. One to whom is entrusted the administration or direction of affairs of state; one employed in the administration of a branch of the government.

"Very different training was necessary to fit a great *minister* for foreign affairs."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

6. A delegate, an ambassador, the representative of a sovereign at a foreign court.

7. The pastor of a church, duly authorized or licensed to preach and administer the sacraments.

II. *Eccles. & Church Hist. (Pl.):* Five assistants to the General of the Jesuits, elected by the general congregation, and empowered to represent to the head of the Order anything irregular which they may have observed in his government.

¶ *Ministers of the Sick:*

Eccles. & Church Hist.: A congregation of priests and lay-brothers, founded by St. Camillus of Lellis in 1586, and raised to the rank of a religious order in 1591 by Pope Gregory XIV. Their special work is the care of the sick in hospitals. The dress is that of secular priests, with a large brown cross on the soutane and on the cloak. (*Addis & Arnold.*)

minister-general, *s.*

Eccles. & Church Hist.: The title given to the head of the Order by the Franciscans and Capuchins.

minister-provincial, *s.*

Eccles. & Church Hist.: The head of a province among the Franciscans and Capuchins.

mĭn'-ĭs-tĕr, * **min-is-tre,** * **myn-is-tre,** * **myn-ys-tre,** *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *ministrer*, from Lat. *ministro*, from *minister* = a servant, a minister; Sp. & Port. *ministrar*; Ital. *ministrare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To afford, to supply, to give, to present, to suggest.

"If you three will but *minister* such assistance."
Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, ii. 1.

2. To perform, to execute, to render.

* **3.** To administer, to direct.

"One alone *ministreth* all things."—*Chaucer: Boethius*, bk. iii.

4. To administer medicinally.

"A poison which the friar subtily hath *ministered*."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iv. 3.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To perform the duties of a servant or attendant; to perform service; to act as an attendant.

"And immediately she arose and *ministered* unto them."—*Luke* iv. 39.

2. To perform the duties of a priest.

"There they shall lay their garments wherein they *minister*."—*Ezekiel* xlii. 14.

3. To supply things needful; to furnish or provide things necessary.

4. To supply remedies.

"Canst thou not *minister* to a mind diseased?"
Shakesp.: Macbeth, v. 3.

mĭn-ĭs-tĕr'-ĭ-al, *a.* [Fr. *ministériel*, from *ministre* = a minister (q.v.); Sp. *ministerial*; Ital. *ministeriale.*]

1. Of or pertaining to ministering or the performance of services; attendant for service; acting at command.

2. Pertaining to a minister of state, acting as a minister; pertaining to executive offices, as distinct from judicial.

"It was his part to direct and order well, but the part of others to perform the *ministerial* offices."—*Baker: Charles I.* (an. 1628).

* **3.** Pertaining to ministers of the gospel; sacerdotal; used in divine worship: as, *ministerial* dress.

4. Occupied by ministers of state.

"Very solid and very brilliant talents distinguished the *ministerial* benches."—*Burke. Appeal from the New to the Old Whigs.*

* **5.** Tending to promote, aid, or advance a result or end; aiding, promoting.

"Enlight'ning spirits, and *ministerial* flames."
Prior: Solomon, ii. 642.

mĭn-ĭs-tĕr'-ĭ-al-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *ministerial*; *-ist.*] In politics, a supporter of the ministry in office.

mĭn-ĭs-tĕr'-ĭ-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *ministerial*; *-ly.*] In a ministerial manner or character.

mĭn'-ĭs-tĕr-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [Minister, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Acting or serving as a subordinate agent; serving under superior authority; helping, tending.

"Are they not all *ministering* spirits?"—*Heb.* i. 14.

* **mĭn-ĭs-tĕr-ȳ,** *s.* [Ministry.]

* **mĭn-ĭs-trā-çȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *ministratio* = ministration (q.v.).] Ministration.

* **mĭn-ĭs-trăl,** *a.* [Eng. *minister; -al.*] Of or pertaining to a minister; ministerial.

* **mĭn-ĭs-trant,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *ministrans*, pa. par. of *ministro* = to serve, to minister (q.v.); Ital. *ministrante.*]

A. *As adj.:* Performing the duties or part of an attendant or minister; ministering; acting under command; attendant.

"Swift flights of angels *ministrant*
Array'd in glory on my cup to attend."
Milton: P. R., iii. 385.

B. *As subst.:* One who ministers; a servant, a minister.

* **mĭn-ĭs-trā-tion,** * **mĭn-ĭs-tra-ci-oun,** * **mĭn-ĭs-tra-cy-oun,** * **mĭn-ĭs-tra-cy-on,** * **myn-ys-tra-ci-onn,** *s.* [Lat. *ministratio*, from *ministro* = to minister (q.v.).]

1. The act of performing services as a servant or a subordinate agent; agency or intervention for aid or service.

"I think they are most ordinarily done by the *ministration* of angels."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind.*

2. Administration, rule.

"If the *ministration* of death . . . . was glorious . . . . how shall not the *ministration* of the Spirit be rather glorious."—*2 Corinth.* iii. 7, 8.

3. Service as a priest; ecclesiastical or sacerdotal service or function.

"As soon as the days of his *ministration* were accomplished, he departed to his own house."—*Luke* i. 23.

* **mĭn-ĭs-trā-tĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *ministratus*, pa. par. of *ministro* = to minister (q.v.).] Affording service, help, or assistance; helping.

* **mĭn-ĭs-trā-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat. *ministratus*, pa. par. of *ministro* = to minister (q.v.).] An administrator.

"The law and the *ministrators* of it."—*North: Examen*, p. 74.

* **mĭn-ĭs-tre,** *s.* [Minister, *s.*]

* **mĭn-ĭs-tre,** *v.* [Minister, *v.*]

* **mĭn-ĭs-trĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *minister; -ess.*] A female that ministers.

"Thus was beauty sent from Heaven
The lovely *ministress* of truth and good."
Akenside: Pleasures of Imagination, bk. i.

mĭn-ĭs-trȳ, * **mĭn-ĭs-tĕr-ȳ,** * **myn-ys-ter-ie,** *s.* [Lat. *ministerium*, from *minister* = a minister (q.v.); Fr. *ministère*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *ministerio.*]

* 1. The act of ministering; service, attendance.

"To see kind hands attending day and night,
With tender *ministry*, from place to place."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 73.

* 2. Instrumentality, means, mediumship, agency.

"To all but thee in fits he seemed to go,
And 'twas my *ministry* to deal the blow."
Parnell: The Hermit.

* 3. Administration, rule.

"If the mynystracioun of dampnacioun was in glorie, mych more the *mynysterie* of rightuysnesse is plenteous in glorie."—*Wyclife: 2 Corinth.* iii.

4. Service in sacred things; ecclesiastical functions; the office, duties, or functions of a minister of the Gospel.

"Every one that came to do the service of the *ministry*, and the service of the burden in the tabernacle of the congregation."—*Numbers* iv. 47.

5. The officers of state who compose the executive government; the ministers of state collectively.

"The first English *ministry* was gradually formed; nor is it possible to say quite precisely when it began to exist. But, on the whole, the date from which the era of *ministries* may most properly be reckoned is the day of the meeting of the Parliament after the general election of 1695."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

6. The period during which the First Minister of the Crown holds office: as, The Act was passed during the *Ministry* of Pitt.

* 7. Business, employment, profession, occupation.

* **ministry-ship,** *s.* The office of a minister; ministry.

mĭn-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. = vermilion.]

1. *Mineralogy:*

(1) The same as Cinnabar (q.v.).

(2) A pulverulent mineral of a bright red colour. Hardness, 2 to 3; sp. gr. 4·6; lustre dull; streak, orange-yellow; opaque. Compos.: oxygen, 9·34; lead, 90·65 = 100, yielding the formula Pb_3O_4. Occurs mostly associated with galena. Known in Germany under the name of Mennige.

2. *Chem.:* [Lead-oxide].

mĭn-ĭ vĕr, * **men-e-ver,** † * **men-y-ver,** * **min-e-verc,** * **min-i-verc,** * **myn-i-ver,** *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *menuver, menuvir, menuvir*, from *menu* (Lat. *minutus*) = small, and *vair* = fur.]

A. *As subst.:* The Siberian squirrel, noted for its fine fur; also the fur itself.

"On his right and left those suffragans of Canterbury who had taken the oaths were ranged in gorgeous vestments of scarlet and *minever*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

B. *As adj.:* Made of the fur of the Siberian squirrel.

"And for a *menyver* mantel, he made leel matrimonye
Departe er deth come." *Piers Plowman*, p. 399.

mĭn-ĭ-vĕt, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Ornith. (*Pl.*): A name for the Cuckoo Shrikes. [Pericrocotus, Shrike.]

minjac-tankawan, *s.* [Native name.]

Chem.: A vegetable fat, obtained from the fruit of a tree growing in Borneo and Sumatra. It consists of stearin, palmitin, and olein, together with free stearic and palmitic acids.

mĭnk, † **mĭnx,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful; possibly North American Indian, or a corruption of Eng. *minx.*]

Zool.: A popular name for several species of the genus Putorius (q.v.), which are found in the northern parts of both hemispheres, and are valuable as fur-producing animals. *Putorius lutreolu* is the European, and *P. vison* the American Mink. The body is stouter than that of a stoat or weasel, and from fifteen to

Mink.

eighteen inches long. The colour varies from dull yellowish-brown to dark chocolate brown; the upper lip is usually white in the European, dark in the American species. The scent-glands are well-developed, and their secretion is only second in offensiveness to that of the skunk. It is aquatic in its habits, and feeds chiefly upon fish and amphibious animals, preying largely also on smaller mammals. In America the Mink is domesticated and trained as a ratcatcher. [Minx.]

mĭn-nĕ-sĭng-ĕrs, *s. pl.* [Ger., from O. Ger. *minne* = love, remembrance, and *singer* = a singer.] The German name for poets of the troubadour character, who devoted their talents to the production of love songs. They enjoyed a certain amount of popularity in the higher grades of society for more than two hundred years (1138–1347), when they fell out of popular estimation, and were succeeded by the meistersingers (q.v.). [Troubadours.]

mĭn-nĭe, *s.* [See def.] An infantine word for mamma or mother. (*Scotch.*)

"But my *minnie* said, I maun be sure to get twenty shillings."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xv.

mĭn-nōw, mĭn-ĭm, * **men-awe,** * **men-ow,** * **men-oun,** *s.* [A.S. *mync*, from *min* = small.]

Ichthyology:

1. *Leuciscus phoxinus*, common all over Europe. Dr. Günther says that it grows to a length of seven inches in favourable localities; its average size in the British Isles is about three inches. It is generally found in the same streams with trout, preferring gravelly bottoms, and swimming in schools. The top of the head and the back are dusky olive, mottled, and lighter in colour on the sides; belly white, rosy in summer, whence it is sometimes called the Pink. Known also as the Minim.

2. A popular name in America for the small fishes of many genera of Cyprinidæ.

mī-nŏ, *s.* [Mina (2).]

mĭn-ŏr, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. = less, smaller; a word having no positive, but serving as the comparative of *minimus.*] [Minim.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Less, smaller; used absolutely, in opposition to *major.*

2. Small; of little, or comparatively little, importance; petty, unimportant.

* 3. Under age; in a state of pupillarity.

"At which time the king was *minor*."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 145.

II. *Music:*

1. Intervals are said to be minor when they contain one semitone less than major.

2. A scale is said to be in the minor mode when its third and sixth are minor. Formerly a minor scale was described as "with the lesser third."

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A person who is under age; one of either sex who is under a certain age, and therefore legally incapacitated for the performance of certain acts.

2. A Minorite; a Franciscan (q.v.).

II. *Technically:*

1. *Logic:* The minor term, or the minor premiss.

2. *Music:* The minor key.

3. *Scots Law:* A term used to express a person above the age of pupillarity (twelve in females and fourteen in males) and under that of majority, of twenty-one.

4. *Roman Church* (*Pl.*): [Minor-orders].

☞ *Flute minor:* Klein flute, a small flute-stop on the organ, of 4 ft. or 2 ft. pitch.

minor-axis, *s.* [Axis II., 1.]

minor-canon, *s.*

Ecclesiol.: An official of a cathedral or collegiate church in priest's orders, ranking next to the prebendaries or canons. In the "old foundation" cathedrals, with the name of priest vicars, or vicars choral, they have been corporations, and have held their own property; in the "new foundation" Cathedrals, they have been and still are stipendiaries of the chapters, their incomes in both cases varying from £150 to £300 a year. Those cathedrals which have been created within the last few years have no such officials, with the exception of Southwell, which has one, the last remnant of the old collegiate foundation. Originally they were equal in number with the canons, and in the old foundations every prebendary had his own vicar. For more than two centuries, however, they were in all, throughout England and Wales, about 152 in number, till the Cathedral Act (3 & 4 Vict., c. 113) reduced them still further to 117. Their duty is to chant the daily services, and to preach occasionally; and as the precentor or succentor is chosen from them, they must also have an adequate knowledge of cathedral music. The office is much sought after, not only for the connection with a cathedral, but as certain to lead to preferment.

minor-chord, *s.*

Music: A minor triad, or common chord, consisting of a note, its minor third, and perfect fifth.

minor-key, *s.*

Music: The minor mode of any scale. It is called a relative minor when it commences on the sixth degree of the corresponding relative major. A minor scale commencing on the same note as a major scale is called its tonic minor. There are three forms of the minor scale in use.

minor-orders, *s. pl.*

Roman Church: Orders beneath Holy Orders in dignity. They are four in number: acolyte,

exorcist, lector, and ostiarius. They are usually conferred at the same time.

minor planet, *s.*
Astron.: An asteroid (q.v.). [PLANET.]

minor-premiss, *s.*
Logic: That which contains the minor term.

minor term, *s.*
Logic: The subject of the conclusion of a categorical syllogism.

* **mĭn'-ŏr-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *minoratus*, pa. par. of *minoro* = to make less; *minor* = less; Ital. *minorare*; Sp. *minorar.*] To make less, to lessen, to diminish.

"Distance *minorates* the object."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica*, ch. viii.

* **mĭn-ŏr-ā'-tion,** *s.* [MINORATE.] The act of lessening or diminishing; diminution, decrease.

"We hope the mercies of God will consider our degenerated integrity unto some *minoration* of our offences."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. i., ch. ii.

* **mĭn'-ŏr-ā-tive,** *s.* [Eng. *minorat(e)*; *-ive.*] (See extract.)

"For a *minorative* or gentle potion he took four hundred pound weight of colophoniac scammony."—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. ii., ch. xxxiii.

* **mĭn'-ŏr-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *minor*; *-ess.*]

1. A female under age.

2. A nun of the Order of St. Clare. [POOR CLARES.]

mĭn'-ŏr-ite, *s.* [Fr.]

1. A Franciscan friar. [FRANCISCAN.]

* 2. An inferior, a subordinate.

"Some *minorita* among the clergy."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, ii. 202.

mĭn-ŏr'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *minorité*, from Lat. *minus* = less.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. The quality or state of being less or smaller.

"From this narrow time of gestation may ensue *minority*, or smallness in the exclusion."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. vi.

2. The smaller number out of a whole divided into two parts.

"That *minority* of the Scottish nation by the aid of which the government had hitherto held the majority down."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

3. The state of being a minor or under age, and therefore legally incapacitated for the performance of certain acts.

* 4. A state of immaturity,

"If there be evidence that it is not many ages since nature was in her *minority*, this may be taken for a good proof that she is not eternal."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

II. *Law.:*

1. *English Law:* The period or interval before a person attains his or her majority or comes to full age, that is, generally, to the age of twenty-one years.

2. *Scots Law:* The interval or period between pupillarity and majority. [MINOR, B. II. 3.]

* **mī'-nŏr-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *minor*; *-ship.*] The state of being a minor; minority.

Mĭn'-ō-tâur, *s.* [Lat. *Minotaurus.*]

Class. Mythol.: A monster having the head of a bull and the rest of the body human. He was killed by Theseus.

* **mĭn'-oŭr,** * **myn-our,** *s.* [MINER.]

* **mĭns'-ĭc-ăl,** *a.* [Eng. *mince*; *-ical.*] Delicate.

"A woman of a *minsical* countenance."—*Sidney: Wanstead Play*, p. 619.

mĭns'-tĕr, * **myns-ter,** * **myns-tere,** * **myns-tre,** *s.* [A.S. *mynster*, from Lat. *monasterium* = a monastery; Ger. *münster*; Dut. *monster.*] A monastery; the church of a monastery; a cathedral church. The name is given to several cathedral churches in England, as York *minster*, Beverley *minster*, and also occurs in the name of several places where there were originally monasteries and minsters, as Westminster, Leominster, &c.

"Some old *minster's* venerable pile."
Wordsworth: Thanksgiving Ode, Jan. 18, 1816.

* **min-stral-cie,** *s.* [MINSTRELSY.]

mĭn'-strel, * **min-stral,** * **min-is-tral,** * **myn-stral,** *s.* [O. Fr. *menestrel*, *menestral*, from Low Lat. *ministralis*, *ministerialis* = an artizan, a servant, a retainer, from Lat. *ministerium* = service; *minister* = a servant; Port. *menestral*, *menistrel*; Sp. *menestral*, *menestril.*] A singer and performer on musical instruments. Minstrels in the middle ages were a class of men who lived by the arts of poetry and music. The minstrels or jongleurs only recited or chanted poems, but did not write or invent them; or perhaps accompanied on some instrument the troubadour who sang his own compositions. It was not an unusual thing for a troubadour to have several minstrels or jongleurs in his service. The minstrels in later times formed a separate guild, uniting for the purposes of mutual protection and support. They became exceedingly popular in England; their persons were sacred; their profession alone was a sufficient passport, and they were on all occasions welcome guests at the houses of the rich. With the decline of chivalry, the profession of the minstrel also declined, and eventually sank so low that they are classed amongst vagabonds and beggars in statutes of the reign of Elizabeth.

"Wake ye from your sleep of death,
Minstrels and bards of other days!"
Scott: Bard's Incantation.

¶ Obvious compounds: *minstrel-boy*, *minstrel-hire*, *minstrel-lay*, *minstrel-strain*, *minstrel-tale*, &c.

mĭn'-strel-sў, * **min-stral-cie,** * **myn-strel-sy,** *s.* [Eng. *minstrel*; *-sy.*]

1. The art, occupation, or profession of minstrels; music and singing.

"When golden Midas judg'd their *minstrelsy*." I
Beaum. & Flet.: Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 1.

2. A number or body of minstrels; minstrels collectively.

"Ministering spirits, trained up in feast and song—
Such hast thou arm'd, the *minstrelsy* of heaven."
Milton: P. L., vi. 168.

* 3. Musical instruments used by minstrels.

"For serwe of which he brake his *minstralcie*,
Both harp and lute, giterne, and sautrie."
Chaucer: C. T., 17,214.

4. A body or collection of ballad poetry suitable for singing, as the *minstrelsy* of the Scottish border.

mĭnt (1), * **mynt** (2), * **menet,** *s.* [A.S. *mynet*, *mynyt*, *menet* = a coin, from Lat. *moneta* = (1) a mint, (2) money, from *Moneta*, a surname of Juno, in whose temple at Rome money was coined; *Moneta*, lit. = the Warning One, from *moneo* = to warn; Dut. *munt*; Ger. *münze*; Dan. *mynt* = coin. *Mint* and *money* are thus doublets.]

I. *Literally:*

1. A place where money is coined by public authority. The coining of money is a royal prerogative in England. The Mint is situated on Tower Hill in London.

"The operations of the *Mint* were, upon this account, somewhat like the web of Penelope."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. iv., ch. vi.

* 2. A place of privilege in Southwark, near the Queen's prison, where persons took refuge from justice, under the pretence that it had formerly been a royal palace.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. A source of invention or fabrication.

2. A great quantity, supply, or amount: as, a *mint* of money, a *mint* of trouble.

¶ * *Master of the Mint:* A public official who formerly presided over the Mint. The office is now abolished, the Mint being under the direct authority of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

mint-mark, *s.* A mark put upon coins to identify the place of coining.

* **mint-master,** *s.*

1. *Lit.:* One who manages the coinage; the Master of the Mint.

* 2. *Fig.:* One who invents, forges, or fabricates.

* **mint-warden,** *s.* The same as MINT-MASTER (q.v.).

mĭnt (2), * **mynt** (2), * **mynte,** * **minth,** *s.* [A.S. *minte*, from Lat. *menta*, *mentha*, from Gr. μεντα, μινθος (*mentha*, *minthos*); Ger. *münze.*]

Botany:

1. *Sing.:* The genus Mentha (q.v.).

2. *Pl.* A name for the order Menthaceæ.

¶ Of British Menthas, Corn Mint is *Mentha arvensis*; Flea Mint, *M. Pulegium* [PENNYROYAL]; the Horse or Brook Mint, *M. sylvestris*; the Marsh Whorled Mint, *M. sativa*; the Round-leaved Mint, *M. rotundifolia*; the Pepper Mint, *M. piperita*; the Water-capitate Mint, *M. aquatica*; and the Bergamot Mint is *M. citrata*, a variety of the sub-species *M. hirsuta*, and the species *M. aquatica*. The Spear Mint or Garden Mint, *M. viridis*, is a denizen. The Cat Mint is *Nepeta Cataria*, also British.

mint-julep, *s.* A drink made of spirits, sugar, and pounded ice, with an infusion of mint.

mint-sauce, *s.* Mint chopped up fine and mixed with vinegar and sugar, and used as a flavouring for lamb.

mint tree, *s.*
Bot.: *Prostanthera violacea* (or *lasianthos*).

mĭnt (1), *v.t.* [MINT (1), *s.*]

1. *Lit.:* To coin, to stamp, as money.

"Had all the money in King Charles II. and King James II.'s time been *minted* according to this new proposal, this rais'd money would have been gone."—*Locke: Of the Lowering of Interest*

* 2. *Fig.:* To invent, to forge, to fabricate, to fashion, to produce.

"Look into the title whereby they hold these new portions of the crown, and you will find them of such natures as may be easily *minted*."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

* **mĭnt** (2), * **mynt,** *v.i.* [A.S. *myntan* = to resolve, to propose, to intend.]

1. To aim, to purpose, to intend, to endeavour.

2. To hint, to suggest, to insinuate. (*Scotch.*)

mĭnt'-ăġe, *s.* [Eng. *mint* (1), *s.*, *-age.*]

1. That which is minted, coined, or stamped; coinage.

2. The duty or fee paid for minting or coining.

3. The act of coining.

"By this *mintage* they are something worth."
Donne: A Valediction of Weeping.

Mĭn-ta'-ka, *s.* [Corrupted Arabic.]

Astron.: A fixed star, δ Orionis, the most westerly star in the belt of Orion.

mĭnt'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *mint* (1), *v.*; *-er.*] One who mints or coins; a coiner.

"The *minter* must adde of other weight seventeenpence halfpenny farthing, if the siluer be so pure."—*Camden: Remaines*, p. 204.

* **mĭnth,** *s.* [MINT (2), *s.*]

* **mĭnt'-măn,** *s.* [Eng. *mint* (1), and *man.*] One who is engaged in a mint; a coiner.

"Let such, as are to informe counsels out of their professions (as lawyers, seamen, *mintmen*, and the like) be first heard before committees."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Counsel.*

* **mĭn'-ŭ-ĕnd,** *s.* [Lat. *minuendus*, fut. part. of *minuo* = to lessen, to diminish.]

Math.: The quantity from which another is to be subtracted.

mĭn'-ŭ-ĕt, * **mĕn'-ŭ-ĕt,** *s.* [Fr. *menüet* = small, pretty; dimin. of *menu* (Lat. *minutus*) = small; Ital. *minuetto.*]

1. The name of a graceful dance said to have been invented in Poitou about the middle of the seventeenth century, and performed in ¾ or ⅜ time. It continued to be fashionable until the reign of George III.

"Her authority was supreme in all matters of good breeding, from a duel to a *minuet*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. A tune or air suited for the dance so called, or composed to the same time.

* **mĭn'-ŭm,** *s.* [MINIM.]

mĭn'-ŭs, *s.* & *a.* [Lat., neut. sing. of *minor* = less.]

A. *As subst.:* Less. A term applied to the sign of subtraction − , which, when placed between two quantities signifies that the latter is to be subtracted or taken from the former; thus, *a* − *b* (read *a* minus *b*) means that *b* is to be subtracted from *a*.

B. *As adj.:* A term applied to quantities which have the sign − , or minus, before them, as, − *a*, − 3*b*, &c. Also called negative quantities.

mĭ-nŭs'-cu-la, *s.* [Lat. *minusculus.*] The same as MINUSCULE, *s.* (q.v.).

mĭ-nŭs'-cule, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *minusculus* = very small, from *minus* = less.]

* **A.** *As adj.:* Very small; minute; applied to letters so called.

B. *As subst.:* A minute kind of letter or character used in the mediæval MSS.

"Written in more or less regular pointed *minuscules*."—*H. Sweet: Old English Charters*, p. 423.

*** mĭn'-u-tar-ў (u as ĭ),** *a.* [Lat. *minutus.*] Consisting of minutes.

"Gathering up the least crum of time, presenting the *minutary* fractions thereof."—*Fuller: Worthies: Berkshire.*

minute (as *a.* & *adv.* **mĭ-nūte'**, as *s.* **mĭn'-ĭt**), ***mynute,** *a., adv.* & *s.* [Lat. *minutus* = small, minute (Low Lat. *minuta* = a small portion, a mite of money), prop. pa. par. of *minuo* = to lessen, to make small, from the same root as *minor, minus*; A.S. *min,* &c.; Ital. *minuto*; Sp. *menudo*; Port. *miudo*; Fr. *menu* = small, minute; Ital. & Sp. *minuto*; Fr. *minute* = a very small portion, a minute.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Very small; of a very small size or bulk; diminutive.

"We have also glasses and means to see small and *minute* bodies perfectly and distinctly."—*Bacon: New Atlantis.*

2. Of very little consequence or importance; petty: as, *minute* details.

3. Characterized by attention to very small matters; very precise and accurate; circumstantial, detailed; entering into the smallest details. (Said of things.)

"[The] private instructions with which he furnished those persons could not be *minute*, but were highly judicious."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

* 4. Attentive to the smallest details; precise, particular, exact. (Said of persons.)

"These *minute* philosophers (since that is their true name) are a sort of pirates, who plunder all that come in their way."—*Berkeley: The Minute Philosopher*, dial. 1.

* **B.** *As adv.:* Minutely; in great detail.

"Ah, muse! forbear to speak
Minute the horrors that ensued."
Cowper: Death of Mrs. Throckmorton's Bullfinch.

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A minute portion of anything, as, for instance, of money; a mite.

"But whanne a pore widewe was come, sche cast two *mynutis*, that is a farthing."—*Wycliffe: Mark* xii. 42.

* 2. A thing of slight importance; a trifle; a petty detail.

"These are but *minutes*, in respect of the ruin prepared for the living temples."—*J. Taylor: Sermon on the Gunpowder Treason.*

3. Specif., the sixtieth part of an hour; sixty seconds; hence, used loosely and indefinitely for a very short period of time.

4. (*Pl.*): A short sketch of an agreement, meeting, &c., taken in writing; notes to record and preserve the memory of anything.

5. A memorandum; an official note.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* The sixtieth part of the lower diameter of the shaft of a column.

2. *Geog.:* The sixtieth part of a degree.

3. *Geom.:* The sixtieth part of a degree of a circle: it is denoted by the sign '.

minute-bell, *s.* A bell tolled regularly at intervals of one minute, usually to give notice of a death or a funeral. [Passing-bell.]

minute-book, *s.* A book in which the minutes of meetings are recorded.

minute-glass, *s.* The sand-glass running sixty seconds.

minute-gun, *s.* A gun fired regularly at intervals of one minute from a ship at sea as a signal of distress.

minute-hand, *s.* The hand pointing to minutes on the dial of a clock or watch, and traversing the circle in one hour.

minute-jack, *s.*

1. *Horol.:* A fanciful little figure which strikes the gong in some clocks at the prescribed times.

* 2. *Fig.:* One who changes his mind every minute; a fickle person.

"Cap-and-knee slaves, vapours, and *minute-jacks*."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iii. 6.

minute-men, *s. pl.* Soldiers enlisted for service wherever required, and ready to start at a moment's notice. (*American.*)

"Called *minute-men*, as they are to be ready at a minute's warning."—*Walpole: Letters*, iv. 2.

minute-tithes, *s. pl.*

Law: Small tithes such as usually belong to a vicar, as of wool, lambs, pigs, butter, cheese, honey, &c. (*Wharton.*)

minute-tringa, *s.*

Ornith.: Selby's name for the Little Stint, *Tringa minuta.*

*** minute-watch,** *s.* A watch on which the minutes are marked.

minute-wheel, *s.*

Horol.: One of the wheels placed between the pillar-plate of a watch and the dial. Also called a dial-wheel.

*** minute-while,** *s.* A minute.

"They walk'd about me every *minute-while*."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry VI.*, i. 4.

† **minute** (as **mĭn'-ĭt**), *v.t.* [Minute, *a.*] To set down in a short sketch or note; to write minutes of; to make a note of.

minutely, *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *minute*, a.; *-ly.*]

A. *As adj.* (as *mĭn'-ĭt-lў*): Happening every minute; constant, unceasing.

"Throwing themselves absolutely upon God's *minutely* providence for the sustaining of them."—*Hammond: Works*, i. 472.

B. *As adverb:*

1. In a minute manner; with close attention to details; nicely, exactly; with minuteness. (Pron. *mī-nūte'-lў.*)

"He rather taxes Homer with painting them too *minutely*."—*Pope: Homer; Odyssey.* (Post.)

* 2. Every minute; with little time intervening; constantly. (Pron. *mĭn'-ĭt-lў.*)

"As if it were *minutely* proclaimed in thunder from heaven."—*Hammond: Works*, i. 471.

mī-nūte'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *minute*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being minute, or of very small size or bulk; extreme smallness, fineness, or slenderness; insignificance, diminutiveness.

2. Close attention to minutiæ or details; critical exactness; precision.

mĭ-nū'-tī-æ (t as sh), *s. pl.* [Lat., from *minutus* = minute (q.v.).] Small, minor, or unimportant details or particulars.

"The Omnipotent . . .
From mere *minutiæ* can educe
Events of a most important use."
Cowper: To Lady Austen.

*** mĭ-nū'-tĭ-ōse (t as sh),** *a.* [Minutiæ.] Attending closely to minutiæ or minor details; minute, precise, exact.

"An expression like *minutiose* investigations."—*Fitz-Edward Hall: Modern English*, p. 168.

mĭnx, *s.* [Prob. a corrupt. of O. Dut. *minneken* = my love, or Eng. *minion.*] [Minnikin, Minion.]

1. A pert girl, a wanton woman, a baggage, a quean, a jade.

"Damn her, lewd *minx*! O, damn her."
Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 3.

* 2. A she puppy, a lap-dog.

"Little *minxes* or pupees."—*Udal: Apophth. of Erasmus*, p. 143.

3. A mink (q.v.).

minx-otter, *s.* The mink (q.v.).

*** mĭn'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *min(e)*, s.; *-y.*]

1. Abounding with mines.

2. Of the nature of a mine or hollow in the earth.

"The *miny* caverns, blazing on the day."
Thomson: Autumn, 799.

mĭn-ў-a-dī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *minyas*, genit. *minyad(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Zool.: A sub-family of Actinidæ. They do not fix themselves by their base, or foot, but by contracting it, form a hollow space, into which they take air, enabling them to float, which they do with their mouth and tentacles downward.

mĭn'-ў-ăs, *s.* [Lat. = a fabulous herb with magical properties.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the sub-family Minyadinæ (q.v.). *Minyas cærulea* is found at the Cape of Good Hope.

mī-ō-ba-sĭl'-ĕ-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. *μείων* (*meiōn*) = less, and *βασιλεύς* (*basileus*) = a king.]

Palæont.: A genus of perissodactyle mammals, from the Miocene of North America. It is more or less synonymous with Brontotherium. [Brontotheridæ.]

mī'-ō-çēne, * meī'-ō-çēnc, *s.* & *a.* [Gr. *μείων* (*meiōn*) = less, and *καινός* (*kainos*) = new, recent.]

A. *As substantive:*

Geology: A term introduced in 1835 by Sir Charles Lyell to designate the beds formerly called Middle Tertiary. The term Miocene denotes that only a minority of the shells belong to recent species. (Etym.) He founded it on the Faluns of France, which, according to M. Deshayes, have seventeen per cent. of their shell species recent. Subsequent discovery has slightly modified the number, especially as other beds than the Faluns have their own proportions of recent and fossil shells. Beyrich separated from it its lower portion, and, combining this with the Upper Eocene, founded a new division, the Oligocene (q.v.). No British strata are unequivocally Miocene, Great Britain and Ireland having probably been dry land during the period. The Hempstead beds, those of Bovey Tracey, and the leaf beds of the Isle of Mull, were classed by Lyell as late as 1871 as Lower Miocene, but the first of these are now considered Oligocene, and the second and third Middle Eocene. So also, perhaps, are the leaf-bearing beds of the Giants' Causeway. The foreign representatives of the Miocene are the Faluns of Touraine, those of Bordeaux, the freshwater strata of Gers, the Œningen beds, and the Marine Molasse of Switzerland, the Vienna and Mayence basins, the beds of the Superga, near Turin, the Miocene of the Western Territories in the United States, the Marine Miocene of India, Egypt, the West Indies, and Australia. The strata of the Siwalik Hills, in India, formerly deemed Miocene, are now considered to be older Pliocene. The shells of the Miocene show a somewhat warmer climate than that of the same parts of Europe now. Of vertebrates there are in the Eastern Hemisphere, *Dinotherium giganteum, Mastodon angustidens, Rhinoceros Schleiermacheri, Machairodus cultridens*, &c. Of quadrumana there are two genera, Pliopithecus, allied to the Gibbon, and Dryopithecus, allied to the Gorilla, to the Chimpanzee, and to Man. Among the American mammals are Mesohippus, Miohippus, akin to the Horse, Perchœrus and Elotherium (Pigs), and Hyænodon (a Carnivore). Abundant plants and insect remains have been found at Œningen, many of the former resembling modern North American plants more than those of Europe. Volcanic rocks of Miocene age exist in Madeira, the Azores, and Australia. (*Lyell.*)

B. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the strata described under A.

"*Miocene* strata of Italy."—*Lyell: Student's Elem. of Geol.* (1885), p. 193.

mī-ō-hĭp'-pŭs, *s.* [Eng. *Mio(cene)*; and Gr. *ἱππος* (*hippos*) = a horse.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil Equidæ, from the Upper Miocene of North America. The species are rather larger than a sheep. All the feet have three toes, nearly equal in size. As in Mesohippus the little finger is represented by a splint-bone.

mī-ō-stĕm'-ŏn-ŏŭs, *a.* [Meiostemonous.]

mir, *s.* [Russ.] A communal division in Russia.

*** Mĭr'-a,** *s.* [Lat. fem. of *mirus* = wonderful (supply *stella* = star).]

Astron.: A fixed star, *o* Ceti, or *Mira Ceti*, situated in the neck of Cetus. It is variable or periodic, sometimes reaching the second magnitude and then again diminishing to the twelfth. Its periodic time is 331·336 days, about two months of which it is invisible to the naked eye. Its variability was first discovered by Fabricius in 1576.

*** mĭ-răb'-ĭl-ar-ў,** *s.* [Lat. *mirabil(is)*; = wonderful; Eng. adj. suff. *-ary.*] One who relates wonderful stories; a work on wonders.

"To give contentment to the appetite of curious and vain will, as the manner of *mirabilaries* is to do."—*Bacon: On Learning*, bk. ii.

mĭ-răb'-ĭ-lis, *s.* [Lat. = wonderful, from the handsome flowers.]

Bot.: A genus of Nyctaginaceæ. The corolla is tubular; the fruit one nut-like seed, invested with the indurated tube of the corolla. *Mirabilis Jalapa* was once erroneously supposed to be the true jalap plant. *M. dichotoma*, the Marvel of Peru, called in the West Indies the four o'clock flower, and *M. longiflora* are very drastic. *M. suaveolens*, a species having the flavour of anise, is given in Mexico against diarrhœa and rheumatism.

mĭ-răb'-ĭ-līte, *s.* [Lat. *sal mirabile* = a strange or wonderful salt, an expression said to have been used by Glauber, because of the unexpected result of an experiment with sulphuric acid and common salt.]

Min.: A monoclinic mineral, rarely observed in crystals (except artificially), but usually in efflorescent crusts. Hardness, 1·5 to 2; sp. gr. 1·481; lustre, vitreous; colour, white; taste, cool, feebly saline, and bitter. Compos.: soda, 19·3; sulphuric acid, 24·8; water, 55·9 = 100. Occurs abundantly at Carlsbad, Bohemia, in the water of the hot springs, at the salt mines of Ischl and Hallstadt, Austria, and as efflorescences at several places in the United States.

***mir-a-ble,** *a.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *mirabilis* = wonderful, from *miror* = to wonder, to admire; Ital. *mirabile.*] Wonderful, admirable.

"Not Neoptolemus so *mirable.*"
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iv. 5.

Mir'-ăcb, *s.* [Corrupt. Arab.]

Astron.: A fixed star, β Andromedæ.

mir-a-cle, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *miraculum* = something wonderful, from *miror* = to wonder at; *mirus* = wonderful; O. Sp. *miraclo;* Ital. *miracolo.*]

1. A wonder, a wonderful thing; anything which excites wonder, surprise, or astonishment; a marvel.

"I have beheld the Ephesian's *miracle*—
Its columns strew the wilderness."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 153.

* 2. A miracle-play; a dramatic performance based on events in the life of Our Lord, or of the saints.

3. An act or effect sensibly deviating from the known laws of nature, wrought or supposed to be wrought by the direct interposition, aid, or permission of a supernatural being; a supernatural event or act.

"A *miracle* I take to be a sensible operation, which, being above the comprehension of the spectator, and in his opinion contrary to the established course of nature, is taken by men to be divine."—*Locke: A Discourse of Miracles.*

¶ *The Controversy regarding miracles:*

Mental Phil., Theol., Church Hist., &c.: This was commenced by David Hume, who, in 1750, published, as the tenth section of his *Inquiry Concerning Human Understanding,* an essay headed, "Of Miracles," and asserted that:—

"A miracle is a violation of the laws of nature, and, as a firm and unalterable experience has established these laws, the proof against a miracle from the very nature of the fact is as entire as any argument from experience can possibly be imagined." Again, "That no testimony is sufficient to establish a miracle, unless the testimony be of such a kind that its falsehood would be more miraculous than the fact which it endeavours to establish; and, even in that case, there is a mutual destruction of arguments, and the superior only gives us an assurance suitable to that degree of force which remains after deducting the inferior." (*Works* (ed. 1809), pp. 120-126.)

Many replies were given on the Christian side to Hume's argument, one of the most noted being *A Dissertation on Miracles,* by George Campbell, D.D., F.R.S., Principal of Marischal College, Aberdeen. His contention (*Works* (ed. 1840), i. 29–39), in which he was supported long afterwards by Archbishop Whately, was, that there was a want of precision in Hume's use of the word experience. Whately showed that the word may have three meanings: personal experience, which would not be important for Hume's purpose; universal experience, regarding which it would be a *petitio principii* to assert that it was against the occurrence at any period of the world's history of miracles; or something intermediate between the two, viz., the experience of the generality, which is not enough to establish Hume's proposition. (*Whately: Logic* (Appendix I. viii.), *Experience.*) Some now hold the view that a miracle is not a violation of the laws of nature, but the operation of a higher law overriding that of a lower, as what may be termed the law of life suspends the chemical action of the gastric juices on the stomach itself during life, leaving them free to act at death.

***miracle-monger,** *s.* An impostor who pretends to work miracles.

"These *miracle-mongers* have alarmed the world round about them to a discernment of their tricks."—*South: Sermons,* vol. iii., ser. 11.

miracle-play, *s.* [Miracle, *s.*, 2.]

***miracle-proof,** *a.* Not to be persuaded even by miracles.

"He is *miracle-proof,* and beyond the reach of persuasion; and not like to be convinced till it is too late."—*South: Sermons,* vol. ix., ser. 8.

***mir-a-cle, *myr-a-cle,** *v.t.* [Miracle, *s.*] To make into a miracle; to render miraculous.

"I'm not their father, yet who this should be
Doth *miracle* itself, loved before me."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 2.

***mi-răc-u-lize,** *v.t.* [Eng. *miracle; -ize.*] To represent as a miracle; to attribute any event to supernatural intervention.

mĭ-răc'-u-loŭs, *a.* [Fr. *miraculeux;* Sp. & Port. *miraculoso;* Ital. *miracoloso.*]

1. Of the nature of a miracle; exhibiting, involving, or performed by a power more than natural; effected by the direct intervention or agency of God.

"Again, there is nothing in the world, but what is indeed doubly *miraculous.*"—*Grew. Cosmo. Sacra,* bk. iv., ch. v.

2. Wonderful, marvellous, extraordinary, exceedingly surprising, almost incredible: as, a *miraculous* feat, a *miraculous* escape.

miraculous-gifts, *s. pl.* [Gift.]

mĭ-răc'-u-loŭs-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *miraculous; -ly.*]

1. By means of a miracle; by power above that of nature.

"Some cheats have pretended to cure diseases *miraculously.*"—*Porteus. Works,* vol. ii., lect. 14.

2. In a miraculous manner or degree; wonderfully, extraordinarily.

"Muscle and nerve *miraculously* spun."
Cowper: Retirement, 59.

mĭ-răc'-u-loŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *miraculous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being miraculous; the state of being effected by miracle.

"The *miraculousness* of such appearances will be no longer used as an argument against their possibility."—*West: On the Resurrection,* § 13.

mĭr-a-dor', *s.* [Sp., from *mirar* = to look.] A balcony; a belvedere or gallery commanding an extensive view.

"Mean time your valiant son, who had before
Gain'd fame, rode round to every *mirador.*"
Dryden: Conquest of Granada, I. 1.

mĭ-rage' (**ge** as **zh**), *s.* [Fr., from *mirer* = to look at, from Low Lat. *miro* = to behold, from Lat. *miror* = to wonder at.] An optical illusion by which images of distant objects are seen as if inverted, below the ground or raised in the atmosphere. The phenomenon is best observed in the Egyptian or other deserts, though occasionally seen elsewhere, and the inverted images so much resemble those made in water as to create the illusion that a lake is really near. The soldiers of Napoleon I., when in Egypt, were much tantalised by the mirage; and Monge, who accompanied the expedition, was the first to explain the illusion. The layers of air in contact with the heated soil are rarefied and expanded more than those immediately above them; a ray of light from an elevated object has to traverse strata of air less and less refracting, and the angle of incidence continually increases in amount till refraction gives place to internal reflection. According to the varying density of the several strata of air the mirage varies its character. In 1822, Captain Scoresby, sailing in the Polar regions, saw the mirage of a ship inverted in the air. He recognised it as his father's vessel, the *Fame,* and found afterwards that she was at the time thirty miles off. The mirage is sometimes reflected sideways. By this means the French coast has at times been made to appear in comparative proximity to our own. The mirage was known in ancient Jewish times; it is mentioned in Isaiah xxxv. 7, "And the parched ground shall become a pool and the thirsty land (Heb. שָׁרָב (*sharâbh*) = the mirage) springs of water." The Fata Morgana, what sailors call the "loomings," the Flying Dutchman, the Enchanted Island, Cape Flyaway, &c., are all produced by the mirage.

mĭr-bāne, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] [Nitrobenzol.]

mĭr-bĕl'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after C. F. Brissean Mirbel, a botanical physiologist, director of the Jardin de Roi, at Paris.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the sub-tribe Mirbelieæ (q.v.).

mĭr-bĕl-ĭ-ē'-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *mirbeli(a)* (q.v.).; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ew.*]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of papilionaceous plants, tribe Podalyricæ.

mire (1), ***myre,** *s.* [Icel. *mýrr, mýre* = a bog, a swamp; cogn. with Sw. *myra* = a bog; Dan. *myr, myre;* O. Dut. *moer* = mud, mire; O. H. Ger. *mios,* M. H. Ger. *mies* = moss, swamp.] Wet, clayey soil; mud, dirt.

"Thy feet are sunk in the *mire,* and they are turned away back."—*Jeremiah* xxxviii. 22.

mire-crow, *s.* The sea-crow, laughing-gull, or peewit-gull, *Larus ridibundus.*

mire-drum, *mire-drombylle, *myre-drommylle, *myre-dromble, *s.* The bittern, from its note, and habit of frequenting miry places.

mire (1), *v.t. & i.* [Mire, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To plunge, set, or stick fast in mire: as, A horse or cart is *mired* when it has sunk so deep in the mud that it cannot be moved.

* 2. To stain or soil with any foul matter. (*Lit. & Fig.*)

"Her palfrey's flanks were *mired* and bathed in sweat."
Matthew Arnold: Tristram & Iseult, iii.

B. *Intrans.:* To sink in mud; to sink so deep as to be unable to move.

"Paint till a horse may *mire* upon your face.
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

***mire** (2), *s.* [A.S. *mire;* Da. *myre;* Icel. *maur;* Ger. *miere* = an ant.] An ant; a pismire (q.v.).

***mire** (2), ***myre,** *v.i.* [Lat. *miror.*] To wonder.

"He *myred* what course may be warelye taken."
Stanyhurst: Virgil; Æneid iv. 292.

Mir'-făck, *s.* [Corrupted Arabic.]

Astron.: A fixed star, α Persei.

***mĭ-rĭf'-ĭc, *mĭ-rĭf'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Lat. *mirificus,* from *mirus* = wonderful, and *facio* = to do.] Performing or working wonders; wonderful.

"More numerous, wonder-working, and *mirific.*"—*Urquhart. Rabelais,* bk. iii., ch. iv.

***mĭ-rĭf'-ĭ-çent,** *a.* [Lat. *mirus* = wonderful, and *faciens,* pr. par. of *facio* = to do, to make.] Wonder-working; causing wonder; wonderful.

"Enchantment Agrippa defines to be nothing but the conveyance of a certain *mirificent* power into the thing enchanted."—*H. More. Mystery of Iniquity,* bk. i., ch. xviii., § 3.

mĭr'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *miry; -ness.*] The quality or state of being miry; dirtiness, muddiness.

mĭ-rĭ'-quĭd-īte, *s.* [Named after the old Miriquidi Forest, Saxon Erzgebirge; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *miriquidit.*]

Min.: A rhombohedral mineral, occurring in very minute crystals, and sometimes massive. Colour of crystals, blackish-brown; of massive varieties, yellowish to reddish-brown; streak, ochre-yellow; lustre, vitreous; brittle; hardness, 4·0. Contains arsenic and phosphoric acids, sesquioxide of iron, protoxide of lead, and water. Found at Schneeberg, Saxony, associated with various other minerals.

mirk, mŭrk, *merke, *mirke, *a. & s.* [A.S. *murc, mirce, myrce;* Icel. *myrkr;* Dan. & Sw. *mork* = murky (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Dark, murky, gloomy.

¶ *Pit-mirk:* A corruption of *pitch-mirk* = as dark as pitch.

"It's *pit-mirk;* but there's no an ill turn on the road."—*Scott: Guy Mannering,* xi.

B. *As subst.:* Darkness, gloom.

"A werreour that were wys, desceyt suld euer drede,
Well more on the nyght, than opon the day.
In *mirke* withouten sight withe enmys make affray."
Robert de Brunne, p. 176.

***mirk'-ĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *mirky; -ness.*] Darkness, gloominess, gloom.

***mirk'-sŏme, *mirke'-sŏme,** *a.* [Eng. *mirk; -some.*] Dark, gloomy, darksome, murky.

"Through *mirkesome* aire hir ready way she makes."
Spenser: F. Q., I. v. 28.

***mirk'-sŏme-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *mirksome; -ness.*] The quality or state of being mirksome; gloominess, gloom, darkness.

"Clearly comprehend all the darkest *mirksomenesse* therein."—*Mountague: Appeale to Cæsar,* ch. viii.

mirk'-ỹ, *merk-ie, *a.* [Eng. *mirk; -y.*] Dark, gloomy, murky.

"Upturned
His nostril wide into the *merkie* air."
Milton: P. L., x. 280.

mir'-lĭ-gōes, *s. pl.* [Etym. doubtful.] Dizziness, megrims in the head.

"My head's sae dizzy wi' the *mirligoes.*"—*Scott: Old Mortality,* ch. xxviii.

***mir-oir,** *s.* [Mirror.]

mĭr'-rôr, *mir-oir, *mir-our, *mir-rour, *myr-our, *myr-oure, *myr-ror, *myr-rour, *s.* [O. Fr. *mireor* (Fr.

miroir), from a Lat. **miratorium*, from Low Lat. *miro* = to behold; Lat. *miror* = to wonder at; Ital. *mirare*, *miradare*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* A looking-glass, a speculum; any glass or polished substance which forms images by the reflection of the rays of light. Amongst the ancients, mirrors were made of various metals, as bronze, steel, silver, &c. Mirrors of polished metal are now called specula. [SPECULUM.] The date of the invention of glass mirrors is not certainly known. From the account of Pliny, it would seem that they had been formerly made at the celebrated glass-houses of Sidon. The method of coating with tinfoil was known as early as the sixteenth century, at Murano, where it was first practised. Mirrors are either plane, concave, or convex. Plane mirrors represent objects of their natural size; concave mirrors, or those having a hollow surface, collect the rays, reflecting them to a focus in front of the mirror, and consequently enlarge the image of the object; convex mirrors disperse the rays, and therefore diminish the size of the image of the object.

"In her hand she held a *mirrour* bright,
Wherein her face she often viewed fayre."
Spenser: F. Q., I. iv. 10.

2. *Fig.:* That on which we ought to fix our eyes; that which presents a true image or representation; a pattern, an example, an exemplar, a model.

"*Mirror* of faith, rever'd and mourn'd!"
Pope: Homer: Odyssey iv. 229.

II. *Arch.:* A small oval ornament cut into deep mouldings, and separated by wreaths of flowers.

***mirror-stone,** *s.* A stone which reflects as a mirror; a kind of transparent stone.

mir'-rôr, *v.t.* [MIRROR, *s.*]

* 1. *Lit.:* To furnish or provide with a mirror or mirrors.

2. *Fig.:* To reflect, as in a mirror.

*** mir-rour,** *s.* [MIRROR, *s.*]

mirth, * merthe, * mirthe, * murthe, *s.* [A.S. *myrgdh*, *myrdh*, *mirdh*, *mirigdh*, allied to *merg* = merry. From a Celtic source; cf. Gael. *mireadh* = play, mirth, *mireal* = mirth; Ir. *mireog*; Gael. *mireag* = a frolic.] [MERRY.]

1. Merriment, jollity, gaiety, hilarity, social merriment.

"Go to now, I will prove thee with *mirth*, therefore enjoy pleasure."—*Eccles.* ii. 1.

* 2. A subject of merriment.

"I'll use you for my *mirth*."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iv. 3.

*** mirthe-less,** *a.* [MIRTHLESS.]

mirth'-fûl, *a.* [Eng. *mirth*; *-ful(l).*]

1. Full of mirth; merry, gay, jovial, festive.

"When round the *mirthful* board the harp is borne."
West: Olympic Odes of Pindar, ode 1.

2. Exciting or causing mirth or merriment.

"The rest . . .
Tell *mirthful* tales in course that fill the room
With laughter."
Beaum. & Flet.: Maid's Tragedy, i. 1.

mirth'-fûl-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *mirthful*; *-ly.*] In a mirthful manner; merrily, jovially, jollily; in mirth or joke.

mirth'-fûl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *mirthful*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being mirthful; mirth, merriment, festivity.

*** mirth'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *mirth*; *-less.*] Devoid of mirth or merriment; joyless, cheerless.

"Whilst his gamesome cut-tail'd cur
With his *mirthless* master plays."
Drayton: Shepherd's Sirena.

*** mirth'-lĕss-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *mirthless*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being mirthless; cheerlessness, joylessness.

mir'-ỹ, * mier-ie, * myr-ie, *a.* [Eng. *mire* (1), *s.*; *-y.*]

1. Full of mud or mire; muddy; deep in mud.

"Thou should'st have heard in how *miry* a place, how she was bemoiled."—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 1.

2. Consisting of mire or mud.

"They are stain'd like meadows, yet not dry,
With *miry* slime left on them by a flood."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, iii. 1.

3. Covered with mire or mud; muddy.

mĭr'-zą, *s.* [Pers., from *mirzadah*, from *mir* (*emir*) = prince, and *zadeh* = son.] The common title of honour in Persia, when it precedes the surname of an individual; when it is appended to the name it is equivalent to prince.

mĭs-, *pref.* [See def.] A common prefix to English words, and having the force of wrong, defect, negation, failure, &c. It has two origins:—

1. English and Scandinavian = A.S. *mis-*; Dut., Dan. & Icel. *mis-*; Sw. *miss-*; Ger. *miss-*; Goth. *missa-*: as in *misdeed*, *mistake*.

2. French, from Latin; the proper old spelling was *mes-*, as in O. Fr. *meschief* = mischief, from Lat. *minus* = less.

*** mĭs,** *v.i.* [MISS, *v.*]

*** mĭs,** *adv.* & *s.* [MISS, *adv.*]

A. *As adv.:* Amiss, wrong, ill.

B. *As subst.:* A wrong.

"O rakel hond, to do so foule a *mis*."
Chaucer: C. T., 17,226.

mĭs-ăc-çĕp-tā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *acceptation* (q.v.).] The act of taking or understanding in a wrong sense.

*** mĭs-ăc-çĕp'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *acception* (q.v.).] The same as MISACCEPTATION (q.v.).

"The apostle . . . contemning all impotent *misacceptions* calls them what he finds them, a forward generation."—*Bp. Hall: Sermon preacht to the Lords*, Feb. 18, 1634.

*** mis-ac-compt,** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *accompt* (q.v.).] To miscalculate, to miscount, to misreckon.

"He thought he *misaccompted* had his day."
Chaucer: Troilus & Cressida, bk. v.

*** mĭs-ą-çhĭēve'-mĕnt, * mĭs-ąt-çhĭēve'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *achievement* (q.v.).] Wrong doing.

"Hope to swim in credit by such *misatchievements*."
—*Fuller: Worthies*, i. 200.

*** mĭs-ăct',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *act* (q.v.).] To act badly.

"The player that *misacts* an inferior part."—*Adams: Works*, i. 391.

*** mis-ąd-jŭst',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *adjust* (q.v.).] To adjust, arrange, or dispose badly or wrongly; to put out of adjustment.

*** mĭs-ąd-mĕaș'-ŭre-mĕnt (ș as zh),** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *admeasurement* (q.v.).] Wrong measurement.

"Through mere *misadmeasurement* of its propinquity."—*E. A. Poe: Sphinx.*

mis-ąd-vĕn'-ture, * mess-a-ven-ture, * mis-a-ven-ture, * mis-a-ven-ture, *s.* [O. Fr. *mesventure*; Fr. *misaventure*, from O. Fr. *mes-* = Lat. *minus*, and *aventure* = adventure.] Mischance; ill luck; bad fortune; an unlucky chance or accident.

"What *misadventure* is so early up,
That calls our person from our morning's rest?"
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, v. 3.

¶ *Homicide by misadventure:* Also called excusable homicide, is when a person, while doing a lawful act, without any intention of injury, unfortunately kills another. [HOMICIDE.]

*** mĭs-ąd-vĕn'-tured,** *a.* [Eng. *misadventur(e)*; *-ed.*] Unfortunate.

"A pair of starcrost lovers take their life;
Whose *misadventur'd* piteous overthrows
Do with their death bury their parent's strife."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet. (Prol.)

*** mĭs-ąd-vĕn'-tu-roŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *adventurous* (q.v.).] Unfortunate, unlucky.

"The tidings of our *misadventurous* synod."
Taylor: Edwin the Fair, iv. 1.

*** mĭs-ąd-vĕr'-tençe,** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *advertence* (q.v.).] Inadvertence, carelessness; heedlessness.

"Once by *misadvertence* Merlin sat
In his own chair."
Tennyson: Holy Grail.

*** mĭs-ąd-vĭçe',** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *advice* (q.v.).] Ill advice; bad advice or counsel.

*** mĭs-ąd-vīse',** * **mĭs-ą-vīse',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *advise* (q.v.).] To advise wrongly; to give bad advice to.

"If it be whan they hem *misavise*."
Chaucer: C. T., 5,812.

*** mĭs-ąd-vīsed',** *a.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *advised* (q.v.).] Ill-advised, ill-directed.

*** mĭs-ąd vīs'-ĕd-lỹ,** *adv.* [Eng. *misadvised*; *-ly.*] Inconsiderately; not advisedly.

"He indiscretely, *misadvisedly* shewe forth the same."
—*Udal: Luke* ix.

*** mis-ąf fĕct',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *affect* (q.v.).] To dislike.

"That peace which you have hitherto so perversely *misaffected*."—*Milton: Remonst. Defence.*

*** mĭs-ąf fĕct'-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *affected* (q.v.).] Ill-affected, ill-disposed.

"Though he sit at ease, he is so *mis affected*."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 181.

*** mĭs-ąf-fec'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *affection* (q.v.).] A wrong affection, liking, or disposition.

"Earthly and grosse with *misaffections*, it usheres the flesh of sinfull courses."—*Bp. Hall: Character of Man.*

*** mis-ąf firm',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *affirm* (q.v.).] To affirm, assert, or declare wrongly or incorrectly.

"The truth of what they themselves know to be here *misaffirm'd*."—*Milton: Eikonoklastes.* (Pref.)

*** mĭs-ăl lē-gā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *allegation* (q.v.).] A false, erroneous, or incorrect allegation or statement.

"I had objected to them, *misallegations*, misinterpretations, misinferences."—*Bp. Hall: Ans. to the Vindication of Smectymnuus.* (Pref.)

*** mĭs-ąl lĕġe', * mĭs-ąl lĕdġe',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *allege* (q.v.).] To allege, state, or cite erroneously.

"Those two *misalledged* authors."—*Bp. Hall: Honour of Married Clergy*, § 10.

mĭs-ąl-lī-ąnçe, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *alliance* (q.v.).] An improper alliance or association; specif., an improper alliance by marriage. (In the latter sense generally written in the French form *mésalliance*.)

"The effect of which *misalliance* was to discover and expose the nakedness of the Gothic."—*Hurd: On Chivalry & Romance*, let. 8.

† mĭs-ąl-lĭed, *a.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *allied* (q.v.).] Improperly or wrongly allied or connected.

"They are a *misallied* and disparaged branch of the house of Nimrod."—*Burke: Letter to a Noble Lord.*

*** mĭs-ąl lŏt'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *allotment* (q.v.).] A wrong allotment.

*** mĭs-ăl'-tẽr,** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *alter* (q.v.).] To alter or change for the worse.

"These are all which have so *misaltered* the liturgy."—*Bp. Hall: Ans. to Vindic. of Smectymnuus*, § 2.

mĭs'-ąn-thrōpe, *s.* [Gr. μισάνθρωπος (*misanthrōpos*) = hating mankind: μισέω (*miseō*) = to hate; μῖσος (*misos*) = hate, and ἄνθρωπος (*anthrōpos*) = a man.] A hater of mankind.

"Alas, poor dean! his only scope
Was to be held a *misanthrope*."
On the Death of Dr. Swift.

mĭs-ąn-thrŏp'-ĭc, mĭs-ąn-thrŏp'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *misanthrop(e)*; *-ic*, *-ical.*] Hating mankind; having a dislike to mankind.

"What can be more gloomy and *misanthropic*!"—*Observer*, No. 150.

mĭs-ăn'-thrō-pĭst, *s.* [Eng. *misanthrop(e)*; *-ist.*] A misanthrope.

"He speaks in the character of a *misanthropist*."—*Observer*, No. 150.

*** mĭs-ăn'-thrō-pīze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *misanthrop(e)*; *-ize.*] To render misanthropic.

mĭs-ăn'-thrō-pỹ, *s.* [Gr. μισανθρωπία (*misanthrōpia*), from μισάνθρωπος (*misanthrōpos*).] Hatred of or dislike to mankind.

"*Misanthropy* issues more from the morbid consciousness of self than from the sorry-soul opinion formed of others."—*Lewes: Hist. of Philosophy*, i. 67.

mĭs-ăp-plĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *application* (q.v.).] A wrong application; application to a wrong purpose.

"We should . . . perish, not for want, but for *misapplication* of the means of life."—*South: Sermons*, vol. xi., ser. 3.

mĭs-ąp-plỹ', *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *apply* (q.v.).] To apply wrongly; to apply to a wrong purpose.

mis-ąp prē'-ci-ate (ci as shī), *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *appreciate* (q.v.).] To appreciate imperfectly; not to appreciate rightly or fully.

mĭs-ăp-prē-hĕnd', *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *apprehend* (q.v.).] To understand wrongly; to misunderstand; to take in a wrong sense.

"He protested that he had been *misapprehended*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

mĭs ăp prĕ hĕn'-sion, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *apprehension* (q.v.).] A mistaking, a mistake; wrong apprehension of a person's meaning; misconception, misunderstanding.

"Patient sinners may want peace through mistakes and *misapprehensions* of God."—*Sellingfleet: Works*, vol. iii., ser. 3.

* **mĭs ăp prĕ hĕn'-sive lў,** *adv.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *apprehensively* (q.v.).] By misapprehension or mistake.

mĭs-ap-prō-prĭ-āte, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *appropriate* (q.v.).] To appropriate wrongly or wrongfully; to turn or put to a wrong purpose.

mĭs ap prō prĭ ā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *appropriation* (q.v.).] The act of misappropriating or turning to a wrong purpose.

mĭs-ar-rānge', *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *arrange* (q.v.).] To disarrange; to put out of order or arrangement.

mĭs-ar-rānge'-mĕnt, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *arrangement* (q.v.).] A wrong or disorderly arrangement; want of order.

* **mĭs-ar-rāy',** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *array* (q.v.).] Disorder, confusion.

"Then uproar wild and *misarray*
Marr'd the fair form of festal day."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, v. 27.

* **mĭs-a-scrĭbe',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *ascribe* (q.v.).] To ascribe falsely or wrongly.

* **mĭs-as-sāy',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *assay* (q.v.).] To try wrongly or unsuccessfully.

"Hast thou any sheep-cure *misassayed?*"
Browne: Willie & Old Wennock.

* **mĭs-as-sign'** (*g* silent), *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *assign* (q.v.).] To assign wrongly or erroneously.

* **mĭs-at-tĕnd,** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *attend* (q.v.).] To disregard, to neglect.

"They shall recover the *misattended* words of Christ to the sincerity of their true sense."—*Milton: Doctrine of Divorce*, bk. ii., ch. xxii.

* **mĭs-a-vĕn'-ture,** *s.* [Misadventure.]

* **mĭs-a-vĕr',** *v.i.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *aver* (q.v.).] To assert wrongly.

"Job hath *misaverred*."
Sylvester: Job Triumphant, fv. 215.

* **mĭs-a-vĭse',** *v.t.* [Misadvise.]

* **mĭs-beär',** * **mis-berc,** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *bear*, v. (q.v.).] To bear or behave wrongly or improperly; to misbehave.

"Ye have *misborn* you, and trespassed unto me."—*Chaucer: Tale of Melibeus.*

mĭs-bĕ-cŏme', *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *become* (q.v.).] Not to become; not to suit; to suit or become ill.

"Provided only that it were such drudgery as did not *misbecome* an honest man."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

mĭs-bĕ-cŏm'-ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *becoming* (q.v.).] Not becoming; unbecoming, improper, indecorous.

"Stir the constant mood of her calm thoughts,
And put them into *misbecoming* plight."
Milton: Comus, 372.

mĭs-bĕ-cŏm'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *misbecoming*; *-ly.*] In a misbecoming manner; not becomingly.

"Those darker humours that
Stick *misbecomingly* on others."
Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 2.

* **mĭs-bĕ-cŏm'-ĭng-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *misbecoming*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being misbecoming; unbecomingness.

"These mere moral failings, whose unfitness or *misbecomingness* makes all the guilt."—*Boyle: Works*, vi. 24.

* **mĭs-bĕde,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *misbódan.*]

A. *Trans.:* To wrong by word or deed; to injure, to insult.

"Or who hath you *misboden* or offended?
Do tell me if that it may be amended."
Chaucer: C. T., 911.

B. *Intrans.:* To act wrongly or insultingly

"Whan Lowys herd that sawe, that Robert was so dede,
Ageyn right & lawe, tille Henry he *misbede*."
Robert of Brunne, p. 104.

* **mĭs-bĕ-fall',** *v.i.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *befall* (q.v.).] To turn out badly or unfortunately.

"For elles but a man do so
Him maie full ofte *misbefall*."
Gower: C. A., i.

mĭs-bĕ-fĭt'-tĭng, *a.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *befitting* (q.v.).] Ill befitting; unbecoming, misbecoming.

* **mĭs-bĕ-gĕt',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *beget* (q.v.).] To beget wrongly.

mĭs-bĕ-gŏt ten, * **mĭs-bĕ-gŏt',** *a.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *begot*, *begotten* (q.v.).] Begotten wrongly or unlawfully; of a bad origin.

"Which, indeed,
Is valour *misbegot*." *Shakesp.: Timon*, iii. 5.

mĭs-bĕ-hāve', *v.i.* & *t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *behave* (q.v.).]

A. *Intrans.:* To behave ill or improperly.

B. *Trans.:* To behave or conduct ill. (Followed by a reflexive pronoun.)

"If anie one doo offende or *misbehaue* himselfe, he is to be corrected and punished."—*Hooker: Supplie of the Irish Chronicles* (an. 1568).

mĭs-bĕ-hāved', *a.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *behaved* (q.v.).] Behaving ill or improperly; ill-conducted, ill-bred; guilty of misbehaviour.

"Like a *misbehaved* and sullen wench,
Thou pout'st upon thy fortune and thy love."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iii. 3.

mĭs-bĕ-hā'-vĭour (i as y), *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *behaviour* (q.v.).] Bad behaviour; ill-conduct, misconduct.

"The cause of this *misbehaviour* and unworthy deportment was their not understanding the designs of mercy."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ix., ser. 4.

mĭs-bĕ-hōld-ĕn, *a.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *beholden* (q.v.).] Offensive, unkind. (*Prov.*)

mĭs-bĕ-lĭĕf', * **mis-be-lecfe,** * **mis-be-lieve,** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *belief* (q.v.).] False or erroneous belief; unbelief; false religion.

mĭs-bĕ-lĭĕve', *v.i.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *believe* (q.v.).] To believe falsely or erroneously.

"[She] chyde at him that made her *misbelieve*."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. xii. 26.

* **mĭs-bĕ-lĭĕved',** * **mys-by-lyved,** *a.* [Eng. *misbelief*; *-ed.*] Holding a false or erroneous belief or faith; unbelieving.

"And wythout peryl sykerore, then to byleue there
Among *mysbylyuede* men."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 239.

mĭs-bĕ-lĭĕv'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *misbeliev(e)*; *-er.*] One who believes wrongly; one who holds a false religion.

"Men have been so curious to signifie *misbelievers*."
—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 22.

mĭs-bĕ-lĭĕv'-ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *believing* (q.v.).] Believing wrongly or falsely; holding a false faith; unbelieving.

"Menials to their *misbelieving* foes."
Scott: Don Roderick, xxiii.

* **mĭs-bĕ-sēem',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *beseem* (q.v.).] To misbecome; to suit ill; not to befit or beseem.

"Too much *misbeseeming* a generous nature."—*Raleigh: Hist. World*, bk. iii., ch. iii., § 4.

* **mĭs-bĕ-sēem'-ĭng,** *a.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *beseeming* (q.v.).] Misbecoming, unbecoming, unfit, improper.

"Neither in discoursing thus do we lay any *misbeseeming* imputation upon God."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 15.

* **mĭs-bĕ-stōw',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *bestow* (q.v.).] To bestow improperly or wrongly; to misapply.

"To take the *misbestowed* wealth which they were cheated of from those our prelates."—*Milton: Animad. upon the Remonstrants' Defence.*

* **mĭs-birth,** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *birth* (q.v.).] An abortion.

"A scandalous *misbirth* of nature."—*Carlyle: Letters & Speeches of Cromwell*, iii. 232.

* **mĭs-bod-en,** *pa. par.* [Misbede.]

* **mĭs-born',** * **mĭs-bore,** *a.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *born* (q.v.).] Born to evil.

"A poore childe, and in the name
Of thilke, whiche is so *misbore*,
We take." *Gower: C. A.*, ii.

* **mĭs-borne',** *a.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *borne* (q.v.).] Misbehaved.

mĭs-căl'-cu-lāte, *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *calculate* (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To calculate wrongly; to reckon wrong; to make a wrong calculation or guess regarding.

"After all the care I have taken, there may be, in such a multitude of passages, several misquoted . . . and *miscalculated*."—*Arbuthnot: On Coins.*

B. *Intrans.:* To calculate or reckon wrongly.

mĭs-căl-cu-lā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *calculation* (q.v.).] An erroneous calculation, reckoning, or guessing.

mĭs-căll', *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *call* (q.v.).]

1. To call by a wrong name; to name wrongly or improperly.

"That great sea *miscalled* the Pacific."—*Darwin: Voyage Round the World*, ch. xviii.

* 2. To give a bad name or character to; to defame.

3. To abuse.

"Whom she with leasings lewdly did *miscall*."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. viii. 24.

* **mĭs-căpe',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *scape*, for *escape* (q.v.).] To escape through inadvertence.

"Thoughtes *miscaped* me in my lyfe."—*Fisher: Sermons*, i. 359.

mĭs-căr'-rĭage, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *carriage* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. An unfortunate issue or result of an undertaking; failure, non-success.

"The delays and *miscarriages* which had been all but fatal."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

2. Ill-success, bad fortune, misfortune.

3. Ill-conduct; evil or improper behaviour; misbehaviour.

"Reflecting on our past *miscarriages*, and inquiring into their causes."—*Porteus: Sermons*, vol. ii. ser. 4.

II. *Med.:* The act of bringing forth before the time: spec., the expulsion of the fœtus from the uterus within six months after conception. [Abortion.]

* **mĭs-căr-rĭaġe-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *miscarriage*; *-able.*] Liable to miscarry.

"Why should we be more *miscarriageable* by such possibilities or hopes than others."—*Bp. Bull: A Short Answer.*

mĭs-căr'-rў, * **mis-car-i-en,** * **mys-car-ye,** *v.i.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *carry* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To be carried to the wrong place; to fail to reach its destination.

"A letter which hath accidentally *miscarried*."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, iv. 2.

2. To be driven or forced to the wrong place.

"My ships have all *miscarried*."—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, iii. 2.

* 3. To fail; not to succeed; to be unsuccessful. (Said of persons.)

"Up once again; put spirit in the French;
If they *miscarry*, we *miscarry* too."
Shakesp.: King John, v. 4.

4. To fail of the intended effect or result; not to succeed; to prove unsuccessful. (Said of things.)

"For what *miscarries*
Shall be the general's fault, though he perform
To th' utmost." *Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, i. 1.

II. *Med.:* To bring forth before the time; to expel the fœtus within six months after conception.

* **mĭs-cast',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *cast* (q.v.).]

1. To turn or cast wrongly. (*Gower: C. A.*, iii.)

2. To cast up or calculate wrongly; to miscalculate.

"The number is somewhat *miscast* by Polybius."—*Raleigh: Hist. World*, bk. v., ch. ii., § 8.

* **mĭs-cast',** *s.* [Miscast, *v.*] An erroneous reckoning or calculation.

* **mĭs-căs-u-al-tў,** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *casualty* (q.v.).] An incident which turns out unluckily or unfortunately.

"Miscarriages of children, *miscasualties*, unquietnesse."—*Bp. Hall: Character of Man.*

* **mĭs-căth'-ō-lĭc,** * **mis-cath-o-like,** *a.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *catholic* (q.v.).] Heterodox. (*Bp. Hall: Honour of Married Clergy*, bk. iii., § 3.)

mĭs-cee, *s.* [Missi.]

* **mĭs-çĕ-ġĕn-ā-tion, mĭs-çĕ-ġĕn-ĭ'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *misceo* = to mix, and *genus* = a race.] A mingling or amalgamation of races.

"A type produced by a fusion of different races produced after a period of *miscegenition* and climacteric (? climatic) influences."—*Cooper. Monumental Hist. of Egypt*, p. li.

* **mĭs-çĕl-la-nār'-ĭ-an,** *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *miscellan(y)*; *-arian.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to miscellanies; miscellaneous.

B. *As subst.:* A writer of miscellanies.

* **mĭs'-çĕl-lāne,** *s.* [A corrupt of *mestlin* or *miscellin.*] A mixture of two or more sorts of grain; mestlin.

"It is thought to be of use to make some *miscellane* in corn: as if you sow a few beans with wheat, your wheat will be the better."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

mĭs-çel-lā'-nĕ-a, *s. pl.* [Lat. neut. pl. of *miscellaneus* = miscellaneous (q.v.).] A collection of miscellaneous matters of any kind; a collection of miscellaneous literary compositions; miscellanies.

mĭs-çel-lā'-nē-æ, *s. pl.* [Fem. pl. of Lat. *miscellaneus* = mixed, miscellaneous.]

Bot.: A temporary order established by Linnæus for those genera which he could not properly classify.

mĭs-çel-lā'-nĕ-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *miscellaneus*, from *miscellus* = mixed, from *misceo* = to mix.]

1. Mixed, mingled; consisting of several kinds; diversified.

"The *miscellaneous* matter I propose to give in these sheets."—*Observer*, No. 1.

2. Producing things of various kinds.

"An elegant and *miscellaneous* writer."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. i., ch. viii.

mĭs-çel-lā'-nĕ-ŏŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *miscellaneous; -ly.*] In a miscellaneous manner; promiscuously; with variety.

mĭs-çĕl-lā'-nĕ-ŏŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *miscellaneous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being miscellaneous; variety, diversity.

* **mĭs-çĕl'-lan-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *miscellan(y); -ist.*] A writer of miscellanies; a miscellanarian.

mĭs-çĕl'-lan-ў, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *miscellanée, miscellanées*, from Lat. *miscellanea*, neut. pl. of *miscellaneus* = miscellaneous (q.v.).]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A mixture or mass composed of various things.

2. *Specif.:* A book or magazine containing a number of compositions on miscellaneous subjects; a collection of various kinds of treatises, essays, &c.

"Sprat, Carew, Sedley, and a hundred more,
Like twinkling stars the *miscellanies* o'er."
Pope: Satires, v. 110.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Miscellaneous, various, diverse.

* **miscellany-madame,** *s.* A female dealer in miscellaneous articles, as of female attire, ornaments, &c.

"As a *miscellany-madame*, I would invent new tyres."—*Ben Jonson: Cynthia's Revels*, iv. 1.

* **mĭs-çĕn-sure (s as sh),** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *censure* (q.v.).] To misjudge.

"If we *miscensure* your actions."—*Daniel: Hist. Eng.*, p. 101.

* **mĭs-çĕn'-tre (tre as tẽr),** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *centre* (q.v.).] To centre or concentrate on a wrong object; to direct or fix wrongly.

"They had misplaced, *miscentred* their hopes."—*Donne: Devotion*, p. 134.

* **mĭs-çhăl'-lenġe,** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *challenge* (q.v.).] A false challenge.

"The meede of thy *mischallenge* and abet."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. iii. 11.

† **mĭs-çhançe',** * **mes-chance,** * **mis-chaunce,** *s.* [O. Fr. *meschance.*] That which chances ill; ill-luck, misfortune, mishap, misadventure, disaster.

"Make yourself ready in your cabin for the *mischance* of the hour."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, i 1.

mĭs-çhançe', * **mis-chaunce,** *v.i.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *chance* (q.v.).] To happen or turn out wrongly or unfortunately.

"Still it hath *mischaunced*."
Spenser: Mother Hubberds Tale.

* **mĭs-çhançe'-fûl,** *a.* [Eng. *mischance; -ful.*] Unlucky.

* **mĭs-çhan'-çў,** *a.* [Eng. *mischanc(e); -y.*] Unlucky.

"If ever I should be so *mischancy*."—*Reade: Cloister & Hearth*, ch. xix.

* **mĭs-çhăr'-ac-tẽr-ĭze,** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *characterize* (q.v.).] To characterize wrongly or erroneously; to give or attribute a false or erroneous character to.

mĭs-çharġe', *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *charge* (q.v.).] To charge wrongly; to make a mistake in charging: as, To *mischarge* an account.

mĭs-çharġe', *s.* [Mischarge, *v.*] A mistake in charging; a wrong or erroneous charge: as, To make a *mischarge* in an account.

* **mis-chefe,** *s.* [Mischief.]

* **mĭs-çhĕv'-a-ble,** *a.* [Mischief.]

1. Unfortunate.

2. Mischievous, hurtful.

mĭs'-çhief, * **mes-chief,** * **mis-chefe,** * **mis-cheve,** * **mis-chiefe,** *s.* [O. Fr. *meschief*, from *mes* (Lat. *minus*), and *chef* (Lat. *caput*) = a head; cf. Sp. & Port. *menoscabo*, from *menos* = Lat. *minus*, and *cabo* = Lat. *caput.*]

1. Harm, hurt, injury, damage, whether intentional or unintentional.

"And both these kings' hearts shall be to do *mischief*."—*Dan.* xi. 27.

2. Misfortune, calamity, mishap.

"I will heap *mischiefs* upon them; I will spend mine arrows upon them."—*Deut.* xxxii. 23.

3. That which causes harm, hurt, injury, or evil.

4. A source of trouble, vexation, or annoyance; a vexatious or annoying affair or matter.

5. The doing of harm; the causing of annoyance or slight injury; wrong doing: as, He is always in *mischief.*

* **6.** A worker of mischief; a mischief-maker.

¶ *To play the mischief:* To cause great damage, hurt, or injury.

"These move slowly through the camp, their centrifugal force *playing the mischief*, blowing everything to pieces, knocking down tents, carrying them off 100 yards, and generally causing a good deal of bad language."—*Morning Post*, Feb. 5, 1855.

mischief-maker, *s.* One who makes mischief; specif., one who stirs up ill-will, ill-feeling, or quarrels.

"Her resentment was studiously kept alive by *mischief-makers* of no common dexterity."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

mischief-making, *a.* Making mischief; specif., stirring up ill-will, ill-feelings, or quarrels.

* **mĭs'-çhief,** * **mes-cheve,** * **mis-chieve,** *v.t.* [Mischief, *s.*] To cause mischief to; to hurt, to harm, to injure, to annoy.

"Grant, I may ever love, and rather woo
Those that would *mischief* me, than those that do."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

* **mĭs'-çhief fûl,** *a.* [Eng. *mischief; -ful.*] Mischievous.

"For *mischiefful* matters there wasn't a more ingenious lad in the school."—*Foote. The Nabob*, iii.

mĭs'-çhĭev-ŏŭs, * **mis-cheev-ous,** * **mis-chev-ous,** *a.* [Eng. *mischief; -ous.* Formerly pronounced *mis-chēē'-ŏŭs*, a pronunciation which, as well as *mĭs-chĭĕv'-ĭ-ŏŭs*, still lingers among the uneducated.]

1. Hurtful, harmful; causing harm, hurt, or injury; noxious, pernicious.

"The deplored and *mischievous* effect."
Cowper: Task, iv. 616.

2. Having the power to do harm, hurt, or injury.

"But he was . . . so *mischievous* an enemy, that he was frequently courted."—*Macaulay. Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

3. Inclined to mischief; fond of mischief: as, He is a very *mischievous* boy.

mĭs'-çhĭev-ŏŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *mischievous; -ness.*]

1. In a mischievous manner; so as to cause mischief, hurt, or injury; hurtfully.

"Too often and *mischievously* mistaken for it."—*South: Sermons*, vol. III., ser. 4.

2. With intent to do mischief, hurt, or injury: as, He did it *mischievously.*

mĭs'-çhief-ŏŭs-nĕss, * **mis-chev-ous-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *mischievous; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being mischievous; hurtfulness, harmfulness.

"The *mischievousness*, . . . the impudence, the falsehood, and the confirmed obstinacy found in an aged, long-practised sinner."—*South: Sermons.*

2. Disposition to do mischief, harm, or injury.

mĭsḥ'-na, *s.* [Mishna.]

mĭs-çhoōse', *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *choose* (q.v.).]

† **A.** *Trans.:* To choose wrongly; to make a wrong choice in.

"We *mischoose* the date."—*Stowe: Elizabeth*, an. 1596.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To make a wrong choice.

* **mĭs chrĭs-tĕn** (*t* silent), *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *christen* (q.v.).] To christen wrongly or imperfectly.

* **mĭs-çĭ bil-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Fr. *miscibilité*, from *miscible* = miscible (q.v.).] The quality or state of being miscible; capability of being mixed.

* **mĭs'-çi-ble,** *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *misceo* = to mix; Sp. *mezcible*; Ital. *miscibile.*] Capable of being mixed or united by mixture.

* **mĭs-çĭ-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *citation* (q.v.).] A false or erroneous citation; misquotation.

"What a *misciation* is this!"—*Bp. Hall: Contemplations*, bk. iv.

* **mĭs-çīte',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *cite* (q.v.).] To cite or quote falsely or erroneously; to misquote.

"If Satan have *miscited* the Psalms."—*Bp. Hall: Honour of Married Clergy*, bk. i., ser. 1.

* **mĭs-claim',** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *claim* (q.v.).] A false or mistaken claim.

* **mĭs-cŏg-nĭ-zant** (or *g* silent), *a.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *cognizant* (q.v.).] Not cognizant; ignorant of; unacquainted with.

* **mĭs-cŏg-nize',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *cognize* (q.v.).] To misunderstand.

"The good never intervert, nor *miscognize* the favour and benefit which they have received."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 893.

* **mĭs-cŏl-lĕct',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *collect* (q.v.).] To collect wrongly.

* **mĭs cŏl-lĕc'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *collection* (q.v.).] A wrong, faulty, or imperfect collection or gathering.

"I find both a *miscollection* and a wrong charge."—*Bp. Hall: Apol. against Brownists.*

* **mĭs-cŏl-lŏ-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *collocation* (q.v.).] Wrong collocation.

* **mĭs-cŏl-ŏŭr,** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *colour*, v. (q.v.).] To give a wrong colour or meaning to.

* **mĭs-cŏm'-fort,** * **mys-com-forte,** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *comfort* (q.v.).] Discomfort, disheartening.

"To heavy or *mysconforte* of my chere."
Chaucer: Testament of Love, bk. i.

* **mĭs-cŏm'-fort,** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *comfort* (q.v.).] To cause discomfort to.

* **mĭs-cŏm-mĭt',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *commit* (q.v.).] To do amiss.

* **mĭs-cŏm-plāin',** *v.i.* [Pref. *mis-* and Eng. *complain* (q.v.).] To complain wrongly.

"Void of knowledge yet, yet *miscomplain*."
Sylvester: Job Triumphant, iv. 256.

* **mĭs-cŏm-prĕ-hĕnd',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *comprehend* (q.v.).] To understand wrongly or erroneously; to misunderstand.

* **mĭs-cŏm-pūte',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *compute* (q.v.).] To compute wrongly; to miscalculate.

* **mĭs-cŏm-pūte,** *s.* [Miscompute, *v.*] A miscalculation, a misreckoning, a miscomputation.

"Buddeus de Asse correcting their *miscompute* of Valla."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vii., ch. xvii.

* **mĭs-cŏn-çēit',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *conceit*, v. (q.v.).] To misconceive.

"If you would not *misconceit* that I studiously intended your defamation."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.*

* **mĭs'-cŏn-çēit,** * **mis-con-ceipt,** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *conceit*, s. (q.v.).] Misconception.

"That general *misconceit* of the Jews, about the kingdom of the Messiah."—*South: Sermons*, vol. viii., ser. 2.

mĭs-cŏn-çēive', *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *conceive* (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To misjudge; to have a false notion or conception of.

B. *Intrans.:* To have or entertain false or erroneous notions or ideas; to misjudge, to misapprehend.

"He which that *misconceiveth* oft misdemeth."
Chaucer: C. T., 10,284.

* **mĭs cŏn-çēived',** * **mis-con-ceyved,** *a.* [Misconceive.] Mistaken, erring; having a wrong or erroneous conception.

"No, *misconceived!* Joan of Arc hath been
A virgin from her tender infancy."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., v. 4.

***mis-cŏn-çēiv-ĕr**, *s.* [Eng. *misconceiv(e)* ; *-er.*] One who misconceives, misjudges, or mistakes.

"What a *misconceiver* 'tis!"
Beaum. & Flet. Passionate Madman, ii. 1.

mis-cŏn-çĕp-tion, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *conception* (q.v.).] A false or erroneous conception, idea, or notion; misapprehension, misunderstanding.

"It cannot be, that our knowledge should be other than an heap of *misconceptions* and error."—*Glanvill: Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. viii.

***mis-cŏn-clū-sion**, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *conclusion* (q.v.).] A false or erroneous conclusion or inference.

"Away, then, with all the false positions and *misconclusions*."—*Bp. Hall: Fashions of the World.*

mis-cŏn-dŭct, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *conduct*, s. (q.v.).]

1. Wrong or improper conduct; misbehaviour.

"Let wisdom be by past *misconduct* learned."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 70.

2. Mismanagement.

mis-cŏn-dŭct, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *conduct* (q.v.).]

1. To conduct or manage wrongly or badly; to mismanage.

2. To misbehave (used reflexively): as, He *misconducted* himself.

***mis-cŏn-fī-dent**, *a.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *confident* (q.v.).] Wrongly confident; confident without reason or grounds.

"My eyes are so lynceau, as to see you so proudly *misconfident*."—*Bp. Hall Answer to the Vindication of Smectymnuus.*

***mis-cŏn-jĕc-ture**, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *conjecture*, s. (q.v.).] A wrong or erroneous conjecture or guess.

"I hope they will plausibly receive our attempts, or candidly correct our *misconjectures*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

***mis-cŏn-jĕc-ture**, *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *conjecture*, s. (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.*: To make a wrong guess as to; to miscalculate, to misconceive.

B. *Intrans.*: To guess wrongly, to misconceive.

"Persons do *misconjecture* of the humours of men in authority."—*Bacon: On Church Controversies.*

***mis-cŏn-sĕ-crāte**, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *consecrate* (q.v.).] To consecrate wrongly or improperly.

"The gust that tore their *misconsecrated* flags and sayles."—*Bp. Hall: Defeat of Cruelties.*

***mis-cŏn-sĕ-quençe**, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *consequence* (q.v.).] A false or erroneous consequence or conclusion.

"Satan and the profane world are very inventive of such shapes and colours as may make truth odious, drawing monstrous *misconsequences* out of it."—*Leighton: Com. on Peter* iii. 8.

***mis-cŏn-stĕr**, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *conster* (q.v.).] To misconstrue, to misjudge, to misapprehend.

"He *misconsters* all that you have done."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, i. 2.

***mis-cŏn-strû-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *misconstru(e)*; *-able.*] Capable of or liable to misconstruction. (*North: Examen*, p. 118.)

***mis-cŏn-strŭct**, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *construct* (q.v.).]

1. To construct wrongly.

2. To misconstrue, to misapprehend.

mis-cŏn-strŭc-tion, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *construction* (q.v.).] The act of misconstruing; wrong interpretation of words or things; a misconception, a misunderstanding, a misapprehension.

"The *misconstruction* to which this representation was liable."—*Paley: Sermons*, 20.

mis-cŏn-strûe, *mis-cŏn-strûe', *misse-con-strewe, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *construe* (q.v.). To construe or interpret wrongly; to mistake the meaning of; to misconceive, to misapprehend.

"From its harmless glee,
The wretch *misconstrued* villany."
Scott: Rokeby, iv. 21.

mis-cŏn-strû-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *misconstru(e)*; *-er.*] One who misconstrues, misconceives, or interprets wrongly.

"Which those *misconstruers* are fain to understand of the distinct notifications given to the angels."—*Bp. Hall: Cases of Conscience*, dec. 3, ch. x.

***mis-cŏn-tĕnt**, ***mis con-tente**, *a.* [O.Fr. *mescontent*; Fr. *mécontent.*] Discontented, displeased, dissatisfied.

"She was not *miscontente* that he semed litel to regarde Jacob's welle."—*Chal: John* iv.

***mis-cŏn-tĕnt-ĕd**, *a.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *contented* (q.v.).] Discontented, dissatisfied.

"Thinking that he would be *miscontented* therewith."—*Chal: John* iii.

***mis-cŏn-tĕnt-mĕnt**, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *contentment* (q.v.).] Discontent.

"I have no spechalte of the kinges majestes *myscontentment*."—*Gardiner: To Paget*, 1546.

mis-cŏn-tĭn-u-ançe, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *continuance* (q.v.).]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.*: Cessation, discontinuance.

2. *Law*: Continuance by an improper process.

***mis-cŏp-ỹ**, *s.* [Pref *mis-*, and Eng. *copy* (q.v.).] An incorrect copy.

"It might be a misprint or *miscopy*."—*Atlantic Monthly* (1881), p. 477.

***mis-cŏp-ỹ**, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *copy* (2) (q.v.).] To copy wrongly.

"Words *miscopied*."—*Atlantic Monthly* (1881), p. 478.

***mis-cord**, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *cord* (q.v.).] To disagree; to be discordant.

"He was a man right experte in reasons, and sweete in his wordes and the weikes *miscorded*."—*Chaucer: Test. of Love*, bk. ii.

***mis-cŏr-rĕct**, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *correct*, v. (q.v.).] To correct wrongly; to mistake in correcting another.

***mis-cŏûn-sĕl**, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *counsel* (q.v.).] To advise ill.

"Things *misconnselled* must needs miswend."
Spenser: Mother Hubberds Tale.

mis-cŏûnt, *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *mesconter.*]

A. **Transitive*:

1. To count wrongly or incorrectly; to make a mistake in counting.

* 2. To misconstrue, to misjudge, to misconceive.

B. *Intransitive*:

1. To count or reckon wrongly; to make a false count or calculation.

"In their computacion they had mistaken and *miscounted* in their nomber an hundreth yeres."—*Hall: Henry VIII.* (an. 15).

* 2. To misjudge, to mistake.

"And if so be, that he *miscounteth*,
To make in his answere a faile."
Gower: C. A., i.

mis-cŏûnt, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *count*, s. (q.v.).] A mistake in counting or reckoning.

***mis-cŏv-ĕt-ĭng**, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *coveting* (q.v.).] Coveting or desiring wrongfully.

"Through robberie or *miscoveting*."
Romaunt of the Rose.

***mis-cre-ance, *mis-cre-an-çy, *mis-cre-aunce**, *s.* [O. Fr. *mescreance.*] False belief, false religion, infidelity, heresy. [Miscreant.]

"But through this and other their *miscreance*,
They makeu many a wrong chevisaunce
Heaping up waves of wealth and woe."
Spenser: Shepheardes Calender; *May.*

mis-cre-ant, *s.* & *a.* [O.Fr. *mescreant*, from *mes-* = *mis-*, and *creant* = believing; Lat. *credo*; Fr. *mécréant*; Ital. *miscredente.*]

A. *As substantive*:

* 1. Originally, one believing wrongly; an infidel, a misbeliever.

"The consort and the principal servants of Soliman had been honourably restored without ransom; and the emperor's generosity to the *miscreant* was interpreted as treason to the Christian cause."—*Gibbon: Decline & Fall*, ch. lvii.

2. A vile wretch, a scoundrel, a detestable villain.

B. *As adjective*:

* 1. Misbelieving, infidel.

"Al *miscreant* paynyms, al false Jewes, al false heretikes, and al seducious schismatikes."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 774.

2. Abandoned, vile.

"For men like these on earth he shall not find
In all the *miscreant* race of human kind."
Pope: Homer: Odyssey xxii. 667.

***mis-cre-āte**, ***mis-cre-āt-ĕd**, *a.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *created* (q.v.).]

1. Created or formed unnaturally, or improperly; deformed, shapeless.

"What art thou, execrable shape!
That darest, though grim and terrible, advance
Thy *miscreated* front?" *Milton: P. L.*, ii. 683.

2. Illegitimate.

"With opening titles *miscreate*, whose right
Suits not in native colours with the truth."
Shakesp.: Henry V., i. 2.

***mis-cre-ā-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *creation* (q.v.).] Wrong making.

"Imps of our own *miscreation*."—*C. Kingsley: Life*, ii. 277.

***mis-cre-ā-tive**, *a.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *creative* (q.v.).] Creating or forming wrongly or amiss.

***mis-crē-dent**, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Lat. *credens*, pr. par. of *credo* = to believe.] A misbeliever, an infidel, a miscreant.

"Your sermon to us of a dungeon appointed for offenders and *miscreidents*."—*Holinshed. Description of Ireland*, ch. iv.

***mis-crĕd-it**, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *credit*, v. (q.v.).] To disbelieve.

"The *miscredited* twelve hasten back."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. i., bk. vii., ch. vii.

***mis-crĕ-dū-lĭ-tỹ**, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *credulity* (q.v.).] Erroneous or wrongly directed credulity or belief; misbelief.

"We cannot but justly tax the *miscredulity* of those who will rather trust to the Church than to the scripture."—*Bp. Hall: Select Thoughts*, § 6.

***mis-crēēd**, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *creed* (q.v.).] A false creed or religion.

"Spoil his creation for a fierce *miscreed*."
Keats. (Annandale.)

***mis-dāin'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *dain* = deign.] To misdeem, to misrepresent.

mis-dāte', *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *date*, s. (q.v.).] To date wrongly; to affix a wrong date to.

"In hoary youth Methusalems may die;
O how *misdated* on their flattering tombs!"
Young: Night Thoughts, v. 777.

mis-dāte', *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *date*, s. (q.v.).] A wrong date.

***mis-dāub'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *daub*, v. (q.v.).] To daub unskilfully; to spoil by daubing.

"*Misdaubed* with some untempered and lately-laid mortar."—*Bp. Hall: Letter to a Worthy Knight.*

mis-dēal', *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *deal*, v. (q.v.).]

Cards:

A. *Trans.*: To divide wrongly; not to divide properly amongst the players.

B. *Intrans.*: To make a misdeal.

mis-dēal', *s.* [Misdeal, *v.*]

Cards: A wrong or false deal; a deal in which the cards are not divided properly amongst the players.

mis-dē-çi-sion, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *decision* (q.v.).] A wrong or erroneous decision.

mis-dēēd', ***mis-dede**, *s.* [A.S. *misdæd*; cogn. with Dut. *misdaad*; Goth. *missadeds*; Ger. *missethat*; O.H.Ger. *missituat.*] A wrong or evil action, an evil deed, a wicked action, a crime.

"I am clear from this *misdeed* of Edward's."
Shakesp.: 3 *Henry VI.*, iii. 3.

mis-dēēm', ***mis-deme**, *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *deem* (q.v.); Icel. *misdæma.*]

A. *Trans.*: To judge wrongly; to misjudge.

"[He] saw his friends *misdeem'd* in crowds resort,
To look beneath the sunshine of the Court."
Lewis: Statius; *Thebaid* ii.

B. *Intrans.*: To misjudge, to mistake, to misconceive.

"*Misdeem* not, then,
If such affront I labour to avert
From thee alone." *Milton: P. L.*, ix. 301.

***mis-dē-mēan'**, ***mis-de-meane**, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *demean* (q.v.).] To misconduct. (*Used reflexively.*)

"From frailty
And want of wisdom, you, that best should teach us,
Have *misdemean'd* yourself."
Shakesp. Henry VIII., v. 3.

mis-dē-mēan'-ant, *s.* [Eng. *misdemean*; *-ant.*] One who commits a misdemeanour.

mis-dē-mēan'-our, mis-dē-mēan'-ŏr, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *demeanour* (q.v.).]

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Misbehaviour, misconduct; an offence or crime; a misdeed.

"God takes a particular notice of our personal *misdemeanours*."—*South: Sermons*, Vol. ix., ser. 12.

2. Mismanagement, mistreatment.

II. *Law*: An offence against the laws of a

less heinous nature than a crime Smaller faults are comprised under the gentler name of "misdemeanours" only, and are so designated in contradistinction to felonies, the former class comprehending all indictable offences which do not fall within the other, such as assaults, nuisances, non-repair of a highway, and the like. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 1.)

* **mis-dē-part'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *depart* (q.v.).] To share or divide wrongly or unfairly.

"Thou blamest Crist and sayst ful bitterly
He *misdeparteth* richesse temporal."
Chaucer: C. T., 4,527.

* **mis-dē-rīve'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *derive* (q.v.).]

1. To derive wrongly: as, To *misderive* a word.

2. To divert into a wrong channel; to misdirect.

"*Misderiving* the well-meant devotions of charitable and pious souls into a wrong channel."—*Bishop Hall: Cases of Conscience*, dec. 3, case 7.

† **mis-dē-scrībe'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *describe* (q.v.).] To describe wrongly or falsely.

* **mis-dē-sērt'**, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *desert*, s. (q.v.).] Ill-desert.

"My haplesse case
Is not occasioned through my *misdesert*."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. i. 12.

* **mis-dē-vō-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *devotion* (q.v.).] Mistaken piety; misplaced devotion.

"We cry out sacrilege and *misdevotion* against those who in zeal have demolish'd the dens and cages of her unclean wallowings."—*An Apology for Smectymnuus.*

* **mis-dī'-et**, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *diet*, v. (q.v.).] To diet improperly or irregularly; to supply with improper food.

"Certainly this great body, by *misdieting* and willfull disorder, contracted these spirituall diseases."—*Bishop Hall: Balm of Gilead.*

* **mis-dī'-et**, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *diet* (q.v.).] Improper diet or food.

"And a drie dropsie through his flesh did flow,
Which by *misdiet* daily greater grew."
Spenser: F. Q., I. iv. 23.

* **mis-dīght'** (*gh* silent), *a.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *dight* (q.v.).] Badly dressed, prepared, or provided.

"Despis'd nature suit them once aright,
Their bodie to their conte, both now *misdight*."
Bishop Hall: Satires, iii. 7.

mis-dī-rĕct', *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *direct* (q.v.).]

1. To give a wrong direction to; to send or turn in a wrong direction.

2. To direct or address to a wrong person or place: as, To *misdirect* a letter.

3. To turn to a wrong use or purpose; to misapply.

"An energy and intelligence which, even when *misdirected*, have justly entitled them to be called a great people."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

4. To give wrong directions or instructions to: as, A judge *misdirects* a jury.

mis-dī-rĕc'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *direction* (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A wrong or false direction.

2. *Law*: The act of a judge in directing a jury wrongly as to points of law.

* **mis-dis-pō-si'-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *disposition* (q.v.).] A bad disposition, direction, or inclination.

"Through the *misdisposition* of the medicine."—*Bishop Hall: Deceit of Appearance.*

* **mis-dis-tin'-guish (u as w)**, *v.i.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *distinguish* (q.v.).] To distinguish wrongly; to make false or erroneous distinctions.

"If we imagine a difference where there is none, because we distinguish where we should not, it may not be denied that we *misdistinguish*."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*, bk. iii., § 3.

* **mis-dī-vīde'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *divide* (q.v.).] To divide wrongly or improperly.

† **mis-dō'**, * **mis-don**, *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *do* (q.v.); Dut. *misdoen*; Ger. *missthun.*]

A. *Trans.*: To do wrongly or amiss.

B. *Intrans.*: To act amiss; to commit a crime or offence.

"Not wilfully *misdoing*, but unaware
Misled."
Milton: P. R., i. 225.

* **mis-dō'-ĕr**, * **mis-doo-er**, * **mys-doere**, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *doer* (q.v.).] One who does wrong; one who acts amiss; a wrongdoer, an offender.

"Were they not contained in duty with a fear of law, which inflicteth sharp punishments to *misdoers*, no man should enjoy any thing."—*Spenser: On Ireland.*

mis-dō'-ĭng, **mis-doo-ing**, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *doing* (q.v.).]

1. The act or habit of doing wrong; wrongdoing.

2. A wrong done; a crime, an offence, a misdeed.

"To reforme bis *misdoings*."—*Holinshed: King John* (an. 1211).

* **mis-doōm'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *doom* (q.v.).] To misjudge.

"To doom them right who others (rash) *misdoom*."
Sylvester: Job Triumphant, ii. 287.

* **mis-doūbt'** (*b* silent), *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *doubt*, s. (q.v.).]

1. Doubt, hesitation, irresolution.

"York, steel thy fearful thoughts,
And change *misdoubt* to resolution."
Shakesp.: 2 *Henry VI.*, III. 1.

2. Suspicion of crime or danger.

"He cannot so precisely weed this land,
As his *misdoubts* present occasion."
Shakesp.: 2 *Henry IV.*, iv. 1.

* **mis-doūbt'** (*b* silent), *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *doubt*, v. (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.*: To mistrust, to doubt; to suspect of deceit or danger.

"Much I *misdoubt* this wayward boy
Will one day work me more annoy."
Byron: Bride of Abydos, i. 5.

B. *Intrans.*: To be suspicious or mistrustful.

"*Misdoubting* much, and fearful of th' event."
Dryden: Wife of Bath's Tale, 116.

* **mis-doūbt'-fūl** (*b* silent), *a.* [Eng. *misdoubt*; *-ful.*] Mistrustful, suspicious, misgiving.

"She gan to cast so her *misdoubtful* mind."
Spenser: F. Q., V. vi. 3.

* **mis-drâw'**, *v.i.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *draw* (q.v.).] To draw or drag the wrong way.

"A yoke of *misdrawynges* in divers partes."—*Chaucer: Boethius*, bk. iii.

* **mis-drĕad'**, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *dread*, s. (q.v.).] Dread of evil; mistrust.

"The passions of the mind,
That have their first conception by *misdread*,
Have after-nourishment and life by care."
Shakesp.: Pericles, i. 2.

* **mise**, *s.* [Norm. Fr., Fr. *mis-* pa. par. of *mettre* = to place, from Lat. *mitto* = to send.]

1. *In Law*: The issue in real actions, especially in a writ of right.

"A court which may try the *mise* joined upon a writ of right."—*W. Nelson: Lex Maneriorum*, p. 36. (1726.)

2. A tax or tallage.

3. Cost, expense, outlay.

4. A mease or messuage.

5. In Wales, an honorary gift of the people to a new king or prince of Wales; also, a tribute paid in the county palatine of Chester at the change of the owner of the earldom.

6. A treaty, an agreement: as, the *Mise* of Lewes, 1264.

mise-money, *s.*

Law: Money paid by way of contract or composition to purchase any liberty, &c.

* **mis-cāse'**, * **mis-ese**, * **myeisc**, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *ease*, s. (q.v.).] Uneasiness, discomfort, pain.

"So that he moste for *myesee* awei at the ende."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 34.

* **mis-cāz'-y**, *a.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *easy* (q.v.).] Uneasy, uncomfortable.

"Vnneath made I ligge for pure *miseasie* sorowe."
Chaucer: Test. of Love, bk. i.

* **mis-cāt'-ĭng**, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *eating.*] Wrongful eating.

"The *miseating* of a certain fruit."
Sylvester: The Imposture, 497.

* **mis-ĕ-dī'-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *edition* (q.v.).] A spurious or incorrect edition.

"Following a *misedition* of the vulgat, which perverts the sense."—*Bp. Hall: Cases of Conscience*, dec. iii., case 10.

* **mis-ĕd'-u-cāte**, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *educate* (q.v.).] To educate wrongly or imperfectly.

mis-ĕm-ploy', *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *employ*, v. (q.v.).] To use or employ wrongly; to turn to wrong purposes; to misapply, to misuse.

"Twere wild profusion all, and heedless waste
Power *misemployed*."
Cowper: Truth, 550.

mis-ĕm-ploy'-mĕnt, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *employment* (q.v.).] Wrong employment, use, or application; misuse; application to a wrong or useless purpose.

"An improvident expence, and *misemployment* of their time and faculties."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind.*

mī'-sē-nīte, *s.* [Named from Miseno, where first found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral with an acid and bitter taste, occurring in white silky fibres. Soluble in water. Compos.: sulphuric acid, 56·93; potash, 36·57; alumina, 0·38; water, 6·12 = 100. Found in the Grotta di Miseno, near Naples.

* **mis-ĕn-rōll'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *enroll* (q.v.).] To enroll wrongly.

"I should thee *misenroll*
In booke of life."
Davies: Muses Sacrifice, p. 64.

mis-ĕn'-tēr, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *enter* (q.v.).] To enter wrongly, incorrectly, or erroneously: as, To *misenter* an item in an account.

* **mis-ĕn-trēat'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *entreat* (q.v.).] To treat wrongly or wrongfully.

mis-ĕn'-trў, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *entry* (q.v.).] An erroneous or incorrect entry or charge.

* **mis-ĕ-pĭs'-ĕŏ-pĭst**, *s.* [Gr. μισέω (*miseō*) = to hate, and ἐπίσκοπος (*episkopos*) = a bishop.] A hater of bishops or episcopacy.

"These *misepiscopists* envied and denyed that honour."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 640.

mī'-sẽr, * **mys-er**, *s.* [Lat. *miser* = wretched: cf. Sp. & Ital. *misero* = wretched, avaricious.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A wretched man, a miserable person.

"Because thou sayest, that I am rich and enriched and lack nothing, and knowest not that thou art a *miser* and miserable and poor and blind and naked."—*Revelation* iii. 17. (Rheims.)

* 2. A wretch, a mean fellow.

3. A person extremely covetous; a sordid, niggardly person; a niggard; a mean, penurious person.

"The *miser* will forego the comforts, the conveniencies, and almost the necessaries, of existence."—*Horne: Works*, vol. v., dis. 1.

II. *Well-sinking, &c.*: A large auger for excavating earth in wet situations, as in sinking holes for pier foundations. It is of cylindrical form, has a protruding lip, to enable it to scrape up the soil as it is rotated, and is lifted to the surface to discharge its load.

mī'-sẽr, *v.t.* [Miser, *s.*] To collect in the interior of a miser or boring-tool.

mĭz'-ẽr-a-ble, *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *miserabilis* = pitiable, from *miseror* = to pity; Port. *miseravel*; Ital. *miserabile*; Sp. *miserable.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Very wretched or unhappy; suffering misery; abject.

"On me exercise not
Thy hatred . . . . me thus thyself
More *miserable*."
Milton: P. L., x. 939.

2. Filled with misery; causing wretchedness or extreme discomfort: as, a *miserable* night.

* 3. Niggardly, miserly.

"The liberal-hearted man is, by the opinion of the prodigal, *miserable*, and, by the judgment of the *miserable*, lavish."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*, bk. v., ch. lxv.

4. Very poor or mean; pitiable, wretched, worthless.

"A vagabond and useless tribe there eat
Their *miserable* meal."
Cowper: Task, i. 560.

5. Poor, mean, despicable, petty.

"It was *miserable* economy indeed to grudge a reward of a few thousands to one who had made the State richer by millions."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

* **B.** *As subst.*: A wretch.

"'Tis a cruel journey to send a few *miserables*."—*Sterne: Sentimental Journey; Montreuil.*

* **mĭz'-ẽr-a-ble-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *miserable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being miserable; misery.

"*Miserableness*
Hath brought in distress."
Skelton: Why Come Ye Not to Courte?

mĭz'-ẽr-a-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *miserable*; *-ly.*]

1. In a miserable manner; wretchedly, pitiably.

2. Calamitously.

"He will *miserably* destroy those wicked men."—*Matthew* xxi. 41.

3. Wretchedly, meanly, poorly.

* 4. Covetously; like a miser.

* **mĭs-ĕr-ā-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *miseratio*, from *miseratus*, pa. par. of *miscror* = to pity.] Commiseration, pity.

"God of his *miseration*
Send better reformacion."
Skelton: Why Come Ye Not To Courte?

* **mĭs-ĕ-rĕct',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *erect*, v. (q.v.).] To erect wrongly or for a wrong purpose.

"Cause those *miserected* altars to be beaten down to the ground."—*Bp. Hall: Hard Texts: Amos* iii. 15.

mĭs-ĕr-ĕr'-ĕ, *s.* [Lat. = pity, have pity; imper. sing. of *miscreor* = to have pity.]

1. A name given to a psalm in the Roman Catholic service, taken from the 51st Psalm in the Vulgate, beginning *Miserere mei, Deus* (Have mercy on me, O God). It was frequently given as a test by the ordinary to malefactors sentenced to death who had benefit of clergy allowed them. [Neckverse.]

2. A lamentation.

"What loud lament and dismal *Miserere*
Will mingle with their awful symphonies!"
Longfellow: Arsenal at Springfield.

3. A piece of music composed to the *Miserere*, or 51st Psalm.

4. A small bracketed projection in the under-side of the seat of a stall in churches, designed to afford some degree of rest to the

Miserere.

(From Henry VII.'s Chapel, in Westminster Abbey.)

person, making a compromise between sitting and standing. They were frequently elaborately decorated with wood-carving, occasionally of a grotesque character.

* **mĭs'-ĕr-ĭ-corde,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *misericordia* = pity, mercy.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Mercy, pity, commiseration.

"The vertue of *misericorde*." *Gower: C. A.*, iii.

2. *Old Arm.:* A small, straight dagger, originally without guard, which, with its sheath, was usually richly ornamented. It obtained its name from its use, which was that of inflicting the "mercy-stroke" upon a wounded antagonist which deprived him of life, for which purpose it had a thin, sharp blade capable of penetrating the junctures of a suit of armour. It was worn on the right side, secured by a short chain to the bip-belt. The handle being much heavier than the blade, it hung generally in an inverted position.

mĭs-ĕr-ĭ-cor'-dĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Arch.:* The same as Miserere, 4.

2. *Law:* An arbitrary fine imposed on any person for an offence; so called because the amercement ought to be but small, and less than that required by Magna Charta.

3. *Old Arm.:* The same as Misericorde, 2.

mī'-sẽr-ly, *a.* [Eng. *miser*; *-ly.*] Of or pertaining to a miser; like a miser in habits; penurious, niggardly, parsimonious; characteristic of a miser; as, a *miserly* person, *miserly* habits.

mĭs-ĕr-y, * **mis-er-ie,** *s.* [O. Fr. *miserie*, from Lat. *miseria*, from *miser* = wretched; Sp., Port., & Ital. *miseria*; Fr. *misère.*]

* 1. Niggardliness, penuriousness, parsimony, miserliness, covetousness.

"But Brutus, scorning his (Octavius Cæsar's) *misery* and niggardliness, gave unto every band a number of wethers to sacrifice."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 215.

2. Great unhappiness or wretchedness; extreme pain of mind or body; great distress.

"*Misery* marks him of our kind."
Crabbe: Woman.

3. Calamity, misfortune, distress.

"I will not wish ye half my *miseries*."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 1.

* **mĭs-esc,** *s.* [Misease.]

* **mĭs-ĕs-tēēm,** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *esteem*, s. (q.v.).] Want of esteem; disregard, slight, disrespect.

* **mĭs-ĕs-tĭ-mātе,** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *estimate*, v. (q.v.).] To estimate falsely or erroneously; to misjudge; to misconceive.

* **mĭs-ĕx-pŏŭnd,** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *expound* (q.v.).] To expound wrongly or erroneously.

* **mĭs-ĕx-prĕss'-ĭŏn** (ss as sh), *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *expression* (q.v.).] Wrong or improper expression.

* **mĭs-fāĭth',** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *faith.*] Want of faith or trust; distrust, mistrust.

"Some sudden turn of anger, born
Of your *misfaith*."
Tennyson: Merlin & Vivien, 382.

* **mĭs-fāll',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *fall*, v. (q.v.).] To befall unluckily.

"To upbrayd that chaunce which him *misfell*."
Spenser: F. Q., V. v. 10.

* **mĭs-fāre',** *v.i.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *fare*, v. (q.v.).] To fare ill or badly; to be unfortunate; to go wrong.

"Sigh this thynge howe it *misferde*."
Gower: C. A., v.

* **mĭs-fāre',** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *fare*, s. (q.v.).] Ill-fare; ill-fortune; misfortune.

"The whole occasion of his late *misfare*."
Spenser: F. Q., V. xi. 48.

* **mĭs-fār'-ĭng,** *s.* [Misfare, *v.*]

1. Misfortune.

2. Evil-doing.

"Yet their own *misfaring* will not see."
Spenser: Colin Clout.

* **mĭs-fāsh'-ĭŏn,** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *fashion*, v. (q.v.).] To form or fashion wrongly.

"A thing in reason impossible, through their *misfashioned* preconceit, appeared unto them no less certain."—*Hakewill: On Providence.*

* **mĭs-fāte',** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng *fate*, s. (q.v.).] Misfortune.

"Throw their own *misfate*."
Sylvester: Panaretus, 1495.

mĭs-fēaz'-ąnce, * **mis-feaz-ance,** *s.* [Fr. *mis-* = O. Fr. *mes*, and Fr. *faisance*, from *faire* = to do.]

Law: A trespass; a wrong done; the improper performance of some lawful act.

mĭs-fēaz'-ąnt, mĭs-fēaz'-ąnt, *s.* [Misfeasance.]

Law: A trespasser, a misfeazor.

mĭs-fēaz'-ŏr, mĭs-fēaz-ŏr, *s.* [Misfeasance.]

Law: A trespasser.

* **mĭs-fēaz'-ąnce,** *s.* [Misfeasance.]

* **mĭs-feign'** (**eign as ān**), *v.i.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *feign* (q.v.).] To feign or pretend with evil designs; to pretend wrongfully.

"So *misfeigning* her true knight to bee."
Spenser: F. Q., I. iii. 40.

mĭs-fĭt, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *fit*, s. (q.v.).] A bad fit; a bad match.

* **mĭs-fōnd',** *a.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *fond* (q.v.).] Foolishly fond.

* **mĭs-fŏr-gĭve',** * **mis-for-yeve,** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *forgive* (q.v.).] To misgive.

* **mĭs-form',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *form*, v. (q.v.).] To form or fashion wrongly or improperly.

"With that *misformed* spright he backe returned againe."
Spenser: F. Q., I. i. 55.

mĭs-for-mā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *formation* (q.v.).] An irregular or unnatural formation; a malformation.

mĭs-for'-tū-nąte, *a.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *fortunate* (q.v.).] Unfortunate, unlucky. (*Vulgar.*)

"That *misfortunate* wasting of his strength."
Taylor: 2 *Philip Van Artevelde*, iv. 4

* **mĭs-for'-tūne,** *v.i.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *fortune* (q.v.).] To turn out or result unfortunate; to fail.

"The Queene, after mariage, was conceiued with childe, but it *misfortuned*."—*Stow: Annals.* (Pref.)

mĭs-for-tūne, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *fortune*, s. (q.v.).] Bad or ill fortune; ill luck; a calamity; an unlucky or unfortunate accident or event; a mishap; a disaster.

"Whence her father deare
Should of his dearest daughter's hard *misfortune* heare."
Spenser: F. Q., III. iii. 8.

¶ *To have a misfortune:* To become the mother of an illegitimate child.

"'If you please, ma'am, *I had a misfortune*, ma'am,' replied the girl, casting down her eyes."—*Marryat: Midshipman Easy*, ch. iii.

* **mĭs-for'-tuned,** *a.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *fortuned* (q.v.).] Unfortunate, unlucky.

* **mĭs-frāme',** * **misse-frame,** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *frame*, v. (q.v.).] To frame or fashion wrongly or improperly.

"The *misframing* of hys matter more towarde diuision than vnitye."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 874.

* **mĭs ĝĕs'-tured,** *a.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *gesture* (q.v.).] Awkward in outward bearing.

"To be *misgestured* in our prayers."—*Hall: Contempt.; Foyle of Amalek.*

* **mĭs-gĕt',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *get* (q.v.).] To get wrongfully or improperly; to gain by unlawful means.

"Of that thei were first *misget*."
Gower: C. A., viii.

* **mĭs-gīĕ',** *v.t.* [Misgive.]

mĭs-gĭve', *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *give* (q.v.).]

* 1. To give amiss; to bestow wrongly or improperly.

2. To fill with doubt or suspicion; to deprive of confidence; to raise doubt or mistrust in.

"But the minds of the questioners *misgave* them that the guide was not the rude clown that he seemed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

mĭs-gĭv'-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *misgiv(e)*; *-ing.*] A doubt; a filling of confidence or trust; mistrust, distrust; a feeling of doubt or distrust.

"It was not without many *misgivings* that James had determined to call the Estates of his realm together."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

* **mĭs-gō',** *v.i.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *go* (q.v.).]

1. To go wrong; to go astray; to go out of the way.

"I wot wel by the cradel I have *misgo*
Here lith the miller and his wif also."
Chaucer: C. T., 4,253.

2. To miscarry.

"Some whole fleets of cargoes . . . had ruinously *misgone*."—*Carlyle: Reminiscences*, i. 169.

* **mĭs-gŏt'-ten,** *a.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *gotten* (q.v.).] Got or gained by improper, unlawful, or unjust means.

"Leave, faytor, quickely that *misgotten* weft
To him that hath it better justifyde."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. i. 18.

mĭs-gŏv'-ĕrn, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *govern* (q.v.).] To govern ill; to administer unfaithfully.

"Now if any (*misgoverning* their own wittes) do fortune to use that for a spurre, which I had heere appointed for a bridle, I can none otherwise lament it."—*Gascoigne: To the Readers generally.*

* **mĭs-gŏv'-ĕr-nąnce,** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and *governance* (q.v.).] Ill-government, misgovernment, disorder, misconduct, misbehaviour.

"Had never worldly man so high degree
As Adam, till he for *misgovernance*
Was driven out of his prosperitee."
Chaucer: C. T., 14,018.

mĭs-gŏv'-ĕrned, *a.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *governed* (q.v.).]

1. Badly governed or administered: ill-governed.

* 2. Ill-behaved, rude, rough.

"Rude *misgoverned* hands, from window's tops,
Threw dust and rubbish on King Richard's head."
Shakesp.: Richard II., v. 2.

mĭs-gŏv'-ĕrn-mĕnt, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *government* (q.v.).]

1. Bad government; ill administration or management of public or private affairs.

"To such a temper had eighteen years of *misgovernment* brought the most loyal parliament that had ever met in England."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

* 2. Want of self-constraint; loose conduct, misconduct, misbehaviour.

"Eschew betimes the whirlpoole of *misgovernment*."—*Gascoigne: To the Youth of Englund.*

* **mĭs-grā'-cious,** *a.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *gracious* (q.v.).] Not gracious; disagreeable, ungrateful.

"His [Vulcanus] figure
Both of visage and of stature,
Is lothly, and *misgracious*." *Gower: C. A.*, v.

***mis-graff**, ***mis-graft**, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *graff*, *graft* (q.v.).] To graft amiss or on a wrong or unsuitable stock.

"*Misgrafted* in respect of years."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, i. 1.

***mis-grŏund'-ĕd**, *a.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *grounded* (q.v.).] Ill or badly grounded; badly founded or based.

"From me, no pulpit, nor *misgrounded* law,
Nor scandall taken shall this cross withdraw."
Donne: The Cross.

mis grŏwth', *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *growth* (q.v.).] A bad growth; a distortion of something good in itself.

"Mediæval charity and chastity are manifestly *misgrowths* . . . of the ideas of kindness and pureness."—*Matthew Arnold: Last Essays.* (Pref.)

***mis-guĕss'**, ***mysse-gesse**, *v.i.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *guess* (q.v.).] To guess wrongly or erroneously.

"Some false shrewes there be hee *mysseguesseth* amonge."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 976.

mis-gŭg'-gle, mis-gŏg'-gle, mis-grŭ'-gle, *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To mangle, to disfigure, to disorder, to disarrange.

"Donald had been *misgugled* by one of these doctors about Paris."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xviii.

mis-guīd'-ançe, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *guidance* (q.v.).] Wrong or false guidance; guidance into error.

"By causing an errour in the great guide of his actions, his judgment, to cause an errour in his choice too, the *misguidance* of which must naturally engage him in those courses that directly tend to his destruction."—*South: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 12.

***mis-guīde'**, *s.* [MISGUIDE, *v.*] Misguidance, sin, offence.

"Make amends for man's *misguide*."
Spenser: Hymne of Heavenly Love.

mis-guīde', ***mis-guyde**, *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *guide*, v. (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To guide or direct wrongly; to lead wrong or astray; to direct to a wrong purpose or end.

"Vanity is more apt to *misguide* men than false reasoning."—*Goldsmith: On Polite Learning*, ch. viii.

2. Ill-use, to ill-treat. (*Scotch.*)

***B.** *Intrans.*: To go wrong, to trespass.

"Misdoubting but he should *misguide*."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. iii. 47.

mis-guīd'-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *guided* (q.v.).] Led astray by evil counsels or wrong directions.

"Ken wrote to implore mercy for the *misguided* people."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

***mis-guīd'-ĕd-lў**, *adv.* [Eng. *misguided*; *-ly.*] In a misguided manner; under the influence of wrong counsels.

"The controllers have to resist any effort the country may *misguidedly* make for premature emancipation."
—*Times*, August 22, 1881.

mis-guīd'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [MISGUIDE, *v.*]

mis-guīd'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *misguiding*; *-ly.*] In a way to misguide or mislead; so as to mislead.

mis'-gŭrn, *s.* [Fr. *misgurne*; Germ. *fischguren*; see Grimm, s.v. Beiszker.]

Ichthy.: Lacepède's name for *Misgurnus fossilis*. (*D'Orbigny.*)

mis-gŭr'-nŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from *misgurn* (q.v.).]

Ichthy.: A genus of Cyprinidæ, group Cobitidina (Loaches). The body is elongate and compressed; no sub-orbital spine. Ten or twelve barbels, four on the mandible; dorsal fin opposite the ventrals, caudal rounded. Four species, from Europe and Asia. *Misgurnus fossilis* is the largest of European loaches; it occurs in stagnant waters of eastern and southern Germany and northern Asia. *M. anguillicaudata*, an equally large species, is from Japan.

***mis-gye**, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Mid. Eng. *gye* (q.v.).] To misguide.

*** mis-hăl'-lōwed**, *a.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *hallowed* (q.v.).] Devoted to evil uses with magic rites; unhallowed.

"His *mishallowed* and anointed steel."
A. C. Swinburne: Tristram of Lyonesse, i.

mis-hăn'-dle, *** mysse-han-del**, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *handle*, v. (q.v.).] To ill-treat, to maltreat.

"Verye fewe be ouer manye to be so wrongefullye *mysschandeled* and punyshed."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 899.

mĭ shănt'-ĕr, mĭs-çhănt'-ĕr, *s.* [Fr. *mésaventer*, from pref. *més-*, and Mid. Eng. *aunter* = adventure.] A misadventure, a misfortune, an unlucky chance. (*Scotch.*)

mĭs-hăp', *** mis-happe**, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *hap*, s. (q.v.).] A mischance, a misfortune; an unlucky chance; ill-luck.

"If on life's uncertain main
Mishap shall mar my sail."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, ii. 3.

*** mĭs'-hăppe**, *v.i.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *hap* (q.v.).] To be unlucky; to fare unluckily.

"For many a vice, as saith the clerke,
There hongen vpon sinnthes lappe,
Of suche as make a man *mishappe*."
Gower: C. A., lv.

*** mĭs-hăp-pen**, *v.i.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *happen* (q.v.).]

1. To happen unluckily; to turn out ill.

2. To fare ill; to be unlucky.

"Boste and deignouse pride and ille avisement
Mishapnes oftentide." *Robert de Brunne*, p. 289.

*** mĭs-hăp'-pĭ-nĕss**, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *happiness* (q.v.).] Misery, wretchedness.

"What wit haue wordes so prest and forceable,
That may contayne my great *mishappiness*?"
Wyatt: Complaint vpon Loue, &c.

*** mĭs-hăp'-pў**, *a.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *happy* (q.v.).] Unhappy, miserable, wretched, sad.

"Sorweful and *mishappy* is the condition of a poure beggar."—*Chaucer: Tale of Melibeus.*

*** mĭs-hēar'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *hear* (q.v.).] To hear wrongly; to mistake in hearing.

"Thou hast misspoke, *misheard*."
Shakesp.: King John, iii. 1.

*** mĭs-hēēd'**, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *heed* (q.v.).] Carelessness.

"*By misheed* or by mishap."
Sylvester: Map of Man, 312.

mĭsh'-măsh, *s.* [A reduplication of *mash* (q.v.).] A mingle-mangle, a hotch-potch, a mess.

Mĭsh'-mēe, Mĭsh'-mĭ, *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: A chain of mountains east of Assam.

mishmee-bitter, *s.*

Pharm.: The dried root of *Coptes Teeta*, the Mishmi Tita, called in Assam Tita, and in Sind, Mahmira. It is a pure bitter tonic, useful in general debility, convalescence after fevers, nervous diseases, atonic dyspepsia, and mild forms of intermittent fever. The plant itself, discovered by Griffith in the Mishmee mountains, is imperfectly known.

mĭsh'-ną, mĭsh'-nąh, *s.* [Heb. מִשְׁנָה (*mish-nah*), from שָׁנָה (*shanah*), to repeat, learn, teach. Prop. repetition, instruction, or study.]

Jewish Literature:

1. The second, or oral Law (δευτέρωσις), supposed to have been given to Moses to be transmitted to the doctors of the written Law in all ages.

2. The collection of the traditional laws, each one of which is likewise called Mishna, or Halacha. The name Mishna is especially given to the canonical work edited by R. Jehudah, the Prince, also called the Holy (born circa A.D. 150). It contains an abstract of the more ancient Halacha collections made by his predecessors. It consists of six orders or books, divided into sixty treatises and 525 chapters: Order 1 treats on seeds; 2, on festivals; 3, on women; 4, on damages; 5, on holy things, and 6 on purifications. The Mishna has been translated into Latin and into almost all European languages. [TALMUD.]

mĭsh-nĭc, *a.* [Eng. *mishn*(*a*); *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the Mishna.

*** mĭs-ĭ-măġ-ĭ-nā'-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *imagination* (q.v.).] Wrong or false imagination or conception; misconception.

"Prodigies which this *misimagination* produces in that other sex."—*Bp. Hall: Righteous Mammon.*

*** mĭs-ĭm-prōve'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *improve* (q.v.).] To fail to improve or make good use of: to fail to turn to good account; to misapply, to misemploy,

"If a spiritual talent be *misimproved*, it must be taken away."—*South: Sermons*, vol. xi., ser. 12.

*** mĭs-ĭm-prōve'-mĕnt**, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *improvement* (q.v.).] Ill use or employment; misuse, misapplication; application to a bad purpose.

"Their neglect and *misimprovement* of that season."
—*South: Sermons*, vol. xi., ser. 12.

*** mĭs-ĭn-clīne'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *incline*, v. (q.v.).] To incline, dispose, or turn wrongly; to give a bad inclination to.

"Our judgments are perverted, our wills depraved, and our affections *misinclined*."—*South: Sermons*, vol. x., ser. 1.

mĭs ĭn fĕr', *** mis-in-ferre**, *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *infer* (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To infer wrongly or erroneously; to draw a wrong inference from.

"Nestorius teaching rightly, that God and man are distinct natures, did thereupon *misinfer*, that in Christ those natures can by no conjunction make one person."
—*Hooker: Eccles. Politie*, bk. v., § 52.

B. *Intrans.:* To draw a wrong inference; to infer wrongly.

mĭs-ĭn-form', *** mis-en forme * mis-in-forme**, *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *inform* (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To inform wrongly: to give false or erroneous information to; to communicate an incorrect statement of facts to.

"That he might not through any mistake *misinforme* me."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 681.

*** B.** *Intrans.:* To give wrong information; to make an incorrect statement.

"You *misinforme* against him for concluding with the papists."—*Montague: Appeale to Cæsar*, ch. xxii.

*** mĭs-ĭn-form'-ąnt**, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *informant* (q.v.).] One who misinforms, or gives false information.

mĭs-ĭn-fôr-mā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *information* (q.v.).] Wrong or incorrect information; an erroneous statement of facts.

"Let not such be discouraged as deserve well, by *misinformation* of others, perhaps out of envy or treachery."—*Bacon: Advice to Villiers.*

mĭs-ĭn-form'-ẽr, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *informer* (q.v.).] One who misinforms; one who gives false or incorrect information.

*** mĭs-ĭn-strŭct'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *instruct* (q.v.).] To instruct badly or incorrectly; to teach amiss.

"Let us not think that our Saviour did *misinstruct* his disciples."—*Hooker: Eccles. Politie*, bk. v., § 49.

*** mĭs-ĭn-strŭc'-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *instruction* (q.v.).] Wrong or improper instruction.

"Correcting . . . the errors of their *misinstruction*."
—*Sharp: Works*, vol. ii.; *Duc. of the Conscience.*

mĭs-ĭn-tĕl'-lĭ-ġençe, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *intelligence* (q.v.).]

1. False or erroneous information; misinformation.

2. Disagreement, misunderstanding.

*** mĭs-ĭn-tĕnd'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *intend* (q.v.).] To misdirect; to aim ill.

"The damzell broke his *misintended* dart."
Spenser: Sonnet 16.

mĭs-ĭn-tẽr-prĕt', *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *interpret* (q.v.).] To interpret wrongly; to put a wrong or erroneous interpretation on; to misunderstand, to misconstrue, to misconceive.

"You did make him *misinterpret* me."
Shakesp. King Richard II., iii. 1.

*** mĭs-ĭn-tẽr'-prĕt-ą-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *interpretable* (q.v.).] Capable of or liable to misinterpretation.

mĭs-ĭn-tẽr-prĕ-tā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *interpretation* (q.v.).] The act of misinterpreting; an erroneous interpretation or idea; misconception, misconstruction.

"In a manner less liable to *interpretation*."—*Stewart: Philos. Essays*, ess. i., ch. iii.

mĭs-ĭn-tẽr'-prĕ-tẽr, *s.* [Eng. *misinterpret*; *-er.*] One who misinterprets; one who interprets erroneously.

"Whom as a *misinterpreter* of Christ I openly protest against. —*Milton: Doct. of Divorce; To Parliament.*

*** mĭs-ĭn-trēat'**, *v.t.* [MISENTREAT.]

mĭs-jŏĭn', *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *join*, v. (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To join badly or improperly.

"Luther, more mistaking what he read,
Misjoins the sacred body with the bread."
Dryden: Hind & Panther, ii. 142.

2. *Law:* To join in or make a party to a suit improperly.

"For in actions of tort the plaintiff may always remedy a misjoinder of defendants, by entering a *nolle prosequi*, as to the party *misjoined*, otherwise at the trial he will be acquitted."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 2.

mis-jŏin'-dĕr, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *joinder* (q.v.).]

Law: The joining of parties in a suit or action who ought not to be so joined.

"The nonjoinder or *misjoinder* of a plaintiff may be amended."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 11.

mis jŭdġe, *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *judge* (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To judge ill or wrongly of; to judge erroneously; to misconstrue, to misinterpret.

"Clarendon might *misjudge* the motive of his retirement."—*Johnson: Lives of the Poets: Waller.*

B. *Intrans.:* To make a mistake in judging; to err in judgment.

"The *misjudging* friends of liberty might long have regretted . . . the golden opportunity which had been suffered to escape."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

mis jŭdġ-mĕnt, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *judgment* (q.v.).] The act of misjudging; a wrong or erroneous judgment, opinion, or determination; misinterpretation, misconstruction.

"*Misjudgment* in cases of a pecuniary damage."—*Bp. Hall: Cases of Conscience*, dec. ii., case 6.

* **mis-kēēp,** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *keep* (q.v.).] To keep wrongly.

* **mis-kēēp'-ĭng,** * **mis-kep-ing,** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *keeping* (q.v.).] Bad or careless keeping.

"To lese his love by *miskeping.*"
Chaucer: Test. of Love, iii.

mis-kĕn, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *ken*, v. (q.v.).] To be ignorant of; not to know.

* **mis-kęn,** *s.* [O. Eng. metathesis for *mixen* = *miksen.*] A mixen, a dunghill.

* **mis-kĕn'-nĭng,** *s.* [Misken, *v.*]

Law: Wrongful citation. (*Wharton.*)

* **mĭs'-kĭn,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps from Fr. *muse* = a pipe, and Eng. dim. suff. *-kin.*] A little bagpipe. [Musette.]

* **mis-kĭn'-dle,** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *kindle* (q.v.).] To kindle, heat, or excite wrongly or erroneously.

"Such is the *miskindled* heat of some vehement spirits."—*Bp. Hall: Mischief of Faction.*

* **mis knōw** (*k* silent), *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *know* (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* Not to know; to misapprehend, to misunderstand.

"There is nothing in the world that they more *misknow* than themselves."—*Bp. Hall: Wickedness of Making a Fruitful Land Barren.*

B. *Intrans.:* To know wrongly; to be misinformed; to misapprehend.

"It is often worse to *misknow* or to misjudge than to be wholly ignorant."—*Brit. Quart. Review*, Oct., 1851, p. 281.

* **mis-knŏwl'-ĕdġe** (*k* silent), *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *knowledge* (q.v.).] Want of knowledge; imperfect knowledge; ignorance.

"This sham of knowledge had been that *misknowledge.*"—*Carlyle: Reminiscences*, i. 77.

mĭs-lāid', *pa. par.* or *a.* [Mislay.]

mis-lāy', *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *lay*, v. (q.v.).]

* **1.** To lay or set in a wrong place.

"If the butler be a tell-tale, *mislay* a spoon, so as he may never find it."—*Swift: Directions to Servants.*

2. To lay or deposit in some place not remembered.

mis-lāy'-ĕr, * **mis-lai-er,** *s.* [Eng. *mislay*; *-er.*] One who mislays; one who sets in a wrong place.

"The *mislayer* of a mere stone is to blame: but the unjust judge is the capital remover of landmarks, when he defineth amiss of lands."—*Bacon: Essays.*

mis-le (le as **ęl),** *s.* [Misle, *v.*] Fine, close rain; a drizzle.

mis'-le (le as **ęl),** *v.i.* [A frequent. from *mist* (q.v.).] To rain in fine drops, to mizzle.

"As *misling* drops hard flints in time doe pearse."
Guscoigne: A Remembrance.

mis-lēad', * **mis-lede,** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *lead*, v. (q.v.).] To lead in a wrong direction or path; to lead astray, to cause to err, to guide into error.

"To excite their feelings and to *mislead* their judgment."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

mis-lēad'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *mislead*; *-er.*] One who misleads; one who leads another astray. (*Shakesp.:* 1 *Henry IV.*, ii. 4.)

mis-lēad'-ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *leading* (q.v.).] Leading into error; leading astray; deceptive.

mis-lēared, *a.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *learned* = taught.] Ill taught, ill bred, mistaught. (*Scotch.*)

"Ye are but a *mislear'd* person to speer for her in sic a manner."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. xxxix.

* **mis-lēarn',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *learn* (q.v.).] To learn wrongly or amiss.

* **mis-lēarned',** * **mis-lēarn-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *learned* (q.v.).] Not really learned; imperfectly learned.

"Whom it seems a *mislearned* advocate would fain bear up."—*Bp. Hall: Cases of Conscience: Add. Case*, 1

mis-lĕd', *pa. par.* or *a.* [Mislead.]

* **mis-lede,** *v.t.* [Mislead.]

* **mis-len,** *s.* [Meslin.]

mĭs'-tle (tle as **ęl),** *s.* [Mistletoe.] Mistletoe.

"If snowe do continue, sheepe hardly that fare
Crave *mistle* and ivie for them for to spare."
Tusser: Husbandry.

* **mĭs'-le-tōe (le** as **ęl),** * **mĭs'-sęl-tō,** * **mĭs'-tle-tō (tle** as **ęl),** *s.* [Mistletoe.]

mis-līe', *v.i.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *lie* (2), v. (q.v.).] To lie wrong; to be placed in a wrong position.

"Oft he routeth, for his hed *mislay.*"
Chaucer; C. T., 3,648.

* **mis-līght'** (*gh* silent), *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *light* v. (q.v.).] To light amiss; to mislead by a false light.

"No will o' the wispe *mislight* thee."
Herrick: Hesperides, p. 232.

mis-līke', *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *mislícan.*]

A. *Trans.:* Not to like, to dislike; to have an aversion to; to disapprove.

"*Mislike* me not for my complexion,
The shadow'd livery of the burnish'd sun."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 1.

B. *Intrans.:* To entertain dislike, aversion, or disapprobation.

* **mis-līke',** *s.* [Mislike, *v.*] A dislike, a distaste, an aversion; a feeling of dislike, aversion, or disapprobation.

"Setting your scorns and your *mislikes* aside."
Shakesp.: 3 *Henry VI.*, iv. 1.

* **mis-līke'-nĕss,** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *likeness* (q.v.).] A bad likeness.

"So oft by rascally *mislikeness* wrong'd."
Southey: To A. Cunningham.

* **mĭs-līk'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *mislik(e)*; *-er.*] One who dislikes or disapproves.

mĭs-līk'-ĭng, *s.* & *a.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *liking* (q.v.).]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A dislike, a mislike.
2. Indignation, displeasure. (*Palsgrave.*)

B. *As adj.:* Displeasing, unpleasant.

mis-lĭn, *s.* [Meslin.]

mĭs'-lĭng, * **mys-el-yng,** *s.* [Misle, *v.*] Fine, close rain; a drizzle.

"As the *myselyng* upon the herbes."—*Deuteronomy* xxxii. (1551.)

mĭs-lĭp'-pęn, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *lippen* (q.v.).]

1. To disappoint.
2. To deceive, to delude.
3. To suspect, to distrust.
4. To neglect, to omit to perform.

* **mis-līve',** * **mis-leve,** *v.i.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *live*, v. (q.v.).] To live ill; to spend one's life wrongly or wickedly.

"If he *mislive* in lewdness and lust,
Little boots all the wealth and the trust."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender: May.

* **mĭs-līved',** *a.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *lived*, a. (q.v.).] Living wickedly or wrongly.

"O old, unwholsome and *mislived* man."
Chaucer: Troilus & Cresida, iv.

* **mis-lĭv'-ĕr,** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *liver* (q.v.).] An evil liver.

"As *mislyvers* obstinate."
Rede Me and be nott Wrothe, p. 121.

* **mĭs-lŏdġe',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *lodge*, v. (q.v.).] To lodge amiss.

* **mĭs'-look,** * **mis-loke,** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *look*, s. (q.v.).] A looking wrongly or improperly.

"Ovide telleth in his boke
Ensample touchend of *misloke.*"
Gower: C. A., i.

* **mĭs-lŭck',** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *luck* (q.v.).] Ill-luck, bad-luck, misfortune.

* **mis-lŭck',** *v.i.* [Misluck, *s.*] To miscarry; to be unlucky.

"If one *misluck* there may still be another to make terms."—*Carlyle: Miscellanies*, iv. 313.

* **mĭs'-lў,** *a.* [Eng. *mist(e)*; *-y.*] Mizzling; raining in fine drops.

* **mĭs-māke',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *make* (q.v.).] To make amiss or wrongly.

mis-măn'-ąġe, *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *manage* (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To manage ill; to administer improperly; to spoil by bad management.

"The debates of princes' councils would be in danger to be *mismanaged.*"—*Locke: Human Understanding*, bk. iv., ch. xvii., § 4.

B. *Intrans.:* To manage business or affairs ill or badly.

mĭs-măn'-ąġe-mĕnt, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *management* (q.v.).] Bad management; improper administration or conduct.

mĭs-măn'-ąġ-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *mismanag(e)*; *-er.*] One who mismanages.

* **mĭs-măn'-nĕrs,** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *manners* (q.v.).] Bad manners, ill-breeding; want of manners.

"I hope your honour will excuse my *mismanners* to whisper before you; it was only to give some orders."—*Vanbrugh: The Relapse*, iv. 1.

* **mĭs-mark',** * **misse-mark,** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *mark* (q.v.).] To mark with the wrong token; to mark wrongly.

"In a side after *missemarked* with the noumber of .249, which shoulde have been marked the noumber of .259."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 1,135.

mĭs-măt̨ch', *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *match*, v. (q.v.).] To match badly or unsuitably.

* **mĭs-măt̨ch'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *mismatch*; *-ment.*] A bad or unsuitable match; a misalliance.

* **mĭs-māte',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *mate* (q.v.).] To mate or match unsuitably; to mismatch.

"Not quite *mismated* with a yawning clown."
Tennyson: Geraint & Enid, 1,275.

* **mĭs-mĕaş-ūre (ş** as **zh),** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *measure*, v. (q.v.).] To measure wrongly or incorrectly; to form an erroneous estimate of; to miscalculate.

"With aim *mismeasured* and impetuous speed."
Young: Night Thoughts, v. 734.

* **mĭs-mĕaş'-ūre-mĕnt (ş** as **zh),** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *measurement* (q.v.).] Wrong or incorrect measurement.

* **mĭs-mē'-tre (tre** as **tĕr),** * **misse-me-tre,** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *metre* (q.v.).] To spoil the metre or rhythm of.

"So I pray to God that none miswrite thee,
Ne the *missemetre*, for defaut of tong."
Chaucer: Troilus & Cresida, v.

mĭs-nāme', *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *name*, v. (q.v.).] To name wrongly; to call by the wrong name; to miscall.

"And that thing made of sound and show
Which mortals have *misnamed* a beau."
Beattie: Wolf & Shepherds.

mĭs-nōm'-ĕr, *s.* [O. Fr. *misnommer*, from *mes* (Lat. *minus*) = badly, and *nommer* = to name (Lat. *nomino*).]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A mistaken or misapplied name or designation; an incorrect term; an inapplicable or unsuitable denomination.

"But, male for female is a trope,
A rather bold *misnomer.*"
Cowper: Mistake in Transl. of Homer.

2. *Law:* (See extract).

"A plea in abatement may be for a *misnomer*, or a false addition to the prisoner. As, if James Allen, gentleman, is indicted by the name of John Allen, esquire, he may plead that he has the name of James, and not of John; and that he is a gentleman, and not an esquire. Formerly, if either fact was found by the jury, the indictment abated; but, in the end, there was little advantage accruing to the prisoner; because a new indictment might be framed. And such pleas are in practice unknown: as the court may now amend all such defects."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 26.

* **mĭs-nōm'-ĕr,** *v.t.* [Misnomer, *s.*] To designate by a wrong name or description; to misname.

mĭs-nŭm'-bĕr, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *number*, v. (q.v.).]

1. To number or reckon wrongly; to calculate wrongly.

"Which might well make it suspected that the armies by sea, before spoken of, were *misnumbered*."—*Ralegh: Hist. World*, bk. v., ch. i., § 8.

2. To affix wrong numbers to: as, The houses were *misnumbered*.

* **mis-nur'-ture,** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *nurture* (q.v.).] To nurture or bring up amiss.

"He would punish the parents *misnurturing* their children with the death of those children."—*Bp. Hall: Contempl.: Elisha cursing the Children.*

* **mis-ō-bē-dī-ençe,** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *obedience* (q.v.).] Erroneous or faulty obedience; disobedience.

* **mis-ōb-sẹrve',** *v.i.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *observe* (q.v.).] To observe wrongly, inaccurately, or imperfectly.

"If I *misobserve* not, they love to be treated as rational creatures sooner than is imagined."—*Locke: Of Education*, § 81.

* **mis-ōb-sẹrv'-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *misobserv(e)*; *-er.*] One who observes wrongly, inaccurately, or imperfectly.

* **mis-ō-elẽrc',** *a.* [Gr. μισέω (*miseō*) = to hate, and κλῆροι (*klēroi*) = the clergy.] Hating the clergy.

"Some *misoclere* courtiers."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, IV. iii. 11.

mis-ŏg'-a-mist, *s.* [Gr. μισόγαμος (*misogamos*), from μισέω (*miseō*) = to hate, and γάμος (*gamos*) = marriage; Fr. *misogame.*] One who hates marriage.

mis-ŏg'-a-mỹ, *s.* [Fr. *misogamie.*] A hatred of marriage. [Misogamist.]

* **mis-ō-grăm-ma-tist,** *s.* [Gr. μισέω (*miseō*) = to hate, and γράμμα (*gramma*), genit. γραμματος (*grammatos*) = a letter.] A hater of letters or learning.

"Wat Tyler . . . being a *misogrammatist*."—*Fuller: Worthies*, ii. 341.

mis-ŏg'-y-nist, *s.* [Gr. μισογύνης (*misogunēs*), from μισέω (*miseō*) = to hate, and γυνή (*gunē*) = a woman; Fr. *misogyne.*] A woman-hater.

mis-ŏg'-y-nỹ, *s.* [Gr. μισογυνία (*misogunia*); Fr. *misogynie.*] Hatred of women. [Misogynist.]

† **mis-ōl-ō-gỹ,** *s.* [Gr. μισολογία (*misologia*) = hatred of argument: μισέω (*miseō*) = to hate, and λόγος (*logos*) = a proposition.] A contempt for logic.

"That Bruno's scorn sprang from no *misology* his own varied erudition proves."—*G. H. Lewes: Hist. of Philos.*, ii. 108.

* **mis-ō-pin'-iŏn (i as y),** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *opinion* (q.v.).] A false or erroneous opinion.

"But where the heart is forestalled with *misopinion*, ablative directions are first needfull to unteach error, ere we can learne truth."—*Bp. Hall: Sermon* (Sept. 1662).

† **mis-or'-dẽr,** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *order*, v. (q.v.).] To order, regulate, or manage amiss.

"If the child miss either in forgetting a word or *misordering* the sentence, I would not have the master frown."—*Ascham: Schoolmaster.*

* **mis-or'-dẽr,** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *order*, s. (q.v.).] Disorder, irregularity; want of order.

"Calphurnius being thus at quiet on that side intended wholie to reforme all *misorders* amongst the Britains."—*Holinshed. Hist. Scotland; Ethodius.*

* **mis-or'-dẽred,** *a.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *ordered.*] Out of order; irregular, disorderly.

"He [David] purged his court also in such wise of all vicious rule and *misordered* customes, that his whole familie was giuen onelie to the exercise of virtue."—*Holinshed. Hist. Scotland; David.*

* **mis-or'-dẽr-lỹ,** *a.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *orderly* (q.v.).] Disorderly, irregular.

"His over-much fearing of you drives him to seek some *misorderly* shift."—*Ascham: Schoolmaster*, bk. i.

* **mis-or-dī-nā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *ordination* (q.v.).] Wrong, faulty, or imperfect ordination.

* **mis-ō-thē'-ĭsm,** *s.* [Gr. μισέω (*miseō*) = to hate, and θέος (*theos*) = God.] Hatred of God.

* **mis-ōwn',** *v.i.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *own*, v. (q.v.).] To own, acknowledge, or avow wrongly or falsely.

"He abiured all articles belonging to the crafte of negromancie or *misowning* to the faith."—*Stow: Henry VI.* (an. 1440).

* **mis-pāint',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *paint*, v. (q.v.).] To paint wrongly or in wrong colours.

* **mis-păss'-iŏn (ss as sh),** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *passion* (q.v.).] Wrong passion or feeling.

"The inward *mispassion* of the heart."—*Bishop Hall's Hard Texts; Matt.* v. 22.

* **mis-păt̨ched',** *a.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *patched* (q.v.).] Having patches in the wrong places.

"*Mispatched*, yawning, stretching."—*Richardson's Clarissa*, viii. 158.

* **mis-pāy',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *pay* (q.v.).] To displease, to dissatisfy, to discontent.

"I can not of enuie finde,
That I mispoke haue, ought belynde,
Wherein Ione ought be *mispaide*."
Gower: C. A., ii.

* **mis-pĕll',** *v.t.* [Misspell.]

* **mis-pend,** *v.t.* [Misspend.]

* **mis-pense,** *s.* [Misspence.]

mis-pẽr-çĕp'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *perception* (q.v.).] A wrong or erroneous perception.

* **mis-pẽr-suādo'** (u as w), * **mis-pẽr-swāde,** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *persuade* (q.v.).] To persuade wrongly or amiss; to mislead.

"Poor seduced souls . . . were *mispersuaded* to hate and condemn us."—*Bishop Hall: Free Prisoner.*

* **mis-pẽr-suās'-ĭ-blc-nĕss** (u as w), *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *persuasibleness* (q.v.).] The quality of not being persuadable.

"Sons of *mispersuasibleness*, that will not be drawn or persuaded by the tendered mercies of God."—*Leighton: Commentary; Peter* i. 14, 16.

* **mis-pẽr-suā'-sion** (u as w), *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *persuasion* (q.v.).] A wrong or false persuasion; a false notion.

"Whether the man that is thus mispersuaded is to be blamed, or not blamed, for his *mispersuasion*."—*Sharp: Works; Disc. of Conscience.*

mis'-pĭck-el, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; a miner's term, which formerly included several kinds of pyrites; O. Ger. *mistpuckel.*]

Min.: The same as Arsenopyrite (q.v.).

mis-plāçe', *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *place*, v. (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To put in a wrong place; to mislay; to set or confer upon an improper, unsuitable, or undeserving object.

"See wealth abused, and dignities *misplaced*."
Cowper: Tirocinium, 815.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To misapply terms.

"Do you hear how he *misplaces*?"—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, ii. 1.

mis-plāçed', *pa. par.* & *a.* [Misplaced, v.]

misplaced-gout, *s.*

Pathol.: Anomalous or atonic gout, characterized by dyspepsia, palpitation of the heart, irritability of temper, grinding of the teeth, &c., and often terminating in death.

mis-plāçe'-mẽnt, *s.* [Eng. *misplace*; *-ment.*] The act of misplacing; the state of being misplaced.

* **mis-plēad',** *v.i.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *plead*, v. (q.v.).]

Law: To plead wrongly; to err in pleading.

mis-plēad'-ĭng, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *pleading* (q.v.).]

Law: An error in pleading.

"The *mispleading* of a word shall forfeit all."—*Adam: Works*, ii. 492.

* **mis-point',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *point*, v. (q.v.).] To point or punctuate improperly.

* **mis-pŏl'-ĭ-çỹ,** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *policy* (q.v.).] Wrong or injudicious policy; impolicy.

"In the schools of irreligion and *mispolicy*."—*Southey: The Doctor*, ch. xcvi.

mis-prăc'-tiçe, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *practice* (q.v.).] Wrong practice; misdeed, misconduct.

mis-print', * **mysse-prynt,** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *print*, v. (q.v.).] To print wrongly or incorrectly.

"By *mysseprynt*yng those figures of algorisme."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 772.

mis-print', *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *print*, s. (q.v.).] A mistake in printing; a deviation from the copy.

mis-print' ĭng, *s.* [Misprint, *v.*] The same as Misprint, *s.* (q.v.).

"The books . . . have, I believe, many errata, or *misprintings* in them."—*Hall: Genuine Letters*, ii. 252.

* **mis-prīse'** (1), *v.t.* [O. Fr. *mespriser* (Fr. *mépriser*); from *mes* = Lat. *minus* = badly; Low Lat. *pretio* = to prize, to value; Lat. *pretium* = a price.] To undervalue, to slight, to despise, to scorn.

"Your reputation shall not therefore be *misprised*."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, i. 2.

* **mis-prīse'** (2), *v.t.* [O. Fr. *mes* = Lat. *minus* = badly; *prensio, prehensio* = a taking, from *prensus*, pa. par. of *prehendo* = to take.] To mistake; to take wrongly; to misconceive.

"You spend your passion on a *misprised* mood."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

* **mis-prī-sion** (1), *s.* [Misprise (1), *v.*] The act of undervaluing, slighting, or despising; scorn, contempt.

"Thou dost in vile *misprision* shackle up
My love."
Shakesp.: All's Well That Ends Well, iii. 3.

mis-prī'-sion (2), *s.* [Misprise (2), *v.*]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* A mistaking one thing for another; mistake, misconception, misunderstanding.

"There is some *misprision* in the princes."
Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, iv. 1.

II. *Law:* Misprisions are all such high offences as are under the degree of capital, but nearly bordering thereon: and it is said that a misprision is contained in every treason and felony whatsoever: and that, if the crown so please, the offender may be proceeded against for the misprision only. Misprisions are either negative, which consist in the concealment of something which ought to be revealed; or positive, which consist in the commission of something which ought not to be done. Of the first or negative kind, is what is called *misprision of treason*, consisting in the bare knowledge and concealment of treason, without any degree of assent thereto, for any assent makes the party a traitor. The punishment of this offence is loss of the profits of lands during life, forfeiture of goods, and imprisonment during life. *Misprision of felony* is also the concealment of a felony which a man knows, but never assented to, for if he assented, this makes him either principal or accessory. The punishment is imprisonment and fine at the royal pleasure. The concealing the treasure-trove is also a misprision, which was formerly punishable by death, but now only by fine and imprisonment. Misprisions, which are positive, are generally denominated contempts or high misdemeanors, of which the principal is the mal-administration of such high officers as are in public trust and employment.

* **mis-prō-çeēd'-ĭng,** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *proceeding* (q.v.).] A wrong or faulty proceeding.

"Which errors and *misproceedings* they doe fortify and intrench."—*Bacon: Church Controversies.*

* **mis-prō-fĕss',** *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *profess* (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To profess wrongly or falsely.

"Who *misprofess* arts of healing the soul."—*Donne: Devotions*, p. 86.

B. *Intrans.:* To make false professions.

mis-prō-nounçe', *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *pronounce* (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To pronounce wrongly or incorrectly.

B. *Intrans.:* To pronounce incorrectly.

"They *mispronounced* and I misliked."—*Milton: Apol. for Smectymnuus.*

mis-prō-nŭn-çi-ā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *pronunciation* (q.v.).] Wrong or incorrect pronunciation.

mis-prō-pōr'-tion, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *proportion*, v. (q.v.).] To proportion wrongly; to make a mistake in the proportioning of things.

mis-prō-pōr'-tioned, *a.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *proportioned* (q.v.).] Not in proportion; not properly proportioned.

* **mis-prōūd',** *a.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *proud* (q.v.).] Viciously proud; over-proud.

"Thy *misproud* ambitious clan."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, v. 26.

* **mis-pŭnc-tu-āte,** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *punctuate* (q.v.).] To punctuate wrongly.

"The writer who neglects punctuation, or *mispunctuates*, is liable to be misunderstood."—*E. A. Poe: Marginalia*, v.

* **mis pur-suit',** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *pursuit* (q.v.).] A wrong or mistaken pursuit.

"Full of mere sordid misbeliefs, *mispursuits*, and misresults."—*Carlyle: Life of Sterling*, ch. viii.

* **mis-quēme',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *queme* (q.v.).] To displease.

"If any man there *misqueme*."
The Plowman's Tale, pt. iii.

mis-quō-tā-tion, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *quotation* (q.v.).] An incorrect or false quotation.

mis-quōte', *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *quote* (q.v.).]

1. To quote falsely or incorrectly; to cite incorrectly.

"Take hackneyed jokes from Miller, got by rote,
And just enough of learning to *misquote*."
Byron: English Bards & Scotch Reviewers.

* 2. To misinterpret; to misconstrue.

"Look how we can, or sad, or merrily,
Interpretation will *misquote* our looks."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., v. 2.

* **mis-rāīse',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *raise* (q.v.).] To raise, rouse, or excite wrongly or without due cause.

"Here we were out of danger of this *misraised* fury."
—*Bp. Hall: The Free Prisoner*, § 5.

* **mis-rāte',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *rate*, v. (q.v.).] To rate, value, or estimate wrongly or insufficiently.

"Assuming false, or *misrating* true advantages."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 29.

mis-rēad', *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *read* (q.v.).] To read incorrectly; to mistake the meaning of.

* **mis-rē-çēive',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *receive* (q.v.).] To receive amiss.

* **mis-rē-çīt-al,** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *recital* (q.v.).] An incorrect or faulty recital.

"Reject the *misrecital* as surplusage."—*Hale: Pleas. of the Crown*, ch. xxiv.

* **mis-rē-çīte',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *recite* (q.v.).] To recite wrongly or incorrectly.

"[They] *misrecite* the sense of the author they quote."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 477.

* **mis-rēck-ŏn,** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *reckon* (q.v.).]

1. To count or compute wrong, to miscalculate.

"It is a familliar error in Josephus to *misreckon* times."—*Raleigh: Hist. of World*, bk. ii. ch. xvii., § 10.

2. To lead astray in reckoning or calculation.

"His heart *misreckons* him."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 11.

* **mis-rĕc-ŏl-lĕc-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *recollection* (q.v.).] Erroneous or imperfect recollection.

* **mis-rē-fĕr', miss-re-ferre,** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *refer* (q.v.).] To refer or report wrongly.

"Which often misapprehend and *missereferre*."—*Davies: Mirum in Modum*, p. 12.

* **mis-rē-fleet',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *reflect* (q.v.).] To reflect wrongly, to misrepresent.

"*Misreflect* the object."—*Take: Adventures of Five Hours*, iv.

* **mis-rē-form',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *reform* (q.v.).] To reform wrongly or imperfectly.

* **mis-rē-gard',** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *regard* (q.v.).] Misconstruction, misconception; want of attention or care.

"When as these rimes he rend
With *misregard*."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, IV. viii. 29.

* **mis-rĕg-u-lāte,** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *regulate* (q.v.).] To regulate amiss or imperfectly.

* **mis-rē-hĕarse',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *rehearse* (q.v.).] To rehearse, recite, or quote wrongly or erroneously.

"I both *misrehearse* and misconstrue."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 1,009.

* **mis-rē-lāte',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *relate* (q.v.).] To relate falsely or inaccurately.

* **mis-rē-lā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *relation* (q.v.).] The act of relating wrongly; a false or incorrect relation or narrative.

* **mis-rē-lĭg'-ĭon,** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *religion* (q.v.).] False religion.

"The Infamy of a Paganish *misreligion*."—*Bp. Hall: Contemp.: The Ten Lepers.*

† **mis-rē-mĕm-bĕr,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *remember* (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.*: Not to remember; to remember imperfectly; to forget.

"*Misremembering* one wordе of his."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 1,139.

B. *Intrans.*: To remember imperfectly; to mistake in remembering.

"Having enquired how long he had kept the wood in seasoning before I had the mortar, he answered me (if I much *misremember* not) twenty years."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 449.

mis-rĕn-dĕr, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *render* (q.v.).] To render, construe, or translate incorrectly.

"Polished and fashionable expressions in their own language, how coarsely soever they have been *misrendered* in ours."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 297.

mis-rē-pōrt', *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *report*, v. (q.v.).]

1. To report wrongly or falsely, to give a false or incorrect account of.

"That none should *misreport* or dispute the actions of the Duke of York."—*Baker: Henry VI.* (an. 1459).

* 2. To speak ill of, to slander.

"A man that never yet
Did, as he vouchsafes, *misreport* your grace."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, v. 1.

mis-rē-pōrt', *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *report*, s. (q.v.).] A false report or misrepresentation.

"By the *misreports* of some ancients."—*Grew: Cosmo. Sacra*, bk. iv., ch. i.

* **mis-rē-pōrt'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *misreport*; *-er.*] One who misreports.

"We find you shameful liars and *misreporters*."—*Philpott: Works*, p. 115.

mis-rĕp'-rē-sĕnt, *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *represent* (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.*: To represent falsely or incorrectly; to give a false, incorrect, or imperfect representation or account of, either intentionally or from carelessness.

"A writer lies under no very pressing temptation to *misrepresent* transactions of ancient date."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

* **B.** *Intrans.*: To present false or incorrect representation or images.

"Do my eyes *misrepresent*?"
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 124.

mis-rĕp-rē-sĕnt-ā-tion, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *representation* (q.v.).]

1. The act of misrepresenting or misreporting; the giving a false or incorrect representation.

"By how much the worse, and more scandalous the *misrepresentation* is, by so much the grosser and more intolerable must be the idolatry."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 4.

2. A false or incorrect representation or account, made either intentionally or through carelessness or ignorance.

* **mis-rĕp rē-sĕnt'-ā-tive,** *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *representative* (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.*: Tending to misrepresent or convey a false representation or impression; misrepresenting.

B. *As subst.*: One who should represent, but who really misrepresents his constituents.

"A better reply from that *misrepresentative* of Indiana."—*New York Tribune*, Jan. 26, 1862.

mis-rĕp rē-sĕnt'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *misrepresent*; *-er.*] One who misrepresents.

* **mis-rē-pūte',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *repute*, v. (q.v.).] To repute or estimate wrongly; to hold in wrong estimation.

"Vindicate the *misreputed* honour of God."—*Milton: Doctrine of Divorce*, bk. ii., ch. xxii.

* **mis-rē-sĕm-blançe,** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *resemblance* (q.v.).] A bad likeness.

"The Dutch poet's *misresemblances*."—*Southey: To A. Cunningham.*

* **mis-rē-sŭlt',** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *result* (q.v.).] A wrong or unlucky result. (See extract under MISPURSUIT.)

mis-rūle', *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *rule*, s. (q.v.).] Bad rule, disorder, confusion, tumult, riot.

"Loud *misrule*
Of chaos far removed."
Milton: P. L., vii. 271.

¶ *Lord of Misrule*: [LORD, *s.*, ¶ (3)].

* **mis-rūle',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *rule*, v. (q.v.).] To rule badly or amiss; to misgovern.

"The state of Ireland at the accession of the Tudors was that of a *misruled* dependency."—*Brit. Quart. Review*, p. 500.

* **mis-rūl-ў,** *a.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *ruly* (q.v.).] Unruly, ungovernable.

"Curb the raunge of his *misruly* tongue."
Bp. Hall: Satires, vi. 1.

mĭss (1), misse, *s.* [A contract. of *mistress* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. An unmarried female, a girl, a young woman or girl.

"And how does *miss* and madam do?"
Cowper: Yearly Distress.

2. A title of address prefixed to the name of an unmarried female; a form of address to an unmarried female.

"Fie, *miss*, how you bawl!"
Congreve: Love for Love, iii.

* 3. A kept mistress, a concubine.

"She being taken to be the Earle of Oxford's *misse*."—*Evelyn: Diary*, 9th Jan., 1662.

* 4. A strumpet, a prostitute.

"A *miss* is a new name which the civility of this age bestows on one that our unmannerly ancestors called whore and strumpet."—*The Character of a Town Miss* (1675), p. 3.

II. *Cards:* An extra hand dealt aside on the table in three-card loo, for which a player is at liberty to exchange his hand.

mĭss, * misse, *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *missan*, *missan*; cogn. with Dut. *missen* = to miss, from *mis* = an error, a mistake; Icel. *missa* = to miss, lose; *mis* = amiss: Dan. *miste* = to lose; Sw. *miste* = to lose; *miste* = wrongly, amiss; Goth. *missa* = wrongly; M. H. Ger. *missen*; O. H. Ger. *missan* = to miss; M. H. Ger. *misse* = an error.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To fail to reach, gain, obtain, or find.

"Felicity no soul shall *misse*.'
Robert of Gloucester, p. 584.

2. To fail to hit.

"He could not *miss* it." *Shakesp.: Tempest*, ii. 1.

3. To fail to understand or catch mentally.

"You *miss* my sense.'
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, v. 2.

4. To fail to keep or observe; to omit, to neglect; to pass by or over; to go without.

"So much as to *miss* a meal by way of punishment for his faults."—*Duty of Man.*

* 5. To be without; to do without; to dispense with.

"We cannot *miss* him: he does make our fire
Take in our wood, and serves in offices
That profit us." *Shakesp. Tempest*, i. 2.

6. To feel or perceive the want of; to discover or notice the absence, want, or omission of; to desiderate.

"Every month his native land remembers and *misses* him dess."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To go astray; to err.

"What wonder then, if one of women all did *miss*?"
Spenser: F. Q., III. ix. 2.

2. To fail to hit, reach, or attain the mark; to miscarry.

"Th' invention all admir'd, and each, how he
To be th' inventor *miss'd*." *Milton: P. L.*, vi. 499.

¶ It was formerly followed by *of*.

"Grittus *missing of* the Moldavian fell upon Maylat."—*Knolles: Hist. of the Turkes.*

¶ (1) *To be missing*: To be lost or wanting; not to be found.

(2) *To miss stays*: *Naut.*: [STAY, *s.*].

mĭss (2), * mis, * mys, * misse (2), *s.* [MISS, *a.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A fault, an offence; a failure of duty.

"To mend my *misse*." *William of Palerne*, 532.

* 2. A mistake, an error.

"He did without any very great *miss* in the hardest points of grammar."—*Ascham: Schoolmaster.*

* 3. Harm or hurt from mistake.

And though one fall through heedless haste,
Yet is his *misse* not muckle."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender.

4. A failure to hit, reach, obtain, &c.: as, To make a *miss* in firing at a target.

* 5. A feeling of the loss, absence, or want of something.

"I should have a heavy *miss* of thee."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., v. 4.

* 6. Loss, absence.

"Those that mourn for the *miss* of others."—*Sutton: Learn to Die well*, 1818, p. 184.

II. *Billiards:* A stroke in which the player's

ball does not hit another ball, or, in pool, hits the wrong ball.

mĭs-said' (**ai** as **ĕ**), *pa. par.* or *a.* [MISSAY.]

mĭs'-sal, *s.* & *a.* [Low Lat. *missale*, from *missa* = a mass; O. Fr. *missel, messel*; Fr. *missel*; Sp. *misal*; Ital. *messale.*]

A. *As substantive:*

Eccles. & Church Hist.: The book containing the whole service of the mass throughout the year. In its present arrangement it dates from about the middle of the fourteenth century. The Roman missal is used generally throughout the Roman Church, though the Ambrosian obtains in the diocese of Milan, and many religious orders have their own missals, differing only in unimportant particulars from the Roman. Eastern Christians of the Communion with Rome have missals peculiar to their own rite. [RITE, II.] Missals from which mass is said are, of course, in the ecclesiastical languages; those for the use of the laity have a translation in the vernacular, side by side with the Latin or other ecclesiastical language.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Pertaining to the mass. (*Bp. Hall: Old Religion*, ch. v.)

* **mĭss-an'-swĕr,** * **misse-an-swer** (*w* silent), *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *answer*, s. (q.v.).] A failure.

"After the *misseanswer* of the one talent."—*Bp. Hall: Contempl.; Vayle of Moses.*

* **mis-săt'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Lat. *missa* = mass.] Of or pertaining to the mass.

"The *missatical* corruption of their priesthood."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, i. 101.

* **mĭs-sāy',** * **mis-saie,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *say*, v. (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To say or speak wrongly or amiss.

2. To speak ill of; to slander.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To say wrong; to make a mistake in what one says.

"Diggon Davie, I bid her godday,
Or Diggon her is, or I *missay.*"
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; September.

2. To speak ill or abusively.

"Nathless her tongue not to her will obey'd,
But brought forth speeches myld when she would have *missayd.*" *Spenser: F. Q.*, IV. vi. 27.

* **mĭs-sāy'-ĕr,** * **mis-say-ere,** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *sayer* (q.v.).] One who missays; an evil-speaker.

* And if that any *missayere*
Despise women, that thou maist here,
Blame him, and bid him hold him still."
Romaunt of the Rose.

* **mĭs-scrĭpt',** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Lat. *scriptum* = a thing written; *scribo* = to write.] A word wrongly or incorrectly written.

"These *misscripts* look as if descendants of ἀναλύζω and παραλύζω."—*Fitz-Edward Hall: Modern English*, p. 175.

* **misse,** *v.t.* & *i.* [MISS, *v.*]

mĭs-seē', *v.i.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *see* (q.v.).] To take a wrong view.

"Herein he fundamentally mistook, *missaw*, and misweut."—*Carlyle: Miscellanies*, iv. 236.

* **mĭs-seēk',** * **mis-seke,** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *seek* (q.v.).] To seek or search for wrongly, or in a wrong direction.

"And yet the thing, that most is your desire,
You do *misseke.*"
Wyatt: Of the meane and sure Estate.

* **mĭs-seēm',** *v.i.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *seem* (q.v.).]

1. To make a false appearance.

2. To be unbecoming; to misbecome.

* **mĭs-seēm'-ĭng,** *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *misseem*; *-ing.*]

A. *As adj.:* Unbecoming, misbecoming.

"For never knight I saw in such *misseeming* plight."
Spenser: F. Q., I. ix. 23.

B. *As subst.:* Deceit; false show or appearance.

"With her witchcraft and *misseeming* sweete."
Spenser: F. Q., I. vii. 50.

mĭs'-sĕl, *s.* [MISTLETOE.]

Ornith.: The same as MISSEL-THRUSH.

* **missel-bird,** *s.* [MISSEL-THRUSH.]

missel-thrush, * **missel-bird,** *s.*

Ornith.: Turdus viscivorus; called also the Holm-thrush, from its partiality to the holm-oak (*Quercus Ilex*), or from its feeding on the berries of the Butcher's broom (*Ruscus aculeatus*), known as holm-berries; and the Storm-cock from its singing both before and during wind and rain. The name Missel-thrush is derived from the fact that the bird feeds on the berries of the mistletoe. Upper surface, nearly uniform clove-brown; under, yellowish-white with black spots; tail slightly forked. Length of adult bird about eleven inches; the males and females exhibit little difference in size or plumage. The missel-thrush is common in England and in Central Europe. (*Farrell.*) [THRUSH.]

* **mĭs'-sel-dīne,** *s.* [MISTLETOE.]

* **mĭs'-sel-tō,** *s.* [MISTLETOE.]

* **mĭs-sĕm'-blançe,** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *semblance* (q.v.).] A false semblance or resemblance.

* **misse-me-tre,** *v.t.* [MISMETRE.]

mĭs-sĕnd', *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *send* (q.v.).] To send wrongly or amiss: as, To *missend* a parcel.

* **mĭs-sĕnse',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *sense* (q.v.).] To confuse, to confound, to misunderstand.

"*Missensing* his lines."—*Feltham: Resolves*, p. 107.

mĭs-sĕnt', *pa. par.* or *a.* [MISSEND.]

* **mĭs-sĕn'-tençe,** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *sentence* (q.v.).] A wrong senteuce.

"That *missentence* which . . . would appear most gross and palpable."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, i. 72.

* **mĭs-sĕrve',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *serve* (q.v.).] To serve wrongly or unfaithfully; to fail in serving.

"You shall inquire whether the good statute be observed, whereby a man may have what he thinketh he hath, and not be abused or *misserved* in that he buys."—*Bacon: Judicial Charge.*

* **mĭs-sĕt',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *set*, v. (q.v.).] To set in the wrong place or position; to misplace.

"If, therefore, that boundary of suits [an oath] be taken away, or *misset*, where shall be the end."—*Bacon: Judicial Charge.*

mĭs-sĕt', *a.* [MISSET, *v.*] Put out of sorts. (*Scotch.*)

"Our minnie's sair *misset*, after her ordinair."—*Scott: Heart of Midlothian*, ch. xviii.

mĭs-shāpe', *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *shape*, v. (q.v.).] To shape ill; to give an ill-shape or form to; to deform.

"Our meddling intellect
Misshapes the beauteous forms of things."
Wordsworth: The Tables Turned.

mĭs-shāpe', *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *shape*, s. (q.v.).] An ill or incorrect shape or form; deformity.

"The one of them . . . did seem to looke askew
That her *misshape* much helpt."
Spenser: F. Q., V. xii. 29.

mĭs-shāp'-ĕn, *pa. par.* or *a.* [MISSHAPE.] Ill-shaped, ill-formed, deformed.

"Crowded with withered or *misshapen* figures."—*Goldsmith: Bee*, No. 1.

* **mĭs-shāp'-ĕn-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *misshapen*; *-ly.*] In a misshapen manner.

* **mĭs-shāp'-ĕn-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *misshapen*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being misshapen; deformity.

* **mĭs-shēathe',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *sheathe* (q.v.).] To sheathe amiss or in a wrong place.

"This dagger hath mista'en . . .
And is *missheathed* in my daughter's bosom."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, v. 3.

* **mĭs-sĭf'-ĭ-cāte,** *v.i.* [Low Lat. *missa* = mass, and Lat. *facio* = to do.] To celebrate mass.

"Conceive him, readers, he [Bp. Andrews] would *missificate.*"—*Milton: Reason of Church Government*, bk. i., ch. v.

mĭs'-sĭle, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *missilis* = that can be thrown; neut. *missile* (*telum*) = (a weapon) that can be thrown, from *missus*, pa. par. of *mitto* = to send.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Capable of being thrown or hurled; fit for being hurled or projected from the hand, or an instrument, or engine.

"To raise the mast, the *missile* dart to wing,
And send swift arrows from the bounding string."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xiv. 261.

* 2. Having the power of projecting. (An incorrect use of the word.)

"It took the regular musketeer two or three minutes to alter his *missile* weapon [a musket] into a weapon with which he could encounter an enemy hand to hand."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

B. *As subst.:* A weapon or projectile thrown or intended to be thrown or hurled from the hand, or an instrument, or engine; as, a dart, an arrow, a bullet.

mĭss'-ĭng, *a.* [Miss, *v.*] Lost, missed, wanting; not to be found in the place where it was expected to be found.

"If by any means he be *missing*, then shall thy life be for his life."—*1 Kings* xx. 39.

* **mĭss'-ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *missing*; *-ly.*] With regret; with a feeling of regret.

"I have, *missingly*, noted, he is of late much retired from court."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 1.

mĭss'-ĭŏn (**ss** as **sh**), *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *missio* = a sending, from *missus*, pa. par. of *mitto* = to send.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of sending; a sending, a despatching.

* 2. Dismissal, dismission, discharge.

3. The state of being sent or delegated by authority.

4. Persons sent or delegated by authority to perform any service or commission; spec., persons sent on political business, or to propagate religion.

"There should be a *mission* of three of the fellows, or brethren of Salomon's House."—*Bacon: New Atlantis.*

5. The business on which a person or agent is sent; that duty with which the persons sent are charged; a commission; a charge or duty entrusted.

"Pronounce—what is thy *mission?*"
Byron: Manfred, iii. 4.

6. The duty or object which one has to fulfil in life; the object of a person's or thing's existence.

"How to begin, how to accomplish best
His end of being on earth, and *mission* high."
Milton: P. R., ii. 114.

7. A station or residence of missionaries; the missionaries connected with such station.

II. *Eccles. & Church History:*

1. *Singular:*

(1) The act of appointing to the cure of souls by a lawful superior. In the Roman Church the mission of a priest is derived from his bishop, who receives his mission from the Pope. There are two views as to mission in the Anglican Church: (1) that mission is conferred with consecration; and (2) that it is derived from the Crown. The former view is the one more generally held; though the supporters of the latter might effectively quote the words in which an Anglican bishop does homage to the sovereign for his see. Among non-episcopal denominations, mission is generally the act of a governing body.

(2) A quasi-parish. In countries not in communion with the Roman Church, priests are appointed to missions, and are removable at the will of the bishop. Since the establishment of the Roman hierarchy in England in 1850—known at that time as the "Papal Aggression"—the charge of certain important missions has conferred quasi-parochial rights. [MISSIONARY-RECTOR.]

(3) The holding of special services in any particular district with the view of stirring up the inhabitants to a more active spiritual life.

2. *Plural:*

(1) *Foreign Missions:* The injunction of Jesus which renders the duty of instituting missions imperative on the Christian Church is found in Matt. xxviii. 18–20 and Mark xvi. 15–18. The latter version of the command belongs to that portion of the last chapter of Mark which is of doubtful authenticity [MARK]. The Acts of the Apostles narrate the Pentecostal descent of the Holy Spirit accompanied by the gift of tongues, this miraculous endowment being evidently designed for missionary purposes (Acts ii.). They tell also how Peter and John (ii. 14, v. &c.), and subsequently Saul, or Paul, fulfilled the final command of Jesus (xiii.–xxviii). The revelation made to Peter that no man, Gentile or Jew, was common or unclean, having removed the prejudice against the propagation of the gospel among the Gentiles (x.), St. Paul became their special apostle, while St. Peter

had for his chief charge the Jews. Tradition is probably correct in making every apostle a missionary, though details as to their several spheres are not trustworthy. In ante-Nicene times a series of zealous missionaries laboured to spread the gospel. A certain tacit compromise with the prior faiths took place in various respects. The pagan festivals in particular showed intense tenacity of life, and as a rule it was found needful to give them a Christian varnish, and adopt them into the new religion. On the establishment of Christianity under Constantine in the fourth century, the civil power concerned itself about the spread of Christianity, and early in the ninth Charlemagne effected the conversion of the Saxons by a series of bloody wars. But genuine missionaries appeared. Thus, St. Patrick, who laboured in the fifth century, is called the "Apostle of Ireland;" Winifred, or Boniface, in the eighth century, the "Apostle of Germany." Christianity had reached Britain in Roman times, but the early British churches having been trampled out by the pagan Anglo-Saxons, Augustine and forty monks were sent to Canterbury. He became the "Apostle of England," and the first English primate. In the East, the Nestorians, from the eighth to the fourteenth centuries, prosecuted missions in Tartary and other parts of Asia, their zeal and devotion eliciting the admiration of Gibbon. The first Spaniards in America and the Portuguese in India made it a prominent object to spread Christianity, using, however, force for the purpose. In the sixteenth century, the order of Jesuits was established, to spread the Roman Catholic faith abroad as well as defend it at home. This order established missions in India, China, Japan, and South America. The greatest name was Francis Xavier (1506–1522), the "Apostle of the Indies." The zeal of the Jesuits stirred up the Dominicans, the Franciscans, and other orders. The Society de Propaganda Fide was instituted in 1622. The Protestant churches, whilst in conflict with Rome during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, had little energy to spare for missions. In 1701 there arose the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel; about 1732 the Moravian brethren were very zealous for missions; in 1786 the Methodist Missionary Society, in 1792 the Baptist Missionary Society, in 1795 the London Missionary Society, in 1796 the Glasgow, and in 1796 the Scottish Missionary Society; in 1799 the Church Missionary Society, in 1816 the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society, and in 1830 the Church of Scotland mission, and in 1843 that of the Free Church came into being, with several others. The Church of England has various missionary bishops, the first ordained being the Bishop of Jerusalem, in 1841. The Scottish Missions are conducted by the churches without the intervention of societies. America has largely aided in the work of missions, one of the agents it has sent forth, Adoniram Judson, being sometimes called the "Apostle of Burmah." The Evangelical body in Germany have by means of many institutions sent forth a large number of missionaries.

(2) *Home Missions:* The taunt, "Why send so much money abroad when there are practically so many heathen at home?" helped to create home missions, which are now prosecuted with ardour in nearly every city and town in Britain. One of the earliest was the London City Mission, established in 1836.

(3) *Jewish Missions:* The London Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews was founded in 1809; the Church of Scotland Mission to the Jews began in 1837; the Free Church mission in 1843.

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to missions or missionaries.

"They had erected a church and school, and had made some progress with *mission* work."—*Echo*, Jan. 5, 1882.

* **mĭss'-ĭŏn** (ss as sh), *v.t.* [Mission, *s.*] To send on a mission; to commission, to delegate.

"Me Allah and the Prophet *mission* here."
Southey: Thalaba, v.

* **mĭss'-ĭŏn-ăr-ĭ-nĕss** (ss as sh), *s.* [Eng. *missionary*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of a missionary; fitness or aptitude for the position or office of a missionary.

"Their rapid insight and fine aptitude,
Particular worth and general *missionariness*
As long as they keep quiet by the fire"
E. B. Browning: Aurora Leigh, i.

mĭss'-ĭŏn-ă-rў (ss as sh), *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *mission*; *-ary*; Fr. *missionaire.*]

A. *As subst.:* One who is sent upon a religious mission; one who is sent to propagate religion.

"His friends said that he had been a *missionary*; his enemies that he had been a buccaneer."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to religious missions or missionaries.

"That section of the Protestants who alone possessed *missionary* power."—*Brit. Quart. Review* (1853), 509.

missionary-rector, *s.*

Eccles. & Church Hist.: The title given to certain Roman priests in each diocese in England, from their having charge of missions more than ordinarily important, either on account of their having been long established or from the size of the congregation. Missionary rectors were instituted by a decree of the Sacred Congregation of Propaganda of April 21, 1852, which decree was promulgated in the First Provincial Council of Westminster (July, 1852).

missionary-religions, *s. pl.* A term employed by Prof. Max Muller, in his lecture on Missions in Westminster Abbey (Dec. 3, 1873), to distinguish Buddhism, Muhammadanism, and Christianity, from Judaism, Brahmanism, and Zoroastrianism, which he called non-missionary.

"By *missionary-religions* I meant those in which the spreading of the truth and the conversion of unbelievers are raised to the rank of a sacred duty by the founder or his immediate successors."—*Max Müller: Chips from a German Workshop*, iv. 318.

mĭss'-ĭŏn-ăte (ss as sh), *v.i.* [Eng. *mission*; *-ate.*] To act or go on a mission.

miss'-ĭŏn-ĕr (ss as sh), *s.* [Eng. *mission*; *-er.*] One who is sent on a mission; a missionary.

"This extraordinary conduct was due, as the priests allege, to the action of certain German *missioners*."—*Echo*, Jan. 5, 1882.

* **mĭss'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *miss* (1), s.; *-ish.*] Like a miss; prim, affected, lackadaisical.

"You are not going to be *missish*, I hope."—*Miss Austin: Pride & Prejudice*, ch. lvii.

* **mĭss'-ĭsh-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *missish*; *-ness.*] The airs or affectation of a young miss; primness, affectation.

"I have lost him by my own want of decision—my own *missishness* rather, in liking to have lovers, in order to teaze them."—*T. Hook: All in the Wrong*, ch. ii.

Mĭs-sĭs-sĭp'-pĭ, *s.* [Native name = the great water.]

Geog.: The large river traversing the centre of the North American continent.

Mississippi-alligator, *s.*

Zool.: *Alligator lucius*, sometimes called the Pike-headed Alligator. Length, from fourteen to fifteen feet; deep greenish-brown above, yellow below, with the sides more or less striped. Fish forms their staple food, but it is said that they sometimes attack large quadrupeds, and even human beings.

* **mĭs-sĭt',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *sit* (q.v.).] To sit ill upon; to misbecome.

mĭss'-ĭve, *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *missus*, pa par. of *mitto* = to send.]

* **A.** *As adjective:*

1. Sent or proceeding from an authoritative source.

"The king grants a licence under the great seal, called a congé d'eslire, to elect the person he has nominated by his letters *missive*."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

2. Fitted or intended to be thrown, hurled, or projected; missile.

"Atrides first discharg'd the *missive* spear."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xi. 399.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. That which is sent or despatched; an announcement or injunction sent by a messenger; a message, a letter.

* 2. A person sent; a messenger.

"While I stood rapt in the wonder of it, came *missives* from the king, who all-hail'd me Thane of Cawdor."—*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, i. 5.

II. *Scots Law:* A letter interchanged between parties, in which the one party offers to buy or sell, or enter into any contract on certain conditions, and the other party accepts the offer completing the contract.

* **miss-maze,** *s.* [Mizmaze.]

* **mĭs-sŏŭnd',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *sound* (q.v.).] To sound or pronounce wrongly or amiss.

"Thei called them Crakers, which, by *missoundyng*, was commonly called Krakers."—*Hall: Henry VIII.* (an. 16).

Mĭs-sŏu'-rĭ, *s.* [Native Indian name.]

Geog.: The name of a central State of the American Union, also of a river passing through that State.

Missouri Compromise, *s.*

Hist.: A name popularly given to an Act of the American Congress, passed in 1820, and intended to reconcile the Pro- and Anti-slavery parties. By this Act, it was determined that Missouri should be admitted into the Union as a slaveholding State, but that slavery should never be established in any State, to be formed in the future, lying north of latitude 36° 30'.

Missouri-rattlesnake, *s.*

Zool.: *Crotalus confluentus* (Say). A slender snake, from two to three feet long. It is found from California to Utah, but the Yellowstone is its favourite locality.

mĭs-soў', *s.* [Massoy.]

* **mĭs-spēak',** * **mĭs-speake,** * **mĭs-peak,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *speak* (q.v.).]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To speak wrongly or amiss; to err in speaking.

"It is not so; thou hast *misspoke*, misheard."
Shakesp.: King John, iii. 1.

2. To speak ill of anybody.

"Who but *misspeaks* of Thee, he spets at Heaven."
Sylvester: The Decay, 606.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To speak or utter wrongly or incorrectly.

"A mother which delights to heare
Her early child *misspeake* half utter'd words."
Donne: Poems, p. 177.

2. To speak amiss.

"I cannot of enule finde,
That I *mispoke* haue ought behynde,
Whereof loue ought be mispaid."
Gower: C. A., ii.

* **mĭs-spēēçh',** * **mĭs-peche,** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *speech* (q.v.).] Speaking wrongly or amiss.

"And otherwise of no *mispeche*
My conscience for to seche."
Gower: C. A., ii.

mĭs-spĕll', *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *spell*, v. (q.v.).] To spell wrongly or incorrectly.

mĭs-spĕll'-ĭng, *s.* [Misspell.] A wrong spelling of a word.

mĭs-spĕnd', † **mĭs-pĕnd,** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *spend* (q.v.).] To spend ill; to waste; to consume to no purpose; to spend uselessly or wastefully.

"The genial moisture, due
To apples, otherwise *mispends* itself."
J. Philips: Cider.

* **mĭs-spĕnd'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *misspend*; *-er.*] One who misspends or wastes prodigally or improvidently.

* **mĭs-spĕnse',** * **mĭs-spĕnçe',** * **mĭs-pĕnçe',** *s.* [Misspend.] A misspending; a spending uselessly; waste.

"The *mispence* of money, and that which farre transcends all treasures, of pretious peerelesse time."—*Prynne: Histrio-Mastrix*, ii.

mĭs-spĕnt', *pa. par.* & *a.* [Misspend.]

* **mĭs-spōke',** * **mĭs-spōk'-ĕn,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Misspeak.]

mĭs-stāte', *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *state* (q.v.).] To state wrongly or incorrectly; to misrepresent.

mĭs-stāte'-mĕnt, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *statement* (q.v.).] A false or incorrect statement; an incorrect representation of the facts; a misrepresentation.

mĭs-stāy', *v.i.* [Eng. *miss*, v., and *stay*, s. (q.v.).]

Naut.: To miss stays; to fail of going about from one tack to another when tacking, but not used of wearing. [Stay, *s.*]

mĭs-stāyed', *a.* [Eng. *misstay*; *-ed.*]

Naut.: Having missed stays.

* **mĭs-stĕp',** * **mis-steppe,** *v.i.* [Pref. *mis-*, and *step* (q.v.).] To step, to move, to go wrongly or astray.

"Whereso as euer his loue go,
She shall not with her liteli to
Misteppe."
Gower: C. A., v.

* **mĭs-stĕp',** *s.* [Misstep, *v.*] A wrong or false step.

*** mĭs-sŭc-çeēd'**, *v.i.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *succeed* (q.v.).] To turn out ill.

"By the *misusucceeding* of matters."—*Fuller: Worthies*, ii. 7.

*** mĭs-sŭc-çĕss'**, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *success* (q.v.).] Ill-success.

"Some shifting alchemist that casts all the fault of his *misuccess* upon his glasse or his furnace."—*Bp. Hall: Sermon at Court, Aug.* 8.

*** mĭs-sŭg-ĝĕst'-ĭon (i as y)**, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *suggestion* (q.v.).] A wrong or evil suggestion.

"These cheaters . . . that would fain win you from us with mere tricks of *misuggestion*."—*Bp. Hall: A Letter Parænetical.*

*** mĭs-sŭit'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *suit*, v. (q.v.).] To suit ill.

"*Misuiting* a great man most."
Mrs. Browning: Napoleon III. in Italy.

*** mĭs-sŭm-mā'-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *summation* (q.v.).] A wrong summation.

"A *misumation* in a fitted account."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. ii.

*** mis'-sure (sure as shŭr)**, *s.* [Lat. *missurus*, fut. par. of *mitto* = to send.] A mission.

"The *missure* I send you."—*Adams: Works*, ii. 110.

*** mĭs-swāy'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *sway* (q.v.).] To misrule.

"Through *misswaying* it seem'd to decline."
Davies: Microcosmos, p. 60.

*** mĭs-swĕar'**, *v.i.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *swear* (q.v.).] To swear falsely; to forswear one's self.

*** mĭs'-swŏrn**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [MISSWEAR.]

*** mĭs'-sў**, *a.* [Eng. *miss* (1) s.; *-y.*] Missish, affected, sentimental.

"The common namby-pamby little *missy* phrase."—*Miss Edgeworth: Helen*, ch. xxviii.

mĭst, *** myist**, *** myst**, *** myste**, *s.* [A.S. *mist* = gloom, darkness; cogn. with Icel. *mistr* = mist; Sw. *mist* = foggy weather; Dut. *mist* = fog; Ger. *mist* = dung.]

1. *Lit.:* Visible watery vapour suspended in the atmosphere at or near the surface of the earth; the fall of rain or water in almost imperceptibly fine drops.

"The *mist* and rain which the west wind brings up from a boundless ocean."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

¶ A dense mist is called a fog (q.v.).

2. *Fig.:* Anything which dims, obscures, or darkens.

"All *mist* from thence
Purge and disperse." *Milton: P.L.*, iii. 53.

mist-flower, *s.*

Bot.: Conoclinium, a genus of Composites. One species, *Conoclinium cœlestinum*, is a weed with fragrant blue or purple flowers, growing in the United States.

mĭst, *v.t.* & *i.* [MIST, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To cover as with mist; to cloud, to dim.

"Lend me a looking-glass:
If that her breath will *mist* or stain the stone,
Why then she lives." *Shakesp.: Lear*, v. 3.

B. *Intrans.:* To be misty; to drizzle.

mĭs-tā'-en, *a.* [MISTAKEN.]

mĭs-tāk'-a-ble, mĭs-tāke'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *mistak(e)*; *-able.*] Capable of being mistaken; liable to be mistaken; liable to misconception.

"They are set forth in minor and less *mistakeable* numbers."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vi., ch. i.

mĭs-tāke', *v.t.* & *i.* [Icel. *mistaka* = to take by mistake.]

A. *Transitive:*

*** 1.** To take away wrongly or improperly.

"*Mistake* them away,
And ask a fee for coming." *Doune: Satires*, v.

*** 2.** To take in error.

"But your true trick, rascal, must be, to be ever busy, and *mistake* away the bottles and cans, in haste, before they be half drunk off."—*Ben Jonson: Bartholomew Fair*, iii. 2.

3. To take or understand wrongly; to conceive or understand erroneously; to misapprehend, to misunderstand; to misconceive.

"My father's purposes have been *mistook*."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 2.

4. To take one person or thing for another; to imagine erroneously one person or thing to be another.

"Men . . . are apt to *mistake* a want of vigour in their imaginations for a delicacy in their judgments."—*Young: On Lyric Poetry.*

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To make a mistake in judgment; to misjudge, to be in error; to be under a misapprehension.

"Why, sir, who bade you call her?
Your worship, sir; or else I *mistook*."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 1.

*** 2.** To transgress; to commit a fault.

"Ye that ayenst your love *mistaketh*."
Romaunt of the Rose.

mis-tāke', *s.* [MISTAKE, *v.*]

1. An error of judgment or opinion; a misconception; a misapprehension, a misunderstanding, a blunder.

"Rectify the *mistakes* of historians."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. i.

2. A fault, an error, a blunder; a wrong act done unintentionally.

"A sentiment, in itself amiable and respectable, led him to commit the greatest *mistake* of his whole life."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

¶ *No mistake:* Beyond all doubt or question; unquestionably, certainly, without fail.

mĭs-tāk'-ĕn, *a.* [MISTAKE, *v.*]

1. Erroneous, incorrect.

"The fallacious and *mistaken* reports of sense."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 2.

2. Labouring under a mistake or misconception; wrong.

"She, *mistaken*, seems to dote on me."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, ii. 2.

¶ *To be mistaken:*

1. To be misunderstood, misconceived, or misjudged.

2. To be in error; to make a mistake; to be under a misapprehension.

"*You are* too much *mistaken* in this king."
Shakesp.: Henry V., ii. 4.

mĭs-tāk'-en-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *mistaken*; *-ly.*] By mistake; mistakingly.

mĭs-tāk'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *mistak(e)*; *-er.*] One who makes a mistake; one who misunderstands.

"The well-meaning ignorance of some *mistakers*."—*Bp. Hall: Apol. Advt. to the Reader.*

mĭs-tāk'-ĭng, *s.* [MISTAKE, *v.*] A mistake, an error, a blunder.

"Now, I perceive, thou art a reverend father;
Pardon, I pray thee, for my mad *mistaking*."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 5.

mĭs-tāk'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *mistaking*; *-ly.*] By mistake; mistakenly, erroneously.

"That we may not *mistakingly* rear up the walls of Babel while we intend Jerusalem."—*Bp. Hall: Mystery of Godliness.* (Epistle prefixed.)

mĭs-taught' (aught as ât), *pa. par.* or *a.* [MISTEACH.]

*** mĭs-tēach'**, *** mis-teche**, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *teach* (q.v.).] To teach wrongly; to give wrong instruction to.

"More shame for those who have *mistaught* them."—*Milton: Animad. on Remonstrant's Defence.*

*** mĭs-tĕll'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *tell* (q.v.).]

1. To tell wrongly or incorrectly; to misreport.

2. To miscount.

"Their prayers are by the dozen, when if they *mistell* one, they thinke all the rest lost."—*Breton: Strange Newes*, p. 5.

*** mĭs-tĕm'-pĕr**, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *temper*, v. (q.v.).] To disorder, to disturb, to disease.

"Nor husband's weale nor children's woe *mistempered* my head."
Warner: Albions England, bk. vii., ch. xxiv.

*** mĭs-tĕm'-pĕred**, *a.* [MISTEMPER, *v.*]

1. Disordered, diseased, irritated, ill-tempered.

"This inundation of *mistemper'd* humour
Rests by you only to be qualified."
Shakesp.: King John, v. 1.

2. Badly tempered; tempered to a bad purpose or end.

"Throw your *mistempered* weapons to the ground."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, i. 1.

mĭs'-tĕr (1), *s.* [The same word as *master* (q.v.).] Master, sir; the common form of address to an adult male. It is now always abbreviated in writing to the form Mr.

*** mis'-tĕr** (2), *** mis-tere**, *s.* [O. Fr. *mastier* (Fr. *métier*), from Lat. *ministerium* = a service; *minister* = a servant. *Mister* and *ministry* are thus doublets.] [MINISTER.]

1. A trade, an art, an occupation, an employment.

"In youth he lerned faddle a good *mistere*,
He was a wel good wright, a carpentere."
Chaucer: C. T., 615.

2. Manner, kind, sort.

"The rederosa knight toward him crossed fast,
To weet what *mister* wight was so dismay'd."
Spenser: F. Q., I. ix. 22.

mĭs'-tĕr (3), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Need, necessity. (*Scotch.*)

"World's gear was heedfu'ward the least of her care, . . . nor was it likely to be muckle her *mister*."—*Scott: Heart of Midlothian*, ch. xliv.

*** mĭs'-tĕr, * mis-tre**, *v.t.* & *i.* [MISTER (2), *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To occasion loss to.

B. *Intrans.:* To need, to be necessary, to boot.

"As for my name it *mistreth* not to tell."
Spenser: F. Q., III. vii. 51.

*** mis-tere**, *s.* [MISTER (2), *s.*]

mis-tĕrm', *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *term* (q.v.).] To term or designate erroneously; to miscall, to misname.

"World's exile is death: then banished
Is death *misterm'd*."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iii. 3.

*** mĭs'-tĕr-shĭp**, *s.* [Eng. *mister* (1); *-ship.*] The state or quality of being a mister (q.v.). (*Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus*, iv. 4.)

*** mĭs'-tĕr-ў, * mўs'-tĕr-ў, * mys-ter-ie**, *s.* [Lat. *ministerium.*] A trade, an occupation, a business. [MISTER (2), *s.*]

"That which is the noblest *mysterie*
Brings to reproach and common infamy."
Spenser: Mother Hubberds Tale.

*** mĭst'-fŭl**, *a.* [Eng. *mist*; *ful(l).*] Clouded or dimmed with tears, as with mist.

"Here they are but felt, and seen with *mistful* eyes."
Shakesp.: Pericles, i. 4.

*** mĭs-thĭnk'**, *** mis-thinke**, *v.i.* & *t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *think* (q.v.).]

A. *Intrans.:* To think wrongly.

"Whan they *misthinke*, they lightly let it passe."
Chaucer: Court of Love.

B. *Trans.:* To misjudge, to think ill of.

"How will the country for these woful chances,
Misthink the king, and not be satisfied!"
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., ii. 5.

*** mis-thought' (ought as ât)**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [MISTHINK.]

*** mis-thought' (ought as ât)**, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *thought*, s. (q.v.).] Wrong thoughts or ideas; an erroneous notion; mistake.

"Through error and *misthought*."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. viii. 58.

*** mĭs-thrīve'**, *v.i.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *thrive* (q.v.).] Not to thrive; to fare or succeed ill.

*** mĭs-thrōw'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *throw*, v. (q.v.).] To throw or cast wrongly.

"Hast thou thyn eie ought *misthrowe*?"
Gower: C. A., bk. i.

mĭs'-tĭ-cō, *s.* [Turk. *mistigo.* (*Littré.*)]

Naut.: A small Mediterranean vessel, between a zebeca and a felucca.

*** mis-tide'**, *v.i.* [A.S. *mistidan.*]

I. To betide ill or amiss; to turn out ill or unfortunately.

2. To fare ill, to be unfortunate.

"Atte laste he shal mishappe and *mistide*."—*Chaucer: Tale of Melibeus.*

*** mĭst'-ĭ-hĕad, * mist-i-heed**, *s.* [Eng. *misty*; *-head.*] The state of being misty; mistiness.

"What meaneth this, what is this *mistiheed*?"
Chaucer: Complaint of Mars & Venus.

mĭst'-ĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *misty*; *-ly.*] In a misty manner; dimly, darkly, obscurely.

"Thise philosopheres spoke so *mistily*
In this craft, that man cannot come thereby,
For any wit that men have now adayes."
Chaucer: C. T., 16,862.

mĭs-tīme', *v.i* & *t.* [A.S. *mistiman.*]

*** A.** *Intrans.:* To turn out ill, to happen amiss; to mistide.

B. *Trans.:* To time wrongly; not to adapt or adjust the time to.

mis-tīmed', *a.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *timed* (q.v.).] Out of time or place; inappropriate; not suited to the time or occasion: as, a *mistimed* boast.

mĭst'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *misty*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being misty; darkness, dimness, obscurity.

"The very *mistiness* of the Prime Minister's own words."—*Standard*, June 21, 1881.

*** mĭst'-ĭon (i as y)**, *s.* [Lat. *mixtio* = a mixing, a mixture, from *mixtus*, pa. par. of *miscere*

= to mix.] A mixture, a mixing, a blending together.

"Both bodies do, by the new texture resulting from their *mistion*, produce colour."—*Boyle: On Colours.*

mĭs-tī'-tle, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *title*, v. (q.v.).] To call or designate by the wrong title or name.

"That man's *mistitled* sorrow's heir."
Combe: Dr. Syntax: Tour, i. 21.

mĭs-tle (tle as **ĕl),** *v.i.* [A frequent. from *mist*, v. (q.v.).] To mist, to mizzle, to drizzle. [MISLE, MIZZLE.]

***mĭst'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *mist*, and *less.*] Free from mist.

"*Mistless* as noon, and fresh as morning."—*Miss Brontë: Villette*, ch. xiv.

mĭs'-tle-tōe (tle as **ĕl),** *s.* [A.S. *misteltān*; Icel. *misteltein*; Dut. *mistelboom*; Dan., Sw., Ger. *mistel*, from Ger. *mist* = manure, dirt, mist, fog; the element *toe* is believed by Skeat to be A.S. *tan* = a twig.]

Bot.: *Viscum album*, a plant parasitic on the apple and other fruit trees, on the thorn, the oak, the poplar, the lime, the ash, the Scotch fir, &c. It sometimes kills the branch or even the tree on which it is a parasite. It occurs as a yellow-green glabrous pendent bush, one to four feet long, with the fibres of the roots insinuated into the wood of the tree on which it preys; its branches dichotomous, knotted; its leaves, one to three, glabrous; its flowers in threes, inconspicuous, green; its berries globose or ovoid, yellow, viscid. Found in Britain, also in continental Europe and the north of Asia. In the Middle Ages the mistletoe was believed to be of use in epilepsy, a view since abandoned. Birdlime (q.v.) is made from the berries. It was deemed sacred by the Druids, and still finds a large market when preparation is being made for Christmas festivities and sports (¶).

¶ *Kissing under the mistletoe:*

Scandinavian Mythol.: The wicked spirit, Loki, bated Balder, the favourite of the gods, and, making an arrow of mistletoe, gave it to Hader, the god of darkness and bimself blind, to test. He shot the arrow and killed Balder. He was restored to life, and the mistletoe given to the goddess of love to keep, every one passing under it receiving a kiss as a proof that it was the emblem of love, and not of death. (*Brewer.*)

mĭst'-līke, *a.* [Eng. *mist*, and *like.*] Resembling a mist, like a mist.

"The breath of heart-sick groans
Mistlike unfold me from the search of eyes."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iii. 3.

mĭs-tōld', *pa. par.* or *a.* [MISTELL.]

mĭs-took', *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [MISTAKE, *v.*]

***mĭs-trą-dĭ'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *tradition* (q.v.).] Wrong tradition.

"Monsters of *mistradition*."
Tennyson: Queen Mary, iv. 2.

***mĭs-trāin',** ***mys-trayn,** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *train*, v. (q.v.).] To train wrongly or badly.

"With corruptfull bribes is to untruth *mystrayned*."
Spenser: F. Q., V. xi. 54.

mĭs'-tral, *s.* [Prov. Fr. for *mastral*, from *mastre* = a master.] A violent cold northwest wind experienced in the Mediterranean provinces of France, destroying fruit, blossoms, crops, &c. It blows most fiercely in the autumn, winter, and early spring.

mĭs-trănș-lāte', ***misse-trans-late,** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *translate* (q.v.).] To translate wrongly, to misrender.

"Eusebius by them *misstranslated*."—*Bp. Hall: Honour of Married Clergy*, bk. i., § 25.

mĭs-trănș-lā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *translation* (q.v.).] A false or incorrect translation; a misrendering.

***mĭs-trănș-pōrt'-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *transported* (q.v.).] Carried or borne away from one's self wrongly; misled by passion or strong feeling.

"So farre *mistransported* as to condemn a good prayer because as it is in his heart, so it is in his book too."—*Bp. Hall: An Humble Remonstrance.*

***mĭs-trēad'-ĭng,** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *treading* (q.v.).] A wrong or false step, a sin, a fault, a misgoing; misbehaviour.

"For the hot vengeance and the rod of Heaven,
To punish my *mistreadings*."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry IV., iii. 2.

***mĭs-trēat',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *treat* (q.v.).] To treat wrongly or ill; to ill-treat, to maltreat.

"O poor *mistreated* democratic beast."
Southey: Vondeecripts, iv.

mĭs-trēat'-mĕnt, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *treatment* (q.v.).] Wrong, improper, or unkind treatment; ill-treatment.

mĭs'-trĕss, *mais-tress, *mais-tresse, *s.* [O. Fr. *maistresse*; Fr. *maîtresse*, from *maistre*; Fr. *maître* = a master; Lat. *magister*; Sp. & Ital. *maestro*; Port. *mestre.*] [MASTER, *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A woman who governs; a woman who has power, authority, or command; the female head of an establishment, as a school, a family, &c. The correlative of *servant* or *subject.*

"The maids officious round their *mistress* wait."
Pope: Homer; Iliad iii. 526.

2. A female owner.

"I'll use thee kindly for thy *mistress'* sake."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 4.

3. A woman skilled in anything.

4. A woman courted and beloved; a sweetheart; a woman who has command over one's heart.

"My *mistress'* brows are raven black."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 127.

5. A concubine; a woman who fills the place but has not the rights of a wife.

"But soon his wrath being o'er, he took
Another *mistress*, or new book."
Byron: Mazeppa, iv.

6. A title of address applied to a married lady, nearly equivalent to madam. Formerly it was applied to married or unmarried women indiscriminately. It is now written in the abbreviated form Mrs. (pronounced *mĭs'-ĭs*).

"*Mistress*, 'tis well, your choice agrees with mine."
Shakesp.: Pericles, ii. 5.

*7. A lady.

"To meet some *mistress* fine
When *mistresses* from common sense are hid."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, i. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* The proper style of the wife of an esquire or of a gentleman. (*Wharton.*)

2. *Bowls:* The small ball used in the game of bowls, now called the Jack.

"So, so, rub on and kiss the *mistress*."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iii. 2.

***mistress-piece,** *s.* A chief performance of a woman. Formed on analogy of master-piece (q.v.).

mistress-ship, *s.*

1. The position of a mistress; rule or dominion.

"If any of them shall usurp a *mistress-ship* over the rest, or make herself a queen over them."—*Bp. Hall: Resolutions for Religion.*

*2. A style of address to ladies; ladyship.

***mĭs'-trĕss,** *v.i.* [MISTRESS, *s.*] To wait or attend upon a mistress; to court.

"Thy idleness; which yet thou canst not fly
By dressing, *mistressing*, and compliment."
Herbert: Church Porch.

***mĭs'-trĕss-lў,** *a.* [Eng. *mistress*; *-ly.*] Pertaining to the mistress of a household.

"Will he take from me the *mistressly* management?"—*Richardson: Clarissa*, i. 208.

***mĭs-trī'-ąl,** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *trial* (q.v.).]

Law: A trial which from some defect in the process or the triers is erroneous or abortive; a false trial.

***mĭs-trĭst',** *v.t.* [MISTRUST, *v.*]

***mĭs-trōw'-ĭng, †mis-trow-yng,** *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *trowing* (q.v.).] Mistrusting, distrust.

"For espyall and *mistrowynges*
Thei did thau suche thynges,
That every man might other know."
Gower: C. A., vi.

mĭs-trŭst', *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *trust*, s. (q.v.).] Distrust, suspicion, want of confidence or trust.

"Yet your *mistrust* cannot make me a traitor."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, i. 3.

mĭs'-trŭst, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *trust*, v. (q.v.).] To feel distrust, suspicion, or doubt regarding; to doubt, to suspect, to distrust.

"I am ever ready to *mistrust* a promising title."—*Goldsmith: Bee*, No. 4.

mĭs-trŭst'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *mistrust*; *-er.*] One who mistrusts or distrusts.

"You infidelles and *mistrusters* of God."—*Barnes: Works*, p. 354.

mĭs-trŭst'-fůl, *a.* [Eng. *mistrust*; *-ful(l).*] Full of doubt, suspicion, or mistrust; diffident, suspicious, doubtful.

"He, who most excels in fact of arms, . . .
Mistrustful, grounds his courage on despair."
Milton: P. L., ii. 126.

mĭs-trŭst'-fůl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *mistrustful*; *-ly.*] In a distrustful, doubting, or suspicious manner; with mistrust.

"*Mistrustfully* he trusteth, and he dreadingly did dare."
Warner: Albions England, bk. vi., ch. xxxiii.

mĭs-trŭst'-fůl-nĕss, *mis-trust-ful-nesse, *s.* [Eng. *mistrustful*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being mistrustful; doubt, suspicion, mistrust.

"A punishemente for thy *mistrustfulnesse* at this present declared."—*Edat: Luke* i.

***mĭs-trŭst'-ĭng,** *a.* [Eng. *mistrust*; *-ing.*] Mistrustful, suspicious.

***mĭs-trŭst'-ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *mistrusting*; *-ly.*] In a doubting or mistrustful manner; mistrustfully, suspiciously.

mĭs-trŭst'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *mistrust*; *-less.*] Free from mistrust, suspicion, or doubt; unsuspicious, unsuspecting, trustful.

"The swain *mistrustless* of his smutted face,
While secret laughter tittered round the place."
Goldsmith: Deserted Village.

mĭs-trўst', *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *tryst* (q.v.).] To disappoint by breaking an engagement; to deceive, to use ill.

"They are sair *mistrysted* yonder in their Parliament House."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xiv.

***mĭs-tūne',** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *tune*, v. (q.v.).]

1. *Lit.:* To tune wrongly or incorrectly; to put, play, or sing out of tune.

"Hymn *mistuned* and muttered prayer
The victim for his fate prepare."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, v. 28.

2. *Fig.:* To disorder; to put out of order.

"From the body, by long ills *mistuned*,
These evils sprung."
Armstrong: The Art of Preserving Health.

mĭs-tūr'-ą (pl. **mĭs-tūr'-æ),** *s.* [Lat.]

Pharm.: A mixture. There are a *Mistura Ammoniaci*, a *Mistura Camphoræ*, and about ten others in the modern pharmacopœia.

***mĭs-tŭrn', *mis-tourne, *mys-turne,** *v.t. & i.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *turn*, v. (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To turn wrongly; to pervert, to upset.

"Ther been summe that troublen you, and wolen *mysturne* [*invertere*] the evangelie of Crist."—*Wyclife: Galatians* i.

B. *Intrans.:* To turn or go wrong; to be perverted.

"And whan this littel worlde *mistourneth*,
The great worlde all overtourneth."
Gower: C. A. (Prol.)

***mĭs-tū'-tōr,** *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *tutor* (q.v.).] To teach or instruct amiss.

"*Mistutored* youths, who ne'er the charm
Of Virtue hear, nor wait at Wisdom's door."
Edwards: Sonnet 28.

mĭst'-ў (1), *a.* [A.S. *mistig*, from *mist* = gloom.]

1. *Lit.:* Covered, obscured or hidden with mist; characterized or accompanied by mist; overspread with mist.

"The dripping rock, the mountain's *misty* top
Swell on the sight." *Thomson: Summer*, 54.

2. *Fig.:* Obscure, clouded; difficult to understand: as, A *misty* writer.

¶ In the figurative use of this word there is no doubt a confusion with *misty* (2).

***mĭst'-ў** (2), ***mўst-ў,** *a.* [Lat. *mysticus* = mystic (q.v.).] Mystic, dark.

"*Mysty* or prevey to mannys wytte. *Misticus*."—*Prompt Parv.*

mĭs-ŭn-dĕr-stănd', *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *understand* (q.v.).] Not to understand; to misconceive, to mistake, to misjudge, to misinterpret.

"There is one part, however, of these papers, in which I conceive I have been *misunderstood*."—*Observer*, No. 152.

***mĭs-ŭn-dĕr-stănd'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *misunderstand*; *-er.*] One who misunderstands.

"But divers and many texts as farre semed unto the *misunderstanders* to speake against purgatory."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 324.

mĭs-ŭn-dĕr-stănd'-ĭng, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *understanding* (q.v.).]

I. A misconception, a misapprehension; a mistake of the meaning or intent.

"Sometimes the *misunderstanding* of a word has scattered and destroyed those who have been in possession of victory."—*South: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 3.

2. A falling out, a disagreement, a difference: as, a *misunderstanding* among friends.

mĭs-ŭn dẽr-stoo̱d', *pret.* & *pa. par.* [MIS-UNDERSTAND.]

mĭs-ụ-ra'-tō, *adv.* [Ital.]

Music: In measured or strict time.

mĭs-ūs'-a̱ge, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *usage* (q.v.).]

1. Bad or improper use; bad conduct.

"The fame of their *misusage* so prevented them, that the people of that place also, offended thereby, would bring in no wares."—*Hacklnyt: Voyages*, ii. 21.

2. Ill-treatment, ill-usage.

***mĭs-ūs'-a̱nce**, *s.* [Eng. *misus(e)*; *-ance.*] Misusage, misuse.

"He had chafed at their *misusance*."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, i. 202

mĭs-ūse', *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *use*, v. (q.v.).]

1. To use or treat improperly; to apply to a bad or wrong use.

"He fell from good, *misusing* his free will."
Byron: Life & Death.

2. To ill-treat, to maltreat, to abuse.

"He that did wear this head was one
That pilgrims did *misuse*."
Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress, pt. ii.

mĭs-ūse', *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *use*, s. (q.v.).]

1. Improper use; misapplication; employment for a bad or improper purpose; abuse.

"How much names taken for things are apt to mislead the understanding, the attentive reading of philosophical writers would abundantly discover; and that, perhaps, in words little suspected for any such *misuse*."—*Locke: Of Human Understanding*, bk. iii., ch. x., § 15.

* 2. Ill-treatment, cruel treatment, abuse.

"Upon whose dead corpses there was such *misuse* . . .
By those Welsh women done, as may not be
(Without much shame) retold or spoken of."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., i. 1.

***mĭs-ūse'-mĕnt**, *s.* [Eng. *misuse*; *-ment.*] Misuse, misusage.

"And Darius coulde not bee otherwise persuaded but that shee was slayn, because she would not consent to her *misusement*."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius*, fo. 82.

mĭs-ūs'-ẽr, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *user* (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who misuses.

2. *Law:* Abuse of any liberty or benefit which works a forfeiture of it.

"An office either public or private, may be perfected by *misuser* or abuse, as if a judge takes a bribe, or a park-keeper kills deer without authority."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 10.

***mĭs-văl'-ue**, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *value*, v. (q.v.).] To value wrongly or insufficiently; to underrate; to estimate at too low a value.

"But, for I am so yong, I dread my warke
Wol be *misvalued* both of old and yong."
Browne: Young Willie & Old Wernock.

***mĭs-vŏu̱ch'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *vouch* (q.v.).] To vouch or allege falsely.

"And that very text or saying of Mutianus, which was the original of this opinion is *misvouched*."—*Bacon: True Greatness of Britain.*

***mĭs-wăn'-dẽr**, *v.i.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *wander* (q.v.).] To wander or stray from the way; to go astray.

"The *miswandrynge* errour, misledeth him into false goodes."—*Chaucer: Boecius*, bk. iii.

***mĭs-wāy'**, ***mis-waie**, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *way* (q.v.).] A wrong way.

"Who so seeketh sothe by a deeps thought and coueiteth to been deceiued, by no *miswaies*."—*Chaucer: Boecius*, bk. iii.

***mĭs-weār'**, *v.i.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *wear* (q.v.).] To wear badly or ill.

"That which is miswrought will *miswear*."—*Bacon: Judicial Charge.*

***mĭs-wĕd'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *wed* (q.v.).] To wed wrongly or improperly.

***mĭs-weēn'**, *v.i.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *ween* (q.v.).] To mistrust, to misjudge; to be mistaken; to fall into error.

"Full happie man (*misweening* much) was hee,
So rich a spoile within his power to see."
Spenser: Doleful Lay of Clorinda.

***mĭs-wĕnd'**, *v.i.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *wend* (q.v.).] To go wrong; to go astray.

"And eche in his complainte telleth,
How that the worlde is *miswent*."
Gower: C. A. (Prol.)

***mĭs-wĕnt'**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [MISWEND.]

***mĭs-wo̱m'-a̱n**, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *woman* (q.v.).] A bad, wicked woman.

"Fly the *miswoman*, least she thee deceiue."
Chaucer: Remedy of Love.

***mĭs-wŏnt'-ĭng**, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *wont*; *-ing.*] Want of use, habit, or custom; disuse.

"For these feeble beginnings of lukewarme grace by *miswonting*, perish."—*Bishop Hall: Divine Meditation*, ch. vii.

***mĭs-wŏrd'**, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *word* (q.v.).] A cross, wrong, or awkward word.

***mĭs-wŏr'-shĭp**, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *worship*, s. (q.v.).] Worship of a wrong object; false worship; idolatry.

"In respect of *misworship*, he was the son of the first Jeroboham, who made Israel to sin."—*Bishop Hall: Contempl.: Joash with Elisha Dying.*

***mĭs-wŏr'-shĭp**, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *worship*, v. (q.v.).] To worship wrongly, falsely, or corruptly.

"There have not wanted nations (and those not of the savagest) which have *misworshipped* it [the heaven] for their God."—*Bishop Hall: The Soul's Farewell to Earth*, § 3.

***mĭs-wŏr'-shĭp-pẽr**, *s.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *worshipper* (q.v.).] One who misworships; one who worships false gods.

"God is made our idol, and we the *misworshippers* of him."—*Bishop Hall: Sermon at Whitehall*, Whitsunday, 1640.

***mĭs-wrĕnch'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *wrench*, v. (q.v.).] To wrench, twist, or turn out of the right line or course.

"The wardes of the church keie
Through mishandling ben *miswreint*."
Gower: C. A., v.

***mĭs-wrīte'**, ***mysse-write**, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *write* (q.v.).] To write or set down incorrectly or improperly.

"He did *miswrite* some number of years."—*Raleigh: Hist. World*, bk. ii., ch. xxii., § 6.

†**mĭs-wrīt'-ĭng**, *s.* [MISWRITE.] A mistake in writing; a clerical error.

"The text of the Chronicle has three years, but it seems clear that this must be a *miswriting* for thirteen."—*E. A. Freeman: Old English History*, ch. viii., p. 93. (Note.)

***mĭs-wrought' (ought as ât)**, *a.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *wrought* (q.v.).] Badly wrought, made, or fashioned.

mī'-şỹ, *s.* [Ger. *misy*, from Gr. *μίσυ* (*misu*) = vitriolic earth.]

Min.: The same as COPIAPITE and JAROSITE (q.v.).

***mĭs-yōke'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *yoke*, v. (q.v.).] To yoke or join improperly.

"By *misyoking* with a diversity of nature as well as of religion."—*Milton: Doctrine of Divorce*, bk. ii., ch. xix.

***mĭs-zēal'-oŭs**, *a.* [Pref. *mis-*, and Eng. *zealous* (q.v.).] Actuated by false or mistaken zeal.

"Go on now, ye *mizzealous* spirits."—*Bishop Hall: Noah's Dove.*

***mĭt'-a̱ine**, *s.* [Fr.] A mitten, a glove.

* **mĭtche**, *s.* [Fr. *miche.*] A loaf of fine bread; a manchet.

"He that hath *mitches* tweine."
Romaunt of the Rose.

mĭtch'-ell, *s.* [Prob. from some proper name.]

Build.: A piece of hewn Purbeck stone, from fifteen to twenty-four inches square, used in building.

mĭt-chĕl'-la, *s.* [Named after John Mitchell, an Englishman, who wrote on Virginian plants.]

Bot.: A genus of Cinchonaceæ, family Guettardideæ. It has a funnel-shaped corolla with a four-lobed limb and a four-lobed ovary, and succulent fruit with four or eight stones. Humboldt says that *Mitchella repens* is the plant most extensively spread in North America, covering the surface from lat. 28° to lat. 69° N.

mīte (1), *s.* [A.S. *mite*; cogn. with Low Ger. *mite* = a mite; O. H. Ger. *miza* = a mite, a midge.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 1 or 2.

2. The name is improperly given to Dustlice of the insect genus Psocus (q.v.).

II. *Zoology:*

1. *Sing.:* The genus Acarus (q.v.).

2. *Plural:*

(1) The family Acaridæ (q.v.).

(2) The order Acarina (q.v.). The abdomen, in which segments are indiscernible, is united with the cephalothorax, so as to form a single mass. Respiration is by tracheæ. When perfect, mites have eight legs. They are generally very small. Many are parasites upon animals; some occur in old cheese, in flour, under the bark of trees, &c., and others are aquatic.

"That cheese of itself breeds *mites* or maggots, I deny."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. ii.

mīte (2), ***myte**, *s.* [O. Dut. *mijt*, *mite*, *myte* a small coin; from the same root as *minute*, a. (q.v.).]

1. The smallest coin; a coin formerly current, and equal to about one-third of a farthing.

"I'll show you those in troubles reign
Losing a *mite*, a mountain gain."
Shakesp.: Pericles, ii. (*Gower.*)

2. A small weight, equal to about the twentieth of a grain.

3. Anything very small or minute; a very small particle or quantity.

"The ants thrust in their stings, and instil into them a small *mite* of their stinging liquor, which hath the same effect as oil of vitriol."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

mĭ-tĕl'-la, *s.* [Lat. = a head-band, a kind of turban; dimin. of *mitra*. Named from the form of its capsule.] [MITRE.]

Bot.: False Saniele; Bishop's Cap. A genus of Saxifragaceæ, consisting of low, slender plants with whitish or greenish flowers. Found in North America.

mĭth'-ẽr, *s.* [MOTHER.]

***mĭth'-ĭc**, *a.* [MYTHIC.]

Mĭth'-răs, Mĭth'-ra, *s.* [Zend.]

Compar. Relig.: The principal god of the Parsees or Persians, the god of the Sun; the Sun itself as an object of worship.

¶ Manes, the founder of the Manichæan sect, wished to identify Christ with Mithras.

***mĭth'-rĭ-dāte**, *s.* [Named after Mithridates, king of Pontus, who was supposed to have made himself poison-proof.]

Pharm.: An antidote against poison; a composition used either as a remedy for or a preservative against poison.

"In *mithridate* or just perfumes,
Where all good things being met, no one presumes
To govern, or to triumph on the rest."
Donne: Progress of the Soul; Second Anniversary.

mithridate-mustard, *s.*

Bot.: The same as PENNY-CRESS (q.v.).

mĭth-rĭ-dăt'-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *mithridaticus*, from Mithridates, king of Pontus.] Of or pertaining to mithridates or a mithridate (q.v.).

***mĭth-rĭ-dā'-tĭ-ŏn**, *s.* [See extract.] An unidentified plant.

"Cratevas hath ascribed the invention of one hearbe to King Mithridates himselfe called after his name *Mithridation*."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxv., ch. vi.

***mĭt'-ĭg-a̱-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *mitigabilis*, from *mitigo* = to mitigate (q.v.).] Capable of being mitigated.

"The rigour of that ceremonious law was *mitigable*."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 15.

***mĭt'-ĭ-gant**, *a.* [Lat. *mitigans*, pr. par. of *mitigo* = to mitigate (q.v.).] Softening, mitigating, soothing, lenitive.

mĭt'-ĭ-gāte, ***mĭt-i-gat**, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *mitigatus*, pa. par. of *mitigo* = to make gentle; *mitis* = soft, gentle, and *ago* = to make; Fr. *mitiger*; Sp. *mitigar*; Ital. *mitigare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To make less rigorous, severe, or harsh; to relax.

"How cometh it then that the pope for so many hundred thousands that misery, will neither breake the ordinaunce or *mitigat* it."—*Tyndall: Works*, p. 316.

2. To make less severe, painful, or hard.

"I may *mitigate* their doom,
On me derived."
Milton: P. L., x. 76.

3. To assuage, to lessen, to abate, to soften.

"Grief which is rather to be *mitigated* by comfort than encreased and exasperated by blame."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 21.

* 4. To cool, to temper, to moderate.

"A man has frequent opportunity of *mitigating* the fierceness of a party."—*Addison: Spectator.*

* 5. To soften; to mollify; to make mild or accessible.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To relax or soften the rigour, harshness, or severity of anything.

"A *mitigating* clause was added by way of rider."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

* 2. To become softened, cooled, assuaged, or lessened.

"As his years increase, his fires assuage,
Allay with time, and *mitigate* with age."
Brookes: Jerusalem Delivered, bk. i.

mĭt-ĭ-gā'-tion, * **mit-i-ga-ci-oun,** *s.* [Fr. *mitigation*, from Lat. *mitigationem*, accus. of *mitigatio*, from *mitigatus*, pa. par. of *mitigo* = to mitigate (q.v.); Sp. *mitigacion*; Ital. *mitigazione*.] The act of mitigating, abating, relaxing, or moderating; abatement or diminution of anything painful, harsh, severe, or afflictive.

"These share man's general lot
With little *mitigation*."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

* **mĭt'-ĭ-gā-tĭve,** *a.* & *s.* [O. Fr. *mitigatif*, from Lat. *mitigativus*, from *mitigatus*, pa. par. of *mitigo* = to mitigate (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Mitigating, alleviating, or abating; lenitive.

B. *As subst.:* Anything which alleviates, abates, or moderates; a lenitive.

"Which may the fervence of loue aslake
To the loues, as a *mitigative*."
Chaucer: Remedie of Loue. (Prol.)

mĭt'-ĭ-gā-tŏr, *s.* [Eng. *mitigat(e)*; *-or.*] One who or that which mitigates, alleviates, or moderates.

* **mĭt'-ĭ-gā-tŏr-ў,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *mitigatorius*, from *mitigatus*, pa. par. of *mitigo* = to mitigate (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Tending to mitigate; mitigative.

B. *As subst.:* A mitigation.

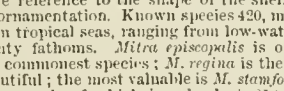
"In cases of life and such *mitigatories*."—*North: Examen*, p. 316.

* **mĭt'-ĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *mit(e)* (2); *-ing.*] A little one; a term of endearment.

mĭt'-kŭl, *s.* [Native word.] A money of account in Morocco, value about 3s. 1d. sterling.

mī'-trą, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. μίτρα (*mitra*) = an Asiatic head-dress, a coif, a turban.]

1. *Zool.:* Mitre-shell, Bishop's Mitre, Tiara; a genus of prosobranchiate holostomatous gasteropods, family Muricidæ. The spire is elevated, the apex acute; the shell thick, with small aperture, and notched in front; the columella obliquely plaited, and the operculum very small. The animal has a long proboscis; and when irritated emits a purple liquid of nauseous odour. The popular names have reference to the shape of the shell and its ornamentation. Known species 420, mostly from tropical seas, ranging from low-water to eighty fathoms. *Mitra episcopalis* is one of the commonest species; *M. regina* is the most beautiful; the most valuable is *M. stamforthii*, an example of which is valued at £10; and there is only one specimen in England of *M. zonata*, brought up from deep water off Niee, and described by Marryatt in the *Linnæan Transactions* of 1817.



MITRA.

2. *Palæont.:* The genus appears for the first time in the Cretaceous period, but the fossil species are mainly distributed through the Tertiary formations. (*Nicholson.*)

mī'-træ-form, *a.* [Mitriform.]

† **mĭt'-rāil,** * **mĭt'-rāille,** *s.* [Fr. = small pieces of iron, copper, &c., grape-shot, from O. Fr. *mitaille*, from *mite* = a small piece, a mite.] An old name for grape or case shot, or for charges of fragments of metal that were sometimes fired from guns. [Mite, 2.]

mitrailleur, *s.* [Mitrailleuse.]

mitrailleuse (as **mĭ-trā-yĕz'**), * **mitrailleur** (as **mĭ'-trā-yĕr'**), *s.* [Fr.] [Mitraille, *s.*]

Ord.: A weapon designed to fire a large number of cartridges in a short time. The name is given chiefly to those which are intended for use against men, firing, therefore, ordinary rifle bullets; but weapons of higher calibre, designed to discharge heavier projectiles against "material," are usually called "machine guns." In each instance, however, the weapon is a breechloader, and the shot is carried in a metal cartridge. The earliest forms were the French mitrailleuse and the Belgian Montigny mitrailleuse, both being composed of a number of barrels fastened in a group surrounded by a metal casing, the cartridges being contained in steel blocks, which are dropped successively into a "slot" or opening in the breech, and replaced, when discharged, by a fresh plate. The rate of firing of the Montigny was about 444 shots per minute, of the French piece 300 per minute. The Gatling, with ten revolving barrels, and the light Nordenfeldt and Gardner patterns, with fixed barrels, are fed from a drum containing cartridges, which is placed over a slot on the upper surface of the case covering the barrels. A scattering arrangement is usually fitted to the mitrailleuse, which causes the barrels to move from side to side while the piece is being discharged. The machine guns firing shot large enough to penetrate even thin iron plates are the Gatling (calibre, ·65-inch), the Nordenfeldt (calibre, 1-inch), and the Hotchkiss (calibre, 1·46-inch), and all these have fixed barrels without any scattering machinery. The first-mentioned fires 200 rounds a minute; the Nordenfeldt, 100 rounds in the same time. In the Hotchkiss there is a single lock for all five barrels; and the motion of the barrels is intermittent. The Nordenfeldt pattern consists of four barrels fastened side by side horizontally in a frame. It is fed from a carrier on top of the breech of the machine, which is filled by hand as it becomes empty. In the Hotchkiss gun the barrels, five in number, revolve, and in addition to solid cast-iron and steel shots, it fires explosive shells and canister, at the rate of 25 per minute. This weapon will penetrate ⅞-inch steel plates up to 2,000 yards range. The Maxim gun is of the same nature, but is not so liable to jam as the others.

* **mī'-trąl,** * **mī'-trąll,** *a.* [Fr.] Pertaining to a mitre; resembling a mitre.

"Wholly omitted in the *mitrall* crown."—*Browne: Garden of Cyrus*, ch. ii.

mitral-valve, *s.*

1. *Anat.:* A valve situated at the left auricular opening of the heart. Called also the Bicuspid valve.

2. *Pathol.:* The chief diseases of the mitral valve are mitral-obstruction, mitral-regurgitant disease, and mitral-valvular disease.

mī'-tre (**tre** as **tĕr**), * **mi-ter,** * **mi-tere,** * **my-ter,** *s.* [Fr. *mitre*, from Lat. *mitra* = a cap, from Gr. μίτρα (*mitra*) = a belt, a girdle, a head-band, a fillet, a turban; Ital. & Sp. *mitra*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A form of head-dress worn by the inhabitants of Asia Minor; a head-band.

2. In the same sense as II. 2.

"In this opinion many politicians concurred, who had no dislike to rochets and *mitres*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

3. The office, rank, or position of a bishop.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Carp.:* A mitre-joint (q.v.).

2. *Religions:*

(1) *Jewish:* The divinely-appointed head-dress of the Jewish High Priest. It had on it a golden plate, inscribed "Holiness to the Lord." (*Exod.* xxxix. 28–30.)

(2) *Christian:* The head-dress of a bishop. Mitres are supposed to have been first worn between the seventh century and the tenth. Cardinals at first wore them too, till the Council of Lyons, in 1245, enjoined them to use hats. The episcopal mitre was doubtless suggested by that of the Jewish High Priest. It is, however, considered to symbolize the "cloven tongues as of fire" which descended on the early church on the day of Pentecost.

* 3. *Numis.:* A counterfeit coin, made abroad and imported into England in the reign of Edward I. It was worth about a halfpenny.

4. *Zool.:* [Mitre-shell].

mitre-block, *s.*

Joinery: A block arranged for sawing pieces to an angle of 45°.

mitre-box, *s.*

1. *Print.:* A box in which rules are placed while the ends are cut obliquely, so as to make a mitre-joint with another rule.

2. *Carp.:* A trough with vertical kerfs, which intersect the sides at an angle of 45°, to form guides for a saw in sawing the ends of pieces to make mitre-joints.

mitre-dovetail, *s.*

Joinery: A form of concealed dovetail which presents only a single joint line, and that on the angle. [Dovetail.]

mitre-drain, *s.* The transverse drain in the metalling of a road.

mitre-gauge, *s.* A gauge to determine the angle of a mitre-joint in picture-frames, mouldings, &c.

mitre-iron, *s.*

Forg.: A number of bars of angular shape wedged together inside a hoop to form a faggot for a large forging.

MITRE-JOINTS.

mitre-joint, *s.* A joint formed by the meeting of matching pieces in a frame, the parts uniting on a line bisecting the angle, which is usually but not necessarily 90°.

mitre-mushroom, *s.*

Bot.: *Morchella esculenta.* [Morel.]

mitre-plane, *s.*

Joinery:

1. A plane the bit of which is set obliquely across the face of the stock, so as to make a draw-cut.

2. A plane running in a race bearing a certain angular relation to the fences or gauges which hold and present the stuff.

mitre-post, *s.*

Hydraul. Engin.: The outer vertical edge of a canal-lock gate, obliquely chamfered to fit against a similar surface on the companion-gate.

mitre-shell, *s.*

Zool.: The popular name of any species of the genus Mitra (q.v.).

mitre-sill, *s.*

Hydraul. Engin.: A raised step on the floor of a lock-bay against which the feet of the lock-gates shut.

mitre-square, *s.* A bevel-square whose blades are set immovably at an angle of 45° with each other. The term is used somewhat loosely to denote a square whose blade is adjustable to any angle; a bevel.

mitre-valve, *s.* A valve whose rim forms a mitre-joint, with the face of the seat at an angle of 45° with the axis of the valve-disc. [Puppet-valve.]

mitre-wheel, *s.* One of two bevel-wheels of equal diameter, and whose working-faces have an equal obliquity to their axes, usually 45°.

mī'-tre (**tre** as **tĕr**), * **my-tre,** *v.t.* [Mitre, *s.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To adorn with a mitre; to raise to a position or rank entitling the person raised to wear a mitre.

2. *Carp.:* To join with a mitre-joint.

mī'-tred (**tred** as **tĕrd**), *a.* [Eng. *mitr(e)*; *-ed.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Adorned with or wearing a mitre; entitled to wear a mitre; of episcopal rank.

"From such apostles, O ye *mitred* heads,
Preserve the church!" *Cowper: Task*, ii. 392.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bookbind.:* A term applied to fillet ornamentation when the lines unite exactly at their junction without overrunning.

2. *Carp.:* United with a mitre-joint.

mitred-border, *s.* The edging around the slabstone of a hearth.

mī'-tre-ĭng (**tre** as **tĕr**), *pr. par.* or *a.* [Mitre, *v.*]

mitreing-machine, *s.*

1. *Print.:* A machine for mitreing printers' rules, so that their ends may meet at a mitre-joint.

2. *Joinery:* A machine for mitreing or slanting the ends of pieces which are to be united by a mitre-joint.

mī'-tre-wŏrt (tre as **tĕr)**, *s.* [Eng. *mitre*, and suff. *-wort* (q.v.).]

Bot.: The genus Mitella (q.v.).

¶ False Mitrewort is the genus Tiarella.

mī'-trĭ-form, † mī'-træ-form, *a.* [Lat. *mitra* = a mitre, and *forma* = form, shape.]

Bot.: Formed like a mitre, conical. Used of the calyptra of a moss when it is torn away equally from the base, so as to hang equally over the sporangium.

† mĭ-trī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *mitra*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Zool.: A sub-family of Volutidæ, type Mitra (q.v.).

MITRY.

mī'-trў, *a.* [Eng. *mitr(e)*; *-y.*]

Her.: Charged with eight mitres. (Said of a bordure.)

mĭtt, *s.* [An abbreviation of *mitten* (q.v.).] A mitten; a covering for the hand and the wrist only, but not for the fingers.

mĭt'-tĕn, * mit-aine, * mit-tain, *s.* [Fr. *mitaine*, a word of disputed origin: perhaps from M. H. Ger. *mittemo, mittamo* = the middle; Gael. *miotag*; Ir. *miotog* = a mitten; Gael. & Ir. *mutan* = a muff, a thick glove.]

1. A hand-covering, generally of worsted, worn as a protection against cold or other injury. It differs from a glove in not having separate and distinct cells for each finger, the thumb alone being separate.

"With his mighty war-club broken,
And his *mittens* torn and tattered."
Longfellow: Hiawatha, ix.

2. A covering for the forearm only.

¶ (1) *To get the mitten:* To be jilted or discarded, as a lover.

(2) *To give one the mitten:* To jilt, to discard, as a lover.

(3) *To handle without mittens:* To handle roughly.

*** mĭt'-tent,** *a.* [Lat. *mittens*, pr. par. of *mitto* = to send.] Sending out or forth; emitting.

"The fluxion proceedeth from humours peccant in quantity or quality, thrust forth by the part *mittent* upon the inferior weak parts."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

mĭt'-tĭ-mŭs, *s.* [Lat. = we send; 1st pers. pl. pres. indic. of *mitto* = to send.]

Law:

1. A precept or command in writing given by a justice of the peace, or other proper officer, directed to the keeper of a prison, requiring him to receive and hold in safe keeping an offender charged with any crime until he be delivered by due course of lay; a warrant of commitment to prison.

2. A writ for removing records from one court to another.

mĭ'-tų, *s.* [Brazilian, *mitu poranga.*]

Ornith.: Ourax mitu, one of the Cracidæ (Curassows). It is found in South America. [OURAX.]

mĭt'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *mit(e)* (1); *-y.*] Full of or abounding with mites: as, *mity* cheese.

mĭx, *v.t.* & *i.* [By metathesis for *misk*, from A.S. *miscan* = to mix; cogn. with Ger. *mischen* = to mix; O. H. Ger. *miskan*; Wel. *mysgu*; Gael. *measg*; Ir. *measgaim*; Russ. *mieshate*; Lith. *maiszyti*; Lat. *miscco*; Gr. *μίσγω* (*misgō*).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To unite or blend into one mass or compound; to mingle promiscuously; to blend, to compound.

"There drinckes the nectar with ambrosia *mixt*."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; November.

2. To form or produce by mingling or blending two or more ingredients.

"Hadst thou no poison *mixed*?"
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iii. 3.

3. To join, to unite, to mingle, to intersperse.

"That hath been thy craft,
By *mixing* somewhat true to vent more lies."
Milton: P. R., i. 433.

* 4. To join, to associate, to unite.

"Ephraim hath *mixed* himself among the people."—*Hosea* vii. 8.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To become united, blended, or mingled in one compound: as, Oil and water will not *mix.*

2. To join, to associate, to mingle, to intermeddle.

"Nobly distinguished above all the six
By deeds in which the world must never *mix*."
Cowper: Progress of Error, 162.

*** mĭx'-ą-ble, * mix'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *mix*; *-able.*] Capable of being mixed or compounded; mixable, miscible.

"Mixion unites things *mixible* by change."
Davies: Summa Totalis, p. 9.

mĭxed, * mĭxt, *pa. par.* & *a.* [MIX.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. United, or blended into one compound or mass.

2. Consisting of various kinds, qualities, or varieties; promiscuous.

"The company is '*mixed*' (the phrase I quote is
As much as saying, they're below your notice)."
Byron: Beppo, lviii.

¶ (1) *Mixed ratio* or *proportion:*

Math.: A ratio or proportion in which the sum of the antecedent and consequent is compared with the difference of the antecedent and consequent: thus, if $a : b :: c : d$, then $a + b : a - b :: c + d : c - d$ is the *mixed ratio* or *proportion.*

(2) *Mixed subjects of property:* Such as fall within the definition of things real, but which, nevertheless, are attended with some of the legal qualities of things personal, or *vice versa.*

mixed-action, *s.*

Law: [ACTION].

mixed-architecture, *s.*

Arch.: The name given by Dallaway to the style of Gothic architecture prevalent from A.D. 1170 to 1220.

mixed-cadence, *s.*

Music: An old name for a cadence, consisting of a subdominant followed by a dominant and tonic chord; so called because the characteristic chords of the plagal and authentic cadences succeed each other.

mixed-choir, *s.* A choir consisting of male and female voices. [MIXED-VOICES.]

mixed-contract, *s.*

Civil Law: A contract in which one party confers a benefit on another, but requires a lesser benefit from him, as when he leaves him a legacy, burdened with the obligation of paying from it a lesser one.

mixed-fabrics, *s. pl.* Those in which two or more fibres are combined. The varieties are numerous, as tweeds, poplins, cassinets, &c.

mixed-government, *s.*

Politics: A government not solely monarchical, aristocratical, or democratical, but a mixture of all the three. Typical example, the British Government.

mixed-larceny, *s.*

Law: Larceny of an aggravated type, as when it is attended by violence to the person or theft from a house.

mixed-laws, *s. pl.* Laws which concern both person and property.

mixed-marriages, *s. pl.*

Roman Theol.: Marriages between persons of different religions. A marriage between a baptised and an unbaptised person is ecclesiastically invalid. One between a member of the Roman Church and of any other Christian communion is valid, but illicit, unless a dispensation is first obtained. In the eighteenth century mixed marriages led to serious dissensions on the Continent; and opposition to them, in obedience to Papal briefs, to the imprisonment of the Archbishop of Cologne in 1837, and of the Archbishop of Posen in 1839. If a Roman Catholic and a Protestant desire to marry in England, they must promise that the children shall be brought up in the Roman communion; the bishop may then grant a dispensation, and the marriage, without the nuptial benediction, must take place in a Roman Catholic church, without any repetition of the ceremony in any church of the Establishment, as the Anglican clergy are not now obligatory registrars. (*Addis & Arnold.*)

mixed-number, *s.* A number consisting of a whole number and a fraction, as 2¼.

mixed-property, *s.*

Law: A compound of realty and personalty.

mixed-questions, *s. pl.* Questions arising from the conflict of foreign and domestic laws.

¶ There are also mixed questions of law and fact, in which the jury establish the facts and the Court declares the law.

mixed-tithes, *s. pl.* Tithes consisting of animals or material products, but in part nurtured or preserved by the care of man. Example, pigs, wool, milk.

mixed-voices, *s. pl.* Male and female voices united in the same performance.

mĭx'-ĕd-lў, * mĭxt'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *mixed*, ** mixt*; *-ly.*] In a mixed manner.

"With a commission not to proceed precisely, or merely according to the laws and customs either of England or Scotland, but *mixtly*."—*Bacon: Union of England & Scotland.*

mĭx'-ęn, * myx-en, * myx-ene, *s.* [A.S. *mixen*, from *mix*, *meox* = dung, filth.] A dunghill, a dung-heap.

"The sonne that shineth on the *myxene*."—*Chaucer: Persones Tale.*

mĭx'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *mix*; *-er.*] One who or that which mixes.

"To the sewers and sinks
With all such drinks,
And after them tumble the *mixer*."
Longfellow: Catawba Wine

*** mĭx'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [MIXABLE.]

mĭx'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [MIX.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of mingling or compounding two or more ingredients into one body, mass, or compound; mixture.

2. *Cloth:* The uniting of wool of different colours for mixed cloth, called medleys.

mixing-sieve, *s.* A sieve by which ingredients are intimately combined by sifting together.

*** mĭx'-iôn (x** as **ksh),** *s.* [Lat. *mixus*, pa. par. of *misceo* = to mix.] A mixing; mixture. [See example under MIXABLE.]

mĭx'-ite, *s.* [Named by Schrauf after A. Mixa; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *mixit.*]

Min.: A mineral occurring as an encrustation on bismite (q.v.), sometimes spherical, with concentric, fibrous structure; also crystalline to cryptocrystalline. Crystallization, monoclinic or triclinic. Hardness, 3 to 4; sp. gr. 2·66; colour, shades of emerald-green; translucent to transparent. Analysis yielded: phosphoric and arsenic acids, 30·45; sesquioxide of bismuth, 13·07; protoxide of copper, 43·21; water, 11·07; protoxide of iron, 1·52; lime, 0·83 = 100·15. Found at Joachimsthal, Bohemia.

mĭx-ŏg'-a-moŭs, *a.* [Gr. *μίξις* (*mixis*), in comp. *μιξο-* (*mixo-*) = a mingling, communion, and *γάμος* (*gamos*) = marriage.] (For def. see extract.)

"The majority of Teleostei are *mixogamous*; that is, the males and females congregate on the spawning-beds, and the number of the former being in excess, several males attend to the same female, frequently changing from one female to another. The same habit has been observed in Lepidosteus."—*Günther: Study of Fishes*, p. 771.

mĭx-ō-lўd'-ĭ-an, *a.* [Gr. *μίξις* (*mixis*), in comp. *μιξο-* (*mixo-*) = a mingling, and Eng. *Lydian* (q.v.).]

Music: The epithet applied to the seventh ecclesiastical mode (q.v.).

*** mĭxt,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [MIX.]

mĭx'-tĭe, mĭx'-tў, *a.* (See the compound.)

mixtie-maxtie, mixty maxty, *a.* Confusedly mixed or mingled together. (*Scotch.*)

"You *mixtie-maxtie*, queer hotch-potch
The Coalition."
Burns: Cry & Prayer.

*** mĭx'-tĭ-form,** *a.* [Lat. *mixtus* = mixed, and *forma* = form.] Of mixed shapes.

"That so *mixtiform* National Assembly."—*Carlyle: Fr. Revol.*, pt. i., bk. vii., ch. ix.

mĭx-tĭ-lĭn-ĕ-al, mĭx-tĭ-lĭn'-ĕ-ar, *a.* [Lat. *mixtus*, pa. par. of *miscĕo* = to mix, and *linea* = a line.] Consisting of a mixture or combination of lines, right, curved, &c.

mĭx'-tion (x as c), *s.* [Lat. *mixtio*, from *mixtus*, pa. par. of *miscĕo* = to mix; Fr. *mixtion*; Sp. *mistion*; Ital. *mistione*.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of mixing; a mixture; a promiscuous assemblage.

"The next matter of all *mixtions* or composition."—*Hall: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 299.

2. *Art:* A term used by French artists to designate the medium or mordant used for affixing leaf-gold to wood or distemper pictures, and formed by a mixture of one pound of amber with four ounces of pure mastic and one of Jew's pitch or asphaltum.

* **mĭxt'-lў,** *adv.* [Mixedly.]

mĭx'-tŭre, *s.* [Lat. *mixtura*, from *mixturus*, fut. par. of *miscĕo* = to mix; Fr. *mixture*; Ital. & Sp. *mistura*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of mixing or blending together; the state of being mixed or blended together; commixture.

"The wine of the wrath of God, which is poured out without *mixture* into the cup of his indignation."—*Revelation* xiv. 10.

2. That which is mixed or blended with other things; the ingredient added and mixed.

"Cicero doubts whether it were possible for a community to exist, that had not a prevailing *mixture* of piety in its constitution."—*Addison: Freeholder.*

3. The result of the act of mixing; a mixed body, mess, or compound.

"What if this *mixture* do not work at all?"
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iv. 3.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Chem.:* A composition of different chemical substances which remain unaltered in their character even when thoroughly commingled.

2. *Music:* An organ stop, consisting of several ranks of pipes to each note. It is only used in combination with the foundation and compound stops, as it consists of high harmonics of the ground tone.

3. *Pharm. (Pl.):* Misturæ. Insoluble principles suspended in water by means of gummy or similar substances contained in the medicines, or added to them by mixture. More rarely, soluble substances dissolved in the water or other liquid.

Mĭ'-zar, *s.* [Arabic.]

Astron.: A fixed star, ζ Ursæ Majoris.

mĭz'-ĕn, *s.* & *a.* [Mizzen.]

* **mĭz'-māze, * mizz-mazz,** *s.* [A redup. of *maze* (q.v.).] A maze, a labyrinth.

"The clue to lead them through the *mizmaze* of variety of opinions and authors to truth."—*Locke: Conduct of the Understanding*, § 20.

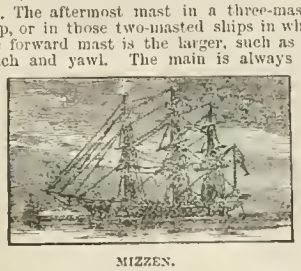
mĭz'-zĕn, mĭz'-ĕn, * mls-en, * mys-son, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *misaine*, from Ital. *mezzana*, from Low Lat. *medianus* = middle, of middle size, from Lat. *medius* = middle. The name was probably taken from its mid-position between the bowsprit and main-mast, for it was once a foresail. (*Skeat.*)]

A. *As substantive:*

1. The aftermost of the fore-and-aft sails of a ship: called also the spanker or spencer.

"The *mizen* is a large sail of an oblong figure extended upon the mizen-mast."—*Falconer: Shipwreck*, ch. ii., note 6.

2. The aftermost mast in a three-masted ship, or in those two-masted ships in which the forward mast is the larger, such as the ketch and yawl. The main is always the



MIZZEN.

larger mast. When the larger mast in a two-masted vessel is forward, the one abaft is the mizzen; when the larger mast is abaft, the one nearer the bows is the fore-mast. The word *mizzen* indicates the relation of many parts, as *mizzen*-top, *mizzen*-shrouds, *mizzen*-rigging, &c. The bonaventure *mizzen* is a second or additional mizzen-mast employed in some ships with four masts.

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the mizzen: as, *mizzen*-yards, &c.

mizzen-mast, *s.* [Mizzen, A. 2.]

mĭz'-zlc, *v.i.* [A frequent. from *mist* (q.v.).] [Misle.]

1. *Lit.:* To rain in very fine drops; to misle, to drizzle.

2. *Fig.:* To disappear suddenly; to decamp. (*Shang.*)

"Eh! what? he has *mizzled*, has he?"—*Allingham: Fortune's Frolic*, i. 1.

mĭz'-zle, *s.* [Mizzle, *v.*] Very small, fine rain.

mĭz'-zled (zled as zeld), *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] Spotted; of different colours. (*Scotch.*)

mĭzz'-ŏn-ite (zz as tz), *s.* [Gr. *μείζων* (*meizōn*) = greater; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A tetragonal mineral belonging to the scapolite group of unisilicates of Dana, and closely resembling melonite (q.v.). Crystals very small. Hardness, 5·5 to 6; sp. gr. 2·623; lustre, vitreous; colourless; transparent. An analysis yielded: silica, 54·70; alumina, 23·80; magnesia, 0·22; lime, 8·77; soda, 9·83; potash, 2·14; loss by ignition, 0·13 = 99·59. Occurs on Monte Somma, Vesuvius.

mĭz'-zў, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A bog, a quagmire. (*Prov.*)

mnē-mŏn'-ĭc, mnē-mŏn'-ĭc-al (initial *m* mute), *a.* [Mnemonics.] Of or pertaining to mnemonics; tending or intended to assist the memory.

"That would engage and fix the memory of those characters alone, and thereby hinder the further use of the *mnemonical* table."—*Boyle: Works*, vi. 324.

* **mnē-mŏn-ĭ'-cian** (initial *m* mute), *s.* [Eng. *mnemonic*; *-ian.*] One skilled in mnemonics; a teacher or professor of mnemonics.

mnē-mŏn'-ĭcs (initial *m* mute), *s.* [Gr. *μνημονικά* (*mnēmonika*), neut. pl. of *μνημονικός* (*mnēmonikos*) = pertaining to memory; *μνήμων* (*mnēmōn*), genit. *μνήμονος* (*mnēmonos*) = mindful; *μνάομαι* (*mnaomai*) = to remember; Fr. *mnémonique*.] The art of memory; the principles and rules of some method to assist the memory.

† **mnē'-mō-tĕch-nĭcs** (initial *m* mute), *s.* [Mnemotechny.] Mnemonics (q.v.).

"On what principle of *mnemotechnics* the ideas were connected with the knots and colour we are very much in the dark."—*Brinton: Myths of the New World*, ch. i.

* **mnē'-mō-tĕch-ny** (initial *m* mute), *s.* [Gr. *μνήμη* (*mnēmē*) = memory, and *τέχνη* (*technē*) = art.] The same as Mnemonics (q.v.).

Mnē-mŏs'-ў-nē (initial *m* mute), *s.* [Gr. = memory, from *μνήμων* (*mnēmōn*) = mindful.]

1. *Class. Antiq.:* The daughter of Cœlus and Terra, and mother of the nine Muses.

2. *Astron.:* [Asteroid, 57].

mnī-ā'-çē-æ (*m* mute), *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *mn(ium)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Mnioideæ. They have the habit of Bryum, but with firm, rigid, and usually undulated leaves, generally increasing in size towards the summit of the stem. British genera, Cinclidium, Mnium, Georgia, and Timmia.

mnī-ą-dĕl-phā'-çē-æ (*m* mute), *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *mnium*; Gr. *ἀδελφός* (*adelphos*) = a brother, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Pleurocarpous Mosses having the leaves in four or more series, with the smaller cells pellucid, the larger dark-tinged. One British genus, Daltonia.

mnī-ŏ'-dĕ-æ (*m* mute), *s. pl.* [Gr. *μνίον* (*mnion*); εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance, and Lat. fem. adj. suff. *-ea.*]

Bot.: A family of Operculate Mosses, generally apocarpous, rarely pleurocarpous. Leaves broadly oval, spathulate, oval, or lanceolate, flattish, with a thick, very prominent, dorsal nerve. It is divided into two tribes, Muiaceæ and Polytrichaceæ.

mnī-ŏ-tĭl'-ą (*m* mute), *s.* [Gr. *μνίον* (*mnion*) = moss, and *τιλτός* (*tiltos*) = plucked; *τίλτω* (*tiltō*) = to pluck.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the family Mniotiltidæ (q.v.). But one species is known, *Mniotilta varia*, the *Motacilla varia* of Linnæus. General colour black, broadly edged with white. It is popularly known in America as the Black-and-white Creeper. It builds on the ground, and its nest is a favourite receptacle for the parasitic eggs of the Cow-bird, *Molothrus pecoris*. [Molothrus.]

mnī-ŏ-tĭl'-ĭ-dæ (*m* mute), *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *mniotilt(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: Wood-warblers, a passerine family, allied to the Cœrebidæ, or Sugar-birds, the Greenlets, and probably to the Warblers and Tits of Europe. They range over all North America, from Panama to the Arctic regions, but do not extend far beyond the tropics in South America. (*Wallace: Geog. Dist. Animals.*)

mnī'-ŭm (initial *m* mute), *s.* [Latinised from Gr. *μνίον* (*mnion*) = moss, sea-weed.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Muiaceæ, and the family Mnioideæ. It resembles Bryum, but differs in habit. *Mnium hornum* (*Bryum hornum*) and *M. undulatum* are common.

* **mō,** *a.* & *adv.* [A.S. *má.*] More.

mō'-ą, *s.* [Maori.] The name given by the natives of New Zealand to any member of the extinct genus Dinornis (q.v.).

mōan, * mene, * mone, *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *mænan*, from *mán* = wicked, wickedness.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To utter a low, dull, and prolonged sound, under the influence of pain, grief, or sorrow; to make lamentation; to grieve, to groan.

"And through the ancient oaks o'erhead
Mysterious voices *moaned* and fled."
Longfellow: Tales of a Wayside Inn. (Prel.)

2. To produce or give out a low dull sound like a moan.

"[She] listens to a heavy sound,
That *moans* the mossy turrets round."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, i. 12.

* 3. To murmur.

"Than they of the towne began to *mone*, and sayd, this dede ought nat to be suffred."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. ccclxviii.

B. *Transitive:*

† 1. To lament, to deplore; to moan or groan over.

"*Moan* the expense of many a vanished sight."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 30.

* 2. To cause to lament or grieve; to afflict, to distress.

mōan, * mone, *s.* [Moan, *v.*]

1. A low, dull and prolonged sound, as from one in pain or grief; a low or suppressed groan; lamentation.

"Ye walls, that echo'd to his frantic *moan*,
Guard the due records of this grateful stone."
Hayley: Inscription on Monument to Collins.

* 2. Grief, sorrow.

"Thine being but a moiety of my *moan*."
Shakesp.: Richard III., ii. 2.

3. A low, dull sound like that made by a person moaning: as, the *moan* of the wind.

* **mōan'-fŭl, * mone-fule,** *a.* [Eng. *moan*; *ful(l).*] Full of moaning or grief; sorrowing, grieving.

"He saw a *monefule* sort
Of people, clustering round about their yet unconquered port."
Warner: Albions England, bk. ii., ch. iv.

* **mōan'-fŭl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *moanful*; *-ly.*] In a moanful, sad manner; with moans or lamentations.

"This our poets are ever *moanfully* singing, this our philosophers do gravely inculcate."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 8.

Mō-ăr'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [From Maori *moa* (q.v.).]

Geol.: A name sometimes given to a southern continent assumed by Dr. Mantell to have been submerged, leaving as the culminating points Philip and Norfolk Islands, Chatham and Auckland Islands, and New Zealand. Over this continent Dr. Mantell believes that the Moa roamed. (*Mantell: Petrifactions & their Teachings*, p. 132.)

mōat, * moate, * mote, *s.* [O. Fr. *mote* (Fr. *motte*); Low Lat. *mota* = a mound consisting of the earth dug from a trench for water. "Just as in the case of *dike* and *ditch*, the word *moat* originally meant either the trench dug out or the embankment thrown up." (*Skeat.*)]

Fort.: A deep ditch or trench round a fort, &c., generally filled with water.

"The wall to scale, the *moat* to cross."
Scott: Rokeby, iii. 27.

mōat, *v.t.* [Fr. *motter.*] To surround or protect with a moat. [MOAT, *s.*]

"A great castle near Valladolid,
Moated and high, and by fair woodlands hid."
Longfellow: Theologian's Tale.

* **mōate,** *v.t.* [MUTE, *v.*] To void excrement, as birds; to mute.

mōat-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *moat*; *-ed.*] Furnished or surrounded with a moat.

"There, at the *moated* grange, resides this dejected Mariana."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iii 1.

Mō-ăt'-ţą-līte, *s.* [MUTAZILITE.]

mŏb (1), * **mobb,** *s.* [A contr. for *mobile* in the Lat. phrase *mobile vulgus* = the fickle common people. [MOBILE.] Introduced into the English language during the latter part of the reign of Charles II. Speaking of the Green Ribbon Club, North, in 1740, says: "It was their beast of burden, and called first *mobile vulgus*, but fell naturally into the contraction of one syllable, and ever since is become proper English." (*Examen*, p. 574.)] A disorderly crowd; a promiscuous assemblage of rough, riotous persons; a rabble.

"Nane were keener against it than the Glasgow folk, wi' their rabblings and their risings, and their *mobs*, as they ca' them now-a-days."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxxii.

* **mob-driver,** *s.* A demagogue, an agitator.

"Colonel Mildmay, an old Rumper, and late *mob-driver* in Essex."—*North: Examen*, p. 126.

mob-law, *s.* The rule of the mob; rough and ready administration of justice by the mob; lynch-law.

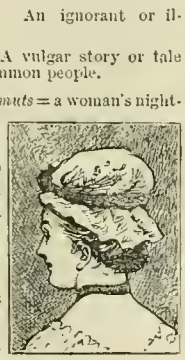
* **mob-master,** *s.* A demagogue.

* **mob-reader,** *s.* An ignorant or illiterate reader.

* **mob-story,** *s.* A vulgar story or tale current among the common people.

mŏb (2), *s.* [Dut. *mop-muts* = a woman's night-cap; *mop* = a woman's coif.] A mob-cap (q.v.).

"She could harangue with womd'rous grace,
On gowns, and *mobs*, and caps, and lace."
Lloyd: Spirit of Contradiction.



MOB-CAP.

mob-cap, *s.* A cap or head-dress for women.

"The moon is charming;
so perhaps
Are pretty maidens in *mob-caps.*"
Praed: County Ball.

mŏb (1), *v.t.* [MOB (1), *s.*] To attack in a mob; to crowd roughly round and annoy.

* **mŏb** (2), *v.t.* [MOB (2), *s.*] To wrap up or cover in a cowl or veil; to muffle up.

"Having most of them chins as smooth as women's, and their faces *mobd* in hoods and long coats like petticoats."—*More: On the Seven Churches.* (Pref.)

* **mŏb'-bī-fȳ,** *v.t.* [Eng. *mob*; *-fy.*] To mob; to crowd round.

"*Mobbify* out at elections conformable loyal gentlemen, whom we will cry down for High Men."—*North: Examen*, p. 345.

* **mŏb'-bĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *mob*; *-ish.*] Like or consisting of a mob; characteristic of a mob; rough, tumultuous, vulgar, mean, low.

"These commonwealths, formerly so warlike and ambitious, maintained . . . a small city guard, to prevent *mobbish* disorders."—*Hume: Essays*, pt. ii., ess. xi.

mŏb'-bȳ, măb'-bȳ, *s.* [Prob. of native origin.]

1. A sort of drink prepared in America from potatoes.

2. The juice of apples and peaches, distilled to make apple or peach brandy.

mō-bĕd, *s.* [Zend & Pers. *moubed.*] A priest of the Zoroastrian faith.

mō-beē', *s.* [MOBBY.] A fermented liquor made by the negroes of the West Indies from sugar, ginger, and snakeroot.

mō'-bīle, * **mō'-bĭl,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *mobilis* (for *movibilis*) = easy to be moved; *moveo* = to move; Ital. *mobile*; Sp. *movble, mueble.*]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. Capable of being moved; movable; not fixed.

"To treate of any star
Fyxt or els *mobil.*"
Skelton: Why come ye not to Court?

2. Easily moved, changed, or altered: as, *mobile* features.

* 3. Fickle, changeable.

"The vnder hydde malice and rancoure of purposinge emule fornecast and ymagined, in distraction of *mobil* people, shewed openly."—*Chaucer: Testament of Love*, bk. i.

* **B.** *As subst.:* The mob, the common people, the populace. [MOB (1), *s.*]

"*Mul.* (making up to the *mobile*). Good people, here you are met together."—*Dryden: Don Sebastian*, iv. 1.

¶ (1) *Mobile equilibrium:* [EQUILIBRIUM].

(2) *Primum mobile:* [PRIMUM].

mŏb-ĭ-lī-ṣā'-tion, *s.*, **mŏb'-ĭ-līṣe,** *v.* [MOBILIZATION, MOBILIZE.]

mō-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *mobilité*, from Lat. *mobilitatem*, accus. of *mobilitas*, from *mobilis* = mobile (q.v.); Ital. *mobilità*; Ital. *mobilidad.*]

1. Capability of being moved; susceptibility of motion. (In Bot. sometimes used for the susceptibility of motion possessed by sensitive plants.)

"That extreme *mobility* which belongs only to the fluid state."—*Herschel: Astronomy*, § 386.

2. Aptitude for motion; readiness to move or change: as, *mobility* of features.

* 3. Activity, fleetness.

* 4. Fickleness, changeability, inconstancy.

* 5. The mob, the populace. (A use suggested by *nobility.*)

"she slugled you out with her eye, as commander-in-chief of the *mobility.*"—*Dryden: Don Sebastian*, iv. 1.

mŏb-ĭ-lī-zā'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *mobilisation*, from *mobiliser* = to mobilize (q.v.).]

Mil.: The act of mobilizing; the state of being mobilized; the calling of troops into active service; the placing of an army on a war-footing or readiness for active service. It includes the calling out of the reserve and men on furlough, the organizing of the artillery, medical, commissariat, and transport services, the accumulation of provisions, munitions, &c.

mŏb'-ĭ-līze, *v.t.* [Fr. *mobiliser*, from *mobile* = movable.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To put in a state of readiness for service.

"To equalize, *mobilize*, and drill into a sort of uniformity the whole class of agricultural labourers."—*Times*, Nov. 10, 1875.

2. *Mil.:* To put in a state of readiness for active service, as troops; to call out for active service.

* **mō'-ble,** *v.t.* [A freq. from *mob* (2), v. (q.v.).] To wrap or muffle up, as in a hood; to mob.

"But who, oh! who hath seen the *mobled* queen,
Run barefoot up and down." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii. 2.

mō'-bleṣ, *s. pl.* [See def.]

Law: A corruption of movables (q.v.).

mŏb-ŏc'-ra-çȳ, *s.* [Eng. *mob* (1), s.; *o* connective, and Gr. κράτος (*kratos*) = strength, might.] The rule or authority of the mob; the tyranny of the mob; mob-law.

"Who asserted it was rather a *mobocracy.*"—*Mad. D'Arblay: Diary*, v. 76.

* **mŏb-ŏ-crăt'-ĭc,** *a.* [MOBOCRACY.] Of or pertaining to moboeracy.

mŏbs'-man, *s.* [Eng. *mob* (1), s., and *man.*] A member of the swell mob; a pickpocket, a thief, a swindler.

MOCCASIN.

mŏc'-ca-sīn, mŏc-ca-sŏn, mŏc'-as-sĭn, mŏc'-cas-sĭn, *s.* [A North-American Indian word; Algonquin *makissin.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A deer-skin sandal, the sole and upper of which are formed of one piece of leather. It is the ordinary foot-covering worn by the North-American Indians.

"He had *moccasins* enchanted,
Magic *moccasins* of deer-skin."
Longfellow: Hiawatha, iv.

2. *Zool.:* [MOCASSIN-SNAKE].

moccasin-snake, *s.*

Zoology:

1. *Cenchris piscivorus*, of the family Crotalidæ, sometimes called the Water-viper, from its frequenting marshy places. It is a fish-eating snake, as its specific name denotes. Habitat, North Carolina, the country to the south, and across to the Rocky Mountains.

2. The name is sometimes, but improperly, applied to *Trigonocephalus contortrix*, the Copper-head Snake. Both these reptiles are extremely poisonous, but neither possesses a rattle.

Mō-chą, *s.* [Arab.]

1. *Geog.:* A fortified sea-port town of Arabia.

2. *Entom.: Ephyra omicronarca*, a whitish straw-coloured moth, the larva of which is found in June and September on the maple.

Mocha-stone, *s.*

Min.: A variety of chalcedony enclosing dendritic forms of binoxide of manganese and peroxide of iron. These frequently present a remarkable resemblance to organic forms, especially to those of confervoid plants, but their mineral origin has now been placed beyond doubt. [AGATE.]

mŏch'-ą-dō, *s.* [MOCKADO.]

moçhe, *s.* [Fr.] A bale of raw silk, as imported.

* **moch-el,** * **moche,** * **moch-ĭl,** *a.* & *adv.* [MICKLE.]

A. *As adj.:* Great in quantity, number, or degree; much.

B. *As adv.:* Much, greatly.

"And over al this yit sckle he *mochil* more."
Chaucer: C. T., 2,852.

mō-chrăs, *s.* [Arab. *Mocha-ras* = the sap of Mocha.] Three dye-stuffs: (1) a mahogany-coloured gum of rounded, convoluted, hollow pieces, obtained from *Bombax malabaricum*; (2) a heavy, light mahogany-coloured gum in large, solid bars, pale-coloured interiorly, obtained from *Moringa pterygosperma*; (3) curiously convoluted, yellowish, opaque pieces of resinous substance, obtained from *Areca Catechu.*

mŏck, * **mokke,** * **mocke,** *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *mocquer* (Fr. *moquer*), from the same root as Ger. *mucken* = to mumble, to mutter; Sw. *mucka*; Ital. *mocca* = a grimace; *moccare* = to mock; Gael. *mag* = to scoff, to deride; Wel. *morcio* = to mimic; late Gr. μῶκος (*mōkos*) = mockery; Lat. *maccus* = a buffoon.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To deride, to laugh at; to treat with scorn, ridicule, or contempt.

"Elijah *mocked* them and said, Cry aloud."—1 *Kings* xviii. 27.

2. To set at nought; to defy, to ignore.

"Fill our bowls once more,
Let's *mock* the midnight bell."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iii. 13.

3. To imitate or mimic, especially in contempt, ridicule, or derision; to deride by mimicry, to ridicule.

"Pray, do not *mock* me:
I am a very foolish fond old man."
Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 7.

4. To illude, to deceive, to disappoint; to fool, to beguile.

"False Jacobites who had *mocked* their banished sovereign year after year with professions of attachment."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

* 5. To imitate, to mimic, to resemble.

"To see the life as lively *mocked*, as ever
Still sleep *mocked* death."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, v. 3.

* 6. To pretend, to feign.

"He *mocks* the pauses that he makes."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, v. 1.

B. *Intrans.:* To make use of ridicule or derision; to make sport, to jeer, to ridicule, to speak jestingly. (Generally followed by *at.*)

"The adversaries saw her, and did *mock at* her sabbaths."—*Lamentations* i. 7.

mŏck, *s.* & *a.* [MOCK, *v.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. The act of mocking; ridicule, derision, sneer, gibe, jeer.

"The loud world's random *mock.*"
Tennyson: Will, 4.

2. Imitation, mimicry, mockery.

B. *As adj.:* False, counterfeit, assumed, sham; not genuine or real.

"This *mock* royalty was of short duration."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

mock-apple, *s.*

Bot.: A Canadian name for *Echinocystis lobata.*

mock-disease, *s.* A quasi-disease, caused or exaggerated by morbid fancy, as hysteria, &c.

* **mock-God,** *s.* A derider of God.

"You monsters, scorners, and *mock-Gods.*"—*Ward: Sermons,* p. 100.

mock heroic, *a.* Burlesquing the heroic in character, action, &c.

mock-lead, mock-ore, *s.* [Blende.]

mock-orange, *s.*

Bot.: *Philadelphus coronarius.* It is so called because its large, creamy-white flowers have a powerful odour somewhat resembling that of orange-blossoms. The flavour of the leaves is like that of cucumbers. It is cultivated in shrubberies and cottage gardens.

mock-plane, *s.*

Bot.: *Acer Pseudo-Platanus.*

mock-privet, *s.*

Bot.: *Phillyrea virgata,* more commonly called by the book-name of Privet-leaved Phillyrea.

mock-sun, *s.* A parhelion (q.v.).

mock-turtle, *s.* A soup prepared from calf's head, in imitation of turtle-soup.

mock-velvet, *s.* A fabric made in imitation of velvet.

* **mŏck'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *mock; -able.*] Exposed to derision; ridiculous.

"The behaviour of the country is most *mockable* at court."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It,* iii. 2.

mŏck'-ą-dō, *s.* [Mock, *v.*]

1. A fabric made in imitation of velvet; mock-velvet. It was made specially in Queen Elizabeth's time.

2. Mockery.

"What *mockado* is this?"—*Richardson: Pamela,* ii. 37.

* **mŏck'-ąġe,** *s.* [Eng. *mock; -age.*] Mockery, ridicule.

"Thus speaketh the Prophete by an ironye, that is, in derision, or *mockage.*"—*2 Cronicles* xviii. (Note.) (1551.)

* **mŏck'-bīrd,** *s.* [Eng. *mock,* and *bird.*] The Mocking-bird (q.v.).

mŏck'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *mock; -er.*]

1. One who mocks; a scoffer, a ridiculer, a jeerer.

"There should be *mockers* in the last time, who should walk after their own ungodly lusts."—*Jude* 18.

2. One who mocks, illudes, or disappoints.

"If thou diest before I come, thou art a *mocker* of my labour."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It,* ii. 6.

mocker-nut, *s.*

Bot.: *Juglans tomentosa,* called also White-hearted Hickory, or Common Hickory (q.v.).

mŏck'-ĕr-ў, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *moquerie,* from *moquer* = to mock.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. The act of mocking or ridiculing.

"*Mockery* and ridicule, when exercised upon the Scriptures, . . . fall within the mischief of the law which forbids the profanation of God's name."—*Paley: Moral Philosophy,* bk. v., ch. ix.

2. Ridicule, gibing, jeering.

3. The subject of ridicule, laughter, or derision; a butt.

"Of the holy place they made a *mockery.*"—*2 Maccabees* viii. 17.

4. Mimicry; counterfeit appearance; delusive imitation.

"Unreal *mockery,* hence!"
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 4.

5. A vain effort; a fruitless effort or attempt.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Mock, counterfeit.

"As if we were a *mockery* king in state."
Ford: Perkin Warbeck, i. 1.

mŏck'-ĕs-ŏn, *s.* [Moccasin.]

mŏck'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Mock, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of ridiculing, deriding, or jeering; mockery.

2. An imitation, a counterfeit.

"It is a pretty *mocking* of the life."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, i. 1.

mocking-bird, *s.*

Ornith.: The popular name of *Mimus polyglottus.* Ashy brown above, white beneath; wings black, varied with white, tail black. Its range in America, of which it is native, is from 40° north to Mexico. It is also said to occur in Cuba.

"The vocal powers of the *mocking-bird* exceed both in their imitative notes and in their natural song those of any other species. The wild scream of the eagle and the soft notes of the blue-bird are repeated with exactness, and with apparently equal facility; while in both force and sweetness the *mocking-bird* will often improve upon the original. The natural notes are bold, rich, and full, and are varied almost without limitation."—*Baird, Brewer, & Ridgway: North American Birds.*

* **mocking stock,** *s.* A butt for merriment; a laughing-stock.

"Phillip . . . was taken by the consul; made a *mocking-stock;* and sent away prisoner to Rome."—*Raleigh: Hist. World,* bk. v., ch. v., § 7.

mŏck'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *mocking; -ly.*] In a mocking, jeering manner; with mockery; jeeringly, derisively.

"'Let's meete,' quoth Eccho, *mockingly.*"
Warner: Albions England, bk. ix., ch. xlv.

* **mŏck'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *mock; -ish.*] Mock, sham, counterfeit.

"After this *mockishe* election, then was he crowned."—*Sir T. More: Works,* p. 67.

mō'-cō, *s.* [The Brazilian name.]

Zool.: *Caria rupestris,* the Rock Cavy.

mōd'-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *mod(e); -al;* Fr. *modale.*] Of or pertaining to a mode or mood; relating to the form or mode, not the essence.

modal-proposition, *s.*

Logic: A proposition which affirms or denies with a qualification or limitation.

mō'-dąl-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *modal; -ism.*]

Theol.: The doctrine that the three Persons of the Trinity are different modes of being.

mōd'-ąl-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *modal; -ist.*] One who professes modalism.

mō-dąl-ĭst'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *modalist; -ic.*] Pertaining to modalism.

mō-dăl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *modal; -ity.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* The quality or state of being modal; accidental difference.

"By their *modalities,* suppositalities . . . and twenty other such chimeras."—*South: Sermons,* vol. iv., ser. 1.

2. *Philos.:* One of the four divisions of the Kantian Categories. It embraces Possibility, Existence, and Necessity, with their opposites Impossibility, Non-existence, and Contingency. [Kantian Philosophy.]

mōde (1), * **mood,** * **moode,** *s.* [Fr. *mode,* from Lat. *modus* = a measure, manner, way; cogn. with Gr. μῆδος (*mēdos*) = a plan; μῆδομαι (*mēdomai*) = to plan.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A manner, method, way, or style of doing anything.

"The several *modes* in which we may weaken or even destroy the moral and religious principles of every sincere Christian."—*Porteus: Works,* vol. ii., lect. 16.

* 2. Gradation, degree, measure.

"In ample *mode,*
A robe of military purple flow'd
O'er all his frame."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xix. 262.

* 3. Fashion, custom; prevailing style.

* 4. A kind of silk.

II. *Technically:*

* 1. *Gram.:* The same as Mood (1), II. 1 (q.v.).

* 2. *Logic:* The same as Mood (1), II. 2 (q.v.).

"Tindall would be fayne wit in what figure it is made; he shal finde in the first figure and in the third *mode.*"—*Sir T. More: Works,* p. 504.

3. *Philos.:* The first of the three heads (with two divisions, Simple and Mixed) to which Locke reduced his Complex Ideas.

"*Modes* I call such complex ideas, which, however compounded, contain not in them the supposition of subsisting by themselves, but are considered as dependencies on, or affections of substances; such are the ideas signified by the words Triangle, Gratitude, Murther, &c. . . . Of these *Modes* there are two sorts. First, there are some which are only variations, or different combinations of the same simple idea, without the mixture of any other, as a Dozen, a Score, which are nothing but the ideas of so many distinct units added together; and these I call simple *Modes,* as being contained within the bounds of one simple idea. There are others compounded of simple ideas of several kinds, put together, to make one complex one; *e.g.* beauty, consisting of certain composition of colour and figure, causing delight in the beholder; and these I call mixed *Modes.*"—*Human Understanding,* bk. ii., ch. xii., §§ 4, 5.

4. *Music:* A name given to the ancient Greek scales, and also to the old Church-scales founded on them, as Dorian *mode,* Phrygian *mode,* &c. In modern music a species of scale, of which two kinds are now recognized, viz., the major-mode and the minor-mode. A major-mode is that division of the octave by which the intervals between the third and fourth and between the seventh and eighth are half-tones, all the other intervals being whole tones. The minor-mode is that division by which the intervals between the second and third and the fifth and sixth are half-tones. [Major, Minor.]

* **mode-book,** *s.* A fashion-book.

"Her head-dress cannot be described; it was like nothing in the *mode-book* or out of it."—*Mrs. Wood: East Lynne,* ch. vii.

* **mōde** (2), *s.* [Mood (2), A.]

* **mōde,** *v.i.* [Mode (1), *s.*] To follow the mode or fashion; to be fashionable.

"He could not *mode* it with the Italians."—*Fuller: Worthies,* ii. 388.

mŏ-dĕc'-eą, *s.* [Latinised from the East Indian name.]

Bot.: A genus of Papayaceæ, according to Lindley; by others considered a genus of Passifloraceæ. *Modecca palmata,* a plant like bryony, grows in tropical Asia. The root, rubbed down with oils, is a corroborant, and, mixed with the milk of the cocoa-nut, is used in pains of the chest. The leaves of *M. integrifolia* boiled with butter are used for piles; the juice is thought to assist labour. (*Endlicher.*)

mŏ-dĕc'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *modecca;* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Passifloraceæ. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

mŏd'-ęl, * **mod-ell,** *s* [O. Fr. *modelle* (Fr. *modèle*), from Ital. *modello,* from Lat. * *modellus,* a dimin. of *modulus* = a standard, itself a dimin. of *modus* = a measure; Sp. *modelo.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. Originally, as the etymology suggests, a little exemplar; a small sample.

"That small *model* of the barren earth
Which serves as paste and cover to our bones."
Shakesp.: Richard II., iii. 2.

2. An imitation; a copy in miniature of something already made or existing.

"In cartes, in mappes, and eke in *models* made."
Gascoigne: Voyage into Holland. (1572.)

3. A form or pattern in miniature of something to be made on a larger scale; a copy of a particular form, shape, or construction intended to be imitated.

4. An image, a copy, a counterfeit.

"My father's signet
Which was the *model* of that Danish seal."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, v. 2.

5. A standard; that by which a thing is measured.

6. A pattern; an example to be imitated.

"This mother is your *model.*"
Tennyson: Princess, vii. 315.

7. Anything serving or deserving to serve as a pattern; an example, an exemplar.

"Tyrconnel, once admired by maids of honour as the *model* of manly vigour and beauty."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xvi.

8. A system, a plan.

"He preferred the episcopal to the synodical *model.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xxi.

II. *Art:* Every object which the artist proposes to imitate. The term is used in an absolute sense by the sculptor or painter to express the living model, male or female, from which he studies and executes a figure. The sculptor also applies the term to the original of a work modelled in clay, which he intends afterwards to execute in marble, and also the plaster model from this first figure. The clay model is the work directly from the hand of the sculptor, and, properly speaking, is the original work, of which the marble work is the copy.

model-wood, *s.*

Bot.: *Nauclea cordifolia.*

mŏd'-ęl, *v.t.* & *i.* [Model, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To plan, form, construct or carry out after some model or pattern; to form or construct to serve as a model or pattern; to mould, to shape.

"Many a ship that sailed the main
Was *modelled* o'er and o'er again."
Longfellow: Building of the Ship.

B. *Intrans.:* To make a model or models; to construct representations of things in clay, or to take casts therefrom as moulds for reproductions.

*** mŏd'-ĕl-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *model; -ize.*] To form or model after a pattern; to give shape to; to mould.

"Which some silly saints and devout bunglers will undertake to manage and *modelize*."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 426.

mŏd'-ĕl-lĕr, *s.* [Eng. *model; -er.*] One who models; especially one who moulds in clay, plaster, or wax.

"A great proposal-maker and *modeller* of state."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon; Lilbourne.*

mŏd'-ĕl-lĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Model, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or art of making models; the act of forming or carrying out after a model; the art of constructing representations of things in clay, or of taking casts therefrom, as moulds for reproductions.

modelling-board, *s.* A board used in loam-moulding to give shape to the mould.

modelling-loft, *s.* The same as Mould-loft (q.v.).

Mō'-dĕn-ēse, *a.* & *s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to Modena, or its inhabitants.

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Modena; as a plural, the inhabitants of Modena.

*** mo-der, * mo-dre,** *s.* [Mother.]

*** mod-er,** *v.t.* [Lat. *moderor* = to moderate (q.v.).] To moderate, to calm, to quiet.

"These tydynges somewhat *modered* dyuers mennes harts."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. ii., ch. clxxxvii.

*** mŏd'-ĕr-a-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *moderabilis*, from *modero* = to moderate (q.v.).] Temperate, moderate.

*** mŏd-ĕr'-ançe,** *s.* [Lat. *moderantia*, from *moderans*, pr. par. of *moderor* = to moderate (q.v.).] Moderation.

*** mŏd-ĕr'-ant'-ĭsm,** *s.* [Lat. *moderans*, pa. par. of *moderor* = to moderate (q.v.); Eng. suff. *-ism.*] Moderation in opinion or measures, especially political.

mŏd'-ĕr-ate, * mod-er-at, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *moderatus*, pa. par. of *moderor* = to fix a measure, to regulate, to control; *modus* = a measure; Fr. *modéré*; Ital. *moderato*; Sp. *moderado.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Of persons:* Not going to extremes; keeping within bounds; temperate; not extreme in practice, sentiments, or opinion: as, a *moderate* eater, a *moderate* politician, &c. Applied to the Conservative party in municipal politics.

2. *Of things:*

(1) Not carried or pushed to excess; not extreme, violent, or rigorous.

"He was himself inclined to a mild and *moderate* policy."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

(2) Of medium or mediocre quantity; not excessive, medium.

"A *moderate* . . . share."—*Milton: Comus*, 769.

(3) Fair, not excessively high.

"What was then considered as the *moderate* interest of eight per cent."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

(4) Not too luxurious or expensive: as, a *moderate* table.

(5) Not too severe, tolerably mild.

"The milde ayre with season *moderate*."
Spenser. F. Q., II. xii. 51.

B. *As substantive:*

1. One who is moderate in opinion or action; one opposed to drastic measures, especially in politics or religion. The name is applied to members of the Conservative party in municipal politics. [Progressive.]

2. *Church Hist.* (*Pl.*): A party in the Established Church of Scotland which claimed to avoid extremes of doctrine, discipline, &c. The germ of moderatism began to develop soon after the Revolution Settlement of 1689; it was strengthened by the Act of Parliament, passed in 1712, reintroducing patronage, of which the moderate party ultimately became the warm defenders. Some of them were men of literary culture, Principal Robertson, author of Charles V., the History of America, &c., being their leader from about 1751 to 1781. In 1796 the General Assembly, under moderate guidance, declined to take any steps in favour of Foreign Missions. From the time of the French Reign of Terror in 1793, the evangelical party, with which the moderates had long been in conflict, gained yearly an accession of strength, till, on May 27, 1834, the moderate party was defeated by 184 to 138 votes, on a motion giving a certain veto on the settlement of an unacceptable minister [Veto], and the moderate ascendency was temporarily overthrown. During the ten years' conflict, which ended in the disruption of 1843, the moderate party, in large measure, approved of the action of the law courts, and when the evangelical party seceded from the Church, they regained their old ascendency in the Scottish establishment. Since then their views have become considerably modified, and at their earnest request patronage (q.v.) has been abolished.

mŏd'-ĕr-āte, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *modérer*; Ital. *moderare*; Sp. *moderar.*] [Moderate, *a.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To restrain from excess of any kind; to reduce from a state of violence, excess, or intensity; to repress, to quiet, to temper, to still.

"To *moderate* stiff minds disposed to strive."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. ii. 3.

2. To temper, to qualify, to abate, to mitigate.

"By its astringent quality it *moderates* the relaxing quality of warm water."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

* 3. To decide as a moderator.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To become less violent, intense, fierce, harsh, or severe; to abate; to quiet or settle down.

"When his profit *moderated*
The fury of his heart abated."
Butler: Hudibras, iii. 2.

2. To preside as a moderator

¶ *To moderate in a call:*

Presbyterianism: To be moderator, that is, to preside, at a meeting of a Presbyterian congregation, summoned by direction of the Presbytery to call a minister.

mŏd'-ĕr-ate-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *moderate; -ly.*] In a moderate manner, degree, extent, or amount; not excessively.

"Therefore, love *moderately*; long love doth so."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, ii. 1.

† **mŏd'-ĕr-ate-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *moderate; -ness.*] The quality or state of being moderate; moderation, temperateness; a middle state between extremes.

mŏd-ĕr-ā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *moderationem*, accus. of *moderatio*, from *moderatus*, pa. par. of *moderor* = to moderate (q.v.); Ital. *moderazione*; Sp. *moderacion.*]

1. The act of moderating, tempering, restraining, or repressing.

2. The quality or state of being moderate; a medium state between extremes; freedom from excess; temperateness, temperance, self-restraint.

"Let your *moderation* be known unto all men."—*Philippians* iv. 5.

* 3. Equanimity, calmness of mind.

"Equally inured
By *moderation* either state to bear,
Prosperous or adverse." *Milton: P. L.*, xi. 363.

4. Frugality, economy.

5. The act of presiding over, as a moderator.

6. (*Pl.*) *At Oxford University:* The first public examination for degrees. (Generally contracted to *Mods.*)

¶ *Moderation in a call:* The act of moderating in a call. [Moderate, *v.* ¶.]

mŏd'-ĕr-at-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *moderat(e); -ism.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Moderation in opinions or doctrines.

2. *Eccles.:* The principles of the party in the Church of Scotland known as Moderates.

mŏ-dĕ-ra'-tō, *adv.* [Ital.]

Music: In moderate time; neither too quickly nor too slowly.

mŏd'-ĕr-ā-tor, *s.* [Lat., from *moderatus*, pa. par. of *moderor* = to moderate (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who or that which moderates, calms, restrains, or represses.

"Angling was, after tedious study, a calmer of unquiet thoughts, a *moderator* of passions, and a procurer of contentedness."—*Walton: Angler.*

* 2. A judge.

"Let Moses be the *moderator* and judge of this dispute."—*Raleigh: Hist. World*, bk. i., ch. x., § 2.

3. One who presides at a meeting or disputation; specif., the presiding officer at meetings or courts of the Presbyterian Church.

"The President, whom all addressed by his venerable title of *moderator*."—*Brit. Quar. Review*, 1857, p. 414.

¶ This sense was borrowed from the French Huguenots.

4. A moderator-lamp (q.v.).

II. *Technically:*

1. *Optics:* A device, known as Rainey's, consisting of an opal glass or ground glass to moderate and diffuse the light passing from a lamp to an object on the stand of the microscope.

2. *Universities:*

(1) *At Oxford:* An examiner for moderations (q.v.).

(2) *At Cambridge:* A public officer appointed to superintend the examinations for degrees and honours; so called because formerly they presided in the exercises publicly prescribed in the schools between undergraduate candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

(3) *At Dublin:* The candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts who pass our first and second in honours, the first being called the Senior, and the second the Junior moderator.

3. *Presbyterianism:* One who moderates in a call. [Moderate, *v.* ¶.]

moderator-lamp, *s.* A lamp for burning oil, paraffin, &c., in which the oil is forced through a tube up to the wick by a piston pressing on its surface, to which a downward impulse is communicated by a spiral spring situated between it and the top of the barrel or body of the lamp. The flow of the oil is moderated, or made uniform, by an arrangement inside the tube.

mŏd'-ĕr-ā-tor-ship, *s.* [Eng. *moderator; -ship.*] The office, position, or rank of a moderator.

*** mŏd'-ĕr-ā-trĕss, * mŏd-ĕr-ā-trĭx,** *s.* [Eng. *moderator; -ess*; Lat. *modératrix.*] A woman who moderates or governs.

"The debate was closed, and referred to Mrs. Shirley as *moderatrix*."—*Richardson: Sir C. Grandison*, vi. 387.

mŏd'-ĕrn, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *moderne*, from Lat. *modernus* = of the present mode or fashion, modern; from *modus* = a measure; cf. *modo* = just now; Ital. & Sp. *moderno.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Belonging or pertaining to the present time or time not long passed; late, recent, not ancient; not remote in point of time.

"For faults which *modern* times not strange have thought." *Sterling: Domesday: Sixth Hour.*

* 2. Common, commonplace, trite.

"The Justice,
With eyes severe and beard of formal cut,
Full of wise saws and *modern* instances."
Shakesp.: As You like It, ii. 7.

* 3. Trivial, slight.

"Alas! that were no *modern* consequence."
Ben Jonson: Poetaster, v. 3.

B. *As subst.:* A person of modern times, as opposed to ancient.

"Shall he among the ancients rise to fame,
Or sink with *moderns* to contempt and shame?"
Francis: Horace, bk. ii., ep. 1.

mŏd'-ĕrn ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *modern; -ism.*]

1. Deviation from the ancient and classical manner or practice; anything recently made or introduced; espec., a modern phrase, idiom, or mode of expression.

"Scribblers send us over their trash in prose and verse, with abominable contractions and quaint *modernisms*."—*Swift: The Battle of the Books.*

* 2. Modern character; modern method or way of thinking or regarding matters.

*** mŏd'-ĕrn ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *modern; -ist.*] A supporter or admirer of modern ways or fashions.

"Which even his brother *modernists* themselves, like migrates, do whisper so loud."—*Swift: Tale of a Tub*, § 9.

*** mŏ-dĕrn-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *modern; -ity.*] The quality or state of being modern; modern character. (*Walpole: Letters*, iv. 297.)

mŏd-ĕrn-ī-zā-tion, *s.* [Eng. *modernız(e); -ation.*] The act of modernizing; that which is modernized; a modernism.

mŏd-ĕrn-ize, *v.t.* [Eng. *modern; -ize.*] To make modern; to give a modern cast, character, or appearance to; to conform to modern style, ideas, fashions, or ways; to adapt to modern persons or times.

"A jumble . . . with Latin words *modernized*."—*Cambridge: The Scribleriad*, bk. ii.

mŏd-ĕrn-ĭz-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *modernız(e); -er.*] One who modernizes.

"No unsuccessful *modernizer* of the Latin satirists."—*Wakefield: Memoirs*, p. 75.

* **mŏd-ĕrn-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *modern; -ly.*] In modern times.

mŏd-ĕrn-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *modern; -ness.*] The quality or state of being modern; recentness, novelty.

mŏd-ĕst, *a.* [Fr. *modeste*, from Lat. *modestus* = keeping within bounds, modest, from *modus* = a measure; Ital. & Sp. *modesto.*]

1. Not presumptuous, bold, or arrogant; restrained by a sense of propriety; not forward or boastful; unobtrusive, diffident, bashful, retiring.

"Is she not a *modest* young lady?"
Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, i. 1.

2. Indicative of or characterized by modesty in the author or actor; not marked by presumption or boldness; not extreme; moderate.

"Further to boast were neither true nor *modest*."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 5.

3. Free from indecency or lewdness; marked by chastity; chaste, decent.

"Mrs. Ford, the honest woman, the *modest* wife, the virtuous creature."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.

4. Moderate in amount; not excessive; medium.

¶ *Diffidence* is much the same as shyness, and both arise from timidity. *Modesty*, apart from its special application to women, may arise from a proper respect for the rights of others or from a proud reserve.

* **mŏd-ĕst-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *modest; -less.*] Wanting in modesty.

"How faithless and how *modestless*."
Sylvester: First Day, First Weeke, 410.

mŏd-ĕst-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *modest; -ly.*]

1. In a modest manner; not boldly, arrogantly, or obtrusively; with due respect.

"Know then, and *modestly* let fall your eyes."
Cowper: Conversation, l. 485.

2. Quietly; without show or ostentation.

"These like a deluge with impetuous force,
Those winding *modestly* a silent course."
Cowper: Retirement, 78.

3. Not excessively or extravagantly; moderately.

4. Not loosely or wantonly; chastely, decently; with modest, becoming words.

"She *modestly* prepares to let them know."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,607.

mŏd-ĕs-tў, * **mod-es-tie,** *s.* [Fr. *modestie*, from Lat. *modestia*, from *modestus* = modest; Ital. & Sp. *modestia.*]

1. The quality or state of being modest; a sense of propriety; freedom from arrogance, boldness, or presumption; unobtrusiveness, bashfulness, diffidence; bashful reserve.

"True *modesty* proceeds from a just discernment of propriety, and is frequently connected with exalted ideas of genuine merit."—*Cogan: Ethical Treatise*, dis. i., ch. iv.

2. Moderation; freedom from excess, extravagance, or exaggeration.

3. Chastity; purity of manners; decency; freedom from lewdness or unchastity.

"Her sad eyes, still fast'ned on the ground,
Are governed with goodly *modesty*."
Spenser: Epithalamion.

* **modesty-bit,** *s.* The same as MODESTY-PIECE (q.v.).

"Your great-grandmothers wore large hoops, peaked stomachers, and *modesty-bits*."—*Southey: The Doctor*, ch. lvi.

* **modesty-piece,** *s.* A part of a woman's dress (q.v.).

"A narrow lace which runs along the upper part of the stays before, being a part of the tucker, is called the *modesty-piece*."—*Addison.*

* **mŏ-dĭç-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Fr. *modicité*, from Lat. *modicus* = moderate.] Moderation, moderateness, smallness, meanness.

mŏd-ĭ-cŭm, *s.* [Lat. neut. sing. of *modicus* = moderate, from *modus* = measure.] A small portion or quantity; a little; a scanty allowance; a pittance.

"But this is sure—the hand of might . . .
Gives him a *modicum* of light."
Cowper: The Glowworm.

mŏd-ĭ-fī-a-bĭl-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *modifiable; -ity.*] The quality or state of being modifiable; susceptibility or capability of modification.

"Plasticity of thought, and *modifiability* of opinion."—*Grant Allen: Fortnightly Review*, Jan., 1882, p. 86.

mŏd-ĭ-fī-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *modify; -able.*] Capable of being modified or diversified by various forms and differences; susceptible of or liable to modification.

"It appears to me more difficult to conceive a distinct, visible image in the uniform, invariable essence of God, than in variously *modifiable* matter."—*Locke: Exam. of Malebranche.*

* **mŏd-ĭ-fĭc-a-bĭl-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *modificable; -ity.*] Modifiability; capability of being modified.

* **mŏd-ĭ-fĭc-a-ble,** *a.* [MODIFICATE.] Capable of being modified; modifiable.

* **mŏd-ĭf-ĭ-cāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *modificatus*, pa. par. of *modifico* = to modify, to qualify, from *modus* = measure, and *facio* = to make.] To qualify.

"The *modificated* eternity of his mediatorship."—*Pearson: On the Creed*, art. 6.

mŏd-ĭ-fĭ-cā-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *modificationem*, acc. of *modificatio*, from *modificatus*, pa. par. of *modifico* = to modify, to qualify; *modus* = measure, and *facio* = to make; Sp. *modificacion*; Ital. *modificazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of modifying or of giving a new form, appearance, or character to; the state of being modified; change, alteration.

"Episcopacy could, under any *modification*, have been maintained."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. A change; an alteration made: as, To introduce *modifications* into anything.

3. A particular form or manner of being; a mode.

"Neither matter, nor any *modification* of matter."
Clarke: Lett. to Mr. Dodwell.

II. *Scots Law:* A decree of the teind court awarding a suitable stipend to the minister of a parish.

* **mŏd-ĭ-fĭ-cāt-ĭve,** *s.* [Eng. *modificat(e); -ive.*] That which modifies, or tends to modify or qualify.

"The aforesaid *modificatives* [almost and very nigh]."—*Fuller: Worthies: England*, vol. i., ch. xxi.

* **mŏd-ĭ-fĭ-cāt-ŏr-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *modificat(e); -ory.*] Modifying or tending to modify or qualify.

"We are bound to account for the *modificatory* letters."—*Max Müller: Selected Essays*, i. 91.

mŏd-ĭ-fī-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *modify; -er.*] One who or that which modifies.

"Sovereign maker and *modifier* of the universe."—*Hume: Nat. Hist. of Religion*, § 7.

mŏd-ĭ-fў, * **mod-i-fie,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *modifier*, from Lat. *modifico*, from *modus* = measure, and *facio* = to make; Sp. *modificar*; Ital. *modificare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To change or alter the external qualities or accidents of any thing; to vary, to alter; to give a new form, character, force, or appearance to.

"The xvi. statute doth me great grenaunce,
But ye must that release or *modifie*."
Chaucer: Court of Love.

2. To qualify, to moderate; to reduce in degree or quality.

"The *modified* submission which they had consented to make."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

* **B.** *Intrans.*: To extenuate, to qualify.

"After all this discanting and *modifying* upon the matter."—*L'Estrange.*

mŏ-dĭl-lĭon (li as y), * **mŏ-diglion (diglion as dĭl-yŭn),** * **mo-dil-lon,** *s.* [Fr. *modillon*, from Lat. *modulus*, dimin. of *modus* = a measure; Ital. *modiglione.*]

Architecture:

1. An ornamental console beneath the corona in some orders.

2. One of the large flowers in a soffit or coved ceiling.

"Architrave, frieze, cornice, triglyphs, metopes, *modiglions*, and the rest, have each a use or appearance of use, in giving firmness and union to the building."—*G. Berkeley: Alciphron*, Dial. iii., § 9.

mŏ-dī-ō-la, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *modiolus*, dimin. of *modius* = the Roman corn measure, a peck.]

1. *Bot.:* A genus of Malvaceæ, tribe Malveæ.

2. *Zool.:* Horse-mussel; a genus of Mytilidæ; it is distinguished from the edible mussel by its habit of burrowing. It occurs from low water to a depth of 100 fathoms. The shell is oblong and inflated, but the umbones are not situated at the extremities, as they are in Mytilus (q.v.). Seventy species are known, from tropical seas.

3. *Palæont.:* One hundred and fifty fossil species have been described from the Lias onward.

mŏ-dī-ō-lar, *a.* [Lat. *modiolus*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ar.*] Shaped like a bushel measure.

mŏ-dī-ŏl-ī form, *a.* [Lat. *modiolus* (q.v.), and *forma* = form.]

Bot.: Shaped like the nave of a wheel; hollow, round, depressed, with a very narrow orifice, as the fruit of Gualtheria. Called also nave-shaped.

mŏ-dī-ōl-ōp'-sĭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *modiol(a)*, and Gr. ὄψις (*opsis*) = outward appearance, look.]

Palæont.: A Silurian genus of Mytilidæ (q.v.). Shell inequivalve, very inequilateral, the beaks anterior, the surface smooth, or marked by fine concentric lines of growth. The shell is thin; the posterior end considerably broader than the anterior. Hinge edentulous; a ligamental groove, beginning in front of the beak, extends to the posterior extremity.

mŏ-dī-ō-lŭs, *s.* [Lat., dimin. of *modius* = a measure.]

Anat.: The central column or axis around which the cochlea of the ear winds.

* **mōd-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *mode* (1); *-ish.*] In accordance with the mode or fashion; fashionable.

"The sarcasms which *modish* vice loves to dart at obsolete virtue."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

* **mōd-ĭsh-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *modish; -ly.*] In a modish or fashionable manner.

"Young children should not be much perplexed about putting off their hats, and making legs *modishly*."—*Locke: On Education.*

* **mōd-ĭsh-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *modish; -ness.*] The quality or state of being modish; affectation of the mode or fashion.

* **mōd-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *mod(e)* (1); *-ist.*] A follower of the mode or fashion.

mō-dĭste', *s.* [Fr.] A woman who makes and deals in articles of ladies' dress; a milliner, a dressmaker.

mō-dī-ŭs, *s.* [Lat.]

Rom. Antiq.: A dry measure, containing one-third of the amphora, or nearly two English gallons.

mŏd'-ū-lar, *a.* [Eng. *modul(e); -ar.*] Pertaining to modulation, or to a module or modulus.

modular-proportion, *s.*

Arch.: That which is regulated by a module.

modular-ratio, *s.*

Math.: A term applied to that ratio or number whose logarithm is called the modulus (q.v.). This ratio is that of 1 to 0·36787944117, &c.

mŏd'-ū-lāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *modulatus*, pa. par. of *modulor* = to measure according to a standard; *modulus* = a standard, dimin. of *modus* = a measure; Fr. *moduler*; Sp. *modular*; Ital. *modulare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To proportion, to adjust, to adapt, as to a standard.

2. To regulate.

"May the nightly power
Which whispers on my slumbers, cease to breathe
Her *modulating* impulse through my soul."
Thompson: Sickness, v.

3. To vary or inflect the sound of, so as to give expression to that which is uttered; to vary in tone.

"In all vocal musick [the tongue] helpeth the windpipe to *modulate* the sounds."—*Grew: Cosmo. Sacra*, bk. i., ch. v., § 16.

II. *Music:* To change the key of; to transpose from one key to another.

B. *Intransitive:*

Music: To pass from one key to another, or from the major into the minor mode.

mŏd-ụ-lā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *modulationem*, accus. of *modulatio*, from *modulatus*, pa. par. of *modulor* = to measure, to modulate (q.v.); Sp. *modulacion*; Ital. *modulazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or process of modulating, adjusting, or adapting.

"The poets of Elizabeth had attained an art of *modulation* which was afterwards neglected and forgotten." —*Johnson: Lives of the Poets; Waller.*

2. The act of varying or inflecting the sound of, so as to give expression to what is uttered.

"For the various *modulations* of the voice, the upper end of the wind-pipe is endued with several cartilages and muscles." —*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. ii.

* 3. Modulated sound; melody.

"Innumerous songsters, in the freshening shade . . . Of new-sprung leaves, their *modulations* mix, Mellifluous." *Thomson: Spring*, 619.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* The proportion of the different parts of an order according to modules.

2. *Music:*

(1) Movement or graduation of sound.

(2) A change of key.

¶ Modulation is of three kinds:—(1) Diatonic, (2) Chromatic, and (3) Enharmonic. The first of these is sometimes called natural; the last two, artificial.

mŏd'-ụ-lā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat., from *modulatus*, pa. par. of *modulor* = to modulate (q.v.); Fr. *modulateur*; Ital. *modulatore.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which modulates.

"The artful *modulator* of our voice, the necessary servant of mastication, swallowing, sucking, and a great deal besides."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. v., ch. v.

2. *Music:* In the tonic sol-fa system, a sort of map of musical sounds representing the relative intervals of the notes of a scale, its chromatics, and its more closely related scales.

mŏd'-ụle, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *modulus* = a standard; dimin. of *modus* = a measure.]

* I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A little measure; a small quantity.

2. A model, a pattern, a mould, a counterfeit.

"Shall we have this dialogue between the fool and the soldier? Come, bring forth this counterfeit *module*."—*Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well*, iv. 3.

II. *Arch.:* A measure of proportion by which the parts of an order or of a building are regulated in classical architecture; considered generally as the diameter or semi-diameter of the lower end of the shaft of the column; in other words, semi-diameter of the column, or thirty minutes.

* **mŏd'-ụle,** *v.t.* [Fr. *moduler.*] [Module, *s.*]

1. To model, to shape.

"O would I could my father's cunning use!
And souls into well *moduled* clay infuse."
Sandys: Ovid; Metamorphoses i.

2. To modulate, to regulate, to adapt, to adjust.

"That charmer of the night
That *moduleth* her tunes so admirably rare."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 13.

* **mŏd-ụ-lĕt,** *s.* [A dimin. from *module* (q.v.).] A little model or pattern.

"The little world's admired *modulet*."
Sylvester: Seventh Day, First Weeke, 747.

* **mŏd'-ụ-līze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *model*; *-ize.*] To model.

"To his inward sight did *modulize*
His Tabernacle's admirable form."
Sylvester: The Lawe, 1,115.

mŏd'-ụ-lŭs, *s.* [Lat., dimin. of *modus* = a measure.]

Math. & Physics.: A term denoting some constant multiplier, co-efficient, or parameter involved in a given function of a variable quantity, by means of which the function is accommodated to a particular system or base.

¶ (1) *Modulus of a system of logarithms:* A number by which all the logarithms in one system of notation must be multiplied to adapt them to the same number in another system.

(2) *Modulus of elasticity:* The measure of the elastic form of any substance, expressed by the ratio of a pressure on a given unit of the substance to the accompanying compression. Or an expression of the force which would be necessary to elongate a prismatic body of a transverse section equal to a given unit, or to compress it within the limits of its elasticity.

(3) *Modulus of a machine:* A formula expressing the work which a given machine can perform under the conditions involved in its construction.

(4) *Modulus of rupture:* The measure of the force necessary to break a given substance. (*Rankine.*)

mô-dŭm'-īte, *s.* [Named after Modum, Norway; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as Skutterudite (q.v.).

* **mōd'-ŭs,** *s.* [Lat. = a measure.]

I. *Law:*

(1) The arrangement or expression of the terms of a covenant or contract.

(2) A modification; a variation or departure from a general form or rule in the way of either restriction or enlargement, as in an agreement between parties, the will of a donor, &c.

(3) An abbreviation of *modus decimandi*, a peculiar custom by which lands become exempted from payment of tithes on paying some composition or equivalent.

"One terrible circumstance of this bill, is turning the tithe of flax and hemp into what the lawyers call a *modus*, or a certain sum in lieu of a tenth part of the product."—*Swift.*

2. *Music:*

(1) A scale, as Dorian mode, &c.

(2) One of the three divisions of measurable music. Modus major was the division of a maxim (*notula maxèmia*) into longs; modus minor the division of a long into breves. The modus major was perfect when the maxim contained three longs, imperfect when it contained two. The modus minor was perfect when the long contained three breves, imperfect when it contained two.

modus operandi, *phr.* The plan or method of working or operating.

modus vivendi, *phr.* A means or manner of living on terms of an agreement with others.

mŏd'-wâll, mŭd'-wâll, *s.* [Eng. *mud*, and *wall* (?).]

Ornith.: The bee-eater (*Merops apiaster*).

* **mōd'-ỹ,** *a.* [Eng. *mod*(*e*) (1), s.; *-y.*] Fashionable, modish.

"You make me too rich and too *mody*."—*Richardson: Pamela*, i. 128.

* **mōe,** *a.* [Mo, More.]

* **mōe,** *s.* [Mow, *s.*] A grimace.

* **mōe,** *v.i.* [Mow (2), *v.*] To make faces or grimaces.

moęh-rĭn'-ĝĭ-ạ, moh-rĭn-ĝĭ-ạ (o as ę), *s.* [Named by Linnæus after Paul Henry Gerard Moehring, a physician, author of *Hortus Proprius*, A.D. 1736.]

Bot.: Formerly regarded as a genus of Caryophyllaceæ, tribe Alsineæ. Now the British species *Moehringia trinervis* is called *Arenaria trinervis.*

mō'-ĕl-lŏn, *s.* [Fr.]

Build.: Rubble stone filled in between the facing walls of a structure, or between the spandrels of a bridge. It consists of clean, broken stone, and where it holds an important position, as in the latter-mentioned case, it is laid in mortar, and by bardening becomes equal to a solid mass of stone.

moĕn'-ehĭ-ạ, *s.* [Named after Conrad Moench, Professor of botany at Marburg.]

Botany:

* 1. A genus of Caryophyllaceæ, sub-order Alsinaceæ. It has four sepals and petals, and four or eight stamens, while Cerastium has five sepals, five petals, and ten stamens. One British species, *Moenchia erecta.* (*Hooker & Arnott.*)

2. A sub-genus or section of Cerastium. The sepals are acuminate, longer than the entire petals. There is one British species, *Cerastium quaternellum*, a small plant two to six inches high, dichotomously branched. (*Sir Joseph Hooker.*)

Mœ-sō-, *pref.* [Lat. *Mœsicus* = of or belonging to *Mœsia* or *Mysia*, a region of ancient Europe, bounded on the north by the Danube, on the east by the Euxine, and on the west by Pannonia.] (See etym.)

Mœso-goth, *a.* [Goth.]

Mœso-gothic, *a.* & *s.* [Gothic.]

mŏff, *s.* [Native name.] A silk stuff manufactured in Caucasia.

mō-fŭs-sĭl, mōf-fŭs'-sĭl, *s.* [Hind. *mufassal* = the country, as distinguished from the town.] An Anglo-Indian term for any part of India, except the three capitals, Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.

mo-gar, *s.* [Native West Indian.] The dried stick of the sugar-cane.

"The stick or body of the cane after pressure was dried, and, under the name of *mogara*, was used to feed the fires."—*Morning Chronicle*, March 13, 1854.

mŏg'-ĕr-ạ, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps from Gr. μογερός (*mogeros*) = wretched, distressed; or a corruption of the native name.]

Zool.: A genus of Talpidæ, established by Pomel for the Woogura Mole, *Talpa woogura*, from Japan. It resembles the European Mole in form and habits, but the fur is of a dingy tawny hue, the nose prolonged, and it has two incisors less in the lower jaw than *T. europæa.*

mŏg'-gạn, *s.* [Gael. & Ir. *mogan.*] A stocking without the foot, worn over a boot. (*Scotch.*)

Mō-grā'-bĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [Arab. & Turk. *moghreb* = the west, North-west Africa.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to North or North-west Africa.

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of North or North-west Africa.

Mō-gŭl', *s.* [Pers. *Moghŏl* = a Mongolian.] A Mongolian.

¶ *The Great Mogul:* The popular name for the sovereign of the empire which was founded in Hindustan by the Mongols under Babir in 1525, and lasted till 1806.

Mō-gŭn'-tīne, *a.* [Lat. *Moguntia, Moguntiacum*, the ancient name of the town.] Of or pertaining to Mentz, in Germany.

mō'-hạ, *s.* [Fr. *moka*; remoter etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: *Setaria italica.*

mō'-hair, * **mo-haire,** *s.* [O. Fr. *moüaire* (Fr. *moire*), *mohère, mouhaire*, from Arab. *mukhayyar.*]

1. The hair of the Angora goat.

2. A fabric made from the fine, white, silky hair of the Angora goat and allied species. Sometimes called camlet. The hair is said to be produced in perfect quality in no place excepting Angora in Asia Minor, and has long been a valuable article of export from that place.

3. A wool and cotton fabric made in imitation of the above, in mixed colours or plain.

mohair-shell, *s.*

Zool.: A species of Voluta, with a finely reticulated surface like mohair.

Mŏ-hăm'-mĕ-dạn, *a.* & *s.*

¶ For this word and derivatives, see Mohammadan, &c.

Mō'-hâwk, Mō'-hŏck, *s.* [North-American Indian.]

1. The name of a tribe of North-American Indians.

* 2. A name given to certain ruffians who infested the streets of London towards the end of the seventeenth century.

mō'-hōe, mō'-hâut, *s.* [The West Indian name.]

Bot.: *Hibiscus arboreus*, called also *Paritium tiliaceum.* In the days of slavery the negroes were flogged with whips made of its fibres.

mōhr-ī-ạ, *s.* [Named after Mohr, a botanical writer.]

Bot.: A genus of ferns, order Polypodiaceæ. The sori, which are few, are situated near the revolute margins of the pinnules. Only known species *Mohria thurifera.* It smells of benzoin. It is found in South Africa and the Mascaren Islands.

mōhs'-īne, *s.* [Named after the German mineralogist, F. Mohs; suff. *-ine* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as LOLLINGITE and LEUCOPYRITE (q.v.).

mōhs'-īte, *s.* [Named after the German mineralogist, F. Mohs; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of menaccanite occurring in thin plates more or less hexagonal, associated with albite and quartz, at St. Christophe, Isere, France.

mō-hŭr, *s.* [Pers. *muhur, mukr.*] A gold coin of British India, value fifteen rupees, or £1 9s. 2½d. sterling.

mō-hŭr'-rŭm, *s.* [Arab.]

1. The first month of the Muhammadan year.

2. One of the greatest of the Muhammadan festivals. It is held in commemoration of the so-called martyrdom of Hussun and Hosein, sons of Ali, and nephews of Muhammad, which occurred in the forty-sixth year of the Hegira. It commences the evening on which the new moon becomes visible in the month Mohurrum, and continues fully ten days. While the festival continues, the people light fires every evening in pits, fencing across them with sticks or swords and leaping across or even through them, crying out Ya Ali, Ya Ali (Oh Ali, Oh Ali), Shah Hussun, Shah Hosein (Noble Hussun, Noble Hosein), &c. They form illums or facsimiles of Hoseiu's banner of copper, brass, steel, or even silver or gold, and finally carry past in procession beautiful taboots or tombs, which, in India at least, are ultimately thrown into some river. There are many other ceremonies.

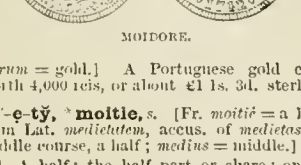
mohurrum-fakir, *s.* Fakirs or religious mendicants, dressed up in peculiar ways to take part in the Mohurrum. Jaffur Shurreef enumerates forty-seven kinds of them, all with distinctive names, among which figure paddy birds, pilgrim fool and pilgrim idiot, tiger, king chating-dish, king blanket, king tentpeg, dig and bury, tatterdamalion or king clout.

mŏi'-dēr, *v.i.* & *t.* [MOITHER.]

A. *Intrans.:* To work or labour hard; to toil.

B. *Trans.:* To spend in toil or hard work.

mŏi'-dōre, *s.* [Port. *moeda d'ouro, moeda de ouro,* from Lat. *moneta* = money; *de* = of, and



MOIDORE.

aurum = gold.] A Portuguese gold coin, worth 4,000 reis, or about £1 1s. 3d. sterling.

mŏi'-ę-tў, ***moitie,** *s.* [Fr. *moitié* = a half, from Lat. *medietatem,* accus. of *medietas* = a middle course, a half; *medius* = middle.]

1. A half; the half part or share; one of two equal parts.

"He shall share
The *moitie* of my state."
Beaum. & Fl.: Spanish Curate, v. 2.

* 2. A portion; a part in general.

"The love I dedicate to your lordship is without end: whereof this pamphlet, without beginning, is but a superfluous *moiety.*"—*Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece,* (Dedic.)

mŏil, ***moile,** ***moyle,** *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *moiller, moiler, mouillier* (Fr. *mouiller*) = to wet, to moisten, from Low Lat. * *mollio* = to soften, from Lat. *mollis* = soft.]

* **A.** *Transitive:*

1. To moisten, to wet, to sprinkle.

"A monk . . . *moillid* al his partis."
Tale of Beryn. (Introd., p. 6.)

2. To daub, to soil, to foul, to make dirty.

"Hee pitied the centinels so too *moyled* and wette."
—*Hacklayt Voyages,* iii. 334.

* 3. To weary; to wear out.

"No more tug one another thus *nor moyle* yourselves."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad xxiii.

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To wallow.

"A simple soule much like myse...e dyd once a serpent find,
Which falmost dead with colde lay *moyling* in the myre."
Gascoigne: Constancie of a Lover.

2. To labour, to toil, to work hard.

"Whilom with thee 'twas Marian's dear delight
To *moil* all day, and merry make at night."
Gay: Shepheards Week; Tuesday.

mŏil (1), *s.* [MOIL, *v.*] A spot, a defilement.

* **mŏil** (2), * **moylc,** *s.* [MULE.]

* **moile** (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A dish of marrow and grated bread.

* **mŏile** (2), *s.* [Fr. *mule;* Ital. *mula* = a slipper, from Lat. *mulleus* (*calceus*) = a red (slipper), from *mullus* = a red mullet.] A kind of high shoe formerly worn by high personages.

mŏil'oș, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The metallic oxide adhering to the glass which is knocked from the end of the blow-pipe.

* **moil-lere,** *s.* [Lat. *mulier.*] A woman.

mŏi'-ncau (eau as ō), *s.* [Fr.]

Fort.: A small, flat bastion raised in front of an intended fortification, to defend it against attack by small-arms.

moiré (as **mwar'-ê),** ***moyre,** *s.* [Fr.] [MOHAIR.] Watered or clouded silk. The silk is damped, folded in a peculiar manner, and subjected to a pressure of from 60 to 100 tons.

"Green watered *moyre.*"—*Pepys: Diary,* 1660.

moiré-antique, *s.*

Fabric: A heavy, watered silk.

moiré-métallique, *s.* Tin plate acted on by an acid, so as to display by reflected light the crystalline texture of the tin.

* **moi-son,** *s.* [Fr. *moisson,* from Lat. *messionem,* accus. of *messio* = a reaping, from *messus,* pa. par. of *meto* = to reap.] Harvest, growth.

"And some ther been of other *moison.*"
That drowe nigh to hir season."
Romaunt of the Rose.

mŏist, ***moiste,** *a.* [O. Fr. *moiste* (Fr. *moite*) = moist, liquid, wet, from Lat. *mustus* = of or pertaining to new wine, or *musteus* = new, fresh, from *mustum* = new wine, neut. sing. of *mustus* = young, fresh, new.]

* 1. New, fresh.

"By *corpus domini* but I have triacle
Or else a draught of *moist* and cornie ale."
Chaucer: C. T., 12,249.

2. Moderately wet, damp, not dry, humid.

"Why were the *moist* in number so outdone
That to a thousand dry, they are but one?"
Blackmore: Creation, i.

* 3. Juicy, succulent.

moist-eyed, *a.* Having eyes wet with tears.

* **moist-star,** *s.* The moon.

"The *moist-star,*
Upon whose influence Neptune's empire stands,
Was sick almost to doomsday with eclipse."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 1.

* **mŏist,** * **moiste,** *v.t.* [MOIST, *a.*] To moisten, to make moist or wet.

"Sche stood behynde besides hise feet: and bigan to *moiste* hise feet with teeris."—*Wyclife: Luke* vii.

mŏist'-ęn (*t* silent), *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *moist; -en.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To make moist, damp, or humid; to damp.

"One paste of flesh on all degrees bestowed,
And kneaded up alike with *moist'ning* blood."
Dryden: Sigismonda & Guiscardo, 502.

* 2. To soften; to make soft or tender.

3. To fill with tears.

"The *moistened* eye, the trembling lip,
Are not the signs of doubt or fear."
Longfellow: Building of the Ship.

B. *Intrans.:* To become moist or wet.

mŏist'-ęn-ĕr (*t* silent), *s.* [Eng. *moisten; -er.*] One who or that which moistens.

* **mŏist'-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *moist; -ful*(*l*).] Moist, wet.

"Her *moistful* temples bound with wreaths of quivering reeds." *Drayton: Poly-Olbion,* s. 18.

* **mŏist'-ĭ-fў,** *v.t.* [Eng. *moist; i* connective, and suff. *-fy.*] To moisten.

"Scotland, my auld, respected Mither;
Tho' whyles ye *moistify* your leather."
Burns: Postscript to Earnest Cry.

* **mŏist'-lĕss,** * **moyst-les,** *a.* [Eng. *moist; -less.*] Free from moisture, dampness, or wet; dry.

"Some clouds give snow, that lights and lies
A moisture *moystles.*"
Warner: Albions England, bk. viii., ch. xxix.

mŏist'-nĕss, * **moyst-nes,** *s.* [Eng. *moist; -ness.*] The quality or state of being moist, damp, or humid; dampness, humidity.

"Pleasure both kinds take in the *moistness* and density of the air."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

* **mŏist'-rў,** *s.* [Eng. *moist; -ry.*] Moisture.

"Generally fruitful, though little *moistry* be used thereon."—*Fuller: Worthies,* ii. 278.

mŏist'-ure, * **moyst-er,** *s.* [O. Fr. *moisteur, moistour;* Fr. *moiteur.*]

1. That which gives the quality or property of being moist or damp; damp, wetness, humidity, moistness.

"What comes from you is but a *moisture* drawne from the earth, which gathers into a cloud, and falls backe upon the earth."—*Bacon: Henry VII.,* p. 60.

* 2. A liquid.

"Did he not dash the untasted *moisture* from him?"
Addison: Cato. (*Todd.*)

* **mŏist'-ure,** * **moyst-ure,** *v.t.* [MOISTURE, *s.*] To moisten, to wet.

"It watereth and *moystureth* the drye and baren ground."—*Job* xxxviii., notes. (1551.)

mŏist'-ure-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *moisture; -less.*] Free from moisture, moistness, or damp; dry

* **mŏist'-ў,** * **moist-ie,** * **moyst-ye,** *a.* [Eng. *moist; -y.*]

1. New, fresh.

"For were it win or old or *moisty* ale,
That he hath dronke he speketh in his nose."
Chaucer: C. T., 17,009.

2. Moist, wet, full of moisture.

"The wynde sometime *moystye* and thicke, sometime drye and smoothe."—*Ascham: Toxophilus,* bk. ii

mŏi'-ţhĕr, mŏў'-ţhĕr, *v.i.* & *t.* [Etym. doubtful.]

A. *Intrans.:* To labour or toil hard.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To spend in labour.

2. To muddle, to confuse, to distract.

* **mŏk'-ą-dor,** * **mock-a-dour,** *s.* [Sp. *mocador,* from Lat. *mucus* = mucus; Fr. *mouchoir.*] A handkerchief, a bib.

mō-kąh, *s.* [Turk.] The title of a doctor of law in Turkey.

mōke (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A mesh of a net.

mōke (2), *s.* [Perhaps connected with Icel. *mōka* = to doze; *mōk* = dozing.] A donkey. (*Slang.*)

"The one who rides from market on a *moke.*"—*Thackeray: Newcomes,* ch. xxx.

* **mōk'-ў,** *a.* [Cf. Icel. *mökkr* = a dense cloud; *mokkvi* = a cloud or mist.] Muggy, dark, murky: as, *moky* weather.

mō'-ląr (1), * **mo-lare,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *molaris* = pertaining to a mill; *mola* = a mill; *molo* = to grind.]

A. *As adj.:* Having power to grind; intended for grinding.

"Persons, who wanting their *molare* teeth must make use of their gums for grinders."—*Fuller: Worthies; Cheshire.*

B. *As substantive:*

Anatomy (*Pl.*)*:*

(1) *Human:* The grinding teeth or grinders. They are twelve in number, and arranged behind the bicuspid teeth, three on each side above and below. They have a large crown, and the grinding surface is very wide. There is a gradation in their size, the first being the largest and the third the smallest.

(2) *Compar.:* The teeth in mammals which are not preceded by a milk set.

molar-glands, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Two or three glands between the masseter and buccinator muscles, and opening by separate ducts near the last molar tooth.

mō'-ląr (2), *a.* [Lat. *moles* = a mass; Eng. adj. suff. *-ar.*] Of or pertaining to a mass or body as a whole.

mō-lär'-ēș, *s. pl.* [MOLAR.]

mō-lăsse', *s.* [Fr., from *mol* = soft.]

Geol.: A soft, coherent, greenish sandstone, occupying the country between the Alps and the Jura. Part of it is Miocene, and part Oligocene. It has been divided into:

(1) An Upper Miocene freshwater Molasse, found at Œningen, and consisting of a series of sandstones, marls, and limestones, some of

them thickly laminated. The strata seem to have been deposited in a freshwater lake holding carbonate of lime in solution. The great salamander, at first mistaken for human remains, and described in sober seriousness by Scheuchzer as "Homo diluvii testis," was found in one bed. Camper discovered its reptilian character, and Cuvier recognised it as a salamander. Other fossils are the fossil-fox of Œningen (*Galecynus œningensis*), *Mastodon tapiroides*, a fish of the genus Leuciscus, 844 species of insects with, many plant remains, including Liquidambar, Cinnamomum, and various Proteaceæ (?), &c.

(2) The Middle or Marine Miocene Molasse, corresponding in age to the Faluns of Touraine. It contains a Dryopithecus.

(3) The Lower Molasse of Switzerland (Aquitanian). Most of the beds are freshwater. More than 500 species of plants have been found, including *Ficus populina*, the palm genera, *Flabellaria* and *Phœnicites*, the the pine genus Sequoia, &c. The flora has an American facies.

mô-lăs'-sēş, * **mô-lŏs'-sēş**, *s.* [Port. *melaço* = molasses, from Lat. *melliceus* = made with honey, from *mel* = honey; Sp. *melaza*.]

Food: Treacle. The brown uncrystallizable syrup obtained in the refining of sugar. This term is now more generally applied to the syrup imported from sugar-producing countries, whilst that produced by the home manufacturer is called treacle. Molasses consists, on the average, of 20 per cent. water, 36 per cent. crystallizable sugar, 36 per cent. inverted sugar, 5 per cent. organic acids and extractive, and 3 per cent. mineral matter.

mōld, *v.t.* [Mould, *v.*]

* **mōld** (1), * **molde**, *s.* [Mould (1), *s.*]

mōld (2), *s.* [Mould (2), *s.*]

* **mōld** (3), *s.* [Mole (1), *s.*] A mark, a spot.

"A little purple *mold*,
That like a rose her silken leaves did faire unfold."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. xii. 7.

mŏl'-dą-vīte, *s.* [From Moldawa, Hungary; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A name given to the bottle-green mineral formerly referred to obsidian (q.v.). It is now shown to be an artificial glass.

mōld'-wârp, * **mōld'-wĕrp**, * **mould-warp**, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *mold*, *molde* = mould, earth, and *werpen* = to throw, to cast; hence, the animal that casts up mould or earth; O. Dut. *molworp*; Dut. *mol* = a mole; Icel. *moldvarpa* = a mole.] A mole. [Mole (5), *s.*, 1.]

"Telling me of the *moldwarp* and the ant."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iii. 1.

mōle (1), * **mold**, *s.* [A.S. *mál*, *maal* = a spot; cogn. with Dut. *mael*; Sw. *mål*; O. H. Ger. *meil*; Ger. *mal*; Goth. *mail*; Lat. *macula*.] A spot, mark, or small permanent protuberance on the body; spec., a dark-coloured patch on the skin, covered with hair.

"The random pencil haply hit the *mole*."
Whitehead: On Ridicule.

* **mōle** (2), *s.* [Lat. *mola* (*salsa*) = the (salt) cake used in sacrifices.] A cake used in sacrifices.

"She with the *mole* all in her handes devoute
Stode neare the aulter."
Surrey: Virgile; Æneid iv.

mōle (3), *s.* [Lat. *mola* = a false conception.]

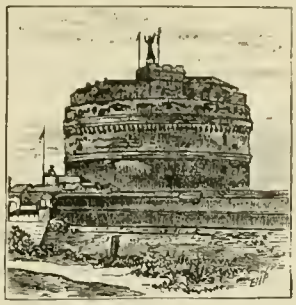
Med. Juris., Physiol., &c.: A shapeless mass of fleshy substance in the uterus. Moles are of two kinds: (1) True, enveloped in a membrane, generally filled with blood, though occasionally dry. On cutting into the true mole, parts resembling an imperfect fœtus will be observed. It is always the result of conception. (2) False, a term applied to the coagula which sometimes accompany menstruation. They are not the products of conception, nor have the enveloping membrane or the fleshy texture of the true mole.

mōle (4), *s.* [Fr. *mole* = a pier, a breakwater, from Lat. *molem*, accus. of *moles* = a great heap.]

1. *Maritime Engin.:* (1) A jetty or structure erected before a port so as to partially enclose a harbour or anchorage, and protect it from the violence of the waves in the offing. (2) A pier of masonry; one is described by Herodotus as extending around the harbour of Samos.

"With asphaltick slime the gather'd beach
They fasten'd; and the *mole* immense wrought on."
Milton. P. L., x. 300.

2. *Roman Antiq.:* A mausoleum of peculiar



MOLE.
(*St. Angelo, Rome.*)

form, as the Mole of Hadrian, now known as the Castle of St. Angelo, Rome.

mōle (5), * **moule**, *s.* [An abbreviation of *moldwarp* (q.v.).]

1. *Zoology:*

(1) *Sing.:* The genus Talpa, and specially *Talpa europæa*, the Common Mole, though the name is sometimes loosely applied to any underground burrowing mammal. The Common Mole is about six inches in length (including the tail, rather more than an inch); the body cylindrical, muzzle long and pointed, eyes minute; no ear-conches; the fore-feet broad and fossorial, hind-feet long and narrow. Fur, black, soft, and velvety, with grayish tinge; but lighter shades often occur, and pure white individuals have been observed. The normal food of the mole is the earthworm. It is very voracious, and no kind of flesh seems to come amiss to it, but it will not touch vegetables. It takes readily to the water. Geographical range, from England to Japan. In Britain it occurs as far north as Caithness, but is unknown in Ireland. [Golden-mole, Talpa, Water-mole.]

(2) *Pl.:* The family Talpidæ (q.v.).

2. *Husbandry:* A cylindrical plug of iron, three or four inches in diameter, and with a sharp point, drawn or driven through the subsoil to make a drain.

mole-amblystoma, *s.*

Zool.: A tailed amphibian (*Amblystoma talpoidea*), family Amblystomidæ, from the islands on the coast of South Carolina.

mole-but, *s.*

Ichthy.: A popular name for *Orthagoriscus mola*, the Short Sun-fish. Common round the British coasts. They generally appear floating on one side, presenting the broad surface of the other to view. (*Yarrell.*)

mole-cast, *s.* The mould thrown up by a mole; a mole-hill.

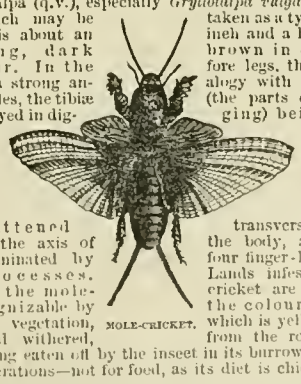
"In spring let the *mole-casts* be spread, because they hinder the mowers."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

mole-catcher, *s.* One whose occupation is to catch moles.

"Get *moulecatcher* cunningly moule for to kill,
And harrow and cast abroad every hill."
Tusser: Husbandrie.

mole-cricket, *s.*

Entom.: Any individual of the genus Gryllotalpa (q.v.), especially *Gryllotalpa vulgaris*, which may be taken as a type. It is about an inch and a half long, dark brown in colour. In the fore legs, there is a strong analogy with the moles, the tibiæ (the parts employed in digging) being flattened transversely to the axis of the body, and terminated by four finger-like processes. Lands infested by the mole-cricket are recognizable by the colour of the vegetation, which is yellow and withered, from the roots being eaten off by the insect in its burrowing operations—not for food, as its diet is chiefly



MOLE-CRICKET.

underground insects and worms. It flies occasionally in the evening, and its stridulation produces a note somewhat like that of the Goat-sucker. The larvæ, when first hatched, are white, and they are said to be three years in arriving at maturity.

mole-eyed, *a.* Having very small eyes; having imperfect vision.

mole-hill, *s.* A little hill or hillock of mould thrown up by a mole when burrowing underground; hence, figuratively used for any very small hill, or anything of very slight importance as compared with something larger or more important.

¶ *To make a mountain out of a mole-hill:* To exaggerate some very trifling matter.

mole-hole, *s.* The burrow of a mole.

mole plough, *s.* The mole-plough has a pointed iron shoe, which is attached to the end of a standard and drawn along underground, making a track like that of a mole, establishing a duct to lead water from the subsoil, pressing the earth away without disturbing the surface.

mole-rat, *s.*

Zoology:

1. *Sing.:* *Spalax typhlus*, a mouse-like rodent, found in the south-east of Europe, ranging eastward into Asia. The eyes are rudimentary and covered with skin, so that the animal is quite blind; the tail is also rudimentary. The toes are furnished with powerful claws, which the animals use in excavating their burrows. Colour, yellowish-brown, tinged with ashy-gray, the lower surface with white streaks and spots.

2. *Pl.:* The family Spalacidæ (q.v.).

mole-shrew, *s.*

Zool.: Urotrichus, a genus of Desmans (Myogalidæ). The Hairy-tailed Mole-shrew (*Urotrichus talpoides*) is found in Japan, and Gibbs' Mole-shrew (*U. Gibbsii*) in North America.

mole-track, *s.* The course of a mole underground.

"The pot-trap is a deep earthen vessel set in the ground, with the brim even with the bottom of the *mole-tracks*."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

mole-tree, *s.*

Bot.: A popular name for the Caper-spurge (*Euphorbia Lathyris*), an escape in Britain.

mole-warp, *s.* [Moldwarp.]

* **mōle**, *v.t.* [Mole (5), *s.*]

1. To clear of moles or mole-hills.

2. To burrow in; to form holes in, as a mole.

* **mō'-lĕch**, *s.* [Moloch.]

mō-lĕc'-ų-lar, *a.* [Eng. *molecul(e)*; *-ar.*] Of or pertaining to molecules; consisting of molecules.

"The spectra of these variously constituted molecules are very definite, and, for the same degree of *molecular* complexity, have a strange family likeness to each other."—*Times*, April 20, 1875.

¶ The solid, the liquid, and the gaseous states are considered to be molecular states of bodies.

molecular-attraction, *s.*

Physics: An attraction tending to draw together molecules of the same body. It is exerted only at infinitely small distances, and produces cohesion, affinity, or adhesion.

molecular-combination, *s.*

Chem.: The combination of molecules without the alteration of the active atomicity of any of their constituents. Water of crystallization contained in any salt is a combination of this nature.

molecular-forces, *s. pl.*

Physics: Certain attractions and repulsions which keep molecules of matter together without touching each other.

molecular-formula, *s.*

Chem.: A formula in which the atomic composition of a molecule is expressed, without reference to the manner in which the elements are combined with each other: thus the molecular-formula of ferric hydrate is $Fe_2H_6O_6$. [Formula.]

molecular-motion, *s.*

Physics: Motion seen to take place when

extremely small particles of any substance immersed in water, or other liquid, are examined under the microscope. It is on account of molecular motion in small particles of mud in a turbid pond that the water is so long in becoming clear.

molecular-quantities, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Quantities taken in the proportion of their molecular weights.

molecular-volume, *s.*

Chem.: The relative volume which molecular quantities occupy. It is found by dividing the molecular weight by the specific gravity.

molecular-weight, *s.*

Chem.: The weight of the smallest particle of a compound which can exist. It is found by adding together the weights of all the atoms of the several elements which have united to form the molecules of the compound body. The molecular weight of acetic acid, $C_2H_4O_2 = 60$.

mō-lĕc-u-lăr'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *molecular; -ity.*] The quality or state of being molecular or consisting of molecules.

mŏl'-ē-cūle, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *moles* = a mass.]

Chem.: The smallest quantity of an element or compound which is capable of separate existence, or which can exist in the free or uncombined state.

"I could never see the difference between the antiquated system of atoms and Buffon's organic *molecules.*"—*Paley: Natural Theology,* ch. xxii.

mō-lĕn-dĭ-nā'-ceoŭs (ce as sh), mŏl-ĕn-dĭ-nār'-ĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *molendinarius,* from *molendinum* = a mill-house, from *mola* = a mill.]

Bot.: Having many wings projecting from a convex surface, as the fruit of some umbelliferous plants, and of moringa. Called also Mill-sail shaped.

mōle'-skĭn, *s.* & *a.* [From its being soft, like the skin of a mole.]

A. *As substantive:*

Fabric: A strong cotton twilled goods for men's wear. A kind of fustian, cropped or shorn before dyeing; beaverteen.

B. *As adj.:* Made of the material described in A.

mō-lĕst', *v.t.* [Fr. *molester,* from Lat. *molesto* = to annoy, from *molestus* = troublesome; Sp. *molestar;* Ital. *molestare.*] To trouble, to disturb, to vex, to annoy, to incommode, to interfere with.

"Clarendon was informed that, while he led a quiet rural life, he should not be *molested.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xvii.

* **mō-lĕst',** *s.* [Molest, *v.*] Trouble.

"The country life had least *molest.*"
Greene: (From the Morning Garment), p. 309.

mŏl-ĕs-tā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from *molester* = to molest.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of molesting or disturbing; disturbance, annoyance, interference; the state of being molested or disturbed.

"From outward *molestation* free."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

2. *Scots Law:* The troubling or interfering with one in the possession of his lands. An action of molestation arises chiefly in questions of commonty or of controverted marches or boundaries.

mō-lĕst'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *molest; -er.*] One who or that which molests, disturbs, or annoys; a disturber.

"The displeaser and *molester* of thousands."—*Milton: Church Government,* bk. ii. (Pref.)

* **mō-lĕst'-fŭl,** * **mō-lĕst'-fûll,** *a.* [Eng. *molest; -full.*] Causing molestation; troublesome, annoying, harassing.

"Pride . . . is hated as *molestfull* and mischievous."
—*Barrow: Sermons,* vol. i., ser. 22.

* **mō-lĕst'-ĭĕ,** *s.* [Lat. *molestia,* from *molestus* = troublesome.] Molestation, trouble.

"Power forteleth and *molestie* priketh."—*Chaucer: Boethius,* bk. iii.

* **mō-lĕst'-ĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *molestus.*] Troublesome, annoying. (*Venner: Via Recta,* p. 42.)

mōl'-gu-la, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. μολγός (*molgos*) = a hide, a skin; probably from μέλγω (*melgō*) = to strip off.]

Zool.: A genus of Ascidiadæ (q.v.). The body is attached or free, and more or less globular. The orifices are very contractile, the oral has six and the atrial four lobes. They occur between tide-marks and down to a depth of twenty-five fathoms. Surface membranous, usually covered with extraneous substances. Five species are recorded.

† **mō-lī-mĕn,** *s.* [Lat.]

Anat. & Physiol.: Great effort. (Use spec. of menstruation.)

"The effect of the menstrual *molimen* is felt by the whole system."—*Tanner: Prac. of Medicine,* ii. 359.

* **mō-lĭm'-ĭ-noŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *molimen* (genit. *molimnis*) = great exertion, from *molior* = to toil, to exert one's self, from *moles* = a heap.] Massive, weighty, important, grave.

"Prophecies of so vast and *moliminous* concernment to the world."—*H. More: Mystery of Godliness.*

mō-lĭne, *s.* [Lat. *molinus* = pertaining to a mill; *mola* = a mill.] The crossed iron sunk in the centre of the upper millstone for receiving the spindle fixed in the lower stone; a millrynd.

molinc-cross, *s.*

Her.: A cross so called from its resembling a mill-rynd in shape. It is borne both inverted and rebated, and sometime saltire-wise or in saltire.

mō-lĭn'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Dr. Molina who wrote in 1782 on Chilian plants.]

Bot.: A genus of grasses, tribe Festuceæ, family Bromidæ. The spikelets are nearly terete, in a slender panicle, with one to four flowers, the uppermost imperfect. The flower glumes awnless, with three very strong nerves; fruit nearly tetragonous. Known species four, from the North Temperate Zone. One, *Molina cærulea,* is British. There are two varieties: *M. cærulea proper,* and *M. depauperata:* the latter is sometimes made a distinct species. *M. varia* is said by Endlicher to be deleterious to cattle.

Mō'-lĭn-ĭşm, *s.* [See def.]

Church Hist.: The tenets of Lewis Molina, a Spanish Jesuit, who taught in the Portuguese monastery of Evora, and in 1588 published a book on the union of grace and free will. It gave offence to the Dominicans and others, and a Congregation in Rome was appointed to examine the work. In their third Session they, on Jan. 16, 1598, thus stated its teaching.

"(1) A reason or ground of God's predestination is to be found in man's right use of his free will. (2) That the grace which God bestows to enable men to persevere in religion may become the gift of perseverance, it is necessary that they be foreseen as consenting and co-operating with the divine assurance offered them, which is a thing within their power. (3) There is a mediate prescience which is neither the free nor the natural knowledge of God, and by which He knows future contingent events before He forms His decree."

Frequent conferences subsequently took place between the Jesuits and the Dominicans on the disputed points. These meetings were called Congregations on the Aids, *i.e.*, on the aids of divine grace.

Mō'-lĭn-ĭst, *s.* [See def.]

Church Hist. (Pl.): The followers of Lewis Molina. [Molinism.]

* **mŏl'-ĭ-tŭre,** *s.* [Multure.]

mŏll, *s.* [Molle.]

mŏl'-laḥ, *s.* [Turk.] An honorary title given to any Muhammadan who has acquired consideration by the purity of his life, or who holds some post relating to worship or the application of the principles of the Koran.

mŏl'-lĕ, *s.* [Lat. neut. sing. of *mollis* = soft.]

Music: A term applied in mediæval music to B flat as opposed to B natural, which was called B durum. Hence, the term came to signify major and minor mode, as in the German, *e.g.*, A dur, the key of A major; A moll, the key of A minor. Hence, too, the French formed the word bémol, a flat.

mŏl'-lĕ-bart, *s.* [Flem. *mollbaert.*]

Agric.: A Flemish implement consisting of a large shovel drawn by a horse and guided by a man.

* **mŏl'-lĕ-mōke,** *s.* [Mallemock.]

mŏlle'-toṅ, *s.* [Fr.] Swan-skin; a kind of woollen blanketing used by printers.

* **mŏl'-lĭ-ātc,** *v.t.* [Lat. *mollis* = soft.] To make soft or easy.

"Soon will you *mollíate* your way."
The Poet Bantered (1702), p. 23.

mŏl-lĭ-ĕn-ē'-şi-a, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. μολεῖν (*molein*) = to go, and νῆσος (*nēsos*) = an island.]

Ichthy.: A genus of mud-eating Cyprinodonts from tropical America, closely allied to Poecilia (q.v.), but with a larger dorsal fin, of twelve or more rays. Five species are known. The males are beautifully coloured, and their dorsal fin much enlarged. In *Mollienesia kellerii,* the lower caudal rays of the mature male are prolonged into a sword-shaped, generally black and yellow, appendage.

* **mŏl'-lĭ-ent,** *a.* [Lat. *mollíens,* pr. par. of *mollio* = to soften; *mollis* = soft.] Softening, easing, assuaging.

* **mŏl'-lĭ-ent-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *mollient; -ly.*] In an assuaging or easing manner; so as to assuage or ease.

mŏl'-lĭ-fī-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *mollify; -able.*] Capable of being mollified or softened.

* **mŏl-lĭ-fĭ-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *mollificatus,* pa. par. of *mollifico* = to mollify (q.v.); Sp. *mollificacion;* Ital. *mollificazione.*]

1. The act of mollifying or softening.

"For induration or *mollification,* it is to be inquired what will make metals harder and harder."—*Bacon: Physiological Remains.*

2. Pacification, mitigation, appeasing.

"I am to hull here a little longer. Some *mollification* for your giant, sweet lady."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night,* i. 5.

mŏl'-lĭ-fī-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *mollify; -er.*]

1. One who or that which mollifies.

"The root hath a tender, dainty heat; which, when it cometh above ground to the sun and air, vanisheth; for it is a great *mollifier.*"—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.,* § 363.

2. One who pacifies, mitigates, or appeases.

mŏl'-lĭ-fў, * **mol-e-fy,** * **mol-i-fy,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *mollifier,* from Lat. *mollifico,* from *mollis* = soft, and *facio* = to make; Sp. *mollificar;* Ital. *mollificare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To soften; to make soft or tender.

2. To soften, ease, or assuage, as pain.

"They have not been closed, neither bound up, neither *mollified* with ointment."—*Isaiah,* i. 6.

3. To pacify, to appease, to soothe, to quiet.

"Chiron *mollified* his cruel mind
With art."
Dryden: Ovid; Art of Love, i.

4. To qualify, to temper; to lessen anything harsh or burdensome; to tone down; to moderate.

"The erle of Flaunders *molefyed* the mater as moche as he might."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle,* vol. i., ch. ccccxxiv.

5. To make pleasant.

"The vocal flute, . . .
Crowns his delight, and *mollifies* the scene."
Shenstone: The Ruined Abbey.

* **B.** *Intrans:* To become soft.

"I thynke his herte wyll nat be so indurate . . . but that his hert wyll *molify.*"—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle,* vol. i., ch. ccccxviii.

mŏl-lĭ-nĕt, *s.* [Fr. *moulinet.*] A mill of small size.

mŏll'-ĭte, *s.* [Named after C. E. von Moll; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as Lazulite (q.v.).

mōl-lĭt'-ĭ-ēş (t as sh), *s.* [Lat. = moveableness, flexibility, pliability, softness; from *mollis* = tender, pliable, soft.]

Path.: Softening: as *Mollities ossium* = softening of the bones. [Softening.]

† **mŏl-lĭ'-tious,** *a.* [Lat. *molli(s)* = luxurious, with Eng. suff. *-tious.*] Luxurious, inviting to repose.

"*Mollitious* alcoves gilt
Superb as Byzant domes that devils built."
Browning: Sordello, iii.

* **mŏl-lĭ'-tūde,** *s.* [Lat. *mollitudo,* from *mollis* = soft.] Softness, weakness, effeminacy.

mŏl-lu-gĭn'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *mollugo,* genit. *mollugin(is);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Caryophyllaceæ. The sepals, which are nearly or quite distinct, alternate with the stamens when both are the same in number.

mŏl-lū'-gŏ, *s.* [Lat. = *Galium Mollugo.*]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Mollu-

MOLLUSCA.

1. *Doris coccinea* (enlarged). 2. *Eolis glottensis* (enlarged). 3. *Thecacera pennigera* (enlarged). 4. Red Phyllirrhoe (enlarged). 5. *Sepia officinalis*, Common Sepia (much reduced). 6. Three-lined Phyllidium (reduced). 7. *Helix aspersa*, large Garden Snail (reduced). 8. *Limnea stagnalis*, Freshwater Snail (half life size). 9. *Limax maximus*, Great Brown Slug (half life size).

gineæ (q.v.). It consists of inconspicuous plants with dichotomous stems, verticillate leaves, and cymes of small flowers. Found in the warmer parts of both hemispheres. According to Dr. Dymock, the species are bitter and expel bile. The dried plant of *Mollugo hirta* is prescribed in Sind in cases of diarrhœa.

mŏl-lŭsc, * **mŏl-lŭsk,** *s.* [Mollusca.]

Zool.: An animal of the class Mollusca.

mŏl-lŭs-ca, *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of Lat. *molluscus* = soft, from *mollis* = soft.]

1. *Zool.:* According to Linnæus, an order of Vermes, distinct from Testacea, which immediately follows it. He placed under it a miscellaneous assemblage of genera which he described as naked, not included in a shell, furnished with limbs. They were: Actinia, Ascidia, Limax, Holothuria, Sepia, Aphrodita, Nereis, &c. (*Systema Naturæ* (ed. 1767), i. 1,072.) Cuvier made the Mollusca one of the four great "divisions" or sub-kingdoms of the Animal Kingdom, of equal rank with the Vertebrata, the Articulata, and the Radiata. He subdivides it into six classes: Cephalopoda, Pteropoda, Gasteropoda, Acephala, Brachiopoda, and Cirrhopoda. (*Animal Kingdom* (ed. Griffith), i. 61, xii. 4–5.) Except that the last class has now been merged in Crustacea, and placed with the Articulata or Annulosa, the essential features of Cuvier's arrangement have still been preserved. In 1843 Prof. Owen arranged the Mollusca in an Acephalous division, containing the orders Tunicata, Brachiopoda, and Lamellibranchia, and an Encephalous division, with the orders Pteropoda, Gasteropoda, and Cephalopoda. (*Compar. Anat. Invert. Animals* (ed. 1843), p. 269.) Mr. S. P. Woodward recognised six classes: Cephalopoda, Gasteropoda, Pteropoda, Brachiopoda, Conchifera, and Tunicata. (*Manual of the Mollusca* (ed. 1851, 6–8.) Prof. Huxley separates from the already limited class Mollusca a class Molluscoida (q.v.). (*Introd. to Classif. of Animals* (ed. 1869), p. 82.) Dr. Henry Woodward defines the Mollusca as animals with a soft body, without segments, naked or covered with a shell of one or two valves composed of carbonate of lime secreted by a fold of the skin—the mantle. They have a brain-mass, and foot and mantle ganglia. Some have an internal hard shell or cartilage. The symmetry of the body is bilateral. Example, the cuttle-fish, the snail, the oyster, &c. He makes Tunicata and the Molluscoida an "intermediate group," and divides the sub-kingdom into four classes: Cephalopoda, Gasteropoda, Pteropoda, and Conchifera. (*Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, v. 153–4.) Many thousand recent Mollusca are known, distributed throughout every climate and nearly every part of the world.

2. *Palæont.:* The shells of the Mollusca being all but indestructible, and easy of identification, afford us a reliable means for ascertaining the relative age of strata. As some, moreover, inhabit fresh water, others the land, besides the large numbers which find their home in salt water, they often settle the fresh-water or marine origin of a stratum. The marine ones being distributed also in certain zones of salt water, they frequently afford materials for sounding a sea which passed away ages ago. Next to the Protozoa, the oldest fossils known are Mollusca. They have abounded from Cambrian times till now. The longevity of molluscous species (not individuals) is much greater than that of the Mammalia. Hence, Lyell's arrangement of the tertiary formations in accordance with the relative percentage of recent and fossil species must not be extended beyond the Mollusca.

mŏl-lŭs-can, *a.* & *s.* [Mod. Lat. *mollusc(a)*; Eng. suff. *-an.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the class Mollusca.

B. *As subst.:* A mollusc.

mŏ-lŭs-coĭd, *s.* & *a.* [Molluscoidea.]

A. *As substantive:*

Zool.: A member of the group Molluscoidea.

"The connecting link between the molluscs proper and the *molluscoids*."—*Wood: Nat. Hist.*, p. 668.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Molluscous.

"*Mollusoid* animals feel the jar of those rapid undulations."—*H. Spencer: Psychology*, ch. iv., p. 311.

2. Belonging to the Molluscoidea.

mŏl-lŭs-coĭd-ą, *s. pl.* [Molluscoidea.]

mŏl-lŭs-coĭd'-ąl, *a.* [Molluscoidea.] Molluscoid.

"The highest and lowest *molluscoidal* animals . . . swarmed in numbers."—*Darwin: Origin of Species*, ch. xi.

mŏl lŭs coĭd' ĕ ą, mŏl lŭs coĭd ą, *a.* [Lat. *mollusc(um)*, and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

1. *Zool.:* A branch of the animal kingdom instituted in 1844 by Henry Milne-Edwards for certain animals which were formerly classed with the Mollusca, and some of which had certain resemblances, chiefly external, to them. The name has been used by many writers, and in different significations. At first it included the Brachiopoda, or Lamp Shells, the Polyzoa or Bryozoa, and the Tunicata. Then it was restricted to the Polyzoa and the Tunicata, but in 1866 the vertebrate affinities of the latter were recognized. The name was next given to a group containing the Brachiopoda and the Polyzoa; and now it is generally restricted to the Brachiopoda.

2. *Palæont.:* The Brachiopoda range from Cambrian times till now.

mŏl-lŭs-coĭd'-ĕ-ąn, *a.* & *s.* [Molluscoidea.]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to the Molluscoidea.

B. *As subst.:* Any individual of the Molluscoidea (in any of the senses of that word).

mŏl-lŭs'-coŭs, *a.* [Eng. *mollusc*; *-ous.*] Pertaining to the mollusca; having the qualities or characteristics of the molluscs.

"Among the *molluscous* or soft-bodied animals."—*Patterson: Zoology*, p. 27.

molluscous-animals, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The Mollusca (q.v.).

mŏl-lŭs'-cŭm, *s.* [Neut. sing. of Lat. *molluscus* = soft.]

† 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A mollusc (q.v.).

"May prove that man is only the evolution of a *molluscum*."—*Hamilton: Lectures on Metaphysics*, i. 72.

2. *Pathol.:* A skin disease, consisting of one or more small tumours, from the size of a pea to that of a pigeon's egg. There is a true molluscum, which is contagious, and a false, which is non-contagious.

* **mŏl-lŭsk,** *s.* [Mollusc.]

mŏl-lŭs-kĭg'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *mollusk*; *i* connective, and Lat. *gero* = to bear.] Producing molluscs. Used by Huxley to denote the elongated tubular sacs sometimes found attached to an intestinal vessel of *Synapta digitata*, and containing ova or embryos of a parasitic mollusc

"The cavity of the *molluskigerous* sac."—*Huxley: Anat. Invert. Animals*, ch. viii.

† **mŏl-lŭsk'-ite,** *s.* [Lat. *mollusc(us)*; suff. *-ite* (*Palæont.*).]

Palæont.: Black carbonaceous animal matter occurring in contrast with other colours in some kinds of marble.

Mŏl lў (1), *s.* [See def.] A familiar form of the name Mary, formerly in general use.

Molly Maguires, *s. pl.*

History, &c.:

1. A secret society formed in Ireland, in 1843, to intimidate bailiffs or process-servers distraining for rent, or others impounding the cattle of those who were unable or unwilling to pay rent. The members of the association were young men dressed up in female attire, and having their faces blackened.

"These *Molly Maguires* were generally stout active young men, dressed up in women's clothes, with faces blackened or otherwise disguised; sometimes they wore crape over their countenances, sometimes they smeared themselves in the most fantastic manner with burnt cork about their eyes, mouth, and cheeks. In this state they used suddenly to surprise the unfortunate grippers, keepers, or process-servers, and either duck them in bog-holes, or beat them in the most unmerciful manner, so that the *Molly Maguires* became the terror of all our officials."—*Trench: Realities of Irish Life*, ch. vi.

2. A similar society formed in 1877 in the mining districts of Pennsylvania. The members sought to effect their purpose by intimidation, carried in some cases to murder. Several were brought to justice and executed.

Mŏl-lў (2), *s.* [Mallemoke.]

Ornith.: The fulmar (q.v.).

mŏl'-lў-cŏd-dle, *s.* [From *Molly*, a female name, and *cuddle* (q.v.).] An effeminate person. (*Slang.*)

"Such a thin-legged silly fellow as his uncle Pellet—a *mollycoddle*, in fact."—*George Eliot: Mill on the Floss*, ch. ix.

Mō-lŏch, * **Mō-lōch, Mĭl-cŏm, Mal-cham,** *s.* [Gr. Μολόχ (*Moloch*), from Heb. מֹלֶךְ (*Mōlech*), in the Old Testament, except in 1 Kings xi. 7, with הַ (*ha*) = "the" prefixed = the king; cf. מַלְכָּא (*melek*) = king.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. 1.

2. *Fig.:* Some dread or irresistible influence or passion, at the shrine of which everything would be sacrificed.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Compar. Relig.:* The distinctive idol of the Ammonites (1 Kings xi. 7) The commonest spelling of the word is Molech (Lev. xx. 2, 3, Jer. xxxii. 35.) Amos has Moloch (v. 26). To show that Moloch and Milcom are the same, cf. 1 Kings xi. 5, 7. The Malcham of Zeph. 1, 5 much resembles Milcom: in Hebrew it means "their king." Perhaps it means Molech in 2 Sam. xii. 30, and Jer. xlix. 1, 3. Molech was the Ammonite fire-god. He had a connection with the planet Saturn (the Chium (?) of Amos v. 26). Though the offering of children to Moloch was forbidden in the Mosaic law (Lev. xx. 2, 3), it was introduced not later than the reign of Solomon. Its special seat during the Hebrew monarchy was in the Valley of Hinnom. [Gehenna, Tophet.] Probably at first the children were placed in the fire, and left there till they were consumed (Lev. xx. 2, 3; Jer. vii. 21); then after humanity, perhaps at the instance of the mothers, began to assert itself over cruel superstition, the children were passed lustfully through the fire, so as to give them at least some hope of life (Lev. xviii. 21; Jer. xxxii. 35). [Needfire.]

2. *Zool.:* A genus of Lizards, family Agamidæ. It contains but one species, *Moloch horridus*, from Australia. It is about six inches in length, armed on the head, body, limbs, and tail, with spines of large size, whence its popular name, Thorn-devil.

Mō-lō'-kăn (pl. **Mō-lō-ka'-nĭ**), *s.* [Russ. *moloko* = milk.] Milk-drinker; one of a sect in Russia who observe the laws of Moses regarding meat, forbid the use of images or the sign of the cross, and consider all wars unlawful. They derive their name from the quantity of milk-food eaten by them.

mō-lō'-pēş, *s. pl.* [Gr. μώλωψ (*mōlōps*), genit. μώλωπος (*mōlōpos*) = the mark of a stripe, a weal.]

Pathol.: Petechiæ (q.v.).

* **mō-lŏs'-sĕş,** *s.* [Molasses.]

mō lŏs'-sī, *s. pl.* [Molossus.]

Zool.: A group formed by Dr. Dobson, "for the reception of three genera of Emballonuridæ: Molossus, Nyctinomus, and Cheiromeles." (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1876, pp. 702–735.)

mō-lŏs-sī-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *molos-(sus)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Zool.: A sub-family of Emballonuridæ. It contains two groups: Molossi and Mystacinæ.

mō lŏs'-sŭs, *s.* [Gr. Μολοσσός (*Molossos*) = belonging to Molossia, a district of Epirus, celebrated for producing a kind of wolf-dog used by shepherds.]

1. *Gr. & Lat. Prosody:* A foot of three long syllables.

2. *Zool.:* The typical genus of the group Molossi. Ears close, or united at base of inner margin; tragus very short; extremity of muzzle broad, obtuse or obliquely truncated; lips smooth, or with very indistinct vertical wrinkles; back of toes covered with long curved hair. Range: tropical and sub-tropical regions of America. Dr. Dobson enumerates nine species.

mŏl'-ŏ thrŭs, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; Agassiz gives Gr. μώλος (*mōlos*) = toil, and θροῦς (*throus*) = a confused noise; McNicoll gives μολεῖν (*molein*) = to transplant. Cabanis suggests that *molothrus* is a mistake; and that Gr. μολοβρός (*molobros*) = a glutton, was intended by Swainson.]

Ornith.: A genus of Icteridæ, with species

ranging from La Plata to the Northern United States. Bill short and stout, lateral toes nearly equal, claws rather small; tail nearly even; wings long, pointed. As far as is known, they make no nest, but deposit their eggs in the nests of other (usually smaller) birds. The best known species is *Molothrus pecoris*, popularly known as the Cow-bird or Cow Blackbird, "from their keeping about that animal, and finding, either from her parasitic insects or her droppings, opportunities for food." The male has the neck, head, and anterior half of the breast light chocolate brown; rest of the body black, with metallic lustre. The female is light olivaceous brown all over. Bill and feet black in both sexes. (*Baird, Brewer, & Ridgway.*)

* **mŏ-lŏt'-tō,** *s.* [MULATTO.]

* **molt,** * **molte,** *pret.* & *pa. par.* of *v.* [MELT.]

* **mōlt,** *v.i.* [MOULT.]

* **mōlt'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *molt*; *-able*.] Capable of being melted; meltable.

† **mōlt'-en,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [MELT.] Melted; made of melted metal.

"And he made a *molten* sea, ten cubits from the one brim to the other."—*1 Kings* vii. 23.

mŏl'-tō, *adv.* [Ital.]

Music: Much, very: as, *molto adagio*, very slow; *molto allegro*, very quick; *molto sostenuto*, much sustained.

Mō-lŭe-ea, *s.* [See def.]

Geog. (*Pl.*): An alternative name for the Spice Islands in the Asiatic Archipelago.

Molucca-balm, *s.*

Bot.: Moluccella, a genus of Labiatæ.

Molucca-bat, *s.*

Zool.: Harpyia cephalotes, the Harpy Bat. It was called the Molucca bat by Pennant and Shaw. It is found in the islands of Celebes and Amboyna.

mŏl'-va, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Gadidæ, erected for the reception of the Ling, *Molva vulgaris*, otherwise *Lota molva*. It differs from Lota in having several teeth in the lower jaw and on the vomer.

mō'-lỹ, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. μῶλυ (*mōlu*), from μωλύω (*mōlúō*) = to mitigate.]

1. A fabulous plant, to which were ascribed magic properties. It had a black root and a white blossom, and was given by Hermes to Ulysses to counteract the spells of Circe.

"Black was the root, but milky white the flower:
Moly the name, to mortals hard to find."
Pope: Homer: Odyssey x. 365.

2. Wild Garlic, *Allium Moly*.

¶ Dwarf Moly is *Allium Chamæmoly*; Homer's Moly is *A. magicum*.

mō-lỹb'-dāte, *s.* [Eng. *molybd(ic)*; *-ate*.]

Chem.: A salt of molybdic acid.

molybdate of iron, *s.*

Min.: A mixture of molybdite with limonite (q.v.).

molybdate of lead, *s.*

Min.: The same as WULFENITE (q.v.).

mō-lỹb'-dĕn-a, *s.* [MOLYBDENUM.]

mō-lỹb'-dĕn-īte, *s.* [Eng. Molybdenum; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A soft mineral occurring mostly in foliated masses, or as aggregates of minute scales, rarely in tabular, hexagonal crystals. Crystallization, yet uncertain; hardness, 1 to 1·5; sp. gr. 4·4 to 4·8; lustre, metallic; colour, lead-gray, opaque; laminæ, flexible, sectile; leaves a gray trace on paper. Compos.: sulphur, 41·0; molybdenum, 59·0 = 100, corresponding with the formula MoS_2. Found distributed through crystalline rocks, sometimes in considerable amount. Called also Molybdenum-sulphide.

mō-lỹb'-dĕ-nŭm, *s.* [Lat. *molybdæna*; Gr. μολυβδαινα (*molubdaina*) = galena (q.v.), from Lat. *molybdus*; Gr. μόλυβδος (*molubdos*), and μολυβδὶς (*molubdis*) = lead.

Chem.: A metallic, hexad element, discovered by Hjelm in 1782; symbol, Mo; atomic weight, 95·5; molecular weight unknown; sp. gr. 8·6. It is of rare occurrence, but is found in combination, with sulphur as molybdenite, MoS''_2; with oxygen in molybdenum ochre, MoO_4; and as lead molybdate, MoO_2PbO_2, in wulfenite. The metal is obtained by heating molybdic anhydride, or one of the chlorides, to redness in a current of hydrogen. It is a silver-white, brittle, almost infusible metal, permanent in air at ordinary temperatures, but when heated it oxidizes, and is ultimately converted into molybdic anhydride. It is not attacked by dilute hydrochloric or sulphuric acids, but is readily dissolved in aqua-regia, or in hot concentrated sulphuric-acid. Molybdenum forms with oxygen the following oxides: hypomolybdous oxide, MoO; dimolybdous trioxide, Mo_2O_3; molybdous oxide, MoO_2, and molybdic anhydride, MoO_3, all of relatively slight importance. It forms four chlorides, $MoCl_2$, Mo_2Cl_6, $MoCl_4$, and $MoCl_5$; and three sulphides, MoS_2, MoS_3, and MoS_4, the last two being acid sulphides, and forming sulphur salts.

molybdenum-oxide, *s.* [MOLYBDITE.]

molybdenum sulphide, *s.* [MOLYBDENITE.]

mō-lỹb'-dĭc, mō-lỹb'-doŭs, *a.* [Eng. *molybd(enum)*; *-ic*, *-ous*.] Pertaining to or derived from molybdenum.

molybdic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $MoO_2(OH)_2$. It separates as a white crystalline powder, when hydrochloric or nitric acid is added to a solution of a molybdate. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in an excess of an acid, and is used, in combination with ammonia and nitric acid in testing for minute quantities of phosphoric acid.

molybdic-ochre, *s.* [MOLYBDITE.]

molybdic-silver, *s.*

Min.: The same as WEHRLITE (q.v.).

mō-lỹb'-dine, *s.* [MOLYBDITE.]

mō-lỹb'-dīte, mō lỹb'-dine, *s.* [Eng. *molybd(enum)*; suff. *-ite*, *-ine* (*Min.*): Ger. *molybdit*.]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral occurring in groups of capillary crystals, or as an earthy encrustation. Hardness, 1 to 2; sp. gr. 4·49 to 4·50; colour, straw-yellow. Compos.: oxygen, 34·29; molybdenum, 65·71 = 100, corresponding with the formula MoO_3. Also formed in crystals artificially. Called also Molybdenum-oxide and Molybdic-ochre.

mō-lỹb-dō-mē'-nīte, *s.* [Gr. μόλυβδος = lead; μην (*mēn*) = the moon, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in very thin and fragile lamellæ. Crystallization, orthorhombic (?). Compos.: a selenate of lead. Found with chalcomenite and cobaltomenite in the Cerro de Cacheuta, south-east of Mendoza, Argentine Republic.

mō-lỹ-sīte, *s.* [Gr. μόλυσις (*molusis*) = a stain; Ger. *molysit*.]

Min.: A mineral forming brownish-red to yellow encrustations on the lavas of Vesuvius. Compos.: chlorine, 65·5; iron, 34·5 = 100, corresponding with the formula Fe_2Cl_3.

* **mōme,** *s.* [O. Fr. *mome*, *momme*, from Lat. *momus*; Gr. Μῶμος (*Mōmos*) = the god of raillery or mockery.]

1. A clown, a buffoon.

2. A stupid, dull fellow; a blockhead.

"*Mome*, malthorse, capon, coxcomb, idiot, patch."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iii. 1.

mō'-mĕnt, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *momentum* (for *movimentum*) = a movement, an instant, moving force, weight, from *moveo* = to move; Ital. & Sp. *momento*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Momentum; impulsive power or weight.

"Touch with lightest *moment* of impulse
His free-will."
Milton: P. L., x 45.

2. Consequence, importance, weight, value, influence, consideration.

"Matters of great *moment*."
Shakesp.: Richard III, iii. 7.

* 3. An essential element; an important factor.

4. The smallest portion of time; an instant.

"So soon swift Æthe her lost ground regain'd,
One length, one *moment*, had the race obtain'd."
Pope: Homer: Iliad xxiii. 606.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Math.:* An increment or decrement; an infinitesimal change in a variable quantity.

2. *Mechanics:*

The moment of a force is:—

(1) *With respect to a point:* The product of the force into the distance of this point from its line of action.

(2) *With respect to a line:* The product of the component of the force which is perpendicular to the line, into the shortest distance between the line and the direction of this component.

(3) *With respect to a plane:* The product of the force into the perpendicular distance of its point of application from the plane.

¶ (1) *Moment of a couple:* The product of either of the forces into the perpendicular between them.

(2) *Moment of inertia:* The sum of the products of the mass of each particle of a rotating body into the square of its distance from the axis of rotation.

(3) *Statical moment:* The moment of equilibrium between opposite forces.

(4) *Virtual moment of a force:* The product of the intensity of the force into the virtual velocity of its point of application.

(5) *Moment of a magnet:* The product of the strength of either of its poles by the distance between them. Or more rigorously, a quantity which, when multiplied by the intensity of a uniform field, gives the couple which the magnet experiences when held with its axis perpendicular to the line of force in this field. (*Everett: C. G. S. System of Units* (1875), p. 58.)

(6) *Moment of momentum:* [MOMENTUM, ¶].

* **mō'-ment,** *v.t.* [MOMENT, *s.*] To arrange to a moment.

"All accidents are minuted and *momented* by Divine Providence."—*Fuller: Worthies*, ii. 334.

* **mō-mĕnt'-al,** *a.* [Eng. *moment*; *-al*.]

1. Lasting only for a moment; momentary; very brief.

"Not one *momental* minute doth she swerve."
Breton. Sir P. Sidney's Ourania. (1606.)

2. Momentous.

* **mō-mĕnt'-al-lỹ,** *adv.* [Eng. *momental*; *-ly*.] For a moment; momentarily.

"Air but *momentally* retaining in our bodies, hath no proportionable space for its conversion."—*Browne Vulgar Errours.*

* **mō-mĕn-tā-nē-oŭs,** * **mō-mĕn'-tāne,** * **mō-men-tan-ỹ,** *a.* [Lat. *momentaneus*, from *momentum* = a moment; Fr. *momentané*.] Lasting but a moment; momentary.

"How short and *momentaneous* the pleasure of this filthie flesh is."—*Stone. The Mercuists* (an. 1749).

* **mō'-ment-an-ĭ-nĕss,** * **mō-ment-an-ĭ-nĕsse,** *s.* [Eng. *momentany*; *-ness*.] Momentariness.

"How doth the *momentaniesse* of this misery adde to the misery."—*Bishop Hall: Character of Man.*

* **mō-men-tan-ỹ,** *a.* [MOMENTANEOUS.]

mō'-ment-ar-ĭ-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *momentary*; *-ly*.]

1. For a moment; so as to last only a moment.

2. Every moment; from moment to moment.

mō'-ment-ar-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *momentary*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being momentary; brief duration.

mō'-ment-ar-ỹ, *a.* [Lat. *momentarius*, from *momentum* = a moment (q.v.).] Lasting only for a moment; done or past in a moment.

"The fit is *momentary*." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, iii. 4.

* **mō'-ment-lỹ,** *adv.* [Eng. *moment*; *-ly*.] From moment to moment; every moment; momentarily.

"I hear ye *momently* above, beneath,
Crash with a frequent conflict."
Byron: Manfred, i. 2.

mō-mĕnt'-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *momentosus*, from *momentum* = a moment (q.v.).] Of moment; of weight or consequence; weighty, important.

"A *momentous* question which admitted of no delay."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

mō-mĕnt'-oŭs-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *momentous*; *-ly*.] In a momentous degree; weightily; with great weight, consequence, or importance.

mō-mĕnt'-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *momentous*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being momentous; importance, weight, moment.

mō-mĕnt'-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. for *morimentum*, from *moveo* = to move.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. An impulse, an impetus.

"That *momentum* of ignorance, rashness, presumption, and lust of plunder which nothing has been able to resist."—*Burke: On the French Revolution.*

2. A constituent or essential element.

II. *Mech.:* The force possessed by matter in motion; the product of the mass by the velocity of a body. Thus a ball of four pounds weight moving uniformly at the rate of eighteen feet in a second would have double the momentum that one of three pounds weight moving at the rate of twelve feet per second would possess, for $4 \times 18 = 72$, and $3 \times 12 = 36$, or half as much. The force of percussion, that is, the force with which a moving body strikes an object, is the same in amount as the momentum of the former.

"If L stands for length, T for time, and M for mass, then *momentum* is $\frac{ML}{T}$."—*Everett: C. G. S. System of Units* (1875), ch. i., p. 5.

¶ *Angular momentum:* The product of moment of inertia by angular velocity, or the product of momentum by length. If M stands for mass, L for length, and T for time, then angular momentum is $\frac{ML^2}{T}$. Called also Moment of Momentum. (*Everett: C. G. S. System of Units* (1875), ch. i, p. 6.)

mō-mĭ-ĕr, *s.* [Fr., from O. Fr. *momer* = to mumm, to mask oneself.] A name given in contempt or ridicule by the French and Swiss Calvinists, in 1818, to certain persons, chiefly Swiss, who seceded from their communion.

* **mŏm'-ish,** *a.* [Eng. *mom(e)*; *-ish.*] Foolish.

"Discovered lyes to *momish* mouthes."
Verses profixed to Googe's Eglogs.

* **mŏm'-mĕr-ў,** *s.* [Mummery.]

mō-mor'-dĭ-ca, *s.* [From Lat. *mordeo* (perf. *momordi*) = to bite, because the seeds look as if bitten.]

Bot.: A genus of Cucurbitaceæ, tribe Cucurbitæ. The leaves are lobed or compound, the flowers white or yellow, monœcious or diœcious. Males with three stamens and zigzag anthers, two of them two-celled, the third one-celled. Fruit fleshy, prickly, or warty. Found in the hotter parts of both hemispheres. *Momordica Charantia* has a bright orange-yellow fruit, one to six inches long. It is cultivated throughout India. Two varieties of it are known in Bengal. After being washed in hot water to diminish its bitterness, it is eaten by the Hindoos in their curries. It is used in India internally as a laxative, and as an ointment for sores; the juice as a mild purgative for children; the astringent root in hæmorrhoids. The fruit and leaves are used as an anthelmintic, also in piles, leprosy, and jaundice. The former is tonic, stomachic, and given in diseases of the spleen and liver. *M. dioica* grows wild in India, where the young and tender fruit is eaten by the natives with the tuberous roots of the female plant. The root is used also to stop bleeding from piles, and in bowel complaints. Ainslie says that when mixed with cocoanut, pepper, and red sandal-wood and applied in the form of a liniment it relieves headache. *M. cochinchinensis* is eaten. The fruit of *M. Balsamina* has a smooth orange or yellow fruit, one to four inches long. Pickled or steeped in oil, it is a vulnerary. *M. Elaterum*, called also *Ecbalium agreste*, is the Squirting Cucumber (q.v.). *M. operculata* is a drastic purgative. The fruit of *M. monadelpha*, called also *Coccinia indica*, is eaten by the natives of India in their curries.

mō-mor'-dĭ-çĭne, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *momordic(a)*; suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: The same as Elaterin (q.v.). (*Garrod.*)

mō'-mŏt, *s.* [Motmot.]

mō-mŏt'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *momot(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: Motmots; a family of fissirostral picarian birds, ranging from Mexico to Paraguay, and to the west coast of Ecuador, but having their head-quarters in Central America. Six genera are known.

mō-mō'-tŭs, *s.* [Latinised from *motmot* (q.v.).]

Ornith.: Motmot, the typical genus of the family Momotidæ (q.v.). Ten species are known, ranging from Mexico to Brazil and Bolivia, one species extending to Tobago, and one to Western Ecuador. The general plumage is green, and most of the species have the strange habit of denuding the central rectrices of the web with their beaks. [Spatule, 2.]

mō'-mŭs, *s.* [Gr. μῶμος (*mômos*) = (1) ridicule, (2) see def.]

1. *Gr. Myth.:* Ridicule personified; the critic god, the son of Night. (*Hesiod: Theog.*, 21.) He blamed Vulcan for not having placed a window in the human breast.

* 2. *Ord. Lang.:* One who carps at everything; a querulous person.

¶ *Momus' lattice:* An imaginary window in the human breast that the thoughts might be seen.

"Were *Momus' lattice* in our breasts,
My soul might brook to open it more widely
Than thine." *Byron: Werner*, iii. 1.

mŏn-, mŏn-ō-, *pref.* [Gr. μόνος (*monos*) = alone, sole.] A common prefix in words derived from the Greek, and signifying unity or singleness.

mō'-nạ, *s.* [Sp. & Ital. = an old woman.]

Zool.: Cercopithecus mona, a monkey from Senegal. It is remarkable for its brilliant coloration; the head being olive-yellow, with a black stripe on the forehead; yellowish whiskers and a purple face. The back is chestnut-brown, and there is a white spot on each side near the root of the tail, which is black. (*Mivart.*)

mŏn-ạ-cănth'-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *mon-*, and Gr. ἄκανθα (*akantha*) = a spine.]

Ichthy.: A genus of plectognathous fishes, family Sclerodermati, group Balistina. There is only one dental spine, and the rough scales are so small as to give the skin a velvety appearance. Adult males of some species have minute spines arranged in rows on each side of the tail, or the spines of the scales developed into bristles. Common in the Atlantic, sometimes wandering to the British coasts. Fifty species are known.

mŏn-ăç-ĕ-tĭn, *s.* [Pref. *mon-*, and Eng. *acetin.*]

Chem.: $C_3H_5(OH)_2(O{\cdot}C_2H_3O)$. Glyceryl dihydrate acetate. A colourless oily liquid obtained by heating glycerine with glacial acetic acid for some time, to a temperature of 100°. It is miscible with a small quantity of water, but is decomposed by a large quantity.

* **mŏn'-ạ-chạl,** *a.* [Eccles. Lat. *monachalis*, from *monachus* = a monk (q.v.); Fr. & Sp. *monacal*; Ital. *monacale.*] Pertaining or relating to monks or monastic life; monastic.

mŏn'-ạ-chĭsm, *s.* [Fr. *monachisme*, from Eccles. Lat. *monachus* = a monk.] The system of monastic life; monkery, monkishness.

"What labour is to be endured turning over volumes of rubbish in the rest, Florence of Worcester, Huntingdon, Simeon of Durham, Hoveden, Matthew of Westminster, and many others of obscurer note, with all their *monachisms*, is a penance to think."—*Milton: Hist. Eng.*, bk. iv.

¶ The ultimate fact on which monachism rests is that many people are born with a tendency to contemplation rather than to active exertion, and, if pious, consider that they will be more free from temptation to sin by retiring from the ordinary world. Hot climates tend to strengthen these feelings, and monachism has flourished more luxuriantly in Asia, Africa, and Southern Europe, than in the colder north.

(1) *Ethnic Monachism:* The most gigantic development of monachism the world has ever seen was that of Booddhism (q.v.), and it was the earliest in point of date. The Jain system is also monastic. Brahminism possessed it to a less, but still to a considerable extent. Of the Hindoo Triad the worship of Brahma scarcely exists; connected with that of Vishnu and Siva there are many monastic orders or sects. Of the former, Dr. Horace Hayman Wilson enumerates nineteen, and of the latter eleven, with fourteen others, some sub-divided (*Works* (1862), i. 12). Curiously enough, most of them arose about the same dates as the leading religious orders of Christendom were instituted, as if Oriental and Western minds advanced equally, or some cause had operated simultaneously both in the East and the West.

(2) *Jewish Monachism:* The Nazarites were an ascetic sect temporarily under vows, but not bound to celibacy, which is nowhere enjoined even on priests under the Mosaic law. Elijah and John the Baptist had monastic tendencies (1 Kings xvii. 3, 4, xix. 1-9; 2 Kings i. 8; Matt. iii. 4). But genuine Jewish monasticism, with its celibacy as well as its asceticism and seclusion from society, seems to have begun with the Essenes (q.v.), and to have been continued by the Therapeutæ (q.v.).

(3) *Christian Monachism:* In the second century certain persons who aimed at stricter piety than their neighbours, often held converse together without quite separating from society. They were called ascetics, and were the successors of the Therapeutæ, who prepared the way for the rise of monachism. In the third century Paul ranged through the desert of Thebais in Upper Egypt during the Decian persecutions. He and others who acted similarly were called Anachorets or Anchorites, or persons who retire from society, recluses, solitaries [Anchorite], also eremites or hermits, that is, persons who live in the desert. [Eremite.] They frequently resided in caves. In 305 Anthony, an Egyptian monk, collected many of the eremites into communities. These were called cœnobites from their living in common. In this he was largely assisted by his disciple Pachomius. The same discipline spread through Western Asia and Europe. From among the Eremites who lived apart from each other sprung the Sarabaites and Gyrovagi (Vagabond monks), disreputable races, the Stylites, or Pillar Saints, associated for ever with the name of Simeon, who died in 451, with other ramifications. At first all the monastic establishments followed the rule of Pachomius, but in the early part of the sixth century St. Benedict introduced new regulations, and all the monastic orders for some centuries were Benedictine. Many ordinary monks becoming corrupt, the new Order of Canons was instituted in the twelfth century, and, as the great wealth which their communities had acquired was believed to be one of the main causes of that corruption, there arose, in the beginning of the thirteenth century, different mendicant orders, the members of which vowed poverty. [Mendicant-orders.] At first all the monks were laymen; now they consist of three classes: (1) priests; (2) choir monks, in minor orders; and (3) lay-brothers, who act as servants and labourers. Originally they were under the jurisdiction of the bishop, but ultimately they were exempt from all authority except that of the Holy See. The influence of the mendicant orders was on the wane at the Reformation, and the Jesuits took their place. At that date many monasteries in England and elsewhere were deprived of their endowments and suppressed. Those of France were swept away in the first Revolution. Though since restored, they have not attained their former importance. [Monastery, Monk, Nun.]

mŏn'-ạ-chŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. μοναχός (*monachos*) = a monk.]

Zool.: A genus of Phocidæ, called by F. Cuvier Pelagius. *Monachus albiventer* is the Monk-seal (q.v.). *M. tropicalis*, a Jamaican species, is probably distinct.

mŏn-ăc-tĭn-ŏl'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Pref. *mon-*; Mod. Lat. *actinella* = a little ray, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A name usually given to a sub-order of Silicispongiæ, more properly called Monaxonidæ (q.v.), since they are characterized by being uni-axial, not by being one-rayed.

mŏn'-ăd, *s.* [Lat. *monas* (genit. *monadis*) = a unit, from Gr. μονάς (*monas*) = a unit, from μόνος (*monos*) = alone, single; Sp. *monada*; Ital. *monade.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* An ultimate atom or molecule; a simple substance without parts; a primary constituent of matter.

"But that which is of more moment yet; we have the authority of Ecphantus a famous Pythagorean for this, that Pythagoras his *monads*, so much talked of, were nothing else but corporeal atoms."—*Cudworth: Intel. System*, p. 13.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Chem.:* Univalent element. A name given to those elements which can directly unite with, or replace, one atom of hydrogen in a compound. The monad elements are hydrogen, chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine, lithium, sodium, potassium, ruthenium, cæsium, and silver.

2. *Philol.:* A monosyllabic word or root; specif., a monosyllabic root of the isolating class of languages.

3. *Philos.:* A term first used by Giordano Bruno (circ. 1548 1600), and adopted in a slightly different sense and brought into prominence by Leibnitz (1648–1716). To avoid the Atomism of Gassendi, he conceived a number of true unities, without extension, but endowed with the depth of an internal life, thus distinguishing them from atoms. (*Merz.*)

"*Monad* is the term given by Leibnitz to simple unextended substance; that is a substance which has the power of action . . . All *monads* have ideas, but the ideas of the different *monads* are of different degrees of clearness. God is the primitive *monad*, the primary substance; all other *monads* are its fulgurations. God has none but adequate ideas. Every soul is a *monad*. Plants and minerals are, as it were, sleeping *monads* with unconscious ideas. In plants these ideas are formative vital forces: in animals they take the form of sensation and memory; in human souls they disclose themselves in consciousness, reason; they approach, though they do not attain, the clearness of the adequate ideas possessed by God."—*Hist. Pantheism*, ii. 207, 208.

4. *Zool.:* (See extract).

"No better illustration of the impossibility of drawing any sharply defined distinction between animals and plants can be found, than that which is supplied by the history of what are termed *Monads*. The name of *Monad* has been commonly applied to minute free or fixed, rounded or oval bodies, provided with one or more long cilia, and usually provided with a nucleus and a contractile vacuole. . . . Some are locomotive conditions of indubitable plants; others are embryonic conditions of indubitable animals. Yet others are embryonic forms of organisms which appear to be as much animals as plants; and of others it is impossible to say whether they should be regarded as animals or as plants."—*Huxley: Anat. Invert. Animals*, pp. 44, 45.

monad-radical, *s.*

Chem.: A compound radical which can replace one atom of hydrogen, or which requires only one equivalent of a monad element to satisfy its active atomicity.

* **mŏn-ą-dăr'-ĭ-ą,** *s. pl.* [Lat. *monas*, genit. *monad(is)*; nent. pl. adj. suff. *-aria.*]

Zool.: De Blainville's name for the Infusoria.

mŏn-ą-dĕl'-phĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *mon-* (q.v.); Gr. *ἀδελφός* (*adelphos*) = a brother, and Lat. nent. pl. adj. suff. *-ia.*]

Bot.: The sixteenth class in Linnæus's system. The stamens constitute a single "brotherhood" or bundle, being united with a single tube. There are seven orders, Triandria, Pentandria, Heptandria, Octandria, Decandria, Dodecandria, and Polyandria (q.v.).

† **mŏn-ă-dĕl'-phĭ-an,** *a.* & *s.* [Mod. Lat. *monadelphi(a)*; Eng. suff. *-an.*]

Botany:

A. *As adj.:* The same as MONADELPHOUS (q.v.).

B. *As subst.:* A plant of the Linnæan class Monadelphia (q.v.).

mŏn-ą-dĕl'-phŏn, *s.* [MONADELPHIA.]

Bot.: A column of stamens united into a tube.

mŏn-ą-dĕl'-phoŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *monadelph(ia)*; Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Combined into one "brotherhood," or bundle; having all the stamens united into a single tube, as in the Malvaceæ.

* **mŏn-ăd'-ĭc,** * **mŏn-ăd'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *monad*; *-ic*; *-ical.*] Having the nature or character of a monad.

"The *monadical* consistency of the matter being lost in the production of the æther."—*More: Defence of Phil. Cabbala* (App.), ch. ix.

mŏn-ăd'-ĭ-dæ, mŏn-ą-dī'-ną, *s. pl.* [Lat. *monas* (genit. *monad(is)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*, or neut. *-ina.*]

Zool.: A family of Flagellate Infusorians, free-swimming, and without a lorica. They have a single terminal flagellum, a nucleus, one or more contractile vacuoles, but no oral aperture. They are developed in organic infusions, especially in those of decaying animal matter.

† **mŏn-ăd-ĭ-form,** *a.* [Lat. *monas* (genit. *monadis*) = a monad, and *forma* = form, appearance.] Having the form or appearance of a monad. (*Owen.*)

mŏn-ą-dī-ną, *s. pl.* [MONADIDÆ.]

mŏn-ăd-ŏl'-ŏ-ġy, *s.* [Fr. *La Monadologie*, the title of a sketch written by Leibnitz in 1714, and intended for Prince Eugene of Savoy. It was not published till 1720 (in a German translation), and the original French did not appear till 1839. Gr. *μονάς* (*monas*), genit. *μόναδος* (*monados*) = a unit, and *λόγος* (*logos*) = a discourse.]

Philos.: The name given to that portion of the philosophical system of Leibnitz which considers physical bodies as aggregates of particles or atoms.

"Modern biology presents us with an illustration of the *monadology*, in its conception of the organism as constituted by an infinite number of cells, each cell having an independent life of its own—origin, development, and death. The compound result of all these separate lives is the life of the organism."—*G. H. Lewes: Hist. Philos.* (1880), p. 287.

mŏ nâl', *s.* [Native name.]

Ornith.: [IMPEYAN-PHEASANT.]

mŏn-ăm'-īde, *s.* [Pref. *mon-*, and Eng. *amide.*]

Chem.: A name given to organic nitrogenous bodies, derived from one molecule of ammonia, the hydrogen being replaced wholly or partly by acid radicals.

mŏn-ăm'-ĭne, *s.* [Pref. *mon-*, and Eng. *amine.*]

Chem.: A term applied to certain organic bases, derived from ammonia by the replacement of one or more atoms of hydrogen by monad positive radicals.

† **mŏn-ăn'-dĕr,** *s.* [MONANDRIA.]

Bot.: A plant belonging to the Linnæan class Monandria (q.v.).

mŏn-ăn'-drĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from pref. *mon-*, and Gr. *ἀνήρ* (*anēr*), genit. *ανδρός* (*andros*) = a man.]

Bot.: The first class in Linnæus's system. It consists of plants with only one stamen. There are two orders, Monogynia and Digynia (q.v.).

mŏn-ăn'-drĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [Mod. Lat. *monandria* (q.v.); Eng. suff. *-an.*]

Botany:

A. *As adj.:* The same as MONANDROUS (q.v.).

B. *As subst.:* A plant of the Linnæan class Monandria (q.v.).

mŏn-ăn'-drĭc, *a.* [Eng. *monandr(y)*; *-ic.*] Belonging to or in any way connected with the practice of monandry; practising monandry (q.v.).

"Such customs as prevailed in ancient Britain, and their perpetuation after marriage had become *monandric*."—*J. F. MacLennan: Studies in Ancient Hist.*, p. 272. (Note.)

mŏn-ăn'-droŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat., &c. *monandr(ia)*; Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Having only one stamen; of or belonging to the class Monandria (q.v.).

mŏn-ăn'-drў, *s.* [Gr. *μόνος* (*monos*) = alone, single, and *ἀνήρ* (*anēr*), genit. *ἀνδρός* (*andros*) = a man, a husband.]

Anthrop.: That form of marriage in which one man espouses one woman. [MARRIAGE, POLYANDRY.]

"We thus see exhibited in Sparta, at one and the same time, promiscuity in its highest polyandric form, and lingering round a growing practice of *monandry*."—*J. F. MacLennan: Studies in Ancient History*, p. 273.

mŏn-ăn'-thoŭs, *a.* [Gr. *μόνος* (*monos*) = alone, single, and *ἄνθος* (*anthos*) = a flower.]

Bot.: Producing but one flower; applied to a plant or peduncle.

mŏn'-arch, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *monarque*, from Lat. *monarcha*, from Gr. *μονάρχης* (*monarchēs*) = a monarch: *μόνος* (*monos*) = alone, and *ἄρχω* (*archō*) = to rule, to govern; Ital. & Sp. *monarca.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A sole ruler, a supreme governor; one invested with supreme authority, as an emperor, a king or queen, a prince, &c.; a sovereign.

"The prince whom I now call (as I have often before) the *monarch* of England, King or Queene."—*Smith: Common-wealth*, bk. ii., ch. iv.

2. One who or that which is superior to all others of the same kind.

"Mount Blanc is the *monarch* of mountains:
They crown'd him long ago."
Byron: Manfred, i. 1.

3. One who presides; the president, patron, or presiding genius.

"Come, thou *monarch* of the vine,
Plumpy Bacchus, with pink eyne."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, ii. 7.

B. *As adj.:* Supreme, ruling.

mŏ nar'-cha, *s.* [Gr. *μοναρχή* (*monarchē*) = a governess, a female ruler.]

Ornith.: A genus of Muscicapidæ; twenty-eight species are known, from Australia, Tasmania, the Moluccas, Caroline, and Marquesas Islands. The plumage is brilliant; *Monarcha loricata* is black and white, the throat scaled with metallic blue; *M. chrysomela*, brilliant black and bright orange; *M. telescophthalmata*, the Spectacled Flycatcher, is pure white and velvety black, with a broad azure fleshy ring round the eye. The last two were found in New Guinea by the naturalists of the "Coquille."

* **mŏ nar'-chal,** *a.* [Eng. *monarch*; *-al.*] Befitting a monarch; princely, sovereign, regal.

"Satan . . . with *monarchal* pride,
Conscious of highest worth, unmov'd thus spake."
Milton: P. L., ii. 428.

* **mŏn'-ar-chĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *monarch*; *-ess.*] A female monarch.

* **mŏ-nar'-chĭ-al,** *a.* [Eng. *monarch*; *-ial.*] Monarchical.

mŏ-nar'-chĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *monarchia*; Gr. *μοναρχια* (*monarchia*) = monarchy; Eng. suff. *-an.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Of or belonging to monarchy.

2. *Church Hist.:* Of or belonging to the sect described under B.

B. *As substantive:*

Church Hist. (*Pl.*): The followers of Praxeas, a celebrated man and confessor who lived at Rome in the second century. He rejected the distinction of three Persons in the Divine Essence, and according to Tertullian (*Liber contra Praxeam*) contended for the monarchy of God. Christ was regarded as the Son of God, to whom the Father so joined himself as to be crucified along with the Son, whence the Monarchians were called also Patripassians (q.v.). (*Mosheim: Church Hist.*, cent. ii., pt. ii., ch. v., § 20, &c.)

mŏ-nar'-chĭc, mŏ-nar'-chĭc-al, * **mŏ-nar'-chĭck,** *a.* [Fr. *monarchique*, from Gr. *μοναρχικός* (*monarchikos*), from *μόναρχος* (*monarchos*) = ruling alone.]

1. Vested in a single ruler; presided over by a single governor.

"*Monarchical* their State,
But prudently confined, and mingled wise
Of each harmonious power."
Thomson: Liberty, iv. 695.

2. Of or pertaining to monarchy.

"The *monarchick*, and aristocratical and popular partisans have been jointly laying their axes to the root of all government, and have in their turns proved each other absurd and inconvenient."—*Burke: Vindication of Natural Society.*

mŏ-nar'-chĭc-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *monarchical*; *-ly.*] In a monarchical manner; after the manner of a monarchy.

* **mŏn'-arch-ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *monarch*; *-ism.*] The principles of monarchy; love of or preference for monarchy.

* **mŏn'-arch-ist,** *s.* [Eng. *monarch*; *-ist.*] An advocate or supporter of monarchism.

"I proceed to examine the next supposition of the church *monarchists*."—*Barrow: Of the Pope's Supremacy.*

* **mŏn'-arch-ize,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *monarch*; *-ize.*]

A. *Trans.:* To rule over as a monarch.

"Britain-founding Brute first *monarchiz'd* the land."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 5.

B. *Intrans.:* To act the monarch; to play the king.

"A humor of *monarchizing* and nothing else it is.
—*T. Nashe: Terrors of the Night.*

* **mŏn'-arch-ĭz-ẽr,** † **mŏn'-arch-ĭş-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *monarchiz(e)*; *-er.*] An advocate of monarchical government; a monarchist.

"Let the pride
Of these our irreligious *monarchizers*
Be crown'd in blood."
Haywood: Rape of Lucrece, iii.

* **mŏn'-ar-chō,** *s.* [MONARCH.] A crack-brained Englishman affecting the airs of an Italian.

"A phantasm, a *Monarcho*, and one that makes sport."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, iv. 1.

mŏn'-ar-chў, * **monarche,** * **monarchie,** *s.* [Fr. *monarchie*, from Lat. *monarchia*; Gr. *μοναρχια* (*monarchia*) = a kingdom; *μόναρχος* (*monarchos*) = ruling alone: *μόνος* (*monos*) = alone, and *ἄρχω* (*archō*) = to rule; Sp. *monarquia*; Ital. *monarchia.*]

1. The system of government in which the supreme power is in the hands of a single person.

"The first, the most ancient, most general, and most approved, was the government of one ruling by just laws, called *monarchy*."—*Raleigh: Hist. World*, bk. i., ch. ix., § 2.

2. A state or government in which the supreme power is in the hands of a single person.

"Our theory affords a presumption, that the earliest governments were *monarchies*, because the governments of families and of armies, from which, according to our account, civil government derived its institution, and probably its form, is universally monarchical."—*Paley: Nat. Philosophy*, bk. vi., ch. i.

3. A kingdom, an empire.

"This small inheritance
Contenteth me, and's worth a *monarchy*."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iv. 10.

* 4. Supreme power.

"There Alexander put them vnder
Which wreght of armes many a wonder
So that the *monarchie* lefte
With Grekes." *Gower: C. A.* (Prol.)

¶ (1) *Absolute monarchy:* A government in which the monarch is invested with absolute or despotic power.

(2) *Despotic monarchy:* The same as *Absolute monarchy.*

(3) *Elective monarchy:* A government in which the choice of the monarch or ruler is vested in the people.

(4) *Fifth monarchy men:* [Fifth].

(5) *Hereditary monarchy:* A monarchy in which the sovereignty descends directly from the holder to the heir by blood.

(6) *Limited monarchy:* [Limited, ¶ (3)].

mŏn-ar'-da, *s.* [Named after Nicolas Monardez, a physician of Seville, in the sixteenth century.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the menthaceous tribe Monardeæ. The leaves of *Monarda didyma*, an American species, are used for tea. [Oswego-tea.] Its flowers are a brilliant scarlet. *Monarda fistulosa*, an American herb with a sweet scent, is a febrifuge; *M. punctata* yields a kind of camphor.

monarda-camphor, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{14}O$. The camphor or stearoptene of *Monarda punctata.* It forms shining crystals, which melt at 48°, and resolidify at 38°.

monarda-oil, *s.*

Chem.: $(C_{10}H_{14})_3O$. The essential oil of *Monarda punctata.* It is a yellowish-red liquid, having an odour of thyme, boiling at 224°, and easily acquiring the consistency of resin by oxidation.

mŏn-ar'-dĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *monard(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Labiatæ. It is divided into three families: Salvidæ, Rosmarinidæ, and Horminidæ.

mŏn'-ăs, *s.* [Gr. μονάς (*monas*) = a unit.]

Zool.: A genus of Flagellata, sub-order Pantostomata. *Monas Dallingeri*, $\frac{1}{2000}$th inch in length, has one flagellum, flexible at first, and becoming rigid towards the base in old specimens.

mŏn-ąs-tĕr' ĭ-ąl, *a.* [Lat. *monasterialis*, from *monasterium* = a monastery (q.v.); Ital. *monasteriale.*] Of or pertaining to a monastery.

* **mŏn-ąs tĕr'-ĭ-ąl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *monasterial*; *-ly.*] Monastically.

"Many being *monasterially* accoutred."—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. i. (Prol.)

mŏn' ąs tĕr-ў, *s.* [Lat. *monasterium*, from Gr. μοναστήριον (*monastērion*) = a minster, or monastery, from μοναστής (*monastēs*) = dwelling alone, from μονάζω (*monazō*) = to be alone; μόνος (*monos*) = alone, single; Fr. *monastère*; Ital. *monastero, monasterio*; Sp. *monasterio.*]

Comparative Religions:

1. *Ethnic:* For details as to the Boodhist and Jain monasteries, see the articles Boodhist-architecture, Jain-Architecture, also Boodhist and Jainism.

2. *Christian.:* The ecclesiastical Latin *monasterium* = the home of a religious community of men, was in general use in the Church for several centuries, when it was displaced by *conventus* = a community (of men or women), bound by rule, and practising the counsels of perfection. By Roman ecclesiastical writers the word monastery is usually restricted to Benedictine houses, and houses of Orders practising some modification of the Benedictine rule: as, a Carthusian *monastery*, a Cistercian *monastery*; but a Franciscan or a Dominican convent.

"There is a *monastery* two miles off,
And there we will abide."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iii. 4.

mŏ năs'-tĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. μοναστικός (*monastikos*) = living in solitude, from μοναστής (*monastēs*) = dwelling alone; Fr. *monastique*; Low Lat. *monasticus*; Ital. & Sp. *monastico.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to monasteries, their rules, life, or occupants; pertaining to monks or religious seclusion.

"Where he at May-yard led
A strict *monastic* life, a saint alive and dead."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 24.

* **B.** *As subst.:* A monk, a recluse.

monastic-vows, *s. pl.* The vows imposed under monastic rule. They are three in number—poverty, chastity, and obedience.

mŏ-năs'-tĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *monastic*; *-al.*] The same as Monastic, A (q.v.).

mŏ-năs'-tĭc-ąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *monastical*; *-ly.*] In a monastic manner; like a monk or recluse; in seclusion.

mŏ năs'-tĭ-çĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *monastic*; *-ism.*] Monachism (q.v.).

mŏ-năs'-tĭc ŏn, *s.* [Gr. μοναστικός (*monastikos*) = living in solitude.] A book giving an account of monasteries, convents, and other religious houses: as, Dugdale's *Monasticon Anglicanum.*

mŏn-ą-tŏm'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *mon-*, and Eng. *atomic.*] Containing one atom.

monatomic-alcohol, *s.*

Chem.: An alcohol containing only one atom of replaceable hydrogen, in the oxatylic portion of the radical.

monatomic element, *s.*

Chem.: An element containing one monatomic molecule. The monatomic elements are mercury, cadmium, and zinc.

mŏ-nâul', *s.* [Native name.]

Ornith.: [Impeyan-pheasant].

mŏn-ăx-ŏn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Pref. *mon-*; Gr. ἄξων (*axōn*), genit. ἄξονος (*axonos*) = an axis, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A sub-order of Silicispongiæ, distinguished by the presence of uni-axial, and the absence of tetractinellid and hexactinellid spicules. Schmidt divides the sub-order into five families: Renierinæ, Desmacidinæ, Suberitidinæ, Chalinopsidinæ, and Chalineæ.

mŏ'-ną-zīte, *s.* [Gr. μονάζω (*monazō*) = to be solitary; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A rare mineral, occurring only in isolated crystals. Crystallization, monoclinic. Hardness, 5 to 5·5; sp. gr. 4·9 to 5·26: lustre, somewhat resinous; colour, various shades of brown to brownish-yellow; transparent to opaque; brittle. Compos.: a phosphate of cerium and lanthanum; with sometimes thorium and didymium. Occurs in the Ilmen Mountains, Orenburg, in granite; and at various localities in the United States. Also in some gold washings.

mŏ-năz'-ĭt ŏid, *s.* [Eng. *monazite*, and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Min.: A mineral resembling monazite in crystallization and external characters. Hardness, 5; sp. gr. 5·281; colour, brown. Compos. (according to Hermann): phosphoric acid, 17·94; protoxide of cerium, 49·35; protoxide of lanthanum, 21·30; lime, 1·50; water, 1·36; tantalum (?), 6·27; and traces of magnesia and sesquioxide of iron. Found in the Ilmen Mountains, Orenburg.

* **monchc,** *v.* [Munch.]

Mŏn'-daў, * Mon-en-day, * Mone-day, *s.* [A.S. *mónan dæg* = the day of the moon: *mónan*, genit. of *móna* = the moon, and *dæg* = day.] The second day of the week.

monde, *s.* [Fr. = world, from Lat. *mundus.*] A globe used as an ensign of royalty; a mound.

¶ *The beau monde:* [Beau-monde].

* **mōno** (1), *s.* [Moon.]

* **mōne** (2), *s.* [Moan, *s.*]

* **mōnc,** *v.i.* [Moan, *v.*]

mō nō'-cian, mō nō'-cious, *a.* [Monœcian, Monœcious.]

mŏn-ĕm-brў'-ąr ў, *a.* [Gr. μόνος (*monos*) = alone, single, and ἔμβρυον (*embruon*) = an embryo (q.v.).] Having a single embryo.

mŏn ĕr-ą, *s. pl.* [Moneron.]

mŏn' ĕr-ąl, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *moner(a)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*] Belonging to or having the characteristics of Monera. [Moneron.]

"To give a kind of general stability to the little *moneral* organisms."—*Prof. T. R. Jones*, in *Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, vi. 347.

mŏn' ĕr ŏn (pl. **mŏn ĕr-ą**), *s.* [Monas.]

Biology & Zoology:

1. Any individual of Haeckel's Protistic class Monera. [2.]

"This wonderful *moneron* lives in the deepest parts of the sea."—*Haeckel: Evolution of Man*, ii. 49.

2. (*Pl.*): The first class of Haeckel's sub-kingdom Protista (q.v.). It is divided into three orders, Lobomonera, Rhizomonera, and Tachymonera, and he describes the individuals as "organisms without organs" (*Organismen ohne Organe*). The entire body, in its fully-developed condition, consists merely of a small piece of structureless plasma or primitive slime (*Urschleim*), not differentiated into protoplasm and nucleus. Movement is effected by means of lobed, filiform, or flagellate pseudopods. Reproduction asexual. Marine and also parasitic. (*E. Haeckel: Das Protistenreich*, p. 86.) [Protoplasm.]

mŏn-ĕr'-ų la, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. of *moneron* (q.v.).]

Biol.: A simple protoplasmic body in which no true nucleus is to be found.

"We shall call this simplest (non-nucleated) stage the *Monerula*."—*Haeckel: Evolution of Man*, i. 179.

mō-nē'-sēs, *s.* [From Gr. μόνος (*monos*) = alone. So named from the solitary flowers and combined petals. (*Hooker & Arnott.*)

Bot.: Formerly regarded as a genus of Ericaceæ. Sir Joseph Hooker reduces it to a sub-genus of Pyrola, thus defined: "Flower solitary, petals slightly adherent at the base, spreading; anther cells with tubular tips, stigmatic lobes long, valves of capsule free." *Moneses grandiflora* is now called *Pyrola uniflora.* It is found in Britain in fir woods chiefly in the north of Scotland.

mō nē'-sĭ-ą, *s.* [A Spanish American word.] (See the compound.)

moncsia-bark, *s.*

Bot.: A kind of astringent bark said to belong to *Chrysophyllum glyciphlœum.* It comes from South America.

mŏn-ŏs'-ĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *monesia*; *-in.*]

Chem.: A compound resembling saponin, extracted from the bark of *Chrysophyllum glyciphlœum.*

* **mŏn'-ĕsto,** *v.t.* [Monish.] To warn, to admonish.

"Therfore we usen message for Crist as if God *monestith* hi us, we biseechen for Crist be ye reconceilid to God."—*Wycliffe: 2 Corinthians* v.

mŏn'-ę-tar-ў, *a.* [Lat. *moneta* = money (q.v.); Fr. *monétaire.*] Of or pertaining to money; consisting of money.

monetary-convention, *s.* There are two groups of European nations, between whose members an agreement has been entered into for the regulation of their coinage. They are called the "Latin Monetary Convention," and the "Scandinavian Monetary Convention." The former includes France, Belgium, Italy, and Switzerland, the agreement having been made in December, 1865, in virtue of which the coinages of those countries are of the same weight and fineness. Greece subsequently joined the convention, and assimilated her drachma to the franc. Spain, Austria and Hungary, Finland, Roumania, Servia, Bulgaria, and Monaco have also coined large amounts of either or both gold and silver into money, of weight, fineness, and value exactly proportionate to, or identical with, that of the countries included in the convention. The "Scandinavian Monetary Convention" dates from 1873, and includes Norway, Sweden, and Denmark.

monetary-unit, *s.* The standard of currency: as, pounds in England, dollars in America, francs in France, &c.

moneth, *s.* [Month.]

mŏn-ē-thȳl, *a.* [Pref. *mon-*, and Eng. *ethyl.*]

Chem.: A term applied to any organic compound in which one atom of hydrogen is replaced by one molecule of ethyl.

monethyl glycol-ether, *s.*

Chem.: $CH_2{\cdot}O{\cdot}C_2H_5$ / $CH_2{\cdot}OH$. One of the ethylene ethyl ethers formed by the direct combination of ethylene oxide and ethylic alcohol. It is an agreeable-smelling liquid, boiling at 127°.

mŏ-nē'-tīte, *s.* [After the Island of Moneta, Greater Antilles, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral originating in a deposit of bird-guano. Crystallization, trielinic. Hardness, 3·5; sp. gr. 2·75; lustre, vitreous; colour, pale yellowish-white; fracture, uneven; semi-transparent. Compos.: phosphoric acid, 52·20; lime, 41·18; water, 6·62, yielding the formula $2CaO,H_2O,P_2O_5$. Occurs in isolated patches and irregular seams in gypsum.

mŏn-ĕt-ī-zā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *monetiz(e)*; *-ation.*] The act of monetizing; the act of giving a standard value to in the coinage of a country.

mŏn'-ĕt-īze, *v.t.* [Lat. *moneta* = money; *-ize.*] To give a standard value to in the coinage of a country; to form into coin.

mŏn'-eȳ, * **mon-eie,** * **mon-y** (pl. **mŏn'-eȳs, mŏn'-ies**), *s.* [O. Fr. *monoie* (Fr. *monnaie*), from Lat. *moneta* = a mint, money; Sp. *moneda*; Port. *moeda*; Ital. *moneta.*] [Mint, *s.*]

1. Coin; gold, silver, or other metal stamped by public authority, and used as the medium of exchange; stamped metal which may be given or taken in exchange for goods or commodities.

2. The standard by which the value of all other commodities is measured; the medium by which they are exchanged, bearing certain marks by which it is recognized; an equivalent for commodities; a circulating medium. Bank-notes, letters of credit, bills, notes of hand, &c., all representing coin, are money, as paper money. Essentially money is a ticket or order entitling the holder to receive a quantity of any commodity or other service equal in value to the amount indicated on the face of the order.

3. Wealth.

> "Get *money*; still get *money*, boys;
> No matter by what means."
> *Ben Jonson: Every Man in his Humour*, ii. 3.

4. A denomination or designation of value, whether represented in the coinage or not: as, the weights and *moneys* of a country.

5. Money's worth. (*Slang.*)

¶ (1) *Ready money:* Money paid at the time a transaction is made.

(2) *To make money:* To gain, procure, or earn wealth; to be in the way of becoming wealthy.

* (3) *To take eggs for money:* To be easily duped. (*Shaksp.: Winter's Tale*, i. 2.)

¶ Obvious compounds: *Money-box, money-dealer, money-lending,* &c.

money-bag, *s.* A bag of money; a large purse.

> "Compelled first to deliver their *money-bags*, and then to drink King James's health in brandy."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

money-bill, *s.*

Law: A bill in Parliament for granting aids and supplies to the Crown. Money-bills must originate in the House of Commons, and are rarely altered in the House of Lords, except by verbal alterations, which do not affect the sense.

> "But so reasonably jealous are the commons of this valuable privilege, that herein they will not suffer the other house to exert any power but that of rejecting: they will not permit the least alteration or amendment to be made by the lords to the mode of taxing the people by a *money-bill*; under which appellation are included all bills by which money is directed to be raised upon the subject, for any purpose or in any shape whatsoever; either for the exigencies of government, and collected from the kingdom in general, as the property-tax; or for private benefit, and collected in any particular district, as by turnpikes, parish rates, and the like."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 2.

money-broker, *s.* A dealer in money; a money-changer.

money-bound, *a.* A term applied to passengers detained on board a vessel till a remittance arrives to enable them to pay their passage-money. (*Hamersley.*)

money-changer, *s.* One who deals in money.

> "Jesus went into the temple . . . and overthrew the tables of the *money-changers*, and the seats of them that sold doves."—*Mark* xi. 15.

money-counts, *s. pl.*

Law: Certain concise forms of counts to be used in suing for a money debt arising from a simple contract.

money-cowry, *s.*

Zool., &c.: *Cypræa moneta.* It is a native of the Asiatic Archipelago and the Pacific Islands, specially of the Philippine and Maldive Islands, constituting the chief article of export from the latter group. They are used as currency throughout India and other parts of Southern Asia, and in Africa, spreading probably from the former to the latter continent at a remote period of antiquity. Many tons are annually imported into Liverpool, thence again exported to the west of Africa to be used for money. Cowries constitute part also of the Indian circulation. The number given for a pice varies. Herklots stated the number at from eighty to a hundred.

† **money-dropper,** *s.* A sharper who scrapes acquaintance with a dupe by asking him about a piece of money which he pretends to have just picked up, and thus gains his confidence and companionship.

money-grubber, *s.* An avaricious or rapacious person.

money-land, *s.*

Law:

1. Land articled or devised to be sold and turned into money, which in equity is reputed as money.

2. Money articled or bequeathed to be invested in land, which in equity has many of the qualities of real estate.

money-lender, *s.* One who lends money on interest.

money-making, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As subst.:* The act or process of making or accumulating money or wealth.

B. *As adj.:* Profitable, lucrative: as, a *money-making* business.

money-market, *s.* The market or field for the investment or employment of money.

money-matter, *s.* A matter or affair involving the relationship of debtor and creditor; a matter or affair in which money is concerned; finances. (Generally in plural.)

> "What if you and I, Nick, should enquire how *money-matters* stand between us?"—*Arbuthnot. Hist. of John Bull.*

* **money-monger,** *s.* A dealer in money; a usurer.

* **money-mongering,** *s.* Usury.

money-order, *s.* An order for a sum of money, granted at one post-office upon payment of the sum and a small commission, and payable at another on sight.

* **money-sack,** *s.* A purse.

* **money-scrivener,** *s.* A money-broker, a money-lender, a usurer.

> "Suppose a young unexperienced man in the hands of *money-scriveners*: such fellows are like your wire-drawing mills, if they get hold of a man's finger, they will pull in his whole body at last."—*Arbuthnot. Hist. of John Bull.*

money-spider, money-spinner, *s.*

Zool.: A small spider, *Aranea scenica*, popularly supposed to prognosticate good-fortune, especially in money matters, to the person over whom it crawls.

money-taker, *s.* A person deputed to receive payments of money; as a door-keeper at a place of entertainment, &c., who receives the money for admission; a cash-clerk in a retail establishment.

money's-worth, *s.*

1. Something valuable; something which will bring money.

2. The worth of a thing in money; full value.

* **mŏn'-eȳ,** *v.t.* [Money, *s.*] To furnish with money.

* **mŏn-eȳ-ăge,** *s.* [Eng. *money*; *-age.*]

1. A general land-tax levied by the first two Norman kings, to induce the king not to use his prerogative in debasing the coin.

> "*Monyage* was also a general land-tax of the same nature, levied by the two first Norman kings, and abolished by the charter of Henry I."—*Hume: Hist. Eng.*, App. 2.

2. The right of minting or coining money; mintage.

mŏn'-eȳed, mŏn'-ied, *a.* [Eng. *money*; *-ed.*]

1. Rich in money; having money; rich, wealthy.

> "The *moneyed* interest was almost entirely Whig."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

2. Consisting of money; in the form of money: as, *moneyed* capital.

mŏn'-eȳ-ĕr, * **mon-i-our,** *s.* [Eng. *money*; *-er*; Fr. *monnayeur*; Sp. *monedero*; Port. *moedeiro*; Ital. *monetiere.*]

1. A banker; one who deals in money.

2. A duly authorized coiner of money.

* ¶ *Company of Moneyers:* Public officers under whose superintendence the various moneys were coined at the Mint. The office was abolished in 1837.

mŏn'-eȳ-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *money*; *-less.*] Destitute of money; having no money; penniless.

> "Paltring the free and *moneyless* power of discipline with a carnal satisfaction by the purse."—*Milton: Reason of Church Government*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

mŏn'-eȳ-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *money*, and *wort.*]

Bot.: (1) *Lysimachia nummularia*, a prostrate plant, with opposite, ovate, cordate, or orbicular leaves; found occasionally in England in moist, shady places; rare, and perhaps not wild, in Scotland and Ireland. Called also Creeping Jenny and Herb Twopence; (2) *Dioscorea nummularia*; (3) *Tuckeria nummularia.*

¶ Cornish Money-wort is *Sibthorpia europæa.*

* **mŏn'-gal,** *s.* [Mullion.]

* **mŏng'-corn, mong-cornc,** *s.* [Mangcorn.] Mixed corn or grain, as wheat and rye; maslin.

> "A jolly rounding of a whole foote broad
> From off the *mong-corne* heape shall Trebius load."
> *Bp. Hall: Satires*, bk. v., sat. 2.

* **mŏn'-gĕr,** *v.i.* [Monger, *s.*] To traffic, to deal in: used generally in composition with its object, and often in a bad sense.

mŏn'-gĕr, *s.* [A.S. *mangere* = a dealer, a merchant, from *mangian* = to deal, to traffic, from *mang* = a crowd, an assembly; Icel. *mangari* = a monger, from *mangr* = to trade; *mang* = barter; Dut. *manghere*; O. H. Ger. *mangeri*; Lat. *mango* = a dealer in slaves.]

1. A trader, a dealer. It is now seldom or never used alone, but only in composition: as, fish*monger*, iron*monger*.

> "This chanou has a brave pate of his owne:
> A shaven pate! A right *monger*, y vaith!
> This was his plot."
> *Ben Jonson: Tale of a Tub*, ii. 3.

† 2. A small kind of trading vessel.

* **mon-gi-bell,** *s.* [Ital. *Mongibello, Monte-gibello* = Mount Etna.] A volcano.

> "Such furnaces or *mongibells* of fire."—*Howell: Party of Beasts*, p. 134.

Mŏn'-gŏl, Mŏn'-gŏle, *a.* & *s.* [Native Tartar name.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Geog., &c.:* Of or belonging to Mongolia, a wide region between 37° and 50° N. lat. and 88° and 25° E. long., constituting the western part of the Chinese empire. The great Mongol race may be divided into three nations, the Kalmucs, Buriats, and the Proper Mongols. (*Prichard: Physical Hist. of Mankind* (ed. 1813), p. 539.)

† 2. *Ethnol.:* Of or belonging to the Mongolian race or Mongolidæ (q.v.).

B. *As substantive:*

1. An inhabitant of Mongolia.

† 2. The Mongolian race. [Mongolian.]

Mŏn-gol'-ĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [Mod. Lat. *Mongolia*, from *Mongol* (q.v.); Eng. suff. *-an.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The same as Mongol, A. 1.

2. *Philol.:* An epithet sometimes applied to the whole class of Turanian tongues; sometimes specifically applied to that group spoken

oy the Kalmucks and other tribes from Thibet to China.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Gen. (Sing.):* The same as Mongol, B. 1

2. *Ethnol. (Pl.):* One of the five great races of the world discriminated and named by Blumenbach, and adopted by Cuvier when he reduced Blumenbach's five to three. The head is square; the face flattish, nearly as broad as long, the parts not well distinguished from each other; the eyelids narrow, obliquely turned up at their outer angle; the space between the eyes flat and broad, the nose flat, the cheeks projecting, the chin somewhat prominent. The hair is straight, the colour black, that of the face and body yellowish (sometimes inaccurately called olive, which implies an admixture of green). It includes not merely the natives of Mongolia properly so called, but the Tartars, the Chinese, the Japanese, the Samoeides, the Cochin Chinese, the Burmese, the Tamuls, the Turks, the Hungarians, and the Finns. Called also Mongolidæ, Mongoloids, and Turanians (q.v.).

Mŏn-gŏl-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., &c. *Mongol(ia);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ethnol.: The name given by Dr. Latham to what Blumenbach, Cuvier, &c., had called the Mongolian race. It is one of his three great divisions of mankind. [For its physical characteristics see Mongolian.] Its languages Latham describes as aptotic and agglutinate, rarely with a truly amalgamate inflexion. Distribution: Asia, Polynesia. Influence upon mankind material rather than moral. He divides it into:

1. The Altaic Mongolidæ. (1) Seriform stock, including the Chinese, the Tibetans, the Anamese, the Shanese, the Kamtchadians, the Burmese, &c., and (2) the Turanian stock, with the Mongolian, Tungusian, the Turk and Ugrian branches.

2. The Dioscurian Mongolidæ, including the Georgians, the Lesgians, the Mizjeji, the Iron, and the Circassians.

3. The Oceanic Mongolidæ, with the Malay and the Negrito divisions.

4. The Hyperborean Mongolidæ, including the Samoeides, the Yenisians, and the Yukahiri.

5. The Peninsular Mongolidæ, including the Japanese, the Kamtchatdales, &c.

6. The American Mongolidæ, including the North American Indians.

7. The Indian Mongolidæ, including the Tamuls, the Cingalese, the Indo-Gangetic aborigines, the Brahuis of Beloochistan, &c.

Mŏn'-gō-lōid, *a. & s.* [Eng. *Mongol*, and Gr. *εἶδος (eidos)* = form.]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to or having the characteristics of the people described under B.

"The *Mongoloid* families of the Old and New World." —*Oscar Peschel: Races of Man* (Eng. ed.), p. 98.

B. *As substantive:*

Anthrop. (Pl.): The races constituting one of the principal types of mankind distinguished by Huxley, characterized by a short, squat build, a yellowish-brown complexion, black eyes, and straight, black hair; skull, brachycephalic, usually without prominent brow-ridges; flat nose and oblique eyes.

"Of the three great stocks of mankind which extend from the western coast of the great Eurasiatic continent to its southern and eastern shores, the *Mongoloids* occupy a vast triangle, the base of which is the whole of eastern Asia, while its apex lies in Lapland."—*Huxley: Critiques* (1873), p. 173.

mŏn-goōs', mŏn-goōz', *s.* [Mungoos.]

mŏn'-grĕl, * mŏn-grĕll, *a. & s.* [Prob. for *monger-el*, a dimin. from A.S. **mangian*, *mengan* = to mix, to mingle; *mang* = a mixture.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Of a mixed breed; not pure; derived from various and not the best sources.

"Traducing all religions, conscientious observers of them [rules and rites of the best church] as *mongrell* protestants and papists in masquerade."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 6.

2. *Biol.:* Arising from the crossing of two varieties.

"Fertility of varieties, when crossed, and of their *mongrel* offspring, not universal."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 6th), p. 255.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Anything of a mixed breed.

"And with them they bring
Mastiffs, *mongrels*, all that in a string
Could be got at." *Drayton: Moon Calf.*

2. *Biol.:* A cross between two varieties of the same species, as distinguished from a hybrid (q.v.), which is a cross between two distinct species.

"This greater variability in *mongrels* than in hybrids does not seem at all surprising."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 6th), p. 259.

*** mŏn'-grĕl-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *mongrel*; *-ize.*] To make a mongrel of; to give a mongrel character to.

"A vast number of the seeds are *mongrelized*."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), p. 114.

Mŏn-hēim'-īte, *s.* [From Monheim, Bavaria; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as Kapnite (q.v.).

mō'-nĭ-ăl, *s.* [Mullion.]

mŏn'-ĭed, *a.* [Moneyed.]

*** mŏn'-ĭ-ĕr,** *s.* [Moneyer.]

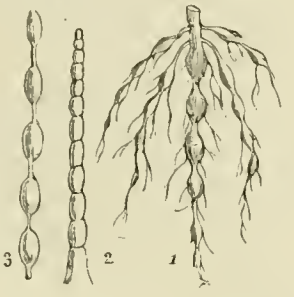
mŏ-nĭl-ĭ-cor'-nēs, *s. pl.* [Lat. *monile* (genit. *monilis*) = a necklace, and *cornu* = a horn.]

Entom.: The fourth or most aberrant of the five tribes into which Swainson divided the Coleoptera. The antennæ are moniliform, the body short, oval, the wings often wanting. He divided it into Cassidæ, Chrysomelidæ, Clythridæ, Erotylidæ, and Hispidæ. (*Swainson & Shuckard: Insects* (1840), pp. 115, 311.)

mŏ-nĭl'-ĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *monile* = a necklace, and *forma* = form, shape; Fr. *moniliforme.*]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* Like a necklace in form or shape.

2. *Bot.:* Formed like a necklace; having alternate bead-like swellings and contractions,



MONILIFORM.

1. Moniliform root of Pelargonium. 2. & 3. Moniliform hairs (Tradescantia and Mirabilis).

as the legumes of *Sophora japonica*, *Ornithopus perpusillus*, &c. Called also Necklace-shaped.

*** mŏn'-ĭ-mĕnt,** *s.* [Lat. *monimentum*, from *moneo* = to warn, to advise.] [Monument.]

I. A memorial, a record; anything to preserve the memory of a thing; a monument, a memorial.

"Wicked Time, that all good thoughts doth waste,
That famous *monument* hath quite defaste."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. ii. 33.

2. An inscription, a mark, an image.

"Some others were driven and distent
Into great ingots and to wedges square.
Some in round plates withouten *moniment*."
Spenser: F. Q., II. vii. 5.

3. A record.

"An auncient booke, hight Briton *moniments*."
Spenser: F. Q., II. ix. 59.

mŏ-nĭm'-ĭ-ă, *s.* [Gr. *μόνιμος* (*monimos*) = staying in one place, abiding, lasting; *μονή* (*monē*) = staying; *μένω* (*menō*) = to stay, to remain.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Monimiaceæ. The carpels have each one pendulous ovule, enclosed by the tube of the calyx, which becomes berry-like. It consists of two or three trees or shrubs from the Mauritius.

mŏ-nĭm-ĭ-ā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *monimi(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot. (Pl.): Monimials; an order of Dielinous Exogens, tribe Menispermales. It consists of aromatic trees or shrubs, with opposite exstipulate leaves and axillary, unisexual, apetalous flowers. Calyx somewhat globose, the segments sometimes in more rows than one and petaloid; stamens, indefinite, covering the inside of the calyx-tube; ovules, several, superior, each one-celled; fruit, several one-seeded nuts, enclosed within the enlarged calyx. Found chiefly in South America and the Southern hemisphere. Known genera, eight; species, about forty. (*Lindley.*)

mŏ-nĭm-ĭ-ăds, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *monimia*, and Eng., &c., pl. suff. *-ads.*]

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the order Monimiaceæ (q.v.).

mō-nĭm-ō-līte, *s.* [Gr. *μονιμος* (*monimos*) = constant, permanent, and *λιθος* (*lithos*) = stone.]

Min.: A tetragonal mineral, occurring in octahedrons, also massive. Hardness, 5 to 5·5; sp. gr. 5·94; lustre, submetallic to greasy; colour, yellow. Compos.: antimonic acid, 40·29; protoxide of lead, 42·40; protoxides of iron and manganese, 0·20; lime, 7·59; magnesia, 3·25 = 99·73, yielding the formula, $(PbO, FeO, MnO, CaO, MgO)_4, SbO_5$. Found at Pajsberg and Longban, Wermland, Sweden.

mŏn'-ĭng, *s.* [Chin.] A kind of fine black tea.

*** mon-ĭ-our,** *s.* [Moneyer.]

mŏn'-ĭ-plĭes, *s.* [Scot. *many* = many, and Eng. *ply* = a fold.] The third division of the complex stomach of ruminants; the omasum.

*** mŏn'-ĭsh,** *v.t.* [Admonish.] To admonish, to warn.

"*Monish* him gently, which shall make him both willing to amend and glad to go forward in love. —*Ascham: Schoolmaster.*

*** mŏn'-ĭsh-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *monish*; *-er.*] One who monishes or admonishes.

*** mŏn'-ĭsh mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *monish*; *-ment.*] Admonition.

† mŏn'-ĭsm, *s.* [Ger. *monismus*; Fr. *monisme.*] [Monad.]

1. *Philosophy:*

(1) The doctrine of the Unity of Substance; in this respect, it may be considered a form of Pantheism. (*Hist. Pantheism*, p. 5.)

(2) See extract:

"Scientific materialism, which is identical with our *monism*, affirms in reality no more than that everything in the world goes on naturally—that every effect has its cause and every cause its effect. It therefore assigns to causal law—that is, the law of a necessary connection between cause and effect—its place over the entire series of phenomena that can be known. At the same time, it positively rejects every belief in the miraculous, and every conception, in whatever form it appears, of supernatural processes. Accordingly, nowhere in the whole domain of human knowledge does it recognize metaphysics, but throughout only physics; through it the inseparable connection between matter, form, and force becomes self-evident." —*Haeckel: Hist. Creation*, i. 35.

2. *Biol.:* The same as Monogenesis (q.v.).

† mŏn'-ĭst, *s.* [Monism.] A supporter or advocate of any form of monism.

mŏn-ĭst'-ĭc, *a.* [Monism.] Of or pertaining to monism; pertaining to or involving oneness or unity; pertaining to or derived from a single source.

mō'-nīte, *s.* [After the island of Mona, Greater Antilles, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A massive and slightly coherent mineral. Hardness, below 2; sp. gr. 2·1; snow-white; fracture, earthy, dull. Compos.: phosphoric acid, 38·86; lime, 48·64; water, 6·59. Formula, $Ca_3P_2O_8 + H_2O$. It occurs with monetite (q.v.) in gypsum.

mō-nĭ'-tion, * mo-ni-ci-on, *s.* [Fr. *monition*, from Lat. *monitionem*, accus. of *monitio* = a reminding, from *monitus*, pa. par. of *moneo* = to remind, to admonish, to warn, Sp. *monicion*; Ital. *monizione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. An admonition, a warning, a caution: instruction by way of caution or admonition.

"He mistook the impulses of his pride and resentment for the *monitions* of conscience."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. Information, indication.

"We have no visible *monition* of the returns of any other periods, such as we have of the day, by successive light and darkness."—*Holder: On Time.*

II. *Law:* A summons or citation.

mŏn'-ĭ-tĭve, *a.* [Lat. *monitus*, pa. par. of *moneo* = to remind, to admonish.] Admonitory, monitory, warning; containing or giving admonition.

"Considering the needfulness and usefulness of them [evils] in respect to public benefit, as they are exemplary and *monitive* and their wholesomeness for particular correction and cure."—*Barrow: Sermons*, ii. 12.

mŏn'-ĭ-tŏr, *s.* [Lat., from *monitus*, pa. par. of *moneo* = to remind, to admonish; Fr. *moniteur*; Sp. *monitor*; Ital. *monitore.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who warns of faults or informs of duty; one who admonishes; an admonisher;

one who instructs by way of caution or admonition.

"To be more serious, new fashions, follies, and vices make new *monitors* necessary in every age. —*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. x.

2. A senior pupil in a school, selected to look after the junior pupils in the absence of the principal: a pupil appointed to superintend other pupils; a pupil-teacher.

"The first regular *monitors* in the service of the Board were those in the Model Schools, Dublin, so far back as March, 1833."—*Robinson: Method & Organisation*, p. 411.

* 3. A back-board. (*Cowper: Task*, ii. 585.)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mil.:* An iron-clad railway-truck carrying a cannon.

"My right flank swept the railroad *monitor*."—*Century Magazine*, July, 1885, p. 460.

2. *Naval:* The name given by Mr. John Ericsson, of New York, in 1861 to a vessel designed to meet the requirements of the United States Navy Department, which called

MONITOR.

for "an ironclad vessel of small dimensions, capable of navigating the Southern rivers, and absolutely impregnable against the ordnance possessed by the Southern States." The whole structure was like a raft on the water, with a revolving turret for the armament of 11-inch Dahlgrens.

"It is a misnomer to style all turreted vessels *monitors*, for they are only such in the one point of resemblance, that the battery is enclosed in a turret." —*Ramsey: Naval Cyclopædia.*

3. *Zool.:* The typical genus of the family Monitoridæ. The teeth are sharp and conical. Found only in the Old World. *Monitor* or *Varanus niloticus*, the Monitor of the Nile, is five or six feet long. It is said to devour the eggs of the crocodile. It is often represented on the Egyptian monuments. The old genus Monitor is now often sub-divided, *M. niloticus*, *M. albugularis*, *M. dracæna* being transferred to Varanus (q.v.), *M. bivittatus* being named *Varanus* or *Hydrosaurus salvator*, and *M. arenarius*, *Psammosaurus arenarius*.

monitor-car, *s.*

Rail.: A car having a central longitudinal raised portion in the roof, on the sides of which portion are openings for ventilation and panes for light.

† **mŏn-ĭ-tŏr'-ĭ-ăl,** *a.* [Eng. *monitor*; *-ial.*]

* 1. Monitory, admonitory.

2. Of or pertaining to a monitor or monitors.

"These objections are against the *monitorial* system, and not against the occasional use of monitors."—*Robinson: Method & Organisation* (1863), p. 405.

3. Performed by monitors.

"The Commissioners of National Education have always encouraged *monitorial* teaching."—*Robinson: Method & Organisation*, p. 411.

1. Conducted or taught by monitors: as, a *monitorial* school. [LANCASTERIAN-SYSTEM.]

mŏn-ĭ-tŏr'-ĭ-ăl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *monitorial*; *-ly.*] In a monitorial manner; by means of monitors; like a monitor.

mŏn-ĭ-tŏr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat., &c., *monitor*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: A lacertine family of the sub-order Cionocrania. The scales of the belly are quadrangular, in cross bands; on back and tail rhombic. Tongue long, exsertile, ending in two long filaments, sheathed at the base. The head has small polygonal shields. The family includes the largest lizards known, from the African, Indian, and Australian regions. Genera: Monitor (q.v.), sometimes called Varanus; Psammosaurus, Odatria, and Hydrosaurus.

mŏn'-ĭ-tŏr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *monitor*; *-ship.*] The post or position of a monitor.

"One of the greatest prizes and highest distinctions in the school was to attain to a *monitorship*."—*Robinson. Method & Organisation*, p. 411.

mŏn'-ĭ-tŏr-ў, *a. & s.* [Lat. *monitorius*, from *monitus*, pa. par. of *moneo* = to remind, to admonish; Fr. *monitoire*; Sp. & Ital. *monitorio*.]

A. *As adj.:* Warning; giving warning or admonition; admonitory.

"Pause here, and think; a *monitory* rhyme
Demands one moment of thy fleeting time."
Cowper: Inscription for the Tomb of Mr. Hamilton.

* **B.** *As subst.:* A warning, an admonition, a monition.

"The Pope writ a *monitory* to him, for that he had broken the privilege of holy church, and taken his son."—*Bacon: Apothegms.*

monitory-letters, *s. pl.*

Eccles. Law: Letters of warning and admonition sent from an ecclesiastical judge upon information of scandal and abuses within the cognizance of his court.

mŏn'-ĭ-trĕss, * **mŏn'-ĭ-trĭx,** *s.* [Eng. *monitor*; *-ess.*] A female monitor or admonisher.

"And she, whose veil receives the shower,
Is altered too, and knows her power:
Assumes a *monitress's* pride."
Scott: Rokeby, iv. 12.

mŏ-nĭz'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named by Mr. Lowe after M. Moniz, a botanist of Madeira.]

Bot.: A genus of Umbelliferæ, family Thapsidæ. *Monizia edulis*, the carrot-tree of Madeira, has a gnarled woody stem, and triangular decompound leaves. It grows on precipices in Deserta Grande, an uninhabited Island near Madeira. The root is eaten raw or boiled.

mŏnk, *s.* [A.S. *munec*, *munuc*, from Lat. *monachus* = a monk, from Gr. μοναχός (*monachos* = (*a.*) living alone, solitary; (*s.*) a monk, from μόνος (*monos*) = alone, single; Dut. & Sw. *munk*; Icel. *munkr*; O. H. Ger. *munich*; M. H. Ger. *munich*, *münech*; Ger. *monch*; Ital. *monaco*; Sp. & Port. *monge*; O Fr. *moigne*; Fr. *moine*.]

1. *Church Hist.:* A male religious living in community (except the Chartreux and Camaldoli, who are strictly solitary), bound by rule and practising the counsels of perfection. The name was in universal use till the rise of the friars in the thirteenth century, and belongs properly to none but members of the Benedictine Order and its offshoots, though it is often loosely applied to any male religious, as in the line—

"The solitary *monk* that shook the world."
Montgomery: Luther.

2. *Print.:* A blacker portion in a printed sheet; a dark patch. A blackened, wasted impression.

monk-bat, *s.*

Zool.: *Molossus nasutus*, the Smoky Mastiff-bat. The name Monk-bat was given to this species by Mr. Gosse, from a curious habit of segregation on the part of the males.

monk-bird, *s.* [FRIAR-BIRD.]

monk-fish, *s.*

Ichthy.: *Squatina angelus*. The name of Monk-fish is given from the fancied resemblance of the head to a monk's cowl. Called also Angel-fish, Shark-ray, and Kingston. (*Yarrell.*)

monk-flower, monk's-flower, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Monacanthus.

monk-seal, *s.*

Zool.: *Monachus albiventer*, the sole species of the genus Monachus (q.v.). Their mild disposition and their teachableness have led to their frequent exhibition; the "talking fish" of showmen generally belong to this species.

monk-seam, *s.*

1. *Naut.:* A double seam of a sail made by overlapping selvages, and sewing both edges.

2. The mark left on a ball or bullet at the junction of its two halves by the mould.

monk's-cowl, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Pterygodium.

monk's-head, *s.*

Bot.: A plant of the genus Leontodon.

monk's-hood, *s.* [MONKSHOOD.]

monk's-rhubarb, *s.*

Bot.: A species of dock (*Rumex alpinus*); a perennial plant, two to four feet high, with a stout rootstock. Naturalized in parts of Britain. Its roots are used in medicine.

mŏnk'-ĕr-ў, * **monk-er-ie,** *s.* [Eng. *monk*; *-ery.*]

* 1. Monastic life; monasticism; monastic practices.

"Neither do I meddle with their evangelical perfection of vows, nor the dangerous servitude of their rash and impotent votaries, nor the inconveniences of their *monkery*."—*Hall: No Peace with Rome*, § 13.

* 2. A monastery; the inhabitants of a monastery.

3. The country; rural districts. (*Slang.*)

4. Tramps, vagrants. (*Slang.*)

mŏnk'-eў, * **monk-ie,** * **munk-ey, munk-ie,** *s.* [A corrupt. of O. Ital. *monichio* = a monkey; dimin. of *monna* = an ape, a monkey; Ital. *monna*; Sp. *mona*; Port. *mona* = a she-monkey; Sp. & Port. *mono* = a monkey; Ital. *monna* is a contraction of *madonna* = lady, mistress.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. 3.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A term applied to a child or young person in real or pretended disapproval.

"This is the *monkey's* own giving out: she is persuaded that I will marry her."—*Shakesp., Othello*, iv. 1.

(2) A sum of five hundred pounds. (*Racing slang.*)

"The Grand Hurdle Handicap, the added money to which is a '*monkey*.'"—*Daily Chronicle*, Feb. 5, 1885.

(3) A hod. (*Bricklayer's slang.*)

(4) A padlock. (*Prison slang.*)

(5) The instrument which drives a rocket. (*Military slang.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Forging:* A vertical hammer, consisting of a long bar of iron, running loosely through an eye, several feet above the anvil, and terminating at the foot in a mass of iron, called the ram. The shaft is raised by a chain and drum driven by the engine, and has an automatic releasing apparatus, which is regulated to drop the monkey at the required height, say with a range of from two to five feet. The monkey has a horizontal range of about twenty inches, and is made to drop upon the spot required by means of guy-rods in the hands of two workmen.

2. *Pile-driving:* The weight of a pile or post driver, which is raised by a grapple and chain, and, being detached, is allowed to fall in its guides on to the head of the pile. The weight is attached to the chain by a dog, which is caused to relax its grip by a trigger, or by coming in contact with a stop placed at the required height.

3. *Zool.:* A term of no definite scientific meaning, for it may be, and often is, loosely applied to any of the Primates, excepting Man and the Lemurs. The higher forms, with short faces and tails, are popularly called *apes*, the dog-faced monkeys *baboons*, and the small bushy-tailed monkeys of the New World *marmosets*. For the rest of the sub-order, generally with long tail, the term *monkey* is popularly used. Monkeys are chiefly confined to the warmer parts of Africa, Asia, and South America; but some few live above the snow-line. But one species is found in Europe. [BARBARY APE.] The most important species are described in this book under their popular names.

¶ (1) *Monkey's allowance:* Blows instead of alms; more kicks than halfpence.

(2) *To get or have one's monkey up:* To get or be in a bad temper; to fly into a passion.

(3) *To suck the monkey:* A term used among seamen for drinking rum out of cocoanuts, the milk having been poured out and the liquor substituted. Also, to suck liquor out of a cask by means of a straw introduced through a hole made with a gimlet.

"I didn't peach at Barbadoes when the men *sucked the monkey*."—*Marryat: Peter Simple*, ch. lvii.

monkey-apple, *s.*

Bot.: *Clusia flava*, a West-Indian tree.

monkey-bag, *s.* A small bag used by sailors as a purse. It is usually suspended from the neck by a string.

monkey-block, *s.*

Nautical:

1. A single block strapped to a bridge-piece, which is bolted to the deck or other object.

2. A block nailed on the topsail-yards of some merchantmen, to lead the buntlines through.

monkey-board, *s.* The step at the rear of an omnibus on which the conductor stands.

monkey-boat, *s.*

1. A small boat used in the docks.

2. A long, narrow boat, used on canals. [Fly-boat.]

monkey-cup, *s.* [Monkey's cup.]

monkey-engine, *s.* A form of pile-driver, having a monkey or ram weighing about 400 pounds, moving in a wooden frame. The monkey is held by a staple in a pair of tongs, and is drawn up 10 or 15 feet, or higher if necessary, by means of a winch. At the top of the lift the handles of the tongs come into contact with two inclined planes, which cause the tongs to open and drop the monkey. The tongs, being then lowered, become self-engaged with the staple, and so the work proceeds. The pile-heads are hardened by fire to withstand concussion. [Pile-driver.]

monkey-flower, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Mimulus (q.v.).

¶ The Gaping Monkey-flower is *Mimulus ringens;* the Orange Monkey-flower or Orange-flower is *M. glutinosa;* the Yellow-flowered Monkey-flower is *M. luteus;* the Scarlet Monkey-flower, *M. cardinalis;* the Rosy-scarlet Monkey-flower, *M. rosea-cardinalis.*

monkey-hammer, *s.* A drop-press in which the hammer is a falling weight; called by the same name as the hammer of a pile-driving machine. [Oliver.]

monkey-jacket, *s.* A short close-fitting jacket of stout material, worn by sailors, &c.

monkey-pot, *s.*

Bot.: The woody pericarp of Lecythis, especially of *Lecythis Ollaria.*

monkey-press, *s.* A hammer in which the driver consists of a monkey which is alternately raised and dropped, sliding in guides. One form of power-hammer.

monkey-pump, *s.* The sailor's name for the sucking straw introduced at a gimlet-hole in a wine or spirit cask.

monkey-puzzle, *s.*

Bot.: *Araucaria imbricata.*

monkey-rail, *s.*

Naut.: A supplementary rail, above and lighter than the quarter-rail.

monkey-stove, *s.* A small domestic stove.

monkey-tail, *s.* A small crow-bar used by naval gunners.

monkey-wrench, *s.* A spanner with a movable jaw, which can be adjusted by a screw in the handle to the size of the nut to be turned.

monkey's bread, *s.*

Bot.: The Baobab-tree, *Adansonia digitata.* [Adansonia.]

monkey's cup, monkey-cup, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Nepenthes; specially *Nepenthes distillatoria.*

monkey's dinner-bell, *s.*

Bot.: *Hura crepitans,* the Sacred box-tree (q.v.).

monkey's porridge-pot, *s.*

Bot.: *Lecythis Ollaria* and *L. minor.*

***mŏn-kĕy,** *v.t.* [Monkey, *s.*] To imitate as as a monkey; to ape.

"*Monkeying* the Lord."
Mrs. Browning: Tale of Villafranca.

mŏn'-kĕy ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *monkey; -ism.*] Resemblance to a monkey in habits, disposition, or actions.

mŏnk'-hood, *s.* [Eng. *monk; -hood.*] The character or condition of a monk.

***mŏnk'-ĭng,** *a.* [Eng. *monk-; -ing.*] Monkish.

"Monasteries and other *monking* receptacles."—*Coleridge.* (*Annandale.*)

mŏnk'-ĭsh, ***monk-ysh,** *a.* [Eng. *monk; -ish.*] Pertaining to a monk or monks; monastic.

"Nought interrupts the riot, though in lieu
Of true devotion *monkish* incense burns."
Byron: Childe Harold, i. 67.

mŏnk'-ĭsh-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *monkish; -ness.*] The quality or state of being monkish.

***mŏnk'-lĭ,** ***munke-lye,** *a.* [Eng. *monk; -ly.*] Monkish.

"The chastysyng of his *munkelye* membres."—*Sir T. More: Works,* p. 397.

mŏnks-hood, *s.* [Eng. *monk's,* and *hood;* so called from the hooded sepals.]

Botany:

1. The genus Aconitum, called also Wolfsbane; spec., *Aconitum Napellus.*

2. *Dielytra Cucullaria.*

mŏn-nī-nạ, *s.* [Named after Monnino, Count of Flora Blanca.]

Bot.: The bark of the root of *Monnina polystachya* and *M. salicifolia,* when pounded and moulded in a fresh state into balls, or when kept till dry, is detergent.

mō-nō, *s.* [Native name in Guatemala.]

Zool.: *Mycetes villosus,* the Black Howler, a black monkey with a voice which may be heard two miles off. The Indians eat its flesh. It is found in forests from East Guatemala to Paraguay. [Howler.]

mŏn-ō-, *pref.* [Mon-, *pref.*]

mono-compounds, *s. pl.*

Chem.: A term applied to compounds containing one atom of the element specified, *e.g.,* $C_2H_3ClO_2$, mono-chloracetic acid; $C_6H_5H_2N$, mono-phenylamine.

mŏn-ō-bās'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *mono-,* and Eng. *basic.*] (See the compound.)

monobasic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: An acid in which one atom of hydrogen only is capable of displacement by one equivalent of a monad metal, when presented to it in the form of a hydrate.

mŏn-ō-brŏm-, *in comp.* [Pref. *mono-,* and Eng. *brom(ine).*] Containing one atom of bromine.

monobrom-butylene, *s.*

Chem.: $CH_3CH_2{\cdot}CBr{\cdot}CH_2$. A colourless oil formed from butylene dibromide by the action of alcoholic potassic hydrate. It boils at 150°, and unites with two atoms of bromine to form butenyl tribromide.

† **mŏn'-ō-carp,** † **mŏn-ō-carp'-ŏn,** *s.* [Pref. *mono-,* and Gr. καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit; Fr. *monocarpe.*]

Bot.: A plant which bears fruit but once. [Monocarpous.]

mŏn-ō-car-pĕl'-lạr-ў, *a.* [Pref. *mono-,* and Eng. *carpellary.*]

Bot.: Having a pistil consisting of a single carpel, as in Leguminosæ and Primulaceæ.

mŏn-ō-car'-pĭ-ạ (pl. **mŏn-ō-car'-pĭ-æ,** *s.* [Monocarp.]

Bot.: The name given by De Candolle to plants capable of flowering only once.

mŏn-ō-carp'-oŭs, mŏn-ō-carp'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *mono-;* Gr. καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit, and Eng. suff. *-ous, -ic.*]

Bot.: Bearing fruit but once, and dying after fructification. Some are annuals, some biennials, a few, like the *Agave americana,* live many years before flowering, and then, after blooming once, die. (*De Candolle, Lindley,* &c.)

mŏn-ō-çĕn'-trĭs, *s.* [Pref. *mono-,* and Gr. κεντρίς (*kentris*) = a prickle.]

Ichthy.: An acanthopterygian genus, family Berycidæ. Snout obtuse, convex, short; eye of moderate size; villiform teeth on palatine bone, none on vomer. Scales very large, bony, forming a rigid carapace. Ventrals reduced to a single strong spine, and a few rudimentary rays. One species known, *Monocentris japonicus,* from the seas off Japan and the Mauritius. It is not common, nor does it attain any size. (*Günther.*)

mŏn-ō-çĕph'-ạ-loŭs, *a.* [Gr. μονοκέφαλος (*monokephalos*).]

1. *Science:* Having one head, but two distinct, or sometimes blended, bodies.

2. *Bot.:* Having a single head of flowers.

mŏn-ō-çĕph'-ạ-lŭs, (pl. **mŏn-ō-çĕph-ạ-lī),** *s.* [Gr. μόνος (*monos*) = single, and κεφαλη (*kephalē*) = the head.] A compound monster, having one head and two bodies united more or less intimately.

mō-nŏç'-ĕr-ŏs, ***mō-nŏç'-ĕr-ŏt,** *s.* [Lat., from Gr. μονοκερως (*monokerōs*), from μόνος (*monos*) = single, and κερας (*keras*) = a horn.]

***I.** *Ord. Lang.:* A one-horned creature; a unicorn.

"Mighty *monoceroses* with monstrous tayles."
Spenser: F. Q., II. xii. 23.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astron.:* The Unicorn, one of the constellations introduced by Hevelius. It is surrounded by Hydra, Canis Major, Orion, and Canis Minor. All the stars in it are small.

2. *Zool.:* Unicorn-shell; a genus of prosobranchiate gasteropods, division Siphonostomata, family Buccinidæ. The genus is peculiar to the west coast of America, whence eighteen species have been brought. The shell resembles that of Purpura (q.v.), but with a spiral groove on the whorls, ending in a prominent spine, or tooth, at the lower or anterior end of the outer lip.

***mō-nŏç'-ĕr-ŏt,** *s.* [Monoceros.]

mŏn-ō-chla mўd' ĕ æ, *s. pl.* [Pref. *mono-;* Lat. *chlamys,* (genit. *chlamydos*) = a cloak or mantle; and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: The name introduced by Professor Perleb in 1838 for a class of Exogens having the perianth simple, incomplete, or wanting. Hooker and Arnott adopt the name, making the dicotyledonous or exogenous plants a class and Monochlamydeæ a sub-class.

mŏn-ō-chla-mўd'-ē-oŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *monochlamyd(eæ);* Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Having but one floral envelope; having a calyx but no corolla.

mŏn-ō-chlŏr-ạ-çĕt'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *mono-,* and Eng. *chloracetic.*] Derived from chlorine and acetic acid.

monochloracetic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_2H_3ClO_2 = CH_2Cl{\cdot}COOH$. Produced by the action of chlorine on boiling glacial acetic acid in sunlight. It boils at 186°, but solidifies on cooling to a crystalline mass which melts at 64°, and dissolves easily in water.

mŏn-ō-chlŏr-hў'-drĭn, *s.* [Pref. *mono-,* and Eng. *chlorhydrin.*]

Chem.: $C_3H_5(OH)_2Cl = \begin{cases} CH_2.Cl \\ | \\ CH.OH, \\ | \\ CH_2.OH \end{cases}$ Obtained by heating glycerin saturated with hydrochloric acid to 100° for 40 or 50 hours. It is a thick, sweet, and sharp tasting liquid; sp. gr. 1·4, and boiling at 230°–235°.

mŏn'-ō-chord, *s.* [Gr. μονόχορδον (*monochordon*), from μονόχορδος (*monochordos*) = having only one string: μόνος (*monos*) = alone, single, and χορδή (*chordē*) = a string, a cord; Fr. *monachorde.*]

Music:

1. An ancient instrument with one string which was played as a guitar. It grew into a manichord, in which numerous strings were played by quills.

2. A single string stretched across a board or soundboard, under which a moveable bridge can be moved at pleasure. By placing under the string a diagram of the proportionate lengths of string required for the production of just intervals, the ear can be trained and experiments can be made. It was also called, or rather the results obtained from it were called, the harmonical canon. It is said to have been invented by Pythagoras.

mŏn-ō-chŏr'-ĭ-ạ, *s.* [Gr. μόνος (*monos*) = alone, and χορος (*choros*) = a dancer.]

Bot.: A genus of Pontederaceæ. *Monochoria vaginalis* is given by the native Indian doctors in liver complaints and disorders of the stomach.

mŏn-ō-chrō măt' ĭc, *a.* [Gr. μόνος (*monos*) = alone, single, and χρώμα (*chrōma*) = colour; Fr. *monochromatique.*] Consisting of one colour only; presenting rays of light of one colour only.

monochromatic lamp, *s.* A lamp fed with a mixture of a solution of common salt and alcohol. It gives a yellow light and a ghastly appearance to the human face, objects appearing yellow or black.

monochromatic-light, *s.*

Optics: The same as Homogeneous-light (q.v.).

mŏn-ō-chrōmc, *s.* [Gr. *μόνος* (*monos*) = alone, single, and *χρῶμα* (*chrōma*) = a colour.]

Art: A painting executed in imitation of bas-reliefs, in tints of one colour only, relieved by light and shade.

mŏn-ō chrōm ȳ, *s.* [Eng. *monochrom(e)*; *-y.*] The art of painting in monochrome.

mŏn-ō chrŏn-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. *μόνος* (*monos*) = alone, single, *χρόνος* (*chronos*) = time.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Of or pertaining to one and the same time; existing at the same time; contemporaneous.

† 2. *Geol.* (*Of strata*, &c.): Contemporaneous; deposited at or about the same time.

mŏn ō çĭl-ĭ-ā tĕd, *a.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Eng. *ciliated* (q.v.).] Furnished with one cilium.

mŏn ō çĭr-rhŭs, *s.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Lat. *cirrus* = a curl, a tendril.]

Ichthy.: An acanthopterygian genus, family Polycentridæ (q.v.). One (possibly two) species known, from the Atlantic rivers of tropical America. They are small fishes, and feed upon aquatic insects.

mŏn ō-clĭn-al, *a.* [Pref. *mono-*; Gr. *κλίνω* (*klinō*) = to make to bend.]

Geol.: Having one single dip, persistent for a considerable distance.

mŏn-ō-clĭn-ĭc, mŏn-ŏc-lĭn-ąte, *a.* [Monoclinal.]

Min. & Crystal.: Inclining in one direction.

monoclinic system, *s.*

Min. & Crystal.: Having two of the axial intersections rectangular and one oblique; having the lateral axes at right angles to one another, one of them, moreover, being oblique to the vertical axis and the other at right angles to it.

mŏn-ō olĭ-nō-hē-drĭc, *a.* [Pref. *mono-*; Gr. *κλίνω* (*klinō*) = to bend, and *ἕδρα* (*hedra*) = a seat, a base.] The same as Monoclinic (q.v.).

† **mōn-ŏc-lĭ-noŭs,** *a.* [Monoclinal.]

Bot.: Having the two sexes in the same flower; hermaphrodite.

mŏn-ŏc ō-tȳle, *a.* [Monocotyledon.]

Bot.: The same as Monocotyledonous (q.v.).

mŏn-ō cŏt-ȳ-lē-dŏn, *s.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Eng., &c. *cotyledon* (q.v.).]

Botany:

1. *Sing.:* A plant having a single cotyledon, or seed leaf; a plant belonging to the Monocotyledones (q.v.).

2. *Pl.:* The English name of the Monocotyledones (q.v.).

mŏn-ō-cŏt-ȳ-lē-dŏn-ēs, † **mŏn-ō-cŏt-ȳ-lē-dō-nē-æ,** *s. pl.* [Pref. *mono-*; Lat. *cotyledon* (q.v.), and masc. or fem. pl. adj. suff. *-es*, or fem. *-ee.*]

Bot.: The first form was used by Jussieu, and the second by De Candolle to designate the vegetable sub-kingdom called also Endogens. [Endogen.]

mŏn-ō-cŏt-ȳ-lē-dŏn-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *monocotyledon*; *-ous.*] Having a single cotyledon.

monocotyledonous plants, *s. pl.* The sub-kingdom or class Endogens.

mō-nŏc-rą-çy, *s.* [Gr. *μόνος* (*monos*) = alone, single, and *κρατεω* (*krateō*) = to rule.] Government by a single person; autocracy.

***mŏn-ŏ-crăt,** *s.* [Monocracy.] One who governs alone; an autocrat.

mŏn ŏc-u-lar, mŏn-ŏc-u-late, mŏn-ŏc u loŭs, *a.* [Gr. *μόνος* (*monos*) = alone, single, and Lat. *oculus* = an eye.]

1. Having one eye only; one-eyed.

"Those of China reputo the rest of the world *monoculous*."—*Glanvill: Scepsis*, ch. xv.

2. Adapted for use with one eye only.

3. Noting the act, capacity, or result of seeing with an instrument adapted for one eye only.

"On the relative apparent brightness of objects in binocular and *monocular* vision."—*Brit. Assoc. Report* (1877), ii. 32.

mŏn-ō-cule, *s.* [Monoculus.] Any individual of the genus Monoculus.

mŏn ŏc u lŭs, *s.* [Monocular.]

Zool.: According to Linnæus, a genus of Apterous Insects. He included under it various Entomostraca, such as Daphnia.

mŏn ō çȳs tĭd ĕ ą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Latinised dimin. of Gr. *κύστις* (*kustis*) = a bladder.]

Zool.: A doubtful order of Gregarinida, consisting of those which have but a single cavity. Perhaps all the Gregarinida may answer to the description, in which case the order lapses. (*Nicholson*, &c.)

mŏn-ō-dăc-tȳl-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. *μονοδάκτυλος* (*monodaktulos*) = one-fingered; pref. *mono-*, and Gr. *δάκτυλος* (*daktulos*) = a finger.]

Zool.: Having one finger or one toe.

mŏn ō-dĕlph, *s.* [Monodelphia.]

Zool.: A mammal of the division or sub-class Monodelphia.

mŏn-ō-dĕlph-ĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Gr. *δελφύς* (*delphus*) = the womb.]

Zool.: The name given by De Blainville to a division of Mammalia, in which the uterus is single, but still shows a tendency to duality by being divided above. It opens into a single vagina, which is distinct from the rectum. The young are nourished within the uterus until they are able to suck. This division contains all Mammals, except Marsupialia and Monotremata. It was divided by Prof. Huxley into Deciduata and Non-deciduata, but now forms his class Eutheria. [Prototheria.]

mŏn-ō-dĕlph-ĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [Eng., &c. *monodelphi(a)*; *-an.*]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining or belonging to the Monodelphia; destitute of a marsupium or pouch.

"The *monodelphian* fœtus is supplied with nourishment."—*Huxley: Introd. to Classif. of Animals*, p. 99.

B. *As substantive:*

Zool.: The same as Monodelph (q.v.).

mŏn-ō-dĕlph-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *monodelph(ia)*; *-ic.*] The same as Monodelphian, A. (q.v.).

mŏn ō dĕlph-oŭs, *a.* [Eng., &c. *monodelph(ia)*; *-ous.*]

1. *Bot.:* The same as Monadelphous (q.v.).

2. *Zool.:* The same as Monodelphian, A.

"The type of a distinct order of *monodelphous* mammals."—*Huxley: Introd. to Class. Anim.*, p. 38.

mŏn-ō-dī-ą-mĕt-rąl, *a.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Eng. *diametral.*]

Geom.: A term used of quartan curves with a single diameter as opposed to doubly diametral quartan curves. Mr. F. W. Newman digests the former into four groups, twenty-one classes. (*Brit. Assoc. Rep.* (1872), ii. 23.)

* **mŏ-nŏd-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *monod(y)*; *-ical.*] Of or pertaining to a monody.

mŏn-ō-dī-chlą-mȳd-ĕ-oŭs, *a.* [Pref. *mono-*; Gr. *δι* (*di*) = twice; *χλαμύς* (*chlamus*), genit. *χλαμύδος* (*chlamudos*) = a cloak, and Eng. suff. *-eous.*]

Bot.: Having indifferently either a calyx only or both calyx and corolla.

* **mŏn-ō-dī-mĕt-rĭc,** *a.* [Pref. *mono-*; Gr. *δι* (*di*) = twice, and Eng. *metric.*]

Crystall.: Having the vertical axis unequal to the lateral one, as the square prism and the square octahedron.

* **mŏn-ō-dĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *monod(y)*; *-ist.*] One who writes or sings a monody.

mŏn-ō-dŏn, *s.* [Pref. *mon-*, and Gr. *ὀδούς* (*odous*), genit. *ὀδόντος* (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Zool.: Narwhal; a genus of Delphinidæ, from the Arctic Seas. It contains but one species, *Monodon monoceros*, remarkable for its dentition. The lower jaw in both sexes is edentulous; in the male, the upper jaw has two molars concealed in the gum, and two canines; the right is usually rudimentary, though sometimes abnormally developed, the left grows to an enormous size, forming a trunk from eight to ten feet in length, spirally twisted. It is probably an offensive weapon. In the female there are two rudimentary canines in the upper jaw, the left sometimes developing into a tusk.

mŏn ō-dŏn-tą, *s.* [Monodon.]

Zool.: Rosary-shell; a genus of holostomatous prosobranchiate gasteropods, family Turbinidæ. Top-shaped, resembling the periwinkle in form; the whorls are grooved and granulated spirally; lip thickened and grooved, columella irregularly toothed; operculum whorled and horny. Ten recent species are known from West Africa, the Red Sea, India, and Australia. Mangrove-swamps form their favourite habitat.

mŏn-ō-dōr-ą, *s.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Gr. *δῶρον* (*dōron*) = a gift.]

Bot.: A genus of Anonaceæ, tribe Anoneæ. There are numerous carpels. Five are known, natives of Africa. *Monodora Myristica* has the qualities of the nutmeg. It has been introduced into the West Indies.

* **mŏn-ō-dra-mą,** * **mŏn-ō-drame,** *s.* [Gr. *μόνος* (*monos*) = alone, single, and *δρᾶμα* (*dromai*) = a doing, a drama.] A dramatic piece for one performer only.

* **mŏn-ō-drą-măt-ĭc,** *a.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Eng. *dramatic* (q.v.).] Of or pertaining to a monodrama.

mŏn-ō-dȳ, *s.* [Gr. *μονῳδία* (*monōdia*), from *μονῳδος* (*monōdos*) = singing alone: *μόνος* (*monos*) = alone, single, and *ᾠδή* (*ōidē*) = a song; Fr. *monodie*; Ital. *monodia.*] A song for a single voice, generally of a plaintive character. The term was originally applied to vocal solos in the church service.

"Let *monodies* on Fox regale your crew."
Byron: English Bards & Scotch Reviewers.

† **mŏn-ō-dȳ-năm-ĭc,** *a.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Eng. *dynamic* (q.v.).] Having only one power, capacity, or talent. (*De Quincey.*)

† **mŏn-ō-dȳ-nąm-ĭsm,** *s.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Eng. *dynamism.*]

Philos.: The teaching that all the powers of nature proceed from one principle. Such were the speculations of Thales, Anaximenes, and Diogenes of Apollonia.

"Side by side with this tentative and growing monotheism, there is a bold and unhesitating *monodynamism*."—*G. H. Lewes: Hist. Philos.* (1850), i. 3.

mŏn-œ-cĭ-ą (**c** as **sh**), *s. pl.* [Pref. *mon-*, and *οἰκία* (*oikia*), *οἰκίον* (*oikion*), *οἶκος* (*oikos*) = a house.]

Bot.: The twenty-first class in the artificial system of Linnæus. The male and female flowers are separate, but on the same plant [Monœcious]. It contains eight orders, Monandria, Diandria, Triandria, Tetrandria, Pentandria, Hexandria, Polyandria, and Monadelphia.

* **mŏn-œ-cian,** *a.* & *s.* [Monœcia.]

A. *As adj.:* The same as Monœcious (q.v.).

B. *As subst.:* A monœcious plant.

mŏn-œ-cious, *a.* [Monœcia.]

1. *Zool.:* The term is sometimes used of animals in which the two sexes are not distinct. Examples: some mollusca, as land-snails, pteropods, opisthobranchs, and certain conchifers. The monœcious land-snails require reciprocal union. (*S. P. Woodward: Mollusca* (ed. 3rd), p. 40.

2. *Bot.:* Having stamens in one flower and the pistils in another, both flowers being on the same plant. [Dicœcious.]

mŏn-œ-çĭsm, *s.* [Monœcious.] The state of being monœcious.

mŏn-ō-form-ĭn, *s.* [Pref. *mono-*; Eng. *form(ic)*, and suff. *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_3H_5(OH)_2(O{\cdot}CHO)$. The formic ether of glycerin. Obtained by heating glycerin with oxalic acid to 190°, and extracting by means of ether. It is a colourless liquid, soluble in alcohol and ether, miscible with water, and distilling unchanged in a vacuum. On heating to 200°, it decomposes into carbonic acid gas, water, and allyl alcohol.

mŏn-ō-găm, *s.* [Monogamy.]

Bot.: A plant which has a simple flower.

* **mŏn-ō-gā-mĭ-ą,** *s. pl.* [Monogamy.]

Bot.: Plants having flowers distinct from each other, and not collected into a capitulum. It is not now recognised in any system as an order.

* **mŏn-ō-gā-mĭ-an,** *a.* [Eng., &c., *monogami(a)* (q.v.); suff. *-an.*] Belonging to or characteristic of the Monogamia (q.v.).

mŏn-ō-gām′ ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *monogam(y)*; *-ic.*] The same as MONOGAMOUS (q.v.).

*** mō-nŏg′-ą-mĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *monogam(y)*; *-ist.*]

1. One who disallows or disapproves of second marriages; an advocate of marrying only once.

"I valued myself upon being a strict *monogamist*."—*Goldsmith: Vicar of Wakefield*, ch. xiv.

2. One who has only one wife; as opposed to a bigamist or polygamist.

mō-nŏg′-ą-mŏŭs, *a.* [Eng. *monogam(y)*; *-ous.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Advocating monogamy or the practice of marrying only once.

2. Marrying only one at a time; opposed to bigamous or polygamous.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* Having flowers distinct from each other. [MONOGAMIA.]

2. *Zool.:* Pairing with a single mate, and living in couples.

mō-nŏg′-ą-mȳ, * mō-nŏg′-ą-mĭe, *s.* [Lat. *monogamia*, from Gr. μονογαμία (*monogamía*), from μόνος (*monos*) = alone, single, and γαμος (*gamos*) = marriage.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The practice of marrying only once; the principle which forbids the second marriage of a widow or widower.

2. The marrying of only one at a time; as opposed to bigamy or polygamy.

II. *Zool.:* The habit of pairing with a single mate.

mŏn-ō-găs′-trĭc, *a.* [Gr. μόνος (*monos*) = alone, single, and γάστηρ (*gastēr*) = the stomach.] Having only one stomach.

mŏn-ō-ğĕn′-ĕ-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. μόνος (*monos*) = alone, single, and γένεσις (*genesis*) = origin.]

Biology:

1. A term used by Van Beneden to denote direct development of an embryo from a parent similar to itself. (*Brande & Cox.*)

2. Prof. A. Thomson applies the term to the descent of an individual from one parent form, containing both the sperm cell and germ cell; monogony. (It is used also by Haeckel in this sense.)

mŏn-ō-ğĕn′-ĕ-sy, *s.* [MONOGENESIS.] The doctrine that the human race has sprung from a single species.

mŏn-ō-ğĕ-nĕt′-ĭc, *a.* [MONOGENESIS.] Of or pertaining to monogenesis; monophyletic.

"There are indeed two schools of physiologists, the polygenetic and the *monogenetic*, the former admitting from the beginning a variety of primitive cells, the latter postulating but one cell, as the source of all being."—*Max Müller: Fraser's Magazine, July*, 1873.

mō-nŏğ′-ĕn-ĭşm, *s.* [Fr. *monogénisme.*] [MONOGENESIS.]

Anthrop.: The system which assumes that all men belong to a single race, or that all men are descended from a single pair. [MONOGENIST, B.]

"Five-sixths of the public are taught this Adamitic *monogenism*, as if it were an established truth."—*Huxley: Critiques* (1873), p. 159.

mō-nŏğ′-ĕn-ĭst, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *monogéniste.*]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or in any way connected with monogenism.

"The *monogenist* hypotheses."—*Huxley: Critiques* (1873), p. 159.

B. *As substantive:*

Anthrop.: A supporter of monogenism. Huxley divides them into three classes:—(1) "Adamites," who accept the Mosaic account of the creation literally; (2) those who occupy a middle position between the "Adamites" and the "Rational Monogenists"; and (3) "Rational Monogenists," including Linnæus, Buffon, Blumenbach, Cuvier, and Pritchard. Their views are: (1) That the present condition of the earth has existed for untold ages; (2) that at an extremely remote period man was created somewhere between the Caucasus and the Himloo Koosh; (3) that as men multiplied they migrated; and (4) that climatic influences and other conditions are sufficient to account for all the diversities of mankind.

"According to the *monogenists* all mankind have sprung from a single pair."—*Huxley: Critiques* (1873), p. 159.

mŏn-ō-ğĕ-nĭst′ ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *monogenist*; *-ic.*] The same as MONOGENIST, A. (q.v.).

"Combining all that is good in the *Monogenistic* and Polygenistic schools."—*Huxley: Critiques* (1873), p. 163.

mŏn-ō-ğĕn′ş, *s. pl.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Gr. γενναω (*gennaō*) = to produce.]

Chem.: A term applied by Erlenmeyer to those elements which combine with one another in one proportion only: thus hydrogen and chlorine unite in the proportion of one part by weight of the former to 35·5 parts of the latter, and in no other.

mō-nŏğ′-ĕn-y, *s.* [Gr. μονογένεια (*monogeneia*), from μονογενής (*monogenēs*) = of one and the same blood: pref. *mono-*, and γενος (*genos*) = race, stock, family.]

Anthrop.: The opinion or tenet that mankind sprang from a single pair.

† mŏn-ō-gŏn′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *monogon(y)*; *-ic.*] Belonging to or in any way connected with monogony (q.v.).

"The phenomenon of non-sexual or *monogonic* propagation."—*Haeckel: Hist. Creation*, i. 183.

† mō-nŏğ′-ō-nȳ, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *monogonia*: pref. *mono-*, and Gr. γόνος (*gonos*) = birth, descent.]

Biol.: Propagation by fission or gemmation; non-sexual propagation.

"This kind of *monogony* is exceedingly widely spread."—*Haeckel: Hist. Creation*, i. 191.

mŏn′-ō-grăm, *s.* [Lat. *monogramma*, from Gr. μονογράμματον (*monogrammaton*) = a mark formed of one letter; μονος (*monos*) = alone, single, and γράμμα (*gramma*) = a letter; Fr. *monogramme.*]

* 1. A single character in writing.

"The Doctor is of opinion that, before the writing of words was so simplified as to be divided into syllables, words were expressed . . . by some arbitrary sign, figure or character, destined to express complete words, and which he theretore calls *monograms*."—*Gent. Mag.*, Jan., 1842, p. 43.

* 2. A picture drawn in lines without colour; a sketch.

3. A cipher composed of two or more letters arranged or interwoven in such a manner as to form a single object, and used on seals, letter-paper, &c., and by artists as the signature on their paintings, engravings, &c.

*** mŏn-ō-grăm′-mąl,** *a.* [Eng. *monogram*; *-al.*]

1. In the style or fashion of a monogram; pertaining to monograms.

2. In manner of a sketch.

"Though it be but as it were a *monogrammal* description, and a kind of rude draught as it were with a cole."—*Fotherby: Atheomastix*, p. 355.

*** mŏn-ō-grăm′-mĭc, * mŏn-ō-grąm-măt′-ĭc, mŏn-ō-grăm-mŏŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *monogram*; *-ic*, *-atic*, *-ous.*] The same as MONOGRAMMAL (q.v.).

mŏn′-ō-grăph, *s.* [Gr. μόνος (*monos*) = alone, single, and γραφη (*graphē*) = a writing; γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] An account or description of a single thing or class of things; an essay on a single object.

"The pamphlet still remains the best *monograph* on the subject in point of method."—*Athenæum*, Aug. 19, 1882, p. 245.

mŏn′-ō-grăph, *v.t.* [MONOGRAPH, *s.*] To write or compose a monograph of; to describe in a monograph.

"The British species of Lumbricus have never been carefully *monographed*."—*Darwin: Formation of Vegetable Mould*, ch. i.

mō-nŏğ′-rą-phĕr, *s.* [Eng. *monograph*; *-er.*] One who writes or composes a monograph.

mŏn-ō-grăph′-ĭc, mŏn-ō-grăph′-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *monograph*; *-ic*, *-ical.*]

1. Pertaining to or of the nature of a monograph.

2. Drawn in lines without colour.

mŏn-ō-grăph′-ĭc-ąl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *monographical*; *-ly.*] In the manner of a monograph; in a monograph.

mō-nŏğ′-rą-phĭst, *s.* [Eng. *monograph*; *-ist.*] A writer of a monograph.

mō nŏğ′-rą-phŏŭs, *a.* [Eng. *monograph*; *-ous.*] The same as MONOGRAPHIC (q.v.).

mō-nŏğ′-rą-phy, *s.* [MONOGRAPH, *s.*]

1. A monograph.

2. Delineation in lines without colours; an outline sketch.

† mŏn-ō-ğȳn, *s.* [MONOGYNIA.]

Bot.: A plant of the Linnæan order MONOGYNIA (q.v.).

mŏn-ō-ğȳn′-ĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Gr. γυνη (*gunē*) = a woman.]

Bot.: An order of plants in Linnæus's artificial system. It consists of those with one stamen. Various classes have an order Monogynia.

mŏn-ō-ğȳn′-ĭ-an, mō-nŏğ′-ȳn-ŏŭs, *a.* [Eng. *monogyn(y)*; *-ian*, *-ous.*] Pertaining to the order Monogynia; having only one style or pistil.

mŏn-ō-ğȳ-nō′-çĭ-ąl, *a* [Pref. *mono-*, Gr. γυνη (*gunē*) = a woman, a pistil, and οἰκια (*oikia*) = a house.]

Bot. (*Of a fruit*): Formed of one pistil from a single flower.

mō-nŏğ′-ȳn-y, *s.* [MONOGYNIA.] Marriage to one wife only; the state of having only one wife at a time.

mŏn-ō-hĕm-ĕr′-ŏŭs, *a.* [Gr. μόνος (*monos*) alone, single, and ημέρα (*hemera*) = a day.]

Med.: Existing or continuing only for a single day.

mŏn-ōĭ′-coŭs, *a.* [MONOECIOUS.]

mŏn-ŏl′-ą-try, *s.* [Gr. μόνος (*monos*) = alone, single, and λατρεία (*latreia*) = service, worship.] The worship of one God.

"The religion of the Old Testament is no mere natural variety of Semetic *monolatry*."—*W. Robertson Smith: Old Test. in Jewish Church*, lect. x.

mŏn-ō-lĕp′-ĭs, *s.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Gr. λεπίς (*lepis*) a scale.]

Zool.: A genus of Macrurous Crustaceans akin to Porcellana.

mŏn′-ō-lĭth, *s.* [Gr. μόνος (*monos*) = alone, single, and λιθος (*lithos*) = a stone.] A column or block formed of a single stone. The term is applied to such erections as the obelisks of Egypt.

mŏn′-ō-lĭth-ąl, mŏn-ō-lĭth′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *monolith*; *-al*, *-ic.*] Formed of a single stone or block.

"The remarkable *monolithic* group called the Stones of Stennis."—*Wilson: Prehistoric Annals of Scotland*, ch. v.

* The term *monolithic* is also applied to structures in which the blocks are immense, in some cases reaching from the foundation to the entablature.

*** mō-nŏl′-ō-ğĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *monolog(ue)*; *-ist.*] One who soliloquizes; one who monopolizes conversation.

mŏn′-ō-lŏğue, *s.* [Fr., from Gr. μονόλογος (*monologos*) = speaking alone: μόνος (*monos*) = alone, and λογος (*logos*) = a word, speech.]

1. A dramatic scene in which a person speaks by himself; a soliloquy.

"I can show in Shakespear many scenes of rhyme together, and the like in Ben Jonson's tragedies; in Catiline and Sejanus sometimes thirty or forty lines; I mean besides the chorus or *monologues*."—*Dryden: Essay of Dramatic Poesie.*

2. A long speech or dissertation uttered by one person in company.

*** mō-nŏl′-ō-ğȳ,** *s.* [MONOLOGUE.] The act or habit of indulging in monologues, or of monopolizing conversation by long dissertations; a habit of soliloquizing.

mō nŏm′-ą-chĭst, *s.* [Eng. *monomach(y)*; *-ist.*] One who fights in single combat; a duellist.

*** mō nŏm′-ą-chy, * mŏn-ō mā-chĭ-ą,** *s.* [Gr. μονομαχία (*monomachia*), from μονομαχος (*monomachos*) = fighting in single combat: μόιος (*monos*) = alone, single, and μάχομαι (*machomai*) = to fight; Ital. & Lat. *monomachia*; Fr. *monomachie.*] A duel; a single combat.

"The morning came—and man to man,
The grand *monomachy* began."
Swart The Duellist.

mŏn′ ō-mānc, *s.* [MONOMANIA.] One suffering from monomania; a monomaniac.

mŏn ō mā′ nĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. μόνος (*monos*) = alone, single, and μανία (*mania*) = madness; Ital. & Sp. *monomania*; Fr. *monomanie.*] Madness or derangement of the mind with regard to one subject only. The monomaniac often takes up a wrong principle, but reasons

logically from it. Thus, believing himself to be made of glass, he takes every prudent precaution against falling and being broken.

"Each of them had his *monomania*; and the two *monomanias* suited each other perfectly."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

mŏn-ō-mā-nī-ăc, *s.* & *a.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Eng. *maniac* (q.v.).]

A. *As subst.:* One who suffers from monomania.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to monomania; produced by monomania.

2. Suffering from monomania or partial derangement of the mind.

* **mŏn-ō-ōme,** *s.* [Monomial, *s.*]

mŏ-nŏm-ĕr-ą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Gr. μηρός (*mēros*) = the ham.]

Entom.: A tribe of Homoptera, in which the tarsi have only one joint.

mŏn-ō-mĕr-ō-sō-mą-tą, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from pref. *mono-*; Gr. μέρος (*meros*) = a part, and σωμα (*sōma*) = the body.]

Entom.: A name sometimes given to the order Acarina (q.v.), because the segments of the body are fused into a single mass.

mŏn-ō-mĕ-tăl-lĭc, *a.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Eng. *metallic* (q.v.).] Pertaining to monometallism (q.v.).

mŏn-ō-mĕt-ąl-lĭsm, *s.* [Pref. *mono-*; Eng. *metal*; *-ism.*] The fact or principle of having only one metal as a standard for coinage; belief in the advantages of a single metallic standard.

mŏn-ō-mĕt-ąl-lĭst, *s.* [Pref. *mono-*; Eng. *metal*; *-ist.*] One who supports or advocates monometallism.

mŏ-nŏm-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. μόνος (*monos*) = alone, single, and μέτρον (*metron*) = measure.] A rhythmical series, consisting of a single metre.

mŏn-ō-mĕt-rĭc, *a.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Eng. *metric.*]

Min. & Crystallog.: Having one measure or proportion; having the three axes equal and intersecting at right angles.

mŏn-ō-mĕt-rĭ-cąl, *a.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Eng. *metrical* (q.v.).] Pertaining to or consisting of monometers; containing only one metre.

mŏ-nō-mĭ-ąl, *s.* & *a.* [Gr. μόνος (*monos*) = alone, single, and ὀνομα (*onoma*) = a name.]

Algebra:

A. *As subst.:* An expression or quantity consisting of a single term, unconnected with any other by signs of addition, subtraction, equality, or inequality.

B. *As adj.:* Consisting of only one term.

mŏn-ō-mor-phoŭs, mŏn-ō-mor-phĭc, *a.* [Gr. μονος (*monos*) = alone, single, and μόρφη (*morphē*) = form, shape.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Consisting of a single form.

2. *Entom.:* Having one form both in the larval and mature state, though in the former it may be wingless, and in the latter winged.

mŏn-ōm-phą-lŭs, *s.* [Gr. μόνος (*monos*) = alone, single, and ὀμφαλος (*omphalos*) = the navel.]

Physiol.: A single umbilicus connecting two distinct individuals, such as the Siamese twins, making the monstrosity of one compound individual.

mŏn-ō-mȳ-ăr-ĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from pref. *mono-*, and Gr. μῦς (*mus*), genit. μυός (*muos*) = a muscle.]

1. *Zool.:* A name for that section of bivalves in which there is only one adductor muscle. It was first given by Lamarck. The Monomyaria are the Ostreidæ, part of the Aviculidæ, and the genera Tridacna and Mulleria.

2. *Palæont.:* As none of the monomyaria are fresh-water, it may be assumed that any stratum in which they occur fossil was of marine origin.

mŏn-ō-mȳ-ăr-ĭ-ąn, *s.* [Monomyaria.] Any bivalve possessing but one adductor muscle.

"We may also notice in the valve of the *monomyarian* a simple unbroken line just within the margin of the shell."—*Dr. H. Woodward*, in *Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, vi. 252.

mŏn-ō-mȳ-ą-rȳ, *a.* & *s.* [Monomyaria.]

A. *As adj.:* Possessing but one adductor muscle.

"In the *monomyary* bivalves the posterior adductor is the one which remains."—*Nicholson: Zoology* (1878), p. 355.

B. *As subst.:* A bivalve mollusc possessing only one adductor muscle, and consequently having only one muscular impression on the shell.

"Bivalves with one adductor muscle are termed *monomyarics*."—*Owen: Comp. Anat. Invert. Animals*, p. 281.

mŏn-ŏn-yx, *s.* [Pref. *mon-*, and Gr. ὄνυξ (*onux*) = a claw.]

Entom.: A South American genus of Hydrocores, family Galgulidæ. The fore tarsi are represented only by a sort of claw.

mŏn-ō-oŭ-sĭ-oŭs, mŏn-ō-oŭ-sĭ-ąn, *a.* [Gr. μονοουσιος (*monoousios*) = of a single essence; μόνος (*monos*) = alone, single, and οὐσία (*ousia*) = essence, nature.] Consisting or composed of identically the same nature or essence.

mŏ-nŏp-ąth-ȳ, *s.* [Gr. μονοπάθεια (*monopatheia*), from μόνος (*monos*) = alone, single, and πάθος (*pathos*) = suffering.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Solitary suffering or sensibility.

2. *Pathol.:* Disease affecting only one organ or function of the body or the mind on a single point.

* **mŏn-ō-pĕr-sŏn-ąl,** *a.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Eng. *personal* (q.v.).]

Theol.: Having but one person.

mŏn-ō-pĕt-ą-loŭs, *a.* [Pref. *mono-*; Gr. πέταλον (*petalon*) = a petal (q.v.), and Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Having the petals coherent into a single piece; gamopetalous, sympetalous.

mō-nō-phāne, *s.* [Gr. μονοφανής (*monophanēs*) = appearing to shine in one direction.]

Min.: The same as Epistilbite (q.v.).

mŏ-nŏph-ą-loŭs, *a.* [Gr. μόνος (*monos*) = alone, single, and φαίνω (*phainō*) = to appear.] Similar in appearance to something else; resembling each other.

mŏn-ō-phŏn-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. μόνος (*monos*), alone, single, and φωνή (*phōnē*) = sound.]

Mus.: A term applied to a composition having but one part; single-voiced.

mŏ-nŏph-thŏng, *s.* [Gr. μονόφθογγος (*monophthonggos*); from μόνος (*monos*) = alone, single, and φθογγός (*phthonggos*) = sound.]

1. A simple vowel sound.

2. A combination of two written vowels pronounced as one.

"That ᾱι, ηι, ωι soon became *monophthongs* is evident."—*Peile: Introd. to Greek & Latin Etym.* (ed. 1873), p. 255.

mŏn-ŏph-thŏng-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *monophthong*; *-al.*] Pertaining to or consisting of a simple vowel-sound.

"The true *monophthongal* Roman sound of the Tuscan e."—*A. J. Ellis*, in *Academy*, April 15, 1871.

mŏn-ō-phȳ-lĕt-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. μόνος (*monos*) = alone, single, and φυλή (*phulē*) = a tribe, a family.] Of or pertaining to a single family.

"He also constructs a *monophyletic* genealogical tree."—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, No. 403 (1881), p. 374.

monophyletic hypothesis, *s.*

Biol.: The hypothesis of descent which endeavours to trace the origin of all individual groups of organisms to a single common species of Moneron, which originated by spontaneous generation. It is opposed to Polyphyletic (q.v.).

"I consider it best in the meantime to adopt the *monophyletic hypothesis* of descent both for the animal and vegetable kingdom."—*Haeckel: Hist. Creation*, ii. 46.

mŏ-nŏph-ȳl-loŭs, *a.* [Gr. μονόφυλλος (*monophullos*); from μονος (*monos*) = alone, single, and φύλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf.]

Bot.: Having only one leaf; formed of one leaf; gamophyllous, symphyllous. (Used especially of the sepals when coherent.)

mŏ-nŏph-ȳl-lŭs, *s.* [Monophyllous.]

Zool.: Redman's Bat; a genus with a single species belonging to the sub-family Phyllostominæ, group Glossophagæ. The wing-expanse is about twelve inches; the fur grayish-brown above, with the tips of the hair slightly ivory; dusky gray, tipped with white, on the lower surface; wing-membranes dark-brown. Habitat, Jamaica and Cuba.

mŏn-ō-phȳ-ō-dŏnt, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. μόνος (*monos*) = once; φύω (*phuō*) = to generate, and ὀδούς, genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth. (*Owen.*)]

A. *As adj.:* A term applied to the dentition described under B., or to a mammal having such a dentition.

"Such a dentition . . . is also *monophyodont*."—*Ency. Brit* (ed. 9th), xv. 352.

B. *As substantive:*

Zool.: One of the two classes into which Professor Owen divided the Mammalia, "in regard to the times of formation and the succession of teeth." It includes those which have no milk-dentition, as the true Cetacea.

Monophyodonts, or those that generate a single set of teeth."—*Owen: Class. of Mammalia*, p. 16.

Mŏ-nŏph-ȳ-sīte, *s.* & *a.* [Gr. μόνος (*monos*) = alone, single, and φύσις (*phusis*) = nature.]

A. *As substantive:*

Church Hist. (*Pl.*): Those who with Eutyches believed that there was only one nature in Christ, namely, that of the Word, who became incarnate, and that the divine and human elements in that one nature were blended as the body and soul in man. [For the early history of the Monophysites, see Eutychian.] In the sixth century, when the Monophysites were in considerable adversity, their prosperity was restored by the eloquence and zeal of a certain monk, Jacobus or James, surnamed Baradæus or Zanzalus. He died at Edessa in A.D. 578. From him the Monophysites are often called Jacobites. They established two bishops or patriarchs, one at Alexandria, with jurisdiction over Egypt and Abyssinia; and the other at Antioch, with jurisdiction over Syria and Armenia. When the Muhammadans were struggling for power, it was their policy to protect all heretical sects with the view of making them thorns in the sides of the Church. They did so at first to the Monophysites, but afterwards oppressed them. In the seventh century the Monophysite originated the Monothelite controversy. [Monothelite.] The Egyptians and the Abyssinians are still Monophysites.

B. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the Monophysites; Eutychian.

mŏn-ō-phȳ-sĭt-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *monophysit(e)*; *-ical.*]

Church Hist.: Of or pertaining to the Monophysites, or their doctrines.

mŏn-ō-plast, *s.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Gr. πλάσσω (*plassō*) = to form.]

Anat. & Biol.: An animal cell, an elementary organism.

mŏn-ō-pleür-ō-brăn-chĭ-ąns, *s. pl.* [Monopleurobranchiata.] The English name of the Monopleurobranchiata (q.v.).

mŏn-ō-pleür-ō-brăn-chĭ-ā-tą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *mono-*; Gr. πλευρόν (*pleuron*) = πλευρά (*pleura*) = a rib, and βράγχιον (*brangchion*) = a gill.]

Zool.: De Blainville's name for the section of gasteropodous molluscs, now called, after Cuvier, Tectibranchiata (q.v.). Named also Pomatobranchia (q.v.).

mŏ-nŏp-nō-ą, *s.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Gr. πνοη (*pnoē*) = wind, breathing.]

Zool. & Palæont.: Professor Owen's name for a sub-division of reptiles containing all those which do not live in the water.

* **mŏ-nŏp-ō-dȳ,** *s.* [Gr. μόνος (*monos*) = alone, single, and πους (*pous*), genit. ποδος (*podos*) = a foot.]

Pros.: A measure consisting of only a single foot.

* **mŏ-nŏp-ō-lĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *monopol(y)*; *-er.*] A monopolist.

* **mŏ-nŏp-ō-lĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *monopol(y)*; *-ism.*] Monopolizing, monopoly.

"A land of *monopolism* and conservatism."—*Nature*, vol. xxiv. (1881), p. 602.

mŏ-nŏp-ō-lĭst, *s.* [Eng. *monopol(y)*; *-ist.*]

1. One who monopolizes; one who has a monopoly or exclusive command over any branch of trade, or article of production; one

who is licensed for the exclusive manufacture, sale, or purchase of any article; one who buys up the whole available stock of any commodity in order to resell at an advanced price.

2. One who assumes or claims the right to anything to the exclusion of others.

"Some green heads, as void of wit as thought, Suppose themselves *monopolists* of sense."
Cowper: Conversation, 625.

***mŏn-ō-pŏl-ĭ-tạn,** *s.* [Eng. *monopoly*; *t* connective; suff. *-an.*] A monopolist or monopolizer.

"*Monopolitans* of starch, tin, fish, cloth, &c."—*Oldys: Life of Sir W. Raleigh.*

mō-nŏp-ō-līte, *s.* [Monopoly.] A monopolist.

"You marchant mercers, and *monopolites.*"
Sylvester: Du Bartas; day 3, wk. 1, 522.

mō-nŏp'-ō-līze, mō-nŏp'-ō-līse, *v.t.* [Eng. *monopol(y)*; *-ize*; Fr. *monopoliser.*]

1. To obtain or possess a monopoly of; to have exclusive command over for production, sale, or purchase.

2. To obtain or hold exclusive possession of; to engross.

"It is natural that they should demand a division of the common property among all the citizens rather than allow it to be *monopolised* by a few unscrupulous men."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ii. 131.

mō-nŏp'-ō-līz-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *monopoliz(e)*; *-er.*] One who monopolizes; one who holds a monopoly; a monopolist.

"Patentees and *monopolizers* in the trade of bookselling."—*Milton: Areopagitica.*

mŏ-nŏp'-ō-lỹ, *mon-o po-le, *s.* [Lat. *monopōlium*; from Gr. μονοπωλιον (*monopōlion*) = the right of monopoly; μοιοπωλία (*monopōlia*) = monopoly: μόνος (*monos*) = single, and πωλεω (*pōleō*) = to sell, to traffic; Fr. *monopole.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. An exclusive trading right over; the exclusive right or privilege of production, sale, or purchase of any commodity; the sole right or power of selling any commodity; the exclusive right or privilege of trading in any community, or with any country; licence from the proper authority to any person or company to make, sell, export, import, buy, or otherwise deal in any commodity or number of commodities. Thus, a patent for an invention gives the patentee the exclusive right of making or dealing in the article patented.

"He thinks he can never trade to his advantage, unless he can have the *monopoly* of every thing he values."—*South: Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 10.

2. That which is the subject of a monopoly; as, Opium is a government *monopoly* in India.

3. The assuming or claiming right to or possession of anything to the exclusion of others; as, He claims a *monopoly* of the conversation.

II. *Law:* Some of our early sovereigns assumed to themselves the right of granting to certain favoured subjects the *monopoly*, or sole right of selling and dealing in particular commodities. This pretended prerogative was carried to a most injurious length in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and led to the passing of the Statute of Monopolies, 21 Jac. I., c. 3; which, while declaring the illegality of such grants of exclusive trading in general, contained an exception in favour of new and original inventions in manufacture; and enacted that the declaration against *monopolies* should not extend to letters-patent and grants of privilege, for the term of fourteen years or under, of the sole working of any manner of new manufactures within the realm, to the true and first inventor thereof, provided such manufactures were not in use by others at the time of granting the letters-patent. Upon this exception, which, to a certain extent, recognizes the royal prerogative, the modern law of patents for inventions in manufactures may be considered to rest.

*** mŏn-ō-pŏl'-ỹ-lŏgue,** *s.* [Gr. μόνος (*monos*) = alone, single; πολυς (*polus*) = many, and λόγος (*logos*) = a word, a speech.] An entertainment in which a single actor sustains several characters.

mŏn-ō-prĭ-ō-nĭd'-ĭ-ạn, *a.* [Pref. *mono-*, and dimin. of Gr. πριων (*priōn*) = a saw.]

Zool. (*Of graptolites*): Having only a single row of hydrothecæ or cellules in the simple or branched polypary.

mŏ-nŏp'-tẽr-ạl, *a.* & *s.* [Monopteron.]

A. *As adj.:* Shaped or formed like a monopteron.

B. *As subst.:* A monopteron.

mŏ-nŏp'-tẽr-ŏn, mŏ-nŏp'-tẽr-ŏs, *s.* [Gr. μοιοπτερος (*monopteros*), from μόνος (*monos*) single, and πτερόν (*pteron*) = a wing, a row.]

Arch.: A species of temple without walls, and composed of columns arranged in a circle, and supporting a cupola, or a conical roof. Called also a Monopteral.

mŏn-ŏp'-tẽr-ŭs, *s.* [Monopteron.]

Ichthy.: A genus of physostomous fishes, family Symbranchidæ (q.v.). *Monopterus javanicus* is extremely common in the East Indian Archipelago. It is upwards of three feet long.

***mŏ-nŏp'-tŏte,** *s.* [Gr. μοιοπτωτος (*monoptōtos*) = having but one case: μόνος (*monos*) = single, and πτῶσις (*ptōsis*) = a falling, a case.]

Gram.: A noun which has but one oblique case-ending.

mŏn-ŏp-tỹg'-mạ, *s.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Gr. πτυγμα (*ptugma*) = anything folded, a fold; πτύσσω (*ptussō*) = to fold, to double up.]

Zool.: A genus of holostomatous prosobranchiate gasteropods, family Pyramidellidæ (q.v.). The shells are beautiful and delicate. The animal has short tentacles, with the eyes at their inner bases, rudimentary tongue, and elongated, narrow foot. Twelve species are known.

†mŏn-ō-pỹ-rē'-nŏus, *a.* [Pref. *mono-*; Gr. πυρήν (*purēn*) = a stone or kernel, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Having but a single stone or kernel.

mŏn-or-găn'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *mon-*, and Eng. *organic* (q.v.).] Belonging to or affecting one organ or set of organs.

***mŏn'-ō-rhỹme,** *s.* [Gr. μονόρρυθμος (*monorrhuthmos*); from μόνος (*monos*) = alone, single, and ῥυθμος (*rhuthmos*) = rhythm.] A composition or verse, in which all the lines end in the same rhyme.

mŏn-or'-mĭ-ạ, *s.* [Pref. *mon-*, and Gr. ὁρμιά (*ormia*) = a fishing-line.]

Bot.: A genus of Nostochaceæ (Confervoid Algæ) founded by Berkeley. One is British, *Monormia intricata*, which occurs in ditches, in reddish-brown gelatinous masses, about the size of a walnut.

mŏn-ō-sĕp'-ạl-oŭs, *a.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Eng. *sepalous* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Having one sepal, *i.e.*, the sepals united into a single piece; gamosepalous.

mō-nō'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. μόιωσις (*monōsis*) = solitariness, singleness.]

Bot.: The isolation of one organ from the rest.

mŏn-ō-sō'-mạ-tạ, mŏn-ō-sō-mā'-ti-ạ (ti as shī), *s. pl.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Gr. σῶμα (*sōma*), genit. σώματος (*sōmatos*) = the body.]

Zool.: An order of Rhizopoda, established by Siebold, comprising those which consist of only a single animal. They are naked or enclosed in a capsule, with one opening for the extrusion of the motor filaments. Families, Proteidæ and Arcellidæ. (*Dallas.*)

mŏn'-ō-spẽrm, *s.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Gr. σπερμα (*sperma*) = seed.]

Bot.: A plant having one seed.

mŏn'-ō-spẽrm-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *monosperm*; *-ous.*]

Bot.: Having but one seed.

mŏn-ō-sphĕr'-ĭ-cạl, *a.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Eng. *spherical* (q.v.).] Consisting of or having a single sphere.

† mō-nŏs'-tạ-choŭs, *a.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Gr. στάχυς (*stachus*) = an ear of corn.]

Bot.: Having a single spike.

mŏn-ō-stē'-ạr-ĭn, *s.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Eng. *stearin* (q.v.).]

Chem.: $(C_3H_5)''(OH_2)(C_{18}H_{35}O_2)$. Prepared by heating a mixture of stearic acid and glycerin to 200° in a sealed tube for forty hours. It crystallizes in small white needles, which melt at 61° and resolidify at 60°.

mŏn'-ō-stĭch, *s.* [Gr. μονόστιχος (*monostichos*) = consisting of only one verse: μόνος (*monos*) = single, and στίχος (*stichos*) = a verse.] A poem consisting of but a single verse.

mŏ nŏs-tō mạ, *s. pl.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Gr στομα (*stoma*) = the mouth.]

Zool.: A sub-order of Hydrozoa or Hydromedusæ, order Discophora or Acalephæ.

† mŏn ō-strŏph'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. μονόστροφος (*monostrophos*) = consisting of a single strain: μόνος (*monos*) = alone, single, and στροφή (*strophē*) = a turning, a strophe.] Having only one strophe; written in one unvaried measure; not varying in measure.

"The dithyramb of Lasus eventually became *monostrophic.*"—*Donaldson: Theatre of the Greeks*, p. 37.

mŏn' ō stỹlc, *a.* [Gr. μόιος (*monos*) = alone, single, and στυλος (*stulos*) = a pillar, a style.]

Architecture:

1. A term applied to the pillars of mediæval architecture when they consist of a single shaft, in distinction to Polystyle.

2. Applied to a building which is of the same style of architecture throughout.

mŏn ō-sỹl-lăb'-ĭc, mŏn ō sỹl lăb' ĭc-al, *a.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Eng. *syllabic, syllabical.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Consisting of a single syllable; as, a *monosyllabic* word.

2. Consisting of monosyllables: as, *monosyllabic* verse.

II. *Philol.:* Applied to those languages in which each word is a simple, uninflected root. Such are the Chinese, Siamese, Burmese, Thibetan, &c.

"If we met with *monosyllabic* tongues in different parts of the earth, we should have no right to infer their connection."—*Whitney: Life & Growth of Language*, ch. xii.

monosyllabic-ccho, *s.*

Acoustics: An echo of which only the last syllable can be heard. It arises when one stands 112·5 feet from the reflector.

† mŏn-ō-sỹl'-lạ-bĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *monosyllab(ic)*; *-ism.*] A predominance of monosyllables.

"Recent doubts on *Monosyllabism* in Philological Classification, by Hyde Clarke."—*Brit. Assoc. Rep.* (1859), p. 62.

mŏn'-ō-sỹl lạ-blc, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *monosyllabe*, from Lat. *monosyllabus*, from Gr. μονοσύλλαβος (*monosullabos*) = of one syllable: μοιος (*monos*) = alone, single, and συλλαβή (*sullabē*) = a syllable (q.v.).]

A. *As subst.:* A word of only one syllable.

"In *monosyllables* his thunders roll."
Churchill: Rosciad.

B. *As adj.:* Consisting of only one syllable; monosyllabic. (*Cowper: Works*, xv. 320.)

mŏn'-ō-sỹl-lạ-bled (bled as beld), *a.* [Eng. *monosyllabl(e)*; *-ed.*] Reduced to a monosyllable.

"Nine taylors, if rightly spell'd,
Into one man are *monosyllabled.*" *Cleveland.*

mŏn-ō-sỹm-mĕt'-rĭ-cạl, *a.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Eng. *symmetrical.*]

Bot.: A term used of flowers which can be divided into two exactly equal parts.

mŏn-ō-tĕs'-sạ-rŏn, *s.* [Gr. μόιος (*monos*) = alone, single, and τεσσαρες (*tessares*) = four.] A harmony of the four gospels; a single narrative compiled from a collection of the four gospels.

mŏn-ō-thăl'-ạ-mạn, *s.* [Monothalamia.] One of the Monothalamia (q.v.).

mŏn-ō-thạ-lā'-mĭ ạ, *s. pl.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Gr. θάλαμος (*thalamos*) = an inner room or chamber.]

Zool.: A division or sub-order of Foraminifera, embracing those which have only a single chamber. The animals consist of sarcode, with a calcareous integument. The division in an unnatural one, for the Polythalamia, from which the Monothalamia are discriminated, are monothalamous in the early stage of their existence.

mŏn-ō-thăl'-ạ-moŭs, *a.* [Monothalamia.]

Zool.: Possessing only a single chamber; unilocular. Used of the chambered shells of the Foraminifera and the gasteropodous mollusca.

mŏn-ō-thăl'-mĭc, *a.* [Monothalamia.]

Bot. (*Of fruits*): Formed from one pistil.

mŏn-ō thē'-cạl, *a.* [Pref. *mono-*; Gr. θηκη (*thēkē*) = a box, a chest, and Eng. suff. *-al.*]

Bot.: Having only one theca or loculament.

mŏn-ō-thē-ĭsm, *s.* [Pref. *μονος* (*monos*) = alone, single, and Eng. *theism* (q.v.); Fr. *monothéisme.*] The doctrine or belief of the existence of only one God. [HENOTHEISM.]

"[The Jews] have continued firm in their abhorrence of idolatry, and in their adherence to pure *monotheism* under every persecution."—*Cogan: Jewish Dispensation*, ch. ii., § 7.

mŏn-ō-thē-ĭst, *s.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Eng. *theist* (q.v.); Fr. *monothéiste.*] A supporter or advocate of monotheism (q.v.).

"The general propensity to the worship of idols was totally subdued; and they became *monotheists* in the strictest sense of the term."—*Cogan: Jewish Dispensation*, ch. ii., § 7.

mŏn-ō-thē-ĭs-tĭc, *a.* [Pref. *mono-*; Eng. *theistic* (q.v.).] Of or pertaining to monotheism (q.v.).

"Not only did Abraham introduce the Aryan *monotheistic* conception of Jehovah, but in after ages fresh accessions were constantly received from the original Chaldee source."—*Brit. Quarterly Review*, 1875, p. 354.

Mŏ-nŏth-ĕl-ĭşm, *s.* [MONOTHELITISM.]

Mŏ-nŏth-ĕl-īte, *s.* [Gr. *μόνος* (*monos*) = alone, single, and *θέλησις* (*thelesis*) = will.] A supporter of the doctrine of Monothelitism (q.v.).

mŏ-nŏth-ĕ-lĭt-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *monothelit(e)*; *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the Monothelites or Monothelitism.

Mŏ-nŏth-ĕ-lĭt-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *monothelit(e)*; *-ism.*]

Church Hist.: The doctrine of the Monothelites, that Christ had but one will in His two natures.

¶ The Greek emperor Heraclius, having consulted Sergius, patriarch of Constantinople, a Syrian, descended from Monophysite parents, as to how that sect could be reconciled to the Church, the prelate gave it as his opinion that it might be held, without prejudice to the truth or to the authority of the Council of Chalcedon, which had condemned the Monophysites, that, after the union of the two natures in Christ, there was but one will and one operation of will. In 630 Heraclius issued an edict, requiring the acceptance of this tenet, and for a while he seemed successful; but in 633 Sophronius, a monk of Palestine, opposed Monothelitism at the Council of Alexandria, and the following year, being made Patriarch of Jerusalem, he assembled a council and condemned it. Sergius of Constantinople still maintained his old opinion, and in 639 drew up, in the name of the emperor, an Ecthesis, or formula of faith. The same year Pope John IV., in a council held at Rome, rejected the Ecthesis and condemned the Monothelites. They were again condemned in the sixth Œcumenical Council (Constantinople), 680–681. The Maronites of Lebanon embraced Monothelitism, but were reconciled to the Church in 1182.

mŏ-nŏt-ō-mą, *s.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Gr. *τομή* (*tomē*) = a cutting.]

Entom.: A genus of Lathrididæ, having the knob of the antennæ (the tenth joint) solid, being of one piece; the body is long. Eleven are British.

mŏ-nŏt-ō-moŭs, *a.* [Gr. *μόνος* (*monos*) = alone, single, and *τομή* (*tomē*) = a cutting; *τέμνω* (*temnō*) = to cut.]

Min.: Having a cleavage distinct only in a single direction.

mŏn-ō-tōne, *s.* [Fr.] [MONOTONY.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Monotony; sameness of style in writing or speaking.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Music:* A single note or key; the reciting of words on a single note without inflections.

"A kind of chaunt that frequently varies very little from a *monotone*."—*Mason: Church Musick*, p. 95.

2. *Rhet.:* A sameness of sound; the utterance of words in one unvaried key, without inflection or cadence.

mŏn-ō-tōne, *v.t.* or *i.* [MONOTONE, *s.*]

Music: To recite words on a single note without inflections.

***mŏn-ō-tŏn-ĭc,** ***mŏn-ō-tŏn-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *monoton(e)*; *-ic*; *-ical.*] Monotonous.

***mŏ-nŏt-ō-nĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *monoton(e)*; *-ist.*] One who keeps harping upon one subject.

"If I ruin such a virtue, sayest thou! Eternal *monotonist!*"—*Richardson: Clarissa*, iv. 136.

mŏ-nŏt-ō-nŏŭs, *a.* [Gr. *μονότονος* (*monotonos*) = consisting of a single sound: *μονος* (*monos*) = alone, single, and *τόνος* (*tonos*) = a tone; Fr. *monotone*; Ital. & Sp. *monotono.*]

1. Characterized by or full of monotony or sameness of sound; continued in the same note without inflection or cadence.

"As a voice that chants alone . . .
In *monotonous* undertone."
Longfellow: Golden Legend.

2. Tiresome, wearying; destitute of change or variety: as, a *monotonous* occupation, a *monotonous* life.

mŏ-nŏt-ō-noŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *monotonous*; *-ly.*] In a monotonous manner or tone; without change or variety.

† **mŏ-nŏt-ō-noŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *monotonous*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being monotonous; monotony, sameness.

mŏ-nŏt-ō-nў, *s.* [Gr. *μονοτονία* (*monotonia*) = sameness of sound: *μονος* (*monos*) = alone, single, *τόνος* (*tonos*) = a tone; Fr. *monotonie*; Ital., & Sp. *monotonia.*]

1. The quality or state of being monotonous; uniformity of sound.

"Our earliest poets were fond of multiplying the same final sound to the most tedious *monotony*."—*Warton: Hist. Eng. Poetry*, i. 21.

2. Unchanging and unvarying sameness; want of variety; irksomeness.

"*Monotony* is the great fault into which writers are apt to fall, who are fond of harmonious arrangement."—*Blair: Lectures*, vol. i., lect. 13.

mŏn-ō-trēm-ą-tą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Gr. *τρημα* (*trēma*) = a hole, from *τετραινω* (*tetrainō*) = to bore through, to pierce.]

Zool.: An order or sub-class of mammals called by Prof. Huxley Prototheria (q.v.). They have only one aperture for the urinary, genital, and intestinal canals. The nictitating membrane, or third eyelid, is well developed as are the mammary glands; there are no nipples. Teeth, if present, consisting of four horny plates. There is an outer clavicular bone, and the coracoid bones are extended to the anterior end of the sternum. In various respects they approach birds. They to a certain extent connect mammals with reptiles. Darwin believes that the earliest mammals in some respects resembled Monotremata. It contains two genera, Ornithorhynchus (Duckmole), and Echidna (Porcupine Ant-eater) both Australian forms. On Tuesday, Sept. 2, 1884, a telegram was received from Sydney, from Prof. Liversidge, by the British Association, then at Montreal, intimating that Mr. Caldwell, the Balfour student sent out to Australia, had discovered the Monotremes to be oviparous. The development of these eggs bore a close resemblance to that of the Reptilia, proving, as Prof. Moseley said, that the Monotremes were more closely connected with the Sauropsida than with the Amphibia. (*Brit. Assoc. Rep.*, 1884, p. 777.)

mŏn-ō-trēm-ą-toŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *monotremat(a)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Of or pertaining to the Monotremata (q.v.).

mŏn-ō-trēme, *s.* [MONOTREMATA.] An individual belonging to the Monotremata (q.v.).

mŏn-ō-trĭg-lўph, *s.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Eng. *triglyph* (q.v.).]

Arch.: The interval observed between the columns of a Doric portico, where a space is left sufficient for the insertion of one triglyph only between those immediately over two contiguous columns.

mŏ-nŏt-rō-pą, *s.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Gr. *τρόπος* (*tropos*) = a turn. So named from the curved raceme.]

Bot.: The Bird's Nest; the typical genus of the order Monotropaceæ (q.v.). Flowers campanulate, the upper in four or five, the lower in four divisions; sepals and petals erect, coloured, membranous, saccate at the base; stamens eight to ten; ovary four or five-celled, eight to ten furrowed capsule, loculicidally five-valved. Known species three or four. One, *Monotropa Hypopitys*, is British. Found in woods near the roots of firs and beech. Its powder is given in Germany to sheep affected with cough.

mŏn-ō-trō-pā-çē-æ, mŏn-ō-trō-pē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *monotrop(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ* or *-eæ.*]

Bot.: Fir-rapes; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Ericales. It consists of parasites growing on the roots of firs or other trees. The stems are covered with scales instead of true leaves; the flowers are in terminal spikes or racemes; sepals four or five; petals four or five, saccate at the base or cohering into a gamopetalous corolla; stamens eight to ten, some lined with as many recurved glands; ovary round, four or five-furrowed, one-celled with five parietal placentæ at the apex. Found in Europe, Asia, and North America. Known genera, six; species, ten. (*Lindley.*)

mŏn-ō-tўpe, *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Eng. *type* (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Consisting of a single type or representative.

B. *As subst.:* The sole or only type; especs., a sole species which constitutes a genus, family, &c.

mŏn-ō-tўp-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *monotyp(e)*; *-ic.*] The same as MONOTYPE, A. (q.v.).

mŏ-nŏv-ą-lent, *a.* [Pref. *mono-*, and Lat. *valens* (genit. *valentis*), pa. par. of *valeo* = to have strength or power.] (See the compound.)

monovalent-element, *s.*

Chem.: Monad. Univalent element. A term applied to those elements whose atom-fixing power is equal to that of one atom of hydrogen.

***mŏ-nŏx-ў-lŏn** (pl. **mŏ-nŏx-ў-lą**), *s.* [Gr. *μονόξυλος* (*monoxulos*) = made from a single piece of wood: *μόνος* (*monos*) = alone, single, and *ξύλον* (*xulon*) = wood.] A boat or canoe made of a single piece of timber.

"The rude British *monoxyla*, shaped and hollowed out by stone axes, with the help of fire."—*Wilson: Prehistoric Annals of Scotland*, ch. vi.

***mŏ-nŏx-ў-loŭs,** *a.* [MONOXYLON.] Formed of a single piece of timber.

"The hollowing of the *monoxylous* canoe."—*Wilson: Prehistoric Annals of Scotland*, ch. vi.

mŏn-răd-īte, *s.* [Named after Dr. Monrad; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An altered form of Pyroxene (q.v.). Occurs granular, massive. Hardness, 6; sp. gr. 3·267; colour, yellowish; lustre, vitreous. Formula, $(MgO, FeO)SiO_2 + \frac{1}{2}HO$. Found at Bergen, Norway.

Mŏn-rōe', *s.* [For etym. and def. see compound.]

Monroe-doctrine, *s.*

Hist.: A term applied to the declarations made by the United States during the second presidency of James Monroe (1821–1825). The first had John Quincy Adams for its author; it assumed that every spot of the Old World was covered by the flag of some civilized power, and so would be free from American encroachment, and asserted

"That the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power."

The second declaration related to the apprehended attempt of the Holy Alliance (q.v.) to subjugate the Spanish American States which had revolted. In his annual Message of 1823 President Monroe declared that the United States would consider any

"attempt of the Allied Powers to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety."

mŏn-rō-līte, *s.* [From Monroe, New York, and Gr. *λιθος* (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Min.: A radiated columnar variety of Fibrolite included by Dana in his second variety of that species. Its sp. gr., 3·075, is somewhat lower than that of other members of the same mineral.

mŏnş, *s.* [Lat.] A mountain.

* **Mons Mænalus,** *s.*

Astron.: A northern constellation introduced by Hevelius. None of the stars are large. It is not now retained.

mons veneris, *s.*

Anat.: The integument in the fore-part of the female pubic symphysis.

monseigneur (as **mon-sĕn'-yer**) (pl. **mes seigneurs**) (**mĕ-sĕn'-yer**), *s.* [Fr. = my lord: *mon* = my, and *seigneur*, lord.] A title of honour given to princes, bishops, and other high dignitaries: spec., the title of the Dauphin.

Mon-sieur (as **m'-sieu**), pl. **Messieurs** (as **mĕs'-sieu**), *s.* [Fr.]

* 1. The title given to the eldest brother of the king of France.

2. The ordinary title of address or courtesy in France, corresponding to the English Mr. or Sir. It is abbreviated in writing to M. or Mons., and in the plural to MM. or Messrs.

3. A term applied in contempt by Englishmen to Frenchmen.

"A Frenchman his companion;
An eminent *monsieur*, that, it seems, much loves
A Gallian girl." *Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, i. 7.

mŏn-sō'-nĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Lady Ann Monson, who assisted Lee in his *Introduction to Botany*.]

Bot.: A genus of Cape Geraniaceæ having five equal sepals, five equal petals, and fifteen stamens in five bundles or in a single one. The stem of *Monsonia spinosa* burns like a torch, and emits an agreeable odour.

mŏn-soon, * **mon-son**, * **mon-zoon**, *s.* [Ital. *monsone*, from Malay *musim* = a season, a monsoon, from Arab. *mausim* = a time, a season; Fr. *monson*, *monçon*, *mousson*; Port. *monsão*; Sp. *monzon*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 1, 2.

2. A breed of race-horses, descended from a horse so named.

II. *Meteorology:*

1. (*Pl.*): A modification of the trade winds, operative from the Tropic of Cancer to Lat. 7° S., and from the coast of Africa through the Indian Ocean and the Bay of Bengal to Japan and the Western Pacific. There are two monsoons, the South-western and the North-eastern. The latter prevails from October to April, and the former from April to October. The bursting of the monsoon commences the rainy season in India, the south-western bringing that of Bombay and Central India, and the north-eastern that of Madras and other parts of the east coast. [Rainy-season.] The monsoons are caused by the unequal heating of the land and water and of the several land masses themselves in the regions which they affect. Independently of their great use in bringing rain to countries which otherwise would degenerate into deserts, they are useful for navigation. As in the case of the trade winds, navigators can so plan their voyages as to take advantage of the monsoons, though powerful steamships can now achieve the feat of running in the teeth of the monsoon, but not without some discomfort to those on board.

2. Any similar wind blowing half the year in one direction and half in the other.

mŏn'-stĕr, * **mon-stre**, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *monstre*, from Lat. *monstrum* = a divine omen, a monster, from *moneo* = to warn, to admonish; Sp. *monstro*, *monstruo*; Port. *mostre*; Ital. *mostro*.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Anything extraordinary or out of the common order of nature; a prodigy, a marvel, a portent; a creature marvellous to see on account of size, form, or shape.

"Swift Scamander roll thee to the deep,
Whose every wave some wat'ry *monster* brings."
Pope: Homer: Iliad xxi. 139.

2. Anything horrible from deformity, ugliness, wickedness, cruelty, or the commission of extraordinary or horrible crimes; a vile creature.

"We hear the world wonder every day at *monsters* of ingratitude."—*Dickens: Barnaby Rudge*, ch. lxxix.

3. A fanciful or chimerical creature, compounded in various ways of human and bestial forms, such as the wyvern, the cockatrice, the mermaid, &c. Many of these creatures are borne on coats of arms.

II. *Physiol.:* A being presenting some characteristics rarely met with in the species to which it belongs; a being having some monstrosity (q.v.). (Used both of animals and plants.)

B. *As adj.:* Of enormous or extraordinary size or numbers.

"The *monster* club within the cave I spied."
Pope: Homer: Odyssey ix. 380.

* **mŏn'-stĕr**, *v.t.* [Monster, *s.*] To make monstrous; to put out of the common or ordinary course of nature or things.

"Her offence
Must be of such unnatural degree
That *monsters* it." *Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 1.

mŏn-stĕr-a, *s.* [Name unexplained (*Preston*).]

Bot.: A genus of Orontiaceæ, tribe Calleæ. It consists of climbing plants from the warmer parts of America. *Monstera Adansonii* or *Dracontium pertusum* is a caustic. The Indians of Demarara use the fresh leaves of *M. pertusa* as rubefacients and vesicatories in dropsy.

* **mŏn'-stĕr-ĕr**, *s.* [Eng. *monster*; *-er*.] An exaggerator.

* **mŏn-stĕr-fŭl**, * **mon-stre-full**, *a.* [Eng. *monster*; *-full*.] Wonderful, extraordinary.

"These *monstrefull* thingis I devise to thee
Because thou shuldist nat ot them abasshid be."
Chaucer (?): Marchantes second Tale.

mŏn'-strançe, *s.* [Low Lat. *monstrantia*, from *monstro* = to show; O. Fr. *monstrance* = demonstration; O. Sp. & Ital. *monstranza*.]

Roman Ritual: A vessel in which the Host is exposed to the adoration of the people during the Forty Hours' Adoration, or in which it is enclosed for Benediction. Prior to the institution of the feast of Corpus Christi (A.D. 1264), the Host was exposed for adoration in a pyx (q.v.). The chief part of the monstrance is formed by two discs of crystal, set vertically, between which the Host is placed. These discs are surrounded by rays of metal, emblematic of glory, and the whole is mounted on a stand.

* **mŏn-strā'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *monstratio*, from *monstratus*, pa. par. of *monstro* = to show.] A demonstration, a showing, a proof.

"Geving thereby as a certaine *monstracion*, howe he was the author of his death."—*Grafton: Henry II.* (an. 33).

* **mŏn-strā-tŏr**, *s.* [Lat.] A demonstrator; an exhibitor.

* **mon-stre**, *s.* [Monster, *s.*]

* **mŏn'-strĭ-çīde**, *s.* [Lat. *monstrum* = a monster, and *cædo* (in comp. *cido*) = to kill.] The slaughter of a monster.

"He would have committed not unjustifiable *monstricide*."—*Thackeray: Virginians*, ch. xxv.

mŏn-strĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *monstrum* = a monster, *fero* = to bear, to produce, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*.] Bearing or producing monsters.

"This *monstriferous* empire of women."—*Knox: First Blast.*

mŏn-strŏs'-ĭ-tў, * **mŏn-strŏç'-ĭ-tў**, *s.* [Monstruosity.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The quality or state of being monstrous or out of the ordinary or common course of nature.

"We desire no records of such enormities; sins should be accounted new, that so they may be esteemed monstrous. They omit of *monstrosity* as they fall from their rarity; for men count it venial to erre with their forefathers, and foolishly conceive they divide a sin in its society. —*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vii., ch. xix.

2. That which is monstrous; a monster; a monstrous or unnatural production.

"We shall tolerate flying horses, black swans, hydras, centaurs, harpies, and satyrs; for these are *monstrosities*, rarities, or else poetical fancies."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. xix.

II. *Animal & Veget. Physiol.:* A character appearing in an individual animal or plant, which is very rare in the species to which it belongs. It is abnormal in the sense of being exceptional, but not in the sense of being produced as a mere sport of nature independent of law. "By a monstrosity," says Mr. Darwin, "I presume is meant some considerable deviation of structure, generally injurious or not useful to the species." (*Orig. of Spec.* (ed. 6th), p. 33.) They arise in man, in the inferior animals, and in plants. Idiocy, hermaphroditism, albinoism, the possession of an unusual number of fingers or toes, more teats than two, two heads, or no head at all, physical union by flesh, cartilage, or bone to any other individual, &c., are cases of human monstrosity. Monstrosities which graduate into slight variations are so similar in man and the lower animals, that the same classifications and the same terms, as has been shown by Isidore Geoffroy St. Hilaire, can be used for both. (*Darwin: Descent of Man*, p. 30.) Among some of the many monstrosities of the lower animals may be mentioned that discoidal shells occasionally become spiral, and fossil periwinkles from the Norwich Crag are often distorted. (*S. P. Woodward: Mollusca* (ed. 1875), p. 37.) All cases of monstrosity are to be accounted for by law. In most cases they are caused by arrest of development, in some by reversion to the character of a remote ancestor, in others by hypertrophy of a particular part.

mŏn'-strous, * **mŏn'-stru-oŭs**, *a.* & *adv.* [O. Fr. *monstrueux*, from Lat. *monstruosus*, *monstrosus*, from *monstrum* = a monster (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *monstruoso*; Ital. *mostruoso*, *mostruoso*.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Unnatural in form or appearance; deviating from the natural order of things.

"We sometimes read and hear of *monstrous* births."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 6.

2. Enormous, huge, extraordinary.

"The sheriff with a most *monstrous* watch is at the door."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

3. Shocking, horrible, hateful.

"Give your *monstrous* project all its force."
Cowper: Tirocinium, 239.

4. Out of reason; horrible, extravagant.

"His slanders were *monstrous*; but they were well timed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

* 5. Containing or full of monsters.

"Where thou perhaps under the whelming tide
Visit'st the bottom of the *monstrous* world."
Milton: Lycidas, 158.

* **B.** *As adv.:* Enormously, extraordinarily, exceedingly.

"Skill infinite or *monstrous* desperate."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, ii. 1.

mŏn'-strous-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *monstrous*; *-ly*.]

1. In a monstrous manner; against the common order of nature; unnaturally.

2. Shockingly, unreasonably, enormously, extravagantly.

"The value of that grant was so *monstrously* exaggerated."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

mŏn'-strous-nĕss, * **mŏn'-strŭ-oŭs-nĕsse**, *s.* [Eng. *monstrous*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being monstrous; monstrosity.

"Whose *monstrousness* doth so perplex,
Of reason and deprives me."
Drayton: Muses Elysium, Nymph. 4.

* **mŏn-strŭ-ŏs'-ĭ-tў**, *s.* [Eng. *monstruous*; *-ity*.] Monstrosity.

"This is the *monstruosity* in love, lady, that the will is infinite, and the execution confin'd."—*Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida*, iii. 2.

mŏn'-strŭ-oŭs, *a.* [Monstrous.]

* **mŏn'-strŭ-oŭs-nĕss**, *s.* [Monstrousness.]

mŏnt, *s.* [Fr. = mountain.] (See compound.)

mont-de-piété, *s.*

Banking, &c.: One of the money-lending establishments founded in Italy in the fifteenth century, with the view of lending money to the poor at a smaller rate of interest than was exacted by ordinary pawnbrokers. The institution spread to France, Spain, and some other countries.

mŏn-ta-eū'-ta, *s.* [Named after Col. George Montagu, an early English malacologist.]

Zool.: A genus of Conchiferous Molluscs, family Lucinidæ. It has a thin minute shell, and a large broad-grooved foot. Recent species three, from Britain, the United States, &c. Fossil two, from the Pliocene onward.

montagnard (as **mon-tan-yar**), *s.* [Fr., from *montagne* = a mountain.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A mountaineer.

2. *Fr. Hist.:* A name given at various times to any member of the extreme democratic party in France. [Mountain, *s.*, 4.]

* **mŏn'-tāne**, *a.* [Lat. *montanus*, from *mons*, genit. *montis* = a mountain.] Mountainous, hilly.

"A single species restricted to elevated *montane* localities in Tasmania."—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, No. 407 (1881), p. 593.

* **mŏn-tăn'-ĭc**, *a.* [Lat. *montanus*, from *mons*, genit. *montis* = a mountain.] Of or pertaining to mountains; consisting of mountains.

mŏn'-ta-nīne, *s.* [Lat. *montan(us)*, fem. sing. of *montanus*; Eng. suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: An alkaloid said by Van Mons to exist in *China montana*, the bark of *Exostemma floribundum*. (*Watts: Dict. of Chem.*)

Mŏn'-tan-ĭsm, *s.* [See def.]

Church Hist.: The religious system of Montanus, an inhabitant of a Phrygian village, called Pepuza, who, about 171 A.D., proclaimed himself the Paraclete or Comforter promised by Jesus [Paraclete], and professed

to utter prophecies. Amongst others he was supported by two ladies, Prisca, or Priscilla, and Maximilla, who also claimed the gift of prophecy. He multiplied fasts, forbade second marriages, did not permit churches to give absolution to those who had fallen into great sin, forbade all female ornaments, required virgins to be veiled, and would not sanction flight in persecution. He was ultimately expelled from the church. Tertullian, in the year 204, joined the Montanists, but did not forfeit the respect of the church catholic, as the Montanists held the fundamental doctrine of Christianity, and differed from others more in their rigid practice than in their faith. Jerome wrote against the Montanists, who continued till about the sixth century.

Mŏn-tăn-ĭst, *s.* [Montanism.]

Church Hist.: A follower of or believer in Montanus or his tenets. The Montanists were called also from the birthplace of their leader Cataphrygians.

Mŏn-tăn-ĭst'-ĭc, Mŏn-tăn-ĭst-ĭc-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *montanist*; *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to Montanus or Montanism.

mŏn-tā'-nīte, *s.* [From Montana, U.S.A., where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A soft, earthy mineral found as an encrustation on tetradymite (q.v.). Lustre, dull to waxy; colour, yellowish to white. Compos.: telluric acid, 26·1; oxide of bismuth, 68·8; water, 5·3 = 100, yielding the formula $BiO_3TeO_3 + 2HO$. Found at Highland, Montana, U.S.A.

mŏn-tăn-ĭzə, *v.i.* [Montanism.] To follow the teachings of Montanus.

mŏn'-tant, mŏn-tănt'-tō, *s.* [Fr., from *monter* = to mount.]

* 1. *Fencing:* An upright cut or thrust.

"To see thee fight, to see thee foin, to see thee traverse, to see thee here, to see thee there; to see thee pass thy punto, thy stock, thy reverse, thy distance, thy *montant*."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. 3.

2. *Joinery:* The intermediate vertical part of a piece of framing which is tenoned with the rails.

mŏn-tē, *s.* [Sp. = the stock of cards which remains after each player has received his share; Lat. *mons* (genit. *montis*) = a mountain.] A gambling game played with cards or dice.

monte-bank, *s.* A gambling-house where monte is played.

mŏn-tē-brā'-sīte, *s.* [From Montebras, France, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A name given to a mineral, which, on analysis, appeared to have a distinct composition, but subsequent investigation has shown that it is identical with amblygonite (q.v.).

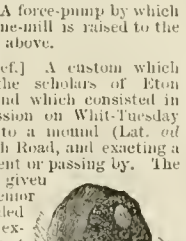
mŏn-tē-fĭ-ās'-eō, *s.* [See def.] A rich wine made at Montefiascone, in Italy.

Mŏn-tēith, * **Mŏn-tēth',** *s.* [After the inventor.] A vessel for cooling or washing wine-glasses. (*Notes.*)

"New things produce new words, and thus *Monteth* Has by one vessel saved his name from death."
King: Art of Cookery.

monte-jus, *s.* [Fr.] A force-pump by which the juice from the cane-mill is raised to the clarifiers on the storey above.

mŏn-tēm, *s.* [See def.] A custom which prevailed amongst the scholars of Eton College up to 1847, and which consisted in their going in procession on Whit-Tuesday of every third year to a mound (Lat. *ad montem*), near the Bath Road, and exacting a gratuity from all present or passing by. The amount collected was given to the captain or senior scholar, and was intended to help to defray the expenses of his residence at the University.



MONTERO.

Mŏn-tē-pŭl-cĭa'-nō (ci as ch), *s.* [See def.] A celebrated wine made from grapes grown near Montepulciano, in Tuscany.

mŏn-tē'-rō, *s.* [Sp. *montero*, from *montero* = a huntsman, from *monte* = a mountain.] A kind of cap, properly a huntsman's cap, having a spherical crown, and a flap which could be drawn down over the ears.

"His hat was like a helmet, or Spanish *montero*."—*Bacon.*

* **mŏn tĕth',** *s.* [Monteith.]

mŏn-tĕ-zū'-mą, *s.* [Named by Mocino and Sesse, two Mexican botanists, after Montezuma, a sovereign of Mexico.]

Bot.: A genus of Sterculiaceæ, tribe Bombacaceæ. *Montezuma speciosissima* is a large ornamental tree, with red flowers, growing in Mexico.

mŏnt gŏl'-fĭ-ĕr (or **fier** as **fyā**), *s.* [See def.] A balloon filled with atmospheric air heated, so called from the name of the inventors, the brothers Montgolfier, of Annonay, where the first experiment was made in June, 1783.

Montgolfier's-ram, *s.* An hydraulic ram, by which the fall of a column of water is caused to raise a portion of itself to a height greater than that of its source.

mŏnth, * moneth, *s.* [A.S. *mónath*, *mónáth*, from *móna* = the moon; Ger. *monat*; O. H. Ger. *māno*; Dut *maand*; Sw. *månad*; Dan. *maaned*; Goth. *menoths*, from *mena* = the moon; Fr. *mois*; Prov. *mes*; Ital. *mese*; Lat. *mensis*; Gr. *μήν* (*mēn*), from *μήνη* (*mēnē*) = the moon; Lith. *menesis*; Pers. *māh*; Sansc. *más*, *mása*, from *mā* = to measure.]

1. *Astronomy:*

(1) Properly the time in which the moon makes one complete revolution round the earth, or appears to return to precisely the same point in the heavens from which it started. This may be from change to change, from full moon to full moon, or in an indefinite number of other ways. The time of the revolution now described is properly 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes, and 3 seconds. Twelve periods, called lunar months, fall short of a year by about 11 days. Lunar months were used by the ancient Jews, as they still are by their modern successors and by the Muhammadans.

(2) A solar month; the period required for the passage of the sun through one of the signs of the zodiac. Twelve of these periods constitute a year.

2. *Calendar:* Any one of the calendar months, called also usual, natural, civil, or political, though the first is by far the most common term. As an aid to memory with respect to the number of days in each month, the following rude rhymes have been employed at least from A.D. 1606.

"Thirty days hath September,
April, June, and November;
All the rest have thirty-one,
But February twenty-eight alone,
Except in leap year once in four,
When February has one day more."

3. *Law:* Formerly, the word month in a statute meant a lunar month, but by 13 Vict., c. 21 it was made to signify calendar month, unless otherwise expressly designated. It does so also in ecclesiastical law, but by common law and equity it is 28 days.

4. *Comm.:* A calendar month, except in contracts for stock in which it is lunar. [Twelvemonth.]

¶ (1) *Anomalistic month:*

Astron., &c.: The time taken by the moon in passing from one perigee to the next, viz., 27 days, 13 hours, 18 minutes, and 37·4 seconds.

(2) *Nodical month:*

Astron., &c.: The time taken by the moon in revolving from one node to the same node again, viz, 27 days, 5 hours, 5 minutes, and 36 seconds.

(3) *Sacred month:* (See extract).

"Among the other expedients that had been suggested in this convention [of Chartist Delegates held in London in August, 1838], was that of observing what was called a *sacred month*, during which the working classes throughout the whole kingdom were to abstain from every kind of labour, in the hope of compelling the governing classes to concede the Charter."—*Molesworth: Hist. Eng.*, ii. 281.

(4) *Sidereal month:*

Astron., &c.: The time taken by the moon in passing from one star to the same star again, viz., 27 days, 7 hours, 43 minutes, 11·5 seconds.

(5) *Synodical*, or *proper lunar month:* [Month, 1].

(6) *Tropical or periodic month:*

Astron., &c.: The time taken by the moon in passing from any point of the ecliptic to the same point again, viz., 27 days, 7 hours, 43 minutes, 4·7 seconds.

* **month's-mind,** *s.*

1. A commemoration of a person's memory one month after his decease.

"At whiche tyme of burying and also the *monethis-mynde*."—*Fabyan: His Will.*

2. An earnest, longing desire; probably from the longing of a woman in pregnancy, usually commencing in the first month of gestation.

"You have a *month's-mind* to them."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 2.

* **mŏnth'-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *month*; suff. *-ling.*] That which is a month old; that which lasts for a month.

"Yet hail to thee,
Frail, feeble *monthling!*"
Wordsworth: Address to my Infant Daughter.

mŏnth-lȳ, *a.*, *adv.*, & *s.* [Eng. *month*; *-ly.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Performed in a month; continuing for a month.

"Her *monthly* round,
Still ending, still renewing."—*Milton: P. L.*, iii. 728.

2. Done or occurring every month, or once a month.

B. *As adverb:*

1. Once a month; in every month.

"The moon that *monthly* changes."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, ii. 2.

* 2. As if under the influence of the moon; like a lunatic.

C. *As subst.:* A magazine or other periodical published every month.

"The ordinary '*monthly*' is more and more drawing our popular writers of fiction to itself."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 5, 1882.

monthly-nurse, *s.* A midwife.

mŏn'-tĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Joseph de Monti, professor of botany and natural history, at Bologna, in the early part of the seventeenth century.]

Bot.: Blinks; a genus of Portulacaceæ. Flowers, cymose, white; corolla, of five irregular petals, united at the base. Stamens, three; stigmas, three, nearly sessile; capsule, three-valved, three-celled. *Montia fontana* is the Water Blinks or Water Chickweed. It has small, opposite, spathulate leaves, and is found in mills, springs, and wet places.

mŏn-tĭ cĕll'-ĭte (c as ch), *s.* [Named after the Italian mineralogist, Monticelli; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral, isomorphous with olivine (q.v.). Hardness, 5 to 5·5; sp. gr. 3·03 to 3·25; lustre, vitreous; colourless, and various shades of gray; transparent to translucent; fracture, conchoidal; compos.: silica, 38·5; lime, 35·9; magnesia, 25·6 = 100, corresponding to the formula $(\frac{1}{2}\ CaO + \frac{1}{2}\ MgO)_2SiO_2$. Found in crystals, with granular calcite in the agglomerates of Monte Somma, Vesuvius.

* **mŏn'-tĭ-ele,** * **mŏn'-tĭ-cŭlc,** *s.* [Lat. *monticulus*, dimin. of *mons* (genit. *montis*) = a mountain.] A little mount, a hillock.

* **mŏn tĭe'-ų-lą̆te,** * **mŏn-tĭc'-ų-loŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *monticul(e)*; *-ate*, *-ous.*] Having little projections or hills.

* **mŏn-tĭg-ĕn-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *mons* (genit. *montis*) = a mountain, and *gigno*, pa. t. *genui* = to beget.] Produced on a mountain.

mŏn-tĭn'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *montin(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ew.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Onagraceæ.

mŏn-tĭn'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Lawrence Montin, a Spanish botanist.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Montineæ (q.v.). Only one species is known, a dioecious Cape shrub.

mŏn-tĭp'-ŏr-ą, *s.* [Lat. *mons* (genit. *montis*) = a mountain, and *porus* = passage.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the sub-family Monteporinæ (q.v.).

mŏn-tĭ-pōr-ī'-na, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *montipor(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Zool.: A sub-family of Madrepores, family Poritidæ. They have a spongy tissue between the corallites.

mŏnt-lĭ-văl'-tĭ-a, *s.* [From a proper name Montlivault. (*Agassiz.*)]

Paleont.: A genus of fossil corals, family Astræidæ, sub-family Astræinæ. The polypidom is simple, of a sub-conical or pyriform figure, wrinkled below. Range from the Trias to the Tertiary.

mŏnt-mart'-rīte, *s.* [From Montmartre, Paris, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of Gypsum or Selenite (q.v.), occurring mostly in arrowhead-shaped twin crystals, which contain some carbonate of lime. Found in the gypseous beds of the Paris Basin.

mŏnt-mō-rĭll'-ŏn-īte, *s.* [From Montmorillon, France, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A soft, clay-like mineral. Lustre, feeble; colour, white, grayish, rose-red, bluish, green; unctuous. Compos.: essentially a hydrated silicate of alumina.

* **mon-toir'** (**oi** as **wâ**), *s.* [Fr.] A horse-block; a stone or step used to help in mounting a horse.

mŏn'-tŏn, *s.* [Sp.]

Min.: A heap of ore; a batch under process of amalgamation, varying in quantity in different mining districts.

mŏntre, *s.* [Fr.]

Music: Mounted diapason. An organ stop whose pipes form part of the case or are placed away from the soundboard. One of the foundation stops is generally used for this purpose.

* **mŏn'-trŏss,** *s.* [Matross.] An under-gunner, or assistant to a gunner, engineer, or fire-master; a matross.

* **mŏn'-tụre,** *s.* [Fr. = a saddle-horse, a mounting, from *monter* = to mount.]

1. A saddle-horse.

2. A setting, mounting frame, &c.

mŏn'-ụ-mĕnt, * **mon-ĭ-ment,** *s.* [Fr. *monument*, from Lat. *monumentum*, from *moneo* = to remind, to admonish; Ital. & Sp. *monumento.*]

1. Anything by which the memory of persons or things is preserved; a memorial.

"In vain their bones unburied lie,
All earth becomes their *monument.*"
Byron: Elegiac Stanzas.

2. Something built or erected in memory of some event, person, or action; especially a memorial erected over a grave.

"Let their fathers lie without a *monument.*"
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 2.

* 3. A tomb, a grave, a family vault.

"On your family's old *monument*
Hang mournful epitaphs, and do all rites."
Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, iv. 1.

4. An enduring evidence or example; a notable instance.

"The *monuments* of human strength."
Cowper: Poetical Epistle.

mŏn-ụ-mĕn'-tal, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *monument*; *-al.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to a monument or memorial: as, a *monumental* inscription.

2. Serving as a monument or memorial.

3. Of or pertaining to a tomb.

"By plate of *monumental* brass."
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, vii.

4. Having the character or appearance of a monument.

"Shadows brown that Sylvan loves
Of pine or *monumental* oak."
Milton: Il Penseroso, 135.

* **B.** *As subst.:* A monument.

"When raised Messala's *monumentals* must
Lie with Scinius' lofty tomb in dust."
Cotton: Martial, viii. 3.

mŏn-ụ-mĕn'-tal-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *monumental*; *-ly.*]

1. By way of a monument or memorial.

2. By means of monuments.

"Thy memory
Shall *monumentally* be registered."
Beaum. & Flet.: Knight of Malta, iv. 1.

mŏn'-ȳ, *a.* [Many.] (*Scotch.*)

mŏn-zō'-nīte, *s.* [From Mount Monzoni, in the Tyrol, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A light, grayish-green compact mineral, resembling hornstone. Hardness, 6; sp. gr. 3; translucent, in thin fragments; fracture, splintery. Compos.: silica, 52·60; alumina, 17·10; protoxide of iron, 9·0; magnesia, 2·10; lime, 9·65; soda, 6·60; potash, 1·90; water, 1·50 = 100·45.

moô, *v.i.* [From the sound.] To make a noise like a cow; to low.

"Hear the pretty sweet cows a-*mooing.*"—*Mrs. Trollope: Michael Armstrong*, ch. xxiv.

moô, *s.* [Moo, *v.*] The noise of a cow; a lowing.

moo-cow, *s.* A child's name for a cow.

"The *moo-cow* low'd, and Grizzle neigh'd."
Combe: Dr. Syntax, i. i. 16.

moôd (1), * **mōdo,** * **moode,** *s.* [A.S. *mód* = mind, feeling, heart; cogn. with Dut. *moed* = courage, heart, spirit; Icel. *móthr* = wrath, moodiness; Dan. & Sw. *mod* = courage, mettle; Goth. *mods* = wrath; Ger. *muth* = courage.]

* 1. Mind, temper, anger, wrath; heat of temper.

"At the last ashaked was his *mood.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 1,762.

2. Temper of mind; state of mind as affected by any passion or feeling; disposition, humour.

"The mob was not in a *mood* to make nice distinctions."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

3. A morbid, moody state of mind, as a fit of bad temper or passion; sullenness, moroseness, &c.

"His *moods*
Of pain were keen as those of better men,
Nay, keener." *Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. ii.

moôd (2), * **mode,** * **moode,** *s.* [Mode.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A manner, a mode, a fashion.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Gram.:* The designation, by the form of the verb, of the manner of our conception of an event or fact, whether as certain, contingent, possible, desirable, &c. There are five moods in the English verb, the indicative, the imperative, the potential, the subjunctive, and the infinitive.

2. *Logic:* The form of an argument; the regular determination of propositions according to their quantity, as universal or particular, or their quality, as affirmative or negative.

"A *mode* is a lawful placing of propositions, in their skewe quditie or quantitie."—*Wilson: The Arte of Logike*, fo. 26.

3. *Music:* [Mode].

¶ *Mood of a categorical syllogism:*

Logic: The designation of its three propositions in the order in which they stand according to their quantity and quality.

* **mooder,** *s.* [Mother.]

moôd'-ĭ-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *moody*; *-ly.*] In a moody manner; sullenly, peevishly, sadly.

moôd'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *moody*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being moody; sullenness, peevishness, moroseness.

moô-dir, *s.* [Mudir.]

moô-dĭ-rĭ-ĕh, *s.* [Turk.] The district under the jurisdiction of a moodir.

* **moôd'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *mood* (1); *-ish.*] Sulky, moody.

* **moôd'-ĭsh-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *moodish*; *-ly.*] Sulkily, moodily.

"To behave *moodishly.*"—*Richardson: Sir C. Grandison*, i. 166.

moôd'-ȳ, *a.* [A.S. *módig*, from *mód* = mood.]

1. Pertaining to one's mood, whatever that may be. It at first did not imply that the *moody* person was sullen.

2. Indulging in or subject to moods or humours.

* 3. Suited to a particular mood or humour.

"Give me some music; music, *moody* food
Of us that trade in love."
Shakesp. Antony & Cleopatra, ii. 5.

4. Peevish, discontented, sullen; out of temper.

"As soon moved to be *moody*, and as soon *moody* to be moved."—*Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet*, iii. 1.

5. Melancholy, sad, solitary.

"Cleave not so fondly to your *moody* cell."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

* **moody mad,** *a.* Mad with anger or passion. (*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, iv. 2.)

moôl'-ah, moôl'-lah, *s.* [Mollah.]

moôls, mônls, *s.* [A form of *mould* (1), s.] The earth, the soil, the grave.

"That head let it rest, it is now in the *moods.*'
Tannahill: Rab Kerjeou's Bonnet.

moôn, * **mone,** * **moono,** *s.* [A.S. *móna*; cogn. with Dan. *maane*; Sw. *måne*; Dut. *maan*; O. H. Ger. *mano*; Ger. *mond*; Goth. *mena*; Gr. μήν (*mēn*).] [Month.]

1. *Astron.:* The single satellite attendant on the earth. Its diameter is 2,160 miles, that of the earth (which is 7,918 miles) being nearly four times as great. Its superficial extent is about a thirteenth part of the earth's surface; its bulk is $\frac{1}{49}$ that of the earth, but as the earth is relatively heavier, its weight is about eighty times that of the moon. As the moon revolves round the earth it manifests phases. After absence for a few nights it reappears as a delicate crescent of white light in the western sky after sunset. Night after night it moves farther to the east, the illuminated portion of its disc continually increasing till the moon becomes full and rises about sunset. When the light of the moon has again so diminished that it is in its last quarter, it is seen high in the heavens in the morning. When it becomes full, the sun and the earth are so nearly in a straight line that the moon narrowly escapes being eclipsed; when new moon is again reached, the sun is nearly undergoing similar obscuration. [Eclipse.] The moon shines only by the light of the sun reflected from its surface. To equal the brilliance of the sun 600,000 full moons would be required. The moon appears at all times nearly of the same size, showing that its orbit cannot be far from circular. Its average distance is 240,000 miles, varying at times between 220,000 and 260,000, but the ordinary fluctuations do not exceed 13,000 miles on either side of the mean value. The moon performs a complete revolution around the earth in 27 days, 7 hrs., 43 min., and 11·461 secs. This is called its sidereal period. The lunar month is longer than the sidereal period by 2 days, 5 hrs., 51·41 secs., because of the advance of the earth in the orbit between two successive conjunctions of the moon. As the moon revolves on its own axis nearly in the same time as it completes its orbit round the earth, it presents to us at all times nearly the same side of its surface. No clouds appear on it; apparently there is no water to send them forth nor an atmosphere in which they may float. The whole surface is studded with volcanoes, apparently extinct. Their craters are broad, beyond anything existent on the earth. Tycho is 50 miles across, so is Aristotle, Theophilus is 64, and Petavius 78. Some are 16,000 or 17,000 feet deep. From the absence of an atmosphere the moon must be uninhabitable by any life analogous to that with which we are acquainted.

2. A satellite of any planet.

"Jupiter is attended by four *moons* or satellites."—*Brewster: More Worlds*, ch. ii.

† 3. A month; the period of a revolution of the moon round the earth.

"Thirteen *moons* saw smoothly run
The Nen's barge-laden wave."
Cowper: Bill of Mortality, 1787.

4. Anything resembling the moon in shape; a crescent; specif., in fortification, a crescent-shaped outwork; a half moon.

¶ (1) *A blue-moon:* An expression equivalent to the Greek kalends, never.

* (2) *Beyond the moon:* Beyond reach; extravagantly; out of depth.

(3) *Moon in distance:*

Naut.: A phrase denoting that the angle between the moon and the sun, or a star, admits of measurement for lunar observation.

moon-blasted, *a.* Blasted by the supposed influence of the moon.

* **moon-blind,** *a.* Purblind, dim-sighted; affected with moon-blink (q.v.).

moon-blink, *s.* A temporary blindness caused by sleeping in the moonlight in tropical countries. (Cf. Ps. cxxi. 6.)

* **moon-calf,** *s.*

1. A deformed creature; a monster.

"How now, *moon-calf*? how does thine ague?"—*Shakesp. Tempest*, ii. 2.

2. A false conception; a mass of fleshy matter generated in the uterus. [Mole (3), *s.*]

3. A dolt, a blockhead, a stupid fellow.

moon culminating, *a.*

Astron.: Culminating at or near the same time as the moon.

moon-dial, *s.* A dial to show the time by the moon.

moon-eye, *s.*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* An eye affected, or supposed to be affected, by the moon.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Farr:* A disease in a horse's eye.

2. *Ichthy.:* *Hyodon tergisus*; it is covered with silvery cycloid scales, but the head is naked. The stomach is crescent-shaped.

moon-eyed, *a.*

1. Having eyes affected by the moon; suffering from moon-eye.

2. Moon-blind, purblind, dim-eyed.

moon-face, *s.* An Oriental term for a beautiful woman.

"Surveyed the *moon-faces* of his harem."—*Thackeray: The Newcomes*, ch. lvi.

moon-fern, *s.*

Bot.: The same as MOONWORT (q.v.).

moon-fish, *s.*

Ichthy.: *Ephippus gigas*, a fish of the family Squamipennes. It has a great club-shaped enlargement of the first interspinal of the dorsal and anal fins, and a similar inflation of the crest of the cranium.

moon-flower, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Chrysanthemum segetum*; (2) *Ipomœa bona-nox.*

moon-knife, *s.* A crescent-shaped knife, employed by skinners.

moon-like, *a.* Capricious, changeable, tickle. (*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, iv. 3.)

moon-lit, *a.* Lit up or illuminated by the moon.

***moon-madness,** *s.* Lunacy.

moon-man, *s.* A thief or highwayman, who follows his vocation chiefly by moonlight. (*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, i. 2.)

moon-milk, *s.* [LAC LUNÆ.]

moon-month, *s.* A lunar month. [MONTH.]

moon-penny, *s.*

Bot.: *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum.*

moon-raker, *s.*

1. *Naut.:* A sail sometimes carried above the sky-scraper; a moon-sail.

2. A silly fellow.

¶ The people of Wiltshire are called Moon-rakers, from a legend that a farmer's wife once tried to rake the moon from a river, under the delusion that it was a cream cheese. (*Brewer.*) Another version is, that some countrymen, raking for kegs of smuggled spirits which had been sunk in a pond, on being questioned by a revenue-officer, told him they were trying to rake that great cheese (the reflection of the moon) out of the water.

moon-raking, *s.* Wool-gathering.

"My wits were gone *moon-raking*."—*Blackmore: Lorna Doone*, ch. xvii.

moon-sail, *s.* [MOON-RAKER.]

moon-seed, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Menispermum (q.v.).

moon-shaped, *a.* Crescent-shaped.

moon-sheered, *a.*

Naut.: An epithet applied to a ship, whose upper works rise very high fore and aft.

moon-trefoil, *s.*

Bot.: *Medicago arborea*, introduced into Britain in 1596. [MEDICAGO.]

moon-year, *s.* A lunar year. [YEAR.]

moon, *v.t.* & *i.* [MOON, *s.*]

* **A.** *Transitive:*

1. To adorn with a moon; to mark with crescents or moons.

2. To expose to the rays of the moon.

"The whole population will be in the streets . . . *mooning* themselves."—*Kingsley: Life*, ii. 175.

B. *Intrans.:* To wander or loaf idly about as if moonstruck.

"Spend their time in *mooning* up in that island of theirs."—*Black: Princess of Thule*, ch. xxvii.

moon'-beam, *s.* [Eng. *moon*, and *beam.*] A beam of light reflected from and by the moon.

"That night, upon the rocks and bay,
The midnight *moonbeam* slumbering lay."
Scott: Marmion, vi. 11.

moon'-down, *s.* [Eng. *moon*, and *down.*] The setting, or time of setting, of the moon.

***mooned,** *a.* [Eng. *moon*; *-ed.*]

1. Resembling the moon, especially in being horned. (*Milton: P. L.*, iv. 978.)

2. Bearing a moon or crescent as a symbol.

3. Identified with the moon.

"*Mooned* Ashtaroth,
Heaven's queen and mother both."
Milton. Ode to the Nativity, 200.

***moon'-er,** *s.* [Eng. *moon*, v.; *-er.*] One who moons or loafs idly about.

***moon'-er-y,** *s.* [Eng. *moon*; *-ery.*] Madness.

"A hodge-podge of the grossest maternalism, and the most fantastic yet manifest *moonery*."—*S. T. Coleridge: Marginalia.*

moon'-et, *s.* [Eng. *moon*; dimin. suff. *-et.*] A little moon; a satellite.

"The *moonets* about Saturn and Jupiter."—*Bp. Hall: Free Prisoner*, § 2.

moon'-ey, *a.* & *s.* [MOONY.]

***moon'-fall,** *s.* [Eng. *moon*, and *fall.*] The same as MOONSET (q.v.).

"They sailed between the *moonfall* and the sun
Under the spent stars eastward."
A. C. Swinburne: Tristram of Lyonesse, i.

mŏong, *s.* [Mahratta, &c.]

Bot.: *Phaseolus Mungo.* [PHASEOLUS.]

moon'-glade, *s.* [Eng. *moon*, and *glade.*] The reflection of moonlight on the water.

***moon'-ish,** *a.* [Eng. *moon*; *-ish.*] Fickle, changeable, capricious.

"A *moonish* youth."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 2.

moon'-ja, moon'-jah, *s.* [Native name.]

Bot.: *Saccharum Munja.* [SACCHARUM, I.]

moon'-less, *a.* [Eng. *moon*; *-less.*] Without the moon, or without a moon. (*Shelley: Revolt of Islam*, i. 46.)

moon'-light (*gh* silent), *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *moon*, and *light.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* The light reflected by the moon.

2. *Fig.:* The same as MOONSHINE, *s.*, II. 3.

"You cask holds *moonlight* run when moon was none."
Scott: Poacher.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Illuminated by the light of the moon; pertaining to moonlight; done by moonlight. (*Wordsworth: Idiot Boy.*)

2. Of or pertaining to moonlighting (q.v.).

"The range of the *Moonlight* terror seems to be wider and wider."—*Saturday Review*, April 1, 1882, p. 461.

moon'-light-er (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *moonlight*; *-er.*]

Hist. (*Pl.*): The name given to a body of men in Ireland, who commenced about 1880 to enforce the decrees of secret societies by deeds of violence. Their action was chiefly confined to the western counties, and their raids were made at night, whence their name. Their threatening notices were signed "Captain Moonlight."

"Taking *moonlighters* under his direct protection."
—*Saturday Review*, Sept. 30, 1882, p. 424.

moon'-light-ing (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *moonlight*; *-ing.*] The acts or practices of moonlighters. [MOONLIGHTER.]

"The prisoners, with two other men, were arrested on a charge of *moonlighting* in county Clare."—*Daily Chronicle*, Jan. 17, 1888.

***moon'-ling,** *s.* [Eng. *moon*; suff. *-ling.*] A simpleton, a fool, an idiot.

"I have a husband, and a two-legged one.
But such a *moonling!*"
Ben Jonson: The Devil is an Ass, i. 3.

***moon'-loved,** *a.* [Eng. *moon*, and *loved.*] Beloved by the moon. (*Milton: Nativity*, 236.)

†moon'-rise, *s.* [Eng. *moon*, and *rise.*] The rising of the moon. (Formed on the analogy of sunrise.)

"So dawned the *moonrise* of their marriage night."
A. C. Swinburne: Tristram of Lyonesse, iii.

***moon'-set,** *s.* [Eng. *moon*, and *set.*] The setting of the moon.

moon-shee, mun-shi, *s.* [Hind. & Arab.] A teacher of Hindustani or other language, especially of a Mussulman. [PUNDIT.]

moon'-shine, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *moon*, and *shine.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Lit.:* The light of the moon; moonlight.

"Till candles, and starlight, and *moonshine* be out."
Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, v. 5.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Show without substance or reality; that which is illusory or not likely to come to anything; unsubstantial. (Applied to expeditions, plans, projects, and opinions.)

* 2. A month.

"I am some twelve or fourteen *moonshines*
Lag of a brother." *Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 2.

3. Smuggled spirits.

"*Moonshine* signifies smuggled spirits, which were placed in holes or pits and removed at night."—*Notes & Queries*, May 24, 1884, p. 401.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Illuminated by the shining of the moon.

"It was a fair *moonshine* night."—*Clarendon.*

moon shin-er, *s.* [Eng. *moonshin(e)*; *-er.*] A term applied in the Western States of the American Union to makers of illicit whisky, and to smugglers of whisky that has been legitimately manufactured. (*Bartlett.*)

moon'-shi-ny, *a.* [Eng. *moonshin(e)*; *-y.*] Illuminated by the light of the moon; moonlight.

moon show-er, *s.* [Eng. *moon*, and *shower.*] A term applied in New England to a shower from a cloud which does not obscure the moon's rays.

moon'-siff, mun-siff, *s.* [Hind. *munsif.*] A native Indian judge.

moon'-stone, *s.* [Eng. *moon*, and *stone.*]

Min.: A variety of orthoclase (q.v.), yielding moon-like white reflections. The best specimens, which are used in jewellery, are found in Ceylon.

"Its own curved prow of wrought *moonstone*."
Shelley: Revolt of Islam, i. 23.

moon'-struck, moon'-strick-en, *a.* [Eng. *moon*, and *struck*, *stricken.*] Struck by the moon, which by some has been fancifully supposed to be capable of inspiring madness or frenzy; fanciful, sentimental.

"As *moonstruck* bards complain."
Byron: Childe Harold, i. 72.

moon'-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *moon*, and *wort* (q.v.).]

Bot.: (1) *Ranex Lunaria*; (2) *Botrychium Lunaria*, and the genus Botrychium (q.v.).

moon'-y, moon-ey, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *moon*; *-y.*]

A. *As adjective:*

* I. *Literally:*

1. Pertaining to the moon.

2. Having a moon or a crescent-shaped body for a standard.

"Her *moony* horns were on her forehead placed."
Dryden: Ovid: Metamorphoses ix.

3. Shaped like a moon.

"O'er his broad back his *moony* shield he threw."
Pope: Homer: Iliad xi. 672.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Intoxicated, tipsy.

2. Bewildered, silly.

"Violent and capricious, or *moony* and insipid."—*G. Eliot: Daniel Deronda*, ch. xxii.

B. *As subst.:* A noodle, a simpleton.

moop, *v.i.* [Prob. the same as MUMP (q.v.).] To nibble as a sheep. (*Scotch.*)

"But aye keep mind to *moop* an' mell
Wi' sheep o' credit like thysel'!"
Burns: Death of Poor Mailie.

Moor (1), *s.* [O. Fr. *more*; Dut. *moor*; Ger. *mohr*; Fr. *maure*, from Gr. μαῦρος (*mauros*) = dark.] A native of the northern coast of Africa, the Mauretania of the Romans, including Morocco, Tunis, Algiers, &c.

"How the *Moors* and Christian slaves were joined
You have not yet unfolded."
Dryden: Don Sebastian, v. 1.

Moor-monkey, *s.*

Zool.: *Macacus maurus*, from Borneo. It is about eighteen inches in length, and of an oily black colour, whence its specific name, of which the popular name is a translation.

moor (2), *s.* [Manx.] An officer in the Isle of Man who summons the courts for the several districts or spreadings. (*Wharton.*)

moor (3), ***more,** *s.* [A.S. *mór* = a moor; cogn. with Icel. *mór*; O. Dut. *maer* = mire, dirt; Dan. *mor*; O. H. Ger. *muor*; Ger. *moor.*]

1. A tract of land consisting of light soil, marshy or peaty, and overgrown with heath.

"On the moist *moors* their jarring voices bent."
Spenser: Muiopotmos.

2. A tract of land on which the game is strictly preserved.

moor-ball, *s.*

Bot. (*Pl.*): *Conferva aegagropila*, found in a compact ball like a sponge at the bottom of fresh-water lakes. It is sometimes used as a pen-wiper.

moor-berry, *s.*

Bot.: *Oxycoccus palustris.*

moor-bred, *a.* Produced or bred on moors.

"Amongst the teal and *moor-bred* mallard."
Brayton: Barons' Wars, bk. vi.

moor-buzzard, *s.* The same as MARSH-HARRIER (q.v.).

moor-coal, *s.*

Geol.: A friable variety of lignite.

moor-game, *s.* Grouse, red-game.

moor-grass, *s.*

Bot.: *Sesleria cærulea*, a grass with an oblong sub-secund silvery-gray panicle, found in Britain in hilly pastures, especially in limestone districts. It is six to eighteen inches high.

moor heath, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Gypsocallis.

moor-ill, muir-ill, *s.* A disease to which cattle are subject.

moor-titling, *s.* The Stonechat (q.v.).

moor, *v.t.* & *i.* [Dut. *marren*; O. Dut. *marren*, *maren* = to bind, to tie knots; cogn. with A.S. *merran*, whence *amerran* = to mar, to hinder.] [MAR.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To secure or fasten (a ship) in any station by means of cables and anchors or chains.

"The squadron was *moored* close to the walls."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. To fasten, to fix firmly.

B. *Intrans.*: To be confined or secured (as a ship) by cables and anchors or chains.

"Seek the harbour where the vessels *moor*."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey iii. 536.

moor'-age (age as ĭj), *s.* [Eng. *moor*, *v.*; *-age*.] A place for mooring.

moor-bănd, *s.* [MOORPAN.]

moor'-ĕock, moor'-fowl, *s.* [Eng. *moor*, and *cock*, *fowl*.] The red grouse, *Lagopus scoticus*. The female is called a moorhen.

Moor-ĕr-y, *s.* [Eng. *Moor* (1), s.; *-ery*.] A Moorish quarter or district.

"They arose and entered the *Moorery*."—*Southey: Chronicle of the Cid*, p. 386.

Moor-ĕss, *s.* [*Moor* (1), s.; *-ess*.] A female Moor; a Moorish woman (*Campbell: Epistle, from Algiers, to Horace Smith.*)

moor-grēave, *s.* [Eng. *moor*, and *grave* = a steward.] An overseer of moors or moorlands. (*Ogilvie.*)

moor-hĕn, *s.* [Eng. *moor*, and *hen*.]

1. The female of the moorcock (q.v.).

2. The gallinule or water hen, *Fulica chloropus.*

moor-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [MOOR, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of securing or confining a ship by cables and anchors, chains, &c.

"There is much want of room for the safe and convenient *mooring* of vessels."—*Burke: On a Regicide Peace*, let. 3.

2. A sailor's bend for a cable or hawser to a bollard, post, or ring, for a ship or a flying bridge.

3. A submarine holdfast in the ground.

4. (*Pl.*): The place where a ship is moored.

"Swinging wide at her *moorings* lay
The Somerset, British man-o'-war."
Longfellow: Landlord's Tale.

5. (*Pl.*): That by which a ship is moored or secured, as anchors, chains, &c.

mooring-block, *s.*

Naut.: A sort of cast-iron anchor, used for mooring ships to.

mooring-place, *s.*

Naut.: A place where a boat is or may be moored; a place for mooring boats.

"Ere the boat attained
Her *mooring-place*." *Wordsworth: Excursion*, ix.

mooring swivel, *s.*

Naut.: A chain over the bow, having the strength of the two cables to which it is swiveled. It enables a ship to ride from two anchors and swing without fouling.

moor'-ĭsh (1), *a.* [Eng. *moor* (3), s.; *-ish*.] Fenny, boggy, marshy; of the nature of a moor.

"*Moorish* fumes and marshes ever greene."
Spenser: Ruins of Time.

Moor'-ĭsh (2), *a.* [Eng. *Moor* (1), s.; *-ish*.] Pertaining to the Moors or Saracens.

¶ *Moorish Architecture:* [MUHAMMADAN ARCHITECTURE].

moor'-land, *s.* [Eng. *moor* (3), s., and *land*.] Waste, barren land; moor.

"Autumn bade the imperial *moorlands* change
Their purples."
A. C. Swinburne: Tristram of Lyonesse, viii.

moor'-păn, moor-bănd, *s.* [Eng. *moor*, and *pan*, *band*.]

Geol., *&c.*: A kind of bog-clay and iron ore at some depth beneath the surface, and constituting a stratum impervious to water.

moor'-stōne, *s.* [Eng. *moor*, and *stone*.]

Petrol.: A kind of Cornish granite used as a building stone.

"The third stratum is of great rocks of *moorstone* and sandy earth."—*Woodward: On Fossils.*

moor-ŭk, *s.* [Native name.]

Ornith.: *Casuarius bennettii*, found in the island of New Britain.

moor'-wort, *s.* [Eng. *moor*, and *wort*.]

Bot.: *Andromeda polifolia.*

moor'-y, *a.* [Eng. *moor* (3), s.; *-y*.] Marshy, boggy, fenny, moorish.

"A small town defended only by a *moory* situation."
—*Milton: Hist. Eng.*, bk. iii.

moor'-y, *s.* [Native name.]

Fabric: A brown cloth made in India.

moōse, *s.* [See def.]

Zool.: The Abenaki Indian name of *Alces*

MOOSE.

palmatus. Called also Moose-deer. [ELK.]

moose-bird, *s.* [WHISKEY-JACK.]

moose-deer, *s.* The same as MOOSE (q.v.).

moose-wood, *s.*

Botany:

1. *Dirca palustris*; called also Leather-wood. [DIRCA.]

2. *Acer striatum*, found in America.

moose-yard, *s.* A name given to spaces in the American forests, occupied in the winter by herds of from fifteen to twenty moose-deer, which subsist upon the mosses on the trees, or by browsing the tender branches of moose-wood. [DIACA.]

moōt, moote, mote, *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *mōtian* = to cite or summon to an assembly, from *mōt* = an assembly; cogn. with Icel. *mót*; M. H. Ger. *muoz*, *móz*.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To debate, to argue, to discuss.

2. To raise for discussion.

"Many of the questions which had been *mooted* in connection with the tenure of land."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 5, 1885.

II. *Law:* To argue or plead, by way of exercise, on a supposed case. (*Sir T. Elyot: Governour*, bk. i., ch. xiv.)

B. *Intrans.*: To argue or plead; specif., to argue or plead by way of exercise upon a supposed case.

"The kyng com to London with lawe to *mote* in benke."
Robert de Brunne, p. 55.

moōt (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Shipbuilding:

1. A gauge ring for determining the size of trenails.

2. A piece of hard wood, hooped with iron at both ends, used in block-making.

moōt (2), *s.* & *a.* [MOOT, *v.*]

A. *As subst.*: A discussion, a debate; specif., in law, a debate or discussion by way of exercise upon a supposed case.

"A *moot* was held last night in the hall of Gray's Inn on the following question."—*Times*, Nov. 8, 1876.

B. *As adj.*: Pertaining to a debatable question; open to discussion or argument; not certain: as, a *moot* point, a *moot* case.

moot book, *s.* A book of hypothetical cases for mooting.

"Plowden's queries, or a *moot-book* of choice cases, useful for young students of the common law . . . was several times printed."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*

moot-man, *s.* A man who argued a supposed case in the inns of court.

moōt (3), moote, *s.* [MOTE (1), *s.*]

moot-hall, moot-house, mot-halle, mote halle, moot halle, *s.* A hall of meeting; a judgment-hall.

"Thei leden Jhesu to Cayfas, in to the *moot-halle*."—*Wycliffe: John* xviii. 28.

moot-hill, *s.* A hill on which public meetings were held.

moot-horn, *s.* The horn or blast which summoned to a moot or court.

moot-house, *s.* The same as MOOT-HALL (q.v.).

moōt'-a-ble, mot a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *moot*, *v.*; *-able*.] Able to be mooted; fit to be mooted or discussed; debatable.

"Much after the manner of a *motable* case."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 944.

moōt'-chĭĕ, *s.* [Native name.] (See etym. & compound.)

mootchie-wood, *s.* A soft wood obtained from *Erythrina indica.*

moōt'-ĕd, *a.* [MOULTED.]

Her.: Torn up by the roots; eradicated.

moōt'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *moot*, *v.*; *-er*.] One who moots; one who argues a moot case; a moot-man.

mŏp (1), map, *s.* [Either from O. Fr. *mappe* (Lat. *mappa*) = a napkin, or Wel. *mop*, *mopa* = a mop; Gael. *moibeal* = a besom, a mop; Ir. *moipal* = a mop.]

1. A bundle of rags, coarse yarn, thrum, &c., secured to a long handle, and used for scrubbing.

"The water, that was employed to wash them, being thinly spread with a *mop*, would presently congeal."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 654.

2. A young girl; a moppet. (*Prov.*)

3. A fair for hiring servants. (*Prov.*)

"Many a rustic went to a statute fair or *mop*."—*Mrs. Oaskell: Sylvia's Lovers*, ch. i.

4. The young of any animal. (*Prov.*)

mop-board, *s.*

Carp.: A wall-board next to the floor of a room; a skirting-board.

mop-head, *s.*

1. The head of a mop.

2. A clamp for a mop-rag on the end of a handle. (*American.*)

mop-nail, *s.* A flat-headed nail, used in securing a bunch of junk or rope-ends to a handle in making a mop such as sailors use.

mop-stick, *s.*

Music: A vertical damper-rod at the end of the key in the old piano-forte movement, single action. When the key was depressed, the mop-stick was raised and the damper therewith. As the key rose, the damper fell back on to the string.

mŏp (2), *s.* [Dut.] A grimace, a wry face.

"What *mops* and mows it makes! high! how it frisketh!"
Beaum. & Fl. Pilgrim, iv. 2

mŏp (1), *v.t.* [Mop (1), *s.*]

1. To rub or dry with a mop.

2. To rub roughly for the purpose of drying.

***mŏp** (2), *v.i.* [A variant of *mock* (q.v.).] [Mop (2), *s.*] To make wry faces or grimaces. [Mope, *v.*]

"Flibbertigibbet, [prince] of *mopping* and mowing." —*Shakesp.: Lear*, iv. 1.

mōpe, *moope, *v.i.* [Dut. *moppen* = to pout; hence the same word as *mop* (2).] To be stupid, dull, or dispirited; to be spiritless or gloomy; to be without life or animation.

"It directs him not to shut himself up in a cloister, alone, there to *mope* and mourn away his life."—*Horne: Works*, vol. v., dis. 23.

mōpe, *s.* [Mope, *v.*] A stupid, spiritless person; a drone.

"They will be scoffing, insulting over their inferiours, till they have made by their humoring or guiling, *ex stulto insanum*: a *mope*, or a noddy."—*Burton: Anat. Melancholy*, p. 149.

***mope-eyed, *mop-eyed,** *a.* Blind of one eye; purblind, short-sighted.

"What a *mope-eyed* ass was I, I could not know her." *Beaum. & Flet.: Pilgrim*, iii. 3.

mōped, *a.* [Mope, *v.*] Stupid, dull, mopish.

"He is bewitched, or *moped*, or his brains melted." *Beaum. & Flet.: Humorous Lieutenant*, iv. 6.

***mōpe'-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *mope*; *-ful*(*l*).] Stupid, mopish.

mōp'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Mope, *v.*]

mōp'-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *moping*; *-ly.*] In a moping manner.

"She sits drearily stitching, absently reading, *mopingly* thinking."—*Rhoda Broughton: Second Thoughts*, ch. viii.

mōp'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *mop*(*e*); *-ish.*] Moping, dull, spiritless, stupid.

"[They are] generally traduced as a sort of *mopish* and unsociable creatures." — *Killingbeck: Sermons*, p. 348.

mōp'-ĭsh-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *mopish*; *-ly.*] In a mopish manner; mopingly.

"Here one *mopishly* stupid, and so fixed to his posture, as if he were a breathing statue."—*Bp. Hall: Spirituale Bedleem*, sol. 29.

mōp'-ĭsh-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *mopish*; *-ness.*] The quality of being mopish.

Mŏp'-lahs, *s. pl.* [Native name given to the sect or tribe in Malabar.] (See extract.)

"The Moplah fanatics, mentioned in the Indian telegram published in the *Times* of to-day, are Muselmans of Arab origin, and have proved themselves troublesome fanatics for centuries. They were always hostile to the Portuguese, and have on several occasions proved themselves inimical to the English. The rising has probably occurred at Panlany, where the high priest of the *Moplahs* still resides. He claims descent from Ali and Fatima. The *Moplahs* are consequently a sect of Shiahs."—*Times*, Sept. 16, 1873.

mŏp'-pĕt, *s.* [Eng. *mop* (1), s.; dimin. suff. *-et.*]

1. A rag-doll or puppet made of rags.

2. A fond term for a girl.

"A globe in one hand, and a sceptre in t'other?
A very pretty *moppet!*"
Dryden: Spanish Friar, i. 1.

3. A woolly variety of dog.

4. A grimace.

"Never did old ape make pretty *moppet*."—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. iii. (Prol.)

mŏp'-sĕ-a, *s.* [Lat. *Mopsus*, the name of a shepherd mentioned in the fifth eclogue of Virgil.]

Zool.: A deep-sea genus of Alcyonaria, family Gorgonidæ. The sclerobasis consists of alternate calcareous and horny segments, from the latter of which the branching takes place. Fossil in the Eocene.

***mŏp'-sey,** *s.* [Eng. *mop* (1), s.; *-sey.*]

1. The same as Moppet (q.v.).

2. An untidy woman.

***mŏp'-sĭ-cal,** *a.* [Prob. from *mope.*] Purblind, mope-eyed, stupid.

mō'-pŭs (1), *s.* [Mope, *s.*] A mope, a drone, a dreamer.

"I'm grown a mere *mopus*; no company comes
But a rabble of tenants." *Swift: Miscellanies.*

mō'-pŭs (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Money. (*Slang.*) Used in the plural form *mopusses.*

mō-quĕtte' (qu as k), *s.* [Fr.]

1. A fine tapestry or Brussels carpet.

2. A species of Wilton carpet.

-mŏr, -mōre, *suff.* [Gael.] A Celtic adjective signifying great, occurring often as a compound in the names of persons and places: as, Strath*more* = great Strath.

mŏr'-a (1), *s.* [Lat. = delay.]

Scots Law: A general term applicable to all undue delays in the prosecution or completion of an inchoate bargain, diligence, or the like; the legal effect of which may be to liberate the contracting parties, or to frustrate the object of the diligence. In England and Ireland the corresponding word is Laches (q.v.).

mŏr'-a (2), *s.* [Ital.] A game, still played in Italy, between two persons, one of whom raises the right hand, and suddenly throws it down with all or some of the fingers extended, the object of his opponent being to guess the number of these extended fingers.

mŏr'-a (3), *s.* [Native name in Guiana.]

Bot.: A genus of Cæsalpiniæ, tribe Dimorphandreæ. The calyx is campanulate, the petals five or six, the legumes hard and woody, with a single large seed. *Mora excelsa*, the only known species, discovered by Sir R. Schomburgk, is a majestic tree, from 130 to 150 feet high. It grows in dense forests in Guiana and Trinidad. The wood, which is equal to the finest oak, and is used for shipbuilding, is imported into Britain.

mō-rā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *mor*(*us*) = a mulberry; fem. pl. ad. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Morads. An order of Dicliuous Exogens, alliance Urticales. It consists of milky trees or shrubs, sometimes climbing. Leaves often with large stipules rolled up; deciduous flowers inconspicuous, unisexual, in heads, spikes, or catkins; male flowers with calyx three to four-parted, imbricated; stamens three or four, females with three, four, or five sepals, sometimes in two rows. Ovary one-celled, with one ovule; seed with a brittle integument. It contains the Mulberries, the Figs, &c. Found in the warmer parts of the world; none are European. Some yield caoutchouc. Known genera eight, species 184. (*Lindley.*)

mŏr'-ăd, *s.* [Lat. *mor*(*us*); Eng. suff. *-ad.*]

Bot. (*Pl.*): The name given by Lindley to the order Moraceæ.

mŏ-ræ'-a, *s.* [Named after R. Moore, a botanist of Shrewsbury.]

Bot.: A large genus of Iridaceæ. They constitute fine bulbous-rooted plants, with yellow, blue, purple, or lilac flowers. About twenty are cultivated in Britain.

mō-rāine', *s.* [Swiss *moraine*; Low Lat. *morena*; Ital. *mora* = a thicket, a bush, a heap of stones.]

Phys. Geog. & Geol.: The debris of rocks brought into valleys by glaciers. There is always one line of blocks on each edge of the icy stream, and often several in the middle, where they are arranged in long ridges or mounds sometimes many yards high. The former are called lateral, and the latter, which are considered by Agassiz to have arisen from the confluence of tributary glaciers, medial moraines. A large portion of these rocky fragments at length reaches the end of the glacier, and here the melting ice leaves it as a huge mound, which is known as a terminal moraine.

mŏr'-al, *mor-ale, *mor-all, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *moral*, from Lat. *moralis* = relating to conduct, from *mos* (genit. *moris*) = a manner, a custom; Sp. *moral*; Ital. *morale.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining or relating to morality or morals; relating to right and wrong as determined by duty: as, *moral* law, *moral* courage.

2. Acting in accordance with or governed and guided by the laws of right and wrong; virtuous.

"A *moral* agent is a being that is capable of those actions that have a *moral* quality."—*Edwards: On the Freedom of the Will*, pt. i., § 5.

3. Done or carried out in accordance with the laws of right and wrong.

"The song was *moral*, and so far was right."
Cowper: Table Talk, 599.

4. Sufficient for all practical purposes; such as is admitted as sufficient in the general business of life.

"We have found, with a *moral* certainty, the seat of the Mosaical abyss."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

*5. Containing a moral; symbolical, allegorical.

"A thousand *moral* paintings I can show."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, i. 1.

*6. Hidden; symbolical.

"I have no *moral* meaning: I meant plain holy-thistle."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing*, iii. 4.

*7. Moralizing.

"Whilst thou, a *moral* fool, sit'st still."
Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 2.

8. Not practical, but by exercise of influence or persuasion.

"Italy will on all occasions afford *moral* support to England in her Egyptian policy."—*Daily Chronicle*, Jan. 23, 1885.

9. Acting on the mind or feelings.

"To remain would have been to lose all the *moral* effect of victory."—*Daily Chronicle*, Jan. 23, 1885.

B. *As substantive:*

*1. Morality; the doctrine or practice of the duties of life. (*Prior: An Epitaph.*)

2. (*Pl.*): Conduct, behaviour; mode of life as regards right and wrong: as, a man of very loose *morals.*

3. (*Pl.*): Moral philosophy; ethics.

4. The practical lesson inculcated or intended to be taught by anything; the doctrine inculcated in a fiction; a truth proposed.

"The *moral* is the first business of the poet, as being the groundwork of his instruction."—*Dryden: Juvenal.*

*5. A moralist.

"Thut experienst *morall* [Socrates]."
Breton: Fantastiques.

6. Intent, meaning.

"Benedictus! why benedictus? you have some *moral* in this benedictus."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing*, iii. 4.

*7. A morality. [Morality, 4.]

8. A moral certainty. (*Slang.*)

9. An exact counterpart or likeness. (Prob. in this case a corruption of *model.*) (*Slang.*)

"I have seen the *moral* of my own behaviour very frequent in England."—*Swift: Gulliver's Travels*, ch. v.

moral-evidence, *s.* Evidence sufficient to satisfy the mind, although not susceptible of rigid and incontrovertible demonstration.

"There was abundant *moral evidence* against these enemies of their country."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

moral-insanity, *s.*

Mental Pathol.: A perversion of the natural feelings, affections, temper, habits, and moral dispositions, at first without any considerable disorder of the intellect. It may take various forms, as Androphonomania, Pyromania, Kleptomania, Erotomania, Nymphomania, or Theomania (q.v.). It is often difficult or impossible to draw the distinction between moral insanity and ordinary criminal impulse or wickedness.

moral-law, *s.* The divinely prescribed law regarding man's moral conduct; spec., the Ten Commandments and other moral precepts of the Mosaic code, as distinguished from its ceremonial and judicial enactments.

moral-philosophy, *s.* The investigation of the principles of right and wrong and their application to human conduct, so far as they can be discovered by the light of reason. [Ethics.]

moral-sense, moral-faculty, *s.* The capacity to distinguish between what is good and bad in conduct, and to approve of the one and disapprove of the other.

¶ The term *moral sense* was first used by Shaftesbury in his *Inquiry Concerning Virtue.*

moral-theology, *s.*

Ecclesiol.: "The science of priests sitting in the confessional; the science which enables them to distinguish right from wrong, mortal sin from venial sin, counsels of perfection from strict obligations, and so to administer the Sacrament of Penance." (*Addis & Arnold.*) [Penance, Penitential-Books.] The literature of moral theology took its rise in the thirteenth century, and the science may be said to have received its definite form in the *Theologia Moralis* and the *Homo Apostolicus* of St. Alphonsus Liguori, published about the middle of the last century, for nearly all the works on the subject since then follow the teachings of that Doctor of the Roman Church. [For the different schools of Moral Theology see Laxist, Probabilism, Probabiliorism, Rigorism, Tutiorism.]

***mŏr'-al,** *v.i.* [Moral, *a.*] To moralize.

"I did hear
The motley fool thus *moral* on the time."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 7.

mŏ-rale', *s.* [Fr. *moral.*] State of the mind as regards courage, zeal, confidence, and such like: espec. of a body of men engaged in some dangerous enterprise or pursuit, as soldiers in war.

* **mŏr'-ăl-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *moral; -er.*] One who moralizes.

"Come, you are too severe a *moraler.*"—*Shakesp.: Othello*, ii. 3.

* **mŏr-ăl-ĭşm**, *s.* [Eng. *moral; -ism.*] A moral maxim, saying, lesson, or advice; inculcation of morality.

mŏr-ăl-ĭst, *s.* [Fr. *moraliste.*]

1. One who moralizes; one who teaches or inculcates morality or moral duties; a writer on ethics.

"Pointing, the lovely *moralist* said . . .
See yonder, what a change is made."
Prior: Garland.

* 2. One who practises moral duties; a moral as distinguished from a religious person.

mŏ-răl-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *moralité*, from Lat. *moralitas*, from *moralis* = moral (q.v.); Sp. *moralidad*; Ital. *moralità.*]

1. The doctrine of the moral duties of life or of men in their social character; morals, ethics.

"Moral philosophy, *morality*, ethics, casuistry, natural law, mean all the same thing, namely, that science which teaches men their duty and the reasons of it."—*Paley: Moral Philosophy*, bk. i., ch. i.

2. The practice of moral duties; course of life as regards moral duties; observance of right and wrong.

"That very low standard of *morality* which was generally attained by politicians of his age and nation."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

3. The quality or character of an action, principle, &c., as estimated by a standard of right and wrong; the conformity of an action, principle, &c., to the true moral standard or law.

"The *morality* of an action is founded in the freedom of that principle."—*South: Sermons.*

4. A kind of dramatic representation, which succeeded the mysteries or miracle plays, and in which the characters were abstractions or allegorical representations of virtues, vices, mental faculties, &c., such as Charity, Sin, Death, Hope, Faith, or the like. They formed the transition between the mysteries and the masques. [MYSTERY (1), 4.]

mŏr-ăl-ĭ-zā-tion, *s.* [Eng. *moraliz(e); -ation.*]

1. The act of moralizing; moral reflections.

"A book of *moralizations* upon Ovid's Metamorphoses."—*Baker: Henry V.* (an. 1422).

* 2. Explanation in a moral sense; a moral.

"It is more commendable, and also commodious, if the players have red the *moralization* of the chesse."—*Sir T. Elyot: The Governour*, bk. i., ch. xxvi.

mŏr'-ăl-ize, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *moraliser*, from *moral* = moral (q.v.); Sp. *moralizar.*]

* **A.** *Transitive:*

1. To apply to a moral purpose; to explain or interpret in a moral sense; to deduce a moral from.

"I pray thee, *moralize* them."—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 4.

2. To furnish with morals or examples; to provide with moral lessons.

"Fierce warres and faithfull loves shall *moralize* my song." *Spenser: F. Q.*, I. i (Introd.)

3. To render moral; to correct or improve the morals of.

4. To exemplify or illustrate the moral of.

"That which is said of the elephant, that being guiltie of his deformitie, he cannot abide to looke on his owne face in the water (but seekes for troubled and muddy channels), we see well *moralized* in men of evill conscience."—*Bp. Hall: Med. & Vowes*, ch. ii., § 1.

B. *Intrans.:* To write or speak upon moral subjects; to make moral reflections; to philosophize.

"Here quaff'd, encircled with the joyous strain,
Oft *moralizing* sage.
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 68.

mŏr'-ăl-ī-zēr, *s.* [Eng. *moraliz(e); -er.*] One who moralizes; a moralist.

mŏr'-ăl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *moral; -ly.*]

1. In a moral point of view; according to morality.

"Far superior *morally* and intellectually to Hume."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

2. In character, in nature, in disposition.

"The individual Celt was *morally* and physically well qualified for war."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

3. According to the rules of morality; virtuously, uprightly: as, To live *morally.*

4. To all intents and purposes; virtually, practically: as, This is *morally* certain.

mŏr-ăls, *s. pl.* [MORAL, *s.*, B. 2.]

mŏ-răss', *s.* [Dut. *moeras* = a marsh, a fen, from *moer* = mire, dirt, moor; Sw. *marus*; Ger. *morast*; Fr. *marais.*] A bog, a fen, a marsh; a tract of wet land insufficiently drained; a swamp. [MOOR (1), *s.*]

"The graves of thousands of English soldiers had been dug in the pestilential *morass* of Dundalk."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

morass-ore, *s.* Bog iron-ore.

* **mŏ-răss-ў**, *a.* [Eng. *morass; -y.*] Boggy, fenny, marshy; like a morass or marsh.

"The sides and top are covered with *morassy* earth."—*Pennant.*

mŏr'-ăt, *s.* [Lat. *morus* = a mulberry.] A drink composed of honey flavoured with mulberry-juice.

"With *morat* and spiced Ale"
Taylor: Edwin the Fair, iii. 7.

* **mor-ătc**, *a.* [Lat. *moratus*, from *mos* (genit. *moris*) = manner, habit.] Mannered, disposed, constituted.

"To see a man well *morate* so seldome applauded."—*Gaule: Mag-astro-mancer*, p. 135.

* **mŏ-rā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *moratio*, from *moratus*, pa. par. of *moror* = to delay.] The act of delaying, staying, or lingering; delay.

"For therein [the Northern Hemisphere, and in the apogeum] his *moration* is slower."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vi., ch. x.

mŏr-a-tŏr-ĭ ŭm, *s.* [Lat. neut. sing. of *moratorius* = causing delay; *morar* = to delay.] Legal title to delay making a payment which has become due.

"The merchants of Belgrade, taking advantage of the warlike rumours, have asked for a *moratorium*"—*Times*, Sept. 28, 1875.

Mŏ-rā'-vĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [See def.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining to Moravia.

2. Pertaining to the church of the Moravians.

"Now in the tents of grace of the meek *Moravian* Missions.' *Longfellow: Evangeline*, ii. 4.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A native of Moravia.

2. *Ecclesiol. & Church Hist. (Pl.):* A religious sect, called at first Bohemians, and constituting a branch of the Hussites, who, when the Calixtines came to terms with the Council of Basle, in 1433, refused to subscribe the articles of agreement, and constituted themselves into a distinct body. Their tenets were evangelical. In 1522 they made advances to Luther, who partially recognized them, but they ultimately adopted Calvinistic views as to the Lord's Supper. Their discipline was very strict. They supervised the conduct of their members in their private or secular affairs, as well as in their ecclesiastical relations. They refused to bear arms. Driven by persecution, they scattered abroad, and for a time their chief settlement was at Fulnek in Moravia, whence they were called Moravian Brethren, or Moravians. On May 26, 1700, was born Nicolaus Ludwig, Count von Zinzendorf, son of the chamberlain and state minister of Augustus II., Elector of Saxony and King of Poland. From early life the son was devoted to religion, his piety being of the mystic type. Having met with a Moravian refugee, who told him of the persecutions to which his sect was exposed in Austria, Count Zinzendorf offered him and his co-religionists an asylum on his estate. The man, whose name was David, accepted the offer, and in 1722 settled, with three other men, at a place called by Zinzendorf Herrnhut (= the Lord's guard). Under his fostering care, the sect greatly increased in strength, and were often called, from their place of settlement, Herrnhutters. Till his death, on May 9, 1760, he travelled, largely spreading their views. Small Moravian churches arose on the Continent, in England, in Ireland, and in America. Though they have never been numerous, yet in the latter part of the eighteenth century and the beginning of this, they acquired great reputation from having a larger proportion of their membership engaged in foreign missions than any Christian denomination since apostolic times. Cowper, Dr. Chalmers, and others wrote of them with high admiration. Called also the United Brethren.

Mŏ-rā'-vĭ-an-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *Moravian; -ism.*] The tenets or practice of the Moravian Brethren.

mor'-bĭd, *a.* [Fr. *morbide*, from Lat. *morbidus* = sickly, from *morbus* = disease; Ital. & Sp. *morbido.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Diseased; not healthy, not sound; sickly, unhealthy.

"Of *morbid* hue his features, sunk and sad."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 79.

2. Pertaining or relating to disease as, *morbid* anatomy.

* **II.** *Paint.:* A term used of corpulence very strongly expressed. (*Bailey.*)

mor-bĭd-ĕzz-ą (zz as ts), *s.* [Ital.]

Paint.: A term applied to the colouring of the flesh, to express the peculiar delicacy and softness seen in nature.

mor-bĭd'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *morbid; -ity.*] The quality or state of being morbid; disease, unhealthiness.

mor'-bĭd-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *morbid; -ly.*] In a morbid manner; in a way to indicate the existence of physical or mental disease.

"As *morbidly* jealous of all superior authority, and as fond of haranguing, as he had been four years before."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

mor'-bĭd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *morbid; -ness.*] The quality or state of being morbid; morbidity.

† **mor-bĭf'-ĭc**, * **mŏr-bĭf'-ĭ-cal**, *a.* [Fr. *morbifique*, from Lat. *morbus* = disease, and *facio* = to make, to cause.] Causing disease; producing a diseased or sickly state.

"The vessels whereby the *morbifical* matter is derived unto this membrane."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv., ch. iii.

mor-bĭl'-lĭ-form, mor-bĭl'-ĭ-form, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *morbilli* = measles, and Lat. *forma* = form, shape.]

Pathol.: Resembling measles; an epithet descriptive of (1) the mulberry-typhus rash [TYPHUS]; (2) a similar eruption in smallpox. (*Tanner: Pract. of Med.*, i. 247, ii. 662.)

* **mor-bĭl-loŭs**, *a.* [Fr. *morbilleux*, from Low Lat. *morbilli* = the measles; dimin. from Lat. *morbus* = disease.] Pertaining to the measles; partaking of the nature of or resembling the measles; measly.

* **mor'-bōse**, *a.* [Lat. *morbosus*, from *morbus* = disease.] Proceeding from disease; morbid, diseased, unhealthy.

"Malphigi, under galls, comprehends all preternatural and *morbose* tumours and excrescences of plants."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. i.

* **mor-bōs'-ĭ-tў**, *s.* [MORBOSE.] The quality or state of being morbose or diseased.

"Some sight was designed, if we except the casual impediments or *morbosities* in individuals."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xviii.

mor'-bŭs, *s.* [Lat.] Disease; as, *Morbus Brightii*, Bright's disease; *Morbus cæruleus*, the same as Cyanosis; *Cholera morbus*, the cholera (q.v.).

mor'-çeau (eau as ō), *s.* [Fr.] A small piece, a morsel, a bit; specif., in music: applied to a short piece or composition of an unpretending character.

mor-çhĕl'-la, *s.* [From Ger. *morchel* = the morel.]

Bot.: Morel; a genus of ascomycetous Fungi, sub-order Elvellacei. They have a pileiform receptacle, with a ribbed and racunose hymenium on the upper side, bearing asci. *Morchella esculenta* is the Morel (q.v.) *M. semilibera*, found in Cashmere and elsewhere, is eaten in India.

mor-dā'-çĭ-a, *s.* [Lat. *mordax* (genit. *mordacis*) = biting; *mordeo* = to bite.]

Ichthy.: A genus of cyclostomatous fishes, family Petromyzontidæ (q.v.). Dorsal fins two, the posterior continuous with the caudal. Maxillary dentition in two triangular groups, each with three conical acute cusps; two pairs of serrated lingual teeth. One species known, *Mordacia mordax*, from the coasts of Chili and Tasmania. It is sometimes provided with a gular sac, the physiological function of which is unknown. (*Günther.*)

* **mor-dā'-cious**, *a.* [Lat. *mordax* (genit. *mordacis*) = biting; *mordeo* = to bite.]

1. Biting, sharp, acrid.

"Not only sensibly hot, but *mordacious* and burning."—*Evelyn: Terra*, p. 34.

2. Sarcastic.

***mor-dā'-cious-lỹ,** *adv.* [Eng. *mordacious*; *-ly.*]

1. In a biting or burning manner; acridly, bitingly.

2. Sarcastically

***mor-dăc'-ĭ-tỹ,** *s.* [Fr. *mordacité*; from Lat. *mordacitatem*; accus. of *mordacitas*, from *mordax* (genit. *mordacis*) = biting.] The quality of being sharp, biting, or acrid; acridity.

"The young seedling leaves and roots, raised on the monthly hot-bed, almost the whole year round, affording a very grateful *mordacity*."—*Evelyn: Acetaria.*

mor'-dant, * **mor-daunt,** * **mour-dant,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *mordeo* = to bite.]

A. *As adjective:*

* **I.** Biting, gnawing.

"As if in apprehension of *mordant* pain."—*G. Meredith: Beauchamp's Career*, vol. iii., ch. xii.

* **2.** Sarcastic, biting, sharp.

3. Having the quality of fixing colours.

B. *As substantive:*

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* The tongue of a buckle.

The *mourdant* wrought in noble gise."
Romaunt of the Rose.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Chem.* (*Pl.*): A term applied in dyeing to certain metallic oxides and salts used for fixing colours on fabrics such as cotton and linen, for which they have little or no affinity. Mordants are usually applied to, or printed on the fabric before the colour is added, but they are sometimes combined with it, in which case the colour is termed a lake. Salts of tin and alumina are commonly employed for bright, and oxide of iron for dark colours.

2. *Gilding:* A sticky substance to cause gold-leaf to adhere to an object.

mor'-dant, *v.t.* [Mordant, *a.*] To fix the colour in by means of a mordant; to supply or imbue with a mordant.

mor'-dant-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *mordant*; *-ly.*] In a mordant manner; after the manner of a mordant.

***mor-daunt,** *s.* [Mordant.]

mor-dĕl'-la, *s.* [Lat. *mordeo* = to bite. (*Agassiz.*)]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Mordellidæ. Antennæ of the same thickness throughout, slightly serrated in the males. The extremity ends in an ovipositor. The species are very active, flying with great velocity. Two species, *Mordella fasciata*, and *M. aculeata* are British.

mor-dĕl'-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *mordell(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Coleoptera, tribe Heteromera. The species are generally small, gibbous, or humped, their longitudinal section exhibiting the segment of a circle. In some the elytra are attenuated and abbreviated. Four genera and eighteen species are British.

mor'-dĕn-ite, *s.* [From Morden, Nova Scotia, where first found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral of the Zeolite group, occurring in more or less hemispherical groups of diverging fibres. Hardness, 5; sp. gr. 2·08; lustre, silky; colour, white, sometimes pinkish. Compos.: silica, 66·92; alumina, 12·66; lime, 4·59; soda, 2·54; water, 13·29 = 100.

mor-dĕn'-tê, *s.* [Ital.]

Music: A beat, a turn, a passing shake.

***mor-dĭ-can-çỹ,** *s.* [Eng. *mordican(t)*; *-cy.*] The quality of being mordicant; a biting quality or nature.

"The *mordicancy* thus allayed, be sure to make the mortar very clean."—*Evelyn: Acetaria*, p. 135.

***mor'-dĭ-cant,** *a.* [Lat. *mordicans*; pr. par. of *mordico* = to bite, to sting; *mordeo* = to bite; Fr. *mordicant.*] Biting, sharp, acrid.

"Mustard, exceedingly hot and *mordicant*, not only in the seed but leaf also."—*Evelyn: Acetaria*, p. 133.

***mor-dĭ-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *mordicatio*, from *mordicatus*, pa. par. of *mordico* = to bite.] The act of corroding; corrosion.

"Without any *mordication* or acrimony."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 692.

*** mor'-dĭ-cā-tĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *mordicatus*, pa. par. of *mordico* = to bite.] Biting, sharp.

"Carrying with them a *mordicative* quality which doth bite."—*Holland: Plutarch*, p. 774.

*** mordre,** *s.* [Murder.]

-more, *suff.* [-Mor.]

more, * **mo,** * **moe,** * **moo,** * **moore,** *a.*, *adv.*, & *s.* [A.S. *má* = more, *mára* = greater, larger; cogn. with Ger. *mehr* = more; Goth. *mais*; Lat. *magis* = more; Gr. μέγας (*megas*) = great; Icel. *meiri* = greater; Goth. *maiza.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Greater in quantity, extent, degree, &c.; in greater quantity; in greater degree. (Used with singular nouns.)

"And because the haven was not commodious to winter in, the *more* part advised to depart thence also."—*Acts* xxvii. 12.

2. Greater in number; in greater numbers. (Used with plural nouns.)

3. Additional; in addition to a former number or quantity.

"Two or three lords and ladies *more*."—*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, iv. 2.

B. *As adverb:*

1. In or to a greater degree, extent, or quantity.

"None that I *more* love than myself."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, i. 1.

¶ *More* is used with adjectives and adverbs to form the comparative degree, and is equivalent in force and meaning to the comparative suffix *-er*. *More* is generally used with all adjectives and adverbs of more than two syllables, but it is also sometimes used with those of one or two syllables. Double comparatives, such as *more mightier*, *more braver*, &c., occur in writers of the sixteenth and seventeenth century.

2. In addition, further, besides, again. (Qualified by such words as *any*, *no*, *once*, *twice*, *never*, &c.)

"And, to the desert led,
Was to be seen no *more*."
Cowper: Olney Hymns, xx.

¶ (1) *To be no more:* To be dead.

"Cassius *is no more*."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, v. 3.

(2) *More and more:* With continued increase.

C. *As substantive:*

1. A greater quantity, amount, number, or degree.

"[They] gathered some *more*, some less."—*Exodus* xvi. 17.

2. Something further or in addition; an additional quantity.

* 3. Persons of rank, position, or importance; the great.

"The *more* and less came in with cap and knee."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iii. 3.

*** more** (1), *v.t.* [More, *a.*] To make more or greater.

"What he will make more, he *moreth*."
Gower: C. A., vii.

*** more** (2), *v.t.* [More (2), *s.*] To root up.

"They morede echone vp, that there ne belemede non
That ech tre were vp *mored* that it ne sprunge namore there."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 499.

more (1), *s.* [Moor (1), *s.*]

1. A moor.

2. A hill.

more (2), *s.* [O. Dut.] A root.

"Bi *moren* and bi roten." *Layamon*, 31,885.

mō-reēn', *s.* [Morair, Moire.]

Fabric: A stout woollen stuff, used for curtains, &c.

"The gaudy, buff-coloured trumpery *moreen*."—*Trollope: Barchester Towers*, ch. v.

mŏr'-ęl, (1), *s.* [Morello.]

mō-rĕl' (2), **mō-rĕlle',** *s.* [Fr. *morel* = nightshade.]

Botany:

1. (*Of the form* morel): *Morchella esculenta*, an edible fungus. It has a pale-brown pileus, deeply pitted all over, with raised anastomosing lines between the depressions. It grows in orchards, woods, and forests, especially, according to the common German belief, where fires have taken place. It has an agreeable smell and taste. It is used when fresh stewed or stuffed with forcemeat, or when dry as an ingredient in some sauces.

2. (*Of the two forms*): *Solanum nigrum.* Called also Petty Morel, the Great Morel being *Atropa Belladonna.*

more'-land, *s.* [Moorland.]

mō-rē'-lĭ-a, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Zool.: A genus of snakes, family Pythonidæ. *Morelia argus*, and *M. variegata* are the Diamond and Carpet snakes of Australia, perhaps only varieties of the same species.

mŏ-rĕlle', *s.* [Morel, (2).]

mŏ-rĕl'-lō, mŏr'-ęl, *s.* [Ital. = dark-coloured.] A kind of cherry with a dark-red or black skin; the flesh is a deep purplish red, tender, juicy, and acid. It is commonly cultivated in Great Britain.

mŏr-čn'-dō, *adv.* [Ital.]

Music: Dying away. A direction that the sounds of voices or instruments are to be gradually softened, and the pace slackened.

*** more'-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *more*, a.; *-ness.*] Greatness.

"*Moreness* of Christ's vicars is not measured by worldly *moreness*."—*Wycliffe: Letter* (in *Life by Lewis*, p. 284).

mō-rē'-nō-site, *s.* [Named after Señor Moreno; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A greenish-white to apple-green mineral, occurring as an efflorescence, but sometimes fibrous or in acicular crystals. Hardness, 2 to 2·5; sp. gr. 2·004; lustre, vitreous; soluble, with a metallic, astringent taste. Compos.: sulphuric acid, 28·5; oxide of nickel, 26·7; water, 44·8 = 100, which corresponds to the formula $NiOSO_3 + 7$ HO. Occurs in association with nickel ores, of which it is an alteration product.

more-ō-vĕr, *adv.* [Eng. *more*, a., and *over.*] Besides, in addition, furthermore, over and above, also, likewise.

"*Moreover* David and the captains of the host separated to the service of the sons of Asaph."—*1 Chron.* xxv. 1.

more'-pörk, *s.* [See def.] A popular name for *Podargus strigoides.*

"A *morepork* was chanting his monotonous cry."—*H. Kingsley: Geoffry Hamlyn*, ch. xxxi.

*** mō-rĕsk',** *a.* [Moresque.]

mörcs'-nĕt-ite, *s.* [Named after Moresnet, Belgium, where first found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral of various shades of green, occurring associated with calamine. Characters of the purest variety: hardness, 2·5; fracture, conchoidal; streak, white. Compos.: silica, 30·31; alumina, 13·68; protoxide of iron, 0·27; protoxide of nickel, 1·14; protoxide of zinc, 43·41; water, 11·37 = 100·18.

mŏ-rĕsque' (**que as k**), *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Ital. *moresco*, from *moro*; Lat. *maurus* = a moor.] [Moor (2), *s.*]

A. *As adj.:* In the manner or style of the Moors; Moorish.

B. *As subst.:* A style of ornamentation for flat surfaces. Though named after the Moors it really was the invention of Byzantine Greeks.

* **moresque-dance,** *s.* A morris-dance (q.v.).

*** mor-foun-der,** * **mor-foun-dre,** *v.t.* [O. Fr.] To affect with a cold.

"They and theyr horses, after theyr trauayle all the daye in the hote sone, shall be *morfoundred* or they be ware."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, ch. lxxx.

Morgagni (as **Mor-găn'-yĭ**), *s.* [Named from Giovanni Battista Morgagni (1682-1771), Professor of Anatomy in the University of Padua.] (See compound.)

Morgagni's-humour, *s.*

Anat.: The outermost layers of the anterior face of the crystalline lens.

mor-gąn-ăt'-ĭc, *a.* [Low Lat. *morganatica*, from Ger. *morgen* = morning, an abbreviation from M. H. Ger. *morgengabe* = morning-gift, the gift which, according to the old usage, a husband used to make to his wife on the morning after the marriage-night.] A term used with reference to a matrimonial alliance between a man of the blood royal (or in Germany of high nobility) and a woman of inferior rank. Such marriages are also called Left-handed Marriages, from the fact that in the marriage ceremony the left hand is given instead of the right. The children of such a marriage are legitimate, but do not inherit the rank or possessions of their father.

"A *morganatic* marriage is a marriage between a member of a reigning or mediatised family and one not of a reigning or mediatised family."—*Notes & Queries* (2nd ser.), vi. 237.

*** mor-gąn-ăt'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *morganatic*; *-al.*] The same as Morganatic (q.v.).

mor-gan-ăt-ic-al-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *morganatic*; *-al*, *-ly*.] In the manner of a morganatic marriage.

mŏr'-gāy, *s.* [Wel. *morgi* = a dog-fish; from *môr* = the sea, and *ci* = a dog.]

Ichthy.: According to Yarrell, the name given in Scotland to a small spotted shark or dog-fish, *Scyllium canicula* (Cuv.); Couch considers it the same as *Squalus canicula* (Linn.), *Catulus major* (Willoughby & Ray.), *S. catulus* (Flem.), *S. stellaris* (Yarrell), and calls it the Nurse-hound, Bounce, or Cat-fish. It is four or five feet long, the head depressed, blunt, and rounded; the body lengthened behind, with the tail in the same straight line; colour dusky red with numerous dark spots, the lower parts white. It seeks its prey, consisting chiefly of crustaceans, at the bottom of the water on rough and rocky ground. (*Couch: British Fishes*, i. 11, &c.)

mŏr'-glāy, *s.* [Celt. *mor* = great, and Eng. *glaive* (q.v.).] A two-handed sword; a claymore (q.v.).

morgue, *s.* [Fr.] A place where the bodies of persons found dead are exposed, in order that they may be recognized and claimed by their friends; a dead-house.

mŏr'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. μῶρος (*môros*) = foolish.]

Med.: Foolishness, fatuity.

mŏr'-ĭ-bŭnd, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *moribundus*, from *morior* = to die.]

A. *As adj.:* In a dying state; doomed to a very speedy death or dissolution.

* **B.** *As subst.:* One who is apparently doomed to a very speedy death; one in a dying condition.

mŏr'-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *mor(us)* (q.v.); Eng. suff. *-ic.*] Contained in or derived from *Morus tinctoria.*

moric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{18}H_{14}O_9{\cdot}H_2O$. An acid found in the aqueous extract of old fustic, *Morus tinctoria.* It crystallizes in needles mostly grouped in tufts, slightly soluble in water, but very soluble in alcohol and ether, the solutions having a deep yellow colour. The barium salt, $3C_{18}H_{12}BaO_9{\cdot}C_{18}H_{14}O_9{\cdot}H_2O$, is a reddish-brown powder, produced by boiling moric acid with recently precipitated baric carbonate. Morate of calcium exists readyformed in fustic. It is deposited from its alcoholic solution in yellowish crystals, which lose their water at 100°.

* **mor-ice,** *s.* [Morris.]

* **mŏ-rĭg'-ĕr-āte,** *a.* [Lat. *morigeratus*, pa. par. of *morigeror* = to comply: *mos* (genit. *moris*) = the temper, disposition, and *gero* = to manage; Ital. *morigerare*; Sp. *morigerar.*] Compliant, obedient.

"Than the armies that went fro Rome, were as well disciplined and *morigerate*, as the schooles of the philosophiers, that were in Grece."—*Golden Boke*, let. 2.

* **mŏ-rĭg-ĕr-ā'-tion,** *a.* [Morigerate.] Compliance, obedience.

"Not that I can tax or condemn the *morigeration* or application of learned men to men of fortune."—*Bacon: Of Learning*, bk. i.

mŏ-rĭg'-ĕr-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *morigerus*, from *mos* (genit. *moris*) = temper, manners, and *gero* = to manage.] Obedient, obsequious.

mŏr'-īl, *s.* [Morel, (2).]

mŏ-rĭl'-lĭ-form, *a.* [Fr. *morille* = a mushroom, and Lat. *forma* = form, shape.] Having the form or shape of a moril; resembling a morĭl.

Mŏr'-ĭn, *s.* [General Arthur Jules, Director of the Conservatoire Impérial des Arts et Métiers of Paris.] (See compound and etym.)

Morin's apparatus, Morin's machine, *s.*

Mech.: An apparatus or a machine to demonstrate experimentally the laws of falling bodies. A descending weight causes a cylinder to revolve around its axis with a velocity proportioned to that of the descending weight. A pencil attached to the cylinder records the result, showing that a falling body descends with velocity proportioned to the squares of the time.

mŏ-rĭn'-dą, *s.* [Altered from Lat. *Morus indica* = Indian mulberry, because of its country and the shape of its fruit.]

Bot.: A genus of Cinchonaceæ, family Guettardidæ. The bark of *Morinda Royoc* is a febrifuge. *M. citrifolia* is sometimes called the Indian mulberry; it is wild or cultivated in India and Ceylon. The typical variety, supposed to be wild in Malacca, furnishes various dyes, from reddish yellow to dark brown; the variety *M. elliptica* yields a scarlet dye, and *M. augustifolia* a good yellow. *M. tinctoria* is also a dye plant, and the green fruits are eaten by the Hindoos in their curries.

mŏ-rĭn'-dĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat., &c. *morind(a)*; Eng. suff. *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{28}H_{30}O_{15}$. A yellow colouring matter, extracted from the root of *Morinda citrifolia* by boiling alcohol. It forms crystals having a fine yellow colour and satin lustre, very soluble in boiling alcohol and water, but insoluble in ether. It is used in the East Indies as a dyeing material. When boiled with dilute sulphuric acid, morindin is converted into an impure alizarin.

mŏ-rĭn'-dōne, *s.* [Eng., &c. *morind(in)*; suff. *-one.*]

Chem.: A name given by Anderson to the yellowish-red crystals formed when morindin is heated in a close vessel. These crystals are now proved to be alizarin.

mŏr'-īne, *s.* [Lat. *mor(us)*; Eng. suff. *-ine.*]

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{10}O_6$. A crystalline body obtained from the boiling aqueous extract of fustic. It forms yellow needle-shaped crystals, difficultly soluble in cold water, but very soluble in alcohol and ammonia. Sodium amalgam converts it into phloroglucin.

mŏr'-ĭ-nĕl, *s.* [Gr. μῶρος (*môros*) = stupid, foolish.] The dotterel, *Charadrius morinellus*, from its supposed stupidity.

mŏ-rĭn'-gą, *s.* [From *muringo*, the Malabar name of the plant.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Moringaceæ (q.v.). The fruits are long, whip-like beans. The root of *Moringa pterygosperma* tastes like horse-radish, and has a pungent odour. The leaves, flowers, and young seed-vessels are eaten by the natives of India in their curries. The seeds are the Ben nuts which furnish the Oil of Ben (q.v.). The plant is used by the Hindoos as a stimulant and as a rubefacient. It is used by Indian calico-printers. The bark yields a coarse fibre from which mats, paper, or cordage may be prepared. *M. oyfera*, a native of India, long naturalised in the West Indies, also yields ben-oil. The unripe fruits of *M. concanensis* are eaten by the natives of India in their curries.

mŏ-rĭn-gā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *moring(a)*, Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Moringads; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Violales. It consists of trees with doubly or triply pinnate leaves, the leaflets of which easily drop off. The stipules are thin, deciduous and curled. The flowers, which are white, are irregular, in loose panicles. Sepals five, petaloid, the petals five, unequal, the uppermost ascending. Stamens, eight or ten, arising from the top of a fleshy disc inside the calyx, four sometimes sterile; ovary stalked, superior, one-celled, with three parietal placentæ, ultimately becoming a pod-like capsule with many seeds; sometimes winged, buried in the fungous substance of the valves. Found in the East Indies and Arabia. One known genus with four species.

mŏ-rĭn'-găd, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *moring(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ad.*]

Bot. (*Pl.*): The name given by Lindley to the order Moringaceæ (q.v.).

mŏ-rĭn'-gĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat., &c. *moring(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ic.*] (See the compound.)

moringic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{19}H_{32}O_2$. A colourless oily acid, homologous with oleic-acid, obtained by the saponification of the oil of ben. It has a mawkish taste, a faint odour, and a density of ·908. It is very soluble in alcohol, solidifies at 0°, and is decomposed by heating with sulphuric acid. [Moringa.]

mŏ-rĭn'-gu-ą, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; Latinised from native name (?).]

Ichthy.: A genus of Muræenidæ (q.v.). Body cylindrical and scaleless; trunk much longer than tail. Pectorals none, or small; vertical fins little developed, limited to tail. Gill-openings narrow, inferior. Six species, from fresh water, brackish water, and the coasts of India to Fiji. (*Gunther.*)

mŏr-ĭn-tăn'-nĭc, *a.* [Lat. *mor(us)*; suff. *-in*, and Eng. *tannic.*] Derived from *Morus tinctoria.* [Fustic.]

morintannic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{21}H_{10}O_9$. One of the constituents of old fustic, *Morus tinctoria*, extracted from it by boiling water. It crystallizes in light yellow microscopic prisms, slightly soluble in cold water, very soluble in boiling water, in alcohol, and in ether, but insoluble in oil of turpentine. It melts at 200°, but undergoes complete decomposition at 270°, yielding carbonic anhydride, phenol, and pyrocatechin. Its ethereal solution is greenish by reflected, and brown by transmitted, light.

mŏr'-ĭ-ŏn (1), *s.* [From a supposed Latin *morion* (a misreading of *mormorion*), in Pliny (*H. N.*, xxxvii. 10, 63).

Min.: The same as Smoky-quartz (q.v.).

Morion.

* **mŏr-ĭ ŏn** (2), * **mŏr-ĭ-ąn,** * **mŭr-rĭ ŏn,** *s.* [Fr., from Sp. *morrion*, from *morra* = the crown of the head, *moron* = a hillock; Ital. *morione*; *Port. morrião.*] A kind of helmet or steel headpiece, shaped like a hat, and having no beaver or visor. It was introduced into England about the beginning of the sixteenth century. It is often surmounted with a crest or comb.

"With musquet, pike, and *morion*,
To welcome noble Marmion."
Scott: Marmion, i. 9.

* **Mŏ-rĭs-cō, Mŏ-rĭsk',** *s.* & *a.* [Sp. *Morisco* = Moorish, from *Moro* = a Moor.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. An old name for the Moorish population of Spain.
2. The language of the Moors of Spain.
3. The Morris-dance (q.v.).
4. A dancer of a Morris-dance.

"I have seen him
Caper upright like a wild *Morisco*."
Shakesp.: 2 *Henry VI.*, iii. 1.

5. The style of architecture or ornamentation known also as Moresque or Arabesque.

B. *As adj.:* Moresque.

Mŏr-ĭ-sō-nĭ-ąn-ĭşm, *a.* & *s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the sect founded by the Rev. James Morison.

B. *As subst.:* A follower of the Rev. James Morison, founder of the Evangelical Union (q.v.).

Mŏr-ĭ-sō-nĭ-ąn-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *Morisonian*; *-ism.*]

Eccles. & Church Hist.: The tenets of the Morisonians or members of the Evangelical Union (q.v.).

mor'-kĭn, *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Perhaps from Icel. *markinn* = putrid, *markna* = to be putrid; cf. *morling*, *mortling.*] An animal that has died from disease or accident.

"Could he not sacrifice
Some sorry *morkin* that unbidden dies?"
Bp. Hall: Satires, bk. iii., sat. 4.

* **mor-land,** * **more-land,** *s.* [Moorland.]

mŏr lĭng, mŏrt lĭng, *s.* [Fr. *mort* = dead; Eng. dimin. suff. *-ling.*]

1. A morkin (q.v.).
2. Wool plucked from a dead sheep.

mor'-maer (ae as a), *s.* [Gael. *mor* = great, and *maer* = a steward.] A steward of the royal lands under the great or high steward. [Steward, s., ¶.]

* **mor-mal,** * **mar-malc,** *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *mortmal*, from Low Lat. *malum mortuum* = an old or deadly sore.]

A. *As subst.:* A cancer, a gangrene, a bad sore.

"On his shinne a *mormal* hadde he."
Chaucer: C. T., 388.

B. *As adj.:* Dangerous, bad, grievous.

***mor'-mō,** *s.* [Gr. μορμω (*mormō*), μορμών (*mormōn*) = a bugbear, a monster used by nurses to frighten children.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A bugbear.

"To have lavished our constancy, courage, conscience and all, in Indian sacrifice to a sprite or *mormo*."—*Hammond: Works*, vol. iv., p. 577.

2. *Entom.:* A genus of Moths, tribe Noctuina. *Mormo maura* is a dark gray moth with blackish bands, which often flies into houses on summer evenings.

mor-mŏl'-ŷ-çĕ, *s.* [Gr. μορμολύκειον (*mormolukeion*) = a bugbear, a hobgoblin.]

Entom.: A genus of Carabidæ (q.v.), from the Malayan peninsula and the adjacent islands, with three, or perhaps four, species. The best known is *Mormolyce phyllodes*, which has the side borders of the wing-cases greatly expanded and abnormally prolonged in a curve. It probably preys on larvæ and pupæ of insects infesting the boleti with which damp bark is generally covered.

mor'-mŏn (1), *s.* [Mormo.]

Ornith.: A genus of Alcidæ, sub-family Alcinæ. The bill is short and very high, the culmen strongly arched, the lip hooked, the wings and tail very short, the former fitted for flight. *Mormon fratercula* is the Common Puffin.

Mor'-mŏn (2), *s.* [Named from a mythic personage, Mormon, who, according to Joseph Smith, led a Jewish immigration into America in early times.]

Ecclesiol., Church & Civil Hist. (*Pl.*):

The popular name for the members of a religious body calling themselves "The Church of Jesus Christ, of Latter-day Saints," or more briefly, the Latter-day Saints. Their founder was Joseph Smith, a farmer's son, born in Sharon, Windsor County, Vermont, Dec. 25, 1805. He asserted that on Sept. 21, 1823, as he was praying, a supernatural light shone in his room, and an angel appearing made revelations to him, and next day gave him certain engraved plates, with an instrument called the Urim and Thummim (cf. Exod. xxviii., 30; Lev. viii. 8), by the aid of which he translated them, publishing the result in 1830 as the Book of Mormon. On this, the Rev. Mr. Spalding, a Presbyterian preacher, declared that, having some time before written a work of fiction which no publisher could be induced to print, his rejected "copy" had been lost or stolen, and had reappeared as the angelically revealed Book of Mormon. To silence Spalding, both the faithful and the unbelievers clamoured for a sight of the plates. After eight of the former had obtained a look at them, Smith asserted that he had handed them over to the custody of an angel, and they were seen no more. On April 6, 1830, the first Mormon church was founded in the town of Manchester, in Ontario County, New York State. Others followed in quick succession. Persecution driving the Mormons from place to place, in 1839 they commenced to build a city. This was called Nauvoo, and was adorned with a fine temple. On June 24, 1844, Smith was arrested and imprisoned in Carthage State jail on a charge of treason and sedition; and on the 27th, he and his brother Hyram were shot dead by a brutal mob which broke into the jail. Brigham Young was appointed to succeed him as prophet and revelator. In 1847 he removed with many Mormons to a secluded valley called that of the Salt Lake, then Mexican Territory, but afterwards ceded to the United States. The industry of the Mormons soon made it like a garden; but when it was found to be exactly on the route to the Californian gold-diggings it ceased to be secluded. On Oct. 17, 1874, Brigham Young was convicted by the United States' Divorce Court of polygamy and imprisoned. In 1890 President Woodruff and a conference of elders renounced polygamy, and in 1891 Mr. Joseph Smith, son of the founder of Mormonism, headed the party opposed to polygamy, and its suppression was generally adopted in 1894.

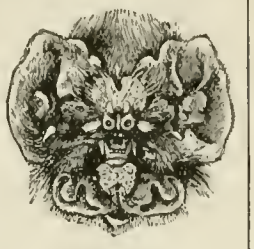
Mor'-mŏn-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *Mormon*; *-ism.*]

Eccles. & Church Hist.: The tenets or practice of the Mormons (q.v.). They believe in the Bible and the Book of Mormon. They hold the doctrine of the Trinity, the atonement, baptism by immersion, the Second Advent, and the restoration of Israel; they deny original sin. They recognise Joseph Smith and his successors as prophets and revelators, and claim for some of their number miraculous gifts.

Mor'-mŏn ītc, *s.* [Eng. *Mormon*; *-ite.*] A Mormon (q.v.).

mor'-mō pēş, *s. pl.* [Mormops.]

Zool.: A group of Emballonurine Bats, family Phyllostomidæ (q.v.). It was erected by Peters, and is co-extensive with Dobson's sub-family Lobostominæ.



MORMOPS.

mor'-mŏps, *s.* [Gr. μορμώ (*mormō*) = a bugbear, and ὤψ (*ōps*) = the face, the countenance. [Mormo.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the group Mormopes (q.v.), from South America and the West Indies. It is most grotesque in appearance, and was never rivalled by the most ingenious inventor of pantomime masks. There are two species; the best known is *Mormops Blainvillei* (Blainville's Bat). Nothing is recorded as to its habits, but it is probably nocturnal.

mor-mўr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *mormyr(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: A family of physostomous fishes characteristic of the freshwater fauna of tropical Africa. Body and tail scaly, head scaleless; no barbels. No adipose fin or pseudobranchiæ; gill-openings reduced to a small slit. Two genera, Mormyrus and Gymnarchus.

mor'-mўr-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. μορμύρος (*mormuros*) = a kind of sea-fish mentioned by Aristotle.]

Ichthy.: The typical genus of the family Mormyridæ (q.v.). There are two sub-genera, Mormyrops and Hyperopisus; and fifty-one species are known of which eleven occur in the Nile. Some attain a length of from three or four feet; others remain small. The flesh is said to be excellent eating. *Mormyrus oxyrhynchus* was venerated by the ancient Egyptians (*Juvenal*, xv. 7), and frequently occurs in emblematic inscriptions. On each side the tail in this genus there is an oblong capsule, with numerous compartments, and containing a gelatinous substance. It has no electric functions, but evidently represents a transitional condition from muscular substance to an electric organ. The extent of the dorsal and anal fins varies greatly; in some species the snout is short and obtuse, in others long and decurved, with or without appendage.

morn (1), ***morne** (1), *s.* [A contract. of Mid. Eng. *morwen* = morning, from A.S. *morgen.*] The first or early part of the day; the morning. (It is only used in poetry.) [Morning.]

***morne** (2), *s.* [Fr. *morne* = dull, because a lance so treated has a dull appearance as compared with one bright and sharpened for actual service.] The head of a tilting-lance, having its point rebated or turned back, so as not to cause injury to the opponent.

morne, mor-ine, *a.* [Morne (2).]

Her.: A term applied to a lion rampant when depicted on coat-armour with no tongue, teeth, or claws.

morn'-ĭng, *morn-yng, *mor-wen-ing, *s.* & *a.* [A contract. of Mid. Eng. *morwening* = morning, from A.S. *morgen* = morning: cogn. with Dut. *morgen*; Icel. *morginn, morgunn*; Dan. *morgen*; Sw. *morgon*; Ger. *morgen*; Goth. *maurgins.* "*Morning* means properly a dawning or a becoming morn; formed with the substantival (not participial) suffix *-ing* (A.S. *-ung*), from Mid. Eng. *morwen*; A.S. *morgen.*" (*Skeat.*)]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Lit.:* The first part of the day, beginning at twelve o'clock at night and extending to twelve noon. Thus we speak of one, two, three, &c., o'clock in the morning. In a more limited sense, morning is used for the time extending from sunrise to breakfast, and amongst people of fashion and business men for the whole time up to the hour of dining. The dawn; the morn.

"The *morning*, we know, is commonly said to be a friend to the Muses."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 8.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. The early part; the first part: as, the *morning* of life.

2. A morning dram or draught. (*Scotch.*)

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the morning or the early part of the day: as, *morning* dew, *morning* service, &c.

*** morning-gift,** *s.* A translation of the Ger. *morgengabe* = the gift given by a husband to his wife on the morning after the marriage-day.

morning-glory, *s.*

Bot.: Various species of Ipomœa and Pharbitis, convolvulaceous genera.

morning-gown, *s.* A gown worn in the morning.

"Seeing a great many in rich *morning-gowns*, he was amazed to find that persons of quality were up so early."—*Addison.*

*** morning-land,** *s.* The East, as the point where the sun rises. (Cf. Ger. *morgenland.*)

"Where through the sands of *morning-land*
The camel bears his spice."
Macaulay: Prophecy of Capys, xxxi.

morning-star, *s.*

1. *Astron.:* The planet Venus when it is visible in the morning.

"The *morning-star* that guides
The starry flock." *Milton: P. L.*, v.

2. *Old Arm.:* A weapon used in ancient times, and as late as by the train-bands of London in the time of Henry VIII. It consists of a ball with spikes, united by a chain to a staff. Called also Holy-water Sprinkler.

¶ *Morning Star of the Reformation:* John Wycliffe (A.D. 1324 (?) to 1384.).

*** morning-stead, * morning-sted,** *s.* Morning. (*Sylvester: Maiden's Blush*, 1,176.)

morning-tide, *s.*

I. *Lit.:* Morning-time; the morning; the early part of the day.

2. *Fig.:* The morning; the early or first part.

morn'-ite, mourn'-ītē (**u** silent), *s.* [Named after Morne or Mourne, co. Antrim; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as Labradorite (q.v.).

*** morn'-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *morn*; *-ly.*] In the morning. (*Sylvester: Babylon*, 327.)

mŏr'-ō, *s.* [Lat. *morus* = a mulberry.]

Med.: A small abscess resembling a mulberry.

Mō-rŏc'-çan, *a.* [Eng. *Morocc(o)*; *-an.*] Of or pertaining to Morocco or its inhabitants.

mō-rŏc'-cō, *s.* [Named from Morocco in North Africa, whither the Saracens, on their expulsion from Spain, carried with them their art of preparing leather; Fr. *maroquin.*] A fancy leather tanned with sumach and dyed. Used for bookbinding, ladies' shoes, upholstering furniture, cushions, &c. True morocco leather is prepared from goat-skins, but sheep-skins are extensively used in the preparation of an inferior quality. The coast of Barbary yet yields a large supply of goat-skins for the manufacturers of France and England. For some centuries the principal supply was from the Levant, which still yields a large quantity of goat-skins and morocco leather.

*** mŏr-ō lŏg'-ĭc-ăl-lў,** *adv.* [As if from an Eng. *morological*, with suff. *-ly.*] In the way of morology.

"*Morologically* speaking, the production is no richer or silher."—*Lord Strangford: Letters & Papers*, p. 104.

*** mō-rŏl'-ō-jў,** *s.* [Gr. μωρολογία (*mōrologia*), from μῶρος (*mōros*) = foolish, and λογος (*logos*) = speech.] Foolish talk; folly, nonsense.

mō-rōne', *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *morus* = a mulberry.]

A. *As subst.:* The colour of the unripe mulberry; a deep crimson colour.

B. *As adj.:* Of a deep crimson colour.

mor-ŏn-ō-bĕ-ą, *s.* [From *moronobo*, the native name.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Moronobeæ (q.v.). *Moronobea coccinea* is said by some to furnish Hog gum (q.v.).

mor-ŏn-ō'-bĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *moronob(ea)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Clusiaceæ.

mŏr-ō-nō-līte, *s.* [Gr. *μῶρον* (*mōron*) = the mulberry, and *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Min.: A variety of the mineral species Jarosite (q.v.), occurring in concretionary or mulberry-like forms, and containing somewhat less alkali. Found at Monroe, Orange Co., New York.

mŏr-ō-pŏd-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *moropus*, genit. *moropod(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: A family of Edentata, found in the Miocene of the North American Pacific coast.

mŏr-ō-pŭs, *s.* [Gr. *μωρός* (*mōros*) = dull, sluggish, and *πούς* (*pous*) = a foot.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of the family Moropodidæ (q.v.), with two species.

mŏr-ō-sâu'-rŭs, *s.* [Gr. *μωρός* (*mōros*) = dull, sluggish, and *σαῦρος* (*sauros*, *σαῦρα* (*saura*) = a lizard.]

Palæont.: A genus of Deinosauria, sub-order Sauropoda. Found in the Jurassic rocks of North America.

mō-rōse', *a.* [Lat. *morosus* = self-willed, obstinate, peevish, from *mos* (genit. *moris*) = habit, manner, self-will, moroseness; Fr. *morose*; Ital. & Sp. *moroso.*]

1. Peevish, sullen, austere; sour in temper; surly, ill-humoured.

"The forementioned cattle . . . . will not fail to proclaim him a *morose*, ill-conditioned, ill-natured person."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 3.

2. Characterized by peevishness or sullenness.

"His learning produced not a *morose* self complacency, but a lovely affability."—*Horne: Works*, vol. iv., dis. 26.

* 3. Morbidly brooding over and indulging in evil, and especially in impure thoughts.

morose-delectation, *s.*

Moral Theol.: A term used by Roman theologians to denote pleasure taken in the remembrance of sins committed against purity.

mō-rōse-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *morose*; *-ly.*] In a morose manner; sullenly, gruffly, peevishly.

"Too many are as *morosely* positive in their age."—*Government of the Tongue.*

mō-rōse-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *morose*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being morose; peevishness, sullenness.

"Many . . . . have . . . . chosen retirement, not out of any *moroseness* of temper or misanthropy."—*Horne: Works; On St. John the Baptist*, vol. vi.

mō-rō-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. *μῶρος* (*mōros*) = foolish.]

Med.: Foolishness, folly, fatuity, idiocy.

* **mō-rŏs'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Fr. *morosité*, from Lat. *morositas.*] Moroseness, peevishness, sullenness.

"With silent *morosity* he hands her into her victoria."—*Rhoda Broughton: Second Thoughts*, pt. ii., ch. viii.

* **mŏr'-ō sŏph,** *s.* [Gr. *μῶρος* (*mōros*) = foolish, and *σοφός* (*sophos*) = wise. Cf. SOPHOMORE.] A learned or philosophical fool.

* **mō-rō'-sŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *morosus* = morose (q.v.).] Morose, peevish, sullen.

"Daily experience either of often lapses, or *morosous* desires."—*Selden: Miracles of Antichrist* (1616), p. 201.

* **morowe,** * **morwe,** *s.* [MORROW.]

* **morowe-tide,** * **morwe-tide,** *s.* Morning, morrow.

"Whanne the *morowetide* was come, alle the princis and prestis and the eldere men of the puple token counseil agens Jhesus."—*Wycliffe: Matthew* xxvii.

mō-rŏx'-ītc, *s.* [Lat. *morochites* = a precious stone of the colour of a leek. (*Pliny: H. N.*, xxxvii. 10, 63.)]

Min.: A name given by Abildgaard to a green Apatite (q.v.), from Areudal, Norway.

mŏr-ŏx-ўl'-ĭc, *a.* [Lat., &c. *mor(us)*; Eng. *o(at)yl*, and suff. *-ic.*] Contained in or derived from the mulberry-tree.

moroxylic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: A volatile crystalline acid, said by Klaproth to exist as a calcium salt in the stems of the mulberry tree (*Morus alba*). Landerer found the same calcium salt in the gum which exudes from mulberry stems.

mŏr-phē'-an, *a.* [See def.] Of or pertaining to Morpheus, the god of sleep.

* **mŏr-phĕt'-ic,** *a.* [MORPHEUS.] Pertaining to sleep, sleepy. (*Miss Burney: Camilla*, bk. ii., ch. iv.)

mor'-phĕ-tîne, *s.* [MORPHIA.]

Chem.: A body produced by boiling morphine with dilute sulphuric acid and peroxide of lead. It is a brown, amorphous, slightly bitter substance, and is soluble in water, but sparingly soluble in alcohol.

Mor'-phĕ-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. *Morpheus*, from Gr. Μορφεύς (*Morpheus*) = the son of Sleep, and the god of dreams; lit. = the fashioner or former, from Gr. *μορφη* (*morphē*) = shape, form; from the shapes or forms which appear to persons in their sleep; *μορφόω* (*morphoō*) = to fashion, to shape.]

Gr. Myth.: The god of sleep and of dreams.

mor'-phew (ew as ū), *s.* [Fr. *morphée*: Ital. *morfea* = leprosy.] A scurf on the face; any scaly eruption.

"In taking away the *morphew* in the neck."—*Ben Jonson: Discoveries.*

* **mor'-phew (ew as ū),** *v.t.* [MORPHEW, *s.*] To cover with morphew.

"Whose hand-lesse bonnet vailes his o'ergrown chin
And sullen rags bewray his *morphewed* skin."
Bp. Hall: Satires, bk. iv., sat. 5.

mor'-phĭ-a, *s.* [MORPHINE.]

mor-phĭ-a-mā'-nĭ-a, *s.* [Eng. *morphia*, and *mania.*] An uncontrollable passion for taking morphia or opium as an anodyne.

"The extent to which *morphiomania* prevails in our midst."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, March 29, 1882.

mor-phĭ-a-mā-nĭ-ăc, *s.* [Eng. *morphia*, and *maniac.*] One addicted to taking morphia or opium.

"A habitual drunkard is less under the thraldom of alcohol than the *morphiomaniac* under that of morphia."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, March 29, 1882.

mor'-phĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *morph(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: In some classifications a family of Butterflies, characteristic of the Malayan and Moluccan districts, and of tropical America, with a few species extending to the Himalayas on the west and to Polynesia on the east. Ten genera, with 100 species. (*Wallace.*)

mor-phī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *morph(a)*; Lat. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Entom.: In some classifications a sub-family of Nymphalidæ (q.v.), but sometimes elevated to the rank of a family. [MORPHIDÆ.]

mor'-phĭne, mor'-phĭ-a, *s.* [MORPHEUS.]

Chem.: $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3$. Morphinum. The most important of the opium bases, discovered by Serturner in 1816. It is obtained by decomposing an aqueous extract of opium by chloride of barium, and allowing the chloride of morphia to crystallize out. The crystals, which contain codeine, are dissolved, and the morphine is then precipitated by ammonia, and finally purified by recrystallization. It crystallizes from alcohol in colourless, lustrous, trimetric prisms, soluble in 500 parts of boiling water, easily soluble in alcohol, but insoluble in ether and chloroform. Morphine is also soluble in caustic alkalis, but scarcely at all in ammonia. Solutions of morphia are coloured blue with ferric chloride; and iodic acid is reduced by morphine and its salts, free iodine being liberated. By the aid of starch solution this reaction affords a highly delicate test for its detection. Morphine forms well-defined salts with mineral and organic acids. The most characteristic and best defined salt is the hydrochloride, which crystallizes in slender, colourless needles arranged in stellated groups, soluble in 20 parts of cold water, and in its own weight at the boiling heat.

mor'-phō, *s.* [Gr. Μορφώ (*Morphō*), an epithet of Venus, as the bestower of beauty.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Morphidæ or the sub-family Morphinæ. Forty species are described from the Neotropical region and the Brazilian and Central American sub-regions. The male of *Morpho cypris* is probably the most brilliant butterfly known; it is of dazzling sky-blue, with a white band across the centre of the wings, which have an expanse of five inches; the female is often orange or tawny. Some of the species fly near the ground, but the largest and most gaily-coloured fly at a great height. The scales from the wings of *Morpho Menelaus* are sometimes used as test-objects for the microscope.

mŏr phō log'-ĭc al, mŏr-phō lŏg'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *morphology*; *-ical*, *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to morphology.

mŏr phō lŏg'-ĭc al lў, *adv.* [Eng. *morphological*; *-ly.*] In a morphological manner; with reference to the principles, rules, or facts of morphology.

"In classifying languages *morphologically*."—*Max Müller: Selected Essays*, i. 33.

mŏr phŏl'-ō gĭst, *s.* [Eng. *morphology*; *-ist.*] One who is versed in morphology; one who writes upon morphology.

mŏr-phŏl'-ō gў, *s.* [Gr. *μορφή* (*morphē*) form, shape, and *λογος* (*logos*) = a word, a discourse; Fr. *morphologie.*]

1. *Nat. Science*: That branch of science which treats of the laws, form, and arrangement of the structures of animals and plants, treating of their varieties, homologies and metamorphoses; the science of form.

¶ Darwin defined it as "The law of form or structure, independent of function," and considered it to be one of the most interesting departments of natural history, and, indeed, almost its very soul. Morphology teaches that most organs of a plant, including the bracts, sepals, petals, stamens, and pistils, are modifications of leaves. With regard to animals, it investigates the tissues of which their structures are composed [HISTOLOGY], the states through which each animal has to pass before reaching maturity [EMBRYOLOGY], and the modifications of form which the same organ undergoes in different animals. For instance, the hand of a man, the forefoot of a mole, adapted for digging, the leg of the horse, the paddle of the porpoise, and the wing of the bat are all only modifications of one type. [COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.] Darwin accounts for this by the hypothesis of selection by successive slight modifications. Morphology treats also of serial homologies in the same animal, and of what Ray Lankester calls homogenous and homoplastic homologies of organs (*Darwin: Orig. Species*, 6th ed., pp. 382-86.)

2. *Philol.*: (See extract).

"Hence it is evident in what sense alone there can be a science of *morphology* or of the adaptations and readaptations of articulate signs to the uses and changes of thought."—*Whitney: Life and Growth of Language*, p. 144.

mŏr-phŏn'-ō mў, *s.* [Gr. *μορφή* (*morphē*) = form, shape, and *νομος* (*nomos*) = a law.]

Biol.: The law or laws regulating morphological development.

mor-phō-sĭs, *s.* [Gr.]

Biol.: The order or mode of development of any organ.

* **mor-pī-ŏn,** *s.* [Fr., from *mordre* (Lat. *mordeo*) = to bite, and *pion* (Low Lat. *pedionem*, acc. of *pedio*; Lat. *pedis*; Ital. *pidone*) = a louse.] A crab-louse.

mŏr'-rhū a, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *morrhua*, Low Lat. *morutii*; Fr. *morue.* Said by Belon and Littre to be from *meluel*, *melwel*, an English word of the twelfth century = a stock-fish, a cod. Not in Stratmann's Dictionary.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Fishes, family Gadidæ. *Morrhua æglefinus* is the Haddock (q.v.), and *M. vulgaris* is the Common Cod. They are more frequently called *Gadus æglefinus*, and *G. morrhua.* [GADUS.]

* **morrhua-oil,** *s.* Cod-liver oil (q.v.). (*Calcutta Exhib. Rep.*, v. 186.)

mŏr'-rĭs, *s.* [MORRIS.]

* **mŏr-rĭç-ĉr,** *s.* [Eng. *morris(e)*; *-er.*] A morris-dancer.

"There *morrowers*, with bell at heel,
And blade in hand, their nazes wheel."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, v. 22.

* **mŏr'-rĭm al,** *a.* [MORMAL.]

* **mŏr-rĭs (I),** * **mŏr'-rĭçe,** *s.* [Spelled *morreshe* dance by Holland and his contemporaries, as having been introduced into England from the Morrisoes, or Moors of Spain; Sp. *morisco* = Moorish.] [MORISCO.]

1. A dance borrowed or imitated from the Moors, usually performed by a single person, with castanets or rattles in the hands; a morisco.

2. A rustic dance performed in spring and summer time. There are many records extant to prove the universal popularity of this dance, both in the parish accounts of several

dates and in the writings of poets of various periods. Douce, in his illustrations to Shakespeare, supposes that the morris-dance derives its name from the Moors, among whom it originated, and that it was probably brought to England in the time of Edward III., when John of Gaunt returned from Spain. Strutt believed that the morris dance differed from the Morisco or Moorish dance, and that the former was of native origin.

"As a pancake for Shrove-Tuesday, a *morris* for May-day."—*Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well*, ii. 2.

3. The same as *Nine men's morris* [¶].

* ¶ *Nine men's morris, Nine men's merils:* A kind of game in which a figure of squares, one within the other, was made on the ground by cutting out the turf, and two persons took nine stones, which they placed by turns in the angles and then moved alternately, as in draughts. The player who succeeded in placing three of his stones, or men, in a straight line, removed any of his adversary's from any point he pleased, and the game ended by one of the players losing all his men. It was also played on a table with counters.

"The *nine men's morris* is filled up with mud."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 1.

* **morris-dance,** * **morrice-dance,** * **morris-dauncc,** *s.* [Morris (1), 2.]

morris-dancer, * **morrice-dancer,** *s.* One who dances a morris-dance.

"[The] merry *morrice-dancers* come."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, v. 20.

morris-pike, *s.* (properly *Moorish-pike*). A simple weapon borrowed from the Moors, carried by infantry, and consisting of a spear-head at the summit of a pole.

"The guards their *morrice-pikes* advanced."
Scott: Marmion, i. 10.

mŏr'-rĭs (2). *s.* [Anglesey morris].

* **mŏr'-rĭs,** * **mŏr'-rĭçe,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Morris, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To dance.

"Since the demon-dance was *morriced*."
Hood: The Forge.

B. *Intrans.:* To decamp, to dance off. (*Slang.*)

"Here they are! *Morrice!* France!"—*Goldsmith: She Stoops to Conquer*, iii.

mŏr'-rōw, * **morwe,** * **morewe,** * **morow,** * **morowe,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *morwe* = *morwen*, from A.S. *morgen* = morning. *Morrow* and *morn* are thus doublets. For the change of final *we* to *ow*, cf. *arrow* (Mid. Eng. *arwe*), *sparrow* (Mid. Eng. *sparwe*), *sorrow* (Mid. Eng. *sorwe*), &c.]

1. Morning, morn.

"She looks for night, and then she longs for *morrow*."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, l. 571.

2. The day next after the present, or next after any specified day.

"He should warne the wrouger to appeare
The *morrow* next at court, it to defend."
Spenser: Mother Hubberds Tale.

¶ (1) *Good-morrow:* Good morning.

"Give you *good-morrow*."
Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, ii. 2.

(2) *To-morrow* (A.S. *tō-morgene*): The morrow; next day.

"The coward, and the fool, condemned to lose
A useless life in waiting for *to-morrow*."
Johnson: Irene, iii. 2.

* **mŏr'-rōw-ĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *morrow; -ing.*] Procrastination.

"Put thee off with *morrowing*."
Breton: Mother's Blessing, 66.

morse (1). * **morsse,** *s.* [From Russ. *morj* = a walrus; Norw. *rosmar.*] The walrus (q.v.).

"High-cheeked, lank-haired, toothed whiter than the *morse*."
Browning: Sordello, iii.

morse (2), *s.* [Lat. *morsus* = a bite; *mordeo* = to bite.] The clasp or fastening of a cope, frequently made of the precious metals, enamelled and set with jewels, and sometimes containing representations of the sacred mysteries.

morse, *a.* [See def.]

Teleg.: A term applied to the telegraphic alphabet, invented by Professor Morse, of Massachusetts. It is composed of a series of dots and dashes, and is intended to be used in combination with the indicator (q.v.); but though adapted for being instrumentally recorded on paper, it is usually read by sound, the receiving telegraphist writing down the words as they are transmitted. The letters are indicated by various combinations of the dots and dashes; thus, a dot and a dash (. —) represent A; a single dot (.), E; a dot and three dashes (. — — —), J; a dash and three dots (— . . .), B, &c.

mor-sel, * **mor-cell,** * **mor-sell,** * **mor-selle,** * **mos-sel,** *s.* [O. Fr. *morsel, morcel* (Fr. *morçeau*), a dimin. from Lat. *morsum* = a bit; neut. sing. of *morsus*, pa. par. of *mordeo* = to bite; Ital. *morsello.*]

1. A mouthful, a bite; a small piece of food.

"The *morsel* which thou hast eaten shalt thou vomit up, and lose thy sweet words."—*Proverbs* xxiii. 8.

* 2. A small meal.

"On these herbs, and fruits, and flowers,
Feed first; on each beast next, and fish, and fowl,
No homely *morsels*."
Milton: P. L., x. 605.

3. A small quantity; a fragment, a piece.

"Of the *morsels* of native and pure gold, he had seen some weighed many pounds."—*Boyle.*

* 4. Applied to a person.

"How doth my dear *morsel*, thy mistress?"—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iii. 2.

mor-sĭng, *a.* [Perhaps from Fr. *amorce* = priming.] (See etym. and compound.)

morsing-horn, *s.* A flask for holding powder for priming.

* **mor-sī-tā-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *morsus*, pa. par. of *mordeo* = to bite.] The act of biting or gnawing.

* **mor'-sure,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *morsurus*, fut. part. of *mordeo* = to bite; Sp. & Ital. *morsure.*] The act of biting.

"All invention is formed by the *morsure* of two or more of these animals [bees] upon certain capillary nerves."—*Swift: Mechanical Operation of the Spirit.*

mort (1), *s.* [Fr. = death, from Lat. *mortem*, accus. of *mors* = death.]

1. A note sounded on the horn at the death of the deer.

"And then to sigh as 'twere
The *mort* o' the deer."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2.

2. The skin of a sheep or lamb which has died from disease or accident. [Morling.]

"Makes the leather of them of *morts* or tan'd sheeps skins."—*Greene: Quip for an Upstart Courtier.*

* **mort-cloth,** *s.* The pall carried at a funeral; funeral hangings.

"The vast Champ-de-Mars wholly hung round with black *mort-cloth*."—*Carlyle: French Revol.*, pt. ii., bk. ii., ch. vi.

mort-d'ancestor, *s.* [Fr. = death of an ancestor.]

Law: A writ of assize, by which a demandant recovers possession of an estate from which he has been ousted, on the death of his ancestor.

mort-de-chien, *s.* [Fr. = dog's death.]

Med.: A name for spasmodic cholera. It is supposed to be a corruption of *mordexym*, the Indian name for the disease.

mort (2), *s.* [Icel. *mor, morðr* = a swarm.] A great quantity or number. (*Colloquial.*)

* **mort** (3), *s.* [A gipsy word.] A woman, a female.

mort (4), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A salmon in his third year. (*Provincial.*)

mor'-tal, * **mor-teil,** *a.*, *s.*, & *adv.* [O. Fr. *mortal* (Fr. *mortel*), from Lat. *mortalis*, from *mors* (genit. *mortis*) = death; Sp. *mortal*; Ital. *mortale.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Deadly; producing or causing death; fatal.

"The fruit
Of that forbidden tree, whose *mortal* taste
Brought death into the world."
Milton: P. L., i. 2.

2. Bringing death; final.

"Or in the natal, or the *mortal* hour."
Pope: Essay on Man, i. 288.

3. Subject to death; destined to die; not immortal.

"The day thou eat'st thereof, my sole command
Transgrest, inevitably thou shalt die;
From that day *mortal*."
Milton: P. L., viii. 331.

* 4. Causing death if injured; vital; essential to life; as, a *mortal* place in the body.

5. Incurring or liable to the penalty of death; not venial. [Mortal-sin.]

6. Human; pertaining to mortals or men; within the compass of human capacity.

"I have learned by the perfected report they have more in them than *mortal* knowledge."—*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, i. 5.

7. Extreme, violent, very strong, excessive, immoderate. (*Vulgar.*)

"The birds were in a *mortal* apprehension of the beetles."—*L'Estrange.*

8. Applied to long, wearisome, or tiresome periods of time. (*Colloquial.*)

B. *As subst.:* Man; a human being; a being subject to death.

"Think, *mortal*, what it is to die."
Parnell: Night Piece; On Death

C. *As adv.:* Exceedingly, extremely, mortally, perfectly. (*Colloquial.*)

mortal-sin, *s.*

Roman Theol.: A sin defined by Gury (*Comp. Theol. Mor.*, i. 106) as a "serious transgression of the divine law, dissolving the bond of union between God and the soul, and incurring the punishment of eternal death." To render a sin mortal three conditions are required: (1) That the matter should be weighty, either in itself or on account of the circumstances attending it; (2) full advertence to the malice of the act; and (3) full consent of the will.

mor-tăl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *mortalité*, from Lat. *mortalitas*, from *mortalis* = mortal (q.v.); Sp. *mortalidad*; Ital. *mortalità.*]

1. The quality of being mortal; subjection to the necessity of dying.

"Bodies are fed with things of mortal kind,
And so are subject to *mortality*."
Davies: Immortality of the Soul, s. 31.

2. Human beings; mortals, man, humanity; the human race.

"Thy scales, *Mortality!* are just
To all that pass away."
Byron: Ode to Napoleon.

* 3. Death.

"I beg *mortality*,
Rather than life preserved with infamy."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., iv. 5.

* 4. Human life; life.

"There's nothing serious in *mortality*."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, ii. 3.

5. The number of deaths in proportion to the population; the frequency of death; loss of human life.

"The mean rate of *mortality* prevailing in the preceding decade."—*Morning Post*, Feb. 5, 1855.

* 6. Deadliness.

"Killing in relapse of *mortality*."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 3.

¶ (1) *Bills of mortality:* [Bill (3), *s.*, V.].

(2) *Law of mortality:* That law, founded upon averages based upon the returns of mortality for a number of years, which determines the proportion of the number of persons who die in any assigned period of life or interval of age, out of the number who enter upon life in the same interval.

(3) *Tables of mortality:* Tables showing the average relative number of persons who survive, or who have died, at the end of each year of life, out of a given number supposed to have been born at the same time.

* **mor'-tăl-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *mortal; -ize.*] To render mortal.

"We know you're flesh and blood as well as men,
And when we will can *mortalize* and make you so again."
Brome: Plain Dealing.

mor'-tăl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *mortal; -ly.*]

1. In a mortal manner; so as to cause death; fatally; to death.

"Some *mortally*, some lightly touched."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 3.

* 2. In the manner of mortal men; like a mortal.

"I was *mortally* brought forth"
Shakesp.: Pericles, v. 1.

3. Completely, wholly; in the highest possible degree; extremely. (*Colloquial.*)

"Adrian the Emperour *mortally* envied poets and painters."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Envy.*

mor'-tăl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *mortal; -ness.*] The quality or state of being mortal; mortality.

"The *mortalnesse* . . . of their wounds wasted them all."—*Swede: Tacitus; Historie*, p. 46.

mor'-tar, mor'-tĕr, *s.* [A.S. *mortere*, from Lat. *mortarium* = a mortar; Fr. *mortier.*]

1. A vessel, generally in the form of a bell or conical frustum, in which substances are pounded by a pestle. When large, they are made of cast-iron; a smaller size is made of bronze, and those for more delicate pharmaceutical operations are of marble, pottery, porphyry, or agate. They are used in connection with a pestle, which in the larger mortars is of iron, and in the smaller is of porcelain or agate. A mortar should be able to resist scratching by steel, quartz, or flint, should not be stained if sulphate of copper or muriate of iron be left in it for twenty-four hours, and should not be abraded by the rubbing down of an ounce of sharp sand to a fine

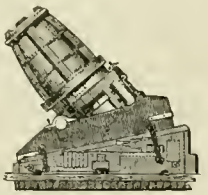
powder. The pestle should possess the same character.

"In Greece they have a cr.st by themselves, to temper and beat in *morters*, the mortar made of lime and sand."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxxvi., ch. xxiii.

2. A calcareous cement. It differs in its characteristics according to the nature, proportions, or treatment of its constituents. The proportions vary from 1½ to 4 or 5 of sand to 1 of lime. Hydraulic mortar is made from certain limestones which include in their composition so large a proportion of iron and clay as to enable them to form cements which have the property of hardening under water, and are called hydraulic limestones. The proportions of clay vary in different quarries, and often in the same from eight to twenty-five per cent.

"They lead brick for stone, and slime for *mortar*."—*Genesis* xi. 3.

3. Short pieces of ordnance used to force shells at high angles, generally 45°, the charge varying with the range required. They are distinguished by the diameter of the bore, such as 13in., 10in., and 8in., which are the commonest forms of smooth-bore mortars. They are made of cast iron or bronze; but, recently, rifled mortars, resembling short howitzers, have been tried, and these are of wrought iron or steel. The bronze mortars are usually of small calibre, and are called "Royals" or "Coehorns," with 5⅓ in. and 4⅖ in. calibre. They are employed in the advanced trenches because of their portability. All mortars have the trunnions at the breech of the piece, and are mounted in a rigid bed of wood or iron so that they always fire at the same angle of elevation, and have little or no recoil. They are extensively employed in the bombardment of towns or forts, as the projectiles reach the interior of such places well, have great penetrative power because of the height to which they are thrown, and hold large bursting charges which afford a great volume of flame. Smooth-bore mortars are very inaccurate in their fire, as the projectile travels somewhat slowly, and is much affected by wind. The German rifled mortars give excellent results at 2,200 yards range.



MORTAR.

* 4. A kind of small chamber lamp.

"By that *morter*, which that I see brenne."
Chaucer: Troilus & Cressida, bk. iv.

5. A short, thick candle.

6. The same as MORTAR-BOARD (q.v.).

mortar-bed, *s.* The frame on which a mortar rests for firing.

mortar-board, *s.* A slang term for the trencher or square academic cap worn at the universities and at certain schools.

mortar-engine, *s.* A machine for grinding and combining materials into mortar.

mortar-man, *s.* A mason.

mortar-mill, *s.*

1. A mill in which the sand, lime, and mortar are compounded by rakes attached to the arms of a revolving wheel that moves round in a circular bed.

2. A mill consisting of two heavy drums running in a circular trough that turns on a vertical axis. The materials for the mortar are placed in the trough, and ground to fineness under the edges of the drums, as under the runners of a Chilian mill.

mortar-piece, *s.* The same as MORTAR, 3 (q.v.).

"They raised a strong battery, and planted upon it a *mortar-piece* that cast stones and granadoes of sixteen inches diameter."—*Baker: Charles I.* (an. 1648).

mortar-vessel, *s.* A small vessel having a relatively wide beam for carrying a heavy mortar amidships. Formerly the vessel used was a ketch; hence, bomb-ketch.

mortar-waggon, *s.* A vehicle to transport a mortar and its bed.

* **mor'-tar,** *v.t.* [MORTAR, *s.*] To fasten or close with mortar.

"Electricity cannot be . . . *mortared*, ended like London monument."—*Emerson: English Traits*, ch. xiii.

* **mor'-têr,** *s.* [MORTAR, *s.*]

mort-gāge (*t* silent), * **mor-gage,** *s.* [O. Fr. *mortgage, mortguige*, from *mort* = dead (Lat. *mortuus*), and *gage* = a pledge.]

Law: The grant of an estate or other immovable property in fee in security for the payment of money, and on the condition that if the money be duly paid the grant shall be void, and the mortgagee shall reconvey the property to the mortgager. The term is applied: (1) To the act of making such grant; (2) To the deed by which such grant is made; (3) To the rights thereby conferred on the mortgagee. If the mortgager fail to pay the money in the manner and at the time specified the mortgagee by common law acquires the absolute title to the property. But the mortgager may at any time within twenty years of the mortgagee's entry upon the property, or of his last written acknowledgment of the mortgager's interest in it, re-enter upon the property upon payment of the sum due and interest. This is called the Equity of Redemption. The mortgagee, on the other hand, may, upon the failure of the mortgager to fulfil the conditions of the mortgage, call upon him, by filing a bill of foreclosure, either to redeem his pledge or to forfeit the equity of redemption.

"But mortuum vadium, a dead pledge, *mortgage* (which is much more common than the other), it is when a man borrows of another a specific sum (*e.g.* £200) and grants him an estate in fee, on condition that if he, the mortgagor, shall repay the mortgagee the said sum of £200 on a certain day mentioned in the deed, that then the mortgagor may re-enter on the estate so granted in pledge."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 10.

mortgage-deed, *s.* The deed by which a mortgage is effected on property.

mort'-gāge (*t* silent), *v.t.* [MORTGAGE, *s.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. To grant (as land or other immovable property) as security for the payment of money lent, or contracted to be lent, on condition that if the money so lent be repaid according to the conditions of the mortgage, then the grant shall be void.

2. To pledge, to give as security; to make liable.

"Sometimes it has made this assignment or *mortgage* for a short period of time only, a year, or a few years, for example."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. v., ch. iii.

II. *Fig.:* To put to pledge, to bind, to make liable or subject.

"*Mortgaging* their lives to covetise,
Through wastefull pride and wanton riotise."
Spenser: F. Q., I. v. 46.

mort-ga-gēē' (*t* silent), *s.* [Eng. *mortgag(e); -ee.*] A person to whom an estate is mortgaged.

"An act may pass for public registries of land, by which all purchasers or *mortgagees* may be secured of all monies they lay out."—*Temple: Miscellanea.*

* **mort'-ga-gēor,** * **mort'-ga-gōr** (*t* silent), *s.* [Eng. *mortgag(e); -or.*]

Law: A mortgager (q.v.).

mort'-ga-gēr (*t* silent), *s.* [Eng. *mortgag(e); -er.*] One who mortgages; one who grants an estate as security for debt under a mortgage.

mor'-ṭhēr, *s.* [MAUTHER.]

* **mor'-ṭīçe,** *s.* [MORTISE.]

* **mor-tĭf'-ĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *mortifer*, from *mors* (genit. *mortes*) = death; *fero* = to bring, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Bringing or producing death; fatal, mortal, deadly.

"But whatever it is in any other country, 'tis certainly *mortiferous* in ours."—*Evelyn: Acetaria.*

mor-tĭf-ĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from *mortifier* = to mortify (q.v.); Sp. *mortificacion*; Ital. *mortificazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of mortifying; the condition or state of becoming mortified. [II. 2.]

"My griefs ferment and rage, . . .
Rankle and fester, and gangrene,
To black *mortification*."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 622.

2. The act or practice of subduing the passions and appetites by abstinence, penance, or self-inflicted pain.

3. An act of austerity; abstinence, penance.

"Whatever *mortifications* John practised himself, it does not appear that he prescribed anything to others."—*Porteus: Lectures*, vol. i., lect. 3.

4. Humiliation, disappointment, vexation, chagrin; the state of being mortified or vexed by disappointments or vexation.

"Her brain had been turned by success and flattery, when her heart had been lacerated by disasters and *mortifications*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

5. That which mortifies or causes disappointment, chagrin, or vexation.

II. *Technically:*

* 1. *Chem. & Metall.:* The destruction of active properties.

"Inquire what gives impediment to union or restitution, which is called *mortification*; as when quicksilver is mortified with turpenthe."—*Bacon.*

2. *Pathol. & Physiol.:* The complete death of part of the body. It is generally the result of acute inflammation, but may be also an idiopathic disease. When the process of decay commences, if slight it may terminate: (1) by resolution; (2) by adhesion; (3) by ulceration; or (4), as it most commonly does, by the death of the part. To this process the names of mortification, gangrene, and sphacelus have been indifferently applied, but Dr. Thomson proposed to apply the term gangrene to that stage of mortification which precedes the death of a part, and sphacelus to the death itself. [GANGRENE, SPHACELUS.]

3. *Scots Law:*

(1) The disposition of lands for religious or charitable purposes.

(2) A term applied to lands given formerly to the church for religious purposes, or, since the Reformation, for charitable or public purposes. By the present practice, when lands are given for any charitable purpose they are usually disposed to trustees, to be held either in blanch or feu. [MORTMAIN.]

(3) A charitable fund or institution obtained from the yearly revenue of such lands.

"There is another vacancy (for a male) on this *mortification*."—*Aberdeen Free Press*, Mar. 9, 1885.

* **mor-ti-fie,** *v.t.* [MORTIFY.]

mor'-tĭ-fīed, * **mor-ti-fyed,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [MORTIFY.]

mor'-tĭ-fīed-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *mortified; -ness.*] The quality or state of being mortified; subjection of the passions and appetites; mortification.

"No way suitable to that Christian simplicity, *mortifiedness* . . . which those times required."—*Bp. Taylor: Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 114.

mor-tĭ-fī-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *mortify; -er.*] One who or that which mortifies.

mor'-tĭ-fȳ, * **mor-ti-fie,** *v.t.* & *i* [Fr. *mortifier*, from Lat. *mortifico* = to cause death: *mors* (genit. *mortis*) = death, and *facio* = to make, to cause.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To destroy the vital functions of. [II. 2.]

* 2. To destroy the active powers of; to dull, to deaden.

"Sothly the good werkes that he did before that he fell in dedly sinne, ben all *mortified*."—*Chaucer: Persones Tale.*

* 3. To render apathetic or insensible.

"Strike in their numbed and *mortified* bare arms Pins."
Shakesp.: Lear, ii. 3.

4. To subdue, restrain, or bring into subjection by abstinence, penance, or austere living; to subdue by ascetic discipline, and regimen.

"Neither pride nor lust . . . nor any other vice, was ever *mortified* by corporal disciplines."—*South: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 1.

5. To humiliate, to vex, to disappoint, to chagrin.

"Compton, cruelly *mortified*, refused to bear any part in the ceremony."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

II. *Technically:*

* 1. *Chem. & Metall.:* To destroy the active powers or qualities of.

"This quicksilver I wol *mortifie*."
Chaucer: C. T., 16,594.

2. *Scots Law:* To dispose of by way of mortification. [MORTIFICATION, II. 3.]

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To become mortified; to gangrene.

* 2. To be subdued; to die away. (Said of inordinate appetites.)

* 3. To practise abstinence, penance, and other acts of discipline, such as flagellation, &c., from religious motives. (In this sense the verb is more usually reflexive.)

II. *Pathol. & Physiol.* (*Of a portion of the body*): To lose vitality; to decay, and, unless the morbid process can be arrested, to die. [MORTIFICATION, II. 2.]

"Like the application of remedies to an insensible or *mortified* part."—*Goldsmith: On Polite Learning*, ch. viii.

mor'-ti-fy-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Mortify.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Becoming mortified or gangrened.

2. Humiliating, vexing; causing chagrin and vexation.

"It is indeed a reflection somewhat *mortifying* to the author."—*Goldsmith: On Polite Learning*, ch. x.

C. *As subst.:* The same as Mortification (q.v.).

"This sacrifyce is the *mortifyinge* of the fleshe."—*Bible* (1551), *Psalm* li. (Note.)

mor'-ti-fy-ĭng-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *mortifying*; *-ly*.] In a mortifying manner; so as to cause mortification.

mor'-tis câu'-şa, *phr.* [Lat. = for the cause or cause of death.]

Scots Law: A phrase applied to a deed granted in contemplation of death, and which is not to take effect until after the grantor's death.

mor'-tise, * **mor-taise**, * **mor-tice**, * **mor-tesse**, * **mor-teys**, * **mor-ties**, *s.* [Fr. *mortaise*, a word of unknown origin; cf. Sp. *mortoja* = a mortise; Arab. *murtazz* = fixed in the mark (said of an arrow).]

Joinery: A cavity bored and cut in timber or other material to receive a tenon. It is the usual mode of joining the timbers of a frame, whether of a house or a machine. Mortises in a hub are said to be dodging when they dodge in and out alternately, in order to stiffen the wheel, which by spreading the bases of the spokes are then said to be staggered, and the wheel is a staggered wheel.

"What ribs of oak, when mountains melt on them,
Can hold the *mortise!*" *Shakesp.: Othello*, ii. 1.

mortise-holt, *s.* A bolt let into a mortise in a door, instead of being placed thereon.

mortise-chisel, *s.* A stout chisel driven by a mallet, and used to make mortises in framing. The smaller varieties have tangs, and the larger, sockets.

mortise-gauge, *s.* A scribing-gauge with two sharp adjustable points, which may be set to the distance for the mortise or tenon from the working-edge, and also the width of the mortise and size of tenon.

mortise-joint, *s.* A joint made by a mortise and tenon.

mortise-lock, *s.*

Locksmith.: A lock adapted to be inserted into a mortise in the edge of the door, so as only to expose the selvage or edge-plate.

Mortise-lock chisel: A joiner's chisel for making the holes in door-stiles to hide the locks. It has a peculiar shape, in order to pull out the wood.

mortise-wheel, *s.* A wheel having holes to receive wooden teeth, either on the edge or face, as the case may be. Such a tooth is specifically known as a cog.

mor'-tise, * **mor-tize**, *v.t.* [Mortise, *s.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. To cut a mortise in.

2. To join with a mortise or tenon.

II. *Fig.:* To join or unite firmly.

"A massy wheel,
To whose huge spoke ten thousand lesser things
Are *mortised*." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 3.

mor'-tis-ĭng, *pr. par.* [Mortise, *v.*] (See the compound.)

mortising-machine, *s.* A hand or power machine for cutting mortises in wood.

* **mort'-lĭng**, *s.* [Morling.]

mort'-māin, * **mort-mayn**, *s.* [Fr. *mort-main*, from Lat. (*in*) *mortuâ manu*.]

Law: Such a state of possession of lands or tenements as makes it incapable of being alienated when it is vested in dead hands, that is, in persons who cannot alienate, as a corporation; an unalienable possession.

"All purchases made by corporate bodies being said to be purchases in *mortmain*, in *mortuâ manu*; for the reason of which appellation Sir Edward Coke offers many conjectures; but there is one which seems more probable than any that he has given us, viz., that these purchases being usually made by ecclesiastical bodies, the members of which (being professed) were reckoned dead persons in law, land therefore, holden by them, might with great propriety be said to be held in *mortuâ manu*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 18.

¶ *Alienation in mortmain:* [Alienation].

* **mort māl**, *s.* [Fr. *mort* = dead, and *mal* = evil.] A bad sore; a mormal (q.v.).

† **mortne**, *a.* [Morne.]

* **mort'-pāy**, *s.* [Fr. *mort* = dead, and Eng. *pay* (q.v.).] Dead pay; the taking or receiving pay or wages for more soldiers than were actually serving, some being dead or discharged, or for more days than they had really served.

"The severe punishing of *mortpayes*, and keeping back of soldiers' wages."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 101.

* **mort'-rĕss**, *s.* [Mortar, *s.*] A dish composed of meat or fish of various kinds beaten together.

"A *mortress* made with the brawn of capons, stamped, strained, and mingled with like quantity of almond butter."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

* **mort'-rewes**, * **mort-reux**, *s.* [Mortress.]

* **mort'-stōne**, *s.* [Eng. *mort*, and *stone*.] A stone by the wayside, between a distant village and the parish church, on which the bearers of a dead body rested the coffin.

"What is this?
Oh me! the *mortstone*."
Taylor: Edwin the Fair, v. 7.

mor'-tu-ą-ry, *s. & a.* [Low Lat. *mortuarium*, from Lat. *mortuarius* = pertaining to the dead, from *mortuus* = dead; Fr. *mortuaire*.]

A. *As substantive:*

* 1. A fee paid to a parson of a parish on the death of a parishioner. It is a sort of ecclesiastical heriot, and recoverable, when due, in the ecclesiastical courts.

"A *mortuary* was thus paid; the lord of the fee had the best beast of the defunct, by way of an heriot, for the support of his body against secular enemies, and the parson of the parish had the second as a *mortuary* for defending his soul against his spiritual adversaries."—*Spelman: De Sepultura.*

* 2. A burial place.

3. A dead-house; a place of temporary reception for the dead; a morgue.

B. *As adj.* [Lat. *mortuarius*]: Of or pertaining to a mortuary, or to the burial of the dead.

† **mortuary-guinea**, *s.* (See extract.)

"The *mortuary-guinea* is the parson's due at burials, for reading the service, church-yard fees, &c."—*Hull: Genuine Letters*, ii. 100.

mŏr'-u-la, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. of Lat. *morum* = a mulberry, a blackberry.]

Biol.: The globular mass of cleavage cells resulting from the repeated bisection of the ovum (q.v.). The cells lie as close together as the drupes of a mulberry or blackberry, so that the entire surface of the round mass appears rugged. (*Hæckel: Evolution of Man*, i. 189.)

mŏr'-ŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. μορέα (*morea*) = the mulberry-tree; from μόρον (*moron*) = the black mulberry.]

Bot.: Mulberry; the typical genus of the order Moraceæ (Morads). The fruits of the several species are eatable, but cause diarrhœa if taken in excess. *Morus alba*, the White Mulberry, is the one most frequently used in Europe for feeding silkworms. It has a sub-acid succulent fruit; *M. nigra*, the Black Mulberry, is also used for silkworms. The juice is a remedy for sore throat, and a good refrigerant in fever. The bark is purgative and a vermifuge. Nine kinds of mulberry tree—some of them species, others only varieties—occur in India. *Morus alba*, *M. atropurpurea*, *M. cuspidata*, *M. indica*, *M. lævigata*, *M. serrata*, *M. multicaulis*, *M. nigra*, and *M. parviflora*. *M. serrata* is valued by the Simla wood-carvers. *M. indica*, wild in the sub-Himalayas, is cultivated through India. The larva of the Assam silkworm, *Bombyx textor*, is fed upon its leaves. Its stem yields a gum. Its root is anthelmintic and astringent. The fruit has an agreeable, aromatic, and acid flavour, is cooling and laxative, allays thirst, and is grateful in fevers.

mor'-vant, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A species of sheep.

mor'-vĕn-ite, *s.* [Named after Morven, Argyleshire; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as Harmotome (q.v.).

* **mŏrwe**, *s.* [Morrow.]

* **morwening**, *s.* [Morning.]

mŏş-æ-sâur'-ŭs, *s.* [Mosasaurus.]

Mō-şā'-ĭc (1), * **Mō-şā-ĭc-al** (1), *a.* [Lat. *Mosaicus*.] Pertaining or relating to Moses, the Jewish leader and lawgiver.

"The *Mosaic* law, as it was planned by unerring wisdom, and unquestionably admirably well contrived for the great purposes for which it was intended."—*Bp. Horsley: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 21.

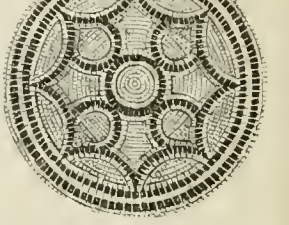
Mosaic-law, *s.*

Script.: The law as given by or through Moses. It consisted of three portions, the Moral, the Ceremonial, and the Judicial law, the last constituting the civil and criminal code of the Jews.

mō-şā'-ĭc (2) * **mō-şā-ĭck**, * **mō-şā'-ĭc-al** (2), *a. & s.* [Fr. *mosaïque* = mosaic work, from Low Lat. **musaicus*; Gr. μουσαικός (*mousaikos*), from μουσεῖον (*mouseion*) = mosaic work; neut. sing. of μουσεῖος; (*mouseios*) = pertaining to the Muses; hence, artistic, ornamental; Lat. *musæum* or *musivum opus* = mosaic work; Ital. *mosaico* = mosaic; Sp. *mosaica obra* = mosaic work; Port. *mosaico* = mosaic.] [Muse, *s.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. A term applied in its widest sense to any work which exhibits a representation on a plane surface by the joining together of minute pieces of hard, coloured substances, such as marble, glass, or natural stones united by cement (mastic), and which served as floors, walls, and the ornamental coverings of columns. Roman mosaic consists of pieces of artificial enamel, in place of natural stone. The enamel is drawn out into rods of various sizes, cut into lengths, and arranged in cases something after the manner of printing type, the boxes containing each a different shade or colour. [Mosaic-Glass.] Some of the ancient Egyptian beads were thus made. The Tunbridge wood-mosaic of England is made of coloured parallelopipeds of wood glued together so as to show a pattern at their ends or sections. The oldest and simplest form of mosaic work is the dice-shaped pavement, or *musivum opus*, of the Romans. The *opus tesselatum* was a tesselated geometrical pavement. The *opus sectile* was formed of slices of marble. The mosaics which we may term modern were commenced in the latter part of the fifteenth century, and are attributed to the two brothers Zuccati, of Treviza, who executed them by means of cartoons drawn by the best artists of the day, and from copies furnished by Titian and Tintoretto, and in Italy the copying of celebrated pictures by Raphael, Domenichino, and others is continued to the present day. A finer kind is applied to the production of brooches, &c.



MOSAIC.

2. Variegated like mosaic work.

"The tonsile box
Wove, in *mosaic* mode of many a curl,
Around the figured carpet of the lawn."
Mason: English Garden, bk. i.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* Mosaic work. [A 1.]

"The liquid floor inwrought with pearls divine,
Where all his labours in *mosaic* shine."
Savage: Wanderer, v.

2. *Pyro.:* A pyrotechnic device consisting of a surface with diamond-shaped compartments, formed by two series of parallel lines crossing each other. The effect is produced by placing at each intersection four jets of fire which run into the adjoining ones. The intervals between the jets must be associated with the discharge of others, so as to keep up a succession of fires in the spaces.

mosaic-floor, *s.* A floor laid in coloured woods, tiles, or marbles, systematically arranged, either symmetrically or pictorially.

mosaic-glass, *s.* Mosaic glass is formed by the association of various coloured opaque or transparent rods of glass, so arranged that the ends may form patterns. Sections being removed, the pieces are arranged for the pro-

duction of a recurring pattern, or a general combination is formed by the association of a variety of separate ornaments.

mosaic-gold, *s.*

Chem.: SnS_2. Bisulphide of tin. Prepared by exposing a mixture of 12 parts of tin, 6 of mercury, 6 of sal-ammoniac, and 7 of flowers of sulphur, to a low red heat. It forms brilliant gold-coloured scales, and is used as a substitute for gold powder.

Mosaic Ministry, *s.* The name given by Burke to the mongrel coalition which took office in July, 1766.

"Pitt undertook the formation of that *Mosaic Ministry* which Edmund Burke has so graphically described."—*Collier: British Empire*, ch. iv., p. 399

mosaic-tile, *s.* A tile moulded with different coloured clays, arranged in patterns in imitation of the associated pieces of coloured stones in a true mosaic.

mosaic-wool, *s.* A form of rug or mat made from coloured wool, arranged so that the ends of the wool present a definite pattern. Threads of wool of equal length are placed horizontally in a frame, close together, to form a compact mass. They are of different colours, and the colours are arranged in conformity with a pattern. The threads, being held firmly in the frame, are then cut across to form cubical masses, all the threads in each cube being kept rigidly in their places. The cube is then placed in a frame with the threads vertical, and a clean cut made across the top. The smooth surface is then wetted with a solution of rubber, and a piece of canvas firmly attached. When dry, a machine cuts off a slice of such thickness as is desired for the length of the pile. A rug or mat of a velvety finish is thus produced. Other slices can be cut off in the same way until the wool is exhausted.

* **Mō-ṣā'-ĭc-al** (1), *a.* [Eng. *Mosaic* (1); *-al.*] The same as Mosaic (1).

* **mō-ṣā'-ĭc-al** (2), *a.* [Eng. *mosaic* (2); *-al.*] The same as Mosaic (2), A.

"The trees were to them a pavilion, and they to the trees a *mosaical* flower."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. i., p. 15.

* **mō-ṣā'-ĭc-al-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *mosaical* (2); *-ly.*] After the manner of mosaic work.

"They (mixed in workes) *mosaically* grow."
Stirling: Domesday; Twelfth Houre.

Mōṣ'-ā-ĭṣm, *s.* [Eng. *Mos(es); -ism.*] The Mosaic system; adherence to Mosaic system or doctrines.

"Christianity, being the offspring of *Mosaism*, was rejected by the Jews."—*Max Muller. Science of Religion.*

mō-ṣăn'-drīte, *s.* [After the Swedish chemist, Mosander; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A monoclinic mineral, occurring in long prisms in syenite, sometimes massive and fibrous. Hardness, 4; sp. gr. 2·93 to 3·03; lustre, vitreous to resinous; colour, reddish-brown when fresh; thin splinters translucent; compos.: a hydrated silico-titanate of cerium, lanthanum, didymium, and calcium, with some soda and sesquioxide of iron. Found, associated with various other minerals, at Brevig, Norway.

mōṣ-a-ṣâu'-rī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *mosasaur(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Paleont.: Mosasauroids; a family of Reptiles, believed by Sir Richard Owen to be Lacertilian, but arranged by Prof. Cope in a new order Pythonomorpha, and placed near the Ophidia. The teeth are rootless and solid throughout; they are joined to the jaw by a broad bony base, and not inserted in sockets, as in the crocodiles. The palate has also teeth. There were paddles instead of feet.

mōṣ-a-ṣâu'-rŏid, *a.* & *s.* [Mod. Lat. *mosasaur(us)*, and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to or characteristic of the Mosasauridæ (q.v.).

B. *As substantive:*

Paleont. (*Pl.*): The Mosasauridæ.

"It was early conjectured that the *mosasauroids* were marine and aquatic in their habits."—*Nicholson: Palæontology*, p. 206.

mōṣ-a-ṣâu'-rŭs, *s.* [Lat. *Mosa* = the river Maas or Meuse, and Gr. σαῦρος (*sauros*), σαῦρα (*saura*) = a lizard.]

Paleont.: The name given by Conybeare to a gigantic marine Saurian, called by Wagler Saurochampsa. It is now made the type of a family, Mosasauridæ (q.v.). *Mosasaurus Camperi* was discovered in the Maestricht chalk in 1780, and was named by Sömmering *Lacerta gigantea*. It came into possession of the French at the fall of Maestricht (1794). Another species, *M. princeps*, is believed to have been seventy feet long.

mŏs-chăr'-ĭ-a *s.* [Gr. μόσχος (*moschos*) = musk; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-aria.*]

Bot.: A genus of Compositæ, sub-order Labiatifloræ, sub-tribe Trixideæ. *Moscharia pinnatifida* has a smell like musk.

mŏs'-chą-tęl, *s.* [Fr. *moscatelle*, from Low Lat. *muscatus* = having the smell of musk (q.v.).]

Bot.: The genus Adoxa (q.v.). *Adoxa Moschatellina* is the Tuberous Moschatel. It is a small plant, with broadly triangular-ovate leaves and yellowish-green flowers; found in Britain.

mŏs'-chą-tĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *moschat(a)*, fem. sing. of *moschatus* = musky; Eng. suff. *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{21}H_{27}NO_7$. An aromatic nitrogenous substance contained in the iva plant, *Achillea moschata*. It has a bitter taste, is insoluble in water, but slightly soluble in absolute alcohol. It melts under water at the heat of the water-bath, and separates in the pulverulent form on cooling.

† **mŏs'-chą-toŭs,** *a.* [Mod. Lat. *moschat(us)* = musky; Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Having the smell of musk. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

* **mŏs'-chĭ-dæ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *mosch(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Ruminantia, including the Chevrotains and the Musk-deer. The former now constitute the family; the latter either forms a separate genus, Moschus (q.v.), or is, as Prof Garrod suggests, considered as an aberrant member of the Bovidæ.

mŏs'-chĭnc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *mosch(us)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-inc.*] Of or pertaining to the Moschidæ (q.v.).

mŏsch-ŏs'-mą, *s.* [Gr. μόσχος (*moschos*) = musk, and ὀσμή (*osmē*) = a smell.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the family Moschosmidæ.

mŏs-chŏs'-mĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *moschosm(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Labiatæ, tribe Ocimeæ.

mŏs'-chŭs, *s.* [Gr. μόσχος (*moschos*) = musk.]

Zool.: A genus of Cervidæ, with a single species, *Moschus moschiferus*, the Musk-deer (q.v.). It differs in many important structural characters from the cervine type; there are no horns in either sex, and the canines are prolonged three inches below the chin. The presence of a gall-bladder would seem to indicate relationship with the Antilopidæ. It is an alpine animal, inhabiting the mountains of Central Asia to China and Siberia.

* **mōṣe,** *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. *measles.*] A word only occurring in the phrase, *to mose in the chine*, where it refers to a disorder in horses, by some called mourning in the chine. (*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, iii. 2.)

* **mosel,** *s.* [Muzzle, *s.*]

mō-ṣęlle', *s.* [See def.] A kind of white French wine, so named from Moselle, formerly a frontier department of France.

* **mŏs-kĕred,** *v.* [Etym. doubtful.] Decayed, rotten.

Mŏṣ'-lĕm, *s.* & *a.* [Arab. *muslim* = a Mussulman, from *salama* = to submit.] [Salaam.]

A. *As subst.:* A Mussulman, a Muhammadan.

"Another had marched, with Godfrey and Tancred, over heaps of slaughtered *Moslem*, to the sepulchre of Christ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the Muhammadans; Muhammadan.

"Of *Moslem* faith I am." *Byron: Giaour.*

mŏṣ'-lĭngṣ, *s. pl.* [Etym doubtful.] The thin shreds or scrapings of leather shaved off by the currier in dressing skins. They are used in wiping off metals while grinding and polishing.

mŏṣ-ŏ-sâu'-rŭs, *s.* [Mosasaurus.]

mŏsque (que as **k**), * **moskhe,** * **mosk,** *s.* [Fr. *mosquée*, from Sp. *mezquita*, from Arab. *masjid*, *mesjid* = a mosque, a temple, from *sagada* = to adore, to prostrate one's self; Ital. *moschea*; Port. *mesquita.*] A Muhammadan temple or place of worship. The design is not normal, and consequently the main form is not a settled one. But they have three essential parts, which must never be wanting. These are the Mihrab, or Hall of Prayer, which marks the direction of Mecca [Kiblah], and which must consequently have had a different position in different countries; then a place for the ablutions, which precede prayer; and finally a large space for the entry and departure of the faithful, for the reading of the Koran and prayers. In this space are the Maksura, or seat of the Caliph, when one was required; as also a place for the preservation of the Koran, and finally the Mimbar, or kind of pulpit. A further requirement is the Minaret, a kind of tower, from which the Iman calls the hour of prayer, and of which the larger mosques generally possess four or six. [Mihrab, Mimbar, Minaret.]

"The female's feeble sex, and silver'd sage,
With trembling infants to the *mosques* repair."
Brookes: Tasso; Jerusalem Delivered, bk. iii.

mŏs-qui'-tō, mŭs-qui'-tō (qu as **k**), * **mus-kit'-to,** *s.* [Sp. *mosquito* = a little gnat; dimin. of *mosca*; Lat. *musca* = a fly; Port. *mosquito*; Fr. *moustique.*]

Entom.: The popular name of various two-winged insects, having a long proboscis, with which they attack man, sucking his blood. They belong chiefly to the genus Culex, or at least the family Culicidæ; though Humboldt says that those of South America are species of Simulium (q.v.). The mosquito of the West Indies and parts of America is *Culex Mosquito*. Mosquitos abound also in the tropical parts of the Eastern World, and are troublesome too in the Polar Regions. The number of species and their geographical distribution have not yet been perfectly determined. The adult insect feeds on vegetable juices, the males, with few exceptions, exclusively so; in addition to a vegetable diet, the females of most species suck the blood of mammals, birds, &c. It has been discovered that the mosquito, especially the genus Anopheles, is the host of the embryonic stage of malarial and other parasites, and that the female injects the parasite into the blood of man, giving rise to malarial and other fevers. The insect is very prolific; each female may lay hundreds of eggs many times in a season, and one pair of mosquitoes can propagate millions in a summer. [Culex, Culicidæ.]

Mosquito.

mosquito-bar, *s.* A net to ward off mosquitoes, gnats, and other flying insects. It is usually a canopy, surrounding the bed, but is sometimes applied to the windows and doors to exclude outdoor insects from a room.

mosquito canopy, mosquito curtain, mosquito net, *s.* Nets or curtains of gauze to keep off mosquitoes.

mosquito fleet, *s.* An assemblage of small vessels.

mŏss, * **mos,** * **mosse,** *s.* [A.S. *mēos*; cog. with Dut. *mos*; Icel. *mosi*; Dan. *mos*; Sw. *mossa*; Ger. *moos*; M. H. Ger. *mos, mies*; O. H. Ger. *mios*; Russ. *mokh*; Lat. *muscus*; Gr. μόσχος (*moschos*) = a young shoot.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II.

"A grot there was, with hoary *moss* o'ergrown."
Garth: Claremont.

2. A bog, a soft moorland: as, Chat *Moss.*

II. *Botany:*

1. *Gen.:* A popular name for any plant of the orders Bryaceæ (Urn-mosses), Andreaceæ (Split-mosses), Jungermanniaceæ (Scale-mosses) or Lycopodiaceæ (Club-mosses) (q.v.).

2. *Spec.:* Any member of the order Bryaceæ (q.v.).

"*Mosses* and Andreaceæ. —*Lindley: Introd. to Bot.* (ed. 4th), p. 265.

3. (*Pl.*): The alliance Muscales (q.v.).

¶ Black or Spanish moss is *Tillandsia*

usnoides (a bromelwort); Canary moss, *Parmelia perlata*, a lichen; Ceylon-moss, *Flocaria ramida*, an algal; * Idle-moss, various foliaceous tree lichens; and Reindeer-moss, *Cenomyce rangiferina*, a lichen. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

moss-agate, *s.*

Min.: A variety of chalcedony (q.v.), enclosing dendritic and moss-like forms of chlorite and "green-earth," which are sometimes mixed with sesquioxide of iron.

moss-animals, *s. pl.*

Zool.: A popular but perfectly correct name for the Bryozoa. It is a literal rendering of their scientific name.

moss-berry, *s.*

Bot.: *Oxycoccus palustris.*

moss-bunker, *s.* [MENHADEN.]

moss-campion, *s.*

Bot.: *Silene acaulis*, a British alpine plant.

moss-capped, *a.* Capped with moss.

moss-clad, *a.* Clad with moss; covered with moss, as with clothing.

moss-crops, *s.*

Bot.: *Eriophorum vaginatum.*

moss-grown, *a.* Grown over with moss.

"One old *moss-grown* wall."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ii.

moss-hag, *s.* A pit and slough in a mire or bog. (*Scotch.*)

"A sour fit o' the batts wi' setting amang the wat *moss-hags*."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. viii.

moss-land, *s.* Land overgrown with peat-moss, but not so wet as to be a bog or morass.

moss-pink, *s.*

Bot.: *Phlox subulata*, a dark purple flower introduced into England from North America in 1766.

moss-rose, *s.*

Bot.: A garden variety of *Rosa centifolia*, the Cabbage or Provence Rose. It owes its popular name to its moss-like calyx.

moss-rush, *s.*

Bot.: *Juncus squarrosus*, a British rush, with a rigid stem, four to six inches high.

moss-trooper, *s.* A common name for the marauders who infested the mosses or borderland of England and Scotland previous to the union of the two kingdoms.

"There was still a large class of *moss-troopers*, whose calling was to plunder dwellings and to drive away whole herds of cattle."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

* **moss-troopery,** *s.* The practices of the moss-troopers.

"Much *moss-troopery* and horse-stealing."—*Carlyle: Letters & Speeches of Cromwell*, iii. 162.

mŏssed, *a.* [Eng. *moss*; *-ed.*] Covered or overgrown with moss.

"An oak, whose boughs were *mossed* with age."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, iv. 3.

mŏss'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *mossy*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality of being mossy or overgrown with moss.

2. A mossy substance or growth.

"Their down or *mossiness* healeth carbuncles."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxiii., ch. vi.

mŏss-ŏt'-tīte, *s.* [Named after Prof. Mossotti; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A light-green, radiated variety of aragonite (q.v.), containing about seven per cent. of carbonate of strontia; the green colour is due to the presence of copper. Found in the Lias of Gerfalco, Tuscany.

mŏs'-sy, * **mos-sie,** *a.* [Eng. *moss*; *-y.*]

1. Covered or overgrown with moss.

"A violet by a *mossy* stone."
Wordsworth: Poems on the Affections.

2. Resembling moss.

mōst, * **maste,** * **measte,** * **meste, moost,** * **mooste,** * **moste,** *a., adv.,* & *s.* [A.S. *mæst*; cogn. with Icel. *mestr*; Ger. *meist*; Goth. *maists*; Dut. & Dan. *meest.*]

A. *As adj.:* Greatest in any way.

* 1. In size or bulk.

"Which is the leeste of all sedis, but whanne it hath woxen it is the *mooste* of all wortis."—*Wycliffe: Matthew* xiii.

* 2. In extent.

3. In number; most numerous.

"Æmylius' triumph was referred to the *most* number of voices of the people."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 218.

* 4. In quality, degree, or intensity.

"He [this duk] was comen almost to the toun,
In all his wele and in his *moste* pride."
Chaucer: C. T., 896.

* 5. In rank, position, dignity, power, &c.; highest.

"To which they all repayred . . . both *most* and least."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. xi. 9.

B. *As adverb:*

1. In the greatest or highest degree; in a very great or high degree; to the greatest extent; mostly, chiefly, principally.

"He hadde a *mooste* derworthe sone."—*Wycliffe: Mark* xii.

2. *Most* is used with adjectives and adverbs to form the superlative degree, as *more* for the comparative: as, *most* like, *most* glorious, *most* fully. Double superlatives were formerly used; as in Shakespeare, *most* boldest, *most* dearest, *most* stillest, &c.

C. *As substantive:*

1. The greatest or greater number; the majority. (In this sense used with a plural verb.)

2. The greatest value, quantity, amount, degree, extent, or effect. (Often with *the.*)

"To you I owe the *most*."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

3. Highest in rank; the greatest, the chief.

* (1) *At most:* At the farthest, at the latest, at the outside.

"Within this hour *at most*,
I will advise you."
Shakesp.: Macbeth iii. 1.

(2) *The Most High:* The Almighty.

-mōst, *suff.* [A double superlative: A.S. superlatives, *-ma*, *-st*, as in *utmost*, *inmost*, *foremost.*] [For def. see etym.]

* **moste,** *v.i.* [MUST, *v.*]

* **mos-tie,** * **mos-tiek,** *s.* [MAHLSTICK.]

mōst'-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *most*; *-ly.*] For the most part; for the greatest part; chiefly, principally, mainly.

"Many of them, *mostly* young apprentices, were apprehended."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

mŏs-trą, *s.* [Ital.]

Music: A direct (⩛). A sign, suggested by Avison, for pointing out to a performer the entry of a particular point or subject.

* **mōst'-whăt,** *adv.* [Eng. *most*, and *what.*] For the most part; principally.

* **mōt** (1), *s.* [MOTE.]

mŏt (2), * **mott,** *s.* [Fr.] [MOTTO.]

1. A witty, clever, or pithy saying; a bon-mot.

* 2. A motto.

"Reproach is stamp'd in Collatinus' face,
And Tarquin's eye may read the *mot* afar."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 830.

† **mŏt-ą-çĭl,** *s.* [Lat. *motacilla.*] A bird belonging to the genus Motacilla (q.v.).

mŏt-ą-çĭl-ą, *s.* [Lat. = a water wagtail.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the family Motacillidæ (q.v.). *Motacilla lugubris* (or *Yarrellii*) is the Pied Wagtail, common in Britain, rarer on the Continent; *M. alba* the White, *M. borula* the Gray, *M. flava* the Grayheaded, and *M. Rayi*, Ray's Wagtail. These all are British. Sometimes the last two are transferred to the genus Budytes.

mŏt-ą-çĭl'-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *motacill(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: A family of passeriform birds, sub-order Fringilliformes, or of the order Insessores and the sub-order Dentisostres. The innermost secondaries of the wing are of extreme length, nearly equalling the primaries. In this there is an affinity to the Larks. The Motacillidæ include the Wagtails and the Pipits (q.v.).

mŏt-ą-çĭl-lĭ-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *motacill(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: In some classifications a sub-family of Sylvidæ, co-extensive with the family Motacillidæ (q.v.).

mō-tā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *motatio*, from *moto*, frequent. of *moveo* = to move.] The act of moving.

mō-tăz-ĭ-līte, *s.* [MUTAZILITE.]

* **mōte** (1), * **moot,** * **moote,** *s.* [Fr. *mot.*] The note or blast blown on the horn at the death of the deer.

"Wind three *motes* upon the horn."—*Scott: Ivanhoe*, ch. xxxii.

* **mōte** (2), *s.* [A.S. *mót*, *gemót* = a meeting.] [MOOT, *s.*]

1. A meeting; an assembly, especially one for deliberation: often in composition, as *wardmote*, *folkmote*, &c.

2. The place where such a meeting was held; a moot-hill.

* **mote-bell,** *s.* The bell rung to summon people to a mote or meeting.

mōte (3), * **mot,** * **moote,** *s.* [A.S. *mót.*] A particle of dust, a speck, a spot; anything proverbially small.

"These endless numbers, swarming round,
As thick as idle *motes* in sunny ray."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 29.

* **mōte,** *v.i.* [MIGHT, *v.*]

mōt'-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *mote* (3), s.; *-ed.*] Containing motes; filled with motes. (Used principally in composition.)

"The thick-*moted* sunbeam lay
Athwart the chambers, and the day
Was sloping toward his western bower."
Tennyson: Mariana, 78.

* **mōte'-lĭng,** * **mōat-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *mote* (3), *s.*; dimin. suff. *-ling.*] A little mote.

"A crowd of *moatlings* hums
Above our heads."
Sylvester: Vocation, 335.

mō-tĕl-ą, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Genevan *mouteille*, or *mouteille*, prob. from Lat. *mustela.* (*Littré.*)]

Ichthy.: Rockling; a genus of Gadidæ. The body is elongate, covered with minute scales. Two dorsal fins, one anal, and caudal separate. A band of teeth in the jaws and on the vomer. Eight species are known, from the coasts of Europe, Iceland, Greenland, Japan, the Cape of Good Hope, and New Zealand. They are of small size, and chiefly distinguished by the number of their barbels. The Five-bearded Rockling (*Motella mustela*), the Four-bearded Rockling (*M. cimbria*), and the Three-bearded Rocklings (*M. tricirrhata*, *maerophthalma*, and *maculata*), are British. Günther considers *M. glauca*, the Maekerel Midge, to be the young of *M. macrophthalmata.* Yarrell makes it a separate species, and it is sometimes placed in a separate genus.

mō-tĕt', mō-tĕtt', *s.* [Fr., from Ital. *motetto* = a ditty, a verse; dimin. of *motto* = a motto (q.v.), from Lat. *muttum* = a mutter, a grunt.]

Music: A vocal composition in harmony, set to words generally selected from the Scriptures, or to paraphrases of the sacred writings. The motett was, at one time, a varied treatment of a given theme similar to the poem called in Spanish a "moto." Like the madrigal, the motett was at first set to words of a profane character, and there are ecclesiastical decrees extant forbidding its use in church. Metrical psalms and hymns, in which the several verses are sung to a varied setting, are called *motetts* in the Roman Catholic Church, and many sacred cantatas of unconnected movements are also similarly named.

mōth, * **mothe,** * **moththe,** * **mouthe,** * **moughte,** *s.* [A.S. *mothdhe*, *mohdhe*; cogn. with Dut. *mot*; Icel. *motti*; Sw. *mätt* = a mite; Ger. *motte* = a moth.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II.

"Neglected heaps we in by-corners lay,
Where they become to worms and *moths* a prey."
Dryden: Art of Poetry.

* 2. *Fig.:* Anything which gradually eats, consumes, or wears away anything.

"If I be left behind, a *moth* of peace."
Shakesp.: Othello, i. 3.

II. *Entom.* (*Pl.*): Formerly a distinction was drawn between Moths called Phalænides, or Lepidoptera Nocturna, &c., and Hawk-moths, Sphingides, or Lepidoptera Crepuscularia, &c. Now both are united under the head Heterocera (q.v.). The antennæ taper to a point. The insects fly during the night or during twilight. They are, as a rule, less brightly coloured than butterflies. Stainton divides them into nine groups: Sphingina, with four families; Bombycina, with twelve; Nocturna, with twenty-six; Geometrina, with seventeen; Pyralidina, with sixteen or seventeen; Tortricina, with nine or ten; Tineina, with fifteen; and Pterophorina and Alucitina, each with one. He estimates the known British species at 1910. They may be captured in nets, or by attracting them to sugar dissolved in water or beer and spread upon trees, or to a light, or they may be reared from the caterpillar state.

moth-blight, *s.*

Entom.: Various species of the genus Aleurodes, which, though homopterous, is so much akin to the Lepidoptera, that both Linnæus and Reaumur placed it in that order. They blight plants by attacking them.

moth-eieada, *s.*

Entom. (*Pl.*): The homopterous family Flatidæ, which have the wings generally covered with a white farinaceous powder, like the scales on the wings of moths.

moth-gnat, *s.*

Entom.: A dipterous insect of the genus Psychoda. They have curiously ciliated wings

moth-hunter, *s.* One who hunts moths; an entomologist.

† **moth-mullein,** *s.*

Bot.: *Verbascum Blattaria*, a pink-flowered plant, with the hairs of the filaments purple. Naturalized in Kent, Devon, and Cornwall.

moth-trap, *s.* An attachment to a beehive to catch the moth—miller, as it is familiarly called—whose larva builds its web in the hive and destroys the colony.

* **mŏth'-ēat,** *v.t.* [Eng. *moth*, and *eat.*] To eat or consume, as a moth does a garment.

mŏth'-ēat-ĕn, * **mothe-eat-en,** *a.* [Eng. *moth*, and *eaten.*] Eaten by moths.

"Your garments are *motheaten*."—*James* v. 2.

† **mŏthed,** *a.* [Eng. *moth*; *-ed.*] Moth-eaten.

"With *mothed* and dropping arras hung."
Browning: Paracelsus, iv. 204.

* **mŏth'-ĕn,** *a.* [Eng. *moth*; *-en.*] Full of moths: moth-eaten.

"We rake not up olde, mouldie, and *mothen* parchmentes."—*Fulke: Against Allen* (1580), p. 125.

mŏth'-ĕr (1), * **mod-er,** * **mod-ir,** * **mood-er,** * **mod-re,** *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *módor*, *módur*, *módur*: cogn. with Dut. *moeder*; Icel. *móthir*; Dan. & Sw. *moder*; Ger. *mutter*; O. H. Ger. *muotar*; Irish & Gael. *mathair*; Russ. *mate*; Lith. *motė*; Lat. *mater*; Gr. μήτηρ (*mētēr*); Sanse. *mata*, *matri*; Ital., Sp., & Port. *madre*; Fr. *mere.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Lit.:* A female parent, espec. of the human race; a woman who has borne a child: correlative of *son* or *daughter.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. That which has produced anything; the source or origin; generatrix.

"*Mother* of Arts! as once of arms."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 47.

2. One who assumes the place of a mother.

"This old man, in the day of his old age,
Was half a *mother* to them."
Wordsworth: The Brothers.

3. The feelings of a mother; maternal instinct or feelings.

"Straight all the *mother* in her soul awakes."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xi. 188.

4. A familiar term of address to an old or elderly woman.

5. A term frequently applied to an abbess, or female head of a religious or semi-religious institution.

"To give the *mother*
Notice of my affair."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, i. 4.

* 6. The hysterical passion.

"How this *mother* swells up toward my heart."
Shakesp.: Lear, ii. 4.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Acting or holding the place of a mother; giving birth or origin.

"The king with joy confessed his place of birth,
And on his knees salutes his *mother* earth."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xiii. 404.

2. Native, natural, inborn.

"As we call our first language our *mother* tongue, so we may as justly call our first tempers our *mother* tempers."—*Horne: Works*, vol. iii., dis. 5.

¶ Obvious compounds: *mother-bird*, *mother-goddess.*

¶ (1) *Mother Carey's chickens:* A name given by sailors to the various species of Stormy-petrel.

(2) *Mother Carey's goose:* The Great Black Fulmar, found in the Pacific Ocean.

mother-cell, *s.*

Physiol.: A cell in which other cells are generated.

mother-church, *s.*

1. The oldest or original church of a country.

2. The church to which one belongs.

3. The metropolitan church of a diocese.

mother-cloves, *s. pl.*

Bot.: The flower buds of *Caryophyllus aromaticus.*

mother-coal, *s.* [Mineral-charcoal.]

mother-country, *s.*

1. One's native country.

2. A country which has planted colonies in other lands. (Used in speaking of its relation to its colonies.)

3. A country, as the producer of anything.

mother-gate, *s.* A lateral passage where a shaft intersects a seam of coal.

mother-in-law, * **mothere-law,** *s.*

1. The mother of one's wife or of one's husband.

2. A stepmother.

"The name of a *mother-in-law* sounded dreadful in my ears."—*Fielding: Amelia*, bk. viii., ch. ii.

mother-land, *s.* One's mother or native country.

† **Mother-maid,** *s.* The Virgin Mary.

"Our hands to life's hard work are laid.
But our hearts are thine, sweet *Mother-maid*."
Faber: Oratory Hymns.

* **mother-naked,** *a.* Naked as at birth; stark naked.

"Through this the *mother-naked* trooper hut reduces his head and neck."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. i., ch. vii.

mother-of-pearl, *s.*

1. *Zool. & Comm.:* The internal layer of oyster and other macreous or pearly shells. It is of silvery brilliance and iridescent. This is due to the alternate layers of carbonate of lime and membrane.

2. *Entom.:* A moth of the family Botydæ.

Mother-of-pearl micrometer: The micrometer of Cavallo. A thin, semi-transparent slip of mother-of-pearl, one-twentieth of an inch wide, is ruled with fine graduations, and mounted within the tube at the focus of the eye-lens of the telescope, where the image of the object is formed. The divided edge is brought into convenient proximity to the image.

mother-of-thousands, *s.*

Bot.: *Linaria Cymbalaria.*

mother-of-thyme, mother-of-time, *s.*

Bot.: *Thymus Serpyllum.*

mother-queen, *s.* The mother of a reigning sovereign; a queen-mother.

mother-spots, *s. pl.* Congenital spots and discolorations on the skin.

mother-tongue, *s.* The tongue or language which was learned from one's mother, or in infancy.

mother-wit, *s.* Natural sagacity, wit, or genius, owing little to instruction, but which was born with one, and probably was inherited from one's mother.

mother's-mark, *s.* A mole upon the skin. [Nævus.]

* **mŏth'-ĕr** (2), *s.* [Mauther.]

mŏth'-ĕr (3), *s.* [An extension of *mud* (q.v.); cf. O. Dan. *moulder* = (1) mud, mire; (2) lees, dregs; Dut *moer*; Ger. *moder* = mud, mould; *mutter* = dregs, sediment.] A thick slimy substance concreting in liquors; the lees or scum of liquors concreted, particularly in vinegar.

"As touching the *mother* or lees of olle-oline"—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xxiii., ch. iii.

mother-liquor, *s.*

Chem.: Mother-water. The portion of a mixed solution which remains after the less soluble salts or other bodies have crystallized out. By concentration the mother-liquor may be made to furnish either a further yield of the same substance or a deposit of another and more soluble body, according to the character of the solution.

mother-lye, *s.* The liquid remaining after all the salts that will readily crystallize have been removed from a solution.

mother-of-vinegar, *s.*

Botany:

1. *Gen.:* A popular name for various moulds, consisting of fungals, such as Mucor, Penicillium, found in vinegar.

2. *Spec.:* *Mycoderma aceti*, a fungal which causes acetous fermentation.

mother-water, *s.* [Mother-liquor.]

* **mŏth ĕr** (1), *v.t.* [Mother (1), *s.*] To take or assume the place of a mother to; to adopt as a son or daughter. (Said of a woman.)

"The queen . . . would have *mothered* another body's child. —*Howell: Letters.*

mŏth'-ĕr (2), *v.i.* [Mother (3), *s.*] To become mothery; to become concreted, as the sediment of liquors.

"They oint their naked limbs with *mothered* oil."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgics iii. 685.

* **mŏth'-ĕr-ăge,** *s.* [Eng. *mother* (1), *s.*; *-age.*] (See extract.)

"For this cause marriage is called matrimony, which signifieth *motherage*, because it makes them mothers, which were virgins before."—*H. Smith Sermons*, p. 13. (1622.)

mŏth'-ĕred, *a.* [Eng. *mother* (1), *s.*; *-ed.*] Having a mother.

"So fathered and so *mothered*."—*Observer*, No. 67.

* **mŏth'-ĕr-hood,** *s.* [Eng. *mother*; *-hood.*] The state of being a mother.

"What human thought can apprehend
That mystery of *motherhood*!"
D. G. Rossetti: Ave.

* **mŏth'-ĕr-ĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *mother* (1), *s.*; *-ing.*] A ritual custom in England of visiting one's parents on Mid-lent Sunday. Called also Mid-lenting.

"I'll to thee a simnell bring,
'Gainst thou go'st a *mothering*."
Herrick: Hesperides.

mŏth'-ĕr-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *mother* (1), *s.*; *-less.*] Without a mother; having been deprived, by death or by desertion, of one's mother.

"At both these times were they *motherless* and helpless."—*Ezechiel*, ch. xxvi. (Notes.) (1581.)

mŏth'-ĕr-lĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *motherly*; *-ness.*] The quality of being like a mother; kindness, love; tender consideration for the wants of those connected with one.

mŏth'-ĕr-lў, *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *mother* (1), *s.*; *-ly.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Like a mother; becoming or befitting a mother.

"All beneath us by the wings are cover'd
Of *motherly* humanity."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

2. Of or pertaining to a mother; maternal: as, *motherly* authority.

* **B.** *As adv.:* In the way that a mother would do.

"Th' air doth not *motherly* sit on the earth,
To hatch her seasons, and give all things birth."
Donne: Anat. of World; First Anniversary.

* **mŏth'-ĕr-sŏme,** *a.* [Eng. *mother* (1), *s.*; *-some.*] Maternally anxious.

"Excuse me if I seem over *mothersome* and foolish about him"—*Mrs. Trollope: Michael Armstrong*, ch. xv.

mŏth'-ĕr-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *mother*; *-wort.*]

Botany:

1. The menthaceous genus Leonurus (q.v.); spec., *Leonurus Cardiaca.*

2. *Artemisia vulgaris.* [Mugwort.]

* **mŏth'-ĕr-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *mother* (3), *s.*; *-y.*] Consisting of mother; concreted like mother; partaking of the nature of mother.

"Is it not enough to make the clearest liquid in the world both feculent and *mothery*?"—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, vol. ii., ch. xix.

mŏth'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *moth*; *-y.*] Full of moths; infested by moths.

"His horse hipp'd with an olde *mothy* saddle."—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, iii. 2.

* **mō-tĭf,** *s.* [Motive, *s.*]

1. A short group of notes. [Figure, *s.*, II. 6 (1).]

2. A subject proposed for development; a theme.

¶ *Leit-motif:*

Music: Guiding theme; a short passage of melody of marked character, illustrating certain personages, situations, or abstract ideas, in a story or drama, of which the music is the counterpart. When the situations recur, or the personage appears, or the personage or idea is referred to, the leit-motif is heard.

* **mo-tĭf-ĭc,** *a.* [Lat. *motus* = motion; *facio* = to make.] Producing or causing motion.

*** mō'-tile,** *a.* [Lat. *motus* = motion.] Having an inherent power of motion; applied to unconscious objects, as certain organs of plants.

† mō-til'-i-ty, *s.* [Eng. *motil(e)*; *-ity.*] The quality of being motile; inherent capability of motion.

"Its *motility* or power of motion."—*Thomé: Botany* (ed. 1879), p. 10.

mo'-tion, * mo-cy-on, *s.* [Fr. *motion*, from Lat. *motionem*, acc. of *motio* = a movement, from *motus*, pa. par. of *moveo* = to move; Sp. *moción*; Ital. *mozione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act, state, or process of moving or changing place; a change of position; a passing of a body from one place or position to another; movement. The opposite to rest.

"Soon after four bells armies were in *motion*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. The power of moving.

"The vital spirits, which, born in arteries,
Continual *motion* to all parts do bring."
Davies: Immortality of the Soul, s. 23.

3. A single movement or act of motion.

"Commanded by the *motion* of thine eyes."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 149.

4. A manner of moving; gait.

"Would give an excellent *motion* to thy gait."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 3.

* 5. Internal movements or workings.

"Long I sat not, till my womb
Prodigious *motion* felt."—*Milton: P. L.*, ii. 780.

* 6. Impulse communicated; motive power.

"Carnality . . . is the great wheel to which the clock owes its *motion*."—*Ivory of Piety.*

* 7. A movement of the mind, heart, or soul; an internal impulse; a tendency of the mind; an inclination.

"I am always full of good *motions*, that come into my mind."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

* 8. Sense; mental sight.

"I see it in my *motion*."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, ii. 3.

9. A proposal made or offered; a proposition; espec. a proposition moved in a deliberative assembly: as, a *motion* for the adjournment, a *motion* for a committee.

10. The act of making a proposal or proposition.

* 11. The tuning of a musical instrument.

* 12. A puppet; a puppet-show.

"He looks like . . . one of these *motions* in a great antique clock."—*Ben Jonson: Every Man out of his Humour*, i. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Art:* The change of place or position which from certain attitudes a figure seems to be making.

2. *Law:* An application made to a court of justice by the parties to an action or their counsel, to obtain some rule or order of court necessary to the progress of the action.

3. *Med. & Physiol.:* Evacuation of the contents of the bowels.

4. *Music:*

(1) The movement of a single part with reference to intervals taken by it. Conjunct motion takes place when the sounds move by single degrees of the scale, *e.g.*, C, D, E, F; disjunct motion is when they move by skips, *e.g.*, C, F, D, G.

(2) The movement of two or more parts with relation to each other. Similar or direct motion is when parts move in the same direction either by single degrees or by skips; contrary motion is when parts move in opposite directions; oblique motion is when one part remains stationary while another moves.

5. *Horol.:* The train of wheels in a watch immediately concerned in the moving of the hands. [Movement.]

6. *Steam-engine:*

(1) The cross-head in a locomotive.

(2) The slide, slide-rod, and link of a locomotive-engine.

* 1. *Laws of motion:* Three principles or axioms laid down by Sir Isaac Newton:

(1) If a body be started in motion, and if no force act upon it, that body will continue in motion in the same direction, and with the same velocity. Of course this cannot be directly proved by observation, no one being able to start a body in a portion of the universe free from other bodies which will attract it, and if he could start it on in a vacant space, he could not watch its subsequent progress through infinite space and eternity. But the length of time during which tops will spin or finely mounted pendulums will go in the exhausted receiver of an air-pump, can be accounted for in no other way than by supposing the truth of the first law of motion. (*Airy: Pop. Astronomy*, pp. 218–220.)

(2) Change of motion is proportional to the acting force, and takes place in the direction of the straight line in which the force acts.

(3) To every action there is always an equal and contrary reaction; or, the mutual actions of any two bodies are always equal and oppositely directed in the same straight line.

2. *Organic molecular motion:* A kind of motion occurring in nearly all the internal processes in organic bodies. It must exist to produce absorption, secretion, &c. (See *Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, i. 60.)

3. *Paralysis of motion:* [Acinesia].

motion bars, *s. pl.*

Steam-engine: Guide bars or rods. (*American.*)

*** motion man,** *s.* One who travelled with a puppet-show.

"And travel with young Goose, the *motion-man*."
Ben Jonson: New Inn, i. 1.

mō'-tion, *v.t. & i.* [Motion, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To make a motion or significant gesture, or movement of the hand or head to, for guidance: as, To *motion* a person to a seat.

* 2. To propose, to counsel, to advise.

"Here's Gloster too, a foe to citizens;
One that still *motions* war."
Shakesp. 1 *Henry VI.*, i. 3.

* 3. To design, to purpose, to intend, to meditate.

"What I *motion'd* was of God."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 222.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To make significant motions or gestures with the hand or head.

* 2. To make proposals; to propose; to offer plans.

*** mō'-tion-ĕr, * mo-ci-on-er,** *s.* [Eng. *motion*; *-er.*] One who makes a motion; a mover, an instigator.

"God the *mouioner*, the autour, and the woorker of all goodnesse."—*Udall: To Queen Catherine.*

*** mō'-tion-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *motion*; *-ist.*] One who makes a motion.

mō'-tion-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *motion*; *-less.*] Without motion, at rest.

"How *motionless*!—not frozen seas
More *motionless*."—*Wordsworth: To A Butterfly.*

mō'-tive, * mō-tĭf, *a. & s.* [Fr. *motif*, from Low Lat. *motivus* = moving, animating, from Lat. *motus*, pa. par. of *moveo* = to move; Ital., Sp. & Port. *motivo.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Causing motion; having power to cause motion; moving or tending to move.

"Every *motive* argument used in such kind of conferences."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

2. Having the power to move or change place; capable of motion.

* 3. Changeable, turning; not fixed.

"Nature is *motive* in the quest of ill, stated in mischief."—*Feltham: Resolves*, p. 46.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. That which moves; a motive part.

"Her wanton spirits look out
At every joint and *motive* of her body."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iv. 5.

2. That which moves or incites to action; that which determines the choice or will; reason, inducement, cause, ground, incentive.

"Now I have *motive* to be brave;
The son of his neglected slave."
Byron: Bride of Abydos, i. 12.

* 3. A person who is the cause of anything; an author.

"Am I the *motive* of these tears?"
Shakesp.: Othello, iv. 2.

4. The intent, design, or purpose with which a thing is done or made.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Art:* That which produces conception, invention, or creation in the mind of the artist when undertaking a subject; the prevailing idea to which he endeavours to give expression in his work.

2. *Music:* [Motif].

*** mō'-tive,** *v.t.* [Motive, *s.*] To give or supply a motive to; to prompt, to move, to instigate.

† mō'-tive-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *motive*; *-less.*] Having no motive, reason, object, or aim.

"The motive-hunting of a *motiveless* malignity."—*Coleridge* in *A. Swinburne: Study of Shakspere*, ch. iii., p. 177.

*** mō'-tive-lĕss-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *motiveless*; *-ness.*] Aimlessness; absence of motive.

"That calm . . . had changed into sick *motivelessness*."—*G. Eliot: Daniel Deronda*, ch. xxiv.

mō-tĭv'-ĭ-ty, *s.* [Eng. *motiv(e)*; *-ity.*] The power of producing motion.

"Thinking and *motivity* the primary ideas of spirit."—*Locke: Human Underst.*, bk. ii., ch. xxiii., § 18.

mō-ti'-vō, *s.* [Ital.]

Music: The same as Motif.

mŏt'-leȳ, * mot-ly, * motte-lee, *a. & s.* [O. Fr. *mottele* = clotted, knotted, curdled, or curd-like.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Composed or consisting of various colours; variegated in colour; parti-coloured.

"They that come to see a fellow
In a long *motley* coat, guarded with yellow,
Will be deceived."—*Shakesp.: Henry VIII.* (Prol.)

2. Dressed in motley or parti-coloured clothes.

"A fool, a fool!—I met a fool i' the forest,
A *motley* fool."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, ii. 7.

3. Composed or consisting of various discordant elements; diversified, various, heterogeneous.

"Where you proud palace, fashion's hallow'd fane,
Spreads wide her portals for the *motley* train."
Byron: English Bards & Scotch Reviewers.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A dress of various colours; the parti-coloured dress of domestic fools or jesters.

"That's as much as to say, I wear not *motley* in my brain."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, i. 5.

* 2. A fool, a jester.

"Will you be married, *motley*?"—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 3.

*** motley-minded,** *a.* Having the habits though not the dress of a fool or jester.

"This is the *motley-minded* gentleman."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, v. 4.

*** mŏt'-leȳ,** *v.t.* [Motley, *a.*] To variegate.

"With thousand dies Hee *motleys* all the meads."
Sylvester: Eden, 89.

mŏt'-mŏt, *s.* [The Mexican name of a bird described by Hernandez (*Hist. Avium Nova Hisp.*, p. 52, pub. at Rome, 1651. This was misprinted *momot*, and gave rise to the Latin *momotus* (q.v.).]

Ornith.: Momotus (Brisson), Prionites (Illiger). The best known species is *Momotus brasiliensis*, (*Rhamphastos momota*, Linn.), described by Waterton under its native name, Houton. From its geographical range this cannot be the original Motmot of Hernandez. The Motmots resemble the Bee-eaters, but the plumage, in which shades of green and blue predominate, is not so brilliant. They are said to be solitary birds, or at most living in pairs among the gloomy forests of the neotropical region, where they sit on the underwood nearly motionless, or jerking their long tails as they utter the cry "houtou," or something resembling it. Their ordinary food is small reptiles, insects, and fruits.

mō'-to, *s.* [Ital.]

Music: Motion, movement, as *con moto*, with spirited movement, keeping up the interest of the music. Hence *con moto* has become a time-sign, signifying rather fast. *Moto continuo* = continuous motion, the constant repetition of a particular musical figure or group of figures. *Moto contrario* = contrary motion. *Moto obbliquo* = oblique motion. *Moto retto* = direct or similar motion. [Motion.] *Moto precedente* = at the preceding pace. *Moto primo*, at the first pace.

mō'-tō-car, mō'-tor-car, *s.* [Pref. *moto-* = motor, and Eng. *car.*] An autocar (q.v.).

*** mō'-tŏn,** *s.* [Fr.]

Old Arm.: A small plate covering the armpit when plate-armour was worn, and occupying the position of the older mammelière.

mō'-tor, *s. & a.* [Lat., from *motus*, pa. par. of *moveo* = to move; Fr. *moteur.*]

A. *As subst.:* One who or that which moves; a moving or motive power, as water, steam, &c.; that which is a source or generator of mechanical power; a prime-mover.

"These bodies receive the impressions of their *motor*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Giving, imparting, or producing motion.

motor-nerves, *s. pl.*

Anat.: The nerves which are distributed to the muscles, derived chiefly from the spinal cord and its continuation in the medulla oblongata and brain. On section of a motor-nerve, paralysis ensues; whilst stimulation causes muscular contraction till degeneration sets in.

* **mō-tor-ĭ-al,** *a.* [Eng. *motor; -ial.*] Giving motion, motory.

mō-tor-păth-ĭe, *a.* [Eng. *motorpath(y); -ic.*] Of or pertaining to motorpathy, or the movement cure.

mō-tor-păth-ў, *s.* [Lat. *motor* = a mover, and Gr. πάθος (*pathos*) = suffering.]

Med.: A system of attempted cure by exercising and regulating the motions of the body; kinesipathy (q.v.).

* **mō-tôr-ў,** *a.* [Lat. *motorius*, from *motor* = a mover, a motor (q.v.).] Giving motion; motive: as, *motory* muscles.

motory-nerves, *s. pl.*

Anat.: The nerves which control motion. (*Owen.*)

* **mŏtt,** *s.* [MOT.]

* **mot-tel-eye,** *a.* & *s.* [MOTLEY.]

mot-tett, *s.* [MOTETT.]

mŏt'-tle, *v.t.* [MOTLEY.] To mark with spots or blotches of different colours; to blotch; to variegate.

"*Mottling* the sea, their landward barges rowed."
Scott. Don Roderick, iv.

mŏt'-tle, *s.* [MOTTLE, *v.*] A term applied to mahogany and other woods employed in cabinet-making which have a mottled appearance when polished, and to the characteristic coloration of the surface.

mottle-faced, mottled-faced, *a.* Having a mottled face.

"The *mottled-faced* gentleman spoke with great energy and determination."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xlvi.

mŏt-tled (tled as **tęld),** *a.* [MOTTLE, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Spotted, blotched, or variegated with different colours or shades of colour.

2. *Bot.:* Marked with blotches of equal intensity, passing insensibly into each other. (*Loudon.*)

mottled-beauty, *s.*

Entom.: Bourmia repandata; a pale gray moth varied with brownish and dusky yellow. Found in Britain.

mottled-umbre, *s.*

Entom.: A moth of the family Hybernidæ.

mŏt-tō, *s.* [Ital., from Lat. *muttum* = a mutter, a grunt, a murmur, from *mutio, muttio* = to mutter, to mumble.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A word or short pithy sentence or phrase, used to indicate the tenor of that to which it is attached, or as expressive of some guiding principle or idea; a maxim.

"It was the *motto* of a bishop eminent for his piety and good works in king Charles the Second's reign, *Inservi Deo et laetare*, Serve God and be cheerful."—*Addison Freeholder.*

II. *Technically:*

1 *Art:* The word or sentence used to mark the work of a particular artist.

2. *Her.:* A word or sentence carried on the scroll, and used in allusion to the name of the bearer, the deeds of his ancestor, or as expressing some guiding principle or idea. Many family mottoes contain a punning allusion to their names, as *Ver non semper viret*, the motto of the Vernons; *Cavendo tutus*, of the Cavendishes, &c.

motto-kisses, *s. pl.* Bonbons or sweetmeats wrapped up in fancy paper bearing mottoes, love verses, &c., used at juvenile parties.

* **mŏt-tōed,** *a.* [Eng. *motto; -ed.*] Having a motto.

mŏt'-trąm-ĭte, *s.* [After Mottram St. Andrews, Cheshire, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in thin, crystalline encrustations. Hardness, 3; sp. gr. 5·894; lustre, resinous; colour, black; when thin and seen by transmitted light, yellow; streak, yellow. Compos.: vanadic acid, 18·74; protoxide of lead, 57·18; protoxide of copper, 20·39; water, 3·60 = 100. Found on Keuper Sandstone.

* **mŏt'-tў,** *a.* [Eng. *mot(e); -y.*] Full of motes; consisting of motes.

môuch, *v.i.* [A variant of *mich* (q.v.).] To live a wandering life; to live as a tramp or vagrant

môu-çhar'-ą-bў, *s.* [Fr.]

Arch.: A balcony with a parapet, embattled or otherwise, and machicolations projected over a gate. It was originally intended to protect the entrance.

môu-çhard' (*d* silent), *s.* [Fr.] A police spy. (Used as a term of contempt in France.)

môu'-çhĕr, *s.* [Eng. *mouch; -er.*] One who mouches; one who leads a semi-vagabond life, having no fixed home, and living by selling water-cresses, wild flowers, birds' nests and eggs, and other things which may be obtained for the gathering.

môu-çhĕtte', *s.* [Fr.]

Arch.: A hollow or canal sunk in the soffit of a corona to form the larmier or drip.

môu'-dĭ-wàrp, môu'-dĭe-wàrt, *s.* [MOLDWARP.] A mole.

môuf'-loň, môuf'-floň, mûf'-floň, *s.* [Fr., O. Fr. *muffle, muifleron*, prob. from Ger. *muffel* = a kind of dog with large pendulous chaps. (*Littré.*)]

Zool.: Ovis musimon, a wild species of sheep, formerly common in Spain, now restricted to Corsica and Sardinia. It is about the size of a common sheep, brownish-gray in colour, with a dark dorsal streak, and a varying amount of white on the face and legs. Horns are present in the males only, and the tail is very short. The moufion frequents the summits of hills, in small herds, headed by an old ram, and is not easily approached by the hunter. It breeds freely with the domestic species (*Ovis aries*). [OVIS, SHEEP.]

* **mought,** *prct. of v.* [MAY, *v.*]

môuld (1), * **molde** (1), *s.* [A.S. *molde* = dust, earth, country; cogn. with Dut. *mul* = dust, dirt; Icel. *mold* = mould, earth; Dan. *muld*; Sw. *mull* (for *muld*); Goth. *mulda* = dust; Ger. *mull*; Prov. Ger. *molt.* From the same root as MEAL (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Earth, clay.

"At length their time was come, they were not loath To give their bodies to the family *mould*."
Wordsworth: Michael.

* 2. The earth.

"So riche a chambre, . . ne saw thay nevere on *molde*."
Sir Ferumbras, 1,323.

3. Fine soft earth, easily pulverized.

4. The matter or material of which anything is formed; component substance; composition.

"Rather shun than seek the fellowship
Of kindred *mould*."—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. vi.

5. Iron mould.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* The name given to any thread-like fungal, whether belonging to the Hyphomycetes or the Physomycetes, which are found on bread, ink, gum, &c.

"The malt made in summer is apt to contract *mould*."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

¶ Brown, blue, or green mould is *Penicillium glaucum*; another green mould is *Mucor Mucedo.*

2. *Geol.:* Vegetable soil consisting of the surface stratum, whether of clay, gravel, sand, or rock, disintegrated by atmospheric influences and modified by the plants, first of lower, and then of higher organisation, and by the animals which reside upon or pass over its surface. Of all these animals the most potent in action is the earthworm, which effects changes on the surface of the earth second only to those produced by polypes on that of the deep. [EARTHWORM.] (See also *Darwin: Vegetable Mould & Earthworms.*)

mould-board, *s.* A curved plate extending behind the share, for overturning the furrow-slice. Ploughs are called right or left, according to the direction in which the furrow-slice is laid. Double mould-board ploughs are those in which the breast is formed by two mould-boards meeting at an acute angle in front of the sheth, and turning the soil equally in each direction.

môuld (2), * **moldo** (2), *s.* [The *d* is excrescent, from O. Fr. *moulle, molle, mole* (Fr. *moule*), from Lat. *modulum*, acc. of *modulus* = a measure, a standard.] [MODEL, MODULE.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The matrix in which anything is cast.

"The liquor ore be drained
Into fit *moulds* prepared"—*Milton: P. L.*, xi. 871.

(2) A general term for patterns to work by, where the outline of the thing to be made has to be adapted to that of the pattern; also applied to various torts containing cavities either for casting in, as a bullet *mould*, or for producing various forms by beating or pressure.

(3) A mould candle (q.v.).

(4) A thing moulded.

"Think you this *mould* of hopes and fears
Could find no statelier than his peers?"
Tennyson: Two Voices.

2. *Fig.:* Cast, form, shape, character.

"What creatures there inhabit, of what *mould*,
Or substance, how endued, and what their power."
Milton: P. L., ii. 355.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* A fontanel or space occupied by a cartilaginous membrane situated at the angles of the bones which form the skull in a human fœtus and a new born child.

2. *Building:* A frame to give shape to a structure, as in the building of houses in concrete, beton, clay, cement, &c.

3. *Founding:* Moulds for casting are of several kinds: (1) Open moulds into which the metal is poured, the upper surface of the fluid metal assuming the horizontal position. Such are ingots and some other objects. (2) Close moulds of metal or plaster of Paris, with ingates by which the molten metal enters. Such are the moulds for inkstands, cannon-balls, bullets, type, and various other articles made of lead, tin, zinc, and their alloys, which fuse at a moderate heat. (3) Close moulds of sand, in which articles of iron, brass, bronze, &c., are cast. This is the ordinary foundry work, and includes machinery, stoves, ordnance, and the multitude of articles of domestic and agricultural hardware.

4. *Gold-beating:* The package of goldbeater's skin in which gold-leaf is placed for the third beating. It is first enveloped in vellum, 150 leaves, with interposed ribbons of gold, one inch square, forming a kutch. The pieces, spreading to the size of the vellum, are cut into four pieces and interleaved with goldbeater's skin; 600 pieces and their skin form a shoder, for the second beating. Being again divided into four pieces, they are again interleaved with goldbeater's skin; making 2,400. These are divided into three packages of 800 each, called *moulds*, and receive the third beating.

5. *Paper-making:* Hand-made paper is made by a mould and deckle (q.v.). The mould is an open, square frame with a wire-cloth bottom, and a little larger all round than the required sheet of paper.

6. *Plastering:* A thin board cut to a pattern and used in forming cornices, &c.

7. *Shipbuild.:* A full-sized pattern of the same figure and dimensions as the moulding side of the piece which it represents. The mould may be of skeleton form, and may serve for several frames. It is usually a thin plank cut to the form of a ship-timber, and serving as a templet for scribing the timbers for the workmen who saw, hew, and adze them into shape.

mould blacking machine, *s.* A machine by which a loam-mould is blacked to give it a thin carbonaceous surface; the solution is known as black-wash, and is usually put on by a hand-brush.

mould board, *s.*

Founding: A board on which the pattern lies while being rammed; a follow-board (q.v.).

mould-candle, *s.* A candle formed in a mould.

mould cistern, *s.*

Sugar-making:

1. The vat which receives the drippings from the sugar-loaves.

2. A tank in which the moulds are soaked after being used.

mould-facing, *s.*

Casting: A fine powder showered upon a pattern before covering the latter with loam, and intended to increase the smoothness of the face of the casting.

mould-loft, *s.* A large room in a shipbuilding yard, in which the several parts of a ship are drawn out in their proper dimensions from the construction drawings.

mould-stone, *s.*

Arch.: The jamb-stone of a door or window.

mould turner, *s.* A maker of metal frames or shapes.

mōuld (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [Mould (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To cover with mould.

2. To cause to become mouldy: as, Damp *moulds* cheese.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To contract mould; to become mouldy.

mōuld (2), *v.t.* [Mould (2), *s.*]

1. To make or form into a particular shape; to fashion.

"*Moulded* they seemed for kings of giant race."
Scott: Don Roderick, xlv.

2. To knead, as bread.

***mōuld-a-blo,** *a.* [Eng. *mould* (2), v.; *-able.*] Able to be moulded; capable of being moulded.

"The differences of figurable and not figurable, *mouldable* and not *mouldable*, are plebeian notions."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 845.

moulde-baert, *s.* [Mollebart.]

mōuld'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *mould* (2), v.; *-er.*] One who moulds; spec., one who is employed in making castings in a foundry.

"The making of the mould from the model . . . is simply the work of any *moulder* or skilled plasterer."—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. x., p. 295.

moulder's-clamp, *s.*

Founding: A frame by which the parts of a flask are tightly secured together, ready for the pouring of the metal into the mould.

moulder's-flask, *s.*

Founding: The frame containing the mould in which metal is poured in casting.

moulder's-table, *s.*

Founding: A bench at which a workman stands in moulding small objects.

mōuld'-ẽr, *v.i.* & *t.* [A frequent. from *mould* (1), *v.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To be turned to dust by natural decay; to perish in dust; to crumble.

"Thou shalt not *moulder* undeplored."
Cowper: Death of Damon.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To perish; to waste away gradually.

"When this fiery mass . . . shall *moulder* cold and low."
Byron: Childe Harold, iii. 27.

*2. To diminish gradually.

"Finding his congregation *moulder* every Sunday, and hearing what was the occasion of it, he resolved to give his parish a little Latin in his turn."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 22.

B. *Trans.:* To turn to dust.

"The natural histories of Switzerland talk of the fall of those rocks when their foundations have been *mouldered* with age."—*Addison: On Italy.*

***mōuld'-ẽr-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *moulder*, v.; *-y.*] Of the nature of or resembling mould.

mōuld'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *mouldy*; *-ness.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The quality or state of being mouldy; mould; mouldy growth.

"His few Greek books a rotten chest contain'd;
Whose covers much of *mouldiness* complain'd."
Dryden: Juvenal, sat. iii.

2. *Bot.:* Aspergillus, a genus of Fungals.

mōuld'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Mould (2), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

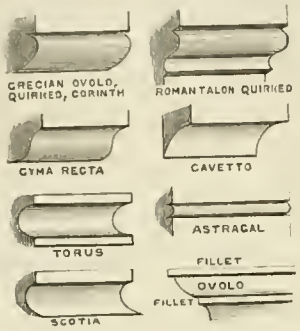
I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of forming or casting in a mould.

2. Anything cast or formed in or as in a mould.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. *Arch.:* A term applied to all the varieties of outline or contour given to the angles of the various subordinate parts and features of buildings, whether projections or cavities, such as cornices, capitals, bases, door or window jambs and heads, &c. There are eight sorts of regular mouldings: viz., the ovolo, the talon, the cyma, the cavetto, the torus, the astragal, the scotia, and the fillet. These mouldings are not to be used at hazard, each having certain situations adapted to its reception, to which it must always be applied.



MOULDINGS.

Thus, the ovolo and talon, from their peculiar form, seem intended to support other important mouldings or members; the cyma and cavetto, being of weaker contour, should only be used for the cover or shelter of other parts; the torus and astragal, bearing a resemblance to a rope, appear calculated to bind and fortify the parts to which they are applied; the use of the fillet and scotia is to separate one moulding from another, and to give a variety to the general profile. The ovolo and talon are mostly placed in situations above the level of the eye; when below it, they should only be applied as crowning members. The place for the scotia is universally below the level of the eye. When the fillet is very wide, and used under the cyma of a cornice, it is termed a corona; it under a corona it is called a band. The curved contours of mouldings are portions of either circles or ellipses. In Norman architecture the mouldings were almost universally rounds and hollows variously combined, and frequently broken up into zigzag lines. In English architecture of the Middle Ages the mouldings are bolder.

2. *Joinery:* A mode of ornamentation by grooved or swelling bands, or forms following the line of the object. There are numerous varieties, as the bead, the astragal, the cavetto, the echinus, the fillet, the fascia, the ovolo, the ogee, the cyma, the recta or reversa, the quirk, the bolection, &c. A moulding is said to be stuck on or laid on, according to whether it is made on the edge of the frame or on a detached slip.

3. *Min.:* The ore found on the top of veins near the surface of the ground.

4. *Shipbuild.:* Giving the correct outline and depth to ship's timbers, &c. It is one part of the operation of forming (q.v.).

moulding-board, *s.* [Mould-board.]

moulding-box, *s.*

Found.: A flask in which the sand is rammed.

moulding-crane, *s.* A crane for handling moulds and flasks in a foundry.

moulding-edge, *s.*

Shipbuild.: That edge of a ship's frame which comes in contact with the skin, and is represented in the draft. The other edge is the beveling-edge.

moulding-file, *s.* A file with a concavity adapted to dress and finish moulded surfaces. It is made by a swage, and afterwards cut.

moulding-frame, *s.*

Founding: The templet by which an object is shaped in loam-moulding.

moulding-hole, *s.*

Founding: The cavity in the floor of a foundry in which large castings are made.

moulding-loam, *s.*

Founding: The mixture of sand and clay used in loam-moulding.

moulding-machine, *s.*

1. *Plastic-work:* A machine for the manufacture of composition-moulding.

2. *Sheet-metal Working:* A kind of rolling-machine for moulding sheet-metal to shape for cornices, balusters, and other purposes. It consists of a pair of rollers of counterpart form, between which the sheet of metal is passed to give it the required outline.

moulding mill, *s.* A planing-mill for shaping timber.

moulding planes, *s. pl.* Joiners' planes for making mouldings, and having various patterns, or concave and convex soles to form parts of mouldings; such as hollows and rounds. Match-planes.

moulding-plough, *s.* A plough with two mould-boards to throw the soil right and left, a ridging-plough.

moulding-sand, *s.* A mixture of sand and loam for making moulds for casting.

moulding-saw, *s.* One or a number of circular saws for blocking out strips for ornamental mouldings. The strips are fed repeatedly to the saw at different angles, and the general outline of the desired moulding approximated. The work is generally completed by revolving planes.

mōuld'-wārp, *s.* [Moldwarp.]

mōuld'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *mould* (1) *s.*; *-y.*] Covered, overgrown, or filled with mould; musty, mildewed; of the nature of or resembling mould.

"A dungeon wide and horrible, the walls
On all sides furr'd with *mouldy* damps."
Addison. Milton's Style imitated out of Æneid iii.

***moule,** *v.i.* [Fr. *mouler.*] To grow mouldy; to mould; to waste away.

"This white top writeth myn olde yeres;
Myn herte is also *moulded* as myn heres."
Chaucer: C. T., 3,867.

môu'-lĭn, *s.* [Fr., = a mill (q.v.).]

Geol.: A waterfall which hollows out for itself a chasm or channel in a glacier, ultimately breaking through it and carrying with it fragments of rock, gravel, &c., to lower levels.

môu'-lĭn-ąge, *s.* [Fr.]

Silk-manu.: The operation or process of twisting and doubling raw silk; the last dressing of silk before it is dyed.

môu'-lĭne, môu'-lĭn-ĕt, *s.* [Fr.]

1. The rope-winding drum of a hoisting machine.

*2. A portable apparatus carried by cross-bow-men for winding up their bows.

3. A kind of turnstile.

môuls, *s.* [Mools.]

mōult, *mout, *mout-en, *mout-yn, *mowt, *molt, *v.i.* & *t.* [Lat. *muto* = to change; Fr. *muer* = to moult.]

A. *Intrans.:* To cast the feathers, hair, skin, horns, &c., as birds and other animals; to mew. (Generally used in reference to the shedding of feathers by birds, but often employed of the act of shedding the hair in mammals, and of the exuviation which takes place in many Invertebrates.)

"Robin-redbreasts, after their *moulting*, grow to be red again by degrees."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 851.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To shed or cast, as birds.

"So shall my anticipation prevent your discovery, and your secrecy to the king and queen *moult* no feather."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii. 2.

2. To change, to get rid of.

"We all *moult* our names in the natural course of life."—*Southey: The Doctor*, ch. lxxx.

***mōult, *molt,** *s.* [Moult, *v.*] The act or process of moulting or casting the feathers, hair, &c.

***mōult'-ęn,** *a.* [Eng. *moult*; *-en.*] Being in the state of moulting or casting the feathers; having moulted.

"A clip-winged griffin, and a *moulten* raven."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iii. 1.

***moul-ture,** *s.* [Multure.]

***moun,** *v.i.* [Mowe.]

***mounch, *maunch,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Munch.]

mŏund (1), *s.* [A.S. *mund* = a protection; cogn. with O. Fris. *mund*, *mond* = a protector, a guardian; O. H. Ger. *munt* = a protection, a

protector; Ger. *vormund* = a guardian. The form and meaning of the word have been influenced by *mount*, with which, however, it is not nearly connected.]

* **1.** A protection, as a body of men.

"He wende . . . with swithe gret *mounde*."
Polit. Songs, p. 189.

2. Something raised as a protection or defence: as a bank of earth or stone, an artificial elevation of earth; a rampart, a fence.

"Now all the sons of warlike Greece surround
Thy destined tomb, and cast a mighty *mound*."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xxiv. 102.

3. A natural elevation, resembling an artificial heap of earth; a hillock, a knoll.

* **4.** A barrier, a curb, a limit.

"such as broke through all *mounds* of law."—*South: Sermons.*

mound-birds, *s. pl.*

Ornith.: The same as MOUND-BUILDERS, 2.

mound-builders, *s. pl.*

1. *Anthrop.:* The name given to a prehistoric race, formerly inhabiting the Mississippi Valley, who have left some very remarkable earthworks as their only memorials, for even tradition is silent on the subject. The best known group of mounds is near Newark, Ohio, and consists of "elaborate earthworks, in the form of a circle, octagon, and square, and enclose an area of about four square miles, on the upper terrace, between two branches of the Licking River. Scattered over the same plain, and crowning the neighbouring hills, are numerous tumuli or mounds, evidently erected by the same people that built the larger works." The human remains found in these mounds are usually so much decayed as to preclude the recovery of a single bone entire. This fact Squier and Davis regard as evidence of the great antiquity of the mounds, since in England, where the moist climate is much less favourable for the preservation of such remains, perfect skeletons have been found after being buried eighteen hundred years. (*Marsh, in Amer. Journ. Science*, July, 1866.) Wilson does not attribute to them so high an antiquity:

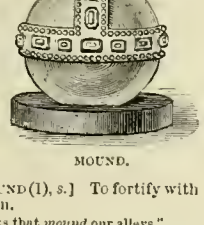
"But while the *mound-builders* are essentially prehistoric, according to all New World chronology, there is nothing in the disclosures hitherto made calculated to suggest for them an extremely remote era . . . The probability rather is that the ruins of Clark's Work on Fort Ancient may match in antiquity with those of England's Norman keeps, and even that their builders may have lingered on into centuries nearer the age of Columbus."—*Prehistoric Man*, 321, 322.

2. *Ornith.:* (See extract).

"The Megapodiidæ (or *mound-builders*) are another most remarkable and anomalous group of birds."—*Wallace: Geog. Dist. Animals*, i. 393.

mound (2), *s.* [Fr. *monde*; from Lat. *mundus* = the world.]

Her: A ball or globe, the sign of sovereign authority and majesty, and forming part of the regalia of an emperor or king. It is surmounted by a cross and encircled with a horizontal band, from the upper edge of which springs a semicircular band, both enriched with precious stones.



MOUND.

* **mound,** *v.t.* [MOUND (1), *s.*] To fortify with a mound; to fence in.

"Brush the banks that *mound* our alleys."
Drayton: Muse's Elysium, Nymphal 3.

* **mound'-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *mound* (1), s.; *-ed.*] Shaped like a mound; possessing a mound.

* **mound'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *mound*; *-less.*] Without a mound.

moun'-seër, *s.* [A corruption of *monsieur* (q.v.).] (For def. see etym.)

mount, *s.* [A.S. *munt*, from Lat. *montem*, accus. of *mons* = a mountain.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A high hill; a mountain. (Now only used in poetry, or as an attributive to a name: as, *Mount* Vesuvius, *Mount* Sinai.)

2. A mound, a fence; a bulwark for defence or attack; an embankment.

"He might see what *mounts* they had in short time cast, and what a number there was of warlike soldiers."
—*Knollys: Hist. of Turkes.*

3. A means of mounting on horseback; an aid to mounting.

4. That which one mounts; a horse, with the appurtenances necessary for riding.

5. A sheet of paper, cardboard, &c., upon which a drawing is placed. It is generally of larger size than the object placed on it, and of a tint that will aid its general effect.

* **6.** A bank. (Cf. *Mont-de-piété.*)

"These examples confirmed me in a resolution to put forth that poor talent God hath given me, not to particular exchanges, but to banks or *mounts* of perpetuity, which will not break."—*Bacon.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Fort.:* A cavalier (q.v.).

2. *Her.:* The representation of a mound or hill covered with grass and occupying the bottom or base of the shield. It is usually represented as bearing a tree. When depicted green it is called a mount-vert.

MOUNT.

¶ (1) *Mount-grèced, mount in degrees:*

Her.: Mounts cut in the form of steps.

(2) *Mount-mounted:*

Her.: A mount with a hill upon it.

mount, * **mont-en,** * **mount-en,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Fr. *monter* = to mount; from *mont* = a hill, a mount (q.v.); Sp. *montar;* Ital. *montare.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To rise up; to rise on high; to ascend.

"Doth the eagle *mount* up at thy command, and make her nest on high?"—*Job* iii. 27.

2. To climb up.

"Here will Talbot *mount*."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., ii. 1.

3. To rise; to tower; to be raised or built to a great height.

"Though his excellency *mount* up to the heavens, and his head reach unto the clouds, yet he shall perish."—*Job* xx. 6.

4. To be mounted upon anything; specif., to get or be on horseback.

"*Mounted* upon a hot and fiery steed."
Shakesp.: Richard II., v. 2.

5. To amount; to rise in value or amount: as, The expenses *mounted* to a large sum.

B. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To raise aloft or on high; to lift up.

"The fiend looked up and knew
His *mounted* scale aloft." *Milton: P. L.*, iv. 1,014.

2. To climb; to ascend; to go up to, or on.

"*Mount* thou my horse, and hide thy spurs in him,
Till he have brought thee up to yonder troops."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, v. 3.

* **3.** To form a path up.

"The stairs that *mount* the Capitol."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, i. 6.

† **4.** To copulate with; to cover.

5. To put, or place on; specif., to furnish with a horse or horses for riding.

"Unless the adage must be verified,—
That beggars, *mounted*, run their horse to death."
Shakesp: 3 *Henry VI.*, i. 4.

6. To raise into position, or place in readiness for service; to prepare for use or service; to make ready.

"Let France and England *mount*
Their battering cannon charged to the mouths."
Shakesp.: King John, ii.

7. To cover, or set round with a mount or setting of something necessary, useful or ornamental: as, To *mount* a drawing—that is, to set it in a frame or on a sheet of paper, cardboard, &c.; To *mount* a diamond—that is, to put it in a setting.

8. To carry as an equipment; to be furnished or equipped with: as, A fort *mounts* twenty guns.

* **9.** To raise in rank, degree, or position.

"He was dubbed and *mounted* from his owne meane ranke to the title of a kiug."—*Speed: Hist. Great Brit.*, bk. ix., ch. xx.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Micros.:* To arrange microscopic objects for permanent preservation. In the dry and uncovered state they are sometimes mounted on discs of cork, leather, or pasteboard, with a coating of lamp-black. They may be affixed by marine glue or Canada balsam. Some must be mounted in liquid placed in glass cells. (*Griffith & Henfrey*).

2. *Theat.:* To prepare for representation on a stage: as, To *mount* a play.

¶ To *mount guard:* [GUARD, *s.*, ¶ (3)].

mount-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *mount*, v.; *-able.*] Able to be mounted; capable of being mounted or ascended.

mount-ain, * **mont-aine,** * **mont-ayn,** * **mont-ayne,** * **mont-eyne,** * **mount-aine,** * **mount-ayn,** * **mount-ayne,** *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *montaigne, montaine* (Fr. *montagne*), from Low Lat. *montanea, montana* = a mountain; from Lat. *montanus* = mountainous; from *mons* (genit. *montis*) = a mountain; Sp. *montaña;* Ital. *montagna.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A large or very high hill; a large mass of earth rising to a great height above the level of the adjacent land; a high elevation or prominence upon the earth's surface: a high mount.

"It seemed some *mountain* rent and riven,
A channel for the stream had given.
Scott: Rokeby, ii. 7.

2. Something of very great bulk; something very large.

"I should have been a *mountain* of mummy."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 5.

3. A kind of wine.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Geog.:* Mountains usually exist in chains, the highest being the Himalayas. Kinchingunga (28,176 feet) was considered the highest till the discovery, in Dec. 1843, of Mount Everest (29,002 feet). The Andes come next. Their highest peak is Sorata (25,267 feet). The Alps are the highest mountains in Europe, Mount Blanc (15,744 feet) being the loftiest peak. Ben Nevis (4,406 feet) is the highest mountain in Britain. Parallel to a leading mountain chain there are in some cases two others of inferior elevation, one on each side. Thus, parallel to part of the Himalayas are the Siwalik Hills, or Sub-Himalayas, of inferior elevation to the central chain. In studying the geography of a country, the mountains or hills claim attention first, for from them flow the rivers, and the direction of these regulates the position of the towns, the most powerful factors in political geography.

2. *Geol.:* In 1833 M. Elie de Beaumont published the hypothesis that a variety of independent mountain-chains have been thrown up suddenly at particular periods, and that all such chains which have risen contemporaneously are parallel to each other, though widely apart. Sir Chas. Lyell controverted these views, and proved that every great mountain is the result, not of one upheaval, but of many. (*Lyell: Prin. of Geol.*, ch. xi.) The composition of the different parts of a mountain regulate its form; trappean rocks, for instance, tending to make one or more table-lands with precipitous sides, and granite a rounded top. [VOLCANO.]

B. *As adjective:*

1. Of, or pertaining to, a mountain; existing, growing, or living on mountains; natural to mountains: as *mountain* goats, *mountain* air, &c.

2. Full of or covered with mountains: as, *mountain* districts.

3. Like a mountain in size or bulk; of extraordinary size or bulk; very large.

¶ (1) *The Old Man of the Mountain:* (1) The Imaum Hassan ben Sabbah el Homairi. (2) Sheik Al Jebal, Prince of the Assassins.

(2) *The Mountain:*

Fr. Hist.: A name originally applied to the extreme democratic party in the first French Revolution, from the circumstance of their occupying the highest seats in the hall of the National Convention. The term is still applied to the more advanced section of the democratic party.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Mountain-cave, mountain-cliff, mountain-eagle, mountain-flood, mountain-maid, mountain-mist, mountain-pass, mountain-path, mountain-side, mountain-top, mountain-torrent,* &c.

mountain-ash, *s.*

Bot.: *Pyrus Aucuparia*, a tree, ten to thirty feet high, with pinnate leaves, corymbose compound cymes of cream-white flowers, and scarlet berries with yellow flesh. Wild in woods, on hill-sides, chiefly in mountainous districts of Britain, and cultivated in gardens. Called also the Rowan-tree.

mountain-avens, *s.* [DRYAS.]

mountain-barometer, *s.* A portable barometer designed for measuring vertical heights above the sea. It is, consequently, more carefully made and accurately adjusted than the common barometer.

mountain-bat, *s.*

Zool.: *Emballonura monticola*, a social bat from Java, Borneo, Sumatra, and the Philippine Islands. It is about an inch and a half in length, with a tail half an inch long. General colour, chocolate-brown, lighter beneath.

* **mountain-billow,** *s.* A wave of extraordinary or unusual size.

"Thus, when a *mountain-billow* foams and raves,"
Pope: Homer: Iliad xvii. 310.

mountain-blue, *s.* A native carbonate of copper, which is liable to change its tint to green if mixed with oil

mountain-bramble, *s.*

Bot.: The Cloudberry (q.v.).

mountain-bunting, *s.*

Ornith.: The Snow-bunting. [Plectrophanes.]

mountain-cat, *s.* The wild cat.

"Like *mountain-cat* who guards her young,
Full at Fitz-James's throat he sprung."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, v. 16.

mountain-chain, *s.* A chain or range of mountains.

"To the east are wild *mountain-chains*."
Longfellow: Discoverer of the North Cape.

mountain-cock, *s.* [Capercailzie.]

mountain-cork, *s.*

Min.: A variety of asbestos (q.v.), sufficiently light to float on water. Called also Mountain-leather.

mountain-crab, *s.*

Zool.: The genus Geocarcinus (q.v.).

mountain-curassows, *s.pl.*

Ornith.: The sub-family Oreophasinæ (q.v.).

mountain-damson, *s.* [Damson, *s.* ¶ (1), (2).]

mountain-deer, *s.* The chamois.

"It is a task of doubt and fear
To aught but goat or *mountain-deer*."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, iv. 8.

mountain-dew, *s.* A name sometimes given to Scotch whiskey, as having in former times often been secretly distilled in the mountains, away from the prying eyes of the excise officers.

"Bread, cheese, and *mountain-dew* were liberally provided."—*Edinburgh Even. Courant*, Jan 22, 1821.

mountain-dulse, *s.* [Dulse, ¶ (2).]

mountain-ebony, *s.* [Bauhinia.]

mountain-eyrie, *s.* A nest on the top of a mountain.

"The bird of Jove
Fierce from his *mountain-eyrie* downward drove."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xix. 630.

mountain-finch, *s.*

Ornith.: The Bramble or Brambling-finch, *Fringilla montifringilla*.

mountain-flax, *s.*

Min.: One of the popular names for amianthus (q.v.).

mountain-foot, *s.* The foot or bottom of a mountain.

"Upon the rising of the *mountain-foot*."
Shakesp. Two Gentlemen of Verona, v. 2.

mountain-goat, *s.* [Mazama.]

mountain-green, *s.*

1. *Min.:* [Malachite].

2. *Bot.:* [Mountain-pride].

mountain-hare, *s.*

Zool.: *Lepus variabilis*, an inhabitant of the northern parts of both hemispheres; it replaces the Common Hare (*Lepus europæus*) in Ireland and parts of Scotland. Ears and tail short, the summer-coat fulvous-gray, becoming white in cold climates in the winter. Absent from Central Europe, reappearing on the Alps. Called also the Northern Hare.

mountain-head, *s.* The top of a mountain. (*Wordsworth: Thorn.*)

mountain-high, *adv.* [Mountains-high.]

mountain-holly, *s.* [Holly, *s.* ¶.]

mountain-howitzer, *s.*

Ordn.: A short, light piece of ordnance of large calibre, to fire shells and case-shot, but not solid shot, with small charges of powder. Once constructed of cast-iron, bronze, or wrought iron, but now superseded by small steel or "screw" guns, which are in two parts, and screw together.

"The *mountain-howitzer*, the broken road . . .
Portend the deeds to come."
Byron: Childe Harold, i. 51.

mountain-laurel, *s.*

Bot.: *Kalmia latifolia*, one of the Rhododendreæ.

mountain-laver, *s.*

Bot.: A gelatinous Alga of the genus Palmella.

mountain-leather, *s.* [Mountain-cork.]

mountain-limestone, *s.*

Geol.: A term introduced by Mr. Wm. Smith, "the father of English geology," to designate a series of calcareous rocks called by Conybeare carboniferous limestone. The term mountain implies that, in England where, in one place, according to Prof. Hull, it is 4,000 feet thick, it rises high above the surface, constituting precipices, &c. It is often cavernous; it is well developed in Derbyshire, South Wales, and Somerset. Typically it is massive, well-bedded, light bluish gray, reddish, or black in colour, in some parts homogeneous, in others crystalline. In Scotland it separates into thin calcareous strata, alternating with yellow and white sandstone, dark shale, and seams of coal and limestone. In some places the mountain limestone is composed mainly of broken encrinites, in others of foraminifera, corals, bryozoa, &c. Of mollusca: 334 lamellibranchs, 206 gasteropods, with various pteropoda and cephalopoda, have been found in it; and more than seventy species of fossil fish. It was deposited in an ocean which extended as far as the United States, Canada, and Arctic America. In addition to the value of mountain limestone for turning into lime, it contains valuable ores of lead, zinc, &c. It also receives a good polish, and makes a fine marble. [Carboniferous-system.]

mountain-linnet, *s.*

Ornith.: *Linota montium*, distinguished from the Common Linnet and the Redpoles by the greater length of its tail, and by its reddish tawny throat. A winter visitor to the southern parts of England; but it breeds in the north, in Scotland, and in the Scottish islands every season. (*Yarrell.*)

mountain-liquorice, *s.*

Bot.: *Trifolium alpinum*, the roots of which have the sugary flavour of liquorice.

mountain-mahogany, *s.*

Bot.: *Betula lenta*.

mountain-meal, *s.* The same as Bergmehl (q.v.).

mountain-milk, *s.*

Min.: An amorphous, soft variety of carbonate of lime, resembling chalk, but lighter, more pulverulent, and harsher to the touch.

mountain-mint, *s.*

Bot.: *Pycnanthemum montanum*, and the genus Pycnanthemum. The species are American.

mountain-moss, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Selago.

mountain-parsley, *s.*

Bot.: *Selinum oreoselinum*.

mountain-pepper, *s.*

Bot.: The seeds of *Capsicum sinaica*.

mountain-pride, mountain-green, *s.*

Bot.: A West Indian name for *Spathelia simplex*.

mountain-rice, *s.*

Botany:

1. A variety of the rice plant; grown in various mountainous parts of Europe and Asia.

2. The genus Oryzopsis.

mountain-rose, *s.*

Bot.: *Rosa alpina*.

mountain-soap, *s.*

Min.: The same as Oropion (q.v.).

mountain-sorrel, *s.*

Bot.: Oxyria, a genus of Polygonaceæ.

mountain-sparrow, *s.*

Ornith.: *Passer montanus*, the Tree-sparrow (q.v.).

mountain-spiderwort, *s.*

Bot.: *Anthericum scrotinum*.

mountain-spinach, *s.*

Bot. & Hort.: *Atriplex hortensis*, cultivated near Paris, as it formerly was in Britain, for the leaves which are used as spinach.

mountain stone-parsley, *s.*

Bot.: *Athamanta libanotis*.

mountain-sweet, *s.*

Bot.: A Canadian name for *Ceanothus americanus*.

mountain-tallow, *s.*

Min.: The same as Hatchettine (q.v.).

mountain-tobacco, *s.*

Bot. & Hort.: *Arnica montana*, a composite plant, a native of Switzerland. [Arnica.]

mountain-wood, *s.*

Min.: A brown, wood-like mineral formerly referred to asbestos, but most of this is now included under pilolite (q.v.).

mountains-high, *adv.* To an exceeding height: as, The waves were running *mountains-high*.

mŏun'-ăin-eër, *s.* [Eng. *mountain*; *-eer.*]

1. One who dwells among mountains.

"The knowledge that he could bring into the field the claymores of five thousand half heathen *mountaineers*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. One who climbs mountains; one who practises or is fond of mountaineering.

mŏun'-ăin-eër, *v. i.* [Mountaineer, *s.*] To climb mountains for amusement or for scientific purposes. (Generally found in the present participle or participial noun.)

* **mŏun'-ăin-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *mountain*; *-er.*] A mountaineer.

* **mŏun'-ăin-ĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *mountain*; dimin. suff. *-et.*] A little mountain, a mount, a hillock.

"Two fair *mountainets* in the pleasant vale of Tempe."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. i.

mŏun'-ăin-ŏus, * **mount-an-ous,** *a.* [O. Fr. *montaigneux*, from *montaigne* = a mountain (q.v.).]

1. Full of mountains; hilly.

"And now the vessel skirts the strand
Of *mountainous* Northumberland."
Scott: Marmion, ii. 18.

* 2. Inhabiting mountains.

"The remnant . . . are ignorant and *mountainous* people."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Vicissitude of Things.*

3. Like mountains; exceedingly large; huge.

"The *mountainous* billows and capricious gales of the Antarctic seas."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

* 4. Exceedingly great.

"*Mountainous* error too highly heaped."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 3.

* **mŏun'-ăin-ŏŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *mountainous*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being mountainous.

"Armenia is so called from the *mountainousness* of it."—*Brerewood.*

* **mŏun'-ănce,** *s.* [Mount, *v.*] Amount, quality, degree, extent.

"Of al the remenant of al myn other care
Ne sette I nought the *mountaunce* of a tare."
Chaucer: C. T., 1,572.

* **mŏun'-ănt,** *a.* [Fr. *montant*, pr. par. of *monter* = to mount.] Raised on high; lifted up.

"Hold up, you sluts,
Your aprons *mountant*."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

mŏun'-ē-băñk, * **mount-i-banke,** *s.* & *a.* [Ital. *montambanco*, from O. Ital. *monta in banco* = a mountebank, from *montare* = to mount, and *banco* = a bench.] [Mount, Bank.]

A. *As substantive:*

* I. A quack doctor; one who mounted on a bank or bench at a fair, or on some other occasion of public concourse, to proclaim the virtues of the drugs which he had for sale.

"To hear *mountebanks* harangue, to see bears dance, and to set dogs at oxen."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. A boastful and false pretender; a quack, a charlatan.

"Ours parcell'd out, as thine have ever been,
God's worship and the *mountebank* between."
Cowper: Progress of Error, 156.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Quack, false, sham.

"Much like to these *mountebank* chirurgians."—*P. Holland. Plutarch's Morals*, p. 139.

* **mŏunt'-ē-bănk,** *v.t.* & *i.* [MOUNTEBANK, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To cheat by false boasts or pretences.

"I'll *mountebank* their loves,
Cog their hearts from them."
Shakesp. Coriolanus, III. 2.

B. *Intrans.:* To play the fool.

"This paltry *mountebanking* quack."
Cotton: Burlesque upon Burlesque, p. 221.

* **mŏunt'-ē-bănk-ēr-ў,** *s.* [Eng. *mountebank*; *-ery.*] The principles, practices, or habits of mountebanks; charlatanry, quackery.

"The only true expedient [is] yet untried (whilst all others are experimented to be but mere empirical state *mountebankery*)."—*Hammond: Works*, iv., 509.

* **mŏunt'-ē-bănk-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *mountebank*; *-ish.*] Like or befitting a mountebank; juggling.

"Some hocus-pocus and *mountebankish* tricks."—*Howell: Parly of Beasts*, p. 87.

* **mŏunt'-ē-bănk-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *mountebank*; *-ism.*] The same as MOUNTEBANKERY (q.v.).

mŏunt'-ĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [MOUNT, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Raised up or placed on anything high; specif., on horseback, riding.

2. Secured or placed upon a mount, as a picture.

II. *Her.:* A term applied to a horse bearing a rider, and also to the placing of a cross, &c., upon steps: as, a cross *mounted* upon greces or degrees.

* **mounted-andrew,** *s.* A merry-andrew; a mountebank. (*Davies.*)

mounted-patrol, *s.* A body of armed men patrolling on horseback.

mounted-police, *s.* Police who serve on horseback.

* **mount-en-aunce,** *s.* [MOUNTANCE.] Amount in value, quantity, or extent.

"She had not rid the *mountenaunce* of a flight."
Spenser: F. Q., V. vi. 36.

mŏunt'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *mount*, v.; *-er.*]

1. One who mounts or ascends.

"Such nimbleness was never shown;
They were two gallant *mounters*."
Drayton: Nymphidia.

2. One who mounts ornaments or sets: as, a *mounter* of drawings.

* 3. An animal mounted; a monture.

* **mŏunt'-ĭe,** *s.* [MOUNTY.]

mŏunt'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [MOUNT, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of ascending or rising on high; ascent.

2. The act of getting on horseback.

3. The act of furnishing or setting with a mount; the setting of a gem, drawing, &c.

4. A setting, as of a gem; a frame, as of a picture; a back stiffening or support, as of a print, map, &c.

5. The harness tackle of a loom.

6. The carriage and tackle of a piece of ordnance.

7. The ornamentation of the stock of a fowling-piece.

8. The fastening of a piece to be turned on the mandrel of a lathe.

9. The preparing an object of natural science for microscopic observation.

10. The angle which the slot in the stock of a plane makes with the sole, whereby the angle which the "bit," or iron of the plane, makes with the stuff to be planed is regulated.

11. (*Pl.*) Harness furniture.

mounting-board, mounting-paper, *s.* The same as MOUNT, *s.*, 1. 5.

* **mŏunt'-ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *mounting*; *-ly.*] So as to mount; by rising or mounting.

"[I] leaped for joy,
So *mountingly*, I touch'd the stars, methought."
Massinger: Old Law, iii. 1.

* **mŏunt'-lĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *mount*, s.; dimin. suff. *-let.*] A little mount or mountain; a hill.

"Those snowy *mountlets* through which do creep
The milky rivers, that are inly bred."
P. Fletcher: Christ's Victory & Triumph.

* **mŏunt'-ў,** * **mŏunt'-ĭe,** *s.* [Fr. *monte*, from *monter* = to mount.]

Hawk.: The rise of a hawk in the air after its prey.

"The sport which Basilius would shew to Zelmane, was the *mounty* of a heron."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. i.

mô-rĭr'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [From *mouriri*, the native name of *Mouriria guianensis.*]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Mouririeæ (q.v.). It resembles Melastoma, but has not its conspicuous ribs.

mô-rĭr-ĭ-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *mouriri(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Melastomaceæ.

mŏurn, * **morne,** * **mourne,** * **murn,** * **murne,** *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *murnan, mornan* = to grieve; cogn. with Icel. *morna*; Goth. *maurnan*; O. H. Ger. *mornân.* From the same root as MURMUR (q.v.).]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To grieve, to sorrow, to lament; to express or feel sorrow or grief; to be sorrowful.

"And when the wife of Uriah heard that Urish her husband was dead, she *mourned* for her husband."—*2 Samuel* xi. 26.

2. To wear the customary habit of sorrow; to wear mourning.

"We *mourn* in black, why *mourn* we not in blood?"
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., I. i.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To lament, to grieve for, to bewail, to deplore.

* 2. To utter in a mourful manner or voice.

"The love-lorn nightingale
Nightly to thee her sad song *mourneth* well."
Milton: Comus, 235.

* **mŏurn,** *s.* [MOURN, *v.*] Mourning, sorrow.

"A pretty feat to drive your *mourn* away."
Greene: Looking-glass for London, p. 124.

* **mourne,** *s.* [Fr. *morne.*] [MORNE.]

1. The head of a tilting lance.

"His lances were coloured with hooks near the *mourne*."—*Sidney*

2. The end of a staff.

mŏurn'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *mourn*; *-er.*]

1. One who mourns, grieves, or laments at any loss or misfortune.

"While Trojan captives here thy *mourners* stay,
Weep all the night, and murmur all the day."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xviii. 399.

2. One who follows a funeral.

"Like to *mourners* carrying forth their dead."
Drayton: Barons' Wars, bk. vi.

* 3. Anything suited for or used at funerals.

* **mŏurn'-ĕr-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *mourner*; *-ess.*] A female mourner.

"The principal *mourneress* apparalled as an esquieresse."—*Fosbrooke: Smith; Lives of the Berkeleys*, p. 211.

mŏurn'-fûl, * **mourne-full,** *a.* [Eng. *mourn*; *-ful(l).*]

1. Full of sorrow or grief; sorrowful, grieving.

2. Sad, doleful; causing sorrow or grief.

"In mingled throngs the Greek and Trojan train
Through heaps of carnage search'd the *mournful* plain."
Pope: Homer; Iliad viii. 503.

3. Expressive of mourning or sorrow; exhibiting the appearance of grief.

"A lenten face . . . a *mournful* ditty."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 3.

mournful-widow, *s.* [MOURNING-WIDOW (2).]

mŏurn'-fûl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *mournful*; *-ly.*] In a mournful manner; with mourning or sorrow.

"Beat thou the drum that it speak *mournfully*."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, v. 6.

mŏurn'-fûl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *mournful*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being mournful.

"Sing of Eliza's fixed *mournfulness*."
P. Fletcher: To my Cousin, W. R., Esq.

2. An appearance of sorrow; a show of grief.

mŏurn'-ĭng, * **mourn-ynge,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [MOURN.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Grieving, sorrowing; expressive of or intended to express grief or sorrow: as, *mourning* garments.

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of grieving or lamenting; grief, sorrow, lamentation.

"So the days of weeping and *mourning* for Moses were ended."—*Deuteronomy* xxxiv. 8.

2. The customary dress worn by mourners.

"No Athenian, through my means, ever put on *mourning*."—*Langhorne: Plutarch's Pericles.*

mourning-coach, *s.* A coach draped in black, and drawn by black horses, used at funerals.

mourning-dove, *s.*

Ornith.: *Columba carolinensis.* Named from the plaintiveness of its note. Called also the Caroline Turtle-dove. (*Peabody.*)

mourning-ring, *s.* A ring worn in memory of a deceased relative or friend.

mourning-widow, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Geranium phæum*; (2) *Scabiosa atropurpurea.*

mŏurn-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *mourning*; *-ly.*] After the manner of one mourning; sadly.

"The king spoke of him admiringly and *mourningly*."—*Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well*, i. 1.

mourn-ite (*u* silent), *s.* [MONNITE.]

mŏurn'-ĭ-văl, *s.* [Fr. *mornifle* = a trick at cards.] In the game of gleek, four cards of the same sort, as four aces; hence, four things of the same kind.

* **mŏurn'-sŏme,** *a.* [Eng. *mourn*; *-some.*] Sad, mournful.

"A mellow noise, very low and *mournsome*."—*Blackmore: Lorna Doone*, ch. iii.

mŏuse, * **mous** (pl. **mĭce,** * **myes**), *s.* [A.S. *mûs* (pl. *mŷs*); cogn. with Dut. *muis*; Icel. *mûs* (pl. *mŷss*); Da. *mus*; Serv. *mus*; Ger. *maus*; Russ. *muish*; Lat. *mus*; Gr. μῦς (*mus*); Pers. *mûsh*; Sansc. *mûsha* = a rat, a mouse.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. 3.

"What made the *mous* ageu the cat?"
Gower: C.A., iii.

2. *Figuratively:*

* (1) A familiar term of endearment.

"What's your dark meaning, *mouse*?"—*Shakesp. Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 2.

(2) A swelling arising from a blow, and of a mouse colour; a black eye. (*Slang.*)

(3) A particular piece of beef or mutton below the round; the part immediately above the knee joint. (Called also mouse-piece, or mouse-buttock.)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Blasting:* A match used in firing guns or mines.

2. *Nautical:*

(1) A ball, knob, or puddening, worked on a rope.

(2) A turn or two of spun-yarn uniting the point of a hook to the shank to prevent its unhooking.

3. *Zoology:*

(1) A popular name for the smaller species of the genus Mus, the larger ones being called rats. Three are British: the Common or domestic mouse, *Mus musculus*; the Long-tailed Field-mouse, *M. sylvaticus*; and the Harvest-mouse, *M. minutus* or *messorius.* The Common Mouse is dusky-gray above, ashy underneath: the tail about as long as the body. The Field-mouse, which is reddish-gray above, white underneath, is larger; has the tail shorter than the body. The former abounds not merely in Europe, but in the European colonies, having been accidentally introduced to most parts of the world. [HARVEST-MOUSE.]

(2) Various animals more or less resembling the Common Mouse [1]. Thus, by Shrew Mouse is meant the Common Shrew, *Sorex vulgaris*; the Short-tailed Field-mouse, *Arvicola agrestis.*

4. *Entom.:* A moth of the family Amphipyridæ.

¶ * *A man or a mouse:* Something or nothing.

mouse-bane, *s.*

Bot.: *Aconitum myoctonum.*

mouse-bird, *s.*

Ornith.: The literal translation of the Dutch *Muisvogel*, the name given by the settlers in Natal and Cape Colony to the members of Brisson's genus Colius. The popular name may have reference either to the generally

dun or slate-coloured plumage of the birds, or to their mouse-like habit of creeping along the boughs of trees, with the whole tarsus applied to the branch.

mouse-buttock, *s.* The same as Mouse, *s.*, I. 2 (3).

mouse-chop, *s.*

Bot.: Mesembryanthemum murinum.

mouse-colour, *s.* The colour of a mouse.

mouse-coloured, *a.* Coloured like a mouse.

mouse-ear, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Hieracium Pilosella;* (2) *Cerastium vulgatum.*

¶ Bastard Mouse-ear is *Hieracium Pseudo-Pilosella.*

Mouse-ear chickweed:

Bot.: The genus Cerastium.

* **mouse-fall,** * **mowse-fellc,** *s.* [Ger. *mäusefalle.*] A mouse-trap.

mouse-hole, *s.* A hole inhabited by a mouse; a hole where mice enter or pass; hence, any very small hole or passage.

"He can creep in at a *mouse-hole,* but he soon grows too big ever to get out again."—*Stillingfleet.*

mouse-hunt, *s.*

1. A hunt after mice.

*2. A mouser; hence, one that watches and pursues as a cat does a mouse. (*Shakesp.: Rom. & Jul.,* iv. 4.)

mouse-like, *a.*

Zool.: Resembling a mouse; having some of the characteristics of a mouse; an epithet applied to the section Myomorpha (q.v.).

mouse-piece, *s.* [Mouse, *s.*, I. 2. (3).]

mouse-sight, *s.* Myopia (q.v.).

mouse-skin, *s.* The skin of a mouse.

mouse-tail, *s.*

Botany:

1. The ranunculaceous genus Myosurus (q.v.). The Common Mouse-tail is *Myosurus minimus.* It is from two to six inches high, with linear spathulate fleshy leaves, and a single small greenish flower. Found in corn-fields and waste places in England.

2. The genus Mygalurus.

3. *Dendobrium Myosurus.*

mouse-thorn, *s.*

Bot.: Centaurea myacantha.

mouse-trap, *s.* A trap designed to catch mice.

* **mouse-trap,** *v.t.* To catch as mice in a trap; to ensnare.

mŏūse, *v.i.* & *t.* [Mouse, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To catch mice; to hunt for mice.

"A falcon, tow'ring in her pride of place,
Was by a *mousing* owl hawk'd at, and kill'd."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, ii. 4.

* 2. To watch craftily or slyly, as a cat for mice.

"A whole assembly of *mousing* saints, under the mask of zeal and good nature, lay many kingdoms in blood."—*L'Estrange.*

B. *Transitive:*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* To tear to pieces, as a cat a mouse.

"*Mousing* the flesh of men."
Shakesp.: King John, ii. 2.

2. *Naut.:* To fasten a small line across the upper part of a hook to prevent unhooking: as, To *mouse* a hook.

* **mŏūse'-kĭn,** *s.* [Eng. *mouse,* s.; dimin. suff. *-kin.*] A little mouse.

"Frisk about, pretty little *mouseckin.*"—*Thackeray: Virginians,* ch. xxxviii.

mŏūs'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *mous(e),* v.; *-er.*] A cat eager and successful in capturing mice.

"When you have fowl in the larder, leave the door open, in pity to the cat, if she be a good *mouser.*"—*Swift: Instructions to Servants.*

mŏūs'-ĭĕ, *s.* [Eng. *mouse;* dimin. suff. *-ie, -y.*] A diminutive of mouse.

"But, *Mousie,* thou are no thy lane,
In proving foresight may be vain."
Burns: To a Mouse.

mŏūs'-ĭng, *a.* & *s.* [Mouse, *v.*]

A. *As adj.:* Catching mice; good at mousing.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of catching mice.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Loom:* A ratchet movement in a loom.

2. *Naut.:* A lashing or latch connecting the bill with the shank of a hook.

mousing-hook, *s.*

Naut.: A hook secured by a mousing passing around its two branches and closing its mouth, in order to prevent it from straightening out when supporting a heavy weight or to obviate the danger of unshipping.

mŏūsse-lĭne', *s.* [Fr.] Muslin.

mousseline-de-laine. *s.* [Muslin-de-laine.]

mŏūst, *v.t.* [Must, *s.*] To powder, as hair.

"And then *moust* it like the auld minister's wig?"—*Scott: Antiquary,* ch. x., p. 376.

mŏūs-tăçhe', **mŭs-tăçhe',** * **mus-tach-eo,** * **mus-tach-io,** *s.* [Fr. *moustache* = a moustache, from Ital. *mostaccio* = a face, a moustache, from Gr. μύστᾰξ (*mustax*), genit. μύστακος (*mustakos*) = the upper lip, a moustache; Sp. *mostacho* = a whisker, a moustache.]

1. *Lit.:* The hair on the upper lip of men. (Frequently used in the plural form, though having a singular meaning. Formerly applied to the whiskers.)

"To dally with my *mustachio.*"
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 1.

2. *Fig.:* A veteran soldier. (*Longfellow: Children's Hour.*)

moustache-monkey, *s.*

Zool.: Cercopithecus cephas. It is mottled greenish, the throat white, the nose and lips blue, and the whiskers orange; the end of the tail in the male, chestnut.

moustache-tern, *s.*

Ornith.: Gould's name for *Sterna leucopareia,* the Whiskered Tern (q.v.).

mŏūst'-ĕd, *a.* [Moust.] Powdered as a head of hair.

"Can ye say wha the carle was wi' the black coat and the *mousted* head, that was wi' the Laird of Cairnvreckan?"—*Scott: Waverley,* ch. xxxvi.

* **mŏūs'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *mous(e); -y.*] Like a mouse; full of mice.

mŏū'-tăn, *s.* [Chinese *Meu-tang* = King of flowers.]

Bot.: Pæonia *Moutan,* the Chinese Tree Pæony, a shrubby plant said to be ten feet high in the north of China, though only three to five in English gardens.

mŏūth, * **mouthe,** * **mowth,** * **muth,** *s.* [A.S. *múdh;* cogn. with Dut. *mond;* Sw. *mun;* Icel. *munnr;* Dan. *mund;* Goth. *munths.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. 1.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Anything resembling a mouth in any respect; as—

(*a*) That part of a river, stream, creek, &c., by which its waters are discharged into a sea, ocean, lake, &c.

"He came and lay at the *mouth* of the haven, daring them to fight."—*Knolles: Hist. of the Turkes.*

(*b*) The opening of anything hollow; the opening through which any vessel is charged or emptied.

"Turn the *mouth* of a glass over the candle, and it will make the water rise."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

(*c*) The opening by which a place is entered; an entrance or passage: as, the *mouth* of a cave.

"This is the *mouth* of the cell."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iv. 1.

(2) A wry face; a grimace.

* (3) A principal speaker; a mouthpiece; one who speaks for another.

"Every coffee-house has some particular statesman belonging to it, who is the *mouth* of the street where he lives."—*Addison.*

* (4) A cry, a voice. (*Shakesp.: Henry V.,* ii. 4.)

* (5) Way of speaking; speech.

"There are many of this man's mind, that have not this man's *mouth.*"—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress,* pt. ii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* The cavity containing the organs of taste, mastication, and insalivation. It is bounded in front by the lips, on the sides by the internal surfaces of the cheeks, above by the hard palate and teeth in the upper jaw, below by the tongue and mucous membrane between it and the lower jaw, with the lower row of teeth, and behind by the soft palate and fauces. Used also for the ingestive aperture of any of the lower animals.

2. *Fortification:*

(1) The outer or widest part of an embrasure. The narrow part is the neck.

(2) The part of a trench most remote from the besieged place.

3. *Joinery:* The slot in a plane to receive the bit, and discharge the shaving.

4. *Mech.:* The opening of a vice between its chops, chaps, cheeks, or jaws, as they are indifferently termed.

5. *Metallurgy:*

(1) The charging opening of a furnace.

(2) The hole in a furnace out of which melted metal flows.

6. *Music:*

(1) The opening in an organ pipe whence the wind emerges. Being directed against the lip or wind-cutter, it acquires a vibration which is imparted to the column of air in the pipe, producing a musical sound. The principle of the flageolet is similar.

(2) In a flute, the edge of the opening against which the air from the mouth of the performer is cut, the vibration thereby imparted being communicated to the column of air in the tube. The pitch depends upon the length of the tube beyond the mouth, and the holes allow the length to be varied so as to produce varying notes. [Pipe.]

7. *Physiol.:* The mouth assists in mastication, salivation, taste, and speech. The practice of eating too rapidly is the chief cause of dyspepsia and its consequent ailments, by the non-mechanical reduction of the food.

8. *Saddlery:* The cross-bar of a bridle-bit, uniting the branches or the rings. The mouth gives character to the bit as the straight mouth-piece, or arched, severe, jointed, wired, clothed, or with rollers.

¶ (1) *Bullet in Mouth:* An expression the origin of which is not clear. The following explanations have been given (*Illus. Lond. News* (*Echoes*), June 7, 1884):

(1) In the seventeenth century, when matchlocks were in use, the soldier carried the gun in one hand, the match lighted at both ends in the other, and the bullet in his mouth.

(2) From the shot fitted in the mouths of field-pieces when a garrison that has capitulated marches out with the honours of war. In both these cases it would be in readiness for service.

(3) From the practice of swallowing musket-bullets to remove illness or colic pains. In rural districts small shot are held to be a sovereign remedy for what is popularly known as "rising of the lights."

Or it may be from the practice formerly common in both services for a man whilst being flogged to hold a bullet between his teeth. If this explanation be correct, the phrase is expressive of determination.

(2) *To make a mouth, to make mouths:* To make grimaces; to make a wry face; to deride, to mock. [Mouth, *s.*, I. 2 (2).]

"*Make mouths* upon me when I turn my back."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

mouth-footed, *a.* Having certain feet modified into jaws. [Stomatopoda.]

* **mouth-friend,** *s.* One who professes friendship without really feeling it; a false or pretended friend. (*Shakesp.: Timon,* iii. 6.)

mouth-gauge, *s.*

Saddlery: A device for measuring a horse's mouth, consisting of a gauge which answers as the mouth-piece, a stationary cheek-piece on one end, and a sliding cheek on the other, with a set screw to hold it in any desired position. On the lower arm of the sliding cheek there is another slide held to its place by a set screw. The first slide is used to obtain the exact width of the horse's mouth; the slide on the lower arm of the sliding cheek is used to measure the height of the bar of the mouth, each of the bars being gauged in inches and fractions.

mouth-glass, *s.*

Dentistry: A small mirror for inspecting the teeth and gums.

* **mouth-honour,** *s.* Civility or respect outwardly expressed without sincerity.

"Curses not loud but deep, *mouth-honour,* breath."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, v. 3.

*** mouth-made,** *a.* Expressed without sincerity; insincere.

"These *mouth made* vows,
Which break themselves in swearing!"
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, i. 3.

mouth-organ, *s.* Pan-pipes.

"A set of pan-pipes better known to the many as a *mouth-organ*."—*Dickens: Sketches by Boz; First of May.*

mouth-pipe, *s.*

Music:

1. The part of a musical wind-instrument to which the mouth is applied.

2. An organ pipe having a lip to cut the wind escaping through an aperture in a diaphragm. [FLUTE-ORGAN.]

mouth-speculum, *s.*

Surgery:

1. An instrument for depressing the tongue and raising the soft palate to expose the posterior fauces.

2. A frame to keep the jaws apart while operating in the mouth.

mŏŭth, *v.t.* & *i.* [MOUTH, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To speak, to utter.

"These mercy ful myldeliche *mouthed* these wordes."
Piers Plowman, p. 347.

† 2. To utter pompously, or with a mouth affectedly big.

"If you *mouth* it as many of your players do."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 2.

* 3. To seize in the mouth or with the teeth; to take into the mouth.

"She found the veil, and *mouthing* it all o'er
With bloody jaws the lifeless prey she tore."
Ensden. Ovid; Metamorphoses iv.

* 4. To chew, to eat, to devour; to tear with the teeth.

"Corne carried, let such as be poore go and gleam,
And after thy cattel to *mouth* it up cleam."
Tusser: Husbandrie.

* 5. To form by the mouth; to lick into shape.

"The beholder at first sight imputes the ensuing form to the *mouthing* of the dam."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. vi.

* 6. To reproach, to insult.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To speak with a big or affected voice; to talk pompously or affectedly.

"Nay, an thou'lt *mouth*,
I'll rant."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, v. 1.

* 2. To make mouths or grimaces; to mock, to grimace.

"Well I know when I am gone,
How she *mouths* behind my back."
Tennyson; Vision of Sin, 110.

* 2. To join mouths; to kiss; to bill and coo.

"He would *mouth* with a beggar."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iii. 2.

mŏŭth'-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *mouth*; *-ed.*]

1. Furnished with or having a mouth; in composition, as hard-*mouthed*, foul-*mouthed*.

* 2. Open, gaping.

"Those *mouthed* wounds, which valiantly he took."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., i. 3.

† 3. Uttered with a big or pompous voice.

* 4. Taken into the mouth; chewed.

"First *mouthed* to be last swallowed."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iv. 2.

* 5. Having speech; speaking.

"I am slowe *mouthed* and slowe tongued."—*Exod.* iv. (1551.)

*** mŏŭth'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *mouth*, v.; *-er.*] One who mouths; a pompous or affected declaimer.

mŏŭth'-fŭl, *s.* [Eng. *mouth*, and *full.*]

1. As much as is requisite to fill the mouth.

"At last devours them all at a *mouthful*."
Shakesp.: Pericles, ii. 1.

2. Any small quantity.

"A goat going out for a *mouthful* of fresh grass, charged her kid not to open the door till she came back."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

mŏŭth'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *mouth*; *-less.*] Destitute of a mouth; having no mouth.

mŏŭth'-pēēçe, *s.* [Eng. *mouth*, and *piece.*]

1. That part of a musical wind instrument which is put into the mouth of the performer. In the case of brass instruments the end of the instrument is placed on the exterior of the lips, and in the case of reed instruments the reed itself is inserted in the mouth.

2. A tube by which a cigar or cigarette is held in the mouth while being smoked.

3. One who acts as spokesman for another; one who speaks for or on behalf of others.

"I come the *mouthpiece* of our King to Dunrun."
Tennyson: Geraint & Enid, 1,644.

*** mŏŭth'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *mouth*; *-y.*] Full of talk.

"Another said to a *mouthy* advocate."—*Puttenham Eng. Poesie*, bk. iii., ch. xvii.

mōv-ą-bĭl-ĭ-tў, * mov-a-bil-i-tie, *s.* [Eng. *movabl(e)*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being movable.

"And tho been thilke that stablie been fixed nigh to the first godhed, thei surmounten the order of destruable *movabilitie*."—*Chaucer: Boecius*, bk. iv.

mōv'-ą-ble, mōve'-ą-ble, * moc-ble, * me-ble, * mev-a-ble, *a.* & *s.* [O. Fr. *meuble*, *mouvable*, from Lat. *mobilis*, from *moveo* = to move (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Capable of being moved; that may or can be moved, lifted, carried, conveyed, or otherwise shifted from one place to another; susceptible of motion; not fixed; portable.

"William . . . even in the neighbourhood of cities and palaces, slept in his small *moveable* hut of wood."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. Changing from one time to another; recurring at varying times or dates; not fixed: as, a *movable* feast.

* 3. Changing, inconstant, varying.

"Lest thou shouldest ponder the path of life, her ways are *moveable*, that thou canst not know them."—*Proverbs* v. 6.

B. *As substantive:*

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* Anything capable of being moved. [II.]

"The motion of the first *moveables*."—*Gaule: Mag. Astro-mancer*, ch. xxvi.

II. *Law:*

1. *Eng. Law* (generally in the plural): Any part of a man's goods which are capable of being moved from place to place; goods, wares, furniture, &c., as distinguished from houses and lands.

"Already he had entrusted his most valuable *movables* to the care of several foreign Ambassadors."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

2. *Scots Law:* Every species of property corporeal or incorporeal, which does not descend to the heir in heritage, as distinguished from heritage.

*** mōv-a-bled (le** as **ĕl),** *a.* [Eng. *movabl(e)*; *-ed.*] Furnished; provided with movables.

mōv'-ą-ble-nĕss, mōve'-ą-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *movable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being movable; possibility to be moved; movability.

"It seems Da Monliu tooke his errour at leastwise touching the *moueableness* of the poles of the equator from Joseph Scaliger."—*Bakewill: Apologie*, bk. ii., ch. iii., § 1.

mōv'-ą-blęs, *s. pl.* [MOVABLE, II.]

mōv'-ą-blў, mōve'-ą-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *movabl(e)*; *-ly.*] In a movable manner or state; so as to be moved.

"His back-piece is composed of eighteen plates, *moveably* joined together by as many intermediate skins."—*Grew: Museum.*

mōve, * moeve, * meve, *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *movoir* (Fr. *mouvoir*), from Lat. *moveo* = to move; Sp. & Port. *mover*; Ital. *movere, muovere.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To change the position, posture, or place of; to cause to change from one position to another; to carry, lift, draw, push, or otherwise shift from one place to another.

2. Specif., in chess, draughts, &c., to change the position of a man or piece in the course of the game: as, To *move* a pawn.

3. To incite, to call upon, to advise.

"The chief priests *moved* the people, that he should rather release Barabbas unto them."—*Mark* xv. 11.

4. To stir; to excite or rouse the feelings of; to affect.

(1) Absolutely.

(*a*) To excite to feelings of anger, to exasperate, to annoy.

"The letter *moved* him." *Shakesp.: Othello*, iv. 1.

(*b*) To affect with feelings of tenderness, kindness, or compassion; to touch.

"The king was much *moved*, and went up to the chamber over the gate, and wept."—2 *Samuel* xviii. 33.

(*c*) To inspire.

"Holy men of God spake as they were *moved* by the Holy Ghost."—2 *Peter* i. 21.

(*d*) To affect with feelings of wonder, surprise, or bewilderment; to agitate.

"And when he was come into Jerusalem, all the city was *moved*, saying, Who is this?"—*Matt.* xxi. 10.

(2) With a clause or phrase indicating the nature of the feelings aroused.

"Then the lord of that servant was *moved* with compassion."—*Matt.* xviii. 27.

5. To excite; to stir up; to rouse; to cause.

"Impotent to a degree which *moved* at once pity and laughter."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

6. To propose; to bring forward as a motion for consideration by an assembly; to submit, or offer formally for discussion; as, To *move* the adjournment of a meeting.

* 7. To address one's self to; to apply to.

"The Florentine will *move* us
For speedy aid."
Shakesp. All's Well that Ends Well, i. 2.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To change position, place, or posture; to pass or go from one place to another; to stir; to be moved.

"The shadow of the linden-trees
Lay *moving* on the grass."
Longfellow. A Gleam of Sunshine.

2. To change the position of a piece or man in the games of chess, draughts, &c.: as, Have you *moved?*

3. To walk, to march.

"Anon they *move*
In perfect phalanx to the Dorian mood."
Milton. P. L., i. 550.

4. To be moved from one position to another in the games of chess, draughts, &c.; as, the king can only *move* one square.

5. To change residence.

6. To propose; to make a proposition; to bring forward a motion.

7. To take action; to begin to act.

8. To stir or affect the feelings.

"How then might your prayers *move?*"
Shakesp.: As You Like It, iv. 3.

* 9. To have vital action.

"In him we live, and *move*, and have our being."—*Acts* xvii. 28.

mōve, *s.* [MOVE, *s.*]

1. The act of moving; a movement; a change of position.

"The British square was not on the *move*."—*Daily Chronicle*, Jan. 23, 1885.

2. Specif., in chess and draughts.

(1) The act of moving a piece or man in the course of play.

"An unseen hand makes all their *moves*."
Cowley: Destiny.

(2) The right to move one's piece: as, It is your *move*.

3. A proceeding; an action taken; a line of conduct.

¶ (1) *To be up to a move or two, to know a move or two:* To be sharp or clever; to have one's wits about one.

(2) *To be on the move:* To be stirring about.

(3) *To make a move:*

(*a*) To take one's departure.

(*b*) To initiate a course of action.

*** mōve'-ą-ble,** *a.* & *s.* [MOVABLE.]

† mōve'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *move*; *-less.*] Without movement, at rest, motionless, immovable.

"The Grecian phalanx *moveless* as a tower."
Pope. Homer; Iliad xv. 144.

mōve'-mĕnt, *s.* [O. Fr. *movement* (Fr. *mouvement*), from O. Fr. *movoir* (Fr. *mouvoir*) = to move (q.v.); Sp. *movimiento*; Ital. & Port. *movimento.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of moving; the course or process of changing position, place, or posture.

"To watch the *movements* of the Daunian host."
Byron: Nisus & Euryalus.

2. A change in temper, disposition, feeling, opinion, views, &c.; motion of the mind or feelings.

3. Manner or style of moving: as, a slow, quick, or sudden *movement*.

4. An agitation in favour of some object.

5. That which moves or produces motion.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Horol.:* The going mechanism of a watch or clock; the motor, train, regulator, and indicator of time.

2. *Music:* (1) Motion of melody, or of parts. [MOTION.] (2) A division, or definite portion of a work, as first movement, slow movement,

&c., of a sonata or symphony, or other extended composition. (3) A portion of a musical piece separated from the rest by a complete change of time or key.

movement-cure, *s.* Kinesipathy (q.v.).

* **mŏv'-ĕnt,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *movens*, pr. par. of *moveo* = to move; Ital. *movente*; Fr. *mouvant*.]

A. *As adj.:* Moving; not at rest; not quiescent.

"If it be in some part *movent*, and in some part quiescent, it must needs be a curve line, and so no radius."—*Grew: Cosmologia.*

B. *As subst.:* That which moves or causes motion; a motor.

"Motion is considered sometimes from the effect only which the *movent* works in the moved body, which is usually called moment."—*Hobbes: Elements of Philosophy*, p. 214.

mŏv'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *mov(e)*, v.; *-er.*]

1. One who or that which moves or causes motion; a motor.

"O thou eternal *mover* of the heavens."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 3.

2. One who or that which moves or is in motion.

"See here these *movers*, that do prize their hours."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 5.

* 3. A cause, source, or origin.

"The *movers* of a languishing death."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, i. 5.

4. One who proposes; one who brings forward a proposition or motion for consideration or debate; a proposer.

5. One who stirs up or excites.

"We haue found this man a pestilent felowe, and a *mover* of debate vnto all ys Jewes thorowout ye worlde."—*Actes* xxiv. (1551.)

* **mŏv'-ĕr-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *mover*; *-ess.*] A female mover.

mŏv'-ĭng, * **move-ing,** *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [Move, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Causing or producing motion.

2. In motion; not quiescent; not at rest.

3. Impelling, instigating, persuading.

4. Affecting the feelings, especially the tender feelings; pathetic, affecting.

"The *moving* words Telemachus attends."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xxii. 393.

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of putting in motion, or of changing from one place to another; the state of being in motion; a movement, a motion.

moving-filaments, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The name given by Needham to the spermatophores of the Cephalopoda.

moving-force, *s.*

Mech.: A force considered with reference to the momentum which it produces.

moving-plant, *s.* [Desmodium.]

moving-powers, *s. pl.*

Mech.: The powers applied to impart motion to machinery. They are the strength of men or animals, wind, running water, steam, electricity, &c.

mŏv'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *moving*; *-ly.*] In a moving manner; so as to excite the feelings.

"I would have had them writ more *movingly*."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 1.

* **mŏv'-ĭng-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *moving*; *-ness.*] The power or state of moving; the quality of exciting emotion.

"There is a strange *movingness* to be found in some passages of the scripture."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 319.

mōw (1), * **mowe** (1), *s.* [A.S. *mūga*; cogn. with Icel. *mūgi*, *mūgi* = a swathe in mowing.]

1. A heap or pile of hay or corn; a stack.

"Each muck-worme will be rich with lawlesse gaine,
Altho' he smother up *mowes* of seuen years' graine."
Bp. Hall: Satires, iv. 6.

2. A loft or chamber in which hay or corn is stored up.

mōw (2), * **moe,** * **mowe** (2), *s.* [Fr. *moue*, from Dut. *mouwe*.] A wry face; a grimace.

"Yea the very lame come together agaynst me vnawares, makinge *mowes* at me."—*Ps.* xxxv. (1551.)

* **mōw** (1), *v.t.* [Mow (1), *s.*] To put in a mow; to lay or place (as sheaves) in a mow or heap.

mōw (2), * **mow-en,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *māwan*; cogn. with Dut. *maaijen*; Dan. *meie*; Ger. *mähen*; O. H. Ger. *mājan*, *maw*; Lat. *meto*; Gr. ἀμάω (*amaō*).]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To cut down with a scythe or mowing machine.

"To *mow* down thorns that would annoy our foot,
Is worthy praise." *Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI.*, iii. 3.

2. To cut the grass off with a scythe or mowing machine: as, To *mow* a meadow.

II. *Fig.:* To cut down quickly, indiscriminately, and in great numbers. (Usually followed by *down*.)

"Tis not in me, though favour'd by the sky,
To *mow* whole troops, and make whole armies fly."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xx. 406.

B. *Intrans.:* To cut grass by mowing; to use a scythe or mowing machine.

"I do not meane alonely husbandmen,
Which till the ground, which dig, delve, *mow*, and sowe."
Gascoigne: Steele Glas.

* **mōw** (3), *v.i.* [Mow (2), *s.*] To make grimaces; to grimace.

"Apes that *mow* and chatter at me."
Shakesp.: Tempest, ii. 2.

† **mōw'-bŭrn,** *v.i.* [Eng. *mow* (1), *s.*, and *burn* (q.v.).] To ferment and heat in the mow, as hay when stacked too green.

"House it not green, lest it *mowburn*."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

* **mōwe,** * **mow-en,** * **moun,** *v.i.* [A.S. *magan*.] To be able. [May, *v.*]

"I seye to you, many seken to entre: and thei schulen not *mowe*."—*Wycliffe: Luke* xiii.

* **mōw'-ĕr** (1), *s.* [Eng. *mow* (1), v.; *-er.*] One who makes mows or grimaces.

mōw'-ĕr (2), *s.* [Eng. *mow* (2), v.; *-er.*]

1. One who mows; one who cuts (grass, &c.) with a scythe.

"With sweeping stroke the *mowers* strew the lands."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xviii. 641.

2. A mowing-machine.

mōwh'-ra, mōh'-wa, mōh'-ra, *s.* [Mahratta.] [Bassia.]

mōw'-ĭng, *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [Mow (2), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par.* & *particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of cutting with a scythe or mowing-machine.

2. Land from which the grass is cut.

mowing-machine, *s.*

Agric.: A machine used to cut grass, clover, or fodder plants.

mōwn, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Mow (2), v.]

* **mōw'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *mow* (2), v.; *-yer.*] One who mows grass, &c.; a mower.

mŏx'-a, *s.* [Fr. & Sp.; probably from Chinese or Japanese.]

Surg.: Any substance burnt on a diseased part, so as to produce a sore upon it. Formerly cotton-wool or the pith of the sunflower was employed for the purpose in England; now moxas are rarely used. *Artemisia chinensis* and other species furnish the Chinese moxa. It is used as a cautery in gout and rheumatism. *Polyporus fomentarius*, a fungal, is used by the Laplanders as moxa.

mŏx-ĭ-bŭs-tion (tion as **tyŭn),** *s.* [Eng. *moxa*, and *(com)bustion.*]

Surg.: Cauterization by means of moxa.

mōy'-a, *s.* [Sp.]

Geol.: The name given in South America to mud poured out from volcanoes during eruptions. In 1797 it descended from the sides of Tunguragua in Quito, filling valleys 1,000 feet wide to the depth of 600 feet, and bringing with it thousands of small fish, which, according to Humboldt, had lived in subterranean caverns.

* **mōy'le** (1), *s.* [Mule.]

* **mōy'le** (2), *s.* [Moil, *s.*]

* **mōy'le,** *v.t.* [Moil, *v.*] To defile, to soil, to dirty.

* **mōy'-ther,** *s.* [Moither.]

mō-zăm-bique' (**qnc** as **k**), *s.* [From the country.]

Fabric: An open material for ladies' dresses, having a chain in which the cotton threads are associated in pairs, and the woollen filling is soft and fleecy. It is dyed in the wool, self-coloured, or striped in the warp.

mōz'-ĭng, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The gigging of cloth.

Mr., *s.* [Monsieur, Mister.] A contraction for Mister, the common form of address used to every untitled man of any position.

M-roof, *s.* [Named from the shape.]

Carpentry: A double roof, consisting of two ordinary gable-roofs and a valley between them.

Mrs., *s.* [Mistress.] A contraction for Mistress, the appellation given to every married woman except those who possess a higher title, as Lady, Countess, Duchess, &c.

MS., *s.* [See def.] A contraction for Manuscript.

MSS., *s.* [See def.] The contraction for manuscripts.

M-teeth, *s.* [See def.]

Saw.: Teeth in groups of two, like the projecting angles of the letter M: thus, —M—M—.

mŭb' ble-fŭb-bles, *s.* [A word of no etym.] Depression of spirits without adequate cause; the blues.

"Bring on his *mubblefubbles*."—*Lyly: Euphues.*

mŭc-ăm'-ĭde, *s.* [Eng. *muc(ic)*, and *amide.*]

Chem.: $C_6H_{12}N_2O_6 = C_4H_4(OH)_4 \begin{matrix} CO(NH_2) \\ CO(NH_2) \end{matrix}$.
Produced by the action of ammonia on mucic ether. It separates in microscopic crystals having the form of an octahedron, slightly soluble in boiling water, but insoluble in alcohol and in ether. It is tasteless; sp. gr. 1·589 at 13°5. Heated with water to 140°, it is converted into mucate of ammonia.

mū-cāte, *s.* [Eng. *muc(ic)*; *-ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of mucic acid.

mucate of ammonia, *s.*

Chem.: $C_4H_4(HO)_4 \begin{matrix} CONH_4O. \\ CONH_4O. \end{matrix}$ The neutral salt is obtained by supersaturating a hot aqueous solution of the acid with ammonia. It crystallizes in colourless flat four-sided prisms, which dissolve sparingly in cold, but more freely in hot water. The acid salt, $C_6H_8(NH_4)_2O_6$, forms colourless needles or thin prisms, and is more soluble in water than the neutral compound.

mucate of ethyl, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_8(C_2H_5)_2O_8$. Commonly called mucic ether. It is prepared by the action of mucic and sulphuric acids on alcohol of sp. gr. ·814. On being left for some hours, the mixture solidifies into a mass which is shaken up and washed with alcohol. It is afterwards purified by recrystallization from boiling alcohol. It is obtained in transparent four-sided prisms, which melt at 150°. Insoluble in ether, but very soluble in boiling alcohol and in water.

mū'-çĕ-dĭn, *s.* [Mucin.]

mū'-çĕ-dĭne, *s.* [Mucedines.] A fungus belonging to the sub-order Mucedines.

mu-çĕ-dī'-nēs, *s. pl.* [Pl. of Lat. *mucedo* = mucus (q.v.).

Bot.: A sub-order of Hyphomycetous Fungi. They have a flocculent mycelium, bearing erect, continuous, or separate, simple or branched, tubular pellucid filaments, ending in single spores or strings of them, which, separating, lie among the filaments of the mycelium. It contains moulds and mildews. Example, the genera Aspergillus and Penecillium, the yeast-plant, &c.

mū-çĕd'-ĭ-noŭs, *a.* [As if from a Lat. *mucedinosus*, from *mucedo* (genit. *mucedinis*) = mould.]

Bot.: Having the nature, character, or appearance of mould or mildew.

mŭch, * **moche,** * **miche,** * **mych,** *a., adv., s.,* & *interj.* [The same as *michel* (= *mickle*), or *muckle*, with a different suffix; Icel. *mjök* = much (*adv.*).] [Muckle, Muckle.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Great in quantity or amount; plenty, abundant. (*Deuteronomy* xxviii. 38.)

*2. Great in size; large, bulky, big.

"A *moche* man." *Piers Plowman*, viii. 70.

*3. Many in number, numerous. (*Numbers* xx. 20.)

B. *As adverb:*

1. In or to a great degree or extent; greatly. It is commonly used with adjectives and adverbs, especially in the comparative: as, *much* loved, *much* regretted, *much* later, *much* sooner, *much* wiser, &c.; and also with verbs, as, To boast *much*, to talk *much*, &c.

2. Nearly, almost.

"*Much* like a press of people at a door."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, l. 1301.

C. *As substantive:*

1. A great deal or quantity.

"You want *much* of meat." *Shakesp.: Timon*, iv. 3.

¶ *Much*, in this sense, is really the adjective used without a noun, which may be supplied or understood from the context. It is thus qualified by *as*, *so*, *too*, *very*: too *much*, very *much*, &c.

2. Something uncommon or unusual; an extraordinary or unusual occurrence.

"It was *much* that one that was so great a lover of pence should be happy in war."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

D. *As interj.:* An exclamation of contempt or derision.

¶ (1) *Much about it:* Pretty nearly equal.

* (2) *Much at one:* Nearly of equal value or influence.

(3) *Much of a muchness:* So-so; very moderate; much the same.

"Gentle or simple, they're *much of a muchness*."—*George Eliot: Daniel Deronda*, ch. xxxi.

(4) *To make much of:* To treat as of great consideration or importance; to think highly of.

"When thou camest first,
Thou strok'dst, and *made'st much of* me."
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

¶ *Much* is largely used in composition: as, *much-enduring*, *much-loved*, *much-praised*, &c., the meanings of which are sufficiently obvious.

***much-ell, *much-el,** *a.* [Muckle.]

mŭch'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *much*; *-ly.*] Much, exceedingly. (*Slang.*)

***mŭch'-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *much*; *-ness.*] The state of being much; quantity.

***mŭch'-whăt,** *adv.* [Eng. *much*, and *what.*] Nearly, almost.

mū-çĭc, *a.* [Eng. *muc(in)*; *-ic.*] Contained in or derived from gums.

mucic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_4H_4(OH)_4\begin{cases}COOH,\\COOH.\end{cases}$ A dibasic acid isomeric with saccharic acid, discovered by Scheele in 1780. It is formed by the oxidation of milk, sugar, mehtose, and various kinds of gum, by nitric acid, and is purified by recrystallization, or by decomposing the ammonia salt with nitric acid. It crystallizes in colourless tables with square base. Insoluble in alcohol, sparingly soluble in cold water, but soluble in five parts of boiling water. Sulphuric acid dissolves it, producing a crimson colour. Mucic acid forms numerous definite salts, of which the ammonia compound is the most important.

mucic-ether, *s.*

Chem. (*Pl.*): Compounds of mucic acid with an alcohol radical.

***mū'-çĭd,** *a.* [Lat. *mucidus*, from *muceo* = to be mouldy.] Mouldy, musty.

***mū'-çĭd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *mucid*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being mucid; mustiness, mouldiness.

mū'-çĭd-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *mucidus*]

Bot.: Musty: smelling of mouldiness. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

mu-çĭf'-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *mucus* = mucus, and *facio* = to make.]

Med.: Generating mucus.

mū'-çĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *mucus* = mucus, and *forma* = form.]

Med.: Having the character, form, or nature of mucus.

mū-çĭ-lăġe, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *mucilago* = mould, moisture, from *mucilus* = mouldy, from *mucus* = slime, mucus.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A solution of gummy matter of any kind in water.

"Dissolution of gum tragacanth, and oil of sweet almonds, do not commingle, the oil remaining on the top till they be stirred and make the *mucilage* somewhat more liquid."—*Bacon: Physiological Remains.*

2. *Chem.:* The gum of seeds and roots. It is present in large quantities in the root of the marsh-mallow and in linseed. To some extent it appears to be an almost universal constituent of plants, and is obtained by steeping the seeds or roots in hot water, when it assumes the character of a thick jelly. The soluble mucilage may be extracted by the action of acidulated water on linseed, and precipitating the mucilage from a concentrated solution by alcohol. It is less transparent and less brittle than gum, and is precipitated from its aqueous solution by tincture of galls. The name is also given to commercial adhesive gum made from gum arabic or dextrin.

3. *Pharm.* (*Pl.*): Watery preparations of substances dissolved in water, used to suspend insoluble ingredients or to bind them together in a mass. They also sheath irritated surfaces. (*Garrod.*)

¶ *Animal mucilage:* The same as Mucus (q.v.).

mū-çĭ-lăġ'-ĭ-noŭs, *a.* [Fr. *mucilagineux*, from *mucilage* = mucilage, from Lat. *mucilago* (genit. *mucilaginis*).]

1. Pertaining to or secreting mucilage: as *mucilaginous* glands.

2. Of the nature of mucilage; resembling mucilage; slimy, moist, and slightly viscid.

"There is a sort of magnetism in gummi animé, gummi elemy, and in all other, not *mucilaginous*, but resinous gummis."—*Grew: Cosmo. Sacra*, bk. i., ch. ii.

mucilaginous-glands, *s. pl.*

Anat.: The name given by Dr. Clopton Havers, in 1691, to the fringed vascular folds of the synovial membrane.

***mū-çĭ-lăġ'-ĭ-noŭs nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *mucilaginous*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being mucilaginous; sliminess, viscosity.

mū'-çĭn, *s.* [Eng., &c. *muc(us)*; *-in.*]

Chem.: Vegetable Caseïn, Mucedin. Found in wheat, and forming one of the constituents of crude gluten. It is obtained from it by digestion with alcohol of 85 per cent., and the solution evaporated to one half, when a flocculent precipitate of mucin is formed. It is purified by solution in boiling alcohol, the mucin being precipitated on cooling the liquid. When treated with absolute alcohol, it dries up into a granular grayish-white substance. It has nearly the same percentage composition as albumen. Mucin is also a constituent of animal mucus.

mu-çĭp'-ą-roŭs, *a.* [Lat. *mucus* = mucus, and *purio* = to produce, to bring forth.]

Med.: Producing or generating mucus.

† mu-çĭv'-ŏr-ą, *s. pl.* [Lat. *mucus* = mucus, and *voro* = to devour.]

Entom.: Dipterous insects feeding on the mucus or juices of plants. (*Brande.*)

mū'-çĭ vŏre, *s.* [Mucivora.] An insect belonging to the family Mucivora.

mŭck (1), *muc, *mucke, *mukke, *s.* & *a.* [Icel. *myki* = dung; *myki-reku* = a muck-rake; Dan. *mog* = dung; Sw. *mecka* = to throw dung out of a stable; Icel. *moka* = to shovel dung out of a stable.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Lit.:* Dung in a moist state; a mass or heap of rotten vegetable matter.

"Money is like *muck*, not good except it be spread."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Seditions.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Anything low, mean, contemptible, filthy, or vile.

2. A contemptuous term for money.

"For to pinche, and for to spare,
Of worldis *mucke* to gette eleres."
Gower: C. A., v.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Resembling muck; mucky, damp.

muck-bar, *s.* Bar-iron which has passed once through the rolls. It is usually cut into lengths, piled, and re-rolled.

muck fork, *s.* A dung-fork.

muck midden, *s.* A dunghill.

muck rake, *s.* A rake for scraping together muck or filth; a drag or rake for removing or unloading manure.

"A groom where was a man that could look no way but downwards, with a *muck-rake* in his hand."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, ii.

muck roll, *s.* The roughing or first roll of a rolling-mill train.

***muck thrift,** *s.* A miser.

mŭck (2), *s.* [See def.] A blundering corruption of "amuck" (q.v.); malicious or infuriate rage. (*Dryden: Hind & Panther*, iii. 1,188.)

¶ *To run a muck:*

(1) [Amuck.]

(2) To go in for reckless extravagance.

mŭck, *v.t.* [Muck (1), *s.*]

1. To manure; to dress with muck or manure.

"Thy garden plot lately wel trenched and *mucked* would now be twifallowed."—*Tusser: Husbandrie.*

2. To remove muck or filth from.

***mŭck-ĕn-dĕr, *mŭck-in-dĕr,** *s.* [A corrupt., under the influence of muck (1), of Sp. *mocador* = a handkerchief, from *moco* = mucus; Fr. *mouchoir.*] A pocket-handkerchief.

"You knew her little, and when her
Apron was but a *muckender*."
On Dr. Corbett's Marriage, 1658.

Mŭck'-ĕr, *a.* & *s.* [Ger.]

A. *As adj:* Belonging to, characteristic of, or connected with the sect described under B.

"The similarity of the *Muckers* movement with that of the Princeites."—*McClintock & Strong: Cyc. Bib. & Eccles. Lit.*, vi. 716.

B. *As substantive:*

Church Hist.: A sect of German mystics, belonging chiefly to the aristocracy, founded at Konigsberg, about 1830, by two Lutheran clergymen, Diestel and Ebel. They professed great purity of life, but grave charges of immorality were brought against them, and in 1839 the founders were degraded from their office and sentenced to a term of imprisonment. On appeal, in 1842, they were reinstated and the sentence quashed. [Princeite, Perfectionist.]

"Friedrich Wilhelm IV. . . . is said to have died a *Mucker*."—*Dixon: Spiritual Wives* (ed. 1868), i. 221.

***mŭck ĕr, *mok-er-en, *muck re,** *v.t.* [Muck (1), *s.* (2).] To scrape together, as money, by mean shifts or arts.

"Of the pens that he can *muckre* and fetch."
Chaucer: Troilus & Cresseida, bk. iii.

mŭck'-ĕr, *s.* [Muck (2), *s.*] A heavy fall. (*Prov.*)

¶ (1) *To go a mucker:* [Muck (2), *s.*, ¶ (2).]

(2) *To come a mucker:* To meet with a heavy fall.

***mŭck-ĕr-ĕr, *mok-er-er,** *s.* [Eng. *mucker*, *s.*; *-er.*] One who scrapes money together; a miser, a niggard.

"Auarice maketh alwaie *muckerers* to ben hated."—*Chaucer: Boethius*, bk. ii.

Mŭck'-ĕr-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng., &c. *Mucker*; *-ism.*]

Church Hist.: The principle of the Muckers. [Mucker, *a.* & *s.*, B.]

"Archdeacon Ebel, the man who had been silenced and disgraced as the founder of *Muckerism*."—*Dixon: Spiritual Wives* (ed. 1868), i. 65.

mŭck-hēap, mŭck-hĭll, *muk-hille, [Eng. *muck* (1), *s.*, and *heap* or *hill.*] A dung-heap, a dung-hill.

"Like the precious gem
Found in the *muckhill* by the ignorant cock."
Beaum. & Fl.: Queen of Corinth, iii. 1.

mŭck-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *mucky*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being mucky; filthiness, filth.

mŭck'-ĭte, *s.* [After Herr Muck, the discoverer; *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A resin, found distributed in small particles through the coal beds at Neudorf, Moravia. Hardness, 1 to 2; sp. gr. 1·0025; colour, opaque-yellow to light brownish-yellow. Compos.: carbon, 79·22; hydrogen, 9·57; oxygen, 11·21; corresponding to the empirical formula, $C_{20}H_{28}O_2$.

mŭc-klc, *much-el, *much-ell, *a.* [Muckle.] Much, large, great. (*Scotch.*)

***muc-krc,** *v.t.* [Mucker, *v.*]

mŭck-swĕat, *s.* [Eng. *muck* (1), s., and *sweat* (q.v.).] A state of profuse perspiration; profuse sweat.

mŭck-sy, *a.* [Muxy.]

mŭck'-wŏrm, *s.* [Eng. *muck* (1), s., and *worm* (q.v.).]

1. *Lit.:* A worm found in dung-heaps.

2. *Fig.:* A miser, a curmudgeon, a niggard, a muckerer.

"Here you a *muckworm* of the town might see"
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 50.

* **mŭck'-ў,** *v.t.* [Mucky, *a.*] To dirty to soil. (C. *Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xxix.)

mŭck'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *muck* (1), s., *-y.*]

1. Full of muck or filth; filthy.

"*Mucky* filth his branching arms annoys."
Spenser: F. Q., II. vii. 15.

* 2. Sordid, vile.

"All his mind is set on *mucky* pelfe."
Spenser: F. Q., III. ix 4.

* **mū-cō çēlc,** *s.* [Lat. *mucus* = mucus, and Gr. κηλη (*kēlē*) = a tumour.]

Pathology:

1. An enlargement or protrusion of the mucous membrane of the lachrymal passage.

2. Dropsy of the lachrymal duct. (*Dunglison.*)

mu-cŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *muc*(*ic*), and (*ac*)*onic.*] (See the compound.)

muconic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_6O_4$. A monobasic acid formed by the decomposition of dibrom-adipic acid by argentic oxide. It forms large crystals with numerous faces, which dissolve easily in water, alcohol, and ether, and melt at about 100°. By boiling with solution of hydrate of barium, it is decomposed into acetic, succinic, and carbonic acids.

mū-cō-pūr'-ū-lĕnt, *a.* [Lat. *mucus* = mucus, and Eng. *purulent* (q.v.).] Having the character and appearance of mucus and pus.

mū'-cor, *s.* [Lat.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Mouldiness, mustiness, mould.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* The typical genus of the sub-order Mucorini. The sporangium is globose, with many spores. It contains the common moulds on paste, decaying fruits, &c. The typical species is *Mucor mucedo*, which has the spores, &c., first whitish, but afterwards blackish. It is very common.

2. *Med.:* The same as Mucus (q.v.).

mū-cōr-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *mucor* (q.v.); fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: A name for the fungaceous order Physomycetes (q.v.).

mū-cōr-ī'-nī, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *mucor* (q.v.); Lat. masc. pl. adj. suff. *-ini.*]

Bot.: A sub-order of Physomycetous Fungals. Mycelium filamentous, forming flocks or clouds in or on decaying animal and vegetable substances, spore-bearing vesicles rupturing so as to discharge their spores. Allied to Mucedines, but in the latter sub-order the spores are free.

mū'-cōse, *a.* [Mucous.]

mu-cŏs'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *mucos*(*e*); *-ity.*]

1. The quality or state of being mucous; mucousness.

2. A fluid containing or resembling mucus.

mu-cō-sō-săc'-chạr-īne, *a.* [Lat. *mucosus* = mucous, and Eng. *saccharine.*] Partaking of the qualities or character of mucilage and sugar.

mū'-cŏus, mū-cōse, *a.* [Lat. *mucosus*, from *mucus* (q.v.); Fr. *muqueux*; Sp. *mucoso, mucoso.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Of or pertaining to mucus; resembling mucus; slimy, ropy, viscid.

"It hath in the tongue a *mucous* and slimy extremity."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xxi.

2. Secreting mucus; as, the *mucous* membrane.

II. *Bot.:* Covered with a slimy secretion or with a coat that is readily soluble in water and becomes slimy, as the fruit of *Salvia Verbenaca.* (*Lindley.*)

mucous corpuscles, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Very transparent corpuscles with a cell-wall, a nucleus, and a number of minute moving molecules, in the mucous liquid of the mouth. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

mucous-membranes, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Membranes consisting of prolongations of the skin, having their surface coated over and protected by mucus. Their chief divisions are the gastro-pneumonic and genito-urinary mucus membranes, the former covering the inside of the alimentary canal, the air-passages, &c.; the latter the inside of the bladder and the urinary passage. (*Quain.*)

mucous-tissue, *s.*

Anat.: The jelly-like connective tissue containing mucus. (*Quain.*)

mū'-cŏus-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *mucous*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being mucous; mucosity.

mū-cō-vĭn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *muc*(*ic*); *o*(*xatyl*), and *vinic.*] Derived from or containing mucic acid and vinylic alcohol.

mucovinic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_4H_4(HO)_2C\overset{CO_2H_5)O}{CO_2H}$. Ethylmucic acid. A crystalline substance formed as a secondary product in the preparation of mucate of ethyl. It is white, and of asbestos-like aspect, the crystals having the form of a prism with rhombic base. They are moderately soluble in water, but only slightly in alcohol. It forms definite salts with the alkalis and the metals.

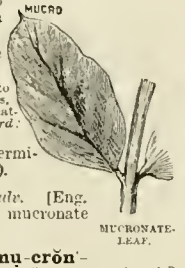
mū'-crō, *s.* [Lat. = a sharp point.]

* I. *Ord. Lang.:* A point.

"The *mucro* or point of the heart inclineth unto the left. —*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. ii.

2. *Bot.:* A hard, sharp point. [Mucronate.]

mū'-crō-nāte, mū'-crō-nāt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *mucronatus*, from *mucro* (genit. *mucronis*) = a sharp point.]



MUCRONATE LEAF.

1. *Ord. Lang.:* (See extract).

"Gems are here shot into cubes consisting of six sides, and *mucronated* or terminating in a point."—*Woodward: On Fossils.*

2. *Bot.:* Abruptly terminated by a mucro (q.v.).

mū'-crō-nāte-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *mucronate*; *-ly.*] In a mucronate manner.

mu-crŏn'-ū-lāte, mu-crŏn'-ū-lā-tŭs, *a.* [Dimin. of *mucronate* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Having small hard points, as *Banksia integrifolia.*

mū'-cu-lĕnt, *a.* [Lat. *mucilentus*, from *mucus* = slime, mucus.] Slimy, ropy, and somewhat viscid.

mu-cū-na, *s.* [From *Mucuna guaca*, the Brazilian name of *Mucuna urens.*]

Bot.: A genus of papilionaceous plants, sub-tribe Erythrineæ. The legumes are covered with stinging hairs, which, if touched, come off upon the hand. *Mucuna prurions* is the Cowitch or Cowage (q.v.). *M. monosperma* and *M. nivea* are used in India as vegetables.

mū'-cŭs, *s.* [Lat. = the viscous substance within the nose.]

1. *Anat. & Pathol.:* Under this name various substances are included, consisting chiefly of horny-like substance, epithelium, detached from the mucous surfaces, and floating in a peculiar viscid, clear fluid; in some cases these secretions are altered, becoming albuminoid, &c. Mucous affections are, mucin, an inflammatory product; mucous cysts; mucous laryngitis, polypi, softening, tumours.

2. *Bot.:* Gummy matter, soluble in water. It also contains mucin (q.v.).

mū'-cŭs-ĭne, *s.* [Eng. *mucus*; suff. *-ine.*]

Physiol.: The characteristic organic matter of animal mucus.

mŭd, *s.* [O. L. Ger. *mudde*; O. Sw. *modd* = mud; *modder* = mother, lees; Dut. *modder* = mud; Dan. *mudder* = mud; Ger. *mutter* = mother, lees; Icel. *modha* = (1) a large river, (2) mud; *moth* = refuse of hay; *móthr* = muddy snowbanks, heaps of snow and ice.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Moist, soft earth; mire, slime; clay or earthy matter mixed with water.

"But between them and the enemy lay three broad rivers filled with water and soft *mud*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. *Geol.:* The finer particles left when rocks, stones, pebbles, &c., are ground against each other or disintegrated by other agencies. Sometimes, where sand, gravel, and mud or silt are brought down a river to the sea, the gravel, sand and mud are separated, the mud remaining mechanically suspended in the water, after the coarser gravels and then the finer sands, have sunk to the bottom. According to the composition of the rocks from which it was derived will be its chemical composition. Shale is hardened and compressed mud; slate is mud having undergone metamorphic action. [Shale, Slate.] Mud contains diatoms and other minute algæ. When the surface of the fresh-water mud is red, that colour arises from the presence of a small worm, *Tubifex rivulorum.*

mud-bath, *s.*

Therap.: A bath in which the body is immersed in mud, often with chemical ingredients. At Eger, in Bohemia, boggy earth is artificially converted into black mud, heated to 100° of temperature. It contains sulphate of soda, iron, lime, alumina, and ulmic acid. The body is immersed for fifteen minutes, after which the patient goes into water to remove the mud. Such a bath may be of use in chronic skin-diseases, chronic rheumatism, gout, &c., though fresh air, temperance, regularity of life, and relaxation from business may have great influence in effecting the cure.

mud-boat, *s.* A kind of barge for carrying off mud dredged from a river-channel or bar, and having convenient provision for discharge.

mud-burrower, *s.*

Zool.: Callianassa, a genus of crustaceans which burrows in mud.

mud-devil, *s.* [Menopome.]

mud-drag, *s.* A machine for raking up the mud of a river, in order that it may be carried off by the current.

mud-dredger, *s.* A dredging-machine.

mud-eel, *s.*

Zool.: Siren lacertina, a perennibranchiate amphibian, family Sirenidæ (q.v.). It abounds in the rice-swamps of South Carolina, and attains a length of three feet. The hinder limbs are wanting. [Siren.]

mud-eruption, *s.* [Moya.]

mud-fish, *s.*

Ichthyology:

1. *Sing.: Amia calva*, the sole species of the family Amiidæ (q.v.). The colour is dull, often dark-greenish, with black spots and bands, and there is frequently a round black spot on the tail. It attains a length of about two feet; it feeds on fluviatile crustacea, and is sometimes eaten by the Indians. It is limited to rivers and lakes of the United States; abundant between the Rocky Mountains and the Alleghanies. Sometimes called the North American Mud-fish.

2. (*Pl.*): The order Dipnoi (q.v.).

¶ (1) *African mud-fish:* [Protopterus].

(2) *North American mud-fish:* [Mud-fish].

(3) *Australian mud-fish:* [Ceratodus].

mud-hen, *s.*

1. The American coot, *Fulica americana*, a bluish-black wading bird common in the United States.

2. [Marsh-hen.]

mud-hole, *s.*

Steam-eng.: A covered opening in the bottom of a boiler for discharging the dirt and sediment.

mud-lamprey, *s.*

Ichthy.: The young of the Sand-pride, *Petromyzon branchialis.* [Lamprey, Petromyzon.]

mud-lark, *s.* A man or boy who cleans out sewers, or fishes up pieces of coal, metal, &c., from the mud of tidal rivers.

mud-pattens, *s. pl.* Broad wooden soleboards for travelling on mud. [Mud, s., 1.]

mud-plug, *s.*

Steam-eng.: A tapered stopper, removed from a boiler to allow the mud to escape.

mud-sill, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* The lowest sill of a structure, which may be in the mud or on the surface of the earth; specifically, longitudinal runners under the sleepers or ties in American railways.

2. *Fig.:* One of the dregs of society; the lowest of the low. (*American.*)

mud-sucker, *s.* Any bird which sucks or sifts the mud for the animals or organic matter on which it feeds.

"In all water-fowl, their legs and feet correspond to the way of life; and in *mud-suckers*, two of the toes are somewhat joined, that they may not easily sink."—*Derham.*

mud-tortoises, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The family Trionyeides (q.v.). Called also Soft Tortoises, because the carapace is incompletely ossified, and covered with a leathery skin instead of with tortoiseshell.

mud-turtle, *s.*

Zoology:

1. *Sing.:* *Chrysemys picta*, a small turtle, the male of which has claws on its forefeet twice as long as those of the female. It is found in the United States.

2. *Pl.:* [Mud-tortoises].

mud-valve, *s.*

Steam-eng.: A valve by which mud is discharged from a steam-boiler.

mud-wall, *s.* A wall built of earth or clay; one of materials laid in clay as a substitute for mortar.

"The country about was thick set with trees, and otherwise full of gardens and *mud-walls*."—*Ralegh: Hist. World*, bk. v., ch., iv. § 14.

mud-walled, *a.* Having the walls built of mud.

"As folks from *mud-wall'd* tenement
Bring landlords pepper-corn for rent."
Prior: Another Epistle to F. Shephard, Esq.

mŭd, *v. t.* [Mud, *s.*]

* 1. To cover, or bury in with mud or mire; to bedaub with mud.

"I wish
Myself were *mudded* in that oozy bed
Where my son lies." *Shakesp.: Tempest*, v.

2. To make turbid or foul; to stir up the sediment or mud in.

"*Mud* not the fountain that gave drink to thee,
Mar not the thing that cannot be amended."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 577.

mū'-dar, *s.* [Native name.]

Bot.: The name given in parts of India to an asclepiadaceous plant, *Calotropis gigantea*, the inspissated milk of which is a powerful alterative and purgative, and has been found useful in cases of leprosy, elephantiasis, intestinal worms, and venereal complaints. It is called also the akund or yercum. [Calotropis, Akund, Yercum.]

mū'-dăr-ĭn, *s.* [Eng., &c. *mudar*; *-in.*]

Chem.: An extractive matter obtained from the root of the mudar (*Calotropis gigantea*).

mŭd-died, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Muddy, *v.*]

* **mŭd-dĭ-fy,** *v. t.* [Eng. *mud*; suff. *-fy.*] To make muddy; to dirty; to soil; to make confused or obscure.

"Don't *muddify* your charming simplicity."—*Walpole: Letters*, iv. 491.

mŭd-dĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *muddy*; *-ly.*]

1. In a muddy manner; turbidly; with muddy or turbid mixture.

"Being so deeply and *muddily* immersed."
More: Immort. of Soul, bk. iii., c. i.

* 2. Obscurely, darkly, confusedly, indistinctly.

"Lucilius writ not only loosely and *muddily*, with little art and much less care, but also in a time which was not yet sufficiently purged from barbarism."—*Dryden.* (*Todd.*)

mŭd-dĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *muddy*; *-ness.*]

1. Turbidness or foulness caused by mud, dregs, or sediment.

"The season of the year, the *muddiness* of the stream, with the many green trees hanging over it."—*Addison: On Italy.*

* 2. Obscurity, confusion, indistinctness; want of perspicuity.

mŭd-dle, *v. t.* & *i.* [A freq. from *mud* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To make muddy, turbid, or foul; as water by stirring up the sediment.

"The neighbourhood told him, he did ill to *muddle* the water and spoil the drink."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

2. To make a mess of; to spoil; to bring into a state of confusion: as, He has *muddled* the whole affair.

3. To make half drunk; to cloud or stupefy the senses of, as with drink; to confuse.

"I was for five years often drunk, always *muddled*."—*Arbuthnot: Hist. of John Bull.*

4. To waste; to squander; to spend wastefully and uselessly (followed by *away*): as, He has *muddled away* all his money.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To become muddy; to become confused.

"He never *muddles* in the dirt."
Swift: Dick's Variety.

mŭd'-dle, *s.* [Muddle, *v.*] A mess; a state of confusion or bewilderment; mental confusion.

"There is no management in our house; there is nothing but *muddle*."—*E. J. Worboise: Susie*, ch. xxv.

muddle-head, *s.* A muddle-headed person.

"They are *muddle-heads*."—*Reade: Never Too Late to Mend*, ch. vi.

muddle-headed, *a.* Having muddled brains; stupid, dull, muddled.

mŭd-dled (dled as dęld), *pa. par.* & *a.* [Muddle, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

* 1. Made muddy or foul; turbid.

2. Confused; stupefied, especially with drink.

* 3. Mulled.

"Beer at noon, and *muddled* port at night."
Pitt: Dial. between a Poet & his Servant.

mŭd'-dў, * **mud-die,** *a.* [Eng. *mud*; *-y.*]

1. Covered with mud; abounding in mud or mire; foul with mud; turbid, as water with mud; miry.

"Liquors which never ferment, and consequently continue always *muddy*."—*Goldsmith: On Polite Learning*, ch. x.

* 2. Consisting of mud or earth; gross.

"This *muddy* vesture of decay."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, v.

3. Of the colour of mud; resembling mud.

* 4. Foul, filthy, disreputable.

"You *muddy* knave."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, ii. 1.

* 5. Clouded or confused in mind or intellect; stupid, dull, muddled.

"Dost think, I am so *muddy*, so unsettled,
To appoint myself in this vexation?"
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2.

* 6. Obscure, confused; wanting in perspicuity: as, a *muddy* style of writing.

* **muddy-brained,** *a.* Dull, stupid, or confused in mind; muddle-headed.

* **muddy-headed,** *a.* The same as Muddy-brained (q.v.).

* **muddy-mettled,** *a.* Dull-spirited, heavy, irresolute.

"A dull and *muddy-mettled* rascal."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, ii. 2.

mŭd-dў, *v. t.* [Muddy, *a.*]

1. To make muddy or foul; to soil or bedaub with mud or filth.

* 2. To muddle; to confuse; to make dull or heavy.

"*Muddies* the best wit, and makes it only to flutter and froth high."—*Grew: Cosmologia.*

mū-dē'-sĭc, *a.* [Mud.] (See the compound.)

mudesic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{10}O_{10}$. A product of the oxidation of mudesous acid by the aid of nitric acid. It is a brownish-yellow substance, said to contain two atoms more oxygen than mudesous acid.

mū-dē'-soŭs, *a.* [Mud.] (See the compound.)

mudesous-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{10}O_8$. An organic acid obtained from Pigotite, a mineral coating some of the granite caverns in Cornwall. It is supposed to have been formed from the remains of plants, the aqueous solution dissolving the alumina of the granite. The acid is dark brown, permanent in the air, and soluble in water.

mû dir, *s.* [Arab. = one who goes or drives round, a governor.] A governor: as, the *Mudir* of Dongola.

mû dir ĭ ęh, *s.* [Mookhrieh.]

mŭd-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *mud*, *s.*; *-less.*] Free from mud; clean.

"Sadly it was clean and *muddless*, and boots and breeches escaped their usual bedaubment."—*Field*: Dec. 6, 1884.

mŭd-stōne, *s.* [Eng. *mud*, and *stone.*]

Geology:

1. A series of beds of the Upper Ludlow formation (Upper Silurian) near Cader Idris, &c. The name was a local one adopted by Sir Roderick Murchison. The Lamellibranchs found in it outnumber the Brachiopods. *Rhynchonella nucula* is a characteristic shell.

2. Indurated clay.

mŭd'-wâll, *s.* [Modwall.]

mŭd'-wēed, *s.* [Eng. *mud*, and *weed.*]

Bot.: *Helioscia dium inundatum.*

mŭd-wòrm, *s.* [Eng. *mud*, and *worm.*]

Zool. (*Pl.*): Limicolæ, annelids constituting a group or sub-order of Oligochæta (q.v.).

mŭd'-wòrt, *s.* [Eng. *mud*, and *wort* (q.v.).]

Bot.: The genus Limosella (q.v.).

* **mūe,** *s.* [Mue, *v.*] A mew (q.v.).

"The first that devised a larton & *mue* to keepe fowle, was M. Leucius Strabo, a gentleman of Rome."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. x., ch. i.

* **mūe,** *v. i.* [Fr. *muer.*] To moult; to cast the feathers; to change.

Mūell-lèr, *s.* [See compound.]

Mueller's-glass, *s.*

Min.: The same as Hyalite (q.v.). It was probably called Mueller's glass in honour of the well-known Frankfort physician Jean Valentine Mueller, who was living at the time of the discovery.

Mūell-ĕr-ĭne, Mūell-ĕr-ĭte, *s.* [After Mueller von Reichenstein, the discoverer of the metal tellurium; suff. *-ine*, *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of Sylvanite (q.v.) containing much lead.

Mūęs-ęn-ĭte, *s.* [From Muesen, Siegen, Prussia; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of Linnæite (q.v.) in which nickel replaces part of the cobalt. Occurs in octahedrons.

muet, *a.* [Mute.]

mû-ęz-zĭn (ez as ĕdz), * **mu-ez-in,** *s.* [Arab. *muzin*, *muazzin* = a public crier of a mosque; *azan* = a call to prayers, and *uzn* = the ear.] A Muhammadan crier of the hour of prayer. This he does from the minaret of the mosque five times a day; namely, at dawn, noon, 4 P.M., sunset, and nightfall.

"Blest as the *Muezzin's* strain from Mecca's wall
To pilgrims." *Byron: Bride of Abydos*, ii. 20.

mŭff (1), * **mŭffe,** *s.* [O. Sw. *muff*; Dan. *muffe*; Dut. *mof*; Ger. *muff* = a muff. O. Dut. *mouwe* = a sleeve; O. Fries. *mouwe* = a hanging sleeve; L. Ger. *mouw* = a sleeve.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A fur pocket of a cylindrical shape in which the hands are thrust to keep them warm.

"The ribbon, fan, or *muff* that she
Would should be kept by thee or me."
Suckling: To his Rival.

¶ Muffs were first made in France during the reign of Louis XIV., and introduced into England in the reign of Charles II. Gentlemen sometimes used them.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Glass:* A roller or cylinder of glass for flattening out into a glass plate.

2. *Plumb.:* A joining tube driven into the ends of two adjoining pipes.

mŭff (2), *s.* [Cf. Dut. *muffen* = to dote; *muf* = a clown; from Ger. *muffen* = to be silly.] A silly, soft, spiritless fellow. [Muffle, (2), *v.*]

"Another called me a *muff*."—*Thackeray: Hist. Samuel Titmarsh*, ch. xi.

mŭff (3), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A local name for the Whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea.*

mŭff, *v.t.* [Muff (2), *s.*] To muddle; to make a mess of.

mŭf-fĕt-tēe', *s.* [A dimin. from *muff* (1), *s.*] A small muff worn over the wrist; a wristland of fur or worsted.

mŭf'-fĭn, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. connected with *muff* (1), *s.*] A round cake, light and spongy, eaten toasted or buttered at breakfast or tea.

muffin cap, *s.* A flat woollen cap worn by charity schoolboys, &c.

"In his *muffin-cap* and leathers."—*Dickens: Oliver Twist*, ch. vi.

mŭf'-fĭn-cĕr, *s.* [Eng. *muffin*; *-cer.*] A dish for keeping toasted muffins hot.

mŭf'-fle (1), ***môf'-fle,** ***muf-fyll,** *v.t.* [Muffle (1), *s.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. To wrap or fold up as in a cloth, cloak, &c., so as to conceal from view, or protect from the weather; to wrap up closely and warmly; to envelop, to enwrap.

"In his mantle *muffling* up his face,
Even at the base of Pompey's statua."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iii. 2.

2. To wrap or envelop in some material to deaden the sound.

"Then he said good-night, and with *muffled* oar,
Silently rowed to the Charlestown shore."
Longfellow: Landlord's Tale.

3. To cover the head of so as to prevent speaking; to stifle.

"I wish you could *muffle* that 'ere Stiggins."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xxvii.

4. To blindfold.

"We've caught the woodcock, and will keep him
Till we do hear from them." [*muffled*
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, iv. 1.

* **II.** *Figuratively:*

1. To envelop; to surround so as to hide from sight.

"What, with a torch! *muffle* me, night, awhile."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, v. 3.

2. To conceal; to masque; to disguise.

"*Muffle* your false love with some show of blindness."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iii. 2.

3. To darken; to blind; to dull.

"Alas, that love, whose view is *muffled* still,
Should, without eyes, see pathways to his will."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, i. 1.

4. To involve, so as to make obscure, dark, or doubtful.

"The king's manner of shewing things by pieces, and by dark lights, hath so *muffled* it that it hath left it almost as a mystery."—*Bacon Henry VII.*

mŭf'-fle, (2), ***măf'-fle,** *v. i.* [A word of imitative origin.] To mumble.

"The closeness and *muffling*, and laziness of speaking."—*Holder: Elements of Speech.*

mŭf'-fle, (1), *s.* [O. Fr. *moufle, mouffle, mouffle* (Fr. *moufle*); from O. Dut. *muffel*; Norw. *muffel* = a mitten; Sw. *muffa*; Low. Lat. *muffula.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. That with which anything is muffled or wrapped up; a muffler, a wrapper.

* 2. A muff.

"This day I did first wear a *muffle*, being my wife's last year's *muffle*."—*Pepys: Diary*, Nov. 30, 1662.

* 3. A boxing-glove.

"For sometimes we must box without the *muffle*."
Byron: Don Juan, ii. 92.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mech.:* A pulley-block containing several sheaves.

2. *Metall.:* An oven-shaped vessel of baked fire-clay, used in assaying for containing the cupels or cups in which the alloy under investigation is fused. It is opened at one end and closed at the other, and has slits in the sides to permit a draught of air through it. Its use is to protect the cupels from impurities of fuel while permitting access of air.

muffle-furnace, *s.*

Metall.: A furnace with a chamber which is surrounded by incandescent fuel, and in which cupellation or fusion of metals is performed. [Cupellation.]

* **mŭf'-fle** (2), *s.* [Fr. *mufle*, from Ger. *muffel* = a dog or other animal with large hanging lips.]

Zool.: The bare end of the nose between the nostrils when covered with a mucous membrane. (Used chiefly of ruminants.)

mŭf'-fled (fled as **feld),** * **mof-feld,** *pa. par.* & *a.* [Muffle (1), *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Wrapped up closely, especially about the face; concealed by wrappers.

2. Dulled or deadened. (Applied to sound.)

"'Tis not a mourner's *muffled* tread."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iii. 17.

* 3. Blind; blinded.

"*Muffled* pagans know there is a god."—*Adams: Works*, iii. 160.

muffled-drum, *s.* A drum having the cord by which it is carried over the shoulder passed twice through the cords which cross the lower diameter of the drum, so as to deaden the sound, or make it grave and solemn. Used especially at military funerals.

muffled-oar, *s.* An oar round the loom of which a piece of mat or canvas is wrapped, so as to prevent it making a noise against the tholes or rowlock.

muffled-peal, *s.* A peal rung on bells, round the clappers of which cloths have been wrapped, so as to deaden the sound.

mŭf'-flĕr, *s.* [Eng. *muffl(e)* (1); *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A wrapper for muffling the neck and chest, and sometimes a part of the face.

"The chains, and the bracelets, and the *mufflers*."—*Isaiah* iii. 19.

* 2. A kind of mask or veil; part of a woman's dress by which the face was wholly or partly concealed.

"A partlet, a *muffler*, a cup, and other things."—*Stow: Henry VIII.* (an. 1539).

3. A kind of glove or mitten with a separate compartment for the thumb only; a boxing-glove; a kind of stuffed glove put on the hands of lunatics to prevent them from injuring themselves or others.

II. *Music:* A soft cushion employed to terminate or soften a note.

mŭf'-flŏn, *s.* [Mouflon.]

mŭf'-tĭ, mŭf'-teĕ, *s.* [Arab. *mufti* = a magistrate.]

1. The high-priest or chief of the ecclesiastical order among the Muhammadans; a doctor or expounder of the law; a magistrate.

"He laid it down as a rule that *Muftis* and Augurs ought always to be mentioned with respect."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. Civilian dress, as distinguished from uniform or military dress; plain dress worn by officers when off duty.

"Who was that person on deck in *mufti*?"—*Marryat: Midshipman Easy* (ed. 1863), p. 131.

mŭg (1), * **mugge,** *s.* [Prob. from Ir. *mugan* = a mug; Sw. *mugg.*] A cup or vessel of earthenware or metal, used for drinking from.

"The clamorous crowd is hush'd with *mugs* of mum."
Pope: Dunciad, ii. 335.

mŭg (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. The face or mouth. (*Slang.*)

"Clive has just inherited the paternal *mug*."—*Thackeray: Newcomes*, ch. lvi.

2. A simpleton, a gull. (*Slang.*)

mŭg, *v.i.* [Mug (2), *s.*] To make grimaces; to distort the face. (*Slang.*)

¶ *To mug up:* To paint one's face; to cram for an examination. (*Slang.*)

* **mŭg'-gard,** *a.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Ger. *mucker* = a sulky person; *mucken* = to grumble.] Sullen, sulky, displeased.

mŭg'-gĕt, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. The small entrails.

2. A ruffled shirt.

II. *Bot.: Convallaria majalis.* Petty muget is *Galium verum.*

* **mŭg'-gĭsh,** *a.* [Muggy.] The same as Muggy (q.v.).

mŭg'-gled (gled as **geld),** *a.* [Prob. an abbreviation of *smuggled.*] A term applied to cheap, trashy goods offered for sale as smuggled goods.

Mŭg-gle-tō'-nĭ-an, *s.* [For etym., see def.]

Church Hist. (*Pl.*): A sect founded by Lodowick Muggleton (1610–1698), the son of a farrier in Bishopsgate Street, London. He was a tailor, and when about forty years old began to have visions and to hear "voices," and asserted that he and John Reeve, another tailor, were the two witnesses mentioned in the Revelation (xi. 3). Their chief doctrines were that the distinction of Persons in the Trinity is merely nominal; that God has a real human body, and that when he suffered on the cross he left Elijah as his vicegerent in heaven. *The Divine Looking-glass* was published in 1656 as an exposition of their teachings, and in 1846 some members of the sect, which is now nearly, if not quite, extinct, subscribed to republish it.

mŭg'-gy, *a.* [Icel. *mugga* = soft, drizzling mist; *muggaveðr* = muggy weather; *mugla* = to grow musty; Sw. *mogel* = mould, mouldiness. Perhaps allied to *muck* (1), *s.* (q.v.).]

1. Damp and close; warm and moist. (Applied to the air or weather.)

"Get a ride as soon as weather serves. Deuced *muggy* still."—*Byron: Diary*, Jan. 6, 1821.

2. Moist, damp, mouldy.

* **mŭg'-hoûse,** *s.* [Eng. *mug* (1), *s.*, and *house.*] An alehouse, a pothouse.

"There is a *mug-house* near Long Acre."—*Tatler*, No. 180.

* **mū-ğĭ-en-çy,** *s.* [Mugient.] The act of bellowing.

"This *mugiency* or boution."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xxvii.

* **mū'-ğĭ-ent,** *a.* [Lat. *mugiens*, pr. par. of *mugio* = to bellow.] Bellowing, lowing.

"That a bittern maketh that *mugient* noise or bumping by putting its bill into a reed . . . is not easily made out."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xxvii.

mū'-ğĭl, *s.* [Lat. = a sea-fish, according to some, the mullet. Pliny attributes to the *mugil* the foolish trick of hiding its head and believing its whole body to be concealed (*H. N.*, ix. 17, 26); it was used in punishing adulterers (*Juvenal* x. 317).]

1. *Ichthy.:* The typical genus of the family Mugilidæ (q.v.). They frequent brackish waters, feeding on organic substances mixed with mud and sand. The organs of the pharynx are modified into a filtering-apparatus, preventing the passage of large substances into the stomach. About seventy species are known; the majority attain a weight of four, but some grow to ten or twelve pounds. All are eaten; some are highly valued, especially when taken in fresh water. *Mugil octovittatus, M. capito, M. aurotus*, and *M. septentrionalis* are abundant on the British coasts; *M. curtus* is occasionally taken in the British Channel; *M. cephalus* is met with in the Mediterranean and the lakes and rivers of North Africa; *M. nepalensis* and some other species are confined to fresh water. *M. proboscideus*, a fresh-water species from Central America, has the snout pointed and fleshy, thus resembling the genus Agonostoma. (*Günther.*)

2. *Palæont.:* The genus dates from Tertiary times, remains of a species having been found in the gypsum of Aix.

mu-ğĭl-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *mugil*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: Gray Mullets; a family of acanthopterygian fishes, division Mugiliformes. The body is more or less oblong and compressed, covered with cycloid scales of moderate size; no lateral line. Teeth feeble or absent. Three genera: Mugil, Agonostoma, and Myxus. From the coasts of the temperate and tropical zones.

mu-ğĭl-ĭ-for'-mēş, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *mugil*, genit. *mugilis*, and *forma* = shape.]

Ichthy.: A division of acanthopterygian fishes. There are two dorsal fins, more or less remote from each other; the anterior short, like the posterior, or composed of feeble rays. Ventrals with one spine and five rays, abdominal. It embraces three families: Mugilidæ, Sphyrænidæ, and Atherinidæ (q.v.).

mū-ğĭl-ŏîd, *s.* [Mugil.] A fish belonging to the family Mugilidæ (q.v.).

mŭgş, mŭggş, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The Teeswater breed of sheep. (*Scotch.*)

mŭg'-weēd, *s.* [Eng. *mug*, and *weed.*]

Bot.: Galium cruciatum, called more fully the Golden Mugweed.

mŭg'-wŏrt, * **mog-worte,** *s.* [A.S. *mucg-wort.*]

Bot.: Artemisia vulgaris, a woolly British plant, two to four feet high, formerly used to flavour drinks.

Mŭ-hăm'-ma-dan, Mŏ-hăm'-mĕd-dan, Ma-hŏm'-ĕ-tan, *a. & s.* [Arab. *Muhammad*; Eng. suff. *-an.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to Muhammad or his system of belief or polity.

B. *As subst.:* A follower of Muhammad. [MUHAMMADANISM.]

Muhammadan-architecture, *s.* The style of architecture adopted by Muhammadan nations, as the Moors of Spain, the Arabs, &c. It was gradually developed out of the forms which were found ready to hand in the various countries over which they spread, and which belonged for the most part to early Christian art of the later Roman period, together with an admixture of Asiatic elements. In the earliest times Christian churches were utilized for the practice of the new religion; afterwards mosques were erected. [MOSQUE.] In accordance with the Oriental manner of life, this style is internal rather than external, especially in palaces and dwelling-houses. Whilst the tasteless exterior of the buildings only displays to the eye high walls which are irregularly pierced by small windows, and those few in number, every thing in the interior is richly decorated. The richest ornamentation is lavished on the most essential part of these buildings, namely, on the porticos which surround the open court. There are no fixed orders or proportions for the pillars, sometimes they are squat and heavy; at others slender and graceful, especially in the later period. Three different forms of arches are found, besides the circular arch, which is of rare occurrence. In Egypt and Sicily the pointed arch, resembling that afterwards adopted in the Gothic style, was used; in Persia and India the keel-arch (the ends of the curves are bent slightly upwards like the keel of a vessel); and in Spain the horseshoe arch, which consists of a larger segment of a circle than a semicircle. The walls over these arches, as all flat surfaces, were covered with embellishments in the shape of arabesques consisting of flat relief in stucco, or painted in brilliant colours. They are formed of the most multifarious entwinings of straight or curved lines or belts. Domes are introduced freely, and are, for the most part, flat or plain externally, or ornamented with stripes like a gourd. Dwelling-houses are tasteless externally, but the interiors display wealth and luxury. Overhanging balconies are used in the upper stories, and the windows are small and elevated. The Arabian system of ornamentation is not so pure as the Moorish, and the Turkish style kept more closely to the Byzantine. The finest specimen of Muhammadan architecture and ornamentation is the Alhambra, at Granada.

Mŭ-hăm'-ma-dan-ism, Mŏ-hăm'-mĕ-dan-ism, Ma-hŏm'-ĕt-an-ism, *s.* [Arab. *Muhammad*; Eng. suff. *-an*; *-ism.* Muhammad is from the Arabic root *hamd* = the Praised.]

Compar. Religions: The religion founded by Muhammad, the so-called Prophet of Arabia. He was born at Mecca, of good family, Aug. 20, 570, but, while an infant, lost his father, Abdallah, and, at the age of six, his mother, Amina. When a child he had a fit, probably epileptic. At the age of twenty-five he married Khadijah, a widow of forty, the first of his many wives, and was faithful to her while she lived. At the age of forty he often retired to a cave at the foot of Mount Hira for religious meditation. Three years later he began to proclaim his views, and, after a time, claimed to be a prophet. Among his early converts were his wife, Khadijah, Ali, his cousin, then a boy of fourteen, afterwards his adopted son and his son-in-law, and Abu Bakr, or Abubeker, his friend. On June 20, 622, he had to flee from Mecca to Medina. This date is the Moslem era of the Hejira (q.v.). At Mecca he had been an enthusiast, at Medina he became a fanatic. On Jan. 13, 624, at the head of 300 followers he defeated 950 of the Meccans. The victory was considered miraculous, and encouraged him in future to propagate his faith by the sword, and he was so successful that at his death (June 8, 632) he was virtual sovereign of Arabia. During the Caliphates of his immediate successors Abubeker (632-634) and Omar (634-646), the Arabs, or Saracens, conquered Syria, Persia, and Egypt, and established the new faith. Othman reigned next (644-655). Then the Arabs elected Ali, Muhammad's son-in-law, strangely passed over till now; the Syrians chose Moaviah, son of Abu Sofian, an old enemy of the prophet. Civil war resulted, and the sects of the Sunnis and Shiahs arose. Ali was assassinated in 661, Hassan and Hossein, his sons, soon after perishing. In 710 Tarik landed in Spain, the straits where he had passed and the adjacent rock being ever afterwards called Gibraltar (q.v.). In 732 Charles Martel (= the Hammer) defeated the Arab Abderrahman at Poictiers, saving Western Europe. The Saracen capitals had been successively at Medina, at Cafa, at Damascus, and at Bagdad, their dynasties were the Ommeyades, Abbasides, &c. About the middle of the eighth century, the Saracen empire in the East began to be broken down by the Turks, then a savage Tartar tribe, who afterwards embraced Muhammadanism, and in 1453 took Constantinople, terminating the Greek or Eastern empire. Since the sixteenth century their power has been less dreaded. The Muhammadans of the world have been estimated at 250 millions, of whom 50 millions are in India, 40 millions directly under British rule, and 10 millions in allied or tributary states. The Koran (= that which is read or recited) is their sacred book and their code of law. Their faith is called Islam (= surrender of the will to God). Five duties are incumbent on the faithful Muhammadan: a confession of faith that there is but one God, and that Muhammad is his prophet, prayer, fasting, almsgiving, and a pilgrimage to Mecca. Friday is their sabbath and day of special worship. Raising the nations which have embraced it to a higher creed than their old idolatry, Islam has so stereotyped them as to render all further changes intensely difficult. No other faith offers so stubborn a resistance to the spread of Christianity.

Mŭ-hăm'-ma-dan-ize, Mŏ-hăm'-mĕd-an-ize, Ma-hŏm'-ĕ-tan-ize, *v.t.* [Eng. *Muhammadan*; *-ize.*]

1. *Of things:* To render conformable to Muhammadan law or usage.

2. *Of persons:* To convert to or coerce into Muhammadanism.

Mŭ-hăm'-mad-ism, Mŏ-hăm'-mĕd-ism, Ma-hŏm'-ĕt-ism, *s.* [MUHAMMADANISM.]

Mŭ-hăm'-mad-ize, Mŏ-hăm'-mĕd-ize, Ma-hŏm'-ĕt-ize, *v.t.* [MUHAMMADANISM.]

mŭhl-ĕn-bĕck'-ī-a, *s.* [Named after a botanist, Muhlenbeck (?).]

Bot.: A genus of Polygonaceæ, tribe Polygoneæ. *Muhlenbeckia adpressa*, an Australian plant, has sweetish currant-like fruits, used for pastry.

mūils, *s. pl.* [MOOLS.] Moulds; cloth or list shoes for gout. (*Scotch.*)

"He seldom wore shoon, unless it were *muils* when he had the gout."—*Scott: Redgauntlet*, lett. xi.

müir, *s.* [MOOR, *s.*] A moor. (*Scotch.*)

muir-burn, *s.* The act of burning moors or heath.

muir-ill, *s.* A disease to which black cattle are subject.

muir-land, *s.* [MOORLAND.]

muir-poot, *s.* Young grouse.

"As a Scotch laird does about his maukins and his *muir-poots*."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xxx.

* **mu-lăt'-rĕss,** *s.* [MULATTRESS.]

mu-lăt'-tō, *s.* [Sp. *mulato*, from *mulo* = a mule (q.v.); Fr. *mulâtre*; Port. *mulato.*] The child of parents, one of which is white and the other a negro. The skin is of a yellow colour, the hair frizzly or woolly.

* **mu-lăt'-trĕss,** * **mu-lăt'-rĕss,** *s.* [MULATTO.] A female mulatto.

mŭl'-bĕr-rў, * **mool-ber-ry,** *s.* [A corrupt. of A. S. *mor* (Lat. *morus*) = a mulberry-tree, and *beam* = a tree, a beam; Ger. *maulbeere*; Gr. μῶρον, μόρον (*mōron*, *moron*) = a mulberry; μορέα (*morea*) = a mulberry tree.]

Bot.: The genus Morus (q.v.).

mulberry-calculus, *s.*

Chem. & Pathol.: A calculus somewhat resembling a mulberry in shape. It consists of oxalate of lime.

mulberry-cloth, mulberry paper cloth, *s.* Paper prepared from the bark of *Broussonetia papyrifera*. The Japanese make their paper and the Burmese their papier-maché trays from it. (*Calcutta Exhib. Report.*)

mulberry faced, *a.* Having the face spotted or blotched as if with mulberry stains.

mulberry-gorm, *s.* [MOURLA.]

mulberry-rash,

Pathol.: The distinctive macula or spots appearing in cases of typhus fever, and peculiar to that disease.

mulberry-silkworm, *s.*

Entom.: *Bombyx mori.*

mulberry-tree, *s.* [MULBERRY, MORUS.]

mŭlch, mŭlsh, *s.* [Cf. Ger. *mulsch*, *molsch* = rotten, soft.] A surface layer of dead vegetable matter, as cocoa-nut fibre, spent hops, &c., used to keep the soil moist and prevent weeds growing.

"In keeping down the weeds through the long summer, a *mulch* of leaves, straw, or any coarse litter, is often far less costly than would be the labour required."—*Scribner's Magazine*, March, 1880, p. 757.

mŭlch, mŭlsh, *v.t.* [MULCH, *s.*] To cover with a mulch.

"On Staten Island I have seen large patches *mulched* with salt hay."—*Scribner's Magazine*, March, 1880, p. 757.

mŭlct, *s.* [Lat. *mulcta*, *multa* = a fine; O. Fr. *mulcte.*]

1. A fine; a penalty inflicted for an offence or misdemeanour; generally a pecuniary fine.

"It is probable that the decline in the prosperity and population of Stockport is due to this enormous and utterly indefensible *mulct*."—*Brit. Quart. Review*, lvii. 213.

* 2. A blemish, a defect.

mŭlct, *v.t.* [MULCT, *s.*]

1. To punish with a fine, forfeiture, or deprivation of some possession, or property; to deprive. (Followed by *in* or *of*: as, To *mulct* a person *in* £100; or, to *mulct* him *of* something.)

* 2. To punish generally.

"How many poore creatures hast thou *mulcted* with death."—*Bp. Hall: Meditation on Death.*

mŭlc'-tu-a-rў, *a.* [MULCT.] Of the nature of a mulct or fine; consisting of or imposed as a mulct.

"Some known *mulctuary* punishments upon other crimes."—*Sir W. Temple: Introd. to Hist. of England.*

mŭl'-dăn, *s.* [From Mulda, Saxony.]

Min.: An orthoclase (q.v.), found at Mulda.

mūle, *s.* [A.S. *mul*, from Lat. *mulus*; Fr. *mule.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. 1.

2. *Fig.:* A stubborn, sullen person.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Zool.:* A term loosely used as synonymous with hybrid (q.v.), more usually applied to the produce of a male ass with a mare, the Mule proper (*Equus asinus*, var. γ), and to the Hinny (*E. asinus*, var. δ), the offspring of a stallion and a she-ass. The mule does not attain maturity so soon as the horse, but is useful for a much longer period. As a beast of burden it is in some respects preferable to the horse; it is easily fed, is equally good for carrying and drawing, its less sensitive skin enables it to support exposure to the weather; like the ass, it enjoys comparative immunity from disease, and it is as surefooted as a goat. Mules have been known from the earliest ages; there are frequent references to them in Scripture, and in Greek (*Od.* viii.) and Latin (*Plautus, Aul.*, iii. 5, 21) literature. France is the most important mule-raising country in Europe; then come, Italy, Spain, and Portugal, where they are used for pack and draught. Kentucky, Missouri, and Kansas take the lead in the United States, and the Mexican mule (by a male ass from a mustang mare) is a very useful animal. Mules are seldom used, and seldomer bred, in England. They are largely employed as draught animals in warfare, probably for the first time in the English service in the Peninsular War, but they have since been used with great advantage in the Crimea, India, Abyssinia, South Africa, and Egypt. In the *Proceedings of the Zoological Society* (1884) is a paper by Mr. A. D. Bartlett, then superintendent, describing a remarkable

hybrid born in the Gardens. On Oct. 29, 1868, a female hybrid was born from a Gayal cow (*Bibos frontalis*) and a Zebu bull (*Bos indicus*); from this female hybrid and a Bison bull (*Bison americanus*) a second female hybrid was born on May 21, 1881, from which and a Bison bull a third female hybrid was born, March 12, 1884—the offspring of certainly three well-marked species, and, according to present definition, of three distinct genera.

"The belief, so general, that all hybrids or *mules* are barren and useless for breeding purposes is simply a stupid and ignorant prejudice."—*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1884, p. 491.

2. *Bot.*: A hybrid; a cross between two distinct species. They are produced by the application of the pollen of one to the stigma of the other. Mules between two different genera are called bigeners. They are rarely obtained.

3. *Farr.*: A disease in horses.

4. *Numis.*: A coin or token in which the obverse or reverse dies have no real connection.

5. *Spinning*: A spinning machine in which the rovings are delivered from a series of sets of drawing rollers to spindles placed on a carriage, which travels away from the rollers while the thread is being twisted, and returns toward the rollers while the thread is being wound. It was invented by Samuel Crompton, and perfected in 1779. The combination which gave rise to the term mule was the junction of the drawing rollers of Arkwright with the spinning-jenny of Hargreaves. The object of the machine is to deliver the roving with the required degree of attenuation and twist it as delivered. For this purpose, the spindles, instead of being stationary, are placed on a movable carriage, which is wheeled out to twist the threads and wheeled in again to wind on the spindles.

mule-armadillo, *s.*

Zool.: *Dasypus hybridus*, common on the Pampas. It is not nocturnal, nor does it burrow easily.

mule-canary, *s.* The offspring of a canary and any other of the finches.

mule-deer, *s.*

Zool.: *Cariacus macrotis*, a North American species, slightly larger than the Virginian deer (q.v.). Dark gray in winter, dull yellow in summer. It owes its popular and its scientific name to the length of its ears.

mule-driver, *s.* One who drives mules; a muleteer.

mule-jenny, *s.* The same as MULE, II. 4.

mule-spinner, *s.*

1. One who spins with a mule.

2. The same as MULE, II. 5.

mule-twist, *s.* Cotton yarn spun on a mule. (MULE, II. 5.)

mule-wort, *s.*

Bot.: The fern genus *Hemionitis*.

mūle'-hērd, *s.* [Eng. *mule*, and *herd.*] A keeper of mules. [*Cathol. Anglicum.*]

mū'-lĕt, mū'-lĕtte, *s.* [Port.] A Portuguese vessel with three lateen sails.

mu-lĕt-eēr', *muleter, *muletor, *s.* [Fr. *muletier*, from O. F. *mulet* = a mule.] A mule-driver.

"How carola now the lusty *muleteer!*
Of love, romance, devotion, is his lay."
Byron: Childe Harold, i. 48.

mū'-leў, *s.* [Ger. *mühl* = a mill, *mühlsäge* = a mill-saw.] The same as MULEY-SAW (q.v.).

muley-head, *s.* The sliding carriage to which the muley-saw is attached, and which moves in guides. The saw is attached to a muley-head at each end.

muley-saw, *s.* A mill-saw which is not strained in a gate or sash, but has a more rapid reciprocating motion, and has guide-carriages above and below. [MULEY-HEAD.]

mŭl-ğē'-dĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *mulgeo* = to milk.]

Bot.: Blue Sow-thistle; a genus of liguliflorous Composites, tribe Hieracieæ. Involucre double, containing many flowers; pappus stiff and brittle; beak very short; achenes much compressed. *Mulgedium alpinum*, Alpine Blue Sow-thistle is found in the Lochnagar and Clova Mountains. *M. floridanum*, an American species, is called from its bitterness Gall of the Earth.

Mŭl-hŏuse, *s.* [Fr., from Ger. *Mulhausen*; *mühl* = a mill, and *haus* = a house.]

Geog.: A commercial and manufacturing German town, in the district of Ober-Elsass.

Mulhouse-blue, *s.*

Chem.: A blue colouring matter, produced by boiling an alkaline solution of shellac with aniline red.

* **mu-lī-ĕb-rĭ-tў,** *s.* [Lat. *muliebritas*, from *muliebris* = womanly; *mulier* = a woman.]

1. The state of being a woman; womanhood. (*Soliman & Perseda.*)

2. Womanishness; the character or nature of a woman; effeminacy.

mū-lī-ĕr, *s.* [Lat. = a woman, a wife.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: A woman.

II. *Law*:

1. A woman, a wife.

2. A legitimate son; a son born in wedlock.

* **mū'-lī-ĕr-lў, * mu-li-er-lie,** *adv.* [Lat. *mulier*; Eng. suff. *-ly*, *-lie.*] In wedlock; legitimately.

"It ought to descend to him, as next heire being *muliertie* borne."—*Holinshed: Chron. of Ireland* (an. 1558).

* **mū'-lī-ĕr-ōse,** *a.* [Lat. *mulierosus.*] Fond of women.

"*Mulierose*—that means, wrapped up body and soul in women."—*Reade: Cloister & Hearth*, ch. xxxiii.

* **mu-lī-ĕr-ŏs'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Lat. *mulierositus*, from *mulierosus* = fond of women; *mulier* = a woman.] Addiction to women.

"Did you ever detect the noodle's *mulierosity*?"—*Reade: Cloister & Hearth*, ch. xxxiii.

¶ An obsolete word, worthy of being introduced as expressing what no other word in our language does. (*Trench: On some Deficiencies in our Dictionaries*, p. 6.)

mū'-lī-ĕr-tў, *s.* [Lat. *mulier*; Eng. suff. *-ty.*]

Law:

1. Lawful issue.

2. The quality or state of being legitimately born.

mu-lī'-nī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *mulin(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Apiaceæ (Umbellifers).

mu-lī'-nŭm, *s.* [Neut. sing. of Lat. *mulinus* = pertaining to a mule (q.v.).]

Bot.: The typical genus of the family Mulinidæ (q.v.).

mūl'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *mul(e)*; *-ish.*] Like a mule; obstinate, stubborn, sullen.

"That *mulish* folly, not to be reclaimed
By softer methods, must be made ashamed."
Cowper: Charity, 497.

mūl'-ĭsh-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *mulish*; *-ly.*] In a mulish or stubborn manner; stubbornly, obstinately. (*Truth*, July 9, 1885, p. 42.)

mūl'-ĭsh-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *mulish*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being mulish; obstinacy, stubbornness.

mŭll, *v.t.* [Formed from the adj. *mulled*, erroneously taken as a pa. participle. *Mulled* ale = *mould* ale = funeral ale. (*Wedgwood.*)]

* 1. To soften, to dispirit, to deaden, to dull.

2. To heat, sweeten, and flavour with spices, as wine.

3. To make a mess of, to spoil, to muddle. (*Colloquial.*)

mŭll (1), *s.* [A variant of mould (q.v.); Dut. *mul* = dust; Sw. *mull.*]

1. Dust, rubbish.

"That other coffre of strawe and *mull*,
With stones mened [mixed] he filde also."
Gower: C. A., v.

2. A muddle, a mess caused by mismanagement.

"The whole thing is a *mull*."—*Binney: Church Life in Australia*, Appendix No. viii., p. 59.

mŭll (2), *s.* [Hind. *mul-mul* = muslin; Fr. *molle.*] A thin, soft kind of cotton goods. Varieties are known as Swiss, India, starched mull, &c.

mŭll (3), *s.* [Icel. *múli* = a promontory or jutting crag between two fiords, or the like; Gael. *maol*; Orkney & Shetland *mulle*, *mull.*]

1. A cape, a projecting headland: as, the *Mull* of Cantyre.

2. A snuff-box made of the small end of a horn; a snuff-box generally.

"He plucked forth a huge horn snuff-box, or *mull*, as he called it, and proffered me."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. vi.

mŭl-la, *s.* [MOLLAH.]

mŭl-la-ga-tâw'-nў, mŭl-lī-ga-tâw-nў, *s.* [Tamil *milaga-tunni* = (lit.) pepper-water.] An Indian curry-soup.

mŭl'-lar, *s.* [O. Fr. *moulleur*, from *moire*, *moudre*, *moudre* = to grind; Lat. *molo.*] A stamp with an intaglio ornament, for giving a salient impression to metal upon which it is struck.

mŭl'-lĕin, mŭl'-lĕn, *s.* [A.S. *molegn*, perhaps from Goth. *malo*; Dan. *mol* = a moth.]

Bot.: The genus Verbascum (q.v.). The Great Mullein is *Verbascum Thapsus*, the White, *V. Lychnitis*; the Yellow Hoary, *V. pulverulentum*; the Dark, *V. nigrum*; and the Moth Mullein, *V. Blattaria.* The first four are in some places wild in Britain, the fifth only an escape.

mullein-shark, *s.*

Entom.: A moth, *Cucullia verbasci*, the caterpillar of which feeds on mullein.

mŭl-lĕr (1), *s.* [O. Fr. *moulleur.*] A grinding apparatus consisting of a stone or slab with a flat surface, which is moved upon a stone table or slab to grind and mix pigments, &c. The action is sometimes called porphyrization.

mŭl'-lĕr (2), *s.* [Eng. *mull*, v.; *-er.*] A vessel in which wine or other liquor is mulled.

mŭl-lĕr'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Otto Fred. Muller, author of *Zoologica Danica*, &c.]

Zool.: A genus of Unionidæ (q.v.), from New Granada. It is fixed and irregular when adult, and for this reason has been sometimes referred to the Ostreidæ and sometimes to the Chamidæ; but D'Orbigny has established the fact that it is locomotive and dimyary when young, like any other of the Unionidæ.

Mŭl-lĕr-ĭ-an, *a.* [Named after John Müller, the anatomist who discovered the ducts called after him.] (See etym. and compounds.)

Mullerian-ducts, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Ducts developing in the female into the vagina, uterus, and Fallopian tubes. They exist also in mammals and birds.

Mullerian-fibres, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Certain fibres in the retina of the eye. Called also Radial fibres.

mŭl-lĕt (1), * **mol-et, * mul-et,** *s.* [Fr. *mulet*, from Low Lat. *mulus*; Lat. *mullus* = a mullet.]

Ichthy.: The popular name of the genus Mullus and of the family Mugilidæ. The former are distinguished as Red, and the latter as Gray Mullets. Red Mullets are ground-feeders, using their barbels in discovering their food; it was believed that they fed on putrid flesh, but probably they are attracted to decomposing bodies by the small crustaceans which feed thereon. Little is known of their habits; in winter they retire into deep water, in summer they approach the coasts, and are sometimes found in brackish waters. They are brilliantly coloured, and as food-fish should claim the attention of pisciculturists. The Gray Mullet is plainly coloured, greenish on the upper parts, and more or less silvery on the sides. The flesh is well-flavoured, and it is largely cultivated in the fish-farms of Western Italy.

mullet-hawk, *s.*

Ornith.: A popular name on the south coast of England for *Pandion* (*Falco*) *haliactus*, the Osprey (q.v.).

mŭl-lĕt (2), *s.* [Fr. *molette*, *mollette* = the rowel of a spur; O. Ital. *mollette* = a mullet, from *molla* = a wheel, from Lat. *mola* = a mill.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.* (*Pl.*): Small pincers used for curling the hair.

"Here's a hair too much; take it off: where are thy *mullets*?"—*Ben Jonson: Cynthia's Revels*, v. 2.

2. *Her.*: A figure resembling the rowel of a spur, having five points in English heraldry and six in French. It is the filial distinction of a third son.

"And in the chief three *mullets* stood."
Scott: Marmion, vi. 2.

mŭl'-leў, *s.* [Provinc. Eng. *mull* = a cow; dimin. suff. *-ey*; cf. Gael. *muol* = bare, polled; without horns.] A cow.

"Leave milking and dry up old *mulley* thy cow."
Tusser Husbandrie, p. 135.

mŭl-lĭ-çīte, *s.* [From Mullica Hill, New Jersey; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of Vivianite (q.v.), occurring in cylindrical aggregations of fibro-lamellar crystals in a friable ferruginous sand. These are mostly replacements of fossil belemnites. It is also pseudomorphous after other fossils.

mŭl-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *mull(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: Red Mullets, a family of teleostean fishes. Body low, rather compressed, covered with large thin scales, sometimes with a fine serrature; two long erectile barbels. Lateral line continuous. Mouth in front of the snout; teeth very feeble. Two short dorsals, remote from each other; anal similar to second dorsal; ventrals with one spine and five rays; pectorals short; branchiostegals four; stomach siphonal. Mullus, the sole genus of the family, is divided into several sub-genera, on account of slight differences of dentition. They are marine, but many species enter brackish water to feed on the animalcula abounding in the flora. About forty species are known; all esteemed for food, but none attain a large size. (*Günther.*)

mŭl-lĭ-gą-tăw'-nў, *s.* [Mullagatawny.]

mŭl'-lĭ-grŭbs, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. A pain in the stomach; colic.

"Whose dog lies sick o' th' *mulligrubs*?"
Beaum. & Flet.: Monsieur Thomas, ii. 2.

2. Ill-temper, sulkiness.

mŭl-lĭñ-gŏng, *s.* [Native Australian name.]

Zool.: Ornithorhynchus (q.v.).

mŭl'-lĭon, mŭn'-nĭon (i as y), *mon-y-cal'c, *mo-ni-al, *s.* [A corrupt. of *munnion*, from Fr. *moignon* = a stump, a blunt end of a thing, from O. Fr. *moing* = maimed; Ital. *monco*; Lat. *mancus*; O. Ital. *magnone* = a mullion; Sp. *muñon* = the stump of an arm or leg cut off. "The *muanion* or *mullion* of a window is the stump of the division before it breaks off into the tracery of the window." (*Wedgwood.*)]

1. *Arch.:* A vertical bar separating the compartments of a window, especially used in Gothic and double-casement windows. The horizontal bars are called transoms.

2. *Join.:* A style or upright division between the panels in wainscoting.

mŭl'-lĭon (i as y), *v.t.* [Mullion, *s.*] To divide or form into compartments by mullions.

mŭl'-lŏck, *mul-lok, *s.* [Eng. *mull* (1), s.; dimin. suff. *-ock*, *-ok.*]

* 1. Rubbish, dirt; refuse of all kinds.

"The *mullok* on an hepe ysweped was."
Chaucer: C. T., 16,408.

2. A mull, a muddle through mismanagement; a mess, a dilemma. (*Provincial.*)

mŭl-lŏĭ'-dēs, *s.* [Lat. *mullus* (q.v.), and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Ichthy.: A sub-genus of the family Mullidæ, closely resembling the sole genus Mullus, as the name denotes.

mŭl'-lŭs, *s.* [Lat.]

Ichthy.: The typical and only genus of the family Mullidæ. *Mullus barbatus* is, according to Dr. Gunther, the sole species, of which he considers *M. surmuletus* to be the female. It was highly prized by the Romans, who paid extravagant prices for it, especially when it attained a considerable size, a circumstance often noticed by the satirists, especially by Martial (x. 31) and Juvenal (v. 92). It was the custom to bring the fish into the banqueting-room that it might die in the presence of the guests, its red colour becoming exceedingly brilliant in its death-struggles. Fishermen deepen the natural tint of the fish by scaling it immediately after capture, causing a permanent contraction of the chromatophores containing the red pigment. [Mullet (1), *s.*]

mŭl'-mŭl, *s.* [Mull (2), *s.*]

Fabric: A thin, soft, transparent muslin of the finest quality.

mŭl-qŭf (q as k), *s.* [Arab. = a wind-conductor.] (See extract.)

"Perhaps the most ancient device for ventilating, specially constructed for that purpose, is the *mulqaf*, which has been in use in Egypt for at least 3,000 years, and is still to be seen attached to the modern houses of Cairo, and other towns. It is open in the direction of the prevailing wind, which is conducted down the descending chute and thence disseminated through the house. It consists of a long wooden framework, to which planks are nailed, according to the length and breadth desired. If cheaper materials be required, the framework is covered with reeds or mats, plastered. They are common features in Saracenic architecture, where their presentation is usually N.W., being towards the prevailing wind."—*Knight: Dictionary of Mechanics.*

mŭlse, *s.* [Lat. *mulsum* (*vinum*) = sweetened (wine); *mulsus*, pa. par. of *mulceo* = to sweeten.] Wine boiled and mixed with honey.

mŭlsh, *v.* & *s.* [Mulch.]

* **mŭl-sŭm,** *s.* [Mulse.]

mŭlt-, mŭl-tĭ-, *pref.* [Lat. *multus* = many.] A frequent prefix in English, meaning many, manifold, frequent.

mŭlt-ăn'-gu-lar, *a.* [Pref. *mult-*, and Eng. *angular* (q.v.).] Having many angles or corners; polygonal.

mŭlt-ăn'-gu-lar-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *multangular*; *-ly.*] In a multangular manner; with many angles or corners.

"Grantes are *multangularly* round."—*Grew: Cosmologia Sacra.*

mŭlt-ăn'-gu-lar-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *multangular*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being multangular.

* **mŭlt-ăn'-ĭ-moŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *multus* = many, and *animus* = a mind.] Exhibiting many and varied phases of mental or moral character; many-sided.

mŭlt-ar-tĭc'-ų-late, *a.* [Multiarticulate.]

* **mŭl-tē'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [As if from a Lat. *multeitas*, from *multus* = many.] The quality or state of being great in bulk or continuous (not numerical) quantity. (*Coleridge.*)

mŭl-tĭ-, *pref.* [Mult-.]

mŭl-tĭ-ar-tĭc'-ų-late, *a.* [Pref. *multi-*, and Eng. *articulate* (q.v.).] Consisting or composed of many joints or articulations; many-jointed, as the antennæ of insects.

mŭl-tĭ-căp'-su-lar, *a.* [Pref. *multi-*, and Eng. *capsular* (q.v.).] Having many capsules or cells.

mŭl-tĭ-căr'-ĭ-nate, *a.* [Pref. *multi-*, and Eng. *carinate* (q.v.).] Having many keel-like ridges.

* **mŭl-ĭt-cā'-voŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *multi-*, and Lat. *cavus* = hollow.] Having many holes or hollows; full of holes.

mŭl-tĭ-çĕl'-lu-lar, *a.* [Pref. *multi-*, and Eng. *cellular* (q.v.).] Having many cells or cellules.

mŭl-tĭ-çĭp'-ĭt-al, *a.* [Lat. *multus* = many, and *caput* (genit. *capitis*) = a head.]

Bot.: Having many heads.

mŭl'-tĭ-cŏl-oŭr, *a.* [Pref. *multi-*, and Eng. *colour* (q.v.).] Having many colours; many-coloured.

mŭl-tĭ-cŏs'-tāte, *a.* [Pref. *multi-*, and Eng. *costate* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Applied to a leaf having two or more primary ribs instead of a single midrib.

mŭl-tĭ-cŭs'-pĭ-dāte, *a.* [Pref. *multi-*, and Eng. *cuspidate* (q.v.).]

Anat.: Having many points. Used of the molar teeth which have four or five trilateral tubercles or cusps. (*Quain.*)

mŭl-tĭ-dĕn'-tāte, *a.* [Pref. *multi-*, and Eng. *dentate* (q.v.).] Having many teeth or teeth-like processes.

mŭl-tĭ-dĕn-tĭc'-u-lāte, *a.* [Pref. *multi-*, and Eng. *denticulate* (q.v.).] Having the margin very finely toothed.

"The species of this group have the anterior tibiæ sometimes *multidenticulate*."—*Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc.*, 1873, p. 287.

mŭl-tĭ-dĭg'-ĭ-tāte, *a.* [Pref. *multi-*, and Eng. *digitate* (q.v.).]

Bot. & Zool.: Having many fingers or finger-like processes.

† **mŭl-tĭ-dĭg-ĭ-tā-to-,** *pref.* [Multidigitate.]

† **multidigitato-pinnate,** *s.*

Bot.: Pinnate with many finger-like segments.

* **mŭl-tĭ-fāçed,** *a.* [Pref. *multi-*, and Eng. *faced.*] Having many faces; many-faced; presenting many different appearances. (See example under *multo-scribbling.*)

mŭl-tĭ-făr'-ĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *multifarius* = manifold; *multus* = many, and *for* = to speak.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Manifold, diversified; having great multiplicity, variety, or diversity.

"The *multifarious* objects of human knowledge."—*Stewart: Human Mind*, vol. ii., ch. ii., § 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* (1) Very numerous; (2) arranged in many rows. (*Loudon.*)

2. *Law:* Improperly joining in one bill in equity distinct and independent matters, and thereby confounding them: as, a *multifarious* bill.

mŭl-tĭ-făr'-ĭ-oŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *multifarious*; *-ly.*] In a multifarious manner; with great variety, diversity, or multiplicity.

"Twenty-four parts may be so *multifariously* placed, as to make many millions of millions of different rows."—*Bentley: Sermons.*

mŭl-tĭ-făr'-ĭ-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *multifarious*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being multifarious; multiplied diversity or variety.

mŭl-tĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *multus* = many, and *fero* = to bear.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Bearing or producing much or many.

2. *Bot.:* Bearing fruit several times in one season.

mŭl-tĭ-fĭd, mŭl-tĭf'-ĭd-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *multifidus*, from *multus* = many, and *fodo* (pa. t. *fidi*) = to cleave.] Having many divisions; cleft or divided into many parts; many-cleft. (Used chiefly in botany, as a *multifid* leaf, that is one in which the divisions are numerous, and extend down to the middle of its blade.)

mŭl'-tĭ fĭd-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *multifid*; *-ly.*] So as to be multifid.

multifidly-pinnate, *s.*

Bot.: Pinnately lobed with the pinnules multifid. (*Paxton.*)

mŭl-tĭ-flōr'-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *multus* = many, and *flos* (genit. *floris*) = a flower.] Having many flowers; many-flowered.

* **mŭl-tĭ-flūe,** *a.* [Pref. *multi-*, and Eng. *flue* (q.v.).] Having many flues, as a locomotive boiler.

mŭl'-tĭ-fŏĭl, *a.* [Pref. *multi-*, and Eng. *foil* (q.v.).]

Arch.: A term applied to an arch or opening, having more than five foils or arcuate divisions.

* **mŭl-tĭ-fōld,** *a.* [Pref. *multi-*, and Eng. *fold* (q.v.).] Many times doubled; manifold, numerous.

† **mŭl'-tĭ-form,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *multiformus*; *multus* = many, and *forma* = form, shape.]

A. *As adj.:* Having many and various forms, shapes, or appearances.

"Crowned with garlands *multiform* and manifold."
A. C. Swinburne: Statue of Victor Hugo.

B. *As subst.:* That which is multiform; that which presents a varied representation or repetition of anything.

"The word suits many different martyrdoms,
And signifies a *multiform* of death."
E. B. Browning: Aurora Leigh.

† **mŭl-tĭ-form-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *multiform*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being multiform; diversity or variety of form, shape, or appearance.

"From that most one God flowes *multiformity* of effects, and from that eternall God temporall effects."
—Bishop Hall: Noah's Dove.

* **mŭl-tĭ-form'-oŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *multiform*; *-ous.*] Having many forms; multiform.

"His *multiformous* places compelled such a swarm of suitors to him about him."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, i. 201.

* **mŭl-tĭ-ġĕn-ĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *multigeneris*, from *multus* = many, and *genus* (genit. *generis*) = kind, nature.] Having many kinds.

* **mŭl-tĭ-grăn'-ụ-late,** *a.* [Pref. *multi-*, and Eng. *granulate* (q.v.).] Consisting of numerous grains.

mŭl-tĭ-jŭ-goŭs, * **mŭl-tĭ-jŭ-gāte,** *a.* [Lat. *multijugus*, *multijugis*, from *multus* = many, and *jugum* = a yoke, a pair.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Consisting of numerous pairs.

2. *Bot.* (*Of a compound leaf*): Having very numerous pairs of leaflets.

mŭl-tĭ-lăt-ĕr-al, *a.* [Pref. *multi-*, and Eng. *lateral* (q.v.).] Having many sides; many-sided, polygonal.

mŭl tĭ-lĭn-ĕ-al, mŭl-tĭ-lĭn'-ĕ-ar, *a.* [Pref. *multi-*, and Eng. *lineal, linear* (q.v.).] Having many lines.

mŭl-tĭ-lō-bāte, *a.* [Pref. *multi-*, and Eng. *lobate* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Having many lobes.

mŭl-tĭ-lŏc'-ụ-lar, *a.* [Lat. *multus* = many, and *loculus* = a cell, dimin. of *locus* = a place.]

Zool., Bot., &c.: Divided into many chambers, as the shell of the ammonites or a many-celled fruit.

* **mŭl-tĭl'-ŏ-quençe,** *s.* [Lat. *multus* = many, and *loquens*, pr. par. of *loquor* = to speak.] Much speaking; talkativeness; use of many words.

* **mŭl-tĭl'-ŏ-quoŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *multiloquus*: *multus* = many, and *loquor* = to speak.] Given to much speaking; talkative, loquacious.

mŭl-tĭ-nō-dal, *a.* [Multinodate.]

Bot. (*Of a perianth*): Bearing a variable number of nodes.

* **mŭl-tĭ-nō-dāte,** * **mŭl-tĭ-nō'-doŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *multinodus*: *multus* = many, and *nodus* = a knot.] Having many knots; many-knotted.

mŭl-tĭ-nō-mĭ-al, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *multus* = many, and *nomen* (genit. *nominis*) = a name.]

A. *As adjective:*

Alg.: Having many terms: as, a *multinomial* expression.

B. *As subst.:* A quantity consisting of several terms, as distinguished from a binomial or trinomial (q.v.).

multinomial-theorem, *s.*

Alg.: A theorem discovered by Demorvie for forming the numerical coefficients which are produced by raising any multinomial to any given power, without the trouble of actual involution. It may be expressed by the following rule:

"The square of any multinomial expression consists of the square of each term, together with twice the product of every pair of terms;" or, "The square of any multinomial expression consists of the square of each term, together with twice the product of each term, by the sum of all the terms which follow it."

* **mŭl-tĭ-nŏm'-ĭn-al,** * **mŭl-tĭ-nŏm'-ĭn-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *multinominis.*] Having many names or terms. [Multinomial.]

* **mŭl-tĭp'-ar-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *multus* = many, and *pario* = to bring forth.] Bringing forth many at a birth.

"Animals feeble and timorous are generally *multiparous.*"—*Ray: On the Creation.*

* **mŭl'-tĭ-part-ite,** *a.* [Lat. *multipartitus*: *multus* = many, and *partitus* = divided; *pars* (gen. *partis*) = a part.] Divided into many parts; having many parts.

* **mŭl-tĭ-pēde,** * **mŭl'-tĭ-pĕd,** *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *multipeda*: *multus* = many, and *pes* (gen. *pedis*) = a foot.]

A. *As subst.:* An animal having many feet, as, a centipede.

B. *As adj.:* Having many feet.

mŭl'-tĭ-ple, *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *multus* = many, and *plico* = to fold; cf. quadruple, triple, &c.]

* **A.** *As adj.:* Manifold; having many parts or relations.

B. *As substantive:*

Arith. & Alg.: A number which contains another number an exact number of times without any remainder: Thus, 20 is a *multiple* of 5.

¶ (1) *Common multiple of two or more numbers:*

Arith.: Any number which contains each of these numbers an exact number of times without any remainder: as, 30 is a common multiple of 2, 5, and 6. The *least common multiple* is the smallest number which will do this: thus, 24 is a *common multiple* of 3 and 4, but 12 is their *least common multiple.*

(2) *Multiple point of a curve:*

Geom.: A point in which two or more branches of a curve intersect each other. The analytical characteristic of a multiple point of a curve is, that at it the first differential coefficient of the ordinate must have two or more values.

multiple-bolt, *s.* An arrangement by which a number of bolts are simultaneously moved. It was a common feature on the strong-boxes of other days, and has been revived upon safe-doors.

multiple-echo, *s.* [Echo.]

multiple-fruit, *s.* A fruit resulting from the union of more flowers than one. (*Gray.*)

multiple-images, *s. pl.*

Optics: A series of images produced when the image of a candle is looked at obliquely in a glass mirror. They do not arise when a metallic mirror is used. The latter consequently is more suitable for optical instruments.

multiple-poinding, *s.*

Scots Law: A process by which a person holding money or other property, which is claimed by two or more persons, obtains an authoritative arrangement for the equitable division of it among the several claimants. It corresponds to an interpleader in English law.

multiple-stars, *s. pl.*

Astron.: Stars in close proximity to each other and revolving round a common centre.

multiple-values, *s. pl.*

Alg.: Symbols which fulfil the algebraical conditions of a problem, when several different values are assigned to them, as the roots of an equation.

mŭl'-tĭ-plĕx, *a.* [Lat., from *multus* = many, and *plico* = a fold.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Manifold, multiple.

† 2. *Bot.:* In many folds or plaits. (Used of the petals of some plants in æstivation.)

* **mŭl'-tĭ-plī-a-ble,** *a.* [Fr., from *multiplier* = to multiply.] Capable of being multiplied; multiplicable.

"Good deeds are very fruitfull; and not so much of their nature, as of God's blessing *multipliable.*"—*Bp. Hall: Meditations & Vows*, cent. 3.

* **mŭl'-tĭ-plī-a-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *multipliable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being multipliable.

* **mŭl-tĭ-plĭc'-a-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *multiplicabilis*, from *multiplico* = to multiply.] Capable of being multiplied arithmetically; multipliable.

"Those substances which are whole in the whole are by his own doctrine neither divisible nor *multiplicable.*"—*Bp. Taylor: Of the Real Presence*, § 11.

mŭl'-tĭ-plĭ-cănd, *s.* [Lat. *multiplicandus*, fut. pass. par. of *multiplico* = to multiply (q.v.).]

Arith.: The quantity which is to be multiplied by another called the multiplier.

"Multiplication hath the *multiplicand*, or number to be multiplied; the multiplier, or number given, by which the *multiplicand* is to be multiplied, and the product, or number produced by the other two."—*Cocker: Arithmetick.*

mŭl'-tĭ-plĭ-cate, *a.* [Lat. *multiplicatus*, pa. par. of *multiplico* = to multiply.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Consisting of more than one; multiple.

"In this *multiplicate* number of the eye, the object seen is not multiplied, and appears but one."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. iv., ch. ii.

2. *Bot.:* The same as Multiplex (2) (q.v.).

mŭl-tĭ-plĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *multiplicatio* = the act or process of multiplying; from *multiplicatus*, pa. par. of *multiplico* = to multiply; Sp. *multiplicacion*; Ital. *moltiplicazione.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act or process of multiplying or increasing in number by addition or production of the same kind; the state of being multiplied.

II. *Technically:*

* 1. *Alchemy:* An old name for the making of gold or silver by means of alchemy.

"Item, you commaunded *multiplication* and alcumistrie to bee practised, thereby to abate the king's coine."—*Stow: Edward VI.* (an. 1549).

2. *Arith.:* A rule or process by which the sum of a given number added to itself any number of times may be found; the operation or process of finding the product of two quantities. The product is the result obtained by taking one of the quantities as many times as there are units in the other. The quantity to be multiplied or taken is called the multiplicand, the quantity by which it is to be multiplied is called the multiplier, and the result of the operation is called the product. Both multiplicand and multipliers are called factors of the product. Multiplication is a simple and compendious process of addition. Thus, $5 \times 5 = 25$ is the same as $5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5$. Simple multiplication is when the terms are abstract numbers, and compound multiplication when the multiplicand is a concrete number, as pounds, shillings, and pence, miles, yards, and feet, &c.

multiplication-table, *s.* A table showing the product of factors taken in pairs up to some assumed limit.

* **mŭl-tĭ-plĭ-cā-tĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *multiplicatus*, pa. par. of *multiplico* = to multiply; Eng. adj. suff. *-ive.*] Tending or having the power to multiply or increase in number.

* **mŭl'-tĭ-plĭ-cā-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat. *multiplicatus*, pa. par. of *multiplico* = to multiply; Fr. *multiplicateur.*] That number by which another is multiplied; a multiplier.

* **mŭl-tĭ-plĭ'-cious,** *a.* [Lat. *multiplex* (genit. *multiplicis*) = multiplex (q.v.).] Multiplex, manifold.

"For properly the animal [Amphisbæna] is not one, but *multiplicious* or many, which hath a duplicity or geminution of principal parts."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xv.

* **mŭl-tĭ-plĭ'-cious-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *multiplicious*; *-ly.*] In a manifold or multiplex manner.

"Sometimes it [the seed] *multiplieiously* delineates the same [idea of every part] as in twins, in mixed and numerous generations."—*Browne. Vulgar Errours*, bk. vii., ch. ii.

mŭl-tĭ-plĭç'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *multiplicité*, from Lat. *multiplex* (genit. *multiplicis*) = multiplex (q.v.).]

1. The quality or state of being multiplex or manifold; the state of being numerous or various.

"Moreover, as the manifold variation of the parts, so the *multiplicity* of the use of each part is very wonderful."—*Grew: Cosmo. Sacra*, bk. i., ch. v.

2. Many of the same kind; number and variety.

"Now it hath so happened, through the *multiplicity* of business, that I have been much hindered."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

* **mŭl'-tĭ-plīe,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Multiply.]

mŭl'-tĭ-plī-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *multiply*; *-er.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which multiplies or increases the number of anything.

"Broils and quarrels are alone the great accumulators and *multipliers* of injuries."—*Decay of Piety.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arithmetic, &c.:*

(1) The factor or number by which another is multiplied; a multiplicator.

(2) An arithmometer for performing calculations in multiplication. [Arithmometer.]

2. *Teleg.:* A frame with a number of repetitive windings of the same wire, in order to obtain their cumulative effect in deflecting a magnetized needle, when the wire is traversed by a current. An invention of Schweiger. Unless the current is sensibly diminished by the resistance of the wire, each convolution exerts an equal force on the needle, thus multiplying the deflective force as many times as there are turns in the wire. Owing to the resistance, however, it frequently occurs in practice that a few turns of stout wire exert a greater influence on the needle than many convolutions of much finer wire.

mŭl'-tĭ-plў, * **mŭl'-tĭ-plīe,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *multiplier*, from Lat. *multiplico* = to make manifold, from *multiplex* (genit. *multiplicis*) = manifold; Sp. *multiplicar*; Ital. *multiplicare.* [Multiplex.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To increase in number; to make more in number by generation, reproduction, addition, or accumulation.

"And I will harden Pharaoh's heart, and *multiply* my signs and my wonders in the land of Egypt."—*Exodus* vii. 3.

2. To increase in general; to enlarge, to add to.

"All virtue, grace, and wisdom to achieve
Things highest, greatest, *multiplies* my fear."—*Milton: P. L.*, i. 69.

3. In the same sense as II. 2.

II. *Technically:*

† 1. *Alchemy:* To increase gold or silver by alchemy.

2. *Arith.:* To add any given number to itself as many times as there are units in another given number, as to multiply 12 by 13, that is, to add 12 to itself 13 times.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To grow or increase in number.

"Matin bells (a melancholy cry)
Are tuned to merrier notes, Increase and *multiply*."—*Dryden: Hind & Panther*, i. 369.

2. To increase in any way; to spread.

"The world of God grew and *multiplied*."—*Acts* xii. 24.

II. *Technically:*

† 1. *Alchemy:* To make gold or silver by alchemy.

"Who so that listeth uttren his folie,
Let him come forth and learnen *multiplie*."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 16,203.

2. *Arith.:* To perform the operation or process of multiplication.

mŭl-tĭ-plȳ-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [MULTIPLY.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The same as MULTIPLICATION (q.v.).

multiplying-gearing, *s.*

Mech.: An arrangement of cog-wheels by which motion is imparted from wheels of relatively larger diameter to those of smaller, so as to increase the rate of rotation.

multiplying-glass, *s.*

† 1. A magnifying-glass.

"Poring through a *multiplying glass*
Upon a captived . . . cheesemite."—*Ben Jonson: New Inn*, i. 1.

2. A piece of glass with a number of facets repeating the object.

multiplying-lens, *s.* A plano-convex lens whose curved surface is divided up into a number of plain facets which give separate images.

multiplying-machine, *s.* One form of calculating-machine (q.v.).

multiplying-wheel, *s.* A wheel which increases the number of movements in machinery. [MULTIPLYING-GEARING.]

* **mŭl-tĭp-ō-tent,** *a.* [Lat. *multipotens* (genit. *multipotentis*); *multus* = many, and *potens* = powerful, potent (q.v.).] Having manifold power; having power to do many things.

"By Jove *multipotent*,
Thou shouldst not bear from me a Greekish member."—*Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida*, iv. 5.

* **mŭl-tĭ-prĕs-ençe,** *s.* [Pref. *multi-*, and Eng. *presence* (q.v.).] The act or power of being present in more than one place at the same time; ubiquity.

"That other fable of the *multipresence* of Christ's body."—*Hall: No Peace with Rome*, § 25.

* **mŭl-tĭ-prĕs-ent,** *a.* [Pref. *multi-*, and Eng. *present* (q.v.).] Having the quality or power of multipresence.

† **mŭl-tĭ-rā-dĭ-ate,** *a.* [Pref. *multi-*, and Eng. *radiate* (q.v.).] Having many rays.

* **mŭl-tĭ-răm-ĭ-fĭed,** *a.* [Pref. *multi-*, and Eng. *ramified* (q.v.).] Divided into many branches.

"Any of the last named *multiramified* families."—*Peacock: Headlong Hall*, ch. i.

* **mŭl-tĭ-rā-mōse,** *a.* [Pref. *multi-*, and Eng. *ramose* (q.v.).] Having many branches.

* **mŭl-tĭ-scioŭs (sci as sh),** *a.* [Lat. *multiscius: multum* = much, and *scius* = knowing; *scio* = to know.] Knowing much; having much and varied knowledge.

mŭl-tĭ-sĕct, *a.* [Lat. *multus* = many, and *sectus*, pa. par. of *seco* = to cut.]

Entom.: A term applied to the body of an articulated animal, when it is divided into a great number of segments, as in Scolopendra.

mŭl-tĭ-sĕp-tate, *a.* [Pref. *multi-*, and Eng. *septate* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Divided into many chambers, as the pith of the walnut.

mŭl-tĭ-sĕr-ĭ-al, mŭl-tĭ-sĕr-ĭ-ate, *a.* [Pref. *multi-*, and Eng. *serial, seriate* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Arranged in many series or rows.

* **mŭl-tĭ-sĭl-ĭ-quæ,** *s. pl.* [Pref. *multi-*, and pl. of Lat. *siliqua* (q.v.).]

Bot.: The twenty-third order of Linnæus's natural system. It contained the Crowfoots. [RANUNCULACEÆ.]

mŭl-tĭ-sĭl-ĭ-quoŭs, *a.* [Pref. *multi-*, and Eng. *siliquous* (q.v.).] Having many pods or seed-vessels.

* **mŭl-tĭ-sō-noŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *multisonus: multus* = many, and *sonus* = a sound.] Having many sounds; sounding much.

mŭl-tĭ-spĭr-al, *a.* [Pref. *multi-*, and Eng. *spiral* (q.v.).]

Zool.: Having many spiral coils or convolutions. (Said of an operculum.) (*Woodward: Mollusca*, ed. 3rd, p. 208.)

mŭl-tĭ-strī-ate, *a.* [Pref. *multi-*, and Eng. *striate* (q.v.).] Marked with numerous striæ or streaks.

* **mŭl-tĭ-sŭl-cate,** *a.* [Pref. *multi-*, and Eng. *sulcate* (q.v.).] Having many furrows.

* **mŭl-tĭ-sȳl-la-ble,** *s.* [Pref. *multi-*, and Eng. *syllable* (q.v.).] A word of many syllables; a polysyllable.

* **mŭl-tĭ-tĭt-ū-lar,** *a.* [Pref. *multi-*, and Eng. *titular* (q.v.).] Having many titles.

mŭl-tĭ-tūb-ū-lar, *a.* [Pref. *multi-*, and Eng. *tubular* (q.v.).] Having numerous tubes: as, a *multitubular* boiler.

mŭl-tĭ-tūde, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *multitudo* = a multitude; *multus* = many, much; Ital. *multitudine*; Sp. *multitud.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The state of being many in number; a large or great number collectively; numerousness, number.

"And they came as grasshoppers for *multitude*."—*Judges* vi. 5.

2. A great number indefinitely.

"In the *multitude* of counsellors there is safety."—*Proverbs* xi. 14.

3. A crowd or throng of people; an assembly.

"And some cried one thing, some another, among the *multitude*."—*Acts* xxi. 34.

4. The common people, the vulgar, the mob, the populace.

"Which the rude *multitude* call the afternoon."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 1.

II. *Law:* An assemblage of ten or more persons.

* **mŭl-tĭ-tūd-ĭn-a-rȳ,** *a.* [Lat. *multitudo* (genit. *multitudinis*); Eng. adj. suff. *-ary.*] Multitudinous, manifold.

mŭl-tĭ-tūd-ĭn-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *multitudo* (genit. *multitudinis*) = a multitude; Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

* 1. Of or belonging to a multitude.

"At once pluck out
The *multitudinous* tongue."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, iii. 1.

2. Pertaining to or composing a multitude: as, a *multitudinous* assembly.

3. Innumerable; very numerous.

"*Multitudinous* echoes awoke and died in the distance."—*Longfellow: Evangeline*, ii. 2.

* 4. Immense, boundless, illimitable.

"This my hand will rather
The *multitudinous* sea incarnadine."—*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, ii. 2.

mŭl-tĭ-tūd-ĭn-oŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *multitudinous*; *-ly.*] In a multitudinous manner.

mŭl-tĭ-tūd-ĭn-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *multitudinous*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being multitudinous.

* **mŭl-tĭv-a-gant, * mŭl-tĭv-a-goŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *multivagus: multus* = many, and *vago* = to wander.] Wandering much abroad.

mŭl-tĭv-a-lonçe, *s.* [Eng. *multivalen(t)*; *-ce.*] The quality or state of being multivalent.

mŭl-tĭv-a-lent, *a.* [Pref. *multi-*, and Lat. *valens*, pr. par. of *valeo* = to be worth.]

Chem.: A term applied to those elements whose atom-fixing power is equal to two or more atoms of hydrogen: *e.g.*, oxygen, carbon, boron, &c.

mŭl-tĭ-vălve, *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *multi-*, and Eng. *valve.*]

A. *As adj.:* Having many valves: as, a *multivalve* shell.

¶ The older naturalists had a group of multivalve shells, including the Cirripeda and other genuine Molluscs. It is now broken up.

B. *As subst.:* An animal having a shell of many valves or pieces.

mŭl-tĭ-văl-vu-lar, *a.* [Pref. *multi-*, and Eng. *valvular* (q.v.).] Having many valves; multivalve.

* **mŭl-tĭ-vĕr-sant,** *a.* [Lat. *multus* = many, and *versans*, pr. par. of *versor*, frequent. of *verto* = to turn.] Turning into or assuming many shapes or forms; protean.

* **mŭl-tĭv-ĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *multivius: multus* = many, and *via* = a way.] Having many ways.

mŭl-tĭ-vō-cal, *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *multi-*, and Eng. *vocal.*]

A. *As adj.:* Equivocal, ambiguous; applied to a word susceptible of several meanings.

B. *As subst.:* An ambiguous or equivocal term or word.

"Among the various blemishes which may disfigure a language, none . . . is more amphibological than *multivocals*."—*Fitzedward Hall: Modern English*, p. 169.

mŭl-tĭ-vō-cal-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *multivocal*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being multivocal; ambiguity.

"A word comparable for its *multivocalness* with the Latin *ratio*."—*Fitzedward Hall: Modern English*, p. 95.

mŭl-tō-ca, *s.* [Turk. *multeka*, from Arab. *multaka* = a place of meeting, a meeting of waters, &c.] The Turkish code of law.

* **mŭlt ŏc-ŭ lar,** *a.* [Lat. *multus* = many, and *oculus* = an eye.] Having many eyes; having more eyes than two.

"Flies are *multocular*, having as many eyes as there are perforations in their cornea."—*Derham.*

mŭl-tō-, *pref.* [MULTI-.]

*** multo-scribbling,** *a.* Scribbling much.

"Thus spoke the Demon (late called 'multifaced' By *multo-scribbling* Southey)."—*Byron: Vision of Judgment*, 65.

mŭl-tŭm, *s.* [Lat., neut. sing. of *multus* = many, much.]

Brewing: A compound, consisting of an extract of quassia and liquorice, used for the purpose of economizing malt and hops.

¶ *Hard multum:* The same as BLACK-EXTRACT (q.v.).

multum in parvo, *phr.* [Lat. = much in little.] A useful or valuable article in a small space or size.

* **mŭlt-ŭng-ū-la,** *s. pl.* [Lat. *multus* = many, and *ungula* = a hoof.]

Zool.: The name given by Blumenbach, Illiger, &c., to an order of Mammals having the hoof divided into more than two parts, instead of being solid. Illiger divided it into six families: Lamnungula (Hyrax), Proboscidea (Elephants), Nasicornia (Rhinoceroses), Obesa (Hippopotami), Nasuta (Tapirs), and Setigera (Hogs).

mŭlt ŭng ū late, *a.* & *s.* [MULTUNGULA.]

A. *As adj.:* Having the hoof divided into more than two portions.

B. *As subst.:* A mammal belonging to the order Multungula.

* **mŭl tū-plic,** *a.* [Lat. *multus* = many, and *plico* = a fold.] Manifold.

"It introduced . . . *multiple* attendance."—*North: Life of Lord Guilford*, ii. 75.

mŭl-ture, *s.* [O. Fr. (Fr. *mouture*), from Lat. *molitura* = a grinding; *molo* = to grind.]

1. The act or process of grinding grain in a mill.

2. Grain ground at one time; grist.

3. The toll or fee paid to the proprietor of a mill for grinding grain therein. Multures are of two kinds: (1) those paid from lands astricted to a particular mill, termed insucken multures; and (2) multures paid by those who voluntarily use the mill, termed outsucken multures. [MULTURER.]

mŭl-tu-rĕr, *s.* [Eng. *multur(e)*; *-er.*] One who has his grain ground at a particular mill. There are two classes of multurers: (1) those who are astricted by the terms on which they hold their lands, to a certain mill, and known as insucken multurers; and (2) those who are not bound to use any particular mill, and known as outsucken multurers.

mŭm, * **mom,** *a.*, *interj.*, & *s.* [An imitative word.]

A. *As adj.:* Silent, not speaking.

"I pity them greatly, but I must be *mum*.
For how could we do without sugar and rum?"
Cowper: Pity for Poor Africans.

B. *As interj.:* An interjection impressing silence.

"*Mum!* then, and no more."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, iii. 2.

* **C.** *As subst.:* Silence.

* **mum-budget,** *s.* An expression impressing silence and secrecy.

"Nor did I ever winch or grudge it
For thy dear sake. Quoth she, *mum-budget*."
Butler: Hudibras, i. 3.

* **mum-chance,** *s.*

1. One who stands, as though dumb, and without a word to say for himself.

2. Silence.

3. A game of hazard with cards or dice.

mŭm, *s.* [Ger. *mumme*, said to be so called after Christian Mumme, by whom it was first brewed at Brunswick in 1492; Dut. *momme.*] A kind of malt liquor much used in Germany, and brewed of the malt of wheat with a little oat and bean meal added.

"The clamorous crowd is hushed with mugs of *mum*."
Pope: Dunciad, ii. 385.

mŭm'-ble, * **mam-e-len,** * **mom-e-len,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Formed from *mom* or *mum* with the frequent. suff. *-le*, the *b* being excrescent; cf. Dut. *mommelen*; Ger. *mummeln* = to mumble, to mutter; Dan. *mumle.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To speak indistinctly; to utter an indistinct, inarticulate sound, as with the mouth half closed; to mutter.

"Muttering and *mumbling*, idiot-like it seemed,
With inarticulate rage, and making signs."
Tennyson: Enoch Arden, 640.

2. To chew or bite softly; to eat with the lips closed.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To utter indistinctly or inarticulately; to mutter.

"*Mumbling* hellish charms." *Drayton: Moon-Calf.*

2. To chew or mouth gently; to eat with a mumbling noise.

"As they lazily *mumbled* the bones of the dead."
Byron: Siege of Corinth, v. 16.

* 3. To suppress; to utter imperfectly.

* **mumble-matins,** *s.* A contemptuous name for an ignorant monk or friar.

* **mumble-news,** *s.* A tale-bearer.

"Some *mumble-news*, some trencher-knight, some Dick." *Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 2.

* **mŭm'-ble-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *mumble*; *-ment.*] A mumble; mumbling.

"Lasource answered with some vague painful *mumblement*."—*Carlyle: Fr. Revol.*, pt. iii., bk. iii., ch. viii.

mŭm-blĕr, * **mom-bler,** *s.* [Eng. *mumbl(e)*; *-er.*] One who mumbles; a mutterer.

"Mass *momblers*, holy-water swingers."—*Bale: Yet a Course*, fo. 88.

mŭm'-blĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [MUMBLE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or habit of muttering or speaking indistinctly.

"The careless *mumbling* over of some short prayers."
—*Bp. Hall: No Peace with Rome*, § 12.

mŭm'-blĭng-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *mumbling*; *-ly.*] In a mumbling manner; inarticulately.

Mŭm'-bō Jŭm-bō, *s.* [A West African name.]

1. *Lit.:* A bogie or malignant being with which the negroes of Western Africa threaten unmanageable wives and children.

2. *Fig.:* Anything in the last degree unenlightened.

mŭmm, * **mom,** *v.i.* [O. Dut. *mommen* = to go mumming, from *mom* = a mummer; Low Ger. *mummeln*, *bemummeln* = to mask, *mumme* = a mask; Ger. *vermummen* = to mask. According to Wedgwood a word of imitative origin, from the sound *mum* or *mom*, used by nurses to frighten children. Cf. Ger. *mummel* = a bugbear.] To mask; to make sport or frolic in disguises.

"No God that goeth a *mummynge*."—*Tyndal: Workes*, p. 13.

* **mŭm-man-īze,** *v.t.* [MUMMY.] To mummify; to embalm as a mummy.

"*Mummanize* his corse."
Davies: Muses' Tears, p. 9

mŭm'-mĕr, *s.* [O. Fr. *mommeur*, from O. Dut. *mommen* = to go a mumming.] [MUMM.]

1. One who goes mumming; one who makes sport in disguise; specif., one of a number of persons in fantastic disguises who go from house to house at Christmas performing a kind of play; a masker, a buffoon.

"If you chance to be pinched with the cholick, you make faces like *mummers*."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, ii. 1.

2. An actor. (*Theatrical Slang.*)

mŭm'-mĕr-ў, mom-mer-y, *s.* [Fr. *mommerie.*] [MUMM.]

1. The act of mumming; masking, sport, diversion, frolic.

"This good man playeth as though he came in in a *mummery*."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 975.

2. Farcical or hypocritical show or parade to delude the vulgar and simple.

"Theologians of eminent learning, ability, and virtue gave the sanction of their authority to this *mummery*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

* **mŭm'-mĭ-ą,** *s.* [MUMMY.]

* **mŭm-mĭ-fĭ-cā-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *mummify*; *c* connective, and suff. *-ation.*] The act of mummifying or making into a mummy.

"Allowance for the contraction produced in *mummification*."—*Wilson: Prehistoric Man*, ii. 137.

mŭm'-mĭ fĭed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [MUMMIFY.]

mŭm'-mĭ-form, *a.* [Eng. *mummy*, and *form.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Having the form or appearance of a mummy.

2. *Entom.:* An epithet sometimes applied to the chrysalides of certain Lepidoptera.

* **mŭm-mĭ-fў,** *v.t.* [Eng. *mummy*; suff. *-fy* (L. *-v.*).] To make into a mummy; to embalm and dry, as a mummy.

"Thou . . . shalt more long remain
Still *mummified* within the hearts of men."
J. Hall: Poems, p. 50.

mŭm'-mĭng, * **mum-myng,** *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [MUMM.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

B. *As subst.:* The acts or diversions of mummers; masking, mummery.

mŭm-mў, * **mŭm'-mĭ-ą,** * **mum-y,** *s.* [Fr. *momie*, from Ital. *mummia*, from Pers. *mūmāyin* = a mummy, from *mūm*, *mōm* = wax; Sp. *momia*; Arab. *mūmia*, from *mūm* = wax.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

* 2. A carcase, dried flesh.

"I would have been a mountain of *mummy*."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 5.

3. A liquor which distils from mummies; a liquor prepared from dead bodies, and formerly believed to have medicinal qualities.

"*Mummy* is one of the most useful medicines commended and given by our physicians for falls and bruises."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 431.

4. A preparation for magical purposes prepared from dead bodies.

"The worms were hallowd that did breed the silk;
And it was dyed in *mummy*, which the skilful
Conserved of maidens' hearts."
Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 4.

5. A medicinal liquor generally.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Archæol.:* The name given to animal remains chemically preserved from decay by various processes of embalming. By far the larger number of mummies that have been brought to light are human, for, according to the religious law of ancient Egypt, some process of mummification was universally obligatory; but it was also the custom to embalm cats, crocodiles, ichneumons, and other sacred animals. Recent researches have established the fact that the practice was due to the belief in the necessity of preserving the body inviolate in readiness for the resurrection. The living man was supposed to consist of a body, soul, intelligence, and a shadowy *ka* the mere aspect of the man. At death the intelligence was free to wander through space; the soul had to pass a probationary period in the under-world; the *ka* dwelt in the tomb with the mummied body, and, if this were destroyed or damaged, the *ka* suffered in like manner. Hence it was customary to deposit portrait statues of the wealthier Egyptians in their tombs to provide against the *ka* being left without a body. The British Museum has two statues of this description, from the tomb of Seti I., of the Nineteenth Dynasty. The Egyptian practice of mummification had a wide range in time. Miss A. B. Edwards (*Ency. Brit.* (ed. 9th) xvii. 21) fixes its commencement at from 3800 to 4000 B.C., and Dr. Birch considers it to have continued till about A.D. 700. The ancient Peruvians practised a kind of mummification; and the Guanches, the aborigines of the Canaries, employed a method of embalming similar to that of the Egyptians, filling the hollow caused by the removal of the viscera with salt and an absorbent vegetable powder.

2. *Hort.:* A sort of wax used in grafting trees.

3. *Paint.:* A sort of brown bituminous pigment.

¶ *To beat to a mummy:* To thrash severely; to pound.

mummy-case, *s.* The case in which a mummy was deposited. They were of various kinds: some being rudely-shaped coffins, others hewn from the trunk of a tree; in some cases they were left entirely plain, in others they were adorned with paintings and hieroglyphic inscriptions. Occasionally, nests of three or four were used. Sarcophagi of granite, basalt, and limestone were also employed.

"The styles of sarcophagi and *mummy-cases* vary according to periods and places."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xvii. 21.

mummy-cloth, *s.* The cloth in which a mummy has been swathed.

mummy-wheat, *s.*

Agric.: A variety of wheat said to have been produced from grains found in an Egyptian mummy. It has long been in general cultivation in Egypt and neighbouring countries, and is occasionally grown in Britain. The spike is compound. (*Chambers.*)

"The statements relative to *mummy-wheat* have not been confirmed, and there are many sources of fallacy."—*Balfour: Manual of Botany* (ed. 1863), p. 398.

† **mŭm'-mў,** *v.t.* [MUMMY, *s.*] To make into a mummy; to mummify; to embalm.

"Recent explorations . . . have brought to light the *mummied* corpse of King Mereuru, and part of the mummy of King Pepi, his father, both of Dynasty VI."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xvii. 21.

mŭm'-mў-chŏg, *s.* [North Amer. Indian *mumma-choi.*] A name for many small Cyprinodonts found in North America.

* **mŭmp,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Dut. *mompen* = to mump, to cheat; O. Dut. *mompelen* = to mumble. *Mump* is merely a strengthened form of the imitative word *mum.* (*Skeat.*)] [MUM, MUMBLE, and MUMMER.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To mumble; to mutter as one in a sulk.

"How he *mumps* and bridles."
Beaum. & Flet.: Maid in the Mill, iii. 1.

2. To chew quickly or with rapid motions; to nibble.

"Let him not . . . frisk about the house
Like a tame *munping* squirrel with a bell on."
Otway. (*Todd.*)

3. To chatter; to talk rapidly like an ape.

"Leave your *mumping*."
Beaum. & Flet.: Woman's Prize, iv. 1.

4. To beg or ask for alms in a whining tone; to beg; to act as an impostor; to tell pitiful stories.

"One prince came *mumping* to them annually with a lamentable story about his distresses."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To mutter; to mumble; to utter unintelligibly.

2. To chew with short, quick action; to nibble.

3. To overreach; to cheat; to deceive; to impose upon.

"I'm resolv'd to *mump* your proud players."—*Duke of Buckingham: The Rehearsal*, p. 23.

4. To beat; to bruise.

* **mŭmp'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *mump*; *-er.*] A beggar.

"A Lincoln's Inn *mumper* was a proverb."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

* **mŭmp'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *mump*; *-ish.*] Sullen, sulky, dull.

* **mŭmp'-ĭsh-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *mumpish*; *-ly.*] In a mumpish, sullen, or sulky manner; sullenly, dully.

* **mŭmp'-ĭsh-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *mumpish*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being mumpish; sullenness, sulkiness, dulness.

mŭmps, *s.* [Mump, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Sullenness; a sulky temper; the sulks.

"Sick of the *mumps*."
Beaum. & Flet.: Bonduca, i. 2.

2. *Pathol.:* A contagious disease communicated by the saliva, sometimes epidemic, and characterised by a specific swelling and inflammation in the parotid and salivary glands, commonest in children, and in boys rather than girls. It occurs mostly in spring and autumn, in cold and damp weather.

mŭmp'-sĭ-mŭs, *s.* [See def.] An error or prejudice obstinately clung to. The term is taken from the story of an illiterate priest, who, in his devotions, had for thirty years used *mumpsimus* for the proper Latin word *sumpsimus*, and who, on his mistake being pointed out to him, replied, "I will not change my old *mumpsimus* for your new *sumpsimus*."

"Somehow it cannot but be that their old *mumpsimus* is preferable to any new sumpsimus."—*Hall: Modern English*, p. 137.

* **mŭn** (1), *s.* [Named after Lord Mohun, the mohock.] One of a band of dissolute young fellows who infested the streets of London, breaking windows, insulting ladies, and beating inoffensive men; a mohock.

mŭn (2), *s.* [Mouth, *s.*] The mouth. (*Vulgar.*)

mŭnch, * **monche,** * **maunch,** *v.t.* & *i.* [An imitative word, parallel to *mumble* (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To chew audibly; to eat with a noise; to mump.

"I could *munch* you good dry oats."—*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, iv. 1.

B. *Intrans.:* To chew noisily; to eat with a noise; to nibble.

"It is the son of a mare that's broken loose, and *munching* upon the melons."—*Dryden: Don Sebastian*, iii. 3.

mŭnch'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *munch*; *-er.*] One who munches.

mŭn'-dāne, * **mon-dain,** * **mon-dayne,** *a.* [Fr. *mondain*, from Lat. *mundanus* = worldly; *mundus* = the world.] Of or belonging to this world; earthly, worldly, terrestrial.

"The atoms which now constitute heaven and earth, being once separate in the *mundane* space, could never without God, by their mechanical affections, have conveened into this present frame of things."—*Bentley: Sermons.*

mundane-egg, *s.*

Myth.: An egg said by the Phœnicians, the Egyptians, the Hindoos, and the Japanese to have been produced by the Creator. From this egg the world and all its inhabitants were produced.

mundane-era, *s.*

Chronol.: The era of the Creation.

* **mŭn'-dāne-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *mundane*; *-ly.*] In a mundane or worldly manner; with reference to worldly things.

* **mŭn-dān'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *mundan(e)*; *-ity.*] Worldliness; worldly affection.

"All our *mundanities* are not to be assaulted at once."—*Mountague: Devoute Essayes*, tr. vi., § 3.

* **mŭn-dā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *mundatio*, from *mundatus*, pa. par. of *mundo* = to make clean; *mundus* = clean.] The act of making clean; cleansing.

* **mŭn'-da-tŏr-ȳ,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *mundatorius*, from *mundatus*, pa. par. of *mundo* = to make clean.]

A. *As adj.:* Having the power or quality of cleansing; cleansing.

B. *As substantive:*

Ritual & Ecclesiol.: A purificatory; a cloth of linen or hemp, marked with a small cross, and used for cleansing the chalice in the Roman rite. Its use is of recent date, and it is not blessed. A mundatory is employed by some of the more advanced Anglicans. The Greeks use a sponge for the same purpose.

mŭn'-dĭ-a, *s.* [Lat. *mundus* = neat, elegant. Named from the appearance of the plants.]

Bot.: A genus of Polygalaceæ. The drupes of *Mundia spinosa*, a Cape shrub, are eatable.

mŭn'-dĭc, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Min.: A name used by the miners of Cornwall for Pyrites and Chalcopyrite. (See these words.)

"The sale of a large quantity of the *mundics*."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 4, 1882.

* **mŭn-dĭf'-ĭ-cant,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *mundificus*, pr. par. of *mundifico* = to make clean: *mundus* = clean, neat, and *facio* = to make.]

A. *As adj.:* Having the power or quality of cleansing; mundatory.

B. *As subst.:* A substance having the quality or power of cleansing; a cleansing and healing ointment and plaster.

* **mŭn-dĭ-fĭ-ēā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *mundus* = clean, neat, and *facio* = to make; Fr. *mondification.*] The act or process of cleansing or clearing any body, as from dross or other extraneous matter.

"All things els which have need of clensing and *mundification*."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxiv., ch. vi.

* **mŭn-dĭf'-ĭc-āt-ĭve,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *mondificatif.*]

A. *As adj.:* Having the power or quality of cleansing; mundatory, cleansing.

"By nature it is astringent, emollitive, incarnative, and *mundificative*."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxviii., ch. iv.

B. *As subst.:* A medicine or preparation which has the power or quality of cleansing; a mundificant.

"The powder of this stone [the calamine] is commended principally in medicines for the eyes, for a gentle *mundificative* it is."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxxvi., ch. xxi.

* **mŭn'-dĭ-fī-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *mundify*; *-er.*] One who or that which cleanses; a mundificative.

* **mŭn'-dĭ-fȳ,** * **mun-dĭ'-fie,** *v.t.* [Lat. *mundus* = clean, neat, and *facio* = to make; Fr. *mondifier*; Sp. *mundificar*; Ital. *mondificare.*] To cleanse; to make clean.

"[Fire] refines those bodies which will never be *mundified* by water."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv., ch. xii.

mŭn'-dĭl, mŭn'-dŭl, *s.* [Hind.] An embroidered turban richly ornamented in imitation of gold and silver.

* **mŭn-dĭv'-a-gant,** *a.* [Lat. *mundus* = the world, and *vagans*, pr. par. of *vagor* = to wander.] Wandering over or through the world.

mŭn'-dŭl, *s.* [Mundil.]

* **mŭn-dŭn'-gŭs,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Sp. *mondongo* = paunch, black-pudding.] Ill-smelling or stinking tobacco. (*Slang.*)

"Exhale *mundungus*, ill perfuming scent."
Philips. (*Todd.*)

* **mūn'-ĕr-ar-ȳ,** *a.* [Lat. *muneravius*, from *munus* (genit. *muneris*) = a gift.] Having the nature of a gift.

* **mūn'-ĕr-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *muneratus*, pa. par. of *munero* = to reward; *munus* (genit. *muneris*) = a gift.] To remunerate, to reward, to recompense.

* **mūn-ĕr-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *muneratio*, from *muneratus.*] [Munerate.] A remuneration, a reward, a recompense.

mŭn'-ga, *s.* [Assamese.] (See compound.)

munga-silk, *s.* Silk from *Anthereæ assamu.*

mŭng'-corn, *s.* [Mangcorn.]

mŭn'-gō (1), *s.* [Malay.]

Bot.: The root of *Ophiorhiza Mungos.* [Mungoos, Ophiorhiza.]

mŭn'-gō (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Woollen cloth made of second-hand material. Old cloth and woollen goods are torn to pieces by cylindrical machines, and, being mixed with various proportions of pure wool, are re-spun and woven. Druggets and low-priced goods of but little strength are the result. [Shoddy.]

"It occurred many years ago to an intelligent inhabitant of Yorkshire that it would be possible to restore old rags to the condition of wool. He communicated his idea to a capitalist, who said, 'That will not go.' The inventor replied, In the Yorkshire dialect, 'That mun go,' *mayhe'*, that must go. 'Very well,' said the capitalist, 'we will make trial of your scheme, and the produce of our industry shall be called *mungo*.'"—*Echo*, Nov. 14, 1873.

mŭn'-goos, mŏn'-goose, *s.* [Mahratta *moongoos*, *mungus*; Fr. *mangouste.*]

Zool.: *Herpestes griseus*, an ichneumon, common in many parts of India, and closely akin to the Egyptian species, *H. Ichneumon.* The mungoos is a weasel-like animal, tawny yellowish-gray, the head with reddish and yellow rings, the colours so disposed as to produce an iron-gray hue. Length of body sixteen or seventeen inches, of tail fourteen. It kills numerous birds, sucking their blood and leaving the body uneaten. It also with great adroitness seizes and kills many snakes, the formidable cobra included. Anglo-Indians have the notion that, when wounded by a venomous snake, it can heal itself by eating some remedial plant, [Ophiorhiza, Ophioxylon], but this is an error.

mŭn'-grĕl, *s.* & *a.* [Mongrel.]

mu-nĭç'-ĭ-pal, * **mu-nĭç'-ĭ-pall,** *a.* [Fr. *municipal*, from Lat. *municipalis* = pertaining to a municipium or township which enjoyed the rights of Roman citizenship, while retaining its own laws; from *municeps* (genit. *municipis*) = a free citizen, one who undertakes office or duties; *munus* = a duty, and *capio* = to take; Sp. & Port. *municipal.*]

1. Pertaining to local self-government; pertaining or belonging to a corporation; civic.

* 2. Pertaining to a state, kingdom, or nation: as, *municipal* law.

municipal-corporation, *s.* The corporation of a town. [Corporation.]

Municipal Corporation Act:

Law: The Act 5 & 6 Wm. IV., c. 76. It placed nearly all the towns in England and Wales, London and a few small places excepted, under a uniform system of government. It constituted burgesses, from whom were periodically elected councillors, aldermen, and a mayor, constituting the council of the borough.

municipal-law, *s.*

1. The law which pertains solely to the citizens and inhabitants of a state; as distinguished from commercial, political, or international law.

2. The bye-laws passed by municipalities.

municipal-socialism, *s.* The extension of the activities of municipal bodies, representing the local social organism, so as to compete with or supersede the action of individuals; especially when the interests of labour as opposed to capital are supposed to be favoured thereby.

municipal-trading, *s.* The direct employment of labour on public works by the municipal body, which is thereby brought into competition with the contractor; and the execution of commercial schemes financed by, and under the direct control of, the municipal bodies.

mu-nĭç'-ĭ-pal-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *municipal*; *-ism.*] Municipal state or condition.

mu-nĭç-ĭ-păl'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *municipalité.*] A town or borough having certain privileges of local self-government; a community under municipal jurisdiction.

mu-nĭç'-ĭ-pal-ĭ-zā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *municipaliz(e)*; *-ation.*] The act of municipalizing, the state or condition of being municipalized.

mu-nĭç'-ĭ-pal-ĭze, *v.t.* [Eng. *municipal*; *-ize.*]

1. To make into a municipality.

2. To bring under municipal control; to provide with local self-government.

* **mu-nĭf'-ĭc,** *a.* [Lat. *munificus*: *munus* = a gift, and *facio* = to make.] Munificent, bounteous. (*Blacklock: Hymn to Divine Love.*)

* **mu-nĭf'-ĭc-al-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *munific*; *-ally.*] In a munificent manner.

***mu-nĭf-ĭ-cāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *munificatus*, pa. par. of *munifico* = to present with, from *munificus* = munific (q.v.).] To enrich.

mu-nĭf-ĭ-çençe (1), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *munificentia* = bounty, bountifulness; formed as if from a Lat. * *munificens*, pr. par. of * *munifico*, from *munus* = a gift, bounty, and *facio* = to make; Sp. *munificencia*; Ital. *munificenza*.] The quality or state of being munificent; liberality or freedom in giving; bounty, bountifulness, generosity.

"The public *munificence* had placed in his hands a large sum for the relief of those unhappy men."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

***mu-nĭf-ĭ-çençe** (2), *s.* [Lat. *munio* = to fortify, and *facio* = to make.] Fortification, strength.

"Locrine, for his realm's defence,
Did head against them make, and strong *munificence*."
Spenser: F. Q., II. x. 15.

mu-nĭf-ĭ-çent, *a.* [Fr. *munificent*; Ital. *munificente*; Sp. *munificente, munificente*, from Lat. *munificus* = bountiful: *munus* = a gift, and *facio* = to make.] [MUNIFICENCE (1).]

1. Liberal, generous, bountiful; liberal in giving or bestowing; open-handed.

"Who [King Edward the Sixth] is not to be mentioned, without particular honour, in this house, which acknowledges him for her pious and *munificent* founder."—*Atterbury: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 1.

2. Characterized by munificence or liberality; liberal: as, a *munificent* gift.

mu-nĭf-ĭ-çent-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *munificent*; *-ly*.] In a munificent manner; with munificence; liberally, generously.

"God doth graciously accept, and *munificently* recompence our good works even with an incomprehensible glory."—*Bp. Hall: Old Religion*, ch. v., § 2.

***mūn-ĭ-fў,** *v.t.* [Lat. *munio* = to fortify, and *facio* (pass. *fio*) = to make.] To fortify; to prepare for defence.

mūn'-ĭ-mĕnt, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *munimentum* = a defence, a safeguard, from *munio* = to fortify.]

* 1. A fortification, a stronghold.

* 2. A help, a support, an instrument, an expedient.

"With other *muniments* and petty helps
In this our fabric." *Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, i. 1.

3. A deed, charter, or record, espec. those belonging to public bodies, or in which manorial, ecclesiastical, or national rights and privileges are concerned; a written document by which rights and claims are maintained or defended; a title-deed.

muniment-house, muniment-room, *s.* A room or building in public buildings, such as cathedrals, colleges, castles, &c., in which deeds, charters, writings, &c., are kept for safety.

"The most important papers of the Company were kept, not in the *muniment-room* of the office in Leaden-hall Street, but in his desk at Wanstead."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

mŭn'-ĭon (i as y), *s.* [MULLION.]

***mūn'-ītе,** *v.t.* [Lat. *munitus*, pa. par. of *munio* = to fortify.] To fortify, to strengthen, to defend.

"By protracting of time and longe space Kyng Henry might forteñe and *munite* all daungerous places and passages."—*Hall: Henry VII.* (an. 11).

mu-nĭ-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *munitio* = a defence, a fortifying, from *munitus*, pa. par. of *munio* = to fortify.]

* 1. A fortification, a stronghold.

"His place of defence shall be the *munitions* of rocks."—*Isaiah* xxxiii. 16.

2. Materials used in war, either for defence or offence; military stores of all kinds. (Now usually in plural.)

"What penny hath Rome borne,
What men provided, what *munition* sent?"
Shakesp.: King John, v. 2

* 3. A fortifying, a strengthening.

"No defence or *munition* can keep out a judgment, when commissioned by God to enter."—*South: Sermons*, vol. viii., ser. 5.

* 4. Materials or instruments for the carrying out of any enterprise.

***mūn'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [IMMUNITY.] Immunity, freedom, exemption.

mŭn'-jah, *s.* [MOONJAH.]

mŭn-jeēt', mŭn-jeēth', *s.* [Native Bengalee name.]

Bot. & Chem.: Rubia Munjista, also called East India Madder, which is extensively cultivated in India. Its root furnishes a dye-stuff yielding colours somewhat similar to those of madder, the most important colour, alizarin, being absent. The principal colouring matters, purpurin and munjistin, are comparatively feeble, which renders munjeet inferior to madder as a dye-stuff.

mŭn-jĭs-tin, *s.* [Mod. Lat. (*Rubia*) *munjist(a)*; *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{14}H_8O_4$. An orange colouring matter found in munjeet. It is associated with purpurin ($C_{14}H_6O_5$) in the root, and is nearly related to it in composition. It is prepared by boiling the root with a solution of sulphate of alumina, decomposing the extract with hydrochloric acid and digesting the precipitated colouring matter with carbonic disulphide. It is obtained in the form of brilliant golden-yellow plates, which are moderately soluble in cold, but readily so in boiling, water and hot alcohol. Boiled with alumina, it forms a beautiful lake of a bright orange colour, which is soluble in soda. The colours obtained are rendered moderately permanent by the use of mordants.

mŭn'-niŏn (i as y), *s.* [MULLION.]

1. A mullion.

2. A piece of carved work which divides the lights in a window of a stern or quarter gallery.

mŭns, mŭnds, *s.* [MUN (2), *s.*]

mŭn'-sĭff, *s.* [MOONSIFF.]

mŭnt, *v.t.* [MOUNT, *v.*]

mŭnt'-ĭn, mŭnt'-ĭng, *s.* [Prob. a corrupt. of *muanion* (q.v.).]

Carp.: A vertical piece between the panels of a double-panel door.

mŭn-tĭng'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Abraham Munting, professor of botany, at Groningen, who died in 1682.]

Bot.: A genus of Tiliaceæ, tribe Tileæ (q.v.). The flowers somewhat resemble those of the bramble, and the fruit that of the cherry. It grows in San Domingo, where the bark is made into ropes.

mŭnt'-jăc, mŭnt'-jăck, *s.* [The Javanese name.]

1. *Zool.:* Cervulus, a genus of deer, indigenous in the southern and eastern parts of Asia and the adjacent islands. They are diminutive animals, with small and simple antlers in the males, which have the upper canines strongly developed and sharp, curving downwards, and capable of inflicting deep and dangerous wounds. Four species are known. *Cervulus muntjac, C. lacrymans, C. Reevesi*, and *C. crinifrons*, the Hairy-fronted Muntjac, the latter species founded on a specimen deposited in the Gardens of the Zoological Society, in December, 1884. (See also *Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1878, p. 898.)

HEAD OF C. CRINIFRONS.

2. *Palæont.:* (See extract).

"Although the limbs of the modern genus Cervulus have attained a considerable degree of specialization, the characters of the cranium, antlers, and teeth are primitive, and almost exactly reproduce those of an extinct deer of the Miocene period, the remains of which are found abundantly at Sansan in the south of France, and Steinheim in Würtemberg."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed 9th), xvii. 32.

Mŭntz, *s.* [The name of the inventor.]

Muntz-metal, *s.*

Chem.: An alloy of six parts of copper and four parts of zinc. It is rolled into sheets, and is used for sheathing ships and for other purposes.

***mur** (1), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *murus*.] A wall.

***mur** (2), ***murre,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. *murr* (2), and *murrain*.] A catarrh.

"With the pose, *mur*, and such like rheumes."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 685.

mu-ræ-na, *s.* [An old form of Lat. *murena*, from Gr. μύραινα (*muraina*) = a marine eel, a sea-serpent.]

Ichthy.: The typical genus of the family Muræniidæ (q.v.). Scaleless; the teeth well developed. Gill openings and clefts between the branchial arches narrow. No pectorals; dorsal and anal fins well developed. Two nostrils on each side of the upper surface of the snout. Eighty species are known, from the tropical and subtropical zones. *Muræna macrurus*, from the Indian seas, attains a length of ten feet, and has the tail twice as long as the body. *M. Richardsonii* has the skin folded, so as to form ponches, and *M. undulata* is remarkable as not being able to close its mouth completely. The majority are armed with formidable pointed teeth; in a few species they are molar-like, and fitted for crushing crustaceans. Most of the Murænas are beautifully coloured. The species known to the Romans is *M. helena*, of a rich brown, marked with yellowish spots.

MURÆNA HELENA.

mu-ræn'-ĕ-sŏx, *s.* [Lat. * *muræn(a)*, and *esox* = a pike.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Muræniidæ (q.v.). Four species are known, from tropical seas. *Muræsox cinereus* is very common in the Indian Ocean, and often attains a length of six feet. The jaws are furnished with canine teeth.

mu-ræn-ĭch'-thўs, *s.* [Gr. μύραινα (*muraina*) = a marine eel, and ἰχθύς (*ichthus*) = a fish.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Muræniidæ, from the Indian Archipelago. The body is long and worm-like; there are no pectoral fins.

mu-ræn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. * *muræn(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Ichthy.: A family of physostomous fishes, with a very wide range in space. The body is elongate, cylindrical or band-shaped; naked or with rudimentary scales. There are no ventrals, and the vertical fins, if present, are confluent, or separated by the projecting tip of the tail. The family has two groups: (1) those with wide and (2) those with narrow branchial openings. Dr. Gunther enumerates twenty-seven genera.

mu-ræn'-ŏĭd, *a.* [Gr. μύραινα (*muraina*) = a kind of eel, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Zool.: Of or belonging to the Muræna or the Muræniidæ (q.v.).

mu-ræn-ŏ-lĕp'-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. μύραινα (*muraina*) = a sea-serpent, and λεπις (*lepis*) = a scale.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Gadidæ, with one species, *Muræenolepis marmoratus*, from Kerguelen's Land. The body is covered with lanceolate, epidermoid productions. Vertical fins confluent; no caudal discernible; an anterior dorsal fin is represented by a single filamentous ray; ventrals narrow, composed of several rays; a barbel; band of villiform teeth on jaws; palate toothless.

mu-ræn-ŏp'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. μύραινα (*muraina*) = a sea-serpent, and ὄψις (*opsis*) = appearance.]

Zool.: Another name for the genus Amphiuma (q.v.).

***mūr'-ăge,** *s.* [Fr., from *murer* = to fortify with a wall.] Money paid to keep walls in repair. [MURE.]

mu-rāil'-lé, *s.* [Fr. *muraille* = a wall.]

Her.: Walled, that is masoned and embattled.

mūr'-al, *mūr-all, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *mural*, from Lat. *muralis* = pertaining to a wall; *murus* = a wall; Sp. *mural*; Ital. *murale*.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to a wall.

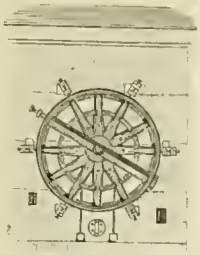
"Disburden'd heaven rejoiced, and soon repair'd
Her *mural* breach." *Milton: P. L.*, vi. 879.

* 2. Resembling a wall; perpendicular, steep.

B. *As subst.:* A wall.

"Now is the *mural* down between the two neighbours."—*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, v. 1.

mural arch, *s.* A wall or walled arch, placed exactly in the plane of the meridian line, for fixing a large quadrant, sextant, or other instrument, to observe the meridian altitudes, &c., of the heavenly bodies.



GREENWICH MURAL CIRCLE.

mural circle, *s.* An astronomical instrument consisting of a graduated circle, furnished with a telescope and firmly affixed to a wall, in the plane of the meridian. It is used for determining with great accuracy altitudes and zenith distances, from which may be found declinations and polar distances, and has a graduated circle secured at right angles to its horizontal axis. [TRANSIT.]

mural crown, *s.* The *Corona Muralis* of the Romans; a wreath, chaplet, or crown of gold, indented and embattled, given by the Romans to the soldier who first mounted a breach in storming a town.

mural painting, *s.* A painting in distemper upon the walls of a building.

mural quadrant, *s.* A large quadrant attached to a wall for the same purposes as a mural circle, from which it differs only in the quadrantal character of the graduated arc.

mŭr-chĭ-sō-nĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Sir Roderick I. Murchison, the geologist (1792–1871).]

Palæont.: A genus of Haliotidæ. The shell is elongated, many-whorled, sculptured, and zoned, with the outer lip deeply notched. Fifty species are known; from the Silurian to the Permian. (*S. P. Woodward.*)

mŭr-chĭ-sŏn-īte, *s.* [After Sir Roderick I. Murchison, the eminent English geologist; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of orthoclase (q.v.) occurring in large crystals, having a peculiar reflection like that of moon-stone, in a large-grained quartz-felsite, from near Dawlish and Exeter, Devonshire.

mŭr-dĕr, * **mor-der,** * **mor-dre,** * **mor-thre,** * **mŭr-thĕr,** *s.* [A.S. *morðhor, morðhur;* cogn. with Goth. *maurthr;* O. Sax. & A.S. *mordh* = death; O. Fries. *morth, mord;* Ger. *mord;* Icel. *mordh* = death, murder; Lat. *mors* (genit. *mortis*) = death; Welsh *marw;* Lith. *smertis.*] Homicide with malice aforethought; the unlawful killing by a person of sound mind of a human being with premeditated malice.

"*Murder* is when a person of sound memory and discretion, unlawfully killeth any reasonable creature in being, and under the king's peace, with malice aforethought, either express or implied."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 14.

¶ *The murder is out:* The secret is disclosed.

mŭr-dĕr, * **mor-ther-en,** * **mur-dre,** *v.t.* [A.S. *myrðrian;* Goth. *maurthrjan.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. To kill (a human being) with malice aforethought; to kill unlawfully or criminally.

"Though I did wish him dead,
I hate the murderer, love him *murdered.*"
Shakesp.: Richard II., v. 6.

2. To kill cruelly; to put to death in an unskilful or barbarous manner: as, He not only killed the dog, he positively *murdered* it.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To destroy; to put an end to; to cut short.

"To *murder* our solemnity."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iv. 5.

2. To abuse grossly; to mangle; to ruin or mar by false pronunciation, execution, representation, &c.: as, To *murder* the Queen's English; The actor *murdered* the part.

mŭr-dĕr-ĕr, * **mor-drer,** * **mŭr-thĕr-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *murder; -er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who commits murder: one who, being of sound mind, unlawfully, and of malice aforethought kills a human being; a manslayer.

"But ye denied the Holy One and the Just, and desired a *murderer* to be granted unto you."—*Acts* iii. 14.

* 2. *Ordn.:* A small piece of ordnance, either of brass or of iron. They had chambers in the breeches, and were used in ships at the bulkheads of the forecastle, half-deck, or steerage, in order to clear the decks of boarders. Called also Murdering-piece.

MURDERER.

mŭr'-dĕr-ĕss, * **mŭr'-thĕr-ĕss,** * **mor-driee,** *s.* [Eng. *murder; -ess.*] A woman who commits murder; a female murderer.

"Was I ordain'd to be a common *murd'ress*,
And of the best men too?"
Beaum. & Fl.: A *Wife for a Month*, v. 1.

mŭr'-dĕr-ĭng, * **mŭr'-thĕr-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [MURDER, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of unlawfully killing a human being; murder.

murdering-piece, *s.* [MURDERER, 2.]

* **mŭr'-dĕr-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *murder; -ment.*] The act of murdering; murder.

"With the slaughter and *murderment* of howe manye persons, is the seigniourie of some one citie now and theu gotten into menues handes."—*Udal: Luke* lv.

mŭr'-dĕr-ŏŭs, * **mŭr'-thĕr-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *murder; -ous.*]

1. Guilty of murder; indulging in murder or the taking of life; bloody, sanguinary, bloodthirsty.

"He which finds him shall deserve our thanks,
Bringing the *murderous* coward to the stake."
Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 1.

2. Consisting in murder; done or attended with murder or slaughter; sanguinary.

"To authorise the *murderous* ambuscade of Turnham Green."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

3. Deadly; causing death: as, a *murderous* fire of artillery.

mŭr-dĕr-ŏŭs-lў, * **mŭr'-thĕr-ŏŭs-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *murderous; -ly.*] In a murderous manner; with murder.

* **mŭr'-drĕss,** *s.* [Prob. the same as MURDERESS (q.v.).]

Fort.: A battlement with loop-holes for firing through.

* **mŭre,** *s.* [Fr. *mur*, from Lat. *murus;* Ital., Sp., & Port. *muro.*]

1. A wall.

"The incessant care and labour of his mind
Hath wrought the *mure*, that should confine it in."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 4.

2. Murage (q.v.).

* **mŭre,** *v.t.* [Fr. *murer*, from *mur* = a wall.] To enclose within walls; to shut up, to immure.

"He caused the doors of the temple to be *mured* up with brick, and so famished him to death."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 714.

* **mŭr'-ĕn-ĕr,** *s.* [Fr. *murager*, from *murage* = a tax for repairing the walls of a town; *mur* = a wall. For the insertion of the *n* compare *passenger, scavenger,* &c.] An officer appointed to take charge of the walls of a town, to see that they were kept in proper repair, and to receive the fixed tax or toll for that purpose. [MURAGE.]

mŭr'-ĕs, *s. pl.* [Nom. pl. of Lat. *mus* = a mouse.]

Zool.: A group of Murinæ, having three series of cusps across each molar. It is composed of the following genera: Mus (typical), Nesokia, Golunda, Uromys, Hapalotis, Mastacomys, Acanthomys, and Echinothrix.

mŭr'-ĕx (pl. **mŭr'-ĭ-çēş**), *s.* [Lat.]

Zoology:

1. The typical genus of the family Muricidæ (q.v.). It is of world-wide distribution, and 180 species are known. *Murex tenuispina* is popularly known as Venus's Comb. The canal is produced to twice the length of the body of the shell, and fringed with three rows of long, slender spines, curved like the teeth of a harrow. In *M. adustus*, the spines somewhat resemble the branches of a fir-tree. *M. erinaceus*, common on the coasts of Great Britain and the Channel Islands, is called Stung-winkle by the fishermen, who say that it bores holes in other shell-fish with its beak. The celebrated Tyrian purple was obtained from a species of Murex. Heaps of broken shells of *M. trunculus*, and hollow places in the rocks in which they were pounded, as in a mortar, may yet be seen on the Tyrian coast. *M. brandaris* was used for a similar purpose in the Morea.

2. Any individual of the genus; specially the species yielding the dye known as Tyrian purple. (*Prior; Solomon*, ii. 44.)

mu-rĕx'-ăn, *s.* [Lat., &c. *murex; -an* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_8H_7N_5O_8$. A substance formed by the decomposition of a boiling solution of murexide by the stronger acids. The crystalline precipitate produced is purified by solution in cold sulphuric acid and precipitated by water. It is obtained as a white, heavy, lustrous powder, which is tasteless, infusible, and does not redden litmus. It requires more than 10,000 parts of water to dissolve it. It is insoluble in alcohol, ether, dilute mineral and organic acids, but is soluble in aqueous alkalis. Its solution in ammonia turns purple by exposure to the air, murexide being formed. With nitric acid, it forms nitrate of murexan.

mu-rĕx'-ĭde, *s.* [Lat., &c. *murex; -ide* (*Chem.*).] [PURPURATES.]

mu-rĕx-ōĭn, *s.* [Lat., &c. *murex; -oin* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A product formed from amalic acid by the joint action of air and ammonia. It crystallizes from alcohol in four-sided prisms, having a vermilion colour. It resembles murexide, but is decolorised by potash instead of being turned blue.

mŭr'-ğeŏn, *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Cf. Fr. *morgue* = a wry face, a grimace.]

1. A grimace; a wry mouth. (*Scotch.*)

2. A muttering, a grumbling.

mŭr'-ĭ-a-çīte, *s.* [From Eng. *muriatic* (*acid*), under the supposition that the substance was a muriate (chloride).]

Min.: The same as ANHYDRITE (q.v.).

mŭr'-ĭ-ate, *s.* [Eng., &c. *muriat(ic); -ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of muriatic acid.

muriate of soda, *s.* Common salt.

muriate of tin, *s.* [TIN.]

* **mŭr'-ĭ-āte,** *v.t.* [MURIATE, *s.*] To put in brine; to pickle.

mu-rī-ăt'-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *muriaticus* (?) = pickled; *muriaticum* = a pickled fish; *muria* = brine.] Derived from sea-water or brine.

muriatic acid, *s.* [HYDROCHLORIC ACID.]

mŭr-ĭ-a-tĭf-ĕr-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *muriaticus* = muriatic, and *fero* = to bear, to produce.] Producing muriatic substances or salt.

* **mŭr-ĭ-eā'-tæ,** *s. pl.* [Fem. pl. of Lat. *muricatus.*] [MURICATE.]

Bot.: The eleventh order of Linnæus's natural system. It contained Bromelia, &c.

† **mŭr'-ĭ-eāte,** *a.* [MURICATED.]

mŭr'-ĭ-eāt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *muricatus* = pointed; *murex* (genit. *muricis*) = the point of a rock.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Having sharp points or prickles; full of sharp points.

2. *Bot.:* Furnished with numerous short hard excrescences, as the fruit of *Arbutus Unedo.* (*Lindley.*)

mŭr-ĭ-eā-tō-, *pref.* [MURICATED.] (See compound.)

muricato hispid, *a.*

Bot.: Covered with short sharp points and rigid hairs or bristles, as *Bryonia scabrella.*

mu-rĭç'-ĕ-a, *s.* [Fem. sing of Lat. *muricus* = like a purple-fish or *murex* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A genus of Gorgonidæ, allied to Gorgonia, from the western seas of America. It has a softer stem than the typical genus, and the polypes are bilobed.

mŭr-ĭ-çēş, *s. pl.* [MUREX.]

mu-rĭç'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *murex*, genit. *muri(s)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Zool.:* A family of prosobranchiate Gasteropods, division Siphonostomata. They are extremely varied in form, with three rows of many-coloured spinous fringes at nearly coincident intervals on each whorl, becoming longer with age. Chief genera: Murex, Columbella, Fasciolaria, Mitra, Turbinella, Fusus, and Hemi-fusus.

2. *Palæont.:* About 700 fossil species are known, ranging from the Oolitic to the Miocene and recent formations. (*Wallace.*)

mūr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *mus*, genit. *mur(is)* = a mouse; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of simple-toothed Rodents, section Myomorpha. They are divided into two groups: (1) Having the molars rooted, including the sub-families Smithiinæ, Hydromyinæ, Platacanthomyinæ, Gerbillinæ, Phlæomyinæ, Dendromyinæ, Cricetinæ, and Murinæ; (2) Having the molars rootless or semi-rooted, with the sub-families Arvicolinæ and Siphneinæ. The Muridæ are of various habits, but ordinarily terrestrial.

mūr'-ĭ-ide, *s.* [Eng. *mur(iatic)*; *-ide.*]

Chem.: The name originally given to bromine by M. Balard.

mūr'-ĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *murus* = a wall, and *forma* = form, shape.]

Bot.: (*Of cellular tissue*): Square and regularly arranged like courses of bricks in a wall.

mu-rī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *mus*, genit. *mur(is)* = a mouse; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Zool.: A sub-family of Muridæ (q.v.). It contains two groups: Mures, with eight genera, and Sigmodontes, with ten.

mūr'-ĭne, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *murinus* = belonging to mice.]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to or having the characteristics of the family Muridæ or the sub-family Murinæ.

"South America possesses numerous *Murine* animals."—*W. S. Dallas*, in *Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, iii. 112.

B. *As subst.:* Any individual of the family Muridæ or the sub-family Murinæ.

"These, although true *Murines*, have a very rabbit-like character."—*W. S. Dallas*, in *Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, iii. 112.

mūr-ĭ-ō-, *pref.* [MURIATE, *s.*]

murio-carbonate of lead, *s.* [CROMFORDITE.]

mŭrk, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The refuse or husks of fruit after the juice has been expressed.

mŭrk, *s.* & *a.* [MIRK.]

* **A.** *As subst.:* Darkness.

"Ere twice in *murk*, and occidental damp,
Moist Hesperus hath quench'd his sleepy lamp."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, ii. 1.

B. *As adj.:* Dark, murky.

"In the sunny field, or the forest *murk*."
Longfellow: Golden Legend, vi.

mŭrk'-ĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *murky*; *-ly.*] In a murky manner; darkly, gloomily.

mŭrk'-ў, *a.* [A.S. *murc*, *myrce*, *mirce* = dark; Icel *myrkr*; Dan. & Sw. *mörk*; Gael. *murcach.*] Dull, gloomy, obscure. [MIRKY.]

"*Murky* vapour, herald of the storm."
Byron: Curse of Minerva.

mŭr'-lạn, mŭr'-lĭn, *s.* [Gael. *maurluinn.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A round, narrow-mouthed basket or hamper. (*Scotch.*)

2. (*Pl.*, *Of the form* murlins): An algal, *Alaria esculenta.* [BADDERLOCKS.]

mŭr-mŭr, * **mur-mure,** *s.* [Fr. *murmure*, from Lat. *murmur*, a reduplication of the sound *mur* or *mur*, expressive of a rustling noise, as in Icel. *murra*; Ger. *murren* = to murmur; Ital. *mormorio* = a murmur; Sp. & Port. *murmurio.*]

I *Ordinary Language:*

1. A low continued or continually repeated sound, as of a stream running in a stony channel; a low, confused, and indistinct sound.

"At a safe distance, where the dying sound
Falls a soft *murmur* on the uninjured ear."
Cowper: Task, iv. 93.

2. A complaint half-suppressed or uttered in a grumbling, muttering tone; a grumble.

"The tax on chimneys, though less productive, raised far louder *murmurs*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

II. *Pathol.* (*Pl.*): Sounds generally associated with anæmia, and divided into cardiac, arterial, and venous murmurs.

mŭr'-mŭr, *v.i.* & *t.* [Fr. *murmurer*, from Lat. *murmuro*, from *murmur* = a murmur (q.v.); Gr. μορμύρω (*mormurō*); Sanse. *marmara* = the rustle of the wind; Sp. *murmurar*; Ital. *murmurare.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To give out or make a low continued noise, like that of a stream of water, waves, the hum of bees, &c.

"The fleecy pile obeys the whispering gales,
Ends in a stream, and *murmurs* through the vales."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xix. 241.

2. To complain in a low, half-suppressed voice or tone; to grumble; to mutter in discontent. (Followed by *at* or *against* before the cause of complaint.)

"Behold Ascalaphus! behold him die,
But dare not *murmur*, dare not vent a sigh."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xv. 123.

3. To be discontented or dissatisfied; to find fault.

"Vain thought! but wherefore *murmur* or repine?"
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

4. To utter words indistinctly; to mutter.

B. *Trans.:* To utter in a low, indistinct tone or voice; to mutter.

"I heard thee *murmur* tales of iron wars."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry IV.*, ii. 3.

* **mŭr-mŭr-ā-tion,** * **mur-mur-a-ci-on,** *s.* [Lat. *murmuratio*, from *murmuratus*, pa. par. of *murmuror* = to murmur.] The act of murmuring; a murmur.

"Make ye no *murmuracion*."
Skelton: Boke of Colin Clout.

mŭr'-mŭr-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *murmur*; *-er.*] One who murmurs; one who grumbles; a grumbler, a complainer.

"For living *murmurers*
There's places of rebuke."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 2.

mŭr'-mŭr-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [MURMUR, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Uttering or making a low, continued sound or murmur like running water.

"The *murmuring* surge" *Shakesp.: Lear*, iv 6

2. Complaining, grumbling; giving to grumbling or complaining: as, a *murmuring* disposition.

C. *As subst.:* The act or state of making a low, continued sound, like running water; the act of grumbling or complaining; a complaint.

"But it is certain that, if there was *murmuring* among the Jacobites, it was disregarded by James."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

mŭr'-mŭr-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *murmuring*; *-ly.*] In a murmuring manner; with murmurs, with complaints.

† **mŭr'-mŭr-oŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *murmur*; *-ous.*]

1. Causing or exciting murmur or complaint.

"Round his swoln heart the *murmurous* fury rolls."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xx. 19.

2. Attended with murmurs; murmuring.

"The lime, a summer home of *murmurous* wings."
Tennyson. Gardener's Daughter, 47.

* **mŭr'-mŭr-oŭs-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *murmurous*; *-ly.*] In a murmurous manner; murmuringly; in a low sound.

* **mŭr'-nĭ-vạl,** *s.* [MOURNIVAL.]

mūr-ō-mŏnt'-ite, *s.* [Lat. *murus* = a wall, and *mons* = a mount or mountain, the Latin rendering of the locality, Mauersberg, Saxony; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in loose grains. Hardness, 7; sp. gr. 4·263; lustre, vitreous; colour, black. Appears from its composition to be allanite (q.v.), but it contains much yttrium and little cerium or aluminium. Under this species Dana includes the bodenite of Breithaupt and michaelsonite as sub-species.

mŭr'-phў, *s.* [From the vegetable being a favourite with the Irish, amongst whom the name of Murphy is very common.] A potato.

"Roaring to the pot
Which bubbles with the *murphies*."
Thackeray: Pey of Limavaddy.

mŭrr, *s.* [Prob. an abbreviation of *murrain* (q.v.).] A disease in cattle, somewhat resembling small-pox. (*Scotch.*)

mŭrr, *v.i.* [From the sound.] To purr as a cat. (*Scotch.*)

mŭr'-rain, * **mor-eine,** * **mor-ayne,** * **mor-eyne,** * **mur-rein,** * **mur-ren,** *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *morene* (allied to *morine* = a carcase of a beast, a murrain; Sp. *morriña*; Port. *morrhina* = murrain), from O. Fr. *morir* (Fr. *mourir*) = to die, from Lat. *morior* = to die; *mors* = death.]

A. *As subst.:* An infectious disease among domestic animals, especially cattle; an epizootic disease or cattle-plague of any kind, especially the foot-and-mouth disease (q.v.).

"A fatal *murrain* that formerly raged among the Alps."—*Dryden: Virgil; Georgic* iii. (Argument.)

* **B.** *As adj.:* Suffering from murrain; affected with murrain.

"Crows are fatted with the *murrain* flock."
Shakesp.: Midsummer's Night's Dream, ii. 1.

¶ * *A murrain on* (or *to*) *you*, * *Murrain take you*: A plague on you.

Mŭr'-raў, *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: A river of South Australia, named after Lieut. Murray, R.N., the discoverer, Port Phillip, in 1802.

Murray-cod, *s.*

Ichthy.: Oligorus macquariensis. Its popular name among Australian colonists has reference to its habitat. It attains a length of more than three feet, and a weight of nearly a hundred pounds. It is an excellent food-fish.

mŭr'-rāy-a, *s.* [Named after John Andrew Murray, formerly professor of medicine and botany at Göttingen.]

Bot.: A genus of Aurantiaceæ, with which Professor Oliver combines Bergera. *Murraya Kœnigii*, a small tree growing in the outer Himalayas, in Burmah, &c., is largely cultivated for the leaves, which are used to flavour curries. They are given in dysentery, and, with the bark and roots, are used in Hindoo medicine as tonic and stomachic. The wood of *M. exotica*, another Indian species, is like box-wood, and has been used for wood engraving. (*Calcutta Exhib. Report.*)

mŭr-rāy'-ĕt-ĭn, *s.* [Altered from *murrayin* (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_{24}H_{24}O_{10}$. Obtained from murrayin by the action of dilute mineral acids, glucose being formed at the same time. It crystallizes in light silky needles, which are slightly soluble in cold water, but easily in boiling water and alcohol. Ferric chloride produces a blue-green colour in the aqueous solution.

mŭr'-rāy-ĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *murray(a)*; *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{36}H_{40}O_{20}$. A glucoside separated by de Vrij from *Murraya exotica*. The extract of the petals is exhausted with absolute alcohol, and precipitated by acetate of lead. The lead compound is decomposed with hydric sulphide, and the murrayin allowed to crystallize from absolute alcohol. It is a white powder, consisting of small needles, slightly bitter, but without odour. It is insoluble in ether, but easily soluble in boiling alcohol and water. Its alkaline solutions are fluorescent.

* **mŭrre** (1), *s.* [Etym doubtful.]

1. Any species of guillemot.

2. The razor-bill.

"Among the first sort we reckon coots, meawes, *murres*, greysers, and curlews."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall.*

* **mŭrre** (2), *s.* [MUR (2), *s.*; MURR, *s.*] A catarrh.

"Horsly, as he had the *murre*."
Skelton: Philip Sparowe.

* **mŭr'-rĕn,** *s.* [MURRAIN.]

mŭr'-reў, * **mŭr'-raў,** *a.* [O. Fr. *morée* = a dark-red colour, from Low Lat. *moratum* = a kind of drink made of thin wine, coloured with mulberries, from Lat. *morus* = a mulberry; cf. Ital. *morato*; Sp. *morado* = mulberry-coloured.]

* **1.** *Ord. Lang.:* Of a dark-red colour.

"The leaves of some trees turn a little *murray* or reddish."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 512.

2. *Her.:* A term applied to one of the colours or tinctures used in blazonry; the same as SANGUINE (q.v.).

mŭr'-rhĭne, *a.* [Lat. *murrhinus*, from *murrha* = fluor-spar.] A term applied to a delicate kind of ware, brought from the East, and made of fluor-spar or fluoride of calcium. The term was also applied to vases of great beauty and value, used by the luxurious Romans as wine-cups, and believed to have the faculty

of breaking if poison was mixed with the beverage. They appear to have been made of variegated glass, perhaps of onyx, but some writers assert that they were of coloured earths of fine quality like modern porcelain. They were greatly valued by the Romans. Pliny speaks of one which cost 300 talents.

* **mŭr'-rĭ-ŏn,** *s.* [MORION.]

* **mŭr'-rĭ-ŏn,** *a.* [MURRAIN.] Affected with murrain.

mŭr'-ry, *s.* [See def.] A popular name for *Muraena helena*. It is a corruption or shortened form of Murena.

* **mûr'-thĕr,** * **mŭr'-thĕr-ĕr,** &c. (See MURDER, MURDERER, &c.)

mû-rû-cû'-jạ, *s.* [The Brazilian name of one species.]

Bot.: A genus of Passifloraceæ. *Murucuja cœrulata*, a West Indian climbing plant with fine scarlet flowers, is considered anthelmintic, diaphoretic, antihysteric, and narcotic.

mûr'-zạ, *s.* [MIRZA.] The hereditary nobility among the Tartars.

mŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a mouse.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the group Mures and the family Muridæ. It is the largest genus of the class Mammalia, with 120 species spread over the Old World, with the exception of Madagascar. Thirty species belong to the Palæarctic, forty to the Oriental, thirty to the Ethiopian, and twenty to the Australian region, the species being more numerous in warm climates, where the hair is more or less mixed with flattened spines, which are shed in the winter. *Mus decumanus* is the Common Brown or Norway Rat; *M. rattus*, the old English Black Rat; *M. musculus*, the Common Mouse; *M. sylvaticus*, the Wood or Long-tailed Field-mouse, and *M. minutus*, the Harvest Mouse. These may be taken as types of the whole 120 species. *M. decumanus* and *M. minutus* may be taken broadly as the extremes of size. In habit they are generally similar to one or other of the English species, though some are arboreal, and others aquatic, like *M. fuscipes*, the Brown-footed Rat of Western and Southern Australia. (*Oldfield Thomas*, in *Encyc. Brit.*)

mū'-şạ, *s.* [Altered from the Egyptian *mauz*, in honour of Antonius Musa, a freedman of the Emperor Augustus, whose physician he became.]

1. *Bot.:* The typical genus of the order Musaceæ (q.v.). It consists of five palm-like plants. Of the six stamens one is abortive. The fruit is a large elongated berry with the seeds imbedded in pulp. Natives of tropical Africa, Asia, &c. *Musa sapientum* is the banana (q.v.), *M. paradisiaca* the plantain (q.v.). The fibres of *M. textilis* are made into the finest Indian muslins. [MANILLA-HEMP.] The rind of the unripe fruit of most species yields a black dye often used in the East to colour leather.

2. *Chem.:* The ripe fruit of the *Musa paradisiaca*. According to Corinwinder, it contains 74 per cent. water, 19 per cent. cane and inverted sugar, 4·8 per cent. albumen, together with a small proportion of fat, organic acids, pectose, traces of starch, and nearly 1 per cent. of mineral matter.

mu-şā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *mus(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: Musads; an order of Endogens, alliance Amomales. It consists of stemless, or nearly stemless, plants, with the leaves so sheathing at the base as to constitute a spurious stem; veins of the leaves parallel, and running regularly from the midrib to the margin, often splitting into fringe-like divisions. Flowers spathaceous; perianth irregular, six-parted petaloid in two rows; ovary inferior, three-celled, many-seeded, rarely three-celled. Fruit capsular or indehiscent. Palm-like plants, natives of the Cape of Good Hope and other parts of the tropics. Genera four, species twenty.

mu-şā'-ceoŭs (ce as sh), *a.* [Mod. Lat. *musace(æ)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to the Musaceæ.

mū'-şăd, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *mus(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ad*.]

Bot. (Pl.): The name given by Lindley to the order Musaceæ (q.v.).

* **mŭs'-ạl,** *a.* [Eng. *mus(e)*, *s.*; *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the muses or poetry.

mŭs-ăl-çhēē, *s.* [Hind.] A torch-bearer.

† **Mŭ-şal-mạn,** *s.* [MUSSULMAN.]

¶ The spelling which has obtained most currency in England is Mussulman (q.v.); the form *Mŭ'-sal-măn* correctly represents the pronunciation, and is in accordance with Sir William Jones's system of transliteration. In Dr. Gilchrist's system the word is written Moosulman, and the vowels have their ordinary English force.

mŭs-ăph', *s.* [Turk.] The name given by the Turks to the book containing their law.

* **mŭs'-ăr,** *s.* [O. Fr. *muse* = a pipe.] A wandering musician who played on the musette.

* **mŭs'-ard,** *s.* [Fr.] A dreamer; an absent-minded person. [MUSE, *v.*]

"Of Jon Baliol *musard* sulk was his courteysie."
Robert de Brunne, p. 266.

mŭs-cạ, *s.* [Lat. = a fly.]

1. *Astron.:* The Bee; one of Lacaille's revised southern constellations, called by Bayer Apis. It is situated between Crux and the South Pole. No star in it is above the fourth magnitude.

2. *Entom.:* Fly; the typical genus of the family Muscidæ. *Musca domestica* is the Common House-fly; *M. carnaria*, the Flesh-fly; *M. vomitoria* and *erythrocephala*, Blue-bottle or Blow-flies; *M. cæsar* and *M. cornicina*, Green-bottle flies, &c.

mŭs'-cạ-dĕl, mŭs'-cạ-dīne, mŭs'-cat, mŭs'-cạ-tĕl, *s.* [O. Fr. *muscadel*, from O. Ital. *moscadello*, *moscatello* = the wine muscadine; *moscatini* = pears, grapes, &c., so-called, from O. Ital. *moscato* = perfumed with musk, from *muschio*, *musco* = musk, from Lat. *muscus* = musk (q.v.).]

1. A name given to several kinds of sweet and strong Italian and French wines.

2. The grapes from which these wines are made.

"The beautiful town that gives us wine
With the fragrant odour of *Muscadine*."
Longfellow: Golden Legend, iv.

3. A fragrant and delicious pear.

mŭs'-çæ, *s. pl.* [Lat., pl. of *musca* = a fly.] (See the compound.)

muscæ volitantes, *s. pl.*

Pathol.: Black spots, apparently moving before the eyes, due to some slight opacity in the cornea, crystalline, or vitreous humour.

mŭs'-cal, *a.* [Lat. *musci* = mosses, and Eng., &c. suff. *-al*.]

Bot.: Of or belonging to Mosses: as, the *Muscal* alliance = Muscales (q.v.). (*Lindley.*)

mŭs-cā'-lēş, *s. pl.* [Masc. or fem. pl. of Mod. Lat. *muscalis* = of or akin to a moss; *muscus* = moss.]

Bot.: The Muscal alliance Acrogens, consisting of cellular or vascular genera with the spore-cases either plunged in the substance of the frond or enclosed in a cap-like hood. It contains six orders: Ricciaceæ, Marchantiaceæ, Jungermanniaceæ, Equisetaceæ, Andræaceæ, and Bryaceæ (q.v.). Sometimes the alliance is divided into (1) Hepaticæ, containing the first four of these orders, and (2) Musci, comprehending the other two.

mŭs'-car-dīne, *s.* [Fr., from *muscadin* = a small musk lozenge, which silkworms suffering from this malady somewhat resemble.] A disease very fatal to silkworms. It arises from the attacks of a fungus, *Botrytis Bassiana*, which commences in the intestines of the caterpillars and gradually spreads till it destroys them.

mŭs-cā'-rĭ, *s.* [From Gr. μόσχος (*moschos*) = musk, from the smell of the flowers.]

Bot.: Grape-hyacinth, a genus of Liliaceæ, tribe Scilleæ. *Muscari racemosum*, Starch Grape-hyacinth, a liliaceous plant with deep blue flowers, smelling like starch, is a denizen in Suffolk and Cambridge. The bulb of *M. moschatum* is emetic.

mŭs-căr'-ĭ-æ, *s. pl.* [Fem. pl. of Lat. *muscarius* = pertaining to flies.] [MUSCA.]

Entom.: A sub-family of Flies, containing the most typical Muscidæ.

mŭs căr'-ĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *muscari(um)* = a fly-flap, a fly-brush, and *forma(e)* = form.]

Bot.: Formed like a brush or broom; having long hairs at the end of a slender body, as the style and stigma of some Compositæ.

* **mŭs-car ĭ-ŭm,** *s.* [Lat. = a fly-flap.]

Bot.: The name given by Tournefort to a collection of corymbose branches, as in some Asters.

mŭs cạt, mŭs-cạ tĕl, *s.* [MUSCADEL.]

mŭsçh'-el kalk, *s.* [Ger. *muschel* = a muscle, a shell, and *kalk(stein)* = limestone, shell-limestone.]

Geol.: A series of German beds of Middle Triassic age, absent in Britain. It consists of a compact, grayish limestone, with dolomite, gypsum, rock-salt, and clays. It abounds in the heads and stems of lily encrinites, specially *Encrinites liliiformis*. Estheriæ and fossil shells, including Ceratites. There are no belemnites, and the ammonites lack completely foliated sutures. (*Lyell.*)

mŭs-chō-tor, mŭs-chō-tour, *s.* [O. Fr. *mouscheture* (Fr. *mouchetûre*), from *mouscheter* = to spot, from *mousche* (Fr. *mouche*) = a fly, a spot, from Lat. *musca* = a fly.]

Her.: One of the arrow-headed marks used in depicting ermine, but without the three round dots also employed in blazoning that fur. [ERMINE.]

mŭs-çī, *s. pl.* [Nom. pl. of Lat. *muscus* = moss.]

I. *Botany:*

1. A natural order of plants in the systems of Linnæus, Jussieu, Endlicher, &c.

2. A division of the Muscal alliance, comprehending the true Mosses, divided into the two orders of Andræaceæ and Bryaceæ. They have a distinct axis of growth, symmetrical leaves, and a reproductive apparatus, consisting of antheridia, with spermatozooids (male) and archegonia (female organs). The fruit is capsular, generally with teeth and a lid. Mosses may be acrocarpous, *i.e.*, have terminal fruit, or pleurocarpous, *i.e.*, have lateral fruit, or cladocarpous, *i.e.*, have the fruit on small branchlets. Mosses are widely diffused over the world; they rise high on mountain sides. About forty-six genera, and 1,100 species are known.

II. *Palæobot.:* [MUSCITE].

mŭs-çĭc'-ạ-pa, *s.* [Lat. *musca* = a fly, and *capio* = to take, to catch.]

Ornith.: Flycatcher (q.v.); the typical genus of the family Muscicapidæ (q.v.). Bill short; nostrils partly hidden by plumes. Wings, third and fourth quills longest, first very short. Tail even; front toes short, hind toe long. Twelve species, from Europe and Africa; two are British.

mŭs-çĭ-căp-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *muscicap(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. suff. *-idæ*.]

Ornith.: Flycatchers; a family of usually small-sized and bright-coloured birds, very abundant in the warmer parts of the Old World and Australia, becoming scarcer in the colder portions, and absent from America. Wallace estimates the genera at forty-four and the species at 283.

mŭs-çĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *musc(a)* = a fly; fem. pl. suff. *-idæ*.]

Entom.: Flesh-flies; a family of Dipterous Insects, tribe Athericera. Antennæ short, three-jointed, the third joint usually the longest, and with a bristle from its back; the proboscis has fleshy terminal lobes, and encloses only a single bristle with the labrum; the palpi generally project; the wings have no false vein; the abdomen has five segments, and the tarsi two pulvilli. The larvæ constitute maggots. It is an extensive family, containing the sub-families Conopariæ, Pachinariæ, Muscariæ, and Acalyptera.

mŭs-çĭ-for-mēş, *s. pl.* [Lat. *musca* = a fly, and *forma* = form, shape.]

Entom.: A section of the family Tipulidæ, containing species which but for the more highly-developed antennæ would somewhat resemble flies.

mŭs çĭn'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *musci* = mosses; *i* connective, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: The same as MUSCALES (q.v.).

mŭs'-çite, *s.* [Lat. *muscus* = moss; Eng. suff. *-ite.*]

Palæobot.: A fossil moss. Found only, or chiefly, in amber.

muscle (as **mŭs'l**), * **mus-cule,** *s.* [Fr. *muscle*, from Lat. *musculum*, accus. of *musculus* = (1) a little mouse, (2) a muscle, from its creeping appearance; dimin. of *mus* = a mouse; Sp. & Port. *musculo*; Ital. *muscolo*; Ger., Dan., Dut., & Sw. *muskel.*]

1. *Anat. & Physiol.:* The two chief forms of muscular tissue are the involuntary, consisting of smooth, simple filaments, and the voluntary muscles, with the heart, consisting of compound or striped fibres or tubes containing fibres. There is a sheath, or sarcolemma, enclosing the filaments or fibrils. The chief peculiar property of muscle is its contractility. There are various muscular affections, *e.g.*, in cases of paralysis; spasm in tetanus and poisoning by strychnia, muscular progressive atrophy, perversion of muscular sense, muscular rheumatism, &c.

* 2. *Zool.:* The same as MUSSEL (q.v.).

¶ *Hollow muscles:* The heart, intestines, urinary bladder, &c.

muscle-band, muscle-bind, *s.* [MUSSEL-BAND.]

muscle-columns, *s. pl.*

Anat.: A name given by Kölliker to the structures previously known as fibrils, because they were really made up of finer elements.

muscle-plates, *s. pl.*

Anat.: (See extract).

"Most of the voluntary muscles of the body are developed from a series of portions of mesoderm which are early set aside for this purpose in the embryo, and are termed the *muscle-plates.*"—*Quain: Anatomy* (1882), ii. 132.

muscle-prisms, *s. pl.*

Anat.: The dark discs, composed of muscle-rods, seen in muscular structure under a high magnifying power.

muscle-rods, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Rod-like bodies with knobbed ends, the existence of which is assumed to account for the appearance presented by living fibre under high magnifying power.

mŭs'-cled (cled as **eld),** *a.* [Eng. *muscl(e); -ed.*] Furnished with muscles; having muscles.

* **mŭs'-çlĭng,** * **mŭs'-çel-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *mu-cl(e); -ing.*]

Art: Exhibition or representation of the muscles.

"He is apt to make the *muscelling* too strong and prominent."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. iii., ch. i.

mŭs'-cōid, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *mŭscus* = moss; Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = appearance.]

Botany:

A. *As adj.:* Resembling moss; moss-like.

B. *As subst.:* A moss-like plant; one of the mosses.

mŭs-cŏl'-ŏ-ġў, *s.* [Lat. *muscus* = moss, and Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse, a treatise.]

Bot.: That branch of botany which deals with the history of mosses; a treatise on mosses.

* **mŭs-cŏs'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Lat. *muscosus* = full of mosses; *muscus* = moss.] Mossiness.

mŭs-cō-vā'-dō, *s.* [Sp. *mascabado*, from *mas* = more, and *acabado* = finished, completed, from *acabar* = to finish, from *a* = to, and *cabo* (Lat. *caput*) = the head (cf. Fr. *achever*). So called from being further advanced in the process than when in syrup.] Unrefined sugar; the raw material from which loaf and lump sugar are prepared by refining. It is obtained by evaporating the juice of the sugar-cane, and draining off the liquid portion, or molasses (q.v.).

Mŭs'-cō-vīte, *s.* [From Muscovy, an old name for Russia; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A native of Muscovy (q.v.).

2. *Min.:* A variety of mica (q.v.) in which the optic axial plane is perpendicular to the plane of symmetry. Hardness, 2 to 2·5; sp. gr. 2·75 to 3·1; lustre somewhat pearly; colour, white, gray, shade of brown, pale-green, violet, yellow, sometimes rose-red; transparent to translucent; thin laminæ very flexible, tough. Compos.: a silicate of alumina, sesquioxide of iron, and potash, with some water and frequently fluorine. It includes Lepidolite (in which the potash is partly replaced by lithia) and paragonite. It is the most abundant of the micas, and is a constituent of many rocks, notably granite, gneiss, and mica schist. Called also Muscovy-glass.

Mŭs'-cō-vў, *s.* [Fr. *Muscovie.*] An old name of Russia.

Muscovy-duck, *s.* [MUSK-DUCK.]

Muscovy-glass, *s.* [MUSCOVITE, 2.]

mŭs'-cu-lar, *a.* [Fr. *musculaire*, from *muscle* = muscle; Sp. *muscular.*]

1. Of or pertaining to the muscles; constituting or consisting of muscles; as, *muscular* fibre.

2. Performed by the muscles; dependent on the muscles.

"Upon these the far greater stress of the *muscular* action doth depend."—*Grew: Cosmo. Sacra*, bk. i., ch. iv., § 14.

3. Having strong or well-developed muscles; strong, brawny.

"I view the *muscular*, proportion'd limb
Transform'd to a lean shank."
Cowper: Task, iv. 15.

† 4. Characterized by strength or vigour; vigorous, strong; as, a *muscular* mind.

muscular-atrophy, *s.*

Pathol.: The name proposed by the Royal College of Physicians for a disease first recognised as distinct in 1853. It is a progressive degeneration, and consequent loss of volume and power, affecting the voluntary muscles. It commences with pain in the ball of the thumb, then affects one or both of the upper limbs, and sometimes the whole body. Called also Wasting-palsy, Peripheric-paralysis, or Lead-palsy without lead. (*Tanner.*)

muscular-Christian, *s.* [MUSCULAR-CHRISTIANITY.]

muscular-Christianity, *s.* A term introduced by Charles Kingsley to denote that robust, healthy, religious feeling which encourages and takes an active part in the harmless and healthy amusements of life, as opposed to a puritanical, ascetic, or contemplative form of religion. Hence a muscular Christian is one who does not think it inconsistent with his religious feelings and duties to take an active part in the ordinary occupations of life, and to share its harmless and health-giving amusements.

muscular-fibre, *s.*

Anat.: The fibrous portion of muscle. The fibres may be cylindrical or prismatic. They consist of a soft contractile substance in a tubular sheath.

muscular-impressions, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The impressions left on the inferior bivalve shells by the muscles of the animal's body. They are those of the adductors, the foot and byssus, the siphons, and the mantle. (*P. S. Woodward: Mollusca* (3rd ed.), p. 401.)

muscular-motion, *s.*

Anat.: Motion produced by the action of the voluntary and involuntary muscles, or of both combined.

muscular-tissue, *s.*

Anat.: The tissue consisting of fine fibres, generally collected into muscles (q.v.), by means of which the active movements of the body are produced.

muscular-tumour, *s.*

Pathol.: A tumour in the abdomen, arising from various causes, and simulating disease, &c. Called also a phantom tumour.

* **mŭs-cu-lăr-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *muscular; -ity.*] The quality or state of being muscular.

"The guts of a sturgeon, taken out and cut to pieces, will still move, which may depend upon their great thickness and *muscularity.*"—*Grew: Museum.*

* **mŭs'-cu-lar-ize,** *v.t.* [Eng. *muscular; -ize.*] To render muscular, strong, or robust; to develop the muscles or strength of.

* **mŭs'-cu-lar-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *muscular; -ly.*] In a muscular manner; strongly.

mŭs'-cu-lā-ture, *s.* [Lat. *muscul(us)*; Eng. suff. *-ature.*] The whole muscular system.

"A detailed account of the *musculature* of the Nautilus."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xvi. 675.

mŭs'-cu-line, *s.* [Lat. *musculus* = muscle; Eng. suff. *-ine.*]

Physiol.: (See extract).

"A semi-solid organic principle peculiar to the muscular tissue. . . . It is always united with a considerable quantity of inorganic salts, in which the phosphates predominate. *Muscline*, in combination with inorganic substances, goes to form the muscles . . . It is the great source of the fibrin and albumen of the blood of man and of the carnivorous animals."—*Flint: Physiol. of Man*, i. 99.

mŭs'-cu-lite, *s.* [Lat. *musculus* = a muscle or mussel; Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Paleont.*).] A petrified muscle or shell.

mŭs-cu-lō-, *pref.* [Lat. *musculus* = muscle.] Pertaining to the muscles.

musculo-cutaneous, *a.*

Anat.: Of or belonging to the cutis, or true skin, and to the muscles. There is a *musculo-cutaneous* nerve of the arm, and another of the leg.

musculo-phrenic, *a.*

Anat.: Connected with the diaphragm and with the muscles. There is a *musculo-phrenic* artery.

musculo-spiral, *a.*

Anat.: Connected with the muscles and spiral in its winding. There is a *musculo-spiral* nerve.

* **mŭs-cu-lŏs'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *musculous; -ity.*] The quality of being musculous or muscular; muscularity.

* **mŭs'-cu-loŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *musculosus*, from *musculus* = muscle; Fr. *musculeux*; Ital. & Sp. *musculoso.*]

1. Of or pertaining to a muscle or the muscles; muscular.

"The secret lassitudes of the *musculous* members."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 509.

2. Having strong muscles; muscular, brawny.

mūse (1), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *musa*; Gr. μοῦσα (*mousa*) = a muse; Sp., Port., & Ital. *muso.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

"O lady mine, that called art Cleo,
Thou be my spede fro this forth, and my *Muse.*"
Chaucer: Troilus & Cressida, bk. ii.

2. The inspiring goddess, deity, or divinity of poetry.

"Why weeps the *Muse* for England?"
Cowper: Expostulation, 1.

3. A particular power and practice of poetry.

* 4. A poet, a bard.

"So may some gentle *Muse*
With lucky words favour my destined urn."
Milton: Lycidas, 19.

II. *Gr. & Rom. Myth.:* One of nine nymphs or inferior divinities, distinguished as the peculiar protectresses of poetry, painting, rhetoric, music, and generally of the *belles lettres* and liberal arts. They were the daughters of Zeus and Mnemosyne (Memory). Originally there appear to have been only three of these divinities, and their names—Mneme, Melete, and Aœde, or Memory, Reflection, and Song—sufficiently show the nature of the faculties over which they were supposed to preside. According as the fine and liberal arts were cultivated and expanded, the province of each muse seems to have been more restricted; and additions were made to their number, which ultimately was fixed at nine, their names and respective functions being: Clio, the muse of History; Euterpe, of Lyric Poetry; Thalia, of Comedy and Idyllic Poetry; Melpomene, of Tragedy; Terpsichore, of Music and Dancing; Erato, of Erotic Poetry; Calliope, of Epic Poetry; Urania, of Astronomy; and Polyhymnia (or Polymnia) of singing and harmony. Helicon and the region round Parnassus was the favourite seat of the muses, where they were supposed, under the presideucy of Apollo, to be perpetually engaged in song and dance, and in elevating the style and conceptions of their favoured votaries. Apollo, as patron and conductor of the muses, was named Musagetes, "Leader of the Muses;" the same surname was also given to Hercules. They were generally represented as young, beautiful, and modest virgins, usually apparelled in different attire, according to the arts and sciences over which they presided, and sometimes as dancing in a chorus, to intimate the near and indissoluble connection between the liberal arts and sciences. Their worship was universally established, particularly in Greece, Thessaly, and Italy. No sacrifices were offered

to them; but the poets invariably prefaced their compositions with a solemn invocation for the aid and inspiration of the muses.

***muse-rid,** *a.* Possessed or influenced by poetic inspiration. (*Pope: Dunciad*, ii. 37.)

***mūse** (2), *s.* [Muse, v.]

1. The act or state of musing; abstraction of mind, deep thought, a brown study.

"Phoelon walked all alone upon the scaffold where the players played, and was in great *muse* with himself."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 624

2. Surprise, bewilderment, wonder.

"At this Mr. Standfast was put into a *muse*."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

***mūse** (3), *s.* [O. Fr. *musse* = a little hole or corner, in which to hide things; *musser* = to hide.]

1. An opening in a fence or thicket through which hares, rabbits, or other game are accustomed to pass; also called Muset or Musit, and in Yorkshire a Smuce.

2. A loophole; a means of escape.

mūse, *v.i.* & *t.* [Fr. *muser* = to muse, to dream, from O. Fr. * *muse* = the mouth, the snout of an animal; *musel* = a little snout (Fr. *museau*, Eng. *muzzle*). "The image is that of a dog snuffing idly about, and *musing* which direction to take, and may have arisen as a hunting term." (*Skeat.*)]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To ponder, to meditate; to study or think on a matter in silence.

"Why *muse* you, sir? 'tis dinner-time."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 1.

2. To give one's self up to thought; to be absent-minded; to have the thoughts abstracted from things passing around.

"*Musing* and sighing with your arms across."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

3. To wonder; to be surprised or amazed.

"Do not *muse* at me." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, iii. 4.

4. To gaze in thought or meditation. (*Romaunt of the Rose* (ed. Harris), 1,527.)

***B.** *Transitive:*

1. To muse or think on; to ponder, to meditate on.

"Man superior walks
Amid the glad creation, *musing* praise."
Thomson: Spring, 171.

2. To wonder at.

"I cannot too much *muse*
Such shapes." *Shakesp.: Tempest*, iii. 3.

*** mūse'-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *muse*, v.; *-ful(l).*] Musing, pondering; thinking deeply; absorbed in thought.

"Meanwhile, in *museful* mood
Absorbed in thought, on vengeance fix'd he stood."
Pope. Homer; Odyssey xviii. 393.

***mūse'-fŭl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *museful; -ly.*] In a museful manner; with deep thought; thoughtfully.

***mūse'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eog. *muse* (1), s.; *-less.*] Without a muse; disregarding the power of poetry or literature.

"It is to be wondered how *museless* and unbookish they were, minding nought but the feats of war."—*Milton: Of Unlicensed Printing.*

mu-sē'-na, mus-sa-na, mus-sen-na, *s.* [Native name.]

Bot.: Albizzia anthelmintica, a tree growing in Abyssinia.

musena-bark, *s.*

Chem.: A bark used in Abyssinia as an anthelmintic.

mū'-sĕ-nĭn, *s.* [Eng., &c. *musen(a); -in.*]

Chem.: A colloid substance obtained from musena bark. It has a sharp taste, is soluble in water and alcohol, and insoluble in ether.

mu-sĕ-ŏg'-ra-phist, *s.* [Gr. μουσεῖον (*mouseion*) = a museum, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] One who writes on or classifies objects in a museum.

mūs'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *muse*, v.; *-er.*] One who muses; one given to musing; one who is absent-minded.

"Some words of woe the *muser* finds."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, v. 23.

***mū-sĕt, * mū-sĭt,** *s.* [O. Fr. *musette* = a little hole or corner in which to hide things, dimin. of *musse* = a hole or corner, from *musser* = to hide.] A small hole or gap in a hedge or fence; a muse. [Muse (3), *s.*]

"The many *musits* through the which he goes."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 683.

mu-şĕttе', *s.* [Fr., dimin. of O. Fr. *muse* = a pipe.]

Music:

1. A small bagpipe formerly much used by the various people of Europe.

2. The name of a melody, of a soft and sweet character, written in imitation of the bagpipe tunes.

3. (*Pl.*): Dance tunes and dances in the measure of those melodies.

4. A reed stop on the organ.

mu-sē'-ŭm, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. μουσεῖον (*mouseion*) = a temple of the muses; μοῦσα (*mousa*) = a muse.] A room or building used as a repository for works of art or science; a collection or repository of natural, scientific, or literary curiosities; a collection of objects illustrating the arts, sciences, manufactures, or natural history of the world, or some particular part.

"Of *museums*, galleries of paintings and statues, public libraries, &c., I need only say that they exist in almost every town in Italy."—*Eustace: Italy*, vol. i. (Prel. Dis.)

¶ Of the museums in Great Britain the Ashmolean at Oxford, founded in 1679, is the oldest; the British Museum is the largest. Of late years numerous museums have been established in various localities of the country, to foster and promote the study of the industrial arts. Chief amongst these are the South Kensington Museum, in London, and the Museum of Science and Art, in Edinburgh. Amongst foreign museums the finest are the Louvre, at Paris; the Vatican, at Rome; and the museums of St. Petersburg, Florence, Vienna, Munich, and Berlin.

mŭsh, *v.t.* & *i.* [Etym. doubtful.] To nick or notch dress fabrics round the edge with a stamp, for ornament.

mŭsh, *s.* [Ger. *mus* = pap.] The meal of maize boiled in water. (*American.*)

mŭshed, *a.* [Prob. provincial for *mused.*] Depressed.

"You're a young man, eh, for all you look so *mushed*."—*G. Eliot: Silas Marner*, ch. x.

mŭsh'-room, * musch-er-on, * mush-rome, *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *mouscheron* (Fr. *mousseron*), from *mousse* = moss; O. H. Ger. *mos* (Ger. *moos*) = moss (q.v.).]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II.

2. *Fig.:* An upstart; one who rises suddenly from a low condition of life.

"*Mushrooms* come up in a night, and yet they are unsown; and therefore such as are upstarts in state, they call in reproach *mushrooms*."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

II. *Botany:*

1. Properly *Agaricus campestris*, a fragrant mushroom, wild in Britain and cultivated in horse-droppings and other material for stimulating growth. At first it appears as a small round ball popularly called a button; then it develops a thick, white, fleshy, conical pileus with liver-coloured gills, and is at its best. Finally the pileus becomes conical and gray and the gills black; it is then called a Flap.

"The *mushrooms* have two strange properties; the one that they yield so delicious a meat; the other, that they come up so hastily, as in a night, and yet they are unsown."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 546.

2. Any Agaricus or similar fungus, wholesome or poisonous. (There are no precise characters by which the latter can be discriminated from the edible fungi.)

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Pertaining to mushrooms; made or prepared from mushrooms.

2. *Fig.:* Resembling a mushroom in rapidity and suddenness of growth; ephemeral upstart.

"But as for such *mushroom* divines, who start up of a sudden, we do not usually find their success so good as to recommend their practice."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. i.

mushroom-anchor, *s.* An anchor with a central shank and a head like a mushroom, so that it can grasp the soil however it may happen to fall. Invented by Hennman of Chatham in 1809.

mushroom-catsup, mushroom-ketchup, *s.* A sauce for meats, &c., prepared from the juice of mushrooms, salted and flavoured with spices.

mushroom-headed, *a.* Having a head shaped like a mushroom.

mushroom-spawn, *s.* [Mycelium.]

mushroom stone, *s.* A fossil or stone resembling a mushroom.

"Fifteen *mushroom-stones* of the same shape."—*Woodward: On Fossils.*

mushroom sugar, *s.* [Mannite.]

*** mŭsh roomed,** *a.* [Eng. *mushroom; -ed.*] Promoted suddenly from low rank or origin.

"The prosperous upstart *mushroomed* into rank."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, i. 295.

mū-sic, * mū-sick, * mū-sicke, mu-sik, mu-syk, * mu-sike, *s.* [Fr. *musique*, from Lat. *musica*, from Gr. μουσική (τέχνη), *mousikē* (*technē*) = any art over which the muses presided, espec. music; from μουσικός (*mousikos*) = pertaining to the muses; μοῦσα (*mousa*) = a muse; Sp., Port., & Ital. *musica*.]

1. Originally, any art over which the muses presided; afterwards, that science and art which deals with sounds as produced by the human singing-voice, and by musical instruments. The science of music includes several branches:—1. The physics, that is, the analysis of the cause and constitution of sound, the number of atmospheric vibrations which produce given sounds, and the arrangement of series of sounds standing in a definite relationship to each other as regards their vibration-number (scales); also, the form and construction of instruments with reference to the character and nature of the sounds they produce; and also, the apparatus of experimental acoustics, such as sound-measurers (tonometers, sirens, tuning-forks, &c.). These branches, of course, involve problems of pure mathematics. 2. The physiology of music. This deals with the construction and functions of the sound producing organs of the human body, the vocal chords, larynx, &c., and also, with the receptive organ of sound, the ear. 3. The mental philosophy of music the effect of music on the emotions and intellect. The art of music includes the formation of melody (sounds in succession), and harmony, and counterpoint (sounds in combination); also, the "technique" of voice-production and singing, and of performing on musical instruments. The earliest efforts of mankind in music consisted of the elevation and depression of the voice in reading sacred writings and lyrical poetry, and in the construction of pipe-instruments, tubes pierced with holes (flutes), tubes containing a vibrating tongue (reed-instruments), and collections of pipes in which the sound was produced by making the breath or other column of air impinge on a sharp edge (the syrinx and the organ), in using the lips as a cause of vibrations in open tubes (the trumpet family), in the stretching of strings in a frame (the lyre and harp family), in placing stretched strings over a resonance-box (the lute and guitar family), in the use of the "bow" to excite vibrations (the viol family), and in the striking of strings over a resonance-box by means of hammers (the dulcimer and harpsichord and pianoforte family).

The ancient signs for the elevation and depression of the voice in reading were called accents (not stress, but the raising and dropping of the voice without adding to its force). These led to a system called neumes; these again led to signs called notes (*cantus mensurabilis*), the position of which on lines showed their pitch, and the shape of which determined their duration. The use of letters in various positions to represent definite sounds was an essential element of ancient Greek music, which, however, was discarded at the revival of music in the early Christian church; but the system has, in an improved form, been revived in the modern tonic sol-fa system. The earliest crude attempts at the combination of vocal sounds were called organum or diaphony; these were succeeded by an arbitrary system of harmonization called descant, which in its turn was superseded by counterpoint, the laws of which to this day govern vocal part-music, and are exhibited in their highest form in the vocal or instrumental fugue. The germ of the romantic style of music is to be found in the love-songs of the troubadours and their collateral brethren; the use of music as a language of emotion in the present day has been gradually developed from this source. The highest form of unaccompanied music is to be found in madrigals and pure vocal masses; the constant improvement of musical instruments led

to an independent branch of pure instrumental music, which, passing through fantasias and concerti, has culminated in the modern symphony. The wedding of vocal and instrumental music has led to the production of the opera and oratorio.

"*Music* has charms to soothe a savage breast,
To soften rocks, or bend the knotted oak."
Congreve: Mourning Bride, i. 1.

2. A taste for harmony or melody.

"The man that hath no *music* in himself . . .
Is fit for treasons, stratagems and spoils."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

3. The score, written or printed, of a musical composition.

* 4. A band of musicians.

"Play, *music*, then."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

¶ *Magic music:* A game in which one of the company endeavours to find some article hidden during his absence from the room, being guided in his search by the music of some instrument, which is played fast as he approaches the place where the article is concealed, and slowly as he recedes from it.

music-book, *s.* A book containing tunes or songs for the voice or instruments.

music-box, *s.* [Musical-box.]

music-clamp, *s.* A temporary binder or file for holding sheet music in convenient form for use and preservation.

music-hall, *s.* A hall commonly used for entertainments consisting chiefly of songs, step-dancing, and slight sketches of a pantomimic and farcical nature, without the aid of scenery.

music-master, *s.* One who teaches music.

music of the spheres, *s.* [Harmony of the spheres.]

music-paper, *s.* Paper ruled with lines for writing music.

music-pen, *s.* A pen made for ruling at once the five lines which, with the intervening spaces, form the staff of music.

music-recorder, music-recording-instrument, *s.* A machine to record the notes played upon a keyed instrument.

music-shell, *s.*

Zool.: Oliva musica, a shell with markings upon it somewhat resembling musical notes.

music-smith, *s.* A mechanic who makes the metal parts of pianofortes, &c.

music-stand, *s.* A light frame for supporting music while being played.

music-stool, *s.* A stool with a pillar leg, and a revolving seat adjustable as to height by means of its screw-stem.

music-type, *s.* Movable types for setting up music to be printed by the ordinary printing-press.

music-wire, *s.*

1. A steel wire employed for instruments of wire.

2. Wire drawn of various patterns and used in some kinds of music-printing.

mū-sĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *music*; *-al.*]

1. Of or pertaining to music; as, a *musical* instrument.

2. Producing music or melody; harmonious, melodious, agreeable in sound.

"The sound so *musical* to modern ears, of the river brawling round the mossy rocks."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

musical-box, *s.*

Music: A portable instrument, the sounds of which are produced by a steel comb having teeth of graduated length. Projecting pegs or stops, in a metal barrel which is turned by clockwork, set the teeth in vibration. They are chiefly made in Switzerland. Small specimens were formerly called musical snuff-boxes. A set of free reeds is now sometimes inserted.

musical-clock, *s.*

Music: A clock which plays tunes at the hours. It may consist of a musical-box attachment set in motion by the clock-work at the expiration of the hours.

musical-glasses, *s. pl.*

Music: A musical instrument consisting of a number of goblets, tuned by filling them more or less with water, and played by touching their rims with the wetted finger. The size of the glasses being equal, the smaller quantity of water produces the lower note in the scale. The instrument was revived and improved by Benjamin Franklin in 1760.

"The whole conversation ran upon . . . Shakespeare and the *musical-glasses*."—*Goldsmith: Vicar of Wakefield*, ch. x.

musical-interval, *s.* [Interval.]

musical scale, *s.* [Scale.]

mū-sĭc-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *musical*; *-ly.*] In a musical manner; with melody or harmony; harmoniously, melodiously.

"Thine too those *musically* falling founts,
To slake the clammy lip." *Dyer: Ruins of Rome.*

mū-sĭc-al-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *musical*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being musical; harmony, melodiousness.

"The peculiar *musicalness* of the first of these lines, in particular, arises principally from its consisting entirely of iambic feet."—*Warton: Essay on Pope.*

mu-sĭ-cian, mu-sĭ-tian, *s.* [Fr. *musicien*, from Lat. *musicus*; Ital., Sp., & Port. *musico.*] One who is skilled in or understands the science of music; one who sings or plays upon a musical instrument according to the rules of the art.

† **mu-sĭ-cian-lў,** *a.* [Eng. *musician*; *-ly.*] Exhibiting musical skill.

"Full of *musicianly* contrivance."—*Athenæum*, May 26, 1883, p. 678.

† **mu-sĭ-cian-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *musician*; *-ship.*] Musical skill.

"Little *musicianship* is shown in the concerted pieces."—*Athenæum*, April 28, 1883, p. 553.

* **mū-sĭc-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *music*; *-less.*] Destitute of music; unmusical, inharmonious.

mu-sĭ-cō mā-nĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. μουσικὴ (*mousikē*) = music, and μανία (*mania*) = madness; Fr. *musicomanie.*]

Mental Pathol.: A species of monomania, in which the desire for music becomes so strong as to derange the intellect.

mū-sie, *s.* [Eng. *mus(e)* (1), s.; dim. suff. *-ie* = *y.*] A muse.

"My *music*, tir'd wi' mony a sonnet
On gown, and ban', and donse black bonnet."
Burns: To the Rev. John McMath.

mŭs-ĭ-mŏn, *s.* [Mouffelon.]

mūs-ĭng, * **mus-yng,** *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Muse, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Meditative, thoughtful, pondering.

"Yet lags the chief in *musing* mind."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iii. 27.

C. *As subst.:* Meditation, thoughtfulness, absent-mindedness, abstraction of mind.

"Busied as they went,
In *musings* worthy of the great event."
Cowper: Conversation, 510.

mūs-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *musing*; *-ly.*] In a musing manner; like one musing.

* **mū-sĭt,** *s.* [Muset.]

mū-sive, *a.* [Low Lat. *musivum.*] The same as Mosaic (2).

mŭsk, *s.* [Fr. *musc*, from Lat. *muscum*, accus. of *muscus* = musk; from Pers. *musk*, *misk* = musk; Gr. μόσχος (*moschos*) = musk; from Sanse. *muskha* = a testicle, because obtained from a bag behind the deer's navel.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 2.

"Later discoveries add divers sorts of monkeys, the civit cat and gazela, from which our *musk* proceedeth."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv., ch. x.

2. A smell like musk; an aromatic smell, a perfume.

"The *musk* of the roses blown."
Tennyson: Maud, I. xxii. 6.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Botany:*

(1) *Mimulus moschatus*, a garden-plant of musky odour from the region of the Columbia river.

(2) *Erodium moschatum*, Musky Stork's-bill, a rare British plant, with pinnate leaves smelling of musk.

"Roses, muss or *musk*,
To grace my city-rooms."
Tennyson: Gardener's Daughter, 228.

2. *Chem.:* An odoriferous, resinous substance obtained from the male Musk-deer (q.v.). It is imported in the natural pods or bags from Bengal, China, and Russia, but the Tonquin musk is the most esteemed for its odour. It occurs in commerce in brownish clots, often mixed with hairs, fat, and sand. Its taste is slightly bitter, and it is the most powerful, penetrating, and lasting of perfumes. Pure musk should contain from 5 to 6 per cent. of ash, and on being digested with boiling water, should lose about 75 per cent. of its weight. It is frequently adulterated with dried bullock's blood, chocolate, sand, &c. One sample lately imported in the pod or bag from Yunan, was, on examination at Somerset House, found to contain 60 per cent. of sago flour. As a medicine musk is a powerful stimulant and antispasmodic.

3. *Zool.:* The Musk-deer (q.v.).

musk-bag, *s.* A bag or vessel containing musk; specif., the cyst containing musk in a musk-deer.

* **musk-ball,** * **muske-balle,** *s.* A ball for the toilet, scented with musk.

"Their vessels of ynory comprehendeth al their combes, their *muske-balles*, their pomaunder pottes, &c. *Bale: Image of bothe Churches*, pt. iii.

musk-beaver, *s.* The same as Musk-rat (q.v.).

musk beetle, *s.*

Bot.: Callichroma moschata. [Callichroma.]

* **musk-cake,** *s.* Musk, rose-leaves, and other ingredients made into a cake.

* **musk-cat,** *s.* The musk-rat (q.v.).

"Here is a pury of fortune's, sir, or of fortune's cat (but not a *musk-cat*) that has fallen into the meleon fishpond of her displeasure."—*Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well*, v. 2.

musk-cherry, *s.* A sort of cherry, so-called from the smell.

* **musk-cod,** *s.* A contemptuous or abusive term applied to a scented courtier.

"It's a sweet *musk-cod*, a pure spic'd gull."
Dekker: Satiromastix.

musk-deer, *s.*

Zool.: A name formerly applied to the family Tragulidæ, but improperly, as they possess no musk-gland. The term is now restricted to *Moschus moschiferus*, from which the musk of commerce is obtained. [Moschus.]

musk-duck, *s.*

Ornithology:

1. *Cairina moschata*, a duck wild in Guiana, &c., where the males fight savagely with each other. It is often reared in poultry-yards. Corrupted into Muscovy Duck; called also Barbary Duck.

2. *Biziura lobata*, an Australian Duck. According to Mr. Ramsay the musky odour, which is very powerful, is confined to the male. It is twice as large as the female. (*Darwin: Descent of Man*, pt. ii., ch. xiii.)

musk-gland, *s.*

Comptr. Anat.: An abdominal gland in *Moschus moschiferus*, communicating with a pouch or sac, and secreting the substance known as musk.

"The males have a *musk-gland*."—*Nicholson: Zoology* (1878), p. 681.

musk-hyacinth, *s.*

Bot.: Muscari racemosum. [Muscari.]

musk-mallow, *s.*

Bot.: Malva moschata. [Malva.]

musk-melon, *s.*

Bot.: Cucumis Melo. [Melon.]

musk-orchis, *s.*

Bot.: Herminium monorchis.

musk-ox, *s.*

Zool.: Ovibos moschatus, considered by some naturalists to be a connecting link between the sheep and the ox, whence its generic name. It is found in herds of from ten to thirty, in Arctic America north of latitude 60°. It is covered with brown hair, nearly a yard in length, and a thick woolly under fur. When fat, its flesh is well-flavoured, but lean animals smell strongly of musk. The horns are similar in form to those of the Cape buffalo, and in the bulls they meet in the middle line of the forehead. It is heavily built, with short legs, and weighs about three hundred pounds, but climbs rocks and precipices with ease. It was a denizen of Britain in prehistoric times. [Ovibos.]

musk-pear, *s.* A kind of pear, so called from its smell.

musk-plant, *s.*

Bot.: The same as MUSK, *s.*, II. 1.

musk-plum, *s.*

Bot.: A fragrant variety of plum.

musk-rat, *s.*

Zoology:

1. A name common to several rodents having little in common except the secretion of a musky substance, or the diffusion of a musky odour; specif., *Fiber zibethicus*, a beaver-like water-rat. The toes are webbed, and the tail is flattened laterally. They inhabit the banks of lakes and rivers in North America, and construct dwellings somewhat resembling small haycocks. Their colouring is so much like that of the muddy banks on which they dwell, that they have been often mistaken for lumps of mud till their movements betrayed them. They are hunted for their fur, which is much valued. Called also Musquash and Ondatra.

2. A name sometimes given to *Crocidura myosura*, a common Indian insectivorous mammal. Its musky odour is exceedingly strong, and it is said to affect everything over which it passes. Called also the Rat-tailed Shrew and Musk-shrew.

3. The Musk-rat of Ceylon is *Sorex kandianus* or *serpentarius*. It is smaller than *Crocidura myosura*, but emits an equally strong musky odour.

musk-root, *s.*

1. *Pharm.:* The root of *Euryangium Sumbul*, a native of Bokhara. It has a strong scent of musk, stimulates the nerves, and has been used in Russia, &c., in cholera, low fevers, delirium tremens, epilepsy, and chorea. Called also Sumbul-root. (*Garrod.*)

2. *Nardostachys Jatamansi.* [SPIKENARD.]

3. *Adoxa Moschatellina.*

musk-rose, *s.*

Bot.: A variety of rose, so called from its smell.

"With sweet *musk-roses*, and with eglantine."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 2.

musk-seed, *s.*

Bot.: The seeds of *Abelmoschus moschatus*, or that plant itself. [ABELMOSCHUS.]

musk-shrew, *s.*

Zool.: [MUSK-RAT, 2].

musk-thistle, *s.*

Bot.: *Carduus nutans.*

musk-tree, musk-wood, *s.*

Bot.: *Eurybia argophylla*, one of the Astereæ growing in Australia and Tasmania.

musk-wood, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Moschoxylum Swartzii* growing in Jamaica; (2) [MUSK-TREE].

* **mŭsk,** *v.t.* [MUSK, *s.*] To perfume with musk.

mŭs'-kăl-lŏnġe, *s.* [MASKINONGE.]

mŭs'-kăt, *s.* [Fr. *muscat*, from Low Lat. *muscatus* = smelling like musk.] A kind of grape, or the wine made from it. [MUSCADEL.]

mŭs'-kĕg, *s.* [Indian.] A peaty stratum, formed on the surface of a lake by the interlacing of vegetable drift with aquatic plants, on which, in process of time, shrubs and even trees grow, and capable sometimes of supporting the weight of a railway.

"Nothing but experience in each individual case can tell whether the *muskeg* is strong enough to carry a railway embankment."—*Engineering*, June 13, 1884. p. 520.

mŭs'-kĕl-ŭn-jĕh, *s.* [MASKINONGE.]

mŭs'-kĕt, * **mus-kytte,** * **mŭs'-quĕt (qu** as **k),** *s.* [Fr. *mousquet* (O. Fr. *mousket*, *moschet*) = (1) a small hawk, (2) a gun, from Ital. *mosquetto* = a musket, a musket-hawk, from O. Fr. *mouche*, *mousche*; Ital. *mosca* = a fly, from Lat. *musca*. Guns in olden times were frequently called by fanciful names derived from monsters, dragons, serpents, birds of prey, &c. Cf. *falconet*, from *falcon*; *basilisk*, *culverin*, *saker*, &c.]

* 1. The male of the sparrow-hawk.

2. Formerly the fire-arm of the infantry soldier. It supplanted the arquebus, on which it was an improvement. Originally it was a firearm discharged by means of a lighted match, and so heavy that it was necessary to lay it across a staff or rest before firing it. In modern warfare it is superseded by the rifle.

musket-ball, *s.* The same as MUSKET-SHOT, 1 (q.v.).

"Pierced by a British *musket-ball*."
Longfellow: Landlord's Tale.

musket-proof, *a.* Able to resist the force of a musket-ball.

"Like the Indian's skull so tough,
That, authors say, 'twas *musket-proof*."
Butler: Hudibras, pt. i.

musket-rest, *s.* A staff with a forked top on which the musket was rested before firing.

musket-shot, *s.*

1. A ball or discharge from a musket.

"He had narrowly escaped with life from a *musket-shot* fired at him in the street."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

2. The distance to which a musket would project the ball.

mŭs-kĕt-eĕr, * **mus-ket-ier,** * **mus-quet-eer,** *s.* [Fr. *mousquetaire.*] A soldier armed with a musket.

"Since the beginning of the seventeenth century, a great change had taken place in the arms of the infantry. The pike had been gradually giving place to the musket; and at the close of the reign of Charles II. most of his foot were *musketeers*. Still, however, there was a large intermixture of pikemen."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

* **mus-ke-toe,** *s.* [MOSQUITO.]

* **mŭs-kĕt-oŏn',** *s.* [Fr. *mousqueton*; Ital. *moschettone*; Sp. *mosqueton.*]

1. A short musket or carbine with a wide bore, used by cavalry and artillery previous to the introduction of breechloaders.

"With burnished brand and *musketoon*,
So gallantly you come."
Scott: Rokeby, iii. 17.

2. A soldier armed with a musketoon.

mŭs'-kĕt-rў, *s.* [Eng. *musket*; *-ry.*]

* 1. Muskets collectively.

* 2. A body of troops armed with muskets.

3. The fire of musketry.

4. The art or science of firing small-arms.

musketry-instructor, *s.* A subaltern appointed for the instruction of the men in the theory and practice of musketry, judging distance, aiming and position drills, &c. He retained the appointment until he became a captain and received extra 2s. 6d. per day and forage for a horse. Recruits received one month's, the old soldiers fourteen days' instruction annually. The work is now done by captains of companies.

mŭsk'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *musky*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being musky; the scent of musk.

* **mŭsk'-mĭl-iŏn (i** as **y),** *s.* [MUSKMELON.]

mŭsk'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *musk*; *-y.*] Smelling like musk; resembling musk; fragrant.

"West winds with *musky* wing."
Milton: Comus, 989.

musky-mole, *s.*

Zool.: *Scaptochirus moschatus.* It closely resembles the European mole, *Talpa europea*, but the fur is softer, and of a light grayish-brown, with a tawny tinge. It was discovered in Chinese Mongolia by the Abbé David.

Mŭş'-lĭm, *s.* [MOSLEM.]

mŭş'-lĭn, * **mus-se-lin,** *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *mousseline*, from Ital. *mussolnio*, *mussolo* = muslin, from Syriac *Mosul*, the name of a city in Kurdistan, in the east of Turkey in Asia, where, according to Marco Polo, it was first manufactured.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Fabric:* A bleached or unbleached thin white cotton cloth, unprinted and undyed, finer than calico. Varieties are known as Swiss, buke, mull, jaconet, lawn, saccharilla, harness, leno, nainsook, seerhand, foundation, cambric, cord, check, figured, long-cloth, tamboured, muslinet, organdie. Muslins were first imported into England in 1670. Made in England 1778-80. Other very different styles of fabric are now indifferently called muslins, and the term is used differently on the respective sides of the Atlantic.

2. *Entom.:* "The Muslin" is *Nudaria mundana*, a moth with semi-transparent wings. It is of the family Lithosiidæ. (*Newman.*)

B. *As adj.:* Made of muslin: as, a *muslin* curtain.

muslin-de-laine, *s.* [Fr. *mousseline-de-laine.*]

Fabric: A cotton and woollen, or all-wool material used for ladies' dresses. It is printed like calicoes.

muslin kail, *s.* Broth, composed simply of water, shelled barley, and greens. (*Scotch.*)

"I'll sit down o'er my scanty meal,
Be't water-brose, or *muslin-kail*."
Burns: To James Smith.

muslin moth, *s.*

Entom.: *Arctia menthrasti*; the female has semi-transparent wings. (*Newman.*)

mŭş-lĭn-ĕt, *s.* [Eng. *muslin*; dimin. suff. *-et.*]

Fabric: A kind of muslin of which there are several varieties, as single-cord, fancy satin stripes, and figured.

mŭs-mŏn, mŭs-ĭ-mŏn, *s.* [MOUFLON.]

mŭs-nŭd, *s.* [PERS.] A throne of state.

mū-şō-mā-nĭ-a, *s.* [MUSICOMANIA.]

mu-sŏph-a-ga, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *musa* = the plantain, and Gr. φαγεῖν (*phagein*) = to eat.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the family Musophagidæ (q.v.). The base of the bill is enormously dilated, forming a semi-circular helmet over the crown of the head.

mu-sō-phăġ'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *musophag(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: Plantain-eaters: a family of Zygodactyle Picarian birds. The bill is short, the upper mandible high, the culmen arched, the margin serrate or entire, the under mandible very thin. Feet short, formed for climbing. They have fine erectile crests. Most of them have six primaries. They are African, and somewhat resemble game birds. There are two sub-families, Musophaginæ (True Plantain-eaters), and Colliinæ (Colies).

mu-sō-phā-ġī-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *musophagus*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: True Plantain-eaters. The typical sub-family of the family Musophagidæ (q.v.). Three toes are directed forward, and one backward, the outermost placed obliquely. The most common species is *Corythaix musophaga*, the White-crested Plantain-eater, found in south-eastern Africa, where it is called Louri, or Lory. Another species, with a more northerly habitat, is *Schizorhis concolor*, the Gray Plaintain-eater.

mŭs'-pĕl-hēim, *s.* [See def.]

Scand. Myth.: The abode of fire, situated on the south, sparks from which formed the stars.

mŭs'-quăsh, *s.* [A North American word.]

Zool.: [MUSK-RAT, 1.]

musquash-root, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Cicuta maculata*, (2) *Claytonia acutiflora.*

* **mŭs'-quĕt (qu** as **k),** *s.* [MUSKET.]

* **mŭs-quĕt-oŏn' (qu** as **k),** *s.* [MUSKETOON.]

* **mŭs-qui-tō (qu** as **k),** *s.* [MOSQUITO.]

mŭs'-rōl, mŭs'-rōll, * **mus-role,** *s.* [Fr. *muserolle.*] The noseband of a horse's bridle.

"Their bridles have not bits, but a kind of *muzrall* of two pieces of wood."—*Account of Scotland* (1616).

mŭss, *v.t.* [MESS (2), *v.*] To put or throw into a state of confusion or disorder; to rumple. (*American.*)

mŭss (1), *s.* [MESS (2), *s.*] A state of confusion or disorder. (*American.*)

mŭss (2), *s.* [Prob. a corruption of *mouse* (q.v.).] A term of endearment.

* **mŭss** (3), * **musse,** *s.* [O. Fr. *mousche* = (1) a fly (Lat. *musca*), (2) the game called *muss.*] A scramble, as when small objects are thrown to be taken by any one who can seize them. (*Ben Jonson: Bartholomew Fair*, iv. 2.)

mŭs'-sa, *s.* [Mod. Lat.]

Zool.: A genus of corals.

mŭs-sæn'-da, *s.* [Latinized from the Cingalese name of some species.]

Bot.: A genus of Cinchonaceæ. *Mussænda frondosa* has a white calycine leaf and a yellow corolla. Some species in Mauritius are used as tonics and febrifuges.

mŭs-sal, *s.* [Mahratta & Hind. *mushal, mashal* = a torch.] Torches made of long strips of cotton bound tightly together and dipped in oil.

mŭs săl'-çhee, *s.* [Musalchee.]

mŭs'-sel, * mus-cle, *s.* [The same word as *muscle*, but borrowed at an earlier period, and directly from the Latin. A.S. *muxle* (by metathesis for *muscle*), from Lat. *musculus* = (1) a little mouse, (2) a muscle, (3) a mussel.]

1. *Sing.:* Any individual of the genus Mytilus (q.v.). The fry are found in water a few fathoms deep, and grow to maturity in about a year. Dr. Knapp states that forty millions of *Mytilus edulis* are annually dredged in the Frith of Forth, to be used for bait in the deep sea fishery. Edinburgh and Leith are said to consume four hundred bushels annually. What London requires is not known. Though prized and largely used for human food, mussels sometimes prove deleterious, and fatal effects have followed their consumption.

2. *Pl.:* The family Mytilidæ.

mussel-band, *s.*

Geol.: A stratum of shale, full of bivalve shells, in the Carboniferous system of central Scotland and other places.

mussel-bed, *s.* A bed or depository of mussels.

mussel-bind, *s.*

Geol.: The same as Mussel-band (q.v.).

mŭs-sĭ-tā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *mussitatio*, from *mussito* = to mutter.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A mumbling, a muttering, a murmur.

2. *Pathol.:* The movement of the lips in disease producing only a low sound or no sound at all.

mŭss'-īte, *s.* [From Mussa Alp, Piedmont; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of Pyroxene (q.v.) occurring in masses of aggregated crystals of a white, or grayish-white to pale-green colour.

Mŭs'-sŭl-măn (pl. **Mŭs'-sŭl-mans**), *s.* [Pers.] A Muhammadan, a Moslem. [Mussalman.]

"Thus says the prophet of the Turk,
Good *Mussulmen*, abstain from pork."
Cowper: Love of the World Reproved.

Mŭs-sŭl-măn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *Mussulman*; *-ic.*] Pertaining to the Mussulmans or their customs; Muhammadan.

Mŭs'-sŭl-măn-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *Mussulman*; *-ish.*] Of or pertaining to the Mussulmans; Muhammadan.

Mŭs'-sŭl-măn-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *Mussulman*; *-ism.*] The religious system of the Muhammadans; Muhammadanism.

Mŭs'-sŭl-măn-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *Mussulman*; *-ly.*] After the manner of the Mussulmans.

mŭst (I), *v.i.* [A defective verb used as an auxiliary. The infinitive *mote* is obsolete, and the Mid. Eng. *moste, moot, mot*, are also lost. The A.S. infinitive *motan* is not found; the pr. t. is *ic mót* = I am able, I may, I can, pt. t. *ic móste*; cogn. with O. S. *môtan*, pr. t. *ik môt, ik muot*, pt. t. *ik môsta*; O. Fris. pr. t. *ik mot*, pt. t. *ik moste*; Dut. *moeten* = to be obliged. pr. t. *ik moet*, pt. t. *ik moest*; Sw. *måste* = I must; Ger. *müssen*, pr. t. *ich muss*, pa. t. *ich musste*; M. H. Ger. *muezen*; O. H. Ger. *môzun*; Goth. pr. t. *ik mot*, pt. t. *ik mosta.*]

1. To be bound; to be obliged; to be under a necessity either physically or morally to do or suffer something.

"We *must* be free or die, who speak the tongue
That Shakspere spake."
Wordsworth: Sonnet to Liberty.

2. To be under a logical necessity.

"Then *must* the love be great 'twixt thee and me,
Because thou lovest the one and I the other."
Shakesp.: Passionate Pilgrim, 105.

3. Used colloquially to express the firm belief or conviction of the speaker: as, He *must* have lost his way, otherwise he would be here.

*4. Formerly *must* was used absolutely with such verbs as *go, get*, omitted.

"I *must* to bed." *Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, iv. 2.

*** mŭst** (2), *v.t.* & *i.* [Prob. from *must* (1), s., or *musty.*]

A. *Trans.:* To make mouldy, sour, or musty; as, To *must* corn.

B. *Intrans.:* To grow or become mouldy, sour, or musty.

mŭst (1), *s.* [A.S. *must*, from Lat. *mustum* = new wine, properly neut. sing. of *mustus* = young, fresh, new.]

1. The unfermented juice of the grape, expressed for making wine. The same term is applied to the freshly-expressed juice of the apple or pear previous to its conversion into cider or perry.

"These men ben ful of *must*."—*Wycliffe: Dedis* ii.

* 2. Mustiness, mould, fustiness.

"The smell of *must* and dust."—*Dickens: Bleak House*, ch. xxxviii.

mŭst (2), **mast,** *s.* [Mahratta, Hind. &c. = drunk.] Excitement which afflicts the elephant for a certain period annually.

"An elephant in *must*, as this frenzied condition is termed, is regarded as the most dangerous of animals." *Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), viii. 124.

*** mŭs-tache',** *s.* [Moustache.]

*** mŭs-tach'-ĭ-ō,** *s.* [Moustache.]

*** mŭs-tach'-ĭ-ōed,** *a.* [Eng. *mustachio*; *-ed.*] The same as Moustacheo (q.v.).

mŭs-ta'-ĭb, mŭs-ta-î-ba, *s.* [Native name.] A close heavy Brazil wood. It is used for the handles of knives and tools.

mŭs'-tăng, *s.* [Sp. *mesteño* = belonging to the *mesta* or graziers.]

1. *Zool.:* The wild horse of the prairies, descended from the stock introduced into America by the first Spanish colonists. Mustangs are of various colours, cream-colour and piebalds being very common. They are found in the greatest numbers in south-western Texas; few are seen west of the Rio Grande.

"The *mustang* is not subject to the ordinary evils of horse-flesh. Sparing in diet, a stranger to grain, easily satisfied, whether on growing or dead grass, . . . it does an amount of work with ease that would turn all other horses, if they lived through it, into broken-down drudges."—*T. B. Thorpe: Mysteries of the Backwoods*, p. 12.

2. *Bot.:* A kind of grape.

"Nor the red *Mustang*,
Whose clusters hang
O'er the waves of the Colorado."
Longfellow: Catawba Wine.

mŭs'-tăng-ĕr, *s.* [Eng., &c. *mustang*; *-er.*] (See extract.)

"The business of entrapping mustangs has given rise to a class of men called *mustangers*, composed of runaway vagabonds and outlaws of all nations."—*F. L. Olmsted: Texas*, p. 443.

mŭs'-tard, * mos-tard, *s.* [O. Fr. *mostarde, moustarde* (Fr. *moutarde*). So called from the condiment being made by mixing the pounded leaves of the plant with must or vinegar. Afterwards the name was applied to the plant itself. Ital. & Port. *mostarda*; Sp. *mostaza.*] [Must (1), *s.*]

1. *Bot.:* Various species of the cruciferous genus or sub-genus Sinapis (q.v.).

2. *Food:* A condiment obtained by grinding and sifting the seeds of black and white mustard. The flour produced forms the genuine mustard of commerce. The seeds yield by pressure from 18 to 36 per cent. of a fixed oil, and, after macerating with water and distilling, a small quantity of a highly pungent and volatile oil. The latter has been shown to result from the decomposition of myronic acid in presence of water. The principal adulterants of mustard are starch and ground turmeric, but cayenne pepper is sometimes added.

3. *Pharm.:* Mustard in small doses assists digestion; in large ones it causes vomiting. Both as seeds and flour it is a powerful stimulant. Externally, it is a powerful rubefacient and vesicant. It is sometimes added to local baths.

¶ (1) *Oil of mustard:* [Mustard-oil].

(2) *Wild mustard:* [Charlock].

mustard-cataplasm, *s.* [Mustard-plaster.]

mustard-oils, *s. pl.*

Chem.: White mustard seed yields a yellow nearly inodorous fixed oil, of sp. gr. 9145, at 15°, which boils at 167°, and does not solidify with cold; and black mustard-seed an oil of sp. gr. 917, which solidifies below 0°. Both oils give on saponification a solid crystalline fat, called erucic acid, together with stearic and an oil resembling oleic acid. The volatile oil of black mustard-seed possesses the properties and composition of sulpho-cyanate of allyl. $C_3H_5\rangle S$. It unites with ammonia, forming the crystalline sulpho-cyanate of allyl-ammonium.

mustard-paper, mustard-leaf, *s.*

Pharm.: Paper having one side coated with a semifluid mixture of gutta percha and mustard seeds. It is applied to the skin.

mustard-plaster, mustard-cataplasm, *s.*

Pharm.: A plaster composed of 10 oz. of boiling water, 2½ oz. of linseed meal, and 2½ oz. of powdered mustard.

mustard-pot, *s.* A small glass or silver vessel to hold mustard when prepared for the table.

mustard-seed, *s.* The seed of the mustard plant.

mustard-tree, *s.*

Scrip.: Gr. σίναπι (*sinapi*), Matt. xiii. 31, xvii. 20; Mark iv. 31; Luke xiii. 19, xvii. 6; by some held to be a sinapis, is believed by Dr. Royle to be *Salvadora persica*, a tree the fruit of which has an aromatic smell and tastes like garden cress. The bark of the root is used by the Hindoos as a vesicant.

mŭs'-tee, *s.* [Mestee.]

mŭs-tē'-la, *s.* [Lat. *mustela* or *mustella* = a weasel, a fish, the turbot, from Lat. *mus*; Gr. μῦς (*mus*) = a mouse.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the sub-family Mustelinæ, and the family Mustelidæ. Prof. Flower enumerates five species from the Old World. *Mustela foina*, the Beech, Stone, or White-breasted Marten; *M. martes* (Linn.), *M. abietum* (Fleming), the Pine Marten; *M. zibellina*, the Sable; *M. flavigula*, the Indian Marten; and *M. melampus*, from Japan; and two species from the New: *M. americana*, the North American Sable or Marten, and *M. Pennanti*, the Pekau or Pennant's Marten. [Marten, Martes.]

mŭs-tēl'-ĭ-dæ, *s.* [Lat. *mustel(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A genus of carnivorous Mammals, section Arctoidea, forming a large group, widely diffused in the northern temperate regions. They have broad flattened skulls, low vermiform bodies, short legs, and feet fitted either for running, digging, or swimming. According to Prof. Flower (*Encyc. Brit.*, ed. 9th, art. Mammalia) the family may be naturally divided into three sub-families: Mustelinæ, Lutrinæ, and Melinæ.

mŭs-tēl-ī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *mustel(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Zool.: The typical sub-family of the family Mustelidæ (q.v.). The toes are short, partially webbed, claws short, often semi-retractile. Genera: Mustela, Galictis, Putorius, and Gulo.

mŭs'-tĕ-līne, *a.* [Lat. *mustelinus*, from *mustela* = a weasel.] Of or pertaining to a weasel, or to the animals of the genus Mustela (q.v.).

mŭs-tē'-lŭs, *s.* [Mustela.]

Ichthy.: Hound; a genus of Carcharidæ. They are small sharks, abundant on the coasts of all the temperate and tropical seas. Five species are known; two, *Mustelus lævis* and *M. vulgaris*, occur on the coasts of Europe. In the former a placenta is developed for the attachment of the embryo. They are ground fish, feeding principally on crustaceans and decomposing animal substances.

mŭs-tẽr, * mous-tre, *s.* [O. Fr. *mostre, monstre* (Fr. *montre*) = a pattern, a muster, from Low Lat. *monstra* = a review of troops, a show, a sample, from Lat. *monstro* = to show; Port. *mostra* = a pattern, a muster, a review; Ital. *mostra.*]

1. A pattern, an example, a specimen.

* 2. A show.

"Meddled my merchaundise and made a good *moustre*."
Piers Plowman, B. xiii. 362.

3. The assembling of troops for service or review; a review of troops under arms.

"Macnaghten of Macnaghten and Stewart of Appin were at the *muster* with their little clans."—*Macaulay. Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

4. A register or roll of forces mustered.

"Our present *musters* grow upon the file
To five and twenty thousand men."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., i. 3.

5. A meeting, an assembly, a collection, a gathering; a number assembled or met together.

6. A body of men mustered for service.

7. A company of peacocks.

"According to the most ancient and approved treatise on hunting I must say a *muster* of peacocks."—*Irving: Sketch Book; Christmas Day.*

¶ (1) *To pass muster:* To be allowed to pass inspection without censure, as one of a number at an inspection.

mŭs'-tẽr, * **mous-tre,** * **mus-tre,** *v.t. & i.* [MUSTER, *s.* Ger. *mustern;* Dan. *monsteren;* Dan. *mynstre* = to muster; Port. *mostrar;* Ital. *mostrare* = to show, from Lat. *monstro.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To collect or assemble together as troops for service, review, or exercise; to review and inspect troops under arms, to take an account of their number, condition, efficiency, state of their arms, outfit, &c.

"And the principal scribe of the host, which *mustered* the people of the land."—2 *Kings* xxv. 19.

2. To collect generally; to bring together; to assemble; to gather for use or exhibition.

"A procession of twenty coaches belonging to public functionaries was *mustered*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

3. To summon up; to collect, to assume.

"A father, whose authority, in show
When most severe, and *mustering* all its force,
Was but the graver countenance of love."
Cowper: Task, vi. 31.

B. *Intrans.:* To assemble; to meet or collect together; to gather.

"At every conventicle they *mustered* in arms."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

¶ (1) *To muster troops into service:* To inspect men and enter them on the muster-roll of an army.

(2) *To muster troops out of service:* To inspect and enter soldiers on a muster-roll, for payment and discharge from service.

(3) *To muster up:* To collect together; to gather. (Commonly used figuratively in the phrase, *To muster up courage*, that is, to summon up one's courage for some enterprise.)

muster-book, *s.* A book in which the names of men on service are registered.

"Shadow will serve for summer; prick him; for we have a number of shadows to fill up the *muster-book*."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, iii. 2.

muster-file, *s.* A muster-roll (q.v.).

* **muster-master,** *s.* One who takes account of the number of troops, their arms, outfit, &c. The chief officer of this kind was called the Muster-master-general.

"Though thou wert *muster-master* of the land."
Ben Jonson: Underwoods, xxxii.

muster-place, *s.* The place where troops meet or muster for service or review; a meeting place, a rendezvous.

"The *muster-place* is Laurick mead."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iii. 17.

muster-roll, *s.*

1. *Mil.:* A roll or register of the men in each company, troop, or regiment.

"The genealogies and *muster-rolls* which made up a large part of the chronicles of the Jewish Kings."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. *Naut.:* A roll or register in which the master of each vessel sets down the names of himself and the whole ship's company, together with particulars as to their places of birth, age, &c.

mŭst'-ĭ-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *musty; -ly.*] In a musty or mouldy manner; mouldily.

mŭst'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *musty; -ness.*] The quality or state of being musty; mouldiness, fustinesss.

"Keep them dry and free from *mustiness*."—*Evelyn: Kalendar.*

* **mŭs-trā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *muster; -ation.*] Mustering, enrolment.

"With power to call out the whole population for *mustration*, not for military service."—*Sir Chas. Dilke, in Times*, March 1, 1876.

mŭst'-ȳ, * **must-ie,** * **moist-y,** *a.* [Etym. doubtful; Skeat derives it from *must* = new wine, with some confusion with O. Fr. *moisi* = mouldy, musty.]

* 1. Damp, wet.

2. Mouldy; spoiled with damp; sour and fetid.

"He could not stay to pick them in a pile
Of noisome *musty* chaff."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, v. 1.

3. Vapid; having an ill smell.

* 4. Dull, heavy, spiritless; out of practice.

"To spirit him up now and then, that he may not grow *musty* and unfit for conversation."—*Addison: Spectator.*

5. Stale from age.

"The proverb is somewhat *musty*."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 2.

6. Antiquated, forgotten.

"He thinks of Parnassus and Helicon streams,
Of old *musty* bards mumbles over their names."
Byron: The Portaster.

* **mu-ta-bĭl'-ĭ-tāte,** *v.t.* [MUTABILITY.] To change.

"Twill *mutabilitate* poor Nature's light."
T. Brown: Works, iv. 243.

mu-ta-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *mutabilité*, from Lat. *mutabilitas*, from *mutabilis* = changeable; *muto* = to change; Sp. *mutabilidad;* Ital. *mutabilita.*]

1. The quality or state of being mutable or changeable; liability to change or alteration in form, condition, or essential qualities; mutableness.

"The disorder and *mutability* of this state."—*Stillingfleet: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 3.

2. Changeableness, fickleness; inconstancy of mind, disposition, or will; irresolution.

"Now saith her whele by no way may sojourn.
What wost thou of her *mutabilitie*?"
Chaucer: Troilus & Cressida, bk. i.

mūt'-ą-ble, *a.* [Lat. *mutabilis*, from *muto* = to change; Ital. *mutabile;* Sp. *mudable;* Fr. *muable.*]

1. Capable of being changed or altered in form, shape, or essential qualities; subject or liable to change or alteration; changeable, alterable.

"Institutions and the form of things,
As they exist in *mutable* array."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

2. Changeable or inconstant in mind, will, or disposition; inconstant, fickle, unstable.

"The *mutable* rank-scented many."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 1.

mūt'-ą-ble-ness, *s.* [Eng. *mutable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being mutable; mutability.

mūt'-ą-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *mutable; -ly.*] In a mutable or changeable manner; changeably.

mūt'-ăge, *s.* [Fr., from *muter* = to change.] A process for checking the fermentation of the must of grapes.

mu-tăn-dŭm (pl. **mu-tăn'-dą**), *s.* [Lat. neut. sing. of *mutandus*, fut. pass. par. of *muto* = to change.] A thing to be changed or altered.

¶ *Mutatis mutandis:* [Lat., lit., = things that have to be changed being changed.] Making the changes or alterations required by altered circumstances; allowing for the difference of circumstances.

mū'-tāte, † **mu-tāt'-ĕd,** *a.* [Lat. *mutatus*, pa. par. of *muto* = to change.] Changed; specif., in philol., changed by the influence of an *a*, *i*, or *u* in the following syllable.

"It is extremely probable that all subjunctives originally had *mutated* vowels."—*H. Sweet: Hist. & Prehistoric Forms of Old English*, p. 549.

¶ The first form is that preferred by botanists.

mu-tā'-tion, *s.* [Fr. from Lat. *mutatio*, from *mutatus* pa. par. of *muto* = to change.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or process of changing; change, alteration, whether in form, qualities, or nature.

"The bowers are overthrown,
Or have given way to slow *mutation*."
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, vii.

* 2. A post-house for changing horses.

II. *Philol.:* Umlaut; the change of a vowel through the influence of an *a*, *i*, or *u* in the following syllable.

* **mūt-ą-tōr-ȳ,** *a.* [Lat. *mutatorius*, from *mutatus*, pa. par. of *muto* = to change.] Changing, changeable, mutable.

mu-tăz'-ĭ-lite, mō-tăz'-ĭ-līte, *s. & a.* [Arab. *mutazalah* = deadly.]

A. *Muhammadanism (Pl.):* A rationalistic Muhammadan sect, founded in the first century of the Hegira by Wasil ben Atâ. They rejected certain opinions held by the ordinary Musalmans regarding God, which they considered to be inconsistent with his justice and holiness, &c., rejected predestination, and admitted a purgatory. The Koran was allegorized to prevent its coming into collision with science or cramping the development of society. The Caliph Al Mamun, son of Harun al Raschid (A.D. 813 to 833) embraced the Mutazilite faith. He encouraged learned men of all persuasions at his court at Bagdad, and gave an impulse, felt powerfully even in Christendom, to science. This brilliant rationalistic period of Muhammadanism lasted about fifty years, when the old orthodoxy came back with its accompanying stagnation of thought. (*Sir Wm. Muir: The Early Caliphate* (1883), p. 458, &c.) [KADARITE.]

B. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the sect described under A. or their tenets.

mŭtch, *s.* [Ger. *mütze* = a cap, a bonnet.] A woman's linen or muslin cap.

"If ae kail wife pou'd aff her neighbour's *mutch*, they would hae the twasome."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. iv.

mŭtch'-kĭn, *s.* [A dimin. from *mutch*, prob. from the shape of the vessel.] A Scotch liquid measure containing four gills, or the fourth part of a Scotch pint; an English pint.

"A drubble in comparison of our gawsie Scots pint, and hardly a *mutchkin*."—*Scott: Heart of Midlothian*, ch. xxviii.

mūte, * **muet,** *a. & s.* [Fr. *muet* (O. Fr. *mut, mu*); from Lat. *mutum*, accus. of *mutus* = dumb, mute; Ital. *muto*, Span. *mudo;* prob. from the same root as Gr. *μυώ* (*muō*) = to close, *μυδος* (*mudos*) = dumb; Sans. *mūka* = dumb; Lat. *mu*, Gr. *μῦ* (*mu*) = a muttered sound.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) Silent, not speaking, not uttering a word or sound.

"Our sensibilities are so acute,
The fear of being silent makes us *mute*."
Cowper: Conversation, 352.

(2) Incapable of speaking or utterance; dumb; not having the power of speech.

"More safe I sing with mortal voice unchanged
To hoarse or *mute*, though fall'n on evil days."
Milton: P. L., vii. 25.

2. *Fig.:* Unaccompanied by words.

"A dance is a *mute* poesie, and poesie a speaking dance."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 650.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Gram. & Philology:*

(1) Silent, not pronounced: as, The *b* in *climb* is mute.

(2) Applied to certain consonants which have their sound suddenly and completely checked by a contact of the vocal organs. [B. II. 1 (2).]

2. *Law:* Applied to a person who, on being arraigned, is unable to speak, or wilfully and obstinately refuses to answer or plead.

"Regularly a prisoner is said to stand *mute*, when, being arraigned for treason or felony, he either (1) makes no answer at all; or (2) answers foreign to the purpose, or with such matter as is not allowable, and will not answer otherwise; or (3) upon having pleaded not guilty, refuses to put himself upon the country."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 25.

3. *Metall.:* Applied to metals which do not ring when struck.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who is silent or speechless; one who does not or will not speak.

2. One who is deprived of the power of speech, either from congenital or long-continued deafness; one who is dumb, a deaf mute.

* 3. A silent spectator.

"[You] are but *mutes* or audience to this act."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, v. 2.

4. A hired attendant at a funeral.

5. In Turkey, a dumb officer acting as executioner.

"Be you his eunuch, and your *mute* I'll be."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, i. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Gram. & Philology:*

(1) A letter which is not pronounced; as the *b* in *climb.*

(2) A consonant formed by such a position of the vocal organs as stops the sound entirely. *Mutes* are of two kinds; *voiced*—*b, d, g* (as in *get*); and *unvoiced*—*p, k, t.*

"The narrowing of the organs may be pushed even to the point of complete closure, the element of form, of oral modification, coming thus to prevail completely over that of material, or tone: the product, in that case, is made distinctly audible only as the contact is broken; and we call it a *mute*."—*Whitney: Life & Growth of Language*, ch. iv., p. 61.

2. *Law:* One who remains speechless, and is either unable or refuses to answer or plead.

"To the indictment here upon, he [John Biddle] prays council might be allowed him to plead the illegality of it; which being denied him by the judges, and the sentence of a *mute* threatened, he at length gave into court his exceptions engrossed in parchment."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*, vol. ii.

3. *Music:* (1) A small instrument of brass, wood, or ivory, so made that it can be readily fixed upon the bridge of a violin or violoncello to damp or deaden the sound. The direction for its use is written *con sordini* or *muta*, its discontinuance by *senza sordini*. (2) A leather pad of a pear shape employed as a mute for brass instruments, which, inserted in the bell, produces the effect of sound at a distance.

4. *Theat.:* One whose part consists merely of dumb show.

mute-swan, *s.*

Ornith.: Cygnus olor, the Domestic or Tame Swan.

mūte, *v.i.* & *t.* [Fr. *mutir*, from O. Fr. *esmeutir, esmeltir*, from O. Du. *smelten, smilten* = to smelt, to make water.]

A. *Intrans.:* To dung as birds, to void excrement. (Said of birds.)

B. *Trans.:* To void, as excrement.

"Mine eyes being open, the sparrows *mute* warm dung into mine eyes."—*Tobias* ii. 10.

* **mūte** (1), *s.* [Moot, *s.*]

* **mūte** (2), *s.* [Mute, *v.*] The dung or excrement of birds. (*Butler: Hudibras*, ii. 3.)

† **mūt'-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *mute; -ed.*] Having the sound damped or deadened.

"A beautiful effect being obtained from the *muted* harp chords on the unaccented parts of the bar."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Sept. 10, 1884.

mūte'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *mute*, a.; *-ly.*] In a mute manner, silently, without word or sound.

"Driving dumb silence from the portal door,
Where he had *mutely* sat two hours before."
Milton: At a Vacation Exercise.

mūte'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *mute*, a.; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being mute; silence, dumbness, speechlessness.

"The bashful *muteness* of a virgin."—*Milton: Doctrine of Divorce*, bk. i., ch. iii.

* **mūt'-ĭc,** *a.* [Lat. *muticus* for *mutilus.*] Mutilated, cut short, abrupt, without a point.

"Anterior tibiæ usually serrulate, and rarely nearly *mutic.*"—*Trans. Amer. Philos. Society*, 1873, p. 287.

mūt'-ĭ-coŭs, *a.* [Lat. *muticus*, a variant of *mutilus* = mutilated, docked.]

Bot.: Destitute of a terminal point.

mu-tĭ-lā-ta, *s. pl.* [Lat. neut. pl. of *mutilatus*, pa. par. of *mutilo* = to mutilate (q.v.).]

Zool.: According to Cuvier, a mammalian sub-class containing the order Cetacea, now divided into True Cetacea and Sirenia.

"The *Mutilata* . . . are so called because their hind limbs seem, as it were, to have been amputated."—*Owen: Class. of Mammalia*, p. 35.

mūt'-ĭ-lāte, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *mutilatus*, pa. par. of *mutilo* = to mutilate; from *mutilus* = maimed; Gr. μίτυλος, μύτιλος (*mitulos, mutilos* = curtailed, docked.]

A. *As adjective:*

* **1.** *Ord. Lang.:* Mutilated, maimed.

"Cripples *mutilate* in their own persons do come out perfect in their generations."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vii., ch. ii.

2. *Bot.:* Deprived of, or in process of being deprived of, an important part.

† **B.** *As subst:* An individual of the order Mutilata (q.v.).

mūt'-ĭ-lāte, *v.t.* [Fr. *mutiler*; Sp. *mutilar*; Ital. *mutilare.*] [Mutilate, *a.*]

1. To cut or hack off a limb or an essential part of; to maim; to deprive of an essential or important part.

2. To destroy, remove, or alter any important or essential feature or part of, so as to render imperfect; to destroy the integrity of; to mangle.

"It was so much *mutilated* that it retained little more than its name."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

mūt'-ĭ-lā-tĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Mutilate, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Maimed, mangled; deprived of some important or essential part or feature.

"Our arch of empire, steadfast but for you,
A *mutilated* structure."—*Cowper: Task*, i. 774.

2. *Bot.:* [Mutilate].

mutilated-wheel, *s.*

Mach.: A wheel, from a part of the perimeter of which the cogs are removed. It is usually adapted to rotate constantly in one direction, and impart an intermittent motion to other cog-wheels, or a reciprocating motion to a rack-bar, by alternate connections to one or the other of said wheels, or the respective racks of the bar.

mu-tĭ-lā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *mutilationem*, accus. of *mutilatio*, from *mutilatus*, pa. par. of *mutilo* = to mutilate (q.v.).; Sp. *mutilacion*; Ital. *mutilazione.*] The act of mutilating or depriving of a limb, or other essential or important part; maiming.

"Many of their works have reached our times entire, while Tacitus himself has suffered *mutilation.*"—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. ii.

mūt'-ĭ-lāt-ŏr, *s.* [Eng. *mutilat(e); -or;* Fr. *mutilateur.*] One who mutilates.

* **mūt'-ĭle,** *v.t.* [Fr. *mutiler.*] To mutilate.

"Maimed, *mutil'd*, murdered by years wastefull teen."
Sylvester: Spectacles, st. 32.

mu-tĭl'-la, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; Lat. *mutilo* = to mutilate (*Agassiz*); Mod. Lat. dimin. of Gr. μυῖα (*muia*) = a fly (*McNicoll*).]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Mutillidæ. About 500 species are known, three of them British. One of these, *Mutilla europæa*, frequents the nests of humble bees, on the larvæ of which its larvæ are parasitic.

mu-tĭl'-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *mutill(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of hymenopterous insects, sub-tribe Fossores, akin to the sand wasps and ants. The males only are winged. They have powerful stings. The legs are short and hairy. From 1,200 to 1,300 species are known, scattered over the world, but most numerous in hot climates.

* **mūt'-ĭ-loŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *mutilus*, from Gr. μίτυλος, μύτιλος (*mitulos, mutilos*) = maimed.] Mutilated, maimed, imperfect, defective.

* **mūt'-ĭne,** *v.i.* [Fr. *mutiner* = to mutiny (q.v.).] To mutiny. (Lit. & Fig.)

"He staieth the legion at Bebriacum being hardly withholden from *mutining*, because he would not lead them to fight."—*Suvite: Tacitus; Historie*, p. 65.

* **mūt'-ĭne,** *s.* [Fr. *mutin* = mutinous.] [Mutiny.] A mutineer.

"Worse than the *mutines* in the bilboes."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, v. 2.

mu-tĭn-eĕr', * **mu-ti-ner,** *s.* [Eng. *mutin(e)*, v.; *-eer.*] One who mutinies; one who is guilty of mutiny; one in military or naval service who attempts to destroy discipline and subordination by rising in opposition to the authority of the officers, or by openly resisting the government.

"The very scrupulosity which made Nottingham a *mutineer* was a security that he would never be a traitor."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

* **mu-tĭn-eĕr',** *v.i.* [Mutineer, *s.*] To mutiny.

"'But what's the good of *mutineering*?' continued the second mate, addressing the man in the fur cap."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 26, 1881.

* **mūt'-ĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *mut(e)*, v.; *-ing.*] The mute or dung of birds.

"From her inconverted *muting* ariseth this plant of the berries where of birdlime is made."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

* **mū'-tĭn-ize,** * **mū'-tĭn-īse,** *v.i.* [Eng. *mutin(y); -ize.*] To mutiny.

"They had not presumed unto so bold approaches as to *mutinise* against me within my heark."—*Adams: Works*, iii. 281.

mū'-tĭn-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *mutin(e); -ous.*]

1. Disposed to or guilty of mutiny; resisting the military or naval authorities; as, a *mutinous* crew.

2. Seditious, turbulent.

"The prelates were utterly unable to curb the *mutinous* democracy."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

* **3.** Turbulent, wild, boisterous.

"The noontide sun called forth the *mutinous* winds."
Shakesp.: Tempest, v. 1.

mū'-tĭn-oŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *mutinous; -ly.*] In a mutinous manner; seditiously, turbulently.

"A woman, a young woman, a fair woman, was to govern a people *mutinously* proud, and always before used to hard governors."—*Sidney.*

* **mū'-tĭn-oŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *mutinous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being mutinous; seditiousness, sedition.

mū'-tĭn-ў, *s.* [Eng. *mutin(e); -y;* Fr. *mutin* (for O.Fr. *meutin*, from *meute*); Fr. *émeute* = a sedition; from Low Lat. *mota* = a pack of hounds, from *motus*, pa. par. of *moveo* = to move; O. Ital. *mutino* = a mutiny; Sp. & Port. *motin.*]

1. Forcible resistance to or revolt against constituted authority; specif., a rising of sailors or soldiers against the authority of their officers; open resistance to officers or their authority. Any attempt to excite opposition to lawful authority, any disobedience of commands, or any act of contempt towards a superior officer, or any concealment of mutinous acts, or refusal or neglect to attempt a suppression of them, is by the Mutiny Act declared to be mutiny.

"On the 14th April, 1797, Lord Bridport, the admiral, unsuspicious of the *mutiny*, making a signal to prepare for sea, the seamen of his own ship, instead of weighing anchor, ran up the shrouds, and gave three cheers."—*Belsham: Great Britain* (an 1797).

2. Any rebellion or opposition to legally-constituted authority; sedition.

* **3.** Discord, strife.

"Disturbing Jealousy . . . suggesteth *mutiny.*"
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 651.

¶ *Indian mutiny, Indian mutinies:* The mutiny of regiment after regiment of the native Bengal army in 1857 and 1858.

Mutiny Act, *s.* An act passed every year by the British Legislature for the maintenance of discipline among the naval and military forces of the kingdom.

"A *Mutiny Act*, which had been passed in 1697, expired in the spring of 1698."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

mū'-tĭn-ў, * **mu-tĭn-le,** *v.i.* [Mutiny, *s.*]

1. To excite or be guilty of mutiny; to rise or rebel against legally-constituted authority, especially in the naval or military service.

"The same soldiers, who in hard service and in the battle are in perfect subjection to their leaders, in peace and luxury are apt to *mutiny* and rebel."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 4.

* **2.** To be at odds, to fall out, to quarrel.

"My very hairs do *mutiny.*"
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iii. 9.

mu-tĭs'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after the discoverer, Celestin Mutis, a South American botanist.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Mutisiaceæ (q.v.). It consists of South American plants.

mu-tĭs-ĭ-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *mutisi(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Composites, sub-order Labiatifloræ. It has three sub-tribes: Barnadesieæ, Lerieæ, and Facelideæ.

* **mūt'-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *mut(e)*, a.; *-ism.*] The state of being mute or dumb.

"With deplorable frequency the artificial tongue falls him, and he subsides into inarticulate babble or inglorious *mutism.*"—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 20, 1882.

mŭt'-têr, * **mut-tre,** * **mot-ère,** *v.i.* & *t.* [From an imitative root *mut*, or *mut*, with the verbal frequent. suff. *-er.* Cf. Prov. Ger. *mustern* = to whisper; Lat. *mutio, muttio, musso* = to mutter; *muttum* = a muttered sound, &c.; cf. Eng. *mute*, a.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To speak in a low, indistinct voice; to utter words in a low voice and with compressed lips.

"The head, yet speaking, *muttered* as it fell."
Pope: Homer; Iliad x. 527.

2. To grumble, to murmur.

"They *muttered* extremely that it was a thing not to be suffered."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 163.

3. To sound with a low rumbling noise; to murmur.

"Whose leaves still *mutt'ring* as the air doth
Doth rock the senses." [breathe, . . .
Drayton: Henry Howard to Lady Geraldine.

B. *Trans.:* To utter with imperfect articulation or with compressed lips; to grumble out.

"And much, 'twas said, of heathen lore
Mixed in the charms he *muttered* o'er."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iii. 4.

* **mŭt'-têr,** *s.* [Mutter, *v.*] An indistinct, obscure utterance; a murmur, a grumble, a muttering.

"Without his rod reversed,
And backward *mutters* of dissevering power,
We cannot free the lady." *Milton: Comus*, 817.

* **mŭt-têr-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *mutter; -ation.*] The act of muttering or grumbling; a grumble.

"With prayings, hopings, and a little *mutteration.*"—*Richardson: Sir C. Grandison*, iv. 282.

mŭt'-tẽr-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *mutter; -er.*] One who mutters; a grumbler, a murmurer.

"The words of a *mutterer*, saith the Wise man, are as wounds, going into the innermost parts."—*Barrow: On the Decalogue* (*Ninth Commandment.*).

mŭt'-tẽr-ĭng, ***mot-er-inge,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [MUTTER, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The sound made by one who mutters; a grumble, a murmur, a complaint.

"He promptly silenced them; but his interference caused much angry *muttering*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

mŭt'-tẽr ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *muttering; -ly.*] In a muttering manner, indistinctly; without distinct articulation. (*Poe: Tale of the Ragged Mountains.*)

* **mŭt'-tẽr-oŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *mutter; -ous.*] Muttering, buzzing.

"Toyle with *mutterous* humbling"
Stanyhurst: Virgil; Æneid i. 414.

mŭt'-tŏn, ***mol-ton,** ***mot-en,** ***mot-on,** ***mot-one,** ***mot oun,** ***mut-ten,** *s.* [O. Fr. *moton, molton* (Fr. *mouton*), from Low Lat. *moltonem*, accus. of *multo* = a sheep, a gold coin; a word of Celtic origin. Cf. Ir. & Manx *molt*; Gael. *mult*; Wel. *mollt*; Bret. *maout* = a wether, a sheep (*Skeat*); Low Lat. *multo* is by others derived from Lat. *mutilus* = maimed, mutilated.]

I. *Literally:*

* 1. A sheep. (*Cowper: Needless Alarm.*)

2. The flesh of sheep, raw or cooked for food.

* **II.** *Figuratively:*

1. A gold coin of the reign of Henry V., value 15s. It was so called from its bearing the impression of a lamb, with the legend, *Agnus Dei qui tollis peccata mundi, miserere nobis* (Lamb of God that takest away the sins of the world, have mercy upon us).

"A French *mutton* for every hide I have spoiled."—*Scott: Fair Maid of Perth*, i. 112.

2. A prostitute; a woman of easy virtue. [LACED-MUTTON.]

mutton-bird, *s.*

Ornith.: Œstrelata (*Procellaria*) *Lessoni.* Called also White Night-Hawk. (*Challenger Report* (*Zool.*), ii. 144.)

mutton-chop, *s.* A rib-piece of mutton, having the bone cut or chopped off at the small end. The term is also applied to other small pieces of mutton cut for broiling from other parts of the animal, as the leg.

mutton-ham, *s.* A leg of mutton salted and prepared as ham.

* **mutton-monger,** *s.* A whoremonger; a debauched man. [MUTTON, II. 2.]

mutton-pie, *s.* A pie made with mutton.

* **mŭt'-tŏn-fĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *mutton*, and *fist.*] A large, coarse, red fist or hand.

"He who saw the soldier's *muttonfist*."
Dryden: Juvenal, sat. xvi.

* **mŭt'-tŏn-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *mutton; -y.*] Resembling mutton in any of its qualities; like mutton; consisting of mutton.

mū'-tu al, * **mū'-tu-all,** *a.* [Fr. *mutuel*, from Lat. *mutuus* = mutual, lit. exchanged, from *muto* = to exchange; Sp. *mutual*; Ital. *mutuo.*]

1. Reciprocal, reciprocated; reciprocally given and received; interchanged; pertaining alike to both sides.

"Evils arising from the *mutual* animosity of sects."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

2. Relating to or affecting two or more together equally; proceeding from or used by two or more together; common to two or more combined.

"E'en yet our *mutual* arms we might employ."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xvii. 177.

¶ *Mutual* is frequently, but incorrectly, used in the phrase, a *mutual* friend, where *common* should properly be used; *mutual* expressing strictly a reciprocity or community of feeling or action. This use, however, is sanctioned by high authority.

"It afforded him an opportunity of acknowledging, before their *mutual* friends, that he loved Mr. Wardle's daughter."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. liv.

mutual-contract, *s.*

Scots Law: An engagement entered into by two or more persons by which a reciprocal obligation is raised; the one party being to give or do, or abstain from doing something, in exchange for something given or done, or abstained from by the other party.

mutual-debts, *s. pl.*

Law: Money due on both sides between two persons. (*Blackstone.*) [SET-OFF.]

mutual-promises, *s. pl.* Concurrent considerations which will support each other, unless one or the other be void: as, when one man promises to pay money to another, and he, in consideration thereof, promises to do a certain act, &c. Mutual promises, to be obligatory, must be simultaneous. (*Wharton.*)

* **mutual-system,** *s.* The monitorial system. [MONITORIAL.]

mutual-testament, *s.*

Law: Wills made by two persons who leave their effects reciprocally to the survivor. (*Wharton.*)

mū-tu-ăl'-ĭt-ȳ, *s.* [Fr. *mutualité.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The quality or state of being mutual; reciprocation, interchange.

"The complete *mutuality* of adaptation."—*Poe: Works* (ed. 1864), ii. 197.

* 2. Interchange of courtesies or familiarities; intimacy.

"Interesting reciprocities and *mutualities*."—*Carlyle: Lett. & Speeches of Cromwell*, iii. 171.

II. *Law:* The state of things in which one person being bound to perform some duty or service for another, that other, on his side, is bound to do something for the former.

mū'-tu-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *mutual; -ly.*]

1. In a mutual manner, reciprocally; by giving and receiving.

"Under the auspicious influence of genius, arts and sciences grew up together, and *mutually* illustrated each other."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. ii.

* 2. In return.

"Who *mutually* hath answered my affection."
Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 6.

* 3. In common; conjointly, equally, alike.

"Pinch him, fairies, *mutually*."
Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, v. 5.

mū'-tu-ar-ȳ, *s.* [Lat. *mutuarius*, from *mutuus* = exchanged, mutual.]

Law: One who borrows personal chattels, to be consumed by him, and returned to the owner in kind.

* **mu-tu-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *mutuatio*, from *mutuatus*, pa. par of *mutuo* = to borrow; *mutuus* = exchanged, mutual (q.v.).]

1. The act of exchanging; exchange.

"O blessed mutation, blessed *mutuation*."—*Adams: Works*, i. 396.

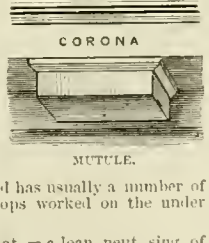
2. The act of borrowing.

* **mu-tu-a-tĭ'-tious,** *a.* [Lat. *mutuaticius*, from *mutuatus*, pa. par. of *mutuo* = to borrow.] Borrowed.

"The *mutuatitious* good works of their pretended holy men."—*More: Ant. against Idolatry*, ch. x.

mū'-tūle, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *mutulus* = a modillion.]

Arch.: A projecting block worked under the corona of the Doric cornice, in the same situation as the modillions in the Corinthian and Composite orders. It is often made to slope downward toward the most prominent part, and has usually a number of small guttæ or drops worked on the under side.



MUTULE.

mū'-tu-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. = a loan, neut. sing. of *mutuus* = exchanged, mutual (q.v.).]

Scots Law: That contract by which such things are lent as are consumed in the use, or cannot be used without their extinction or alienation, as corn, wine, money, &c.

mŭx, *s.* [A.S. *meor, mix,* = dung, dirt.] [MIXEN.] Dirt, filth. (*Prov.*)

mŭx, *v.t.* [MUX, *s.*] To make a mess of.

"My mother and Nicholas Snowe had thoroughly *muxed* up everything."—*Blackmore: Lorna Doone*, ch. lxii.

mŭx'-ȳ, mŭck'-sȳ, *a.* [Eng. *mux; -y.*] Dirty, gloomy, mucky. (*Prov.*)

"It was all soaked and sodden, and, as we call it, *muxcky*."—*Blackmore: Lorna Doone*, ch. xlvi.

mŭz-a-răb, *s.* [Arab.] A Christian formerly living under the rule of the Moors in Spain.

mŭz-a-răb'-ic, *a.* [Eng. *muzarab; -ic.*] Of or pertaining to the Muzarabs, or to their liturgy.

mŭz-zi nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *muzzy; -ness.*] The quality or state of being muzzy.

* **mŭzz-ĭng,** *s.* [MUZZY.] Bemused, muzzy; passing time stupidly.

"You would not dare keep me *muzzing* here."—*Mad D'Arblay: Diary*, i. 138.

mŭz zle, ***mos el,** ***mos-ell,** *s.* [O. Fr. **mosel, musel* (Fr. *museau*), from a hypothetical O. Fr. *morsel*, a dimin. fr. Low Lat. *morsus* = (1) a morsel, (2) a buckle, (3) remorse, (4) a beak, a snout, from Lat. *morsus* = a bite, a tooth; *mordeo* = to bite; Ital. *muso* = a muzzle.]

1. The mouth and nose of an animal, as of a horse, dog, &c.; the snout. Sometimes applied in contempt to the mouth of a human being.

"And like a greyhound the *mosell* and the head"
Lydgate: Story of Thebes, pt. ii.

2. The mouth of anything; the opening for entrance or discharge; spec., the mouth of a gun or cannon, the open end of the pipe of a bellows, &c.

"Every man took his gun to pieces, hid the lock in his clothes, stuck a cork in the *muzzle*, stopped the touch hole with a quill, and threw the weapon into the next pond."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

3. A gag or mask, of various materials, placed over the head of a dog, or the muzzle of a calf or vicious horse. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 2,135.)

4. The piece at the forward end of the plough-beam by which the traces are attached. Also called the bridle, clevis, or plough-head.

muzzle-cap, *s.*

Ordn.: The cover over the muzzle of a gun.

muzzle-lashings, *s. pl.*

Naut.: Ropes, 2¼ inch, about 4 to 5 fathoms in length, used to lash the muzzles of guns to the upper part of a port.

muzzle loader, *s.* A gun which is loaded at the muzzle, as distinguished from a breechloader.

muzzle ring, *s.*

Ordn.: The ring or circle surrounding the muzzle of a gun.

muzzle sight, *s.*

Ordn.: The front sight, screwed into the swell of the muzzle of a gun or the muzzle band of a howitzer. It is of iron or steel, equal in height to the dispart or difference between the semi-diameters of the base-ring and muzzle.

muzzle stopper, *s.*

Ordn.: A tompion, to close the mouth of a gun.

muzzle-strap, *s.*

Manege: A broad strap, which is buckled around a horse's mouth to stop his biting.

mŭz-zle, ***mos-el,** *v.t.* & *i.* [MUZZLE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To bind the mouth with a muzzle so as to prevent from biting or eating.

"Thou shalt not *muzzle* the mouth of the ox that treadeth out the corn."—*1 Cor.* ix. 9.

II. *Figuratively:*

* I. To restrain from hurt.

"My dagger *muzzled*
Lest it should bite its master
Shakesp: Winter's Tale, i. 2.

2. To keep under restraint; to prevent from giving vent to complaints.

* 3. To fondle with the mouth close.

"The nurse was then *muzzling* and coaxing of the child."—*L'Estrange.*

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To bring the muzzle or mouth near; to fondle.

"The bear *muzzles*, and smells to him, puts his nose to his mouth and to his ears."—*L'Estrange.*

mŭz'-zȳ, *a.* [Eng. *muse* (2); *-y.*] Absent in

mind; bewildered, muddled, tipsy, stupid, confused.

"His wife a dull, *mazy* old creature."—*Mod. Traveller*. Barry, i. 305.

mȳ, ˈmi, *poss. pron.* or *a.* [From Mid. Eng. *min* = mine, by dropping the final *n*.] Mine; belonging to me.

¶ *My* is only used attributively, and *mine* as a predicate; thus we say, This is *my* book, this book is *mine*.

mȳ-ą, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. μῦα (*mua*) = a kind of mussel found on the shores of the Thracian Bosphorus.]

Zool.: Gaper. The typical genus of the family Myacidæ (q.v.). The shell is gaping at the ends; the left valve smaller than the right, with a large process for the cartilage; siphonal fold large; epidermis inclosing siphons, which are partially retractile. Ten recent species known. *Mya arenaria* and *M. truncata* are found throughout the Arctic Seas, and furnish excellent food.

mȳ-ăç-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Myacidæ.]

mȳ-ą-çī-tēs, *s.* [Gr. μύαξ (*muax*), genit. μυακος (*muakos*) = the sea-mussel; suff. *-ιτης* (*ītēs*).]

Paleont.: A genus of Conchiferous Mollusca, family Anatinidæ. The shell is oblong, ventricose, gaping, thin, often concentrically furrowed and granulated. Known species fifty, from the Lower Silurian to the Chalk. From the United States, Europe, and South Africa. (*S. P. Woodward.*)

mȳ-ą-dæ, mȳ-ăç-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Gr. μύαξ (*muax*) genit. μυακος (*muakos*) = the sea-mussel; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: A family of Conchiferous Molluscs. The valves of the shell are gaping behind, opaque, and strong, covered with wrinkled epidermis; foot small, siphons united and retractile. Chief genera: Mya, Corbula, Thetis, Panopæa, and Tellina.

mȳ-ăl-ĝī-ą, *s.* [Gr. μῦς (*mus*) = a muscle, and ἄλγος (*algos*) = pain.]

Path.: Muscular pain; cramp. Soreness and stiffness produced by over-exertion are forms of Myalgia. There is also a thoracic and a diaphragmatic Myalgia. (*Dunglison.*)

mȳ-ąll, *s.* [Native name.] (See compound.)

myall-wood, *s.*

Bot.: The wood of *Acacia homalophylla*, and some other species.

mȳ-çē-lī-ŏĭd, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *myceli(um)*; suff. *-oid*.]

Bot.: Resembling a mushroom.

mȳ-çē-lī-ŭm (pl. **mȳ-çē-lī-ą**), *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. μυκης (*mukēs*) = a mushroom, a fungus.]

Bot.: The spawn or vegetative part of a fungus. It consists of inconspicuous white down and strings traversing the soil, and may be filamentous or cellular.

mȳ-çē-tā-lēs, *s. pl.* [Gr. μυκης (*mukēs*), genit. μύκητος (*mukētos*) = a fungus; Lat. masc. and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ales*.]

Bot.: An alliance of Cryptogamic plants, containing Lichens and Fungi, both of which have mycelia, and derive nourishment from the matrix on which they grow, and from the atmosphere. (*Berkeley.*)

mȳ-çē-tēs, *s.* [Named by Illiger, from Gr. μυκητίας σεισμός (*mukētias seismos*) = an earthquake, accompanied by a bellowing noise.]

Zool.: Howler. A genus of Platyrhine or New World Monkeys, family Cebidæ (q.v.). They are the largest American monkeys, some being nearly three feet in length exclusive of the prehensile tail. The thumb is not opposable, but is in a line with the other fingers. The voice is extraordinarily resonant, owing to a bony drum, formed by a convexity of the *os hyoides*, and communicating with the larynx. Ten species are known, from the forests of tropical America between East Guatemala and Paraguay.

mȳ-çēt-ŏ-mą, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. μύκης (*mukēs*) = a fungus.]

Pathol.: A disease in which the bones and other structures of the foot become infested and ultimately destroyed by a microscopic fungus.

mȳ-çē-tŏ-phâĝ-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., *mycetophag(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Entom.: A family of Beetles, tribe Necrophaga. The antennæ are clavate, the body oblong, oval, or convex, pubescent, abdomen of five nearly equal segments. Tarsi with four distinct joints, except in the anterior feet of the males, which have only three. They live in boleti and other fungi, or under the bark of trees. Fifteen are British.

mȳ-çē-tŏph-ą-gŭs, *s.* [Gr. μύκης (*mukēs*), genit. μυκητος (*mukētos*) = a fungus, and φαγεῖν (*phagein*) = to eat.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Mycetophagidæ (q.v.). Seven are British.

mȳ-çē-tŏph-ĭ-lą, *s.* [Gr. μύκης (*mukēs*), genit. μυκητος (*mukētos*) = fungus, and φιλέω (*phileō*) = to love.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Mycetophilidæ (q.v.). There are but two very small ocelli.

mȳ-çē-tŏ-phĭl-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *mycetophil(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Entom.: Fungus-midges; a family of dipterous insects, tribe Nemocera. They are very active; found in damp situations upon herbage or on leaves. They can spring by means of their hind legs. The larvæ feed upon fungi.

mȳ-çē-tŏ-zō-ą, *s. pl.* [Gr μύκης (*mukēs*) genit. μυκητος (*mukētos*) = a fungus, and ζῷα (*zōa*), pl. of ζῷον (*zōon*) = a living creature.]

Zool.: A name sometimes given to certain abnormal Rhizopods of low organization.

mȳ-çī-ną, *s.* [Gr. μύκης (*mukēs*) = a fungus; Lat. suff. *-ina*.]

Bot.: A kind of shield occurring in Baeomyces, and lichens akin to it.

mȳ-eŏ-dêrm, mȳ-eŏ-dêr-mą, *s.* [Gr. μύκης (*mukēs*) = a fungus, and δερμα (*derma*) = skin.]

Bot., &c.: A spurious genus founded on the appearance presented by certain fungi and algals when developed in liquids. Example: yeast (q.v.). If they float or grow on the surface, they are popularly called flowers, as, flowers of wine; but if they sink, mother, as, mother of vinegar. When mycoderms find free oxygen, they absorb it rapidly; when they have to take it from the liquid in which they are growing, its withdrawal hastens decomposition.

mȳ-eŏ-dêr-mĭe, *a.* [Eng. *mycoderm*; *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or consisting of mycoderms.

mȳ-eŏ-lŏĝ-ĭe, mȳ-eŏ-lŏĝ-ĭe-al, *a.* [Eng. *mycology(y)*; *-ic*, *-ical*.] Pertaining or relating to mycology, or fungi.

mȳ-eŏl-ŏ-ĝĭst, *s.* [Eng. *mycolog(y)*; *-ist*.] One who is versed in mycology.

mȳ-eŏl-ŏ-ĝy, *s.* [Gr. μύκης (*mukēs*) = a fungus, and λογος (*logos*) = a discourse.]

Bot.: That branch of botany which investigates the nature and history of fungi; a treatise on fungi.

mȳ-eŏm-ĕl-āte, *s.* [Eng. *mycomel(ic)*; *-ate*.] A salt of mycomelic acid.

mȳ-eŏ-mĕl-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. μύκης (*mukēs*) = a fungus; Lat. *mel* = honey, and Eng. suff. *-ic*.] (See the compound.)

mycomelic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_4H_4N_4O_2{,}\frac{1}{2}H_2O$. Alloxanamide. A monobasic acid obtained by heating aqueous alloxan with ammonia, and decomposing the resulting salt with sulphuric acid. When freshly precipitated, it is transparent and gelatinous, but when dried it forms a loose yellow powder. It is insoluble in cold water, alcohol, and ether, but soluble in boiling water and in the alkalis. The only mycomelates known are the ammonium salt and the silver salt, the latter of which is precipitated in yellow flakes, when ammonium mycomelate is added to a solution of silver nitrate.

mȳ-eōse, *s.* [Gr. μυκης (*mukēs*) = a fungus; Eng. suff. *-ose* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$. A peculiar kind of sugar very like trehalose, obtained from the ergot of rye. It forms shining rhombic crystals, soluble in water and in boiling alcohol, but insoluble in ether. Its aqueous solution is dextro-rotatory, but it does not reduce cuprous oxide from alkaline cupric solutions. When boiled with dilute sulphuric acid, mycose is converted into dextro-glucose; with strong nitric acid it forms a detonating compound. Heated with acetic acid, it yields saccharides which are undistinguishable from those formed in like manner from dextro-glucose.

mȳc-tēr-ī-ą, *s.* [Latinised from Gr. μυκτήρ (*muktēr*) = the nose, a snout.]

Ornith.: Jabiru; a genus of Ardeidæ, subfamily Ciconinæ. The bill is turned up at the tip. [Jabiru.]

mȳd-ā-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. μυδώς (*mudos*) = decay, in allusion to the fetid smell of the animal.]

Zool.: Stinking Badger; a genus erected for the reception of the Teledu (q.v.), sometimes known as *Ictonyx zorilla*.

***myd-del-este,** *a.* [Middle.] The most middle (a double superlative). (*Chaucer.*)

mȳ-drĭ-ą-sĭs, *s.* [Gr.]

Pathol.: A disease of the iris, in which the pupil is excessively dilated, and the sight becomes impaired, or even entirely lost.

mȳ-drĭ-ăt-ĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *mydri(asis)* (q.v.); *-atic*.]

A. *As adj.:* Dilating the pupil of the eye.

B. *As subst.:* A medicine or agent which dilates the pupil of the eye. The chief are belladonna, atropine, stramonium, henbane, all derived from the nightshade order of plants.

mȳ-ĕl-ĕn-çĕph-ą-lą, *s. pl.* [Myelencephalon.]

Zool.: (See extract).

"The sub-kingdom Vertebrata, or *Myelencephala*, is characterized by the disposition of the principal mass of the nervous system in a median axis, consisting of the brain and spinal cord, situated along the dorsal aspect of the body, behind the heart and digestive system, and enclosed in a bony or cartilaginous case, constituting a spinal column."—*Owen Comp. Anat.; Invertebrata*, p. 12.

mȳ-ĕl-ĕn-çĕ-phăl-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *myelencephal(on)*; *-ic*.] Pertaining to or connected with the myelencephalon.

"The *myelencephalic* columns."—*Owen: Comp. Anat.; Vertebrates*, iii. 79.

mȳ-ĕl-ĕn-çĕph-ą-lŏn, *s.* [Gr. μυελός, μυελόν (*muelos, muelon*) = marrow, and ἐγκέφαλον (*enykephalon*) = the brain.]

Comp. Anat.: The cerebro-spinal system; the brain, spinal marrow, and nerves viewed as a whole. (*Owen: Comp. Anat.; Vertebrata*, i., ch. iv.)

mȳ-ĕl-ĕn-çĕph-ą-loŭs, *a.* [Eng. *myelencephal(on)*; *-ous*.] Cerebro-spinal.

"The myelon, the encephalon, and their nerves, constitute the *myelencephalous* or cerebro-spinal system."—*Owen: Comp. Anat.; Vertebrates*, i. 266.

mȳ-ĕl-ĭn, *s.* [Eng., &c. *myel(on)*; *-in*.]

Chem.: A name applied by Kirchow and Beneke to a peculiar fatty substance extracted from the yolk of hard-boiled eggs by means of alcohol. It is also said to be present in young chlorophyll, in flower stalks, and in certain seeds, especially in peas, and always accompanied by cholesterin. It is characterized by shooting out into spiral threads or loops when immersed in water or in a solution of sugar.

mȳ-ĕl-ĭne, *s.* [Gr. μυελινος (*muelinos*) = marrow-like; Ger. *myelin*.]

Min.: A soft amorphous mineral, of a yellowish white to reddish-white colour. Sp. gr. 2·45 to 2·53; feel somewhat greasy. Compos.: a silicate of alumina; formula, $Al_2O_3SiO_2$. Dana places it with Andalusite.

mȳ-ĕl ĭ-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. μυελός, μυελόν (*muelos, muelon*) = marrow; Eng. suff. *-itis*.]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the spinal cord; (1) acute, (2) by ramollissement, (3) by undefined suppuration, (4) by abscess.

mȳ-ĕl-ŏĭd, *a.* [Gr. μυελός, μυελόν (*muelos, muelon*) = marrow, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.] Resembling marrow; as, a *myeloid* tumour.

mȳ-ĕl-ŏn, *s.* [Gr. μυελος, μυελόν (*muelos, muelon*) = marrow.] A name sometimes given to the spinal cord.

mȳ-ĕl'-ŏn-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *myelon*; *-al*.] Pertaining to or connected with the myelon (q.v.).

"A contiguous portion of the anterior *myelonal* columns."—*Owen: Comp. Anat.; Vertebrates*, ii. 82.

mÿg'-ą-lē, *s.* [Gr. = a shrew or field mouse.]

Zoology:

* 1. An old genus of Soricidæ (Shrews) containing the Desmans. [Myogale.]

2. The typical genus of the family Mygalidæ. The species are large, with a rough hairy coat and stout hairy legs. They chiefly inhabit tropical America, though some extend to the East. They reside in fissures in trees, in the crevices between stones, &c., spinning a tubular, silken dwelling. The best-known species, *Mygale avicularia*, was alleged by Madame Merian and others to catch birds, then the notion was abandoned; but Mr. Bates recently revived it, having found a dead and a living bird in these spiders' webs.

mÿ-găl'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *mygal(e)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Arachnida, the typical and only one of the tribe Tetrapneumones (Four-lunged Spiders). There are four stigmatic openings towards the base of the abdomen, and the spinnerets are only four, two of them very small. There are many species, some large, inhabiting warm countries. Most construct silken habitations. *Atypus Sulzeri*, about half an inch long, is British; it makes a burrow in the ground which it lines with silk.

mÿl'-ą-brĭs, *s.* [Gr. μυλαβρίς (*mulabris*) in Photius for μυλακρίς (*mulakris*) = a kind of cockroach found in mills and bakehouses.]

Entom.: A genus of Cantharidæ. *Mylabris cichorii*, a common Indian species, *M. indica*, *M. melanura*, *M. humeralis*, *M. proxima*, and *M. orientalis* have been recommended as substitutes for cantharides. (*Calcutta Exhib. Rep.*)

* **mylde,** *a.* [Mild.]

* **mylde-ly,** *adv.* [Mildly.]

mÿl-ĭ-ŏb'-ą-tēs, *s.* [Myliobatis.]

mÿl-ĭ-ō-băt'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *myliobat(is)* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Ichthy.:* Devil-fishes, Sea-devils, or Eagle-rays, a family of plagiostomous fishes, of the group Batoidei (Rays). The disc is very broad, owing to the great development of the pectoral fins, which, however, leave the sides of the head free, and reappear at the extremity of the snout as a pair of detached (cephalic) fins. Viviparous, producing only one at a birth. The species are generally of large size, from tropical and temperate seas. The dentition consists of flat molars, like a mosaic pavement, in both jaws. Dr. Günther enumerates five genera: Myliobatis, Aetobatis, Rhinoptera, Dicerobatis, and Ceratoptera.

2. *Palæont.:* Remains have been found in Tertiary formations, from the Eocene of Sheppey to the Norwich Crag.

mÿl-ĭ-ŏb'-ą-tĭs, mÿl-ĭ-ŏb-ą-tēs, *s.* [Gr. μυλή (*mulē*) = (in pl.) the molars, and Lat., &c., *batis* (q.v.).]

1. *Ichthy.:* The typical genus of the family Myliobatidæ (q.v.). Teeth, sexangular, large, flat, tessellated, those in the middle broader than long, several narrower ones on each side; tail, very long and thin, with a dorsal fin near its root. There is generally a serrated spine behind the fin. Seven species are known, two of which are European, one, *Myliobatis aquila*, being almost cosmopolitan, and found occasionally on the British coast.

2. *Palæont.:* Teeth of species very closely allied to, or perhaps even identical with, existing species are found in Tertiary formations. (*Günther.*) *Myliobates toliapicus* is from the Eocene of Sheppey. (*Owen.*)

* **myl-ĭ-oun,** *s.* [Million.]

Mÿ-lĭt'-ta, mÿ-lĭt'-ta, *s.* [Gr. Μύλιττα (*Mulitta*) (*Herod.* i. 131); see also *Rawlinson: Herodotus*, ess. x., in App. to bk. i.]

1. *Babylonian & Assyr. Myth.:* A female divinity corresponding to the Roman Venus. Dr. Oppert considers Mylitta a corruption of Baaltis. Max Müller considers this identification probable. In that case she is the wife of Baal and the same as Astarte (q.v.).

2. *Bot.:* A genus of ascomycetous fungi, suborder Tuberacei. *Mylitta australis* is a large truffle, weighing more than two pounds, found in Australia, where it is called Native bread.

* **mylle,** *s.* [Mill.]

mÿ-lō-, *pref.* [Gr. μύλη (*mulē*) = a mill.] Connected with or resembling molar teeth.

mylo-hyoid, *a.*

Anat.: Of or belonging to the hyoid bone (q.v.), and the molar teeth. There is a mylo-hyoid groove, a muscle, a nerve, and a ridge.

mÿ-lō-cär'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *mylo-*, and Gr. καρυον (*karion*) = a nut.]

Bot.: A genus of Cyrillads. [Buckwheat-tree.]

mÿ-lō-dŏn, *s.* [Pref. *mylo-*, and Gr. ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Palæont.: A genus of edentate mammals, the best-known species being *Mylodon robustus*, which reached a length of eleven feet, slightly less than that of the Megatherium, which it much resembled. The dental formula of the two is the same, $\text{M}\ \frac{5-5}{4-4}$. The fore feet have five and the hinder four toes, the two external digits being nailless. From the Pliocene deposits of Central Brazil.

my-năh, *s.* [Mina.]

* **mŷn-çhĕn,** *s.* [A.S. *munecen*, *mynecen*, fem. of *munec* = a monk (q.v.).] A nun.

* **mŷn-çhĕr ŷ,** *s.* [Mynchen.] A nunnery.

mŷn-hēēr', *s.* [Dut.] The ordinary form of address among the Dutch, equivalent to our sir or Mr.; hence, a Dutchman.

"And wish myself a Dutch *mynheer*."
Cowper: Flood at Olney.

mÿ-ō-, *pref.* [Gr. μῦς (*mus*), genit. μυός (*muos*) = a muscle, a mouse.]

1. Pertaining to or connected with the muscles.

2. Resembling a mouse; myomorphic.

mÿ-ō-bą-trā'-chĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *myobatrach(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Amphibia, order Anoura, tribe Aglossa. They are Australian toads, about which little is known.

mÿ-ō-băt'-rą-chŭs, *s.* [Pref. *myo-* (2), and Gr. βάτραχος (*batrachos*) = a frog.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Myobatrachidæ.

mÿ-ō-car-dī'-tĭs, *s.* [Pref. *myo-* (1), and Eng. *carditis* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the muscular substance of the heart. It is rarely idiopathic, being generally combined with pericarditis, endocarditis, or both.

mÿ-ŏc'-ąr-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. μῦς (*mus*), genit. μυός (*muos*)=a bivalve, and κάρις (*karis*)=a shrimp.]

Palæont.: A Silurian crustacean, perhaps akin to Leia and Estheria.

mÿ-ō-dēs, *s.* [Pref. *myo-* (2), and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = likeness.]

1. *Zool.:* Lemming; a genus of rodents, family Muridæ, sub-family Arvicolinæ. Two, or perhaps three, species are known. *Myodes lemmus*, the Lemming (q.v.), and *M. lagurus* and *M. obensis*, from Siberia. *M. torquatus*, with the same habitat, is sometimes placed in a distinct genus, Cuniculus.

2. *Palæont.:* [Lemming].

mÿ-ō-dÿ-năm'-ĭcs, *s.* [Pref. *myo-* (1), and Eng. *dynamics* (q.v.).] That branch of science which investigates the principles of muscular contraction; the exercise of muscular contraction.

mÿ-ō-dÿ-ną-mŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, mÿ-ō-dÿ-năm-ĭ-ŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Pref. *myo-* (1), and Eng. *dynamometer* (q.v.).] An instrument for measuring the strength of the muscles.

my-ŏg'-ą-lē, *s.* [Pref. *myo-* (2), and Gr. γαλῆ (*galē*) = a weasel.]

1. *Zool.:* Desman; the natatorial genus of the sub-family Myogalinæ (q.v.). Two species are known, *Myogale moschata* and *M. pyrenaica*. The former species is from the south-east of Russia. Its total length is about sixteen inches; snout long and proboscis-like; toes webbed to the bases of the claws; tail, long, scaly, and laterally flattened. *M. pyrenaica* is much smaller, with a round tail and longer snout. Both species feed on aquatic insects.

2. *Palæont.:* The genus first appears in the Miocene deposits of Germany and the south of France.

mÿ-ō-găl ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *myogal(e)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: Desmans; a family of insectivorous mammals co-extensive with Myogalinæ (q.v.).

mÿ-ō-gą-lī-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *myogal(e)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Zool.: Desmans; a sub-family of Talpidæ (q.v.). It contains three genera: Myogale, natatoria); Uropsilus, terrestrial; and Urotrichus, fossorial.

mÿ-ŏg'-ą-lŭm, *s.* [Gr. μυγάλη (*mugalē*) = shrew mouse.]

Bot.: A genus of Liliaceæ, tribe Scilleæ. *Myogalum nutans*, a rare British plant, is better known as *Ornithogalum nutans*.

mÿ-ō-ĕn-ĕr'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *myo-* (1), and Gr. γενναω (*gennaō*) = to engender, to produce.]

Pathol.: Produced by the muscles.

myogenic-paralysis, *s.*

Pathol.: Infantile paralysis; the essential paralysis of infants. It is much less dangerous than paralysis in the adult.

mÿ-ŏ-grăph'-ĭc, mÿ-ŏ-grăph'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *myography(y)*; *-ic*, *-ical.*] Of or pertaining to myography or a description of the muscles.

mÿ-ŏg-rą-fĭ-ĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Myography.] An apparatus for ascertaining the velocity of the nervous current. It was invented in 1850 by A. Helmholtz.

mÿ-ŏg'-rą-phĭst, *s.* [Eng. *myograph(y)*; *-ist.*] One versed in myography; one who describes the muscles of animals.

mÿ-ŏg'-rą-phÿ, *s.* [Pref. *myo-* (1), and Gr. γραφω (*graphō*) = to write.] A description of the muscles of the body.

mÿ-ō-lĕm'-mą, *s.* [Pref. *myo-* (1), and Gr. λέμμα (*lemma*) = peel, skin.]

Physiol.: The delicate membranous covering of each fibril of fleshy or muscular fibre; sarcolemma. (*Mayne.*)

mÿ-ō-lŏg'-ĭc, mÿ-ō-lŏg'-ĭ-cąl, *a.* [Eng. *myology(y)*; *-ic*, *-ical.*] Of or pertaining to myology or the knowledge of the muscles.

mÿ-ŏl'-ō-gĭst, *s.* [Eng. *myolog(y)*; *-ist.*] One versed in myology; one who writes or treats on the muscles.

mÿ-ŏl'-ō-gÿ, *s.* [Pref. *myo-* (1), and Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a treatise, a discourse.] A scientific description or knowledge of the muscles of the human body.

"To instance in all the particulars were to write a whole system of *myology*."—*Cheyne: Phil. Principles.*

* **mÿ-ō-măn-çÿ,** *s.* [Pref. *myo-* (2), and μαντεια (*manteia*) = prophecy, divination.] A kind of divination or fortune-telling by the movements of mice.

mÿ-ō-mor'-phą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *myo-*, and Gr. μορφη (*morphe*) = form.]

Zool.: A section of simple-toothed rodents. It includes six families: Myoxidæ, Lophiomyidæ, Muridæ, Spalacidæ, Geomyidæ, and Dipodidæ.

mÿ-ō-mor'-phĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat., &c. *myomorph(a)*; *-ic.*] Belonging to the section Myomorpha (q.v.).

mÿ-ō-mor'-phŭs, *s.* [Myomorpha.]

Palæont.: An extinct genus of South American Chinchillidæ found in Pliocene deposits in the island of Anguilla, one of the Antilles. It is allied to Megalonyx, and is of "special interest, proving the connection of the larger West Indian Islands with the continent some time in the later Tertiary period." (*Wallace: Geog. Dist. Anim.*, i. 148.)

mÿ-ō-nĭç'-ĭ-tÿ, *s.* [Gr. μῦς (*mus*), genit. μυός (*muos*) = a muscle.] [Neuricity.]

Physiol.: (See extract).

"Neuricity is convertible into *myonicity* and into other forms of polar force, just as *myonicity* or the muscular force may be disposed of by conversion into heat."—*Owen: Anat. Vertebrates*, i. 318.

mÿ-ō-nō'-sŭs, *s.* [Pref. *myo-* (1), and Gr. νόσος (*nosos*) = a disease.]

Pathol.: A disease of the muscles.

mÿ-ō-păth'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Pref. *myo-* (1), and Gr. πάθος (*pathos*) = suffering.]

Pathol.: The same as Myonosus (q.v.).

mȳ-ō-păth'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *myopath(ia)*; *-ic.*] Pertaining or relating to myopathia (q.v.).

mȳ'-ōpe, mȳ'-ōps, *s.* [Fr., from Gr. μυώψ (*muōps*), genit μυωπος (*muōpos*), from μύω (*muō*) = to shut, and ὤψ (*ōps*), genit. ὠπος (*ōpos*) = the eye.] A short-sighted person.

mȳ-ō-pī'-ą, *s.* [Myopy.]

mȳ-ŏp'-ĭc, † mȳ-ŏp-tĭc, *a.* [Eng. *myop(y)*; *-ic.*] Relating to myopy; short-sighted.

"Persons who see only at a very short distance are called *myoptic*."—*Manuel Physiology*, Atkinson), p. 499.

mȳ-ō-po-rā'-çē-æ, *s. pl* [Mod. Lat. *myopor(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Myoporads; an order of Perigynous Exogens, alliance Echiales. It consists of shrubs with simple exstipulate leaves, axillary flowers, a five-parted persistent calyx, a monopetalous hypogynous corolla, with the limbs nearly equal or two-lipped; stamens four, didynamous, sometimes with the rudiments of a fifth; ovary two- or four-celled; fruit a drupe; the putamens with two or four cells each, one- or two-seeded. Chiefly from the Southern hemisphere. Known genera nine, species 42. (*Lindley.*)

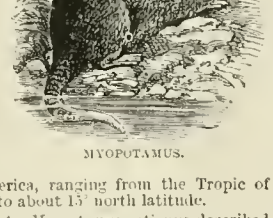
mȳ-ŏp'-ōr-ăd, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *myopor(um)*; Eng. suff. *-ad.*]

Bot. (*Pl.*): The name given by Lindley to the order Myoporaceæ (q.v.).

mȳ-ŏp-ōr-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. μύω (*muō*) = to shut, and πόρος (*poros*) = a pore, referring to the leaves.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Myoporaceæ (q.v.). About thirteen species are known, chiefly from Australia.

mȳ-ō-pŏt-ą-mŭs, *s.* [Gr. μῦς (*mus*), genit. μυος(*muos*) = a mouse, and ποτα-μος (*potamos*) = a river.]



MYOPOTAMUS.

1. *Zool.:* Coypu (q.v.); a genus of Octodontidæ, containing a single species, *Myopotamus Coypus.* Habitat, South America, ranging from the Tropic of Capricorn to about 15° north latitude.

2. *Palæont.:* *Myopotamus antiquus*, described by Lund, is from the bone-caves of Brazil.

mȳ'-ōps, *s.* [Myope.]

mȳ-ŏp'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. μυῖα (*muia*) = a fly, and ὄψις (*ōpsis*) = sight.]

Pathol.: A disease of the eyes in which black spots are seen passing like flies before them. [Muscæ-volitantes.]

mȳ'-ō-pȳ, mȳ-ŏ'-pī-ą, *s.* [Gr. μυωπία (*muōpia*), from μυώψ (*muōps*) = short-sighted.

Optics, &c.: Near or short sight, a defect of the eye, produced generally by too great convexity of the cornea or crystalline lense, causing the focus to be placed not on the cornea, but in front of it. It occurs in early life from too great use of the eyes on minute objects, as the print in a book, especially by imperfect light. It is corrected by doubly-concave spectacles. As a rule the defect diminishes with the advance of age.

mȳ-ŏs chī'-lŏs, *s.* [Pref. *myo-* (2), and Gr. χείλος (*cheilos*) = a lip (?).]

Bot.: A genus of Santalaceæ. An infusion of *Myoschilos oblongus*, called by the Chilenos Senna, is purgative.

mȳ'-ō sĭn, *s.* [Gr. μῦς (*mus*), genit. μυός (*muos*) = a muscle.]

Chem.: The chief constituent of the muscle plasma enclosed in the sarcolemma tubes of muscular fibre. In the living muscle it exists in the liquid state, but when the *rigor mortis* sets in, it curdles completely. Myosin is insoluble in water, but soluble in very dilute acids and alkalis, and in a dilute solution of sodium chloride. It is coagulated by heating with water, and by the addition of alcohol.

mȳ-ō-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. μύω (*muō*) = to close the eyes or lips.]

Pathol.: Permanent contraction of the pupil, usually caused by iritis. When it exists to such an extent as to obliterate the pupil it is called Synizesis.

mȳ-ō-sĭt'-ĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Myosis.]

A. *As adj.:* Contracting the pupil of the eye.

B. *As subst.:* A medium or agent which contracts the pupil of the eye.

mȳ-ō-sĭ'-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. μῦς (*mus*), genit. μυός (*muos*) = a muscle; Eng. suff. *-itis.*]

Pathol.: Inflammation of a muscle.

mȳ-ō-sō-tĭd'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Dimin. of Lat. *myosotis* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A hardy or half-hardy herbaceous perennial belonging to the order Boraginaceæ. *Myosotidium nobile* is the only species.

mȳ-ō-sō'-tĭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. μῦς (*mus*), genit. μυός (*muos*) = a mouse, and οὖς (*ous*), genit. ὠτος (*ōtos*) = an ear.]

Bot.: A genus of Boraginaceæ. The tube of the corolla is straight; the lobes convolute in æstivation; calyx terete in fruit; racemes leafless. Eight are British: *Myosotis palustris*, Creeping Water Scorpion Grass; *M. lingulata* or *cæspitosa* the Tufted, *M. repens* the Creeping Water, *M. sylvatica* the Upright Wood, *M. alpestris* the Rock, *M. arvensis* the Field, *M. collina* the Early Field, and *M. versicolor* the Yellow and Blue Scorpion-grass.

mȳ-ō-sūr'-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. μῦς (*mys*), genit. μυός (*muos*) = a mouse, and οὐρά (*oura*) = a tail.]

Bot.: Mouse-tail; a genus of Ranunculaceæ, tribe Anemoneæ. The sepals, petals, and stamens are all five; the petals nectariferous. Two known species. One, *Myosurus minimus*, is British. [Mouse-tail.]

mȳ-ō-tĭl'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Gr. μῦς (*mus*), genit. μυός (*muos*) = a muscle.]

Pathol.: Muscular contractility.

mȳ'-ō-tōme, *s.* [Pref. *myo-* (1), and Gr. τομή (*tomē*) = a cutting; τέμνω (*temnō*) = to cut.]

Zool.: (See extract).

"In fishes especially, and partly in amphibia, the muscles present a remarkable degree of vertebrate segmentation, the greater part of the muscles of the trunk being subdivided into zones or *myotomes* by partitions or sclerotomes, partly bony and partly cartilaginous or membranous, which extend transversely through the walls of the trunk, and correspond in number and position with the vertebral and costal segments."—*Quain's Anatomy* (ed. 1882), i. 185.

mȳ-ŏt'-ō-mȳ, *s.* [Myotome.]

1. *Anat.:* The science which treats of the dissection of the muscles.

2. *Surg.:* The division of the muscles to remove deformity.

mȳ-ŏx'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *myox(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Myomorpha (q.v.), from the Palæarctic and Ethiopian regions. There are four genera: Myoxus, Muscardinus, Eliomys, and Graphiurus.

mȳ-ŏx'-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. μυοξός (*muoxos*) = a dormouse; μύς (*mus*) = a mouse, and ὀξύς (*oxus*) = sharp snout.]

1. *Zool.:* Dormouse; a genus of myomorphic rodents, typical of the family Myoxidæ (q.v.). Three species are known: *Myoxus avellenarius*, the Common Dormouse; *M. glis*, the Loir; and *M. nitela*, the Lerot.

2. *Palæont.:* (See extract).

"Two species have been detected in the Upper Eocene (Gypseous series of Montmartre), and a third from beds of Miocene age. Several have been detected in Post-Tertiary deposits, of which the most remarkable is *M. melitensis*, from the Maltese Post-Pliocene. This form is described by Falconer as being 'as big in comparison to a living dormouse as the bandicoot-rat is to a mouse.'"—*Nicholson's Palæont.*, ii. 419.

mȳr'-çĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat. *Murcia* = an epithet of Venus, said to be taken from the myrtle (q.v.), which was sacred to her. (*Varr. de Ling. Lat.* (ed. Mull.), v. § 154.)]

Bot.: A genus of Myrtaceæ, tribe Myrteæ. From 300 to 500 are known, from tropical and sub-tropical America. Many have edible fruits. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

mȳr-ĭ-ą-, *pref.* [Gr. μυρίας (*murias*) = ten thousand.] Many, possessing many or much.

mȳr-ĭ-ą-căn'-thŭs, *a.* [Myriacanthus.] Of or belonging to the genus Myriacanthus.

mȳr-ĭ-ą-căn'-thŭs, *s.* [Pref. *myria-*, and Gr. ἄκανθα (*akantha*) = a prickle.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil Ranidæ founded by Agassiz in 1837. Morris enumerates three species from the Lias of Lyme Regis.

mȳr-ĭ-ăd, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. μυριάς (*murias*), genit. μυριαδος (*muriados*), from μυρίος (*murios*) = numberless.]

A. *As adj.:* Innumerable, countless, numberless, infinite, manifold.

"The forests, with their *myriad* tongues,
Shouted of liberty." *Longfellow: Slave's Dream.*

B. *As substantive:*

1. The number of ten thousand.

2. Used proverbially of any very great number; multitudes.

"In the orchards fed
Myriads of caterpillars." *Longfellow: Poet's Tale.*

myriad-minded, *a.* Of vast and extremely versatile intellect. (*Coleridge.*)

mȳr'-ĭ-ą-grăm, mȳr'-ĭ-ą-grămme, *s.* [Fr. *myriagramme*, from pref. *myria-*, and Fr. *gramme.*] A French measure of weight, containing 10,000 grammes, and equal to 22·0485 lbs. avoirdupois.

mȳr'-ĭ-ą-lĭ-tre (tre as tĕr), *s.* [Fr., from pref. *myria-*, and Fr. *litre.*] A French measure of capacity, containing 10,000 litres, and equal to 610,280 cubic inches.

mȳr'-ĭ-ą-mē-tre (tre as tĕr), *s.* [Fr., from pref. *myria-*, and Fr. *mètre.*] A French measure of length, containing 10,000 metres, and equal to 10 kilomètres, or 6·2138257 English miles.

mȳr-ĭ-ą-nī'-tēs, *s.* [Gr. μυρίας (*murias*) = ten thousand; *i* connect., and suff. *-ites.*]

Palæont.: Formerly considered a genus of Annelids, from the Lower Silurian Rocks of Llampeter in South Wales. *Myriunites McLeayi* resembles worm tracks with marks like those of setæ or rudimentary limbs. (*Murchison: Silluria*, ch. viii.) When, however, the stone is broken up, and the rest of the fossil displayed, it is seen to be a leaf-like expansion, perhaps a fucoid.

mȳr'-ĭ-ą-pŏd, *s.* [Myriapoda.] One of the Myriapoda (q.v.).

mȳr-ĭ-ăp'-ō-dą, mȳr-ĭ-ŏp'-ō-dą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *myria-*, and Gr. πούς (*pous*), genit. ποδος (*podos*) = a foot.]

1. *Zool.:* A class of annulose animals, division Arthropoda. The body is generally long, cylindrical, or flattened, and consists of more than twenty somites. There is no distinction between the thorax and the abdomen; there are antennæ, and the mandibles are often large and powerful; one or two pairs of legs are attached to each segment of the body. The sexes are separate; the internal anatomy like that of insects. The Myriapoda live under stones, dead leaves, the bark of trees, and other dark places. Some are luminous. The class is divided into four orders—Chilopoda (Centipedes), Chilognatha (Millepedes), Pauropoda, and Onychophora.

2. *Palæont.:* The oldest known Myriapods are from the Coal Measures.

* **mȳr'-ĭ-arch,** *s.* [Gr. μυριάρχης (*muriarchēs*), from μυριοι (*murioi*) = ten thousand, and ἄρχω (*archō*) = to rule, to lead.] A commander of ten thousand men.

mȳr'-ĭ-âre, *s.* [Fr., from pref. *myria-*, and Fr. *are.*] A French measure of land, containing 10,000 ares, or 1,000,000 square metres, and equal to 247·1143 English acres.

mȳ-rī'-cą, *s.* [Lat. *myrice*, *myrica*, from Gr. μυρίκη (*murikē*) = the tamarisk; not the modern genus.]

Bot.: Sweet Gale; Bog-myrtle; the typical and only genus of the order Myricaceæ. *Myrica Gale*, the Sweet Gale or Dutch Myrtle, has a shrubby stem and lanceolate leaves, broader upwards. It is found in bogs and moory ground in Scotland and elsewhere. Its leaves have a pleasant smell, and the inhabitants of Islay and Jura scent their clothes with them, and in parts of Scotland a tea is made from them; the twigs are used for beds. The plant yields a yellow ethereal oil, which after a time becomes slightly warm. Formerly its leaves were used against the itch, and by Swedish brewers as a substitute for hops. The root of *M. cerifera*, the Wax Myrtle or

Bay-tree of North America, if eaten in quantities, is emetic. The Nepaulese eat the fruit of *M. sapida*, which is about the size of a cherry. Dr. Dymock says that the bark, treated with boiling water, yields an abundant, hard, brittle extract resembling kino. Dr. Buck states that this bark is valuable in rheumatism, and is occasionally used in the north-western provinces of India for cough, &c. The fruit of *M. integrifolia* and *M. Nagi* are eaten.

myrica-tallow, *s.*

Chem.: Myrtle-wax. A solid fat extracted from the berries of *Myrica cerifera*. It is pale-green, translucent, brittle, and has an aromatic taste and smell. It is soluble in hot alcohol, but insoluble in ether; has a sp. gr. 1·005, and melts at 48°.

mÿr-ĭ-cā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *myric(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: Galeworts; an order of Diclinous Exogens, alliance Amentales. It consists of leafy shrubs or small trees covered with resinous glands and dots; alternate leaves, and amentaceous flowers; stamens two to eight, generally in the axil of a scale-like bract; anthers two to four-celled; ovary one-celled; fruit drupaceous; seed solitary, erect. Found in America, Europe, the Cape of Good Hope, and India. Known genus, one; species, thirty.

mÿr-ĭ-cär'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Lat. *myric(a)*; fem. sing. adj. suff. *-aria*.]

Bot.: A genus of Tamaricaceæ. *Myricaria germanica*, a common garden plant with pink flowers, has a balsamic, bitter bark, formerly used as an astringent. The leaves of *M. elegans*, a West Himalayan species, are applied in India to bruises. *M. herbacea* is used by the Mongols for tea, and the woody tissue is considered tonic.

mÿr'-ĭ-çĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat., &c. *myric(a)*; *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: That portion of common beeswax which is insoluble in boiling alcohol. It consists chiefly of myricyl palmitate, $C_{16}H_{31}(C_{30}H_{61})O_2$, and when heated with potash, is decomposed in the same manner as spermaceti, yielding potassium palmitate and myricyl alcohol.

mÿr'-ĭ-çÿl, *s.* [Eng. *myric(in)*; *-yl* (q.v.).]

Chem.: The hypothetical radical of myricyl-alcohol (q.v.).

myricyl-alcohol, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{30}H_{62}O = \left.\begin{matrix}C_{30}H_{61}\\H\end{matrix}\right\}O$. Myricyl-hydrate. Melissic-alcohol. Melissin. The highest known alcohol of the series $CnH_{2n+2}O$, obtained by heating a mixture of myricin and potash, dissolving the product in water, precipitating with baric chloride, and exhausting the precipitate with ether. It is a crystalline body with a silky lustre, soluble in boiling alcohol and in ether, and melting at 85°. When strongly heated, it partly sublimes, and is partly resolved into water and melene, $C_{30}H_{60}$.

myricyl-hydrate, *s.* [Myricyl-alcohol.]

mÿr-ĭ-ō-, *pref.* [Myria-.]

mÿr'-ĭ-ō-lĭ-tre (tre as **tĕr),** *s.* [Myrialitre.]

***mÿr-ĭ-ō-lŏg'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *myriolog(ue)*; *-ical*.] Pertaining or relating to a myriologue.

***mÿr-ĭ-ŏl'-ō-gĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *myriolog(ue)*; *-ist*.] A composer or singer of a myriologue, usually, if not always, a female.

***mÿr'-ĭ-ō-lŏgue,** *s.* [Fr. *myriologue, myriologie*, from Mod. Gr. μυριολογι, μοιρολόγι (*myriologi, moirologi*), from Gr. μοῖρα (*moira*) = fate, and λόγος (*logos*) = a word, a speech.] An extempore funeral-song, sung by females in Modern Greece on the death of some person.

mÿr-ĭ-ō-nē'-mą, *s.* [Pref. *myrio-*, and Gr. νῆμα (*nema*) = yarn.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the sub-order or tribe Myrionemaceæ. The frond is parasitical, forming a flat base, bearing cushion-like tufts of decumbent filaments. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

mÿr-ĭ-ō-nĕ-mā-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *myrionem(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: A sub-order or family of Fucaceæ. They are minute epiphytes, consisting of jointed filaments springing from a layer of decumbent, cohering filaments. They bear oblong spores, or probably oosporanges producing zoospores. British genera, four.

mÿr-ĭ-ŏph-ўl-lī-tēş, *s.* [Myriophyllum.]

Palæobot.: A fossil from the English Coal Measures, resembling Myriophyllum (q.v.).

mÿr-ĭ-ŏph'-ўl-loŭs, *a.* [Myriophyllum.] Having very numerous leaves.

mÿr-ĭ-ŏph'-ўl-lŭm, *s.* [Gr. μυρίος (*murios*) = innumerable, and φύλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf.]

Bot.: Water-milfoil; a genus of Halorageæ, tribe Haloragee. The flowers are monœcious, the males having an inferior calyx of four leaves, with four petals, and four to eight stamens; the females a four-lobed calyx with four sessile stigmas; fruit consisting of four sessile, sub-globose, one-celled carpels, at last separating. Found in most countries. Known species, fifteen. Three are British, *Myriophyllum verticillatum* is the Whorled, *M. alterniflorum* the Alternate-flowered, and *M. spicatum* the Spiked Water-milfoil.

mÿr-ĭ-ō-ra'-mą, *s.* [Pref. *myrio-*, and Gr. ορᾶμα (*horama*) = a view.] A sort of landscape picture made of a number of separate sections which are capable of being associated in various ways so as to form distinct scenes.

mÿr'-ĭ-ō-scope, *s.* [Pref. *myrio-*, and Gr. σκοπεω (*skopeō*) = to see.] A variation of the kaleidoscope, and, like the latter, depending upon the multiplication of images which coalesce in such manner as to form a geometrical pattern. A square box has a sight-hole in front, and at the rear are two plane mirrors which are arranged at a suitable angle. On horizontal rollers is a piece of embroidered silk or other ornate fabric, which is moved by means of a crank-handle on one of the rollers. This causes a pretty display when the ornamental figures are multiplied and thrown into geometrical apposition. The top of the box is of oiled muslin or other translucent material which admits sufficient light.

mÿr-ĭ-prĭs'-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. μυρίος (*murios*) = numberless, and πριστός (*pristos*) = toothed like a saw.]

1. *Ichthy:* An acanthopterygian genus of the family Berycidæ. Snout short; eye large; villiform teeth on vomer and palatine bones. Scales large, ctenoid. Two dorsals, the first with ten or eleven spines; anal with four spines; caudal forked; ventrals with seven soft rays. Eighteen species, from the tropical seas of both hemispheres, the majority living near the coast, at the surface. Coloration principally red or pink on the back, silvery on the sides. They attain a length of about fifteen inches, and are esteemed as food.

2. *Palæont.:* There is a species from the Eocene of Sheppey.

mÿ-rĭs'-tāte, *s.* [Eng. *myris(tic)*; *-ate*.]

Chem.: A salt of myristic acid.

myristate of benzoyl, *s.* [Myristo-benzoic anhydride].

myristate of ethyl, *s.* [Myristic-ether].

myristate of glyceryl, *s*

Chem.: $C_{45}H_{86}O_6 = \left.\begin{matrix}(C_3H_5)'''\\(C_{14}H_{27}O)_3\end{matrix}\right\}O_3$. Myristin. A solid crystallizable fat, obtained from nutmegs by pressure between hot iron plates. It is insoluble in water, slightly soluble in boiling alcohol, but very soluble in boiling ether. By dry distillation it yields acrolein and a fatty acid.

mÿ-rĭs'-tĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *myrist(ica)*; *-ic*.] Contained in or derived from nutmeg.

myristic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{14}H_{28}O_2 = \left.\begin{matrix}C_{14}H_{27}O\\H\end{matrix}\right\}O$. A monobasic acid occurring as a glyceride in nutmeg butter, in otoba fat, in dika bread, and in small quantity in cocoanut oil and spermaceti. It may also be produced artificially by heating ethal with potash lime. It is most easily obtained by the saponification of otoba fat. Pure myristic acid crystallizes from alcohol in silky needles, which melt at 54°, and solidify on cooling in crystalline scales. It is insoluble in water and in ether, but very soluble in hot alcohol. The myristates of the alkali-metals are soluble in water, and not decomposed like the stearates. The other myristates are insoluble or sparingly soluble, and are obtained by precipitation. Myristate of copper, $C_{28}H_{54}Cu''O_4$, is a bluish-green powder consisting of microscopic needles. Myristate of lead, $C_{28}H_{54}Pb''O_4$, is a white amorphous powder which melts at 110°. Myristate of potash, $C_{14}H_{27}KO_2$, forms a white crystalline soap, soluble in water and alcohol, but insoluble in ether

myristic-alcohol, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{14}H_{29}O = \left.\begin{matrix}C_{14}H_{29}\\H\end{matrix}\right\}O$. Methal. An alcohol supposed to exist, together with ethal and others of the same series, in commercial spermaceti. It has never been isolated.

myristic-aldehyde, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{13}H_{27}CHO$. Obtained from myristic acid by oxidation. It melts at 52·5°, and boils at 214° under 100 mm. pressure.

myristic-anhydride, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{28}H_{54}O_3 = (C_{14}H_{27}O)_2O$. A fatty substance, obtained by the action of phosphorus oxychloride on potassium myristate. It melts at 50°, giving off vapour having a disagreeable odour, and is but slowly saponified by boiling caustic potash.

myristic-ether, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{14}H_{27}(C_2H_5)O_2$. Myristate of ethyl. Obtained by passing dry hydrochloric acid gas into a hot solution of myristic acid in absolute alcohol. It forms large, hard, easily fusible crystals, soluble in hot alcohol and in ether. Its specific gravity is 0·864.

mÿ-rĭs'-tĭ-ca, *s.* [From Gr. μυρίζω (*murizō*) = to be fragrant with ointment, referring to the odour of the fruit.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Myristicaceæ. It consists of lofty trees or shrubs, generally aromatic, with entire leaves and dioecious flowers. The albumen of *Myristica moschata* is the Nutmeg (q.v.), its aril the Mace (q.v.). *M. Otoba* constitutes the coarse, strong smelling nutmegs of Santa Fe. Those of Brazil come from *Myristica Bicuiba* or *officinalis*; it is a tonic. Those of Madagascar from *M. acuminata* and *madagascariensis*, and those of the Indian Archipelago from *M. spuria*. Another is *M. tomentosa*. *M. fatua* has but slight and evanescent fragrance. *M. corticosa* and *M. longifolia*, evergreen trees, natives of Burmah, exude a red resin. The bruised and boiled seeds of *M. malabarica* yield a yellowish concrete oil applied to ulcers.

mÿ-rĭs-tĭ-cā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *myristic(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: Nutmegs; an order of Diclinous Exogens, alliance Menispermales. It consists of tropical trees, often with a red juice, alternate, entire, coriaceous, stalked leaves, and axillary or terminal racemes, glomerules, or panicles of minute flowers, each, as a rule, having a cucullate bract. Flowers, unisexual; calyx, trifid or rarely quadrifid; filaments, separate or united; anthers, three to twelve or more. Carpels solitary, or many, with a single, erect ovule; fruit, baccate. Common in the tropics of India and America. Known genera five, species thirty-five. (*Lindley.*)

mÿ-rĭs'-tĭ-çĭn, *s.* [Eng. *myristic*; *-in*.]

Chem.: The camphor or stearoptene of volatile oil of nutmeg. (*Watts.*)

mÿ-rĭs'-tĭc-ŏl, *s.* [Eng. *myristic*, and (*alcoh*)*ol*.]

Chem.: A camphor said to exist, together with absinthol, in the oil of wormwood. It boils at 212°–218°, and yields cymene on distillation with zincic chloride or phosphoric sulphide.

mÿ-rĭs'-tĭn, *s.* [Eng. *myrist(ic)*; *-in*.] [Myristate of glyceryl.]

mÿ-rĭs-tō-, *pref.* [Myristone.]

myristo-benzoic anhydride, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{21}H_{32}O_3 = C_{14}H_{27}O{\cdot}C_7H_5O{\cdot}O$. Myristate of benzoyl. Produced by the action of benzoyl-chloride on potassium-myristate. It crystallizes in lamine, having a silky lustre; insoluble in alcohol, slightly soluble in ether. It has an agreeable odour, and melts at 38°.

mÿ-rĭs'-tōne, *s.* [Eng. *myrist(ic)*; *-one*.]

Chem.: $C_{27}H_{54}O = C_{14}H_{27}O{\cdot}C_{13}H_{27}$. A crys-

tallinc substance obtained by distilling calcium-myristate. It forms colourless macreous scales, soluble in boiling alcohol, inodorous and tasteless. It melts at 75°, and solidifies on cooling in a radiated mass.

mȳr-mē-cō-, *pref.* [Gr. *μύρμηξ* (*murmēx*), genit. *μυρμηκος* (*murmēkos*) = an ant.] Feeding on ants.

mȳr-mē-cō-bĭ-ī-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *myrmecobi(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Zool.: A sub-family of Dasyuridæ, erected for the reception of the aberrant genus Myrmecobius (q.v.).

mȳr-mē-cō-bĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *myrmeco-*, and Gr. *βιος* (*bios*) = life.]

Zool.: The typical and sole genus of the family Myrmecobiinæ. The head elongate, broad behind; muzzle, long and pointed; ears, ovate and of moderate size; five toes on fore, hallux wanting externally on hind feet, but

MYRMECOBIUS.

the metatarsal bone is present; no trace of pouch in female, the young, when attached to the nipples, being concealed only by the long hair of the abdomen. *Myrmecobius fasciatus*, from western and southern Australia, is the only species known. It is about the size of an English squirrel, and, like that animal, has a long, bushy tail. It lives on the ground, and feeds on ants. Colour, chestnut-red; the hinder part of the back is marked with broad white transverse bands.

mȳr'-mē-cō-lē-ŏn, *s.* [Myrmeleon.]

mȳr-mē-cŏph'-ą-gą, *s.* [Pref. *myrmeco-*, and Gr. *φαγειν* (*phagein*) = to eat.]

Zool.: Ant-eater. The typical genus of the family Myrmecophagidæ (q.v.). Body rather compressed, covered with long, coarse hair; tail, non-prehensile, covered with very long hair; ears, small, oval, erect; eyes, very small. There is but one species, the Great Ant-eater (q.v.).

mȳr-mē-cō-phăg'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *myrmecophag(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: Ant-eaters. A family of edentate mammals from the Neotropical region. Myrmecophaga (q.v.), terrestrial; and Tamandua and Cycloturus, arboreal.

mȳr-mē-cŏph'-ą-goŭs, *a.* [Eng. *myrmecophag(a)*; *-ous.*] Belonging to, or having the characteristics of the genus Myrmecophaga.

"The cervical vertebræ do actually differ in two *myrmecophagous* species."—*Owen*, in *Zool. of Voyage of Beagle*, i. 87.

mȳr-mē-lĕ-ŏn, † **mȳr'-mē-cō-lē-ŏn**, *s.* [Gr. *μυρμηξ* (*murmex*) = an ant, and *λεων* (*lēōn*) = a lion.]

Entom.: Ant-lion (q.v.); the typical genus of the family Myrmeleontidæ (q.v.). *Myrmeleon europeus* and *M. formicarius* live in the south of Europe, and there is a species in India.

mȳr-mē-lĕ-ŏn'-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *myrmeleon*, genit. *myrmeleont(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of neuropterous insects, sub-order Planipennia, tribe Megaloptera. The head is large, the antennæ clavate, the upper edge of the mandibles toothed.

mȳr'-mī-cą, *s.* [Gr. *μύρμηξ* (*murmēx*)=an ant.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the sub-family Myrmicinæ (q.v.). Under the designation Red-ant, *Myrmica rubra*, it is now known that three species have been confounded: viz., *M. ruginodis*, *M. scabrinodis*, and *M. lævinodis*. They are common in Britain, making their nests under ground, in the stumps of trees, &c. A house ant, *M. molesta*, was introduced into England from Brazil in or before 1828. It is found near fireplaces in some houses in great numbers.

mȳr-mī-çĭ-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *myrmic(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Entom.: A sub-family of Formicidæ, containing ants in which the abdominal petiole has two knots.

mȳr'-mī-çĭnc, *a.* [Myrmicinæ.]

Entom.: Of or belonging to the sub-family Myrmicinæ (q.v.).

"Another *Myrmicine* ant (*Myrmica scabrinodis*)."—*Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, v. 3-1.

mȳr'-mĭ-dŏn, *s.* [Lat. *Myrmidones*, from Gr. *Μυρμιδόνες* (*Murmidones*). See def.]

* 1. *Gr. Antiq.:* One of a warlike people of Thrace, ruled over by Achilles, and taken by him as his followers to the siege of Troy.

"Come here about me, you my *Myrmidons*."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, v. 7.

2. A soldier of a rough character; a ruffian, a brutal fellow; one who executes the orders of his superiors ruthlessly and pitilessly; an unscrupulous follower.

¶ (1) *Myrmidons of the law:* A term applied to policemen, bailiffs, sheriffs' officers, or such officers of the law.

(2) *Bow Street myrmidons:* Bow Street runners. [Runners.]

"When Little's leadless pistol met his eye
And *Bow Street myrmidons* stood laughing by."
Byron: English Bards & Scotch Reviewers.

* **mȳr-mĭ-dō'-nĭ-ąn**, *a.* [Eng. *myrmidon*; *-ian.*] Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling myrmidons.

"Some beam of comfort yet on Greece may shine,
If I but lead thy *Myrmidonian* line."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xvi. 57.

mȳ-rŏb'-ą-lăn, mȳ-rŏb'-ō-lăn, *s.* [Lat. *myrobalanum*, from Gr. *μυροβάλανος* (*murobalanos*), from *μύρον* (*muron*) = a sweet juice distilled from plants, any prepared unguent or sweet oil, and *βάλανος* (*balanos*) = an acorn, a nut; Fr. *myrobalan*, *myrobolan*: Sp. *mirobalano*, *mirobolano*; Ital. *mirobolano.*]

Botany:

1. *Sing.:* *Terminalia Chebula*, and others of the genus. [Terminalia.]

2. *Pl.:* The name given by Lindley to the order Combretaceæ (q.v.).

¶ The Beleric myrobalan is *Terminalia belerica*; Emblic myrobalans are the fruit of *Phyllanthus Emblica*, called also *Emblica officinalis.* [Phyllanthus.]

myrobalan-plum, *s.*

Bot.: *Prunus ccrasifera* or *P. domestica Myrobalana*, a North American deciduous shrub, introduced into Britain in 1629.

mȳ-rō'-dĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. *μύρον* (*muron*) = fragrant oil, and *ὀσμή* (*osmē*) = smell.]

Bot.: A genus of Sterculiaceæ, tribe Helictereæ. *Myrodia angustifolia* is used in Brazil in venereal disorders.

mȳ'-rō-nāte, *s.* [Eng. *myron(ic)*; *-ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of myronic acid.

mȳ-rŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. *μύρον* (*muron*) = a sweet-smelling ointment; Eng. suff. *-ic.*] (For def. see etym. and compound.)

myronic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{19}NS_2O_{10}$. An acid occurring as potassium-myronate in the seeds of the black mustard. Its properties are unknown in the free state, as it decomposes quickly. The myronates are inodorous, soluble in water, and yield sulpho-cyanate of allyl with aqueous myrosin. Potassium-myronate, $C_{10}H_{18}NKS_2O_{10}$, is obtained by digesting ground mustard-seed with boiling alcohol, and treating the residue with cold water. It crystallizes in silky needles, insoluble in absolute alcohol and ether, but very soluble in water. It is quickly converted by myrosin into grape-sugar, oil of mustard, and hydric potassic-sulphate.

* **mȳ-rŏp'-ō-lĭst**, *s.* [Gr. *μυροπώλης* (*muropōlēs*), from *μύρον* (*muron*) = a sweet oil, and *πωλέω* (*pōleō*) = to sell.] One who sells unguents or perfumery.

mȳ'-rō-sĭn, *s.* [Gr. *μύρον* (*muron*) = a sweet-smelling ointment; *s* connect., and Eng. suff. *-in.*]

Chem.: The ferment of mustard-seed, prepared by exhausting the pulverised seeds of black and white mustard with cold water, and precipitating by means of alcohol. Its aqueous solution is transparent, colourless, and gummy, and froths when agitated.

mȳ-rō-spĕr'-mĭn, *s.* [Eng. *myrosperm(um)*; *-in.*]

Chem.: The name given by Richter to the portion of the oil of Balsam of Peru which is soluble in alcohol. (*Cooley.*)

mȳ-rō-spĕr'-mŭm, *s.* [Gr. *μύρον* (*muron*) = a sweet oil, and *σπερμα* (*sperma*) = a seed.]

Bot.: A genus of papilionaceous plants, tribe Sophoreæ. *Myrospermum peruiferum*, the Quinquino, furnishes the Balsam of Peru (q.v.); and *M. toluiferum* the Balsam of Tolu (q.v.).

mȳ-rŏx-ō-car-pĭn, *s.* [Eng. *myrox(ylon)*; *o* connective; *carp(ene)*, and suff. *-in.*]

Chem.: $C_{38}H_{35}O_6$. A substance extracted from white Peru balsam by alcohol. It crystallizes in large, thin, colourless prisms, often an inch long, tasteless, insoluble in water, but very soluble in alcohol and ether. It melts at 115° to a transparent glass, which does not crystallize on cooling. It does not unite with acids or alkalis.

mȳ-rŏx'-yl'-ĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *myroxyl(on)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ic.*] Contained in or derived from myroxylin.

myroxylic-acid, *s.* [Myroxylin.]

mȳ-rŏx'-yl-ĭn, *s.* [Eng. *myroxyl(on)*; *-in.*]

Chem.: The name given by Richter to the portion of the oil of Balsam of Peru which is insoluble in alcohol. By oxygenation it forms myroxylic acid. (*Cooley.*)

mȳ-rŏx'-yl-ŏn, *s.* [Gr. *μύρον* (*muron*) = sweet oil, distilled from a plant, and *ξυλον* (*xulon*) = wood.]

Bot.: A synonym of Myrospermum (q.v.).

mȳrrh, ***mirre,** ***myrrhe,** ***myrre**, *s.* [O. Fr. *mirre* (Fr. *myrrhe*), from Lat. *myrrha*; Gr. *μύῤῥα* (*murrha*) = the balsamic juice of the Arabian myrtle, from Arab. *murr* = (1) bitter, (2) myrrh; cogn. with Heb. *mar* = bitter; Ital. & Sp. *mirra.*]

1. *Botany:*

(1) *Balsamodendron Myrrha.* [2.]

(2) The genus Myrrhis (q.v.).

2. *Chem.:* A gum resin which exudes from *Balsamodendron Myrrha*, a shrub growing in Arabia and Abyssinia. It occurs in irregular, roundish masses, called "tears," varying in size from small grains to pieces as large as an egg, semi-transparent, and possessing a reddish-brown colour. It has a peculiar and agreeable fragrance, with an aromatic, bitter, and acrid taste; slightly soluble in water and alcohol, but very soluble in chloroform.

3. *Pharm.:* There is a tincture of myrrh and a pill of aloes and myrrh. Myrrh is a stimulant, an antispasmodic, and an emmenagogue. It is given internally in amenorrhœa, leucorrhœa, chronic bronchitis, and phthisis. Externally it is applied to aphthous sore mouth, spongy gums, &c. (*Garrod.*)

myrrh-seed, *s.*

Bot.: *Myrospermum pubescens.*

mȳrrh'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *myrrh*; *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from myrrh.

mȳrrh'-ĭn, *s.* [Eng. *myrrh*; *-in.*]

Chem.: The portion of myrrh soluble in alcohol. It has the odour of myrrh, melts at 93°, and is soluble in ether. Heated to 168° it swells up and is decomposed, leaving a reddish-brown mass, without taste or smell, soluble in alcohol and ether, but insoluble in boiling potash.

mȳrrh'-īne, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *myrrhinus.*] [Murrhine.]

A. *As adj.:* Made of the myrrhine stone.

"Crystal and *myrrhine* cups embossed with gems."
Milton: P. R., iv. 119.

B. *As subst.:* Murrhine; myrrhite (q.v.).

mȳrrh'-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. = Sweet Cicely.]

Bot.: Cicely; a family of umbelliferous plants, family Caucalinidæ. The umbels are compound, many-rayed; the bracts few or none; the bracteolæ many, membranous; the fruit very elongate, with the commissure broad; the carpels very convex at the back. Two species are known. One, *Myrrhis odorata*, is half wild in Britain. It has deltoid, triecepinnate leaves, is aromatic and stimulant. Formerly it was cultivated as a pot herb, and is still used in Italy in salads. (*Sir J. D. Hooker.*)

mȳrrh'-īte, *s.* [MYRRHINE.]

mȳrrh-ōl, *s.* [Eng. *myrrh*, and Lat. *ol(eum)* = oil.]

Chem.: The essential oil of myrrh, obtained by distilling an alcoholic solution of myrrhin with water. It is a viscid, brownish-green oil; sp. gr. 1·0189 at 15·5°, boiling at 266°.

mȳrrh'-ō-phōre, *s.* [Lit. = myrrh-bearer, from Gr. *μύρρα* (*murrha*) = myrrh, and *φέρω* (*pherō*) = to bear.]

Art: The myrrhophores are the three Maries, who, "as it began to dawn, came to see the sepulchre." They are represented as bearing vases of myrrh in their hands.

***mȳrrh'-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *myrrh*; *-y.*] Redolent of myrrh.

"As pours some pigeon from the *myrrhy* land."
Browning: Waring.

mȳr-sĭ-nā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *myrsin(e)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Ardisiads; an order of Perigynous Exogens, alliance Cortusales. It consists of trees or bandsome shrubs, with smooth, coriaceous, exstipulate leaves, sometimes ternate. Inflorescence, generally axillary, in umbels, corymbs, or panicles; flowers small, white or red, often with sunken dots or lines; calyx, four- to five-cleft, persistent; corolla four- or five-cleft; stamens four or five, with anthers, opposite the segments of the corolla, there also in some cases being five sterile petaloid ones; ovary superior or half inferior, one-celled, with a free central placenta and a definite or indefinite number of ovules; fruit fleshy, generally one-seeded. Found in tropical islands, also in Asia, Africa, and America. Known genera, thirty; species, 320. (*Lindley.*)

mȳr'-sĭ-nē, *s.* [Gr. *μύρσινος* (*mursinos*) = of myrtle, from *μύρτος* (*murtos*) = myrtle.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Myrsinaceæ. The fruit of *Myrsine africana* is anthelmintic. In dropsy and colic it is a laxative. The gum is a remedy for dysmenorrhœa. The berries of *M. bifaria* are cathartic.

mȳr-tā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. fem. pl. of *myrtaceus* = of myrtle, from *myrtus* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Myrtle-blooms; an order of Epigynous Exogens, alliance Myrtales. It consists of trees or shrubs, with opposite or alternate entire leaves, usually with transparent dots and a vein running parallel to the margin. Inflorescence generally axillary; flowers red, white, or yellow, never blue; calyx valvate, four- or five-cleft, sometimes falling off in one piece; petals four or five, or wanting; stamens generally twice as many as the petals, rarely the same in number, sometimes indefinite; ovary inferior, one-, two-, four-, five-, or six-celled, with a simple style; placenta central or axile. Fruit dry or fleshy; seeds generally indefinite. Natives of South America, the East Indies, Australia, the South Sea Islands, with a few in Africa, &c. It is divided into two tribes—Leptospermeæ, with capsular, and Myrteæ, with baccate fruit. Known genera, forty-five; species, 1,300. (*Lindley.*)

mȳr-tā'-çē-oŭs (or **çē** as **sh**), *a.* [MYRTACEÆ.]

Bot.: Of or pertaining to the Myrtaceæ (q.v.).

mȳr-tal, *a.* & *s.* [Mod. Lat. *myrtales.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the genus Myrtus (q.v.): as, the *Myrtal* Alliance. (*Lindley.*)

B. *As subst.:* A plant of the alliance Myrtales. (*Lindley: Veg. Kingd.* (ed. 3rd), p. 716.)

mȳr-tā'-lēş, *s. pl.* [Lat. *myrt(us)*; masc. or fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ales.*]

Bot.: An alliance of Epigynous Exogens with polypetalous dichlamydeous flowers; axils, placentæ, and the embryo with little or no albumen. It contains ten orders: Combretaceæ, Alangiaceæ, Chamælauciaceæ, Haloragaceæ, Onagraceæ, Rhizophoraceæ, Belvisiaceæ, Melastomaceæ, Myrtaceæ, and Lecythidaceæ.

mȳr'-tĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *myrt(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: The typical tribe of the order Myrtaceæ (q.v.).

mȳr'-tī-form, *a.* [Lat. *myrtus* = myrtle, and *forma* = form, shape.] Having the appearance of myrtle or myrtle-berries.

myrtiform-fossa, *s.*

Anat.: A slight depression in the upper maxillary bone. Called also the incisor-fossa.

mȳr'-tle, **mir-tle,** **myr-til,** *s.* [O. Fr. *myrtil*, dimin. of *myrte*, *meurte* = the myrtle, from Lat. *murtus*, *myrtus*, *myrta*, from Gr. *μύρτος* (*murtos*), from Pers. *mūrd* = the myrtle.]

1. *Bot.:* *Myrtus communis*, a native of Persia, but naturalised in the south of Europe and grown in greenhouses and sheltered places in Britain. By distillation it yields an essential oil, used in perfumery. About a hundredweight of the leaves yield only 5 oz. of the perfume called in France *eau d'ange*. The leaves are used in cerebral affections, &c. The fruit, which is carminative and emetic, is given in dysentery, diarrhœa, internal ulcers, and rheumatism. Dr. Emerson says that a gargle of the leaves is used in aphthæ, and a paste of the seeds in scorpion bites. (*Calcutta Exhib. Rep.*) In the Greek archipelago the berries, especially those of a variety with white fruit, are eaten, as were the buds and berries by the ancients. In Tuscany they are used for pepper, and also made into a kind of wine, there called myrtidanmum. The powdered leaves have been used in Sicily as a substitute for sumac.

2. *Script.:* The word rendered *myrtle* in Scripture is correctly translated.

myrtle-berry, *s.* The fruit of the myrtle.

myrtle-bilberry, *s.*

Bot.: *Vaccinium Myrtillus.*

myrtle-bloom, *s.*

Bot. (Pl.): The English name given by Lindley to the order Myrtaceæ (q.v.).

myrtle-wax, *s.* [MYRICA-TALLOW.]

mȳr'-tŭs (pl. **mȳr'-tī**), *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *μύρτος* (*murtos*).] [MYRTLE.]

Botany:

1. *Sing.:* The typical genus of the order Myrtaceæ (q.v.). The flowers, which are yellow or white, are axillary; the petals five; the fruit succulent, crowned by the calyx lobes, divided into two or three cells, their seeds kidney- or horseshoe-shaped, with a bony shell; leaves opposite, entire, dotted. About twelve species are known, from South America, Central Asia, and New Zealand. *Myrtus communis* is the Myrtle (q.v.). All are not trees, *M. Nummularia* of the Falkland Islands being an undershrub.

2. *Pl.:* Jussieu's name, given in 1789, to the order now called Myrtaceæ, of which he was the founder.

myr'-ŭs (**yr** as **ĭr**), *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *μῦρος* (*muros*) = a kind of sea-eel, the male of the Muræna.]

Ichthy.: A hypothetical genus of Muræniдæ; possibly it may be only a larval form of some other species.

mȳ-sĕlf', **my-selve,** **my-silf** (pl. **ȯur-sĕlveş'**), *pron.* [Eng. *my*, and *self.*]

I. Used in the nominative, after I, to add emphasis, or to point out more emphatically the distinction between the speaker and another person. The I is sometimes omitted in poetry.

"*Myself* hath often overheard them say."
Shakesp. Titus Andronicus, iv. 4.

2. Used in the objective as a reflexive pronoun.

***my-selve,** ***my-selv-en,** *pron.* [MYSELF.]

mȳ'-sĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *mys(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: Opossum-shrimps; a family of Crustaceans, order Stomatopoda. The form of the body closely approaches that of the shrimps; the resemblance to an opossum is in the pouch, formed of plates attached to the abdominal legs, in which the female keeps first the eggs and then the immature young. They form a great part of the food of the whale.

mȳ'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. *μύσις* (*musis*) = a closing the lips or eyes; *μῦω* (*muō*) = to close, to shut.]

Zool.: Opossum-shrimp; the typical genus of the family Mysidæ (q.v.). *Mysis chameleon*, or *vulgaris*, the Common Opossum-shrimp, is a native of the northern European seas, &c. *M. relicta*, from the great lakes of Sweden and North America, is the only known freshwater Stomatopod.

mysis stage, *s.*

Zool.: A stage in the development of certain Crustaceans (Prawns), in which they closely resemble the adults of Mysis, a genus belonging to a slightly lower group.

mȳs ŏps, *s.* [Gr. *μῦς* (*mus*) = a mouse, and *ὄψ* (*ops*), *ὤψ* (*ōps*) = the eye, the face, the countenance.]

Paleont.: A genus of Muridæ found in the Eocene of North America.

Mȳ-sŏre, *s.* & *a.* [Hind. *Maheshasura.*]

Geog.: A state of Southern India protected by the British.

Mysore thorn, *s.*

Bot.: *Cæsalpinia sepiaria*, a scandent, strongly-armed shrub, forming an almost impenetrable fence. Hyder Ali planted it around fortified places. (*Graham: Flora of Bombay.*)

mȳ-sŏr-īn, *s.* [From *Mysor(e)*, in Hindostan; Eng. suff. (Min.): *-ine.*]

Min.: An impure malachite (q.v.) containing 9·02 per cent. of water.

mȳs-tą-çī'-ną, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *μυσταξ* (*mustax*), genit. *μυστακος* (*mustakos*) = the upper lip.]

Zool.: *Mystacina tuberculata*, the sole species of the group Mystacinæ, a peculiar form restricted to New Zealand, where, with *Chalinolobus tuberculatus*, it represents the indigenous mammalian fauna. It has the peculiar property of folding its wings and rolling up the posterior half of the interfemoral membrane, thus becoming quadrupedal. The claws of the thumbs and toes have each a small talon projecting from the base. The soles of the feet and the inferior surface of the legs are manifestly adhesive, and their structure leads to the belief that this species hunts for its insect food, not only in the air, but also on the branches and leaves of trees, among which its peculiarities of structure probably enable it to walk about with security and ease. (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1876, p. 488.)

mȳs-tą-çī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Nom. pl. of Mod. Lat. *mystacina* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A group of Emballonuridæ, subfamily Molossinæ. The tail perforates the interfemoral membrane, and appears on its upper surface. Mystacina is the sole genus.

mȳs-tą-cō-çē'tes, *s. pl.* [MYSTACOCETI.] The English form of the scientific name Mystacoceti (q.v.).

"The *Mystacocetes* appear at first sight to be the most specialized and aberrant of the existent Cetacea."
—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xv. 393

mȳs-tą-cō-çē'-tī, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *μύσταξ* (*mustax*), genit. *μυστακος* (*mustakos*) = the upper lip, and *κῆτος* (*kētos*) = a sea monster, a huge fish.]

1. *Zool.:* The Balænoidea (Whalebone or Baleen Whales), a sub-order of Cetacea. Genera, Balæna, Neobalæna, Rachianectes, Megaptera, and Balænoptera.

2. *Paleont.:* The sub-order is represented in the early Pliocene, but the species were generally smaller than those now existing.

mȳs-tą-cō-leū-cŭs, *s.* [Gr. *μύσταξ* (*mustax*), genit. *μυστακος* (*mustakos*) = the upper lip, the moustache, and *λευκός* (*leukos*) = white.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Xenocyprinidæ, from Sumatra.

***mȳs-tą-gŏg'-ĭc,** ***mȳs-tą-gŏg'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *my-tagog(ue)*; *-ic.*] Relating or pertaining to a mystagogue or mystagogy; having the character of a mystagogue; pertaining to the interpretation of mysteries.

"The *mystagogical* illuminations of the Great Areopagite."—*Digby: On the Soul: Conclusion*

***mȳs-tą-gōgue,** *s.* [Lat. *mystagogus*, from Gr. *μυσταγωγός* (*mustagōgos*), from *μύστης* (*mustēs*) = initiated in mysteries, and *ἀγωγός* (*agōgos*) = a leader; *ἄγω* (*agō*) = to lead; Fr. *mystagogue*; Ital. *mistagogo.*]

1. One who interprets divine mysteries.

"The Egyptian *mystagogues* taught it amongst their greatest secrets."—*Warburton. Divine Legation*, bk. ii., § 4.

2. One who keeps church relics and exhibits them to strangers.

***mȳs-tą-gŏg'-ȳ,** *s.* [MYSTAGOGUE.] The interpretation of mysteries; the principles, practice, or doctrines of a mystagogue.

***mȳs-tẽr,** *s.* [MISTER.]

***mȳs-tẽr-ĭ-al,** *a.* [Eng. *mystery*; *-al.*] Containing a mystery or puzzle; not easily understood or solved; enigmatical.

"Beauty and Love, whose story is *mysterfull*."
Ben Jonson: Love's Triumph.

***mȳs-tẽr-ĭ-arch,** *s.* [Gr. μυστηριάρχης (*mustēriarchēs*), from μυστήριον (*mustērion*) = a mystery, and ἄρχω (*archō*) = to rule, to direct.] One who presides over mysteries. [MYSTERY (1), 6.]

mȳs-tẽr'-ĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Fr. *mystérieux*; from Lat. *mysterium* = a mystery (q.v.); Ital. & Sp. *misterioso.*] Containing or of the nature of a mystery; not plain to the understanding; obscure; beyond human comprehension; mystic, occult, incomprehensible.

"*Mysterious* are His ways, whose power
Brings forth that unexpected hour."
Cowper: Poetical Epistle to Lady Austen.

mȳs-tẽr'-ĭ-oŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *mysterious*; *-ly.*] In a mysterious manner; in a manner beyond human comprehension; mystically, allegorically.

"Each stair *mysteriously* was meant, nor stood
There always."
Milton: P. L., iii. 516.

mȳs-tẽr'-ĭ-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *mysterious*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being mysterious; obscureness; mysticalness, incomprehensibleness.

"The unavoidable *mysteriousness* of the chief articles of the Christian religion."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 6.

* 2. That which is mysterious or obscure; a mystery.

***mȳs'-tẽr-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *myster(y)*; *-ize.*] To express in enigmas.

"*Mysterizing* their ensigns, they make the particular ones of the twelve tribes accommodable unto the twelve signs of the zodiac."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. x.

mȳs'-tẽr-ȳ (1), ***mȳs'-tẽr-ĭĕ** (1), *s.* [Lat. *mysterium*, from Gr. μυστήριον (*mustērion*) = a mystery, from μύστης (*mustēs*) = one initiated into mysteries; μύω (*muō*) = (1) to close the mouth or eyes, (2) to initiate into mysteries; Fr. *mystère*; Ital. *misterio, mistero*; Sp. *misterio.*]

1. Something above human comprehension, and fitted to inspire a sense of awe; something hidden from human knowledge.

"I will tell thee the *mystery* of the woman and of the beast that carrieth her."—*Revelation* xvii. 7.

2. A secret; something carefully and intentionally hidden from the knowledge of others.

"You would pluck out the heart of my *mystery*."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 3.

3. An enigma, a puzzle; a riddle; something puzzling or hard to understand.

"There is a *mystery* in the soul of state."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iii. 3.

4. The Holy Communion.

"My duty is to exhort you in the mean season to consider the dignity of that holy *mystery*."—*Common Prayer; Communion Service.*

5. (*Pl.*): The consecrated elements in the Encharist.

"We most heartily thank thee for that thou dost vouchsafe to feed us, who have duly received these holy *mysteries*, with the spiritual food of the most precious Body and Blood of thy Son our Saviour Jesus Christ."—*Common Prayer; Communion Service.*

6. (*Pl.*): A term applied amongst the Greeks and Romans to contain secret rites and ceremonies, only known to and practised by the initiated: as, the Eleusinian *mysteries.*

***mȳs'-tẽr-ȳ** (2), ***mȳs'-tẽr-ĭĕ** (2), *s.* [A corrupt. of Mid. Eng. *mistere* = a trade, a craft; from O. Fr. *mestier* (Fr. *métier*); from Lat. *ministerium* = service, employment; *minister* = a servant. The proper spelling should be *naistery*, or *mistere*, the *y* being due to confusion with *mystery* (1).] [MISTER.]

1. A trade, an occupation, an employment, a profession.

2. A kind of mediæval drama, or dramatic composition, the characters and events of which were drawn from sacred history. They were totally devoid of invention or plot, following the sacred narrative or the legends tamely and literally. They were also called miracle-plays. [MIRACLE.] The Mysteries were succeeded in the sixteenth century by Moralities, in which we find the first attempts at dramatic art, as they contain some rudiments of a plot, and even attempted to delineate character and to paint manners. Many of these Mysteries still exist. They were played by members of the different crafts or trading companies. Thus the collection known as the Chester Mysteries were acted in that city in the year 1327, and contains "The Fall of Lucifer," acted by the Tanners; "The Creation," by the Drapers; "The Last Supper," by the Bakers; "The Resurrection," by the Skinners, &c. [MORALITY, 4.]

mystery-play, *s.* [MYSTERY (2), 2.]

mȳs'-tĭc, ***mȳs'-tĭck,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *mystique* from Lat. *mysticus*, from Gr. μυστικος (*mustikos*) = mystic, from μύστης (*mustēs*) = one initiated into mysteries; Ital. & Sp. *mistico.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Hidden from or incomprehensible to human knowledge or comprehension; mysterious, dark, occult, obscure, secret.

"Cared not the Ladye to betray
Her *mystic* arts in view of day."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, v. 27.

2. Allegorical, emblematical.

"Ceremonial law, with all its *mystic* rites . . . to many, that bestow the reading on it, seems scarce worth it."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 278.

* 3. Pertaining to the ancient mysteries. [MYSTERY (1), 6.]

4. Of or pertaining to mystics or mysticism.

B. *As subst.:* One who is addicted to mysticism; a supporter of the doctrine of mysticism; specif., one of a religious party which arose towards the close of the third century, distinguished by their professing pure, sublime, and perfect devotion.

"But why before us Protestants produce
An Indian *mystic* or a French recluse?"
Cowper: Truth, 128.

mȳs'-tĭc-al, ***mĭs'-tĭc-all,** ***mȳs'-tĭc-all,** *a.* [Eng. *mystic*; *-al.*] The same as MYSTIC, *a.* (q.v.).

"These things are *mystical* and not to bee understoode but by Thauthour himselfe."—*Gascoigne: Dan Bartholomewe of Bathe.* (Note.)

mystical-theology, *s.*

Ecclesiol.: That branch of theology which deals with personal spiritual experience, and lays down rules for the attainment of a high state of contemplation.

mȳs'-tĭc-al-lȳ, ***mĭs'-tĭc-al-lĭĕ,** *adv.* [Eng. *mystical*; *-ly.*] In a mystical manner; allegorically.

"All charactered *mystically* there."
Stirling: Domes-day; The Fifth Houre.

mȳs'-tĭc-al-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *mystical*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being mystical.

mȳs'-tĭ-çĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *mystic*; *-ism*; Fr. *mysticisme.*]

Theol. & Church Hist.: The views of the mystics; specially, that they possessed more direct communion with God than did other Christians. Individuals have more or less held this view in every age of the Church. The creed of modern mysticism may be found in the universally popular *Imitation*, attributed to à Kempis; somewhat less known are the poems of Madame Guyon, translated by Cowper. The piety breathed in her verse is most ardent, though at times the language used is more familiar than is usually addressed to God.

mȳs-tĭ-fĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Fr.]

1. The act of mystifying, puzzling, or perplexing.

2. The state of being mystified, puzzled or perplexed.

3. That which mystifies, puzzles, or perplexes; a puzzle, a mystery.

mȳs'-tĭ-fī-cāt-ŏr, *s.* [MYSTIFY.] One who mystifies, puzzles, or perplexes.

mȳs'-tĭ-fȳ, *v.t.* [Lat. *mysterium*, and *fio*, pass. of *facio* = to make.] To involve or shroud in mystery; to perplex. [MYSTERY (1).]

mȳs-trō-pĕt'-ą-lī-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *mystropetal(on)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Bot.: An order of Rhizanths parasitic on roots. The stem is sheathing, covered by imbricated scales; the flowers in dense heads or spikes. They are monœcious, the male flowers being on the upper and the female on the lower part of the spike. The males are one- to three-valved; stamens two (?); the females a three-lobed stigma. Fruit a rounded achene. Akin to Balanophoraceæ. Known species two, both from South Africa. (*Sir Joseph Hooker & Prof. Balfour.*)

mȳs-trō-pĕt'-ą-lŏn, *s.* [Gr. μυστρον (*mustron*) = a spoon, and πέταλον (*petalon*) = a leaf, a petal.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Mystropetalinæ (q.v.).

***mȳ-tą-çĭsm,** *s.* [Gr. μυτακισμός (*mutakismos*) = fondness for the letter *μ.*]

Rhet.: Too frequent use of the letter *m.* (*Encyc. Londin.*)

mȳth, ***mythe,** *s.* [Lat. *mythos* = a fable, a myth; Gr. μῦθος (*muthos*) = anything delivered by word of mouth.]

1. *Literally:*

(1) *Gen.:* A fiction framed unconsciously, not a wilful falsehood. Such myths arose most copiously in the infancy of nations, but they do so yet, especially among young people or the uneducated, there being the closest analogy between the mind of early man and that of a child or of an untaught person. Every observation of nature, every event in human history, every attempt to understand language tended to the multiplication of myths. They have been divided into philosophical and historical myths, myths of observation, nature-myths, &c.

(2) *Spec.:* A philosophical myth. According to George it is the evolving of an imaginary fact from an idea, and is to be distinguished from legend, which is the evolving of an idea from a fact. When the Romans of the Augustan times, out of the idea how their polity arose, created the narrative of Æneas, his misfortunes, his wanderings, and his settlement in Italy, they framed a myth; when real historic facts become embellished by fiction, they are legendary.

"Most of the Hottentot *myths* are solar or celestial."
—*Max Müller: Science of Religion* (1882), p. 280.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Any statement partly or wholly fabulous.

(2) A euphemism for a falsehood.

(3) A person or thing which does not exist: as, He is a *myth.*

mȳth'-ĭc, mȳth'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *myth*; *-ic, -ical*; Fr. *mythique.*]

1. *Lit.:* Of or belonging to myths in the literal sense.

2. *Fig.:* Of or belonging to fabulous narrations or falsehoods.

mȳth'-ĭc-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *mythical*; *-ly.*] In a mythical manner; by means of myths or mythical fables.

mȳth-ĭ-cō-, *pref.* [MYTHIC.] (For definition see compound.)

mythico-historical, *a.* Partly mythical and partly historical; partaking of the nature both of myth and of history.

"This expedition is properly an example of *mythico-historical* narrative."—*Lewis' Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ii. 508.

***mȳth-ō-clăs'-tĭc,** *a.* [Gr. μῦθος (*muthos*) = a fable, and κλάστης (*klastēs*) = a breaker; κλάω (*klaō*) = to break.] Destroying faith in myths and legends.

"In this *mythoclastic* age."—*Spectator*, Oct. 15, 1881.

mȳ-thŏg'-rą-phĕr, *s.* [Gr. μῦθος (*muthos*) = a fable, a myth, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] One who writes myths; one who narrates myths, fables, or legends.

"The statues of Mars and Venus had been copied from Fulgentius, Boccacio's favourite *mythographer*."—*Warton: Hist. Eng. Poetry*, vol. i. (Addenda.)

mȳ-thŏl-ō-ğĕr, *s.* [Gr. μυθολόγος (*mythologos*) = dealing in fables.] [MYTHOLOGY.] The same as MYTHOLOGIST (q.v.).

***mȳth-ō-lō-ğĭ-an,** *s.* [Eng. *mythology*; *-an.*] A mythologist.

mȳth-ō-lŏğ'-ĭc-al, ***mȳth-ō-lŏğ'-ĭc,** *a.* [Gr. μυθολογικος (*mythologikos*), from μυθολογία (*mythologia*) = mythology (q.v.).] Pertaining or relating to mythology; containing or of the nature of a myth; fabulous, mythical, legendary.

"And taught at schools much *mythologic* stuff,
But sound religion sparingly enough."
Cowper: Tirocinium, 197.

mȳth-ō-lŏğ'-ĭc-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *mythological*; *-ly.*] In a mythological manner; according to mythology; by the use of myths.

"An essay . . . philosophically, *mythologically*, and emblematically offered."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*, vol. ii.; *Bussel Jones.*

mȳ-thŏl'-ō-ĝĭst, *s.* [Eng. *mythology*; *-ist.*] One who is versed in mythology; one who writes or discourses on mythology.

† **mȳ-thŏl'-ō-ĝīze,** *v.i.* [Eng. *mythology*; *-ize.*] To relate or discourse on mythology or fabulous history. (*Saturday Review*, Nov. 10, 1883, p. 607.)

* **mȳth'-ō-lŏgue,** *s.* [MYTHOLOGY.] A myth or fable invented for a purpose.

"May we not consider his history of the Fall as an excellent *mythologue*?"—*Geddes: Trans. Bible.* (Pref.)

mȳ-thŏl'-ō-ĝy, *s.* [Fr. *mythologie*, from Lat. *mythologia*; Gr. μυθολογία (*mythologia*), from μῦθος (*muthos*) = a fable, and λόγος (*logos*) = a word, a discourse; λεγω (*legō*) = to tell.]

1. *Gen.*: The science of myths or legends; that branch of science which investigates the meaning of myths, and the relationship between the myths of different countries or peoples; a treatise on myths.

"Parts of *mythology* are religious, parts of *mythology* are historical, parts of *mythology* are poetical, but *mythology* as a whole is neither religion nor history, nor philosophy, nor poetry. It comprehends all these together under that peculiar form of expression which is natural and intelligible at a certain stage, or at certain recurring stages in the development of thought and speech, but which, after becoming traditional, becomes frequently unnatural and unintelligible."—*Max Müller: Science of Religion*, pp. 252, 253.

2. *Spec.*: A system of myths or fables in which are embodied the beliefs of a people concerning their origin, deities, heroes, &c.

"What we call a religion differs from *mythology* in the same way as a civilized state does from a savage tribe."—*Sayce: Comparative Philology* (1874), p. 290.

¶ *Comparative mythology*: The comparison of the mythologies of all nations. Professor Sayce considers that it is but a branch of the science of language. Mythology, he says, is founded on words, and the history, therefore, of words must explain its external side, which is its most important one. The religious instinct will explain the internal one.

* **mȳth-ō-plāsm,** *s.* [Gr. μῦθος (*muthos*) = a fable, and πλάσμα (*plasma*) = anything moulded, a fiction; πλάσσω (*plassō*) = to mould.] A narration of mere fable.

* **mȳth-ō-pœ-ĭc,** * **mȳth-ō-pō-ĕt'-ĭc,** *a.* [Gr. μυθοποιος (*muthopoios*) = making legends or fables: μῦθος (*muthos*) = a fable, and ποιέω (*poiĕō*) = to make.] Myth-making; suggesting or giving rise to myths.

"These mythical genealogies . . . do not belong to the earliest *mythopœic* ages."—*Cox: Introd. to Mythology*, p. 37.

† **mȳth-ō-pō-ē'-sĭs,** *s.* [Gr. μῦθος (*muthos*) = a myth, and ποίησις (*poiĕsis*) = a making.] The growth of myths.

"It is in keeping with the principles of *Mythopœsis* that Calypso's land . . . should be in the midst of the sea."—*Kenny: Outlines of Primitive Belief*, p. 32 b. (Note 3.)

mȳ-tĭl'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *mytil(us)* = a sea-mussel; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Zool.*: Mussels; a family of Conchiferous Molluscs, division Asiphonida; shell, oval and equivalve; edges closely fitting, ligament internal, hinge edentulous. The Mytilidæ are mostly marine, and attached by a byssus. Chief genera, Mytilus, Modiolus, Lithodomus, and Dreissena.

2. *Paleont.*: The family is Palæozoic, some members being from the Lower Silurian, others from the Coal Measures and the Permian.

mȳ'-tĭl-īte, *s.* [Lat. *mytil(us)*; Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Paleont.*).]

Geol.: A fossil shell of the genus Mytilus.

mȳ'-tĭ-lŏid, *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *mytilus* (q.v.), and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, resemblance.]

A. *As substantive*:

Zool.: An individual of the family Mytilidæ.

B. *As adj.*: Belonging to, characteristic of, or resembling the Mytilidæ.

"A *mytiloid* shell."—*Geol. Mag.*, 1881, p. 415.

mȳ'-tĭ-lŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. μύτυλος (*mutulos*) = *Mytilus edulis*. (See def.).]

1. *Zool.*: True Mussel; the typical genus of the family Mytilidæ (q.v.). Shell, wedge-shaped, umbones at end; it moors itself to piles and stones by a strong and coarse byssus. World-wide in distribution; seventy recent species have been described. *Mytilus edulis* is the Common Sea Mussel (q.v.). Horace (*Sat.*, ii. 4, 27) (if *mytilus* be not a misreading for *mugilus*), attributes purgative qualities to it, and it is mentioned by Martial (iii. 60) as far inferior to the oyster.

2. *Palæont.*: Apparently came into existence in Permian times.

mȳx-a-mœ'-bæ, *s. pl.* [Gr. μύξα (*muxa*) = mucus, and Mod. Lat. *amœba.*]

Zool.: A name given to Myxomycetæ in a certain stage of development.

mȳx-ĭ'-nĕ, *s.* [Gr. μυξῖνος (*muxinos*) = a smooth sea-fish, a slime-fish.]

Ichthy.: The typical genus of the family Myxinidæ (q.v.). There is one external branchial aperture on each side of the abdomen, leading by six ducts to six branchial sacs. Three species are known, from the North Atlantic, Japan, and the Straits of Magellan. Myxine descends to a depth of 345 fathoms, and is generally met with in the Norwegian fjords at 70 fathoms, sometimes in great abundance. (*Günther.*)

mȳx-ĭn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *myxin(e)*; Lat. fem. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: A family of cyclostomatous fishes, with two genera, Myxine and Bdellostoma. The fishes of this family are popularly known as Hag-fish, Glutinous Hags, or Borers; they are marine, and their distribution is similar to that of the Gadidæ, in the abdominal cavity of which they are frequently found buried. They secrete an immense quantity of glutinous slime, and are considered by the fishermen as a great nuisance, as they seriously damage the fisheries where they abound.

mȳx'-ĭn-ŏid, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *myxine*, and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Ichthy. (*Pl.*): The family Myxinidæ (q.v.). (*Huxley: Introd. to Class. Anim.*, p. 64.)

mȳx-ō-găs'-trēş, *s. pl.* [Gr. μύξα (*muxa*) = mucus, slime, and γάστηρ (*gastēr*) = the belly.]

Bot.: A sub-order of Fungals, order Gasteromycetes. There is a mucilaginous matrix, from which arise sac-like dehiscent peridia, emitting an often reticulated, filamentous structure, bearing spores. They grow on the bark of trees, on leaves, or on the ground. There are four sections: Trichiacei, Stemonitei, Physarei, and Ethalinei.

mȳx-ō-găs'-troŭs, *a.* [MYXOGASTRES.] Of or pertaining to the Myxogastres (q.v.).

mȳx-ō-mȳ-çē'-tæ, mȳx-ō-mȳ-çē'-tēş, *s. pl.* [Gr. μύξα (*muxa*) = mucus, and μύκης (*mukēs*) = a fungus.]

Bot.: A doubtful order of Fungals. Alone among plants they have three cells, without a cell wall, in their vegetative period, and not combined into a tissue. They live on decaying animal and vegetable substances. (*Thomé.*)

mȳx-ō-mȳ-çē'-toŭs, *a.* [MYXOMYCETÆ.] Of or pertaining to the Myxomycetæ (q.v.).

mȳx'-ŏn, *s.* [Lat. from Gr. μύξων (*muxōn*) = a fish. Supposed by Cuvier to be either *Mustela tricirrhatus* or *Gadus lota*, the turbot.]

Ichthy.: (For def. see etym.).

mȳx'-ō-pŏd, *s.* [Gr. μύξα (*muxa*) = mucus, slime, and πους (*pous*), genit. ποδος (*podos*) = a foot.]

Zool. (*Pl.*): According to Huxley, a division of the Protozoa (q.v.). [RHIZOPODA.]

"It will be convenient to distinguish those Protozoa which possess pseudopodia as *Myxopods*."—*Huxley: Anat. Invert. Animals*, p. 76.

mȳx-ŏp-ō-dą, *s. pl.* [MYXOPOD.]

mȳx-ō-spŏn'-ĝĭ-æ, *s. pl.* [Gr. μύξα (*muxa*) = mucus, and σπογγία (*spongĭa*) = a sponge.]

Zool.: An order of Spongiæ (q.v.), containing soft sponge in which the skeleton is absent. According to Huxley, it only contains the family Halisarcidæ, with the single genus Halisarca. Other authorities make it include also the family Chondrosiadæ.

mȳx'-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. μύξα = mucus, slime.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Mugilidæ, differing only from the typical genus in having the teeth more distinct.

mȳ-zŏm'-ĕ-la, *s.* [Gr. μύζω (*muzō*) = to mutter, and μέλος (*melos*) = song.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the sub-family Myzomelinæ. The plumage of the males is usually black and red.

mȳ-zō-mĕ-lī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *myzomel(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: Honey-creepers. a sub-family of Meliphagidæ (Honey-eaters). (*Dallas.*)

mȳ' zō stōme, *s.* [MYZOSTOMUM.]

Zool.: Any individual of the genus Myzostomum.

"The *myzostomes* resemble trematode worms, but they have symmetrical appendages, and are covered with vibratory cilia."—*Van Beneden: Animal Parasites*, p. 42.

mȳ-zŏs'-tō mŭm, *s.* [Gr. μύζειν (*muzein*) = to suck, and στομα (*stoma*) = the mouth.]

Zool.: A genus of parasites of doubtful affinities infesting the Comatulæ. They are about one-fifth of an inch long. [MYZOSTOMES.]

"Metschnikoff regards *Myzostomum* as a parasitic form of a polychætous annelid."—*Huxley: Anat. Invert. Animals*, p. 628.

N.

N, The fourteenth letter and the eleventh consonant in the English alphabet. It is a dental nasal, and is formed by placing the tip of the tongue against or close to the root of the upper teeth, and emitting a voiced sound through the nose. Its ordinary sound is that heard in *not*, *ton*, *done*, &c., but before gutturals, as *g* or *k*, it has a guttural nasal sound, almost equivalent to *ng*, as in *sink*, *link*, *finger*, *sing*, *song*, &c. When, however, the gutturals belong to a different syllable the *n* generally retains its ordinary sound, as in *congratulate*, *engage*, *engine*, &c. *N* final after *m* is silent, as in *autumn*, *hymn*, *condemn*, &c. When preceded by *g*, *k*, *m*, and *p* at the begining of a word, the *n* alone is sounded, as in *gnaw*, *know*, *mnemonics*, *pneumatic*, &c. *N* is always sounded before initial *n*, as in *snow*. At the end of a word or syllable *n* may be followed by *d*, *t*, *k* (with *g* it forms a single sound, as stated above), *s*, *sh*, *z*, or their equivalents, all of which are sounded distinctly. In the oldest English *n* was lost before *f*, *th*, and *s*, the vowel being lengthened in consequence, as *goose* (= *gons*), Ger. *gans* [GANDER], *tooth* (= *tonth*), Goth. *tunthus*. From many adverbs and prepositions *n* has disappeared, as *beside* = A.S. *bisidan*; *before* = A.S. *beforan*; *within* = A.S. *withinnan*. It has also been lost in other words, as *ell* = A.S. *elu*; *eve* = A.S. *æfen*; *eleven* = A.S. *endleof*; *mill* = A.S. *mylen* (*milu*). *N* is found intrusive in several words, as in *nightingale* = A.S. *nichtegale*; *messenger* = Mid. Eng. *messager* (O. Fr. *messagier*); *passenger* = Mid. Eng. *passager* (O. Fr. *passagier*); *scavenger*, originally *scavager*. A final *n* has been added in a few cases, as *bittern* = Mid. Eng. *butore*, Fr. *butor*; *mutten* = Mid. Eng. *mearth*. As a final, *n* has in many cases been strengthened by *d* or *t*, as in *tyrant*, *sound*, *thunder*, &c. *N* has been replaced by *m* in *smack* = A.S. *smæc* (boat); *hemp* = A.S. *hænep*; *tempt* = Fr. *tenter*; *vellum* = Fr. *velin*; *comfort* = O. Fr. *confort*, Lat. *conforto*, &c. It has become *l* in *flannel*, formerly *flannen*. An initial *n* is in several cases found prefixed to a word which properly begins with a vowel; this is probably due to the final *n* of *mine* (*min*) or *an*: thus *an ewt*, *an ekename*, *mine uncle*, became respectively, *a newt*, *a nickname*, *my nuncle*. On the other hand an initial *n* has in many cases been dropped from the word, and become attached to the article *a* preceding: as, *an adder*, *an apron*, *an auger*, *an umpire*, *an orange*, for *a nadder*, *a napron*, *a nauger*, *a numpire*, *a norange*, &c.

N. *As a symbol is used*:

1. As a numeral for 900, and with a dash over it (N) for 9,000.

2. In chemistry for the element nitrogen.

N. *As an initial* is used for North as in charts N. by E. = North by East; N.B. = North Britain; for Latin *nota*, as N.B. = *nota bene* = mark or note carefully; for notary, as N.P. = Notary Public.

¶ *N.* or *M.*: The most probable explanation of these is that N = *Nomen*, and that *Nomen* for one person, or *Nomina* for several persons, was expressed by ℕ, *vel* ℕℕ: the double ℕ being afterwards corrupted into ℳ. (*Blunt: Annotated Common Prayer.*)

na, nāe, *adv.* [Scotch & Prov. Eng. for *no* (q.v.).] No, not.

năb, *s.* [Icel. *nabbi* = a knot; cf. *knap*, *knob*, *knop*, *nob.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The top or summit of a rock or mountain; a rising ground.

"Just turn this *nab* of heath."—*E. Brontë: Wuthering Heights*, ch. xxi.

* 2. A hat.

"I'll keep on my *nab*."—*Farquhar: Recruiting Officer*, ii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Fire-arms:* The cock of a gun-lock.

2. *Locksmith.:* The keeper of a door-lock.

* **nab-cheat,** *s.* A cap, a hat.

"Thus we throw up our *nab-cheats*, first for joy."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Beggar's Bush*, ii. 1.

năb, *v.t.* [Sw. *nappa;* Dut. *nappe* = to catch.] To catch suddenly or unexpectedly; to seize with a sudden grasp.

năb'-ạ-lūs, *s.* [Etym. unknown.]

Bot.: A genus of composites, sometimes made a synonym of Prenanthes. The roots of *Nabalus albus, N. altissimus, N. virgatus*, &c., are popularly called rattlesnake roots. The leaves are applied externally to the wound made by a rattlesnake's fangs, while the juice, boiled in milk, is administered by the mouth. The remedy is by no means infallible.

* **năbbe,** *s.* [See def.] A contraction for *ne abbe* = have not.

năb'-bȳ, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A fisherman's boat, a yawl. (*Ogilvie.*)

na-bēc', *s.* [Native name.] The same as Bik (q.v.).

nā'-bīt, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Pulverized sugar-candy.

năb'-lŏck, *s.* [Niblick.]

nā'-bŏb, * **no-bobb,** *s.* [Hind. *nawwáb*, pl. of *náib* = a vicegerent, a deputy, a nabob.] A popular name formerly much used, with a touch of contempt, for an Englishman, especially an English merchant, who had made a fortune in India, and returned to spend it in his own country.

"A cry much resembling the cry which, seventy or eighty years later, was raised against the English *nabobs*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

* **nā'-bŏb-bĕr-ȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *nabob; -ery.*] The class of nabobs.

"He reminds me of a nabob. *Nabobbery* itself."—*Savage: R. Medlicott*, bk. ii., ch. x.

* **nā'-bŏb-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *nabob; -ess.*] A female nabob; the wife of a nabob.

"There are few nabobs and *nabobesses* in this country."—*Walpole: Letters*, iii. 375.

năc'-ạ-răt, *s.* [Fr., from Sp. *nacarada*, from *nacar* = mother-of-pearl.] [Nacre.]

1. A pale red colour with an orange tint.

2. Fine linen or crape dyed of a pale red colour.

nach'-laut (ch guttural, **au** as **ow),** *s.* [Ger. = after-sound; *nach* = after, and *laut* = sound.]

Philol.: The second element in a diphthong, or in a diphthongal sound, as in that which *a* often has.

nacht'-horn (ch guttural), *s.* [Ger. = night-horn.]

Music: An organ stop consisting of stopped wood pipes of a moderately large scale, the tone of which is somewhat like that of a horn.

* **năc'-kĕr** (1), *s.* [Nacre.]

* **năc'-kĕr** (2), *s.* [Knacker.]

na-cŏ'-dar', *s.* [Arab.] The captain of an Arab vessel.

nā'-cre (cre as **kĕr),** *s.* [Fr., from Pers. *nakar;* Sp. *nacar.*] Mother-of-pearl (q.v.).

"The valuable pearls of commerce are a more compact and finer kind of *nacre*"—*Owen: Anat. Invertebrates*, p. 287.

nā'-crē-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *nacre; -ous.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Consisting of mother-of-pearl; resembling mother-of-pearl.

2. *Zool.:* A term applied to one of the three principal varieties of shells. Nacreous shells have a peculiar lustre, which is due to the minute undulations of the edges of alternate layers of carbonate of lime and membrane. (*Nicholson.*)

nā'-crīte, *s.* [Fr. *nacre* = mother-of-pearl; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Mineralogy:

1. A talc-like mineral, occurring in small mammillary groups of folia, at Brand, near Freiberg, Saxony. Crystallization orthorhombic; soft; colour, cream-white; lustre, pearly; compos., a hydrated silicate of alumina; closely related to, if not identical with, Kaolinite (q.v.).

2. A green muscovite (q.v.), found at Unity, Maine, U.S.A.

* 3. A name formerly used by mineralogists to designate the minute mica-like scales (of which the true nature was then uncertain) found distributed through many rocks. These are now shown to belong mostly to the mica group.

nā'-dăb, *s.* [Pers.] The high-priest of the Persians.

* **nadde,** *s.* [See def.] A contraction for *ne hadde* = had not.

"He *nadde* no wounde, war thorn he ssedde nu drop blod."—*Robert of Gloucester*, p. 363.

nā'-dīr, * **na-dire,** *s.* [Arab. *naziru's-samt* (or simply *nazir*) = the point of the sky opposite the zenith: *nazir* = alike, corresponding to; *as' samt* = the azimuth.]

I. *Literally:*

1. The point of the heavens or lower hemisphere directly opposite to the zenith; the point directly under where we stand.

* 2. The point of the zodiac opposite to that in which the sun is situate.

"The *nadire* of the sonne is thilke degre yt is opposyte to the degree of the sonne in the xxiii. signe."—*Chaucer: Of the Astrolabie.*

II. *Fig.:* The lowest point or stage; the point or time of greatest depression.

nā'-dōr-īte, *s.* [From Djebel-Nador, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A rare mineral, occurring in flattened tabular, or somewhat lenticular, crystals. Crystallization, orthorhombic; hardness, 3; sp. gr. 7·02; lustre, resinous to adamantine; colour, smoky-brown to brownish-yellow; streak, yellow; translucent. Compos.: an oxychloride of lead and antimony, the analyses of which appear to correspond to the formula $SbO_3PbO + PbCl$. From Constantine, Algiers.

næs-ŭm'-īte, *s.* [From Næsum, Sweden, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A chalk-white amorphous substance, consisting essentially of a silicate of alumina and lime, with 4·39 per cent. of water. Near Fahlunite (q.v.) in composition.

nāe'-thĭng, *s.* [Nothing.]

* **næve,** * **nēve,** *s.* [Lat. *nævus* = a spot.; Fr. *neve.*] A nævus; a spot or blemish on the skin. [Nævus.]

"So many spots, like *nævi*, our Venus soil?"—*Dryden: Upon the Death of Lord Hastings.*

* **næ'-vōse.** *a.* [Eng. *nævi(e); -ose.*] Spotted, freckled.

næ'-vŭs (pl. **næ'-vī),** *s.* [Lat. = a spot.]

Physiol.: A vascular tumour of connective tissue, containing blood in its sponge-like meshes. Nævi are occasionally malignant—*e.g.*, as in the orbital region; but are found mostly in the adipose tissue.

nævus-maternus, *s.*

Physiol.: A mother's mark; a mark on the skin from birth, the effect, as is said, of the mother's longing for or aversion to particular objects, or of some accidental occurrence affecting her own person during pregnancy.

năfe, naff, naft, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of tufted seabird.

năg, * **nagge,** *s.* [O. Dut. *negghe, negge*, from O. Dan. *neyen, negen* = to neigh.]

1. A small horse; a horse of any kind.

"'Tis like the forced gait of a shuffling *nag*."—*Shakesp.:* 1 *Henry IV.*, iii. 1.

* 2. A term of contempt for a woman of loose character.

"You ribaudred *nag* of Egypt . . .
Hoists sails and flies."—*Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra*, iii. 11.

năg, *v.t.* & *i.* [Sw. *nagga* = to nibble, to peck; Dan. *nage;* Icel. *naga* = to gnaw (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To find fault with constantly; to scold continually; to be continually pestering with complaints or fault-finding.

"Which describes Agnes as having '*nagged*' the painter to death."—*Athenæum*, Feb. 25, 1882.

B. *Intrans.:* To be continually finding fault or scolding.

"Forgive me for *nagging*: I am but a woman."—*Reade: Cloister & Hearth*, ch. xcvii.

na'-ga, nag, *a.* & *s.* [Mahratta, &c. *naga;* Hind. *nag.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. A term applied to an ancient race who invaded India about the sixth century B.C.

2. A term applied to a number of tribes living on the borders of Assam, Munnipoor, and Burmah.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A member of one of the Naga tribes.

2. A class of mendicants in Hindustan going naked and carrying arms.

3. In Hindu mythology, a deified serpent, spec., the cobra (q.v.).

na'-gĕl-flŭe, na'-gĕl-flŭh, *s.* [Ger. *nagel* = a nail, and O. Ger. *fluh* = a rock.]

Geol.: The conglomerate of the molasse in Switzerland. It has pebbles derived from the granite, studding it like nail-heads. It is sometimes six thousand, if not even eight thousand, feet thick. It is very conspicuous on the Righi, and in the neighbourhood of Lucerne, as well as in the Speer, near Wesen. The lower part of it, containing terrestrial plants, fluviatile shells, and the bones of extinct land quadrupeds is considered by Escher as a fresh-water formation; the upper part contains marine shells. Sir Charles Lyell considered the lower part at least Miocene, and the upper part perhaps Pliocene. (*Quar. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, v. 228; vi. p. li.)

* **năg'-gŏn,** *s.* [Nag, s.] A familiar term for a horse.

năg'-gȳ, *a.* [Eng. *nag*, v.; *-y.*] Inclined to nag or scold.

nā'-gor, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: Cervicapra redunca, a reed buck from Western Africa.

năg-yăg'-īte, *s.* [From Nagyag, Transylvania, where first found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A rare mineral, occurring as crystals, granular, or foliated. Crystallization, probably orthorhombic; hardness, 1 to 1·5; sp. gr. 6·85 to 7·2; lustre, metallic, splendent, but becoming dull on exposure; streak and colour blackish lead-gray; opaque, sectile, flexible; Compos.: somewhat variable, but it appears to be essentially a sulpho-telluride of lead and gold, with occasionally small amounts of antimony and copper. Found, associated with gold, in Transylvania, and subsequently in the United States.

nāh'-lĕh, *s.* [Arab.]

Bot.: The date-palm, *Phœnix dactylifera.*

Nā'-hŭm, *s.* [Heb. נַחוּם (*Nachhûm*) = comfort, consolation; from נָחַם (*ni-chhâm*) = to be comforted; Gr. Ναούμ (*Naoum*).]

1. *Script. Biog.:* A prophet called the Elkoshite, from Elkosh where he was born or where he laboured; but whether it was in Galilee or in Assyria has not been determined: the time when he flourished is also uncertain. The most probable opinion is that his prophecies were spoken in the reign of Hezekiah a short time after Sennacherib's invasion. In ii. 2 there seems to be an allusion to the captivity of the Ten Tribes which took place in that reign.

2. *Old Test. Canon:* The seventh of the Minor Prophets: *i.e.*, of the minor books of prophecy. The theme is "The burden of Nineveh," the utter destruction of which is predicted, the reference probably being to its capture by the combined forces of the Medes and Chaldeans about 625 B.C. Nahum i. 15 closely resembles Isa. lii. 7. The style of the book has been highly commended, and its canonical authority has never been doubted.

nā'-iạ (i as **y),** *s.* [Naja.]

naī'-ăd, nā'-ĭd, *s.* [Lat. *naias* (genit. *naiadis*), from Gr. ναΐας (*naïas*), genit. ναΐάδος (*naïados*) = a water-nymph, from ναω (*naō*) = to flow; Fr. *naïade;* Ital. *najade* Sp. *nayade.*]

1. *Gr. & Rom. Myth.:* A water-nymph; one of a number of female deities who presided over fountains, rivers, brooks, &c. The number of these goddesses was indefinite. In his

Georgics (iv.) Virgil enumerates sixteen; and Ovid, in his Elegies (iii. 64), speaks of at least one hundred in the river Anio. The most beautiful of the naiads is said to have been Ægle; and, according to Homer, many of the old Greek heroes were the offspring of these deities, who are represented as beautiful women, having their heads crowned with rushes, and reclining against urns from which water is flowing.

2. *Bot.* (*Pl.*): The English name given by Lindley to the order Naiadaceæ (q.v.).

3. *Zool.*: One of the Unionidæ.

naī-ăd-ā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *naias*, genit. *naiad(is)*; fem. pl. adj. suff.-*aceæ*.]

Bot.: An order of Endogens, alliance Hydrales. It consists of plants living in fresh or salt water, the leaves, which are very cellular, have parallel veins and membranous interpetiolar stipules. Flowers small, often in terminal spikes; the perianth generally of two or four pieces, deciduous or wanting; stamens definite, hypogynous; stigma simple; ovaries, one or more, superior; ovule oblong, erect, or pendulous; fruit dry, one-celled, one-seeded. The Naiadaceæ are of low organization. Found in temperate and tropical countries. There are nine known genera, and sixteen species.

naī'-ăd-ēş, *s. pl.* [Lat. pl. of *naïus* = a naiad (q.v.).]

1. *Gr. & Rom. Antiq.*: [Naiad, I].

2. *Bot.*: Jussieu's name for the order now called Naiadaceæ (q.v.).

3. *Zool.*: Lamarck's name for the Unionidæ (q.v.).

nā'-iạnt (i as y), *a.* [Fr.]

Her.: The same as Nayant (q.v.).

naī'-ās, na-jas, *s.* [Naiad.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Naiadaceæ. It has submerged linear leaves, unisexual flowers, males membranous in spathes with one stamen and a four-celled anther; females naked. Fruit a small drupe, with one seed. Eight are known: one, *Naias flexilis*, British, is found at the bottom of lakes in Galway.

na-ĭck, *s.* [Naik.]

nā-ĭ-dæ, nā-ĭd-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *na(is)*, or genit. *naid(is)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

Zool.: A genus of Oligochæta, division Oligochæta Limicola. Chief genera: Nais, Aulophorus, Chætogaster, and Lumbriculus. Before they attain maturity reproduction is asexual.

nā-ĭd-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *nais*, genit *naid(is)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.] [Naid-æ.]

naï'-îf, *a.* [Fr.] [Naive.]

† 1. *Ord. Lang.*: Frank, ingenuous, artless, naive.

2. *Jewell.*: Applied to jewels which have a natural lustre without being cut.

nāig, *s.* [Nag, *s.*] (*Scotch.*)

naï-ĭk, naï-ĭck, na-ĭque (que as k), *s.* [Hind.] A sepoy corporal, ranking next to the havildar or sergeant.

nāil, * **nayl,** * **nayle,** *s.* [A.S. *nægel*; cogn. with Dut. *nagel*; Icel. *nagl* = the human nail; *nagli* = a spike, a peg; Dan. *nagle*; Sw. *nagel*; Goth. * *nagls*; Ger. *nagel*; Lith. *nagas* = a claw, a nail; Russ. *nogote* = a nail; Sansc. *nakha* = a nail of the finger or toe; Lat. *unguis*; Gr. ὄνυξ (*onux*); Gael. & Ir. *iongа*; Wel. *ewin*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

2. A sharp, narrow piece of metal for attaching objects by driving it into or through them. It differs from a spike or a tack in being smaller than one and larger than the other; from a screw in that the latter is not driven but twisted into the wood; from a brad in having a head, while the brad has but a spur. Nails are assorted as to:

(1) *Purpose:* as hurdle, pail, fencing, slating, &c.

(2) *Form of the heads:* as rose, clasp, diamond, countersunk, &c.

(3) *Form of points:* as flat, sharp, spear, clinch.

(4) *Thickness:* as tine, bastard, strong.

(5) *Size:* from 1½-lb to 40-lbs.: that is, 1,000 nails of a given size will weigh so many pounds, as ten-pound nails, whence, by reversion to the original meaning of the word penny, ten-penny nails.

(6) *Material:* as copper, galvanized, &c.

(7) *Mode of manufacture:* as wrought, cut, cast.

* 3. A spike. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 6,351.)

4. A stud or boss. (*Pope: Sandys's Ghost.*)

5. A measure of length, equal to 2¼ inches or $\frac{1}{16}$ of a yard.

6. A stamping instrument.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Comp. Anat.*: The terminal horny appendage of the human fingers and toes. The extremity is the apex, the opposite end the root or base, and the white part near the base the lunula or half. The term is also used of similar appendages in the modern Primates (q.v.). Nails are a special form of the epidermis, and are homologous with the hoofs and claws of the lower animals.

2. *Blasting:* A taper copper rod used in tamping, to make a hole by which the fuse or train may reach the charge.

¶ (1) *On the nail:* On the spot; at once; without delay: as, To pay money *on the nail*.

(2) *To hit the nail on the head:* To hit upon the true facts of a case; to discover the true remedy for or cause of anything.

nail-ball, *s.*

Ordn.: An iron ball with a tail-pin projecting from it, to keep it from turning in the bore of the piece.

nail-brush, *s.* A small brush for cleaning the finger-nails.

nail clincher, *s.* A blacksmith's tool for clinching the point end of a nail, or what remains of it, against the hoof.

nail-file, *s.* A small, flat, single-cut file for trimming the finger-nails.

nail-head, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The head of a nail.

2. *Arch.*: Nail-headed moulding (q.v.).

Nail-head tool:

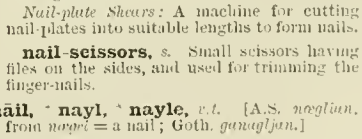
Iron-turning: A lathe-tool having a circular expansion with a sharp edge, causing it to resemble in some degree a nail-head. One edge is supported on the rest, and the other is applied to the work to be turned.

nail-headed, *a.* Shaped so as to resemble the head of a nail.

Nail-headed Characters: The same as *Arrow-headed characters* (q.v.).

Nail-headed Moulding:

Arch.: A species of moulding common in Norman architecture, and so named from the



NAIL-HEADED MOULDING.

resemblance of the series of projections of which it is composed to the heads of nails.

nail-plate, *s.* Sheet-iron in strips for cutting nails from.

Nail-plate Shears: A machine for cutting nail-plates into suitable lengths to form nails.

nail-scissors, *s.* Small scissors having files on the sides, and used for trimming the finger-nails.

nāil, * **nayl,** * **nayle,** *v.t.* [A.S. *nægligan*, from *nægel* = a nail; Goth. *ganagljan*.]

I. *Literally:*

1. To fasten with nails.

"[They] seized fast his hand, held out to set them free
From a worse yoke, and *nailed* it to the tree"
Cowper: Expostulation, 220.

2. To shut or close up by nailing.

"He is now ded, and *nailed* in his cheste,
I pray to God to yeve his soule reste."
Chaucer: C. T., 7,905.

3. To drive nails or studs into; to stud with nails.

* 4. To spike (a cannon).

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To hold or fix down tightly, as to an argument.

2. To catch, to trap, to steal. (*Slang.*)

nāil bourn, *s.* [First element doubtful; A.S. *burna* = a stream, a burn.] An intermittent spring in the Chalk, esp. in the Lower Greensand.

nāil-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *nail*; *-er.*]

1. One who nails or fastens with nails.

2. One whose trade it is to forge nails; a nail-maker.

* **nāil-ẽr-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *nailer*; *-ess.*] A female maker of nails.

nāil-ẽr-ў, *s.* [Eng. *nail*; *-ery.*] A place where nails are made; a nail factory.

nāil-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *nail*, and *wort.*]

Bot.: (1) *Draba verna*; (2) *Saxifraga tridactylites.*

nāin, *a.* [Formed from *mine ain*, the final *n* of *mine* being incorrectly tacked on to *ain* = own.] Own. (*Scotch.*)

nāin-sĕll, *s.* [Scotch *nain* = own, and *sell* = self.] Own self. (*Scotch.*)

nāin-soọk, *s.* [Hind.]

Fabric: A thick sort of jaconet muslin, plain or striped, formerly made in India.

nā-ĭs, *s.* [Lat.] [Naiad.]

Zoology:

1. The typical genus of the family Naidæ (q.v.). *Nais proboscidea*, may be taken as the type of the genus. They are about half an inch long, and are found round the roots of aquatic plants in ponds and streams.

2. Any individual of the genus Nais.

"The *nais* throws out a bud between two rings at a point generally near the middle of the body. Not only is this bud developed into a fresh individual, but the two portions of the parent marked out by the budding point likewise become developed into separate individuals. The portion in front of the bud develops a tail, while the portion behind the bud develops a head."—*Nicholson. Zoology* (1878), p. 247.

NAISSANT.

nāis'-sant, *a.* [Fr., pr. par. of *naître* = to be born (Lat. *nascor*, pa. par. *natus*).]

Her.: A term employed to signify rising or coming forth, and applied to any living creature represented as issuing out of the middle of a fesse or other ordinary.

* **nāiṭh-lĕss,** *adv.* [Natheless.]

nā-ĭve, *a.* [Fr. *naïf*, fem. *naïve* = lively, natural, from Lat. *nativus* = native, natural.] Frank, ingenuous, artless, simple; candid and open at times when it is not expected. [Native.]

nā-ĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *naive*; *-ly.*] With artless or simple candour; with natural or unaffected simplicity; with naivete.

"She cried very *naively*, 'I'll be content with my own tail.'"—*Pope: To Several Ladies*, Letter 4.

nā-ĭve-tĕ, * **nā-ĭve-tў,** *s.* [Fr. *naïveté*, from *naïve*, fem. of *naïf* = lively, natural.] Natural or unaffected simplicity or ingenuousness; a natural and artless disposition to express the sentiments and thoughts without regard to conventionalities, or without weighing the construction that might be put upon them. [Naive.]

"His apologies and the like . . . were full of *naivety*."—*Carlyle: Life of Sterling*, pt. ii., ch. iii.

nạ-jạ, nạ-ịạ (i as y), *s.* [The native Indian name.]

Zool.: A genus of Thanatophidia (q.v.), family Elapidæ, formerly referred to the Viperidæ. They have the power of stretching out some of the anterior ribs and the skin of the neck, so as to produce a long hood when irritated. The head is somewhat quadrangular, and there are one or two small teeth behind the poison-fangs. *Naja tripudians* is the Cobra (q.v.), the only Indian species; *N. Haje*, the Asp of the ancients, is the Egyptian Cobra. [Asp (2), 1.] It is found also in South Africa, as is *N.* (or *Sepedon*) *hæmachates*, the Ring Hals Snake.

na-jas, *s.* [NAIAS.]

*** nāke, * nāk-ęn,** *v.t.* [NAKED.]

1. To make naked; to strip, to expose.

"Whi *nake* ye youre bakkes?"—*Chaucer: Boethius*, iv.

2. To strip, to pillage.

"He *nakede* the hous of the pore man."—*Wycliffe: Job* xx. 19.

3. To draw from the sheath.

"Come, be ready, *nake* your swords."
Tourneur. Revenger's Tragedy, v.

nā-kĕd, * nak-id, * nak-ide, * nak-yd, *a.* [A.S. *nacod*; cogn. with O. Fris. *nakad, naken*; Dut. *naakt*; Icel. *nakte, nakinn*; Dan. *nøgen*; Sw. *naken*; Ger. *nackt*; M. H. Ger. *nacket*; O. H. Ger. *nachot, nakot*; Goth. *nakwalks*; Lith. *nůgas*; Russ. *nagoi*; Sansc. *nagna*; Lat. *nudus*; Ir. & Gael. *nochd* = naked, bare, exposed; Wel. *noeth*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) Having no clothes or covering on; destitute of clothing.

"And they were both *naked*, the man and his wife, and were not ashamed."—*Genesis* ii. 25.

(2) Deprived of the usual covering; not sheathed.

"His swerde all *naked* out he braide
In his fool hast."
Gower: C. A., iii.

(3) Bare, exposed, unsheltered.

"Who fled to caves, and woods, and *naked* rocks,
In deadly scorn of superstitious rites."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Open to view; not covered or concealed; plain, evident.

"All things are *naked* and open to the eyes of him with whom we have to do."—*Hebrews* iv. 13.

(2) Unprovided, destitute, unfurnished, stripped.

"The humour of his prince, or patron, may divest him of all his glories, and send him stripped and *naked* to his long rest."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 2.

* (3) Unprotected, unarmed, defenceless, exposed; without means of defence or protection against the attacks of an enemy.

"Had I but served my God with half the zeal
I served my king, he would not in mine age
Have left me *naked* to mine enemies."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

* (4) Mere, bare, simple, plain.

"The very *naked* name of love."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 4.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Architecture:*

(1) Applied to the surface of the shaft of a column or pilaster where the mouldings are supposed to project.

(2) Used of the remote face of a wall whence the projectures take their rise. It is generally a plain surface, and when the plan is circular, the naked is the surface of a cylinder, with its axis perpendicular to the horizon.

2. *Botany:*

(1) *Gen.:* Unclothed; the opposite of hairy, downy, &c.

(2) *Specially:*

(*a*) *Of seeds:* Not inclosed in a pericarp. At first used erroneously of the Labiatæ and Borageworts. Now employed accurately of Coniferæ and Cycadaceæ.

(*b*) *Of a receptacle:* Without paleæ. (Used of some composite plants).

3. *Music:* Not having the full complement of tones. [NAKED-FOURTH.]

4. *Zool.:* Not protected by a shell or any other strong covering. (Used chiefly of some mollusca.)

naked-barley, *s.*

Bot.: Hordeum cœleste. Called also Wheat-barley. The variety trifurcatum is called Nepaul barley.

*** naked-bed,** *s.* A bed the occupant of which is naked.

"Who sees his true love in her *naked bed*."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 397.

naked-bees, *s. pl.*

Entom.: The genus Nomada (q.v.). Called also Wasp-bees and Cuckoo-bees (q.v.).

naked-eye, *s.* The eye unassisted by any instrument, such as a telescope, a magnifying-glass, spectacles, &c.

naked-eyed, *a.* A literal translation of the scientific name Gymnophthalmata (q.v.). (Only used as in the example.)

"The great majority of . . . the *naked-eyed* Medusæ are merely the free-swimming gonophores of the Hydrophora."—*Huxley: Anat. Invert. Anim.*, p. 129.

naked-fifth, *s.*

Music: The interval of a fifth without a third.

naked-flooring, *s.*

Carp.: The whole assemblage of timber-work for supporting the boarding of a floor on which to walk. Naked flooring consists of a row of parallel joists, called floor-joists.

naked-fourth, *s.*

Music: The interval of a fourth without the addition of any other interval.

naked-lady, *s.*

Bot.: Colchicum autumnale.

naked mole-rat, *s.*

Zool.: Heterocephalus glaber, a mouse-like rodent of the family Spalacidæ (q.v.). There are no external ears, the tail is extremely short, and the body is almost entirely naked. It is a native of Shoa.

naked-oat, *s.* [AVENA.]

† nā-kĕd-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *naked*; *-ish.*]

Bot.: Nearly destitute of hairs, leaves, &c.

nā-kĕd-lў, * na-ked-lye, *adv.* [Eng. *naked*; *-ly.*]

I. *Lit.:* In a naked manner; without clothing or covering.

* II. *Figuratively:*

1. Plainly, openly, evidently.

They see not how *nakedly* they lie."
Daniel: Civil Wars, i.

2. Simply, merely, barely; in the abstract.

"Hard is it (cosin) in many maner thinges, to bid or forbyd, affirme or denye, reproue or allow, a matter *nakedlye* proponed & put furth."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 1,205.

nā-kĕd-nĕss, * na-ked-nes, * na-kid-nesse, *s.* [Eng. *naked*; *-ness.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* The quality or state of being naked; nudity; want of clothing or covering.

"Their *nakednes* [was] as farre from dishonesty & al cause of shame as they[r] bodies wer far from all filthie tokens of sin."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 1,274.

* 2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Want of provision for defence; state of being unfurnished with means of defence; weakness.

"Ye are spies; to see the *nakedness* of the land ye are come."—*Genesis* xlii. 9.

(2) Plainness, evidence; openness to view.

"Why seek'st thou to cover with excuse
That which appears in proper *nakedness*?"
Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, iv. i.

II. *Scrip.:* The privy parts.

"And Ham . . . saw the *nakedness* of his father."—*Genesis* ix. 22.

* ¶ *To uncover nakedness:*

Scrip.: To have sexual intercourse with a woman.

*** nak-en,** *v.t.* [NAKE.]

nā'-kẽr (1), *s.* [NACRE.]

*** nā'-kẽr** (2), *** na-kere,** *s.* [O. Fr. *nacaire*; Low Lat. *nacara*, from Arab, *naqârah* = a drum.]

Music: A kind of kettledrum.

"& ay the *nakeryn* noyse, notes of pipes,
Tymbres & taborns, tulket among,
Symbales & sonetez swared the noyse."
Early Eng. Allit. Poems: Cleanness, l. 413.

nā'-kĭr, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A wandering pain, passing from one limb to another.

na-koô, *s.* [Native name.] The gavial or Gangetic crocodile.

*** nāle,** *s.* [See def.] Nale occurs in the phrase, *at the nale, atte nale* = *at then ale* = at the ale-house; the *n* of the dat. of the article being tacked on to the substantive.

"And they were mly glad to fille his purse,
And maken him gret festes at the *nale*."
Chaucer: C. T., 6,934.

nàll, *s.* [From *a nall*, for *an all* = an awl.] (*Provincial.*)

"Whole bridle and saddle, whitleather and *nall*,
With collars and harness."
Tusser: Husbandrie.

¶ See remarks under N.

*** nām,** *v.i.* [For *ne am.*] Am not.

"In swiche estat as God hath cleped us,
I wol persever, I *nam* not precious."
Chaucer: C. T., 5,730.

*** nām,** *pret. of v.* [NIM.]

*** nām-ą-ble,** *a.* [NAMEABLE.]

na-ma'-qua-lite, *s.* [From Namaqua(land), South Africa, where found; suff. *-lite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in silky fibres and thin layers. Hardness, 2·5; sp. gr. 2·49; lustre, silky; colour, pale-blue; translucent. Analysis gave: alumina, 15·29; protoxide of copper, 44·74; magnesia, 3·42; lime, 2·01; silica, 2·25; water, 32·38 = 100·09. Related in composition to hydrotalcite (q.v.).

*** na-mā'-tion,** *s.* [Low Lat. *namatio*, from *namo* = to distrain, to take, from A.S. *niman* = to take.]

Law: The act of distraining or levying a distress.

*** nām'-ăy-cŭsh,** *s.* [North American Indian name.]

Ichthy.: Salmo namaycush, the Great Lake Trout of North America. [SALMO, TROUT.]

na-măz', *s.* [Turk.] The ordinary prayer of a Turk.

nām-by-pām'-by, *a.* & *s.* [Said to be derived by reduplication from Ambrose Philips, a poet (died 1749).]

A. *As adj.:* Silly, affected, weakly sentimental, insipid.

B. *As subst.:* Silly, affected, or insipid talk or writing.

*** nām-by-pām'-by,** *v.t.* [NAMBYPAMBY, *a.*] To talk affectedly to; to flatter, to wheedle.

"A lady sends . . . her waiting-woman to *namby-pamby* me."—*Miss Edgeworth: Absentee*, ch. xvi.

nāme, *s.* [A.S. *nama, noma*; cogn. with Dut. *naam*; Icel. *nafn, namn*; Dan. *navn*; Sw. *namn*; Goth. *namo*; Ger. *name*; O. H. Ger. *namo*; Lat. *nomen*; Gr. ὄνομα (*onoma*); Sansc. *nâman.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. That by which a person or thing is called; the word or words by which a particular person or thing is designated in distinction from others; an appellation, a designation, an epithet. [CHRISTIAN-NAME, SURNAME.]

"What's in a *name*? That which we call a rose,
By any other *name* would smell as sweet."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, ii. 1.

2. Common or generic appellation; title.

"Thou dost usurp the *name* [of king]."
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

3. The mere word by which anything is known or called, as distinguished from the real thing itself; sound or appearance only in opposition to reality.

"Abhorrence and contempt are things
He only knows by *name*."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

* 4. A person or individual.

* 5. Persons having a particular name; a family, connections.

* 6. Descent, lineage, family.

"I am from humble, he from honoured *name*."
Shakesp.: All's Well That Ends Well, i. 3.

7. That which is said or thought of a person; current estimation, reputation, character.

"He hath an excellent good *name*."
Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, iii. 1.

8. Renown, glory, fame, reputation, honour, celebrity, distinction.

"What men of *name* resort to him?"
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 5.

9. Authority, behalf, part.

"I did, in your *name*, receive it."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 2.

10. An opprobrious appellation; abuse. [¶2].

II. *Technically:*

1. *Gram.:* A noun (q.v.).

2. *Philos. & Logic.:* A word taken at pleasure to serve for a mark, which may raise in our mind a thought like to some thought we had before, and which being pronounced to others, may be to them a sign of what thought the speaker had, or had not, before in his mind. (*Hobbes: Commentary.*) On this, John Stuart Mill says: This simple definition of a name as a word (or set of words) serving the double purpose of a mark to recall to ourselves the likeness of a former thought, and as a sign to make it known to others, appears unexceptionable. (*Logic*, ch. ii.) Some philosophers, including Hobbes, consider names as appellations of our ideas of things, rather than of the things themselves; others, and John Stuart Mill among the rest, consider names as appellations of things themselves. Names may be primarily divided into General and Individual, or Singular, names. A second general division is into Concrete and Abstract

names; a third into Connotative and Non-connotative; the latter sometimes, but improperly, called Absolute; a fourth into Positive and Negative; a fifth into Relative and Absolute, and a sixth, and last, into Univocal and Equivocal.

¶ 1. *Name of God:*

(1) *Old Test.:* That by which God makes himself known; whether literally his name or names (Dan. ii. 20), specially Jehovah (Psalm lxxxiii. 18), any of his titles (Psalm xx. 1, Isa. xlvii. 4), his attributes (Exod. xxxiv. 14, Amos v. 27), or his worship (1 Chron. xxii. 8, Neh. i. 9).

(2) *New Test.:* The actual names of the Trinity or any person of it (Matt. xxviii. 19).

2. *To call names:* To apply opprobrious epithets to; to abuse.

3. *To take a name in vain:* To use a name lightly and profanely; to swear by a name unnecessarily or profanely.

***name-son,** *s.* A godson, a namesake.

"I am your *name-son*, sure enough."—*Smollett Sir L. Greaves*, ch. xii.

nāme, *nemne, *nempne, *v.t.* [A.S. *nemnan*; Icel. *nefna*; Sw. *nämna*; Dan. *nævne*; Dut. *noemen*; Goth. *namnjan*; Lat. *nomino*; Fr. *nommer.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To give a distinctive name, appellation, or epithet to; to designate by a particular name; to entitle, to denominate.

"Teach me how to *name* the bigger light."
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

2. To mention by name; to mention, utter, or record the name of.

"I guess the sequel.
And yet I will not *name* it."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 1.

3. To nominate; to designate or appoint by name.

"The high spirited and accomplished Devonshire was *named* Lord Steward."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

* 4. To speak of, to entitle, to designate.

"Whether among the thrones, or *named*
Of them the highest." *Milton: P. L.*, xi. 296.

¶ *To name a* (or *the*) *day:* To appoint or fix a certain day for something; specif., said of a lady fixing her wedding-day.

II. *Parl.:* To mention by name any member who has been disorderly, has interrupted the proceedings of the House, or who has refused to obey the orders of the chair. The power is vested in the Speaker and in the Chairman of a Committee of the whole House. Formerly the act of naming was held a sufficient mark of the disapprobation of the House; latterly, owing to the growth of obstruction, after a motion made by the leader of the House and carried, a member who has been named is on the first occasion suspended from the service of the House for one week, on the second for a fortnight, and on the third for a month.

***nāme'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *name*; *-able.*] Capable of being named.

"A rational and logical classification of *nameable* things."—*Dr. J. A. H. Murray: Eighth Address to Philological Society*, p. 4.

nāme'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *name*; *-less.*]

1. Not distinguished by any distinctive name; not having a name.

"Are all the *nameless* sweets of friendship fled?"
Cowper: Progress of Error, 244.

2. Not known to fame; unknown; without family or pedigree.

"Thy issue blurred with *nameless* bastardy."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 522.

* 3. Inexpressible; that cannot be named or described.

"What I cannot name: tis *nameless* woe."
Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 2.

4. Not to be named: unfit to be named: as, *nameless* crimes.

nāme'-lĕss-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *nameless*; *-ly.*] In a nameless manner.

nāme'-lĕss-ness, *s.* [Eng. *nameless*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being nameless.

nāme'-lў, *name-liche, *name-lyche, *nome-liche, *adv.* [Eng. *name*; *-ly.*]

* 1. Especially; singled out by name in virtue of pre-eminence; chiefly, expressly.

"There are many disobedient, and talkers of vanity, and deceivers of minds, *namely* [μαλιστα (*maliista*)], they of the circuncision."—*Tyndale: Titus*, i. 10.

2. To mention by name; to particularize; to wit; videlicet; that is to say.

"The certainty of these principles: *namely*, that there is a supreme Governor of the world."—*South. Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 1.

nāme'-plāte, *s.* [Eng. *name*, and *plate.*] A metal plate having the owner's name (and sometimes his profession) engraved on it, and affixed to the door of a dwelling-house or place of business.

nām'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *nam(e)*; *-er.*] One who names or calls a person or thing by name; one who gives a name to.

"Skilful Merlin, *namer* of that town."
Drayton: Battle of Agincourt.

nāme'-sāke, *s.* [For *name's sake*; one whose name is given to him for the *sake* of the *name* or fame of another.] One who has the same name as another; one who is named or called after another.

"Judas, that well deserves his *namesake's* tree."
Dryden: Absalom & Achitophel, ii. 323.

năn, *interj.* [See def.] The same as ANAN (q.v.).

na'-ną, na'-nŏn, *s.* [South American.] The pine-apple.

năn-çē'-ĭc, *a.* [From Nancy, where Braconnot, the discoverer, lived.] (See the compound.)

nanceic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: Braconnot's name for the acid which he found in the wash-liquor of the preparation of wheat-starch, &c., afterwards shown to be lactic acid. (*Watts.*)

năn'-çў, *s.* [A corrupt. of *none so.*] (See the compound.)

nancy-pretty, *s.*

Bot.: A corruption of None-so-pretty (q.v.).

năn'-dĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *nandi(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: A family of acanthopterygian fishes. Body oblong, compressed, covered with scales; lateral line interrupted. Dentition more or less complete, but feeble. It consists of two groups, Plesiopina and Nandina (q.v.).

năn-dī'-ną (1), *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *nand(us)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

Ichthy.: A group of freshwater Fishes, family Nandidæ. They have five ventral rays; no pseudobranchiæ. All of small size, from the East Indies. Three genera, Badis, Nandus, and Catoptra.

năn-dī'-ną (2), *s.* [From *nandin*, the Japanese name of one of the species.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Nandineæ (q.v.). *Nandina domestica* is an evergreen garden shrub, with panicles of flowers. It was originally from China and Japan.

năn'-dīne, *s.* [NANDINIA.] The popular name of *Nandinia binotata.*

năn-dĭn'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *nandin(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Berberidaceæ.

năn-dĭn'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; probably from a French proper name Nandin.]

Zool.: A genus of Viverrinæ, with one species, *Nandinia binotata*, sometimes referred to Paradoxurus. It is smaller than the true Paradoxures, has smaller and more pointed molars, and no cæcum. Fur, rich dark brown, lighter on sides, tail obscurely ringed with black. The specific name has reference to two yellow spots on the shoulders. (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1864, p. 530.)

năn'-dû, *s.* [Braz. *nhandu.*] [RHEA, STRUTHIO.]

năn'-dŭs, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Ichthy.: The typical genus of the group Nandina (q.v.).

nāne, *a.* [NONE.] (*Scotch.*)

năn-keēn', năn-kĭn', *s.* [So called from Nankin in China.]

1. Originally a fabric made from cotton of a yellow colour (*Gossypium religiosum*), and exported from Nankin. It is now made of white cotton, dyed by oak bark, arnotto, alum, &c., and sent from England to China. A part is, no doubt, reshipped in curious packages with the name of Li upon it, as if it were of Chinese manufacture.

2. (*Pl.*): Trousers or breeches made of this material.

năn-nō-chăr-ą-çī ną, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. &c. *nannocharax*, genit. *nannocharac(is)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

Ichthy.: A group of Characinidæ. They have a short dorsal, and an adipose fin; teeth in both jaws well-developed; matched incisors; gill-membranes grown to the isthmus; nostrils close together. (*Günther.*)

năn-nŏch'-ą-răx, *s.* [Gr. νάννος (*nannos*) = a dwarf, and χαραξ (*charax*) = a sea-fish, perhaps the rudd.]

Ichthy.: The single genus forming the group Nannocharacina (q.v.). There are only two species, very small, from the Nile and the Gaboon.

Năntoş, Năntz, *s.* [See def.] A kind of brandy, so called from Nantes, in France, whence it is shipped.

"What a leer the villain gave me as he started the good *Nantz* into the salt-water!"—*Scott: The Pirate*, ch. xxix.

năn-tō'-kīte, *s.* [From Nantoko, Chili, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An interesting mineral, occurring granular or massive, but yielding a cubic cleavage, showing its isometric crystallization. Hardness, 2 to 2·5; sp. gr. 3·930; colour, white to colourless; lustre, adamantine. Analysis showed a composition which corresponded to Cu_2Cl; or, copper, 64·11; chlorine, 35·89. Rapidly oxidizes on exposure to the air, being converted into atacamite (q.v.). Its oxidation in the mine causes a strong odour of chlorine, which inconveniences the miners. Some mineralogists are of opinion that the whole of the South American atacamite is the result of the oxidation of nantokite.

***nā-ŏm'-ĕ-trў,** *s.* [Gr. ναός (*naos*) = a temple, and μετρον (*metron*) = a measure.] A word coined by Jonson to ridicule the wild interpretations put upon Scripture prophecies by some of the sectaries of his day. The allusions seem to be to Rev. xii. 14, xi. 1.

"To calculate a time and half a time,
And the whole time, according to *naometry*."
Staple of News, iii 1.

nā'-ŏs, *s.* [Gr. = a temple.]

Arch.: The chamber or enclosed apartments of a Greek temple. The part of the temple which stood before the naos, comprehended between the wall and the columns of the portico, was called the pronaos; while the corresponding part behind was called the posticum. (*Weale.*)

năp (1), *s.* [An abbreviation of Napoleon.] A game of cards played for stakes, usually by three, four, or five players, with an ordinary pack. Five cards are dealt to each player, and each, beginning with the eldest hand, is entitled to call as many tricks as he believes he can win with the cards in his hand, making whichever suit he wishes trumps. Should he win the number of tricks he has called, he receives payment for that number from each of the other players; should he fail, he pays each for that number. To *go nap* is to declare to win the whole five tricks. *Nap* is also applied to the taking of the pool by winning all the five tricks after declaration.

năp (2), ***nappe,** *s.* [NAP (1), *v.*] A short sleep or slumber; a doze.

"Sweet refreshment, ease without annoy,
Or luscious noon-day *nap*." *Shenstone: Economy.*

năp (3). *** nop, *noppe,** *s.* [A.S. *knoppa* = nap of cloth; a variant of *cnæp* = a top, a knob, a knop; allied to Dut. *knop* = a knot, a knob, *knop* = a knob; Ita. *noppe* = frizzed nap of cloth, *knop* = a knob; O. Sw. *nopp* = nap; Sw. *knop* = a knot.]

* 1. One of those little knots which, after cloth has been passed through the fulling-mill, are removed by women with little nippers, a process termed burling.

"When the *noppe* is nighe, it wolde be shorne."
Skelton: Magnificence, 42.

2. The woolly or villous substance on the surface of cloth, felt, or other fabric; the pile of cloth or of a hat.

"His only coat: where dust confus'd with rain
Roughens the *nap*, and leaves a mingled stain."
Swift: Inscription of a City Shower.

3. (*Pl.*): The loops of velvet which are cut to make the pile.

4. Any soft downy or hairy substance, as the down on some plants.

"There be also plants that . . . have a kinde of downey or velvet rine upon their leaves; which downe or *nap* commeth of a subtil spirit, in a soft or fat substance. —*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 560.

nap-at noon, *s.*

Bot.: *Tragopogon parvifolius.*

nap-warp, *s.*

Weaving: Pile-warp. In fustian-weaving, the upper warp covering the main warp or nap.

năp (1), ***nappe,** *v.i.* [A.S. *knappian* = to nap; originally = to nod, and allied to A.S. *knipian* = to bend one's self, and Icel. *knipra* = to droop, to despond; cf. Bavarian *knappen* = to nod with the head.]

*1. To slumber; to take a short sleep; to doze.

"So he shall not *nappe*, neither slepe, that helpeth Israel."—*Wycliffe: Psalm* cxxi. 4.

2. To be off one's guard; to be careless or unprepared. (Only in the pr. par.)

"I took thee *napping*, unprepar'd."
Butler: Hudibras, i. 3.

năp (2), *v.t.* [Nap (3), *s.*] To raise or put a nap on.

nāpe, *s.* [Prop. = knob or projection, and a variant of *knappe* = a knob, a button; cf. Icel. *knappr*, *knuffer*; Wel. *cnap* = a knob, a stud, a button.] [Nap (3), *s.*] The back part of the neck; the prominent part of the neck behind.

"Turn your eyes towards the *napes* of your necks, and make but an interior survey of your good selves." —*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, iv. 1.

na'-pĕll, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: *Lathyrus macrorrhizus*, the Bitter Vetch (q.v.).

"Hot *napell* making lips and tongue to swell."
Sylvester: The Furies, 179.

năp'-ĕl-līne, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *napell(us)* in *Aconitum Napellus*, the scientific name of the Aconite; *-ine.*] [Napus.]

Chem.: An alkaloid obtained by Hübschmann from crude aconitine. It is a white, electric powder, having a bitter, burning taste, and an alkaline reaction. It is more soluble in water and weak spirit than aconitine, but less soluble in ether, and is not precipitated from dilute solutions by ammonia.

năp-ĕr-y, ***năp'-ĕr-ĭe,** *s.* [O. Fr. *naperie* (Fr. *nappurie*), orig. = the office in a household for providing table-linen, from Low Lat. *naparia*, from *napa*, a corrupt. of Lat. *mappa* = a cloth.] [Map, Napkin.]

1. Table-linen collectively; linen cloths used for domestic purposes, especially for the table: as table-cloths, napkins, &c.

"Manie farmers . . . have learned also to garnish their cupbords with plate . . . and their tables with fine *naperie*."—*Harrison: Descript. England*, bk. ii., ch. xii.

*2. Linen underclothing; linen for the person.

***nap-et,** *s.* [Fr. *nappe* = a table-cloth; Eng. dimin. suff. *-et.*] A napkin.

"*Napet* or napekyn. *Napella, manupiarium, mapella.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

năph'-a, *s.* [Fr. *naphe*, *naffe*; Ital. *nanfa*, from Arab. *nafah* = an agreeable odour.] [For def. see etym. and compound.]

napha-water, *s.* A fragrant perfume distilled from orange blossoms.

***nā-phew (ew** as **ū),** *s.* [O. Fr. *naveau*, from Low Lat. *napellus*, from Lat. *napus.*] The same as Navew (q.v.).

năph'-tha (or **ph** as **p**), *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *ναφθα* (*naphtha*), from Arab. *naft*, *nift* = naphtha, bitumen.]

Chem.: A term applied to the liquid hydrocarbons which issue from the earth in certain localities, and to the inflammable liquids produced by the dry distillation of organic substances. [Petroleum, Paraffin, Wood-naphtha.]

năph'-tha-dĭl (or **ph** as **p**), *s.* [Eng. *naphtha*, second element doubtful; cf. *dill* (1), v.]

Chem.: A substance derived from petroleum; it is black, with a weak, greasy lustre; copper-brown in fracture; does not change in the light, melts at the same temperature as wax, and burns with a clear flame. (*Watts.*)

năph-thăl'-a-mide (or **ph** as **p**), *s.* [Eng. *naphthal(ene)*, and *amide.*] [Phthalamide.]

năph-thăl'-a-mīne (or **ph** as **p**), *s.* [Naphthylamine.]

năph'-tha-lāse (or **ph** as **p**), *s.* [Eng. *naphthal(ene)*; *-ase.*]

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{12}O$(?). Obtained by heating with great care, in a retort, a mixture of nitro-naphthalene with ten times its weight of baric hydrate. Ammonia-naphthalene passes over, whilst naphthalase condenses in the neck of the retort as a thick yellowish oil, which solidifies on cooling. It sublimes without fusing at 250°; is soluble in water, but insoluble in alcohol and ether. Its most characteristic reaction is its power of colouring sulphuric acid a beautiful violet tint.

năph'-tha-lāte (or **ph** as **p**), *s.* [Eng. *naphthal(ic)*; suff. *-ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of naphthalic acid.

năph'-tha-lēne (or **ph** as **p**), *s.* [Eng. *naphtha*; *l* connect., and suff. *-ene.*]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_8 = C_{10}H_7H$. Naphthalin, naphthaline. A frequent product of the dry distillation of organic substances, and occurring to a considerable extent in that portion of coal-tar distilling between 180 and 220°, from which it crystallizes on cooling. It forms colourless shining, leafy crystals of peculiar odour and burning taste; melts at 79° to a liquid as clear as water; boils at 216° to 220°, and burns, when inflamed, with a highly luminous but smoky flame. Its sp. gr. is ·977 at the fusing point, and its vapour density = 4·53. It is insoluble in water, but dissolves readily in alcohol, ether, chloroform, carbon disulphide, benzene, and fixed and volatile oils. Naphthalene unites directly with chlorine and bromine, forming a large number of substitution products. On passing dry chlorine gas into naphthalene, a heavy pale yellow oil is formed (naphthalene dichloride, $C_{10}H_8Cl_2$), and this, uniting with more chlorine, is converted into a crystalline substance (naphthalene tetrachloride, $C_{10}H_8Cl_4$), which melts at 182°. Monochlor-naphthalene, $C_{10}H_7Cl$, obtained by heating naphthalene dichloride with alcoholic potash, is a colourless oil, boiling at 263°. Dichlor-naphthalene, $C_{10}H_6Cl_2$, is prepared by boiling naphthalene tetrachloride with alcoholic potash. It is a crystalline mass, melting at 35°–36°, and boiling at 280°. The substitution products with bromine are far less stable than those of chlorine.

naphthalene-alcohol, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{12}O_4 = \left.\begin{matrix}C_{10}H_8\\H_4\end{matrix}\right\}O_4$. A tetratomic alcohol, produced by heating an alcoholic solution of naphthalene chlorhydrin with potassium hydrate. It crystallizes in prisms, which rapidly turn brown, melts at a gentle heat, and decomposes when distilled. It is slightly soluble in water, but very soluble in alcohol and ether. Glacial acetic acid decomposes it, forming a black resin and a red body soluble in ether.

naphthalene carboxylic-acid, *s.* [Naphthoic-acid.]

naphthalene sulphonic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{10}H_7SO_2{\cdot}OH$. Formed by heating naphthalene with concentrated sulphuric acid. If the temperature is kept low, α-naphthalene sulphonic acid is produced, melting at 85° to 90°; but if raised to 160°, the isomeric β-naphthalene sulphonic acid is obtained.

năph-thăl'-ĭc (or **ph** as **p**), *a.* [Eng. *naphthal(ene)*; *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from naphthalene.

naphthalic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{12}H_8O_4 = C_{10}H_6(CO{\cdot}OH)_2$. Obtained by the oxidation of acenaphthene by chromic and dilute sulphuric acids. It crystallizes in colourless needles or plates, which decompose at 140°. Calcic naphthalate yields naphthalene on heating with calcic hydrate, $C_{10}H_6\begin{matrix}CO{\cdot}O\\CO{\cdot}O\end{matrix}Ca + Ca(OH)_2 = 2(CaCO_3) + C_{10}H_8$.

naphthalic-anhydride, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{12}H_6O_3 = C_{10}H_6\begin{matrix}{\cdot}CO{\cdot}\\{\cdot}CO{\cdot}\end{matrix}O$. Prepared by heating naphthalic acid to 140°. It melts at 266°.

năph-thăl'-ĭ-dăm (or **ph** as **p**), *s.* [Eng. *naphtha*; *d* connect., and *am(monia).*]

Chem.: [Naphthylamine].

năph-thăl'-ĭ-dīne (or **ph** as **p**), *s.* [Eng. *naphtha*; *d* connect., and suff. *-ine.*]

Chem.: [Naphthylamine].

năph'-tha-līne, năph'-tha-lĭn (or **ph** as **p**), *s.* & *a.* [Naphthalene.]

A. *As subst.:* [Naphthalene].

† **B.** *As adj.:* Composed of naphtha.

"The *naphthaline* river of Passion."
E. A. Poe: For Annie.

naphthaline-blue, *s.*

Chem.: Naphthyl blue. A blue dye obtained by treating naphthylamine with mercuric nitrate.

naphthaline-red, *s.* [Magdala-red.]

naphthaline-violet, *s.*

Chem.: A dye produced by Blumer-Zweifel on cotton and linen fabrics by treating naphthylamine while present on the woven tissue with chloride of copper.

năph'-thal-īze (or **ph** as **p**), *v.t.* [Eng. *naphtha*; *l* connect., and suff. *-ize.*] To impregnate or saturate with naphtha.

năph'-tha-meīne (or **ph** as **p**), *s.* [Oxy-naphthylamine.]

năph-thăz'-ar-īne (or **ph** as **p**), *s.* [Eng. *naphtha(lene)*, and *(ali)zarine.*]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_4(OH)_2O_2$. Dihydroxy-naphthoquinone. A colouring matter resembling alizarine, obtained by heating dinitro-naphthalene with Nordhausen sulphuric acid to 200°, and then adding fragments of zinc, the temperature being kept between 200° and 205°. It crystallizes in long red needles, of golden-green lustre, soluble in alcohol, and dissolves in alkalis, with a blue or violet colour.

năph-thēs'-ĭc (or **ph** as **p**), *a.* [Formed from naphthalene with the omission of certain letters (?); *s* euphonic, and *-ic.*)

naphthesic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{20}H_6O_8$. According to Laurent, this acid is obtained by treating naphthalene with acid chromate of potassium, water, and sulphuric acid. It forms rhombic needles, melting below 100°, and subliming at a higher temperature. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol.

năph'-thĭ-ŏn-āte (or **ph** as **p**), *s.* [Eng. *naphthion(ic)*; *-ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of naphthionic acid.

năph-thĭ-ŏn'-ĭc (or **ph** as **p**), *a.* [Eng. *naph(thyl)*; *thion*, and suff. *-ic.*] Derived from naphthaline and sulphur.

naphthionic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{10}H_9N{\cdot}SO_3$. Sulpho-naphthalidamic acid. Obtained by treating an alcoholic solution of nitro-naphthalene with ammonium sulphite, and decomposing the ammonium naphthionate formed with hydrochloric acid. It forms small colourless crystals, resembling asbestos, slightly soluble in water and alcohol, but insoluble in ether. It completely saturates alkalis, but its salts with the heavy metals have an acid reaction. The naphthionates are all soluble, and their solutions are opalescent, transmitting, when viewed at different angles, beautiful red, blue, and violet colours. Naphthionate of potassium, $C_{10}H_8KN{\cdot}SO_3$, crystallizes in small micaceous lamin æ, very soluble in water and alcohol. Naphthionate of calcium, $C_{10}H_8CaN{\cdot}SO_3{\cdot}4H_2O$, prepared by boiling naphthionic acid with milk of lime, crystallizes in white semi-transparent lamin æ, having a fatty appearance, very soluble in water, but insoluble in alcohol. Naphthionate of lead is prepared by double decomposition of a solution of sodium naphthionate with lead nitrate. It crystallizes in reddish needles, slightly soluble in water, but insoluble in alcohol.

năph-thō- (or **ph** as **p**), *pref.* [Eng. *naphthal(ene)*, and *o(xygen).*] Containing naphthalene and oxygen.

naphtho-hydroquinone, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{10}H_6(OH)_2$. A crystalline body prepared by heating naphtho-quinone with hydriodic acid and amorphous phosphorus. It is soluble in water, melts at 176°, and is re-

transformed into naphtho-quinone by oxidizing agents.

naphtho-quinone, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{10}H_6O_2$. Obtained by heating naphthalene dissolved in glacial acetic acid, with chromic acid, and distilling the product with water. It is soluble in ether and hot alcohol, crystallizes in large yellow tables, and melts at 125°. Heated with nitric acid, it is converted into phthalic acid.

năph'-thō-āte (or **ph** as **p**), *s.* [Eng. *naphtho(ic)*; *-ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of naphthoic acid.

năph-thō-çȳ'-a-māte (or **ph** as **p**), *s.* [Eng. *naphthocyam(ic)*; *-ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of naphthocyamic acid.

năph-thō-çȳ-ăm'-ĭc (or **ph** as **p**), *a.* [Eng. *naphth(alene)*; *o(xygen)*; *cy(anogen)*; *am(monia)*, and suff. *-ic.*] Derived from or containing naphthalene, cyanogen, and ammonia.

naphthocyamic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{28}H_{18}N_8O_9$. Produced by the action of potassium-cyanide on dinitro-naphthalene, and decomposing the resulting potassium naphthocyamate with the smallest quantity of any free acid. It forms a black, shining mass, insoluble in water and ether, slightly soluble in alcohol, but more so in amylic alcohol, forming a dark brown, reddish liquid.

năph-thō'-ĭc (or **ph** as **p**), *a.* [Eng. *naphth(yl)*; *o* connect., and suff. *-ic.*] Pertaining to, or contained in, naphthol.

naphthoic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{10}H_7CO{\cdot}OH$. Menaphthoxylic acid, naphthalene carboxylic acid, naphthyl carbonic acid. Prepared by fusing naphthalene sulphonic acid with sodic formate. It crystallizes in colourless needles, slightly soluble in boiling water, very soluble in hot alcohol, and melts at 160°. It forms salts, chlorides, amides, &c., in the usual way, and yields naphthalene on distillation with lime.

naphthoic-aldehyde, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{11}H_8O$. Prepared by distilling a mixture of calcium naphthoate and calcium formate at a high temperature. It forms dazzling white crystals, insoluble in cold water, slightly soluble in boiling water, but soluble in alcohol and ether; melts at 59·5°, and is converted by nascent hydrogen into uncrystallizable compounds difficult to purify.

năph'-thŏl (or **ph** as **p**), *s.* [Eng. *naphth(alene)*, and *(alcoh)ol.*]

Chem. (*Pl.*): $C_{10}H_7{\cdot}OH$. Prepared by fusing the respective naphthalene sulphonic acids with potassic hydrate, and extracting by means of ether: α-naphthol crystallizes in monoclinic prisms, melting at 94°, and boiling at 278°–280°; β-naphthol, or isonaphthol, forms colourless rhombic tables, melting at 122°, and boiling at 290°.

năph-thŭl'-mĭn (or **ph** as **p**), *s.* [Eng. *naph(alene)*, and *ulmin.*]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_8O_2$. A black bulky substance produced by the action of aqueous potassium nitrite on hydrochlorate of naphthylamine. It is insoluble in water, alcohol, ether, and the alkalis, but dissolves in concentrated sulphuric acid, forming an indigo-coloured solution, from which it is precipitated by water.

năph'-thȳl (or **ph** as **p**), *s.* [Eng. *naphth(a)*; suff. *-yl* (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_7$. The monatomic radical of naphthylamine.

naphthyl-blue, *s.* [NAPHTHALINE-BLUE.]

naphthyl-carbamide, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{11}H_{10}N_2O = N_2(CO'')'C_{10}H_7{\cdot}H_3$. Obtained by saturating an ethereal solution of naphthylamine with cyanic acid gas, and recrystallizing from hot alcohol. It forms flat, shining, flexible needles, insoluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol, very soluble in ether. From its ethereal solution oxalic acid throws down a crystalline precipitate.

naphthyl carbonic-acid, *s.* [NAPHTHOIC-ACID.]

naphthyl-cyanate, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{11}H_7NO = \left.\begin{matrix}CN\\C_{10}H_7\end{matrix}\right\}O$. Produced by heating dinaphthyl-carbamide with phosphoric anhydride. It forms easily fusible crystals, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether.

naphthyl-diamine, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{15}N_3 = \left.\begin{matrix}(C_{10}H_7)_2\\N\\H\end{matrix}\right\}N_2$. Azodinaphthyl-diamine. A base produced by passing nitrous anhydride into a warm alcoholic naphthalidine solution. It crystallizes in orange-red needles, having a light green metallic lustre, insoluble in cold water, but slightly soluble in boiling water, in alcohol, ether, and benzene. It melts at 136° to a blood-red liquid, and yields salts with two equivalents of acid.

năph-thȳl-a-çĕt'-a-mīde (or **ph** as **p**), *s.* [Eng. *naphthyl*; *acet(ic)*, and *amide.*]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_7NH(C_2H_3O)$. Acetonaphthylamine. Obtained by heating a mixture of naphthylamine and glacial acetic acid for several days. It crystallizes in white silky needles, slightly soluble in boiling water, soluble in alcohol and dilute acids, melts at 152°, and sublimes at 160°.

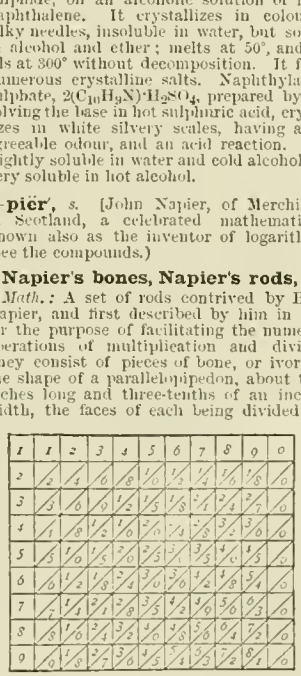
năph-thȳl-a-mīne (or **ph** as **p**), *s.* [Eng. *naphthyl*, and *amine.*]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_9N = C_{10}H_7(NH_2)$. Naphthalidam, Naphthalamine, Naphthalidine. A compound discovered by Zinin, in 1842, during his researches on the nitro-compounds. It is produced by the action of ammonium sulphide, on an alcoholic solution of nitronaphthalene. It crystallizes in colourless silky needles, insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether; melts at 50°, and distils at 300° without decomposition. It forms numerous crystalline salts. Naphthylamine sulphate, $2(C_{10}H_9N){\cdot}H_2SO_4$, prepared by dissolving the base in hot sulphuric acid, crystallizes in white silvery scales, having a disagreeable odour, and an acid reaction. It is slightly soluble in water and cold alcohol, but very soluble in hot alcohol.

Na-pĭer', *s.* [John Napier, of Merchiston, in Scotland, a celebrated mathematician, known also as the inventor of logarithms.] (See the compounds.)

Napier's bones, Napier's rods, *s. pl.*

Math.: A set of rods contrived by Baron Napier, and first described by him in 1617, for the purpose of facilitating the numerical operations of multiplication and division. They consist of pieces of bone, or ivory, in the shape of a parallelopipedon, about three inches long and three-tenths of an inch in width, the faces of each being divided into



NAPIER'S RODS.

squares, which are again subdivided on ten of the rods by diagonals into triangles, except the squares at the upper ends of the rods. These spaces are numbered as shown in the diagram. To show the manner of performing multiplication by means of the rods, let it be required to multiply 5078 by 937. Select the proper rods, and dispose them in such a manner that the numbers at the top shall exhibit the multiplicand, and on the left of these rods place the rod of units. In the rod of units seek the right hand figure of the multiplier, which, in this case, is 7, and the numbers corresponding to it on the other rods. Beginning on the left add the digits in each parallelogram, formed by triangles of adjacent rods, and write them down as in ordinary multiplication; then take the sum of the several products as in ordinary multiplication, and it will be the product required. From the outermost triangle on the line with 7, write out the number there found, 6; in the next parallelogram on the left add 9 and 5 there found; their sum being 14, set down the 4 and carry the one to be added to 3, and 4 found in the next parallelogram on the left; this sum being 8, set it down: in the next parallelogram on the left occur the numbers 5 and 6, their sum being 11, set down 1, and carry 1 to the next number on the left; the number 3 found in the triangle on the left of the row, increased by 1, gives 4, which set down; proceed in like manner, till all of the partial products are found, and take their sum as in the example.

5078	
937	
41846	
17934	
53802	
5601386	

Napier's compass, *s.* A draughtsman's compass, to one leg of which is pivoted a plain point and pencil-holder, and to the other a plain point and pen. These fold in between the legs, so that the instrument may be carried in the pocket without inconvenience.

nā-pĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *napus* = a turnip, and *forma* = form, shape.]

Bot.: Having the shape or form of a turnip, bulging out at the top, and becoming more slender below: as, a *napiform* root.

***năp'-kĭn,** *v.t.* [NAPKIN, *s.*] To wrap up in a napkin.

"Let every man beware of *napkining* up the talent which was delivered him to trade withal."—*Sanderson: Works*, iii. 97.

năp'-kĭn, *nape-kin, *nape-kyn, *nap-kyn, *s.* [Fr. *nappe* = a table-cloth; Eng. dimin. suff. *-kin*; Low Lat. *nappa*, *napa*, corrupt. of Lat. *mappa* = a cloth.] [MAP, *s.*]

1. A small cloth; specif., one used at table to wipe the hands.

* 2. A handkerchief.

"I am glad I have found this *napkin*;
This was her first remembrance from the Moor."
Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 3.

napkin-ring, *s.* A ring of wood, ivory, metal, &c., used to enclose a napkin.

Nā'-plĕs (plĕs as **pĕlz),** *s.* [Lat. *Neapolis*, from Gr. = new city.]

Geog.: A city on the south-west coast of Italy, formerly the capital of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies.

Naples-yellow, *s.*

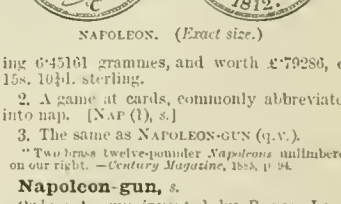
Chem.: Neapolitan yellow. A very permanent orange-yellow pigment, much used in oil-painting, and in glass and porcelain staining. It is prepared by fusing, at a moderate heat, for two hours, a mixture of chemically pure antimonio-tartrate of potash, lead nitrate, and sodium-chloride. After cooling, the fused mass is placed in water, when the common salt dissolves out, leaving the pigment in the form of a fine yellow powder.

năp'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *nap* (3), *s.*; *-less.*] Without nap; having no nap; threadbare.

"Nor on him put
The *napless* vesture of humility."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 1.

na-pō-lē-ŏn, *s.* [After the Emperor Napoleon I.]

1. A French gold coin of 20 francs, weighing 6·45161 grammes, and worth £·79286, or 15s. 10½d. sterling.



NAPOLEON. (*Exact size.*)

2. A game at cards, commonly abbreviated into nap. [NAP (1), *s.*]

3. The same as NAPOLEON-GUN (q.v.).

"Two brass twelve-pounder *Napoleons* unlimbered on our right. —*Century Magazine*, 1885, p. 94.

Napoleon-gun, *s.*

Ordn.: A gun invented by Prince Louis Napoleon, afterwards Napoleon III., about A.D. 1850. His object was the construction of a gun of medium weight and calibre, that should be capable of firing both shot and shell. It was issued in 1853 to the French divisional batteries, was used during the Crimean war, and has been adopted by various European nations, and by the United States. (*Ripley & Dana.*)

na-pō-lē-ō'-na, *s.* [After the Emperor Napoleon I.]

Bot.: A synonym of Belvisia, the typical genus of the order Belvisiaceæ (Napoleonworts), called by Endlicher Napoleoneæ.

Na-pō-lē-ŏn'-ic, *a.* [Eng. *Napoleon*; *-ic.*] Pertaining to or founded by the Emperor Napoleon I. . as, the *Napoleonic* dynasty.

Na-pō'-lē-ŏn-ism, *s.* [Eng. *Napoleon*; *-ism.*] The rule of the Napoleons; support of the Napoleonic dynasty.

"His glorification of *Napoleonism* in his history has done more to delude and demoralize the moral sense of his countrymen . . . than any other cause whatever."—*Brit. Quart. Review*, 1873, p. 221.

Na-pō-lē-ŏn-ist, *s.* [Eng. *Napoleon*; *-ist.*] A supporter of the dynasty of the Napoleons; a Bonapartist.

na-pō-lē-ŏn-ite, *s.* [Eng. *Napoleon*; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Petrol.: A variety of diorite (q.v.), consisting of anorthite, hornblende, and a little quartz. These minerals constitute an aggregate of spheres of varying dimensions, having concentric bands consisting of one or of both of the above minerals. Structure radial fibrous. Known also under the name of corsite, from Corsica, where found, and globular diorite = the kugeldiorit of the Germans.

na-pō-lē-ŏn-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng., &c. *Napoleon*, and *wort.*]

Bot. (*Pl.*): [Belvisiace.æ].

năppe (1), *s.* [Fr. = a sheet, a surface.] [Napkin.]

Math.: One of the two parts of a conic surface, which meet at the vertex. The nappe on which the directrix lies is called the lower, and the other the upper nappe of the cone.

¶ *Nappe of an hyperboloid:*

Math.: One of the branches of which the surface is composed. Hyperboloids of one nappe are warped surfaces; those of two nappes are double-curved surfaces.

* **năppe** (2), *s.* [Nap (2), *s.*]

* **năppe,** *v.i.* [Nap (1), *v.*]

năp'-pèr (1). *s.* [Nap (1), *v.*] One who indulges in naps.

năp'-pèr (2), *s.* [Nap (2), *v.*] An instrument or machine for napping and surfacing woollen goods.

năp'-pèr (3), *s.* [Eng. *napery*); *-er.*] An honorary officer who carries a napkin at some royal functions.

năp'-pi-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *nappy*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of having a nap on the surface.

năp'-pĭng (1), *pr. par.* or *a.* [Nap (1), *v.*] Sleepy, drowsy; hence, off one's guard, unprepared.

¶ *To catch one napping:* To take one unawares.

năp'-pĭng (2), *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Nap (2), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act or process of raising a nap or pile on.

2. *Hat-making:* A sheet of partially felted fur in a stage between the operation of the bow, which first distributes the fur in a light layer, and the battery at which it is united to the hat-body. It becomes the nap of the hat, which is raised by carding and shorn to a length.

napping-machine, *s.* A machine for raising the nap or pile on woollen and cotton fabrics.

năp'-pỹ (1), *a.* [Eng. *nap* (3), *s.*; *-y.*] Having a nap or pile on the surface; downy.

năp'-pỹ (2), *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *nap* (1), *v.*; *-y.*]

A. *As adj.:* Strong, heady; causing to sleep or to become drowsy. (Said of ale or beer.)

"When I my thresher heard,
With *nappy* beer I to the barn repaird."
Gay: Shepherd's Week; Tuesday.

B. *As subst.:* Strong ale. (*Scotch.*)

năp'-pỹ, *s.* [A.S. *nappe, hnæp* = a cup or bowl.] A round earthen dish with sloping sides and a flat bottom.

* **nā'-prŏn,** *s.* [O. Fr. *naperon.* The initial *n* has been dropped, being mistaken for the final *n* of the article *an.*] An apron.

"*Napron* felr and white l-wassh."
Tale of Beryn, 33.

năp'-tāk-ĭng, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *nap* (2), *s.*, and *taking.*]

A. *As adj.:* Taking a nap or short sleep; dozing, sleeping; hence, off one's guard.

B. *As subst.:* The act of taking a nap or short sleep; hence, a taking by surprise, or when one is off his guard; an unexpected attack or onset.

"*Naptakings*, assaults, spoilings, and firings, have in our forefathers days, between us and France, been common. —*Carew: Survey of Cornwall.*

na-pū', *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: *Tragulus javanicus*, the Javan Deerlet; rust-brown above, white beneath. It is gentle in disposition, and is frequently seen in menageries.

nā'-pŭs, *s.* [Lat.] A kind of turnip; the navew (q.v.).

* **nar,** *a.* & *adv.* [Nearer.]

nar'-a-ka, nŭr'-ŭk, *s.* [Mahratta & Sausc.]

Hind. Myth.: A term equivalent to the English hell; it consists of twenty-eight divisions, in which sinners of as many different classes are confined and subjected to tortures corresponding to the gravity of their offences.

nar-căph'-thŏn, *s.* [Gr.] The bark of an aromatic tree, used in fumigation, and formerly imported from India.

nar'-çĕ-ĭne, *s.* [Gr. *νάρκη* (*narkē*) = a numbness, a deadness; Eng. suff. *-ine.*]

Chem.: $C_2\ H_{23}NO_9$. An alkaloid discovered by Pelletier in opium in 1835. It crystallizes in white interlaced needles, slightly soluble in water and cold alcohol, very soluble in boiling alcohol, but insoluble in ether, and melts at 145°. Its crystallizable salts are decomposed by water into acid and base.

nar'-çĕ-tĭne, *s.* [Altered from *narcotine* (q.v.).]

Chem.: Narcoteine. An alkaloid produced by the action of sulphuric acid and peroxide of lead on narcotine. It is soluble in sulphuric acid with a fine red colour, and in nitric acid with a yellow colour.

nar-çĭ'-nē, *s.* [Gr. *νάρκη* (*narkē*) = stiffness, numbness.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Torpedinidæ (q.v.). The tail is longer than the disc, and the spiracles are immediately behind the eyes. Four species are known. *Narcine brasiliensis* ascends the rivers of tropical America.

nar-cĭs'-sal, *a.* [From Mod. Lat. *narcissales* (q.v.).

Bot.: Of or belonging to the genus Narcissus: as, the *Narcissal* alliance. (*Lindley.*)

nar-çĭs-sā'-lēs, *s. pl.* [Lat. *narciss(us)*; masc. & fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ales.*]

Bot.: An alliance of Endogens. It consists of endogenous petaloid plants with symmetrical flowers, three or six stamens, and albuminous seeds; and contains four orders, Bromeliaceæ, Taccaceæ, Hæmadoraceæ, Hypoxidaceæ, Amaryllidaceæ, and Iridaceæ.

nar-çĭs'-sē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *narciss(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Amaryllidaceæ, containing bulbous plants with a coronet in the flower.

nar-çĭs'-sĭne, *a.* [Eng. *narciss(us)*; *-ine.*] Pertaining to or resembling the Narcissus.

nar-çĭs'-sŭs, Nar-çĭs'-sŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *νάρκισσος* (*narkissos*) = (1) the plant narcissus, so named from its narcotic properties, (2) the youth Narcissus; *νάρκη* (*narkē*) = numbness, torpor; Fr. *narcisse.*]

1. *Bot.* (*Of the form* narcissus): Narcissus, Daffodil; the typical genus of the tribe Narcisseæ. The perianth, which is coloured, has a tubular limb with a crown. Fruit a coriaceous capsule, with globose seeds, smooth till they become dry. About thirty are known, from Europe and Asia. One, *Pseudo-Narcissus*, is British. It has a solitary yellow flower. *N. biflorus* is naturalised in Britain in copses and woods. Its flowers are poisonous. *N. poeticus*, *N. conspicuus*, *N. incomparabilis*, *N. minor*, and *N. lobularis* are also occasional escapes. *N. Tazzetta*, *N. odorus*, and *N. poeticus* are emetic. *N. Tazzetta* is also absorbent. Its perfume is used in India in headache.

¶ The Narcissus of Japan is *Nerina sarnensis.*

2. *Gr. Mythol.* (*Of the form* Narcissus): The beautiful son of Cephisus and the nymph Liriope. Though beloved by all the Grecian nymphs, he treated them with contemptuous indifference; but, having accidentally seen his own image reflected in a fountain, he became so enamoured of it that he languished till he died, and thus realised the prophecy of Tiresias, that he should live until he saw himself. After his death the gods, moved with compassion for his fate, changed him into the flower which bears his name.

narcissus-flowered, *a.* Having flowers like those of a narcissus.

¶ *Narcissus-flowered Anemone:*

Bot.: *Anemone narcissiflora.*

nar'-çĭ-tĭne, *s.* [Eng., &c. *narci(ssus)*; *t* connect., and suff. *-ine.*]

Chem.: A substance possessing emetic properties, contained in the white narcissus.

nar-cō'-ĕĕn-ĭne, *s.* [Gr. *νάρκη* (*narkē*) = numbness, torpor, and *γεννάω* (*gennaō*) = to produce.]

Chem.: An alkaloid, supposed by Blyth to be present in all samples of narcotine. Now said to be merely a double salt of narcotine and cotarnine.

nar-cō'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr., from *νάρκη* (*narkē*) = numbness, torpor, and suff. *-osis.*]

Pathol.: A state of benumbing stupor, in which death may ultimately ensue from paralysis of the respiratory muscles. The pupils are contracted, breathing slow and stertorous, and an insensible condition like apoplexy or alcoholic intoxication is produced; best seen in the effects of opium.

nar'-cō-teĭne, *s.* [Narcetine.]

nar-cŏt'-ĭc, * **nar-cŏt'-ĭck,** * **nar-cot-ĭke,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *narcotique* = stupefying, from Gr. *νἀρκωτικός* (*narkōtikos*) = benumbing, from *νἀρκόω* (*narkoō*) = to benumb; *νἀρκάω* (*narkaō*) = to become numb, from *νάρκη* (*narkē*) = numbness, torpor; Ital. & Sp. *narcotico.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Having the properties or qualities of a narcotic; producing torpor or coma.

"*Narcotick* medicines bee those that benum and stupifie with their coldnesse, as opium, hemlocke, and the like."—*P. Holland: Plinie: Expl. of Words of Art.*

* 2. *Fig.:* Dull and stupid, so that a reader is apt to fall asleep over it.

"Who reads in vain
Narcotic volumes o'er." *Shenstone: Economy.*

B. *As substantive:*

Pharm. (*Pl.*): Medicines which act upon the nervous system, producing sleep or torpor. They are of two kinds, anodynes and soporifics (q.v.). Soporifics generally act also as anodynes, and various anodynes are antispasmodic.

"Like dull *narcotics*, numbing pain."
Tennyson: In Memoriam, v. 8.

narcotic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: An acid said to be formed by boiling narcotine with potash. It appears to differ from narcotine only by the elements of water.

† **nar-cŏt'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *narcotic*; *-al.*] The same as Narcotic (q.v.).

"Medicines which they call *narcotical*, that is to say, such as benowme and dead the disease."—*Harmar: Trans. of Beza* (1587), p. 421.

* **nar-cŏt'-ĭc-al-lỹ,** *adv.* [Eng. *narcotical*; *-ly.*] In a narcotic manner; after the manner of a narcotic.

"As those things do, that pass for *narcotically* cold."
—*Whitelock: Manners of England*, p. 222.

nar-cŏt'-ĭc-al-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *narcotical*; *-ness.*] The quality of being narcotic; narcotic qualities or properties.

* **nar-cŏt'-ĭc-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *narcotic*; *-ness.*] The same as Narcoticalness (q.v.).

nar-cot-ĭke, *a.* & *s.* [Narcotic.]

nar'-cō-tĭne, *s.* [Eng. *narcotic*; *-ine.*]

Chem.: $C_{22}H_{23}NO_7$. One of the alkaloids of opium, and the first base extracted from that substance, discovered by Derosne in

1803. it forms lustrous rhombic prisms, which melt at 170°, and decompose at 220°. Insoluble in water and alkalis, but soluble in alcohol and ether. It is less poisonous than morphine, and its salts are very unstable.

nar-cō-tĭn'-ic, *a.* [Eng. *narcotin(e)*; *-ic.*] Pertaining to or obtained from narcotine.

nar'-cōt-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *narcot(ic)*; *-ism.*]

Med.: The same as NARCOSIS (q.v.).

"Dr. Austie, in his 'Stimulants and Narcotics,' recognising 'a kind of chronic *narcotism*, the very existence of which is usually denied.'"—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 9, 1882.

nar'-cōt-īze, *v.t.* [Eng. *narcot(ic)*; *-ize.*] To bring or place under the influence of a narcotic; to put in a condition of stupor.

nard, nard-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. *nardus*, from Gr. νάρδος (*nardos*), from Pers. *nard*, from Sansc. *nalada* = the Indian Spikenard, from *nal* = to smell; Fr. *nard.*]

1. A plant; the same as SPIKENARD (q.v.).

"About the cedarn alleys fling
Nard and cassia's balmy smells."
Milton: Comus, 991.

2. An ointment or unguent prepared from spikenard.

"The good, syncere, and true *nard* is known by the lightnes, red colour, sweet smell, and the taste especially."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xii., ch. xii.

¶ Common Nard, *Nardus stricta.*

† **nard,** *v.t.* [NARD, *s.*] To anoint with nard.

"She took the body of my past delight
Narded and swathed and balmed it for herself."
Tennyson: Lover's Tale, i.

nar'-dīne, *a.* [Lat. *nardinus*; Ital. & Sp. *nardino.*] Of or pertaining to nard; having the qualities of or resembling nard.

nar-doo, *s.* [Native Australian name.]

Bot.: *Marsilea macropus, hirsuta*, or *salvatrix*, the spores and spore-cases of which are made into bread by the Australian aborigines.

nar-dŏş-mĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. νάρδος (*nardos*) = nard, and ὀσμη (*osmē*) = smell.]

Bot.: A genus of Composites, sub-tribe Petasiteæ. *Nardosmia fragrans* is sometimes found as an escape in shrubberies.

nar-dŏş-tą-chўş, *s.* [Gr. νάρδος (*nardos*) = nard, and σταχυς (*stachus*) = a spike.]

Bot.: A genus of Valerianaceæ, natives of Nepaul. [SPIKENARD.]

nar'-dŭş, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. νάρδος (*nardos*) = nard (q.v.).]

Bot.: Mat-weed; a genus of grasses, tribe Rotboellieæ. One known species, *Nardus stricta*, is British. It has harsh coarse leaves, and grows on moors and heaths to 3,300 feet high. The cattle do not care for it, but it serves a useful purpose in affording a secure foothold to the alpine herborizer.

* **nāre** (1), *s.* [Lat. *naris* = the nostril.] A nose, a nostril.

"There is a Machiavelian plot,
Though every *nare* olfact it not."
Butler: Hudibras, i. 1.

nā-rēş'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Capt. (afterwards Sir) George Nares, R.N., Commander of the *Challenger* Expedition.]

Zool.: A genus of Bryozoa, sub-order Cheilostomata. *Naresia cyathus* was dredged in 1,500 fathoms off the Island of St. Vincent in the *Challenger* Expedition.

nar'-ghī-lē, nar'-gī-lē, nar'-gī-lĕh, nar-gī-lī, *s.* [Pers. & Turk.] A kind of tobacco-pipe or smoking-apparatus used in Turkey, Persia, &c., having a long stem which passes through water.

nar'-gil, *s.* [Native name.] The name given to the cocoa-nut tree in southern India.

nār'-ĭ-al, *a.* [Lat. *naris* = a nostril.] Of or pertaining to the nostrils.

"The entry to the *narial* passage, or respiratory mouth as it may be called."—*Prof. Owen* in *Nature*, vol. xxiv., p. 499.

* **nār'-ĭ-form,** *a.* [Lat. *naris* = the nostril, and *forma* = form, shape.] Nose-shaped; shaped like the nose.

* **nār'-ĭne,** *a.* [Lat. *naris* = the nostril.] Of or pertaining to the nostrils.

* **nār'-rą-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *narrabilis*, from *narro* = to narrate (q.v.).] Capable of being told or narrated.

nar-rāte', *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *narratus*, pa. par. of *narro* = to relate, to tell; from *narus*, *gnarus* = knowing, acquainted; Ital. *narrare*; Sp. *narrar*; Fr. *narrer.*]

A. *Trans.:* To tell, to relate; to recite or rehearse as a story; to describe or relate in speech or writing.

"When I have least to *narrate*—to speak in the Scottish phrase—I am most diverting."—*Richardson Clarissa*, iv. 229.

B. *Intrans.:* To relate, to tell, to recite.

¶ Though, as implied in the quotation from Richardson given above, this word was for a long time considered a Scotticism, Dr. Fitzedward Hall (*Modern English*, p. 121) has shown that it was recognised as English at least as early as 1688 by Bp. Lloyd.

năr-rā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *narrationem*, accus. of *narratio* = a telling, a tale; from *narratus*, pa. par. of *narro* = to narrate (q.v.); Sp. *narracion*; Ital. *narrazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of narrating; reciting or relating the particulars or incidents of an event in speech or writing.

"In the *narration* of the poet, it is not material whether he relate the whole story in his own character."—*Blair: Rhetoric*, lect. xiii.

2. That which is narrated; a narrative; a relation or description in speech or writing of the particulars or incidents of an event; story, history, account.

"Grounded upon vain and fabulous *narrations*."—*Holinshed: Descript. of Britaine*, ch. v.

II. *Rhet.:* That part of a discourse which simply narrates or recites the time, manner, or consequences of an action or event, or simply states the facts connected with the subject from which the conclusions are to be drawn.

năr'-rą-tĭve, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *narratif*, from Lat. *narratus*, pa. par. of *narro* = to narrate (q.v.); Ital. & Sp. *narrativo.*]

* **A.** *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining or relating to narration; as, *narrative* skill.

2. Of the nature of a narration, account, or relation.

"Mr. Stanley has given to his work a *narrative* form which renders it easy and pleasant reading."—*Brit. Quart. Review*, 1873, p. 237.

* 3. Inclined or given to the relation of stories; fond of story-telling, garrulous.

"Wise through time, and *narrative* with age."
Pope: Homer; Iliad iii. 200.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A relation, account, description, or narration of an event or series of events; a tale, a story, a history.

"Mr. Froude's regular *narrative* begins only at the close of the seventeenth century."—*Brit. Quart. Review*, 1873, p. 508.

2. A particular kind of composition suited for the narration of events: as, He is very clever in *narrative.*

¶ *Narrative of a deed:*

Scots Law: That part of a deed which describes the granter and the grantee, and recites the cause of granting.

† **năr'-rą-tĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *narrative*; *-ly.*] By way of relation; in manner of a narrative.

"The words of all judicial acts are written *narratively*, unless it be in sentences wherein dispositive and enacting terms are made use of." *Ayliffe: Parergon.*

năr-rā'-tor, *s.* [Lat., from *narratus*, pa. par. of *narro* = to narrate (q.v.); Fr. *narrateur*; Ital. *narratore*; Sp. *narrador.*] One who narrates or relates an event or series of events or transactions; a teller, a relater.

"In the very words
With which the young *narrator* was inspired."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

năr'-rą-tŏr-ў, *a.* [Eng. *narrat(e)*; *-ory.*] Of the nature of character or a narrative; consisting of narrative; narrating or relating events.

"Letters . . . are either *narratory*, objurgatory, consolatory, monitory, or congratulatory."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., § 1., lett. 1.

* **narre,** *adv.* [NEAR.]

năr'-rōw, * **nar-ewe,** * **nar-ow,** * **nar-owe,** * **nar-rowe,** * **narwe,** *a.*, *adv.*, & *s.* [A.S. *neara*, *nearo* = narrow; *nearwe* = narrowly; cogn. with O.S. *naru* = narrow; *narawo* = narrowly; Dut. *naauw*; O. Dut. *nauw* = narrow, close. There is no connection with *near.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of little breadth; not wide; not broad; having little width from side to side.

"How streit is the gate and the wey *narre* that ledith to lyf, and there ben fewe that fynden it."—*Wycliffe: Matthew* vii.

2. Of small or little extent; circumscribed, limited.

"The Jews were but a small nation, and confined to a *narrow* compass in the world. — *Wilkins.*

3. Limited in duration; short.

"From this *narrow* time of gestation may ensue a smallness in the exclusion, but this inferreth no infirmity."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours* (Todd.)

4. Limited as to means; straitened as, He is in very *narrow* circumstances.

5. Near, close; within a small distance; hence, barely sufficient to avoid danger, disgrace, evil, or harm.

"Having a very *narrow* escape for his life."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 4, 1885.

6. Contracted in views or intellect; of confined or contracted views or sentiments; not liberal.

"His courage was of the truest temper; his understanding strong but *narrow*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

* 7. Contracted; not liberal; bigoted.

* 8. Covetous, niggardly, close; not liberal, free, or generous.

"To *narrow* breasts he comes all wrapt in gain,
To swelling hearts he shines in honour's train."
Sir T. More.

* 9. Close, near; very precise, exact, or careful; vigilant.

"The orb he roamed
With *narrow* search." *Milton: P. L.*, iv. 82.

* **B.** *As adverb:*

1. Narrowly, closely; within a very short distance.

"[He] miss'd so *narrow*, that he cut the cord
Which fasten'd by the foot the flitting hood."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid v. 675.

2. Closely, strictly, vigilantly.

"Jalous he was, and held hire *narwe* in cage,
For she was wild and yonge, and he was old."
Chaucer: C. T., 3,225.

C. *As subst.* (generally in the plural): A narrow passage between one sea and another, or between one lake and another; a narrow pass through a mountain; a strait; a contracted or narrowed part of a river or navigable channel.

"Near this island there lay on one side the jaws of a dangerous *narrow*."—*Gladstone: Studies on Homer*, iii. 295.

narrow-billed, *a.* Having a narrow bill.

Narrow-billed Plant-cutter:

Ornith.: Phytotoma angustirostris. [PHYTOTOMA.]

narrow-bordered, *a.* Having a narrow border.

Narrow-bordered Bee Hawk-moth:

Entom.: Sesia bombyliformis. It has transparent wings, their margins with dense opaque scales. The wings with black or green, yellowish-gray, or brown markings, the body greenish and yellowish, with two black belts. Expansion of wings, 1½ to 1¾ inch. Found in parts of Britain.

narrow-cloth, *s.* Woollen cloth under 52 inches in width.

narrow-fabric loom, *s.* A loom adapted specifically for weaving ribbons, tapes, bindings, &c.

narrow-gauge, *s.* & *a.*

Railway Engineering:

A. *As subst.:* A gauge of or less than 4 feet 8½ inches in width between the rails, which is the usual distance between the wheels of locomotives and railway-carriages, as well as those of ordinary vehicles. The narrowest in actual operation, only two feet, is the Portmadoc and Festiniog Railway in North Wales, through a very difficult country. This was originally designed as a tramway for the transportation of slate, stone, and other minerals to the sea, but has since been used for passenger and goods traffic.

B. *As adj.:* Laid down with a narrow-gauge.

"A railway carriage travelling at the rate of 30 miles an hour on a *narrow-gauge* line."—*Everett: C. G. S. System of Units*, ch. xi.

narrow-minded, *a.* Having narrow or confined views or sentiments; illiberal, bigoted.

"An honest and pious, though *narrow-minded* man."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

narrow-mindedness, *s.* The quality or state of being narrow-minded.

narrow-muzzled, *a.* Having a narrow muzzle.

Narrow-muzzled Seal:

Zool.: *Stenorhynchus leptonyx.*

narrow-sea, *s.*

1. *Gen.:* A sea running between coasts not far apart.

* 2. *Spec.:* The English Channel. (*Wharton.*)

* **narrow-sighted,** *a.* Short-sighted, close-sighted.

narrow-souled, *a.* Having a close, niggardly disposition; illiberal; devoid of generosity; narrow-minded.

năr'-rōw, *v.t.* & *i.* [Narrow, *a.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To make narrow or narrower; to diminish with respect to breadth or width.

"Without in the wall of the house, he made *narrowed* rests round about."—1 *Kings* vi. 6. (1551.)

2. To contract in sentiment or views.

"Who, born for the universe, *narrow'd* his mind,
And to party gave up what was meant for mankind."
Goldsmith: Retaliation.

3. To confine, to limit, to restrict.

"Society in despotic governments is *narrow'd* according to the degree of rigour which the ruling tyrant exercises over his subjects."—*Observer,* No. 21.

¶ Sometimes used reflexively; as, The enquiry *narrowed* itself to one point.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To become narrow or narrower; to be contracted, confined, or limited.

* 2. *Manège:* A horse is said to narrow when he does not take ground enough, and does not bear far enough out to the one hand or to the other.

năr'-rōw-ed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Narrow.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* (See the verb).

2. *Bot.:* Tapering.

năr'-rōw-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *narrow,* v.; *-er.*] One who or that which narrows or contracts.

năr'-rōw-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Narrow, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of making narrow or contracting; the state of becoming narrow or contracted.

II. *Knitting:* That part of a stocking which is narrowed in knitting.

năr'-rōw-lў, * **nar-ew-lye,** *adv.* [Eng. *narrow; -ly.*]

1. In a narrow manner; with little breadth or width; with small distance from side to side.

* 2. Contractedly; without extent or width.

"The church of England is not so *narrowly* calculated, that it cannot fall in with any regular species of government."—*Swift.*

3. Closely, accurately, carefully, vigilantly, attentively.

"So in our streets sly beggars *narrowly*
Watch motions of the giver's hand or eye."
Donne: Letters To Mr. T. W.

* 4. Avariciously, sparingly, covetously.

5. Within a little; nearly; by a little; only just.

"All on board *narrowly* escaped death by drowning."—*Grant,* in *Cassell's Tech. Educator,* pt. xx., p. 326.

năr'-rōw-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *narrow,* a.; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being narrow; want of breadth or wideness: smallness of distance from side to side.

"In our Gothic cathedrals, the *narrowness* of the arch makes it rise in height, or run out in length."—*Addison: On Italy.*

* 2. Smallness or limitation of extent or scope; confined state or extent.

"Pride is humbled, virtue rewarded, and vice punished; and those more amply treated than the *narrowness* of the drama can admit."—*Dryden: Encis.* (Ded.)

3. Contraction or limitation of views or sentiments; want of breadth of views; illiberality, bigotry; want of enlarged views or sentiments.

"[Men] should not reduce the world to the *narrowness* of their minds."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.,* § 290.

* 4. Poverty; straightened or narrow circumstances.

* 5. Covetousness, avarice, niggardliness, penuriousness.

6. Closeness, nearness: as, the *narrowness* of an escape.

när-thē-çĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *ναρθήκιον* (*narthēkion*) = (1) a small case or casket for unguents, made out of the hollow stalk of the plant Narthex (q.v.); (2) any ointment-box.]

Bot.: Bog-Asphodel: a genus of plants belonging to the order Juncaceæ (Rushes). It has a coloured perianth, hairy filaments, one stigma, and a many-seeded capsule, three-celled at the base. There is one British species, *Narthecium ossifragum,* or Lancashire Bog-Asphodel. [Bog-asphodel.]

nar'-thĕx, *s.* [Lat. *narthex,* from Gr. *νάρθηξ* (*narthēx*) = a genus of umbelliferous plants, Ferula, and specially *F. communis* and *F. meoides.*]

1. *Bot.:* The umbelliferous genus mentioned above. *Narthex asafœtida* produces asafœtida. [Ferula.]

2. *Architecture:*

(1) A division in the early Christian churches in which the catechisms were said, and to which penitents were admitted; it was near the entrance, and separated from the rest of the church by a railing or screen.

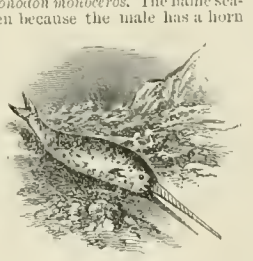
(2) An ante-temple or vestibule without the church.

(3) A porch with a lean-to roof attached to modern churches, and either extending the whole breadth of the church or along the breadth of the nave.

* **narwe,** *a.* & *adv.* [Narrow, *a.*]

nar'-whal, nar-wal, nar-whale, *s.* [Dan. & Sw. *narhval;* Icel. *nahrdr* = a narwhal; Ger. *narwall;* Fr. *narral* or *narwohl.*]

Zool.: A Cetacean, called also the Sea-unicorn, the *Monodon monoceros.* The name sea-unicorn is given because the male has a horn six, seven, or even ten feet long, one of the teeth in the upper jaw extraordinarily prolonged. It is the left tusk which makes the horn, the right being rarely developed. The tusk is spirally furrowed, and is of ivory, like the tusk of an elephant. When preserved in the cabinets of our forefathers, it was supposed to come from the mythic unicorn of antiquity. [Unicorn.] The length of the Narwhal varies from fifteen to twenty or twenty-two feet, the head being one-fourth of the whole, and the horn one-half. It is in its element amid the snow and ice of the eightieth parallel of north latitude. It feeds on mollusca, and yields an oil more valuable than that of the common whale.



NARWHAL.

* **nās.** [See definitions.]

1. A contraction for *ne has* = has not.

"For pittied is mishap that *nas* remedie.
For scorned bene deedes of fond foulerie."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; May.

2. A contraction for *ne was* = was not.

"Ther *nas* no man that Theseus hath derre."
Chaucer: C. T., 1,450.

nā'-ṣal, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *nasal,* from Low Lat. *nasalis,* from *nasus* = the nose; Ital. *nasale.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. Of or pertaining to the nose.

"When the discharge lessens, pass a small probe through the *nasal* duct into the nose every time it is dressed, in order to dilate it a little."—*Sharpe: Surgery.*

2. Pronounced or uttered through the nose, or through the nose and mouth simultaneously: as, a *nasal* sound, a *nasal* accent.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* An elementary sound pronounced or uttered through the nose, or through the nose and mouth simultaneously.

"By dropping the veil of the palate, which in ordinary utterance closes the passage from the pharynx into the nose, the intonated current of *b, d, g,* is allowed entrance to the nose and exit there: and the result is the class of *nasals* (or 'resonants *l, m, n,* and *ng* (as in singing)."—*Whitney: Life & Growth of Language,* ch. vi., p. 63.

* II. *Technically:*

1. *Ancient Arm.:* A defence for the upper part of the face, or more properly for the nose; a nose-guard.

"The helmets are mostly of a conical shape, in addition to which several have *nasals* projecting in front."—*Wilson: Prehistoric Annals,* ii. 511.

2. *Med.:* A medicine operating through the nose; an errhine.

"Sneezing, masticatories, and *nasals* are generally received."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy,* p. 334.

nasal-bone, *s.*

Anat.: The bone or bones forming the bridge of the nose.

nasal-cavities, nasal-fossæ, *s. pl.*

Anat.: The cavities of the nostrils, placed one on each side of a median vertical septum. They open in front and behind by the anterior and posterior nostrils, and communicate by foramina with the sinuses of the frontal, ethmoid, sphenoid, and superior maxillary bones.

nasal-duct, *s.*

Anat.: A duct about six or seven lines in length, constituting a groove in the upper maxillary bone, and descending to the lower part of the lower meatus of the nose.

nasal-fossæ, *s. pl.* [Nasal-cavities.]

nasal-irrigator, *s.*

Surg.: A syringe for nasal douches.

nasal-speculum, *s.*

Surg.: An instrument for distending the nostrils to expose the mucous membrane, and to facilitate explorations and operations in cases of polypus, &c. [Speculum.]

† **nā-ṣā'-lĭs,** *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *naso* = a nose.]

Zool.: Long-nosed or Proboscis Monkey, sometimes made a separate genus (*Nasalis larvatus*), but more usually known as *Semnopithecus* (or *Presbytis*) *nasalis.* [Kahau.]

nā-ṣăl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *nasalité,* from *nasal* = nasal (q.v.).] The quality of being nasal.

"The Indian sound differs only in the greater *nasality* of the first letter."—*Sir W. Jones: Orthoy. of Asiatick Words.*

nā-ṣal-ī-zā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *nasaliz(e); -ation.*]

1. The act, process, or habit of nasalizing or uttering with a nasal sound.

2. The act of nasalizing by the insertion of a nasal.

"The *nasalization* of a root by the insertion of *m* or *n* before the last letter of the same is common in Aryan languages."—*Notes & Queries,* July 9, 1881, p. 31.

nā-ṣal-īze, *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *nasal; -ize.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To make nasal, to render nasal, as the sound of a letter.

2. To insert a nasal letter (especially *n*) in.

"Schmidt thinks it may mark only a *nasalising* of the root-vowel."—*Peile: Introd. to Greek & Latin Etym.* (ed. 1875), p. 217.

B. *Intrans.:* To speak or pronounce with a nasal accent, to speak through the nose.

nā'-ṣal-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *nasal; -ly.*] In a nasal manner, through the nose.

năs'-eal, nas-ealc, *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *nascale;* Ital. *nascale.*]

Surg.: A pessary of wool or cotton impregnated with a medicament for introduction into the vagina.

* **năs'-çen-çў,** *s.* [Lat. *nascentia,* from *nascens,* pr. par. of *nascor* = to be born.] The beginning, origin, rise, or production.

"The *nascency* or generation of things."—*H. More.*

* **năs'-çent,** *a.* [Lat. *nascens,* pr. par. of *nascor* = to be born, to arise.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Beginning to exist or to grow; springing up, coming into being, growing.

"Therefore the asperity of tartarous salts, and the fiery acrimony of alcaline salts, irritating and wounding the nerves, produce *nascent* passions."—*Berkeley: Siris,* § 86.

2. *Chem.:* The term applied to the state of an element at the moment of its liberation from a compound, and which is characterised by abnormal chemical activity.

nascent-organs, *s. pl.*

Biol.: Organs not yet fully developed, and which in their present state are useful to their possessor, and will become more so. Nascent-organs differ from rudimentary organs, which are useless.

nāṣe-bèr-rў, neēṣ'-bĕr-rў, niṣ'-bĕr-rў, *s.* [A corrupt. of Lat. *mespilus* = a medlar, through Sp. *níspero.*]

Bot.: *Achras Sapota.* [Achras, Sapodilla.]

naseberry-bat, *s.*

Zool.: The Jamaican stenoderm, *Stenoderma jumaicense*, and the Spectacled stenoderm, *S. perspicillatum*, frugivorous bats, showing great partiality for the fruit of the naseberry.

naseberry bully-tree, *s.*

Bot.: *Achras Sideroxylon.*

nāṣ'-ĕ-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. *nasus* = the nose.]

1. *Ichthy.:* A genus of Acronuridæ. Twelve species are known from the tropical Indo-Pacific, none of them extending to the eastward of the Sandwich Islands. In their mode of life these fishes resemble the Acanthuri (q.v.). One of the most common species is *Naseus unicornis*, which, when adult, attains a length of about twenty-two inches, and has a horn about two inches long. (*Gunther.*)

2. *Palæont.:* Extinct species have been discovered in the Eocene of Monte Bolca.

nāsh, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Chilly, hard, firm. (*Provincial.*)

nash-gab, *s.* Insolent language, impertinence.

nāṣ-ì cor'-nĭ-a, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *nasus* = a nose, and *cornu* = a horn.]

Zool.: A name occasionally given to the section of the Perissodactyle Mammals containing the Rhinocerotidæ.

* **nāṣ-ĭ-cor'-noŭs,** *a.* [Mod. Lat. *nasicorn(ia)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Having a horn on the nose.

"Those four kinds of *nasicornous* beetles described by Muffetus."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xxiii.

* **nāṣ'-ĭ-form,** *a.* [Lat. *nasus* = the nose, and *forma* = form, shape.] Having the shape or appearance of a nose; nose-shaped, nariform.

nāṣ'-ĭ-tèr'-na, *s.* [Lat. = a watering-pot with a large spout.]

Ornith.: Pigmy Parrot, a genus of Camptolophinæ from New Guinea and the adjacent islands, with seven species, all of small size. Prevailing colour, green. (*R. B. Sharpe.*) Wallace reduces the species to three.

nā-ṣō-, *pref.* [Lat. *nasus* = the nose.] Connected with the nose.

naso-labial, *a.* Relating or pertaining to the nose and lip: as, the *naso-labial* line.

naso-malar, *a.* Relating or pertaining to the nose and malar bone.

¶ (1) *Naso-malar angle:*

Anthrop.: An angle proposed by Prof. Flower as a means of skull-measurement. It is formed by two horizontal lines meeting at the most depressed point of the nasal bones in the middle line, and resting on the middle of the outer margin of the orbits. In Europeans the average angle thus formed is 131°; in African Negroes, 134°; in Australians, 135°. In all the true Mongolian races the average exceeds 140°.

(2) *Naso-malar index:*

Anthrop.: A numerical index proposed by Mr. Oldfield Thomas, to supersede the naso-malar angle described above. The index is formed by the relative lengths of (*a*) a line passing over the lowest part of the nasal bones, from a point on the anterior surface of one of the outer walls of the orbit to the corresponding point on the other side; and (*b*) a line between the same two points measured directly, and not over the nasals. The second line is taken as 100, and the index is formed by the first. [Mesopic, Platyopic, Prognic.]

naso-palatal, naso-palatine, *a.* Relating or pertaining to the nose and palate: as, the *naso-palatal* aperture.

nās-sa, *s.* [Lat. = a basket with a narrow neck, for catching fish.]

Zool.: A genus of Buccinidæ (q.v.). The shell resembles that of Buccinum, but is smaller. The genus is chiefly distinguished from the Whelks by having the columellar lip expanded and callous, with a tooth near the anterior canal. *Nassa reticulata* is common on English shores at low water, and is popularly known as the Dog-whelk. Known species 210, extending from low water to a depth of fifty fathoms. World-wide in distribution.

2. *Palæont.:* From the Eocene onward.

nās-sā vĭ a, nās sâu'-vĭ a, *s.* [Named after Prince John Maurice of Nassau-Siegen.]

Bot.: A genus of Nassavieæ (q.v.).

nās-sā-vĭ-ā-çĕ-æ, nās-sâu-vĭ ā çē æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *nassavi(a)*, *nassauvi(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Composites, sub-order Labiatifloræ. The style is never tumid, the branches long, linear, truncate, fringed only at the point. It has three sub-tribes, Polyachyrideæ, Nassavieæ, and Trixideæ.

nās-sā-vĭ-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *nassavi(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: The typical sub-tribe of the tribe Nassaviaceæ (q.v.).

nas'-tĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *nasty*; *-ly.*] In a nasty manner; dirtily, filthily, foully, obscenely, grossly.

"The smell of the jayl, when prisoners have been long, and close, and *nastily* kept."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 911.

nas'-tĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *nasty*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being nasty, filthy, or dirty; filth, dirt, foulness.

"To sweep the streets their task from sun to sun,
And seek the *nastiness* which others shun."
Jago: The Scavenger.

2. Nauseousness; disagreeableness to the taste or smell.

3. Filthiness, obscenity; grossness of ideas; ribaldry.

"A divine might have employed his pains to better purpose, than in the *nastiness* of Plautus and Aristophanes."—*Dryden.* (*Todd.*)

nās'-tu-ran, *s.* [Gr. *ναστός* (*nastos*) = dense, compact, and Ger. *uran* = uranium.]

Min.: The same as Uraninite (q.v.).

nas-tŭr'-ti-ŭm (ti as shĭ), *s.* [Lat., from *nasi tortium*, and this from *nasus* and *torqueo*, alluding to the effect produced on the muscles of the nose by the acridity of the genus.]

MARSH-NASTURTIUM.

Botany:

1. A genus of Cruciferæ, family Arabidæ. Pod nearly cylindrical, with concave valves neither nerved nor keeled; seeds in a double row; calyx patent. Known species about twenty, of which four are British, *Nasturtium officinale* (the Common Watercress), *N. sylvestre*, *N. palustre*, and *N. amphibium.*

2. The genus Tropæolum (q.v.).

nas'-tў, * **nas-ky,** * **nas-kie,** *a.* [Of Scandinavian origin; cf. Sw. dial. *naskug* = nasty, dirty (said of weather); *nasket* = dirty, sullied; *snaskig* = nasty, swinelike; *snuskig* = slovenly, nasty, from *snaska* = to eat like a pig; Low Ger. *nask* = nasty; Norw. *nask* = greedy; *naska* = to eat noisily.]

1. Dirty, filthy, foul.

2. Nauseous, disgusting; unpleasant to the taste or smell.

3. Obscene, filthy, gross, indecent, ribald.

4. Disagreeable, troublesome, annoying.

5. Dangerous, serious.

"Captain Foot . . . had a *nasty* fall."—*Morning Post*, Feb. 5, 1885.

nasty-man, *s.* [Gahotte.]

nās'-ŭ-a, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *nasus* = a nose.]

1. *Zool.:* Coati, Coati-Mundi. A genus of Procyonidæ (q.v.) Dentition as in Procyon (q.v.). Body elongated, somewhat compressed; nose prolonged into a mobile snout. Tail long, non-prehensile, tapering, annulated. Wallace says, "species 5 (?);" but Prof. Flower reduces them to two, *Nasua narica*, from Mexico and Central America, and *N. rufa*, of South America, from Surinam to Paraguay.

2. *Palæont.:* Two species from the bone-caves of Brazil.

nā-sŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a nose.] [Clypeus, *s.* 2.]

* **nā-sŭte,** *a.* [Lat. *nasutus* = having a large nose, keen-scented, critical; *nasus* = a nose.]

1. Having a quick or keen smell or scent; keen-scented.

"They are commonly discovered by a *nasute* swine purposely brought up."—*Evelyn: Acetaria*, § 2.

2. Critical, nice, censorious, particular; nice in discernment.

"The *nasuter* criticks of their age scent something of pride in the ecclesiasticks."—*Hamilton: Hierarspites*, p. 303.

* **nā-sŭte-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *nasute*; *-ness.*] The quality of being nasute; quickness or keenness of scent; nice discernment.

"All which to any man that has but a moderate *nasuteness* cannot but happen."—*H. More: Godliness*, bk. viii., ch. ii., § 2.

nāt, *adv.* [Not.]

nā-tal, * **nā-tall,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *natal*, from Lat. *natalis* = natal, presiding over birth, from *natus*, pa. par. of *nascor* = to be born; Sp. *natal*; Ital. *natale.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining to or connected with one's birth; dating from one's birth.

"Or in the *natal* or the mortal hour."
Pope: Essay on Man, i. 288.

2. Presiding over birth or nativity.

"Now nece mine, by *Natall* Jove's feest,
Were I a God, ye should serve."
Chaucer: Troilus & Cresside, iii.

* **B.** *As subst.:* [Natals].

* **nā-tạ-lĭ'-tĭal,** * **nā-tạ-lĭ'-tious,** * **nā-tạ-lĭ-cĭal (ti, cĭ as sh),** *a.* Lat. *natalitius*, from *natalis* = natal (q.v.).]

1. Pertaining to one's birth or birthday; consecrated to one's nativity.

"His *natalitial* poplar had outstripp'd the rest of its contemporaries."—*Evelyn: Sylva*, bk. iv., § 13.

2. Occurring or happening at one's birth.

"No hurtless *natalitious* fire
Playing about him made the nurse admire."
Cartwright: Birth of the Duke of York.

nạ-tăl'-ō-ĭn, *s.* [Eng. *Natal(ine)*, and *aloine.*]

Chem.: $C_{34}H_{38}O_{15}$. The aloin of Natal aloes. It crystallizes from hot alcohol in thin, bright yellow scales, sparingly soluble in water, benzol, chloroform, and ether, and melts between 212° and 222°.

* **nā'-tạls,** *s. pl.* [Natal.] The circumstances of a person's birth; one's nativity.

"The blessed *natals* of our heavenly king."
Fitzgeffrey: Blessed Birthday, p. 1.

nā'-tal ŭs, *s.* [Lat. *natalis* = natal (?).]

Zool.: A genus of Vespertilionidæ (True Bats), from South and Central America. Three species have been described, *Natalus stramineus*, popularly known as the Straw-coloured Bat, *N. micropus*, and *N. lepidus.* (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1880, pp. 443, 444.)

nā'-tant, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *natans*, pr. par. of *nato*, frequent of *no* = to swim; Ital. *natante*; Sp. *nadante.*]

1. *Bot.:* Floating. (Used spec. of the leaves of some aquatic plants.)

2. *Her.:* A term applied to all kinds of fish (except flying fish), when represented horizontally on the field, or as if in the act of swimming. Also called naiant.

nā-tăn'-tēs, *s. pl.* [Lat. neut. pl. of *natans.*] [Natant.]

Zool.: The name given by Walckenaer to a section of the Araneidæ, which swim in water, and there spread their filaments or nets to entrap their prey. The typical genus is Argyroneta (q.v.), popularly known as the Diving Spider.

nā-tăn'-tĭ-a, (ti as shĭ), *s. pl.* [Lat. neut. pl. of *natans.*] [Natant.]

Zoology:

* 1. The name given by Illiger to an order of mammals which live in water. It included the whales, the dolphins, &c.

2. An order of Rotifera, consisting of free-swimming species.

3. Free-swimming Infusoria.

* **nā'-tant-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *natant*; *-ly.*] In a swimming manner; like one swimming; swimmingly.

na-tā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *natatio*, from *nato* = to swim.] The act or art of swimming.

"Other animals . . . need no other way of motion for *natation* in the water."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv., ch. vi

nā-tā-tōr'-ēs, *s. pl.* [Lat. nom. pl. of *natator* = a swimmer; *nato* = to swim.]

1. *Ornith.:* Swimmers; an order of Birds, founded by Illiger, corresponding to the Palmipedes of Cuvier. It contains four families: Brevipennatæ, Longipennatæ, Totipalmatæ, and Lamellirostres. The order is a natural one, and founded on characteristics all can appreciate. They are aquatic, with webbed feet, and the majority are fitted for swimming rather than for flight. In Huxley's classification, founded on anatomical distinctions, the Natatores are distributed among the orders Heroliones, Anseres, Steganopodes, Gaviæ, Pygopodes, and Impennes, of the subclass Carinatæ.

2. *Palæont.:* First found in the Cretaceous series.

nā-tā-tōr'-ĭ-al, *a.* [Lat. *natator* = a swimmer; Eng. adj. suff. *-ial.*] Pertaining or adapted to swimming; a term applied to such birds as live habitually upon the water; of or pertaining to the Natatores (q.v.).

natatorial-isopoda, *s. pl.*

Zool.: A division of Isopoda, containing two families, Cymothoidæ and Sphæromidæ.

* **natatorial-type,** *s.*

Ornith.: In Swainson's methodic arrangement, the fifth order, family, &c., of birds, to which analogies were sought in other classes.

nā-tā-tōr-ỹ, *a.* [Lat. *natatorius*, from *natator* = a swimmer.] Used or adapted for swimming; enabling to swim. (*Owen.*)

nătch (1), *s.* [O. Fr. *nache*, from Lat. *natis* = the rump; Ital. *natica.*] The part of an ox between the loins; the rump.

natch-bone, *s.* An aitch-bone, or rump-bone.

nătch (2), *s.* [Nautch.]

nătch'-neĕ, *s.* [Native name.]

Bot.: *Eleusine coracana*, a cereal growing on the coast of Coromandel.

nā'-tēs, *s. pl.* [Lat.] The buttocks.

* **nā'-thĕ-lĕss,** * **nāth'-lĕss,** *adv.* [A.S. *náthéles*, from *ná thy* (or *the*) *lwes* = not by that less, not the less.] Nevertheless; none the less; notwithstanding.

"*Nathless* he so endured." *Milton: P. L.*, i. 299.

***nā'-the-more, *nāth'-möre,** *adv.* [A.S. *ná thy* (or *thé*) *mara* = not by that more, not the more.] Not or none the more; never the more. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, I. ix. 25.)

nā'-tī-cą, *s.* [Lat. *natis* = the rump. (*Agassiz.*)]

1. *Zool.:* The typical genus of the family Naticidæ (q.v.). The shell is smooth and thick, the inner lip callous, umbilicus large, with a spiral callus. The animal frequents sandy and gravelly bottoms, from low water to ninety fathoms. Widely distributed, most abundant in the tropics. More than ninety species have been described.

2. *Palæont.:* Said to commence in the Silurian; abundant in all Secondary and Tertiary formations.

na-tĭç'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *natic(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Zool.:* A family of marine holostomatous Gasteropods. Shell globular, of few whorls, with a small spire; outer lip acute; inner lip often callous; foot very large; mantle-lobes hiding more or less of the shell. Five genera and 270 species known. (*Wallace.*)

2. *Palæont.:* Stated to commence in the Upper Silurian. (*Nicholson.*) About 300 extinct species, ranging from the Devonian to the Pliocene. (*Wallace.*)

nā'-tion, * **na-ci-on,** * **na-ci-oun,** * **na-tioun,** *s.* [Fr. *nation*, from Lat. *nationem*, acc. of *natio* = a nation, a race, from *natus*, pa. par. of *nascor* = to be born; Sp. *nacion*; Ital. *nazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A people inhabiting a certain district and united together by common political institutions.

"In that fault the *nation* itself had been an accomplice."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. An aggregation of persons belonging to the same ethnological family, and speaking the same language.

* 3. A family. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 6,650.)

II. *Univ.:* A division of students for purposes of voting according to their place of birth. This system still obtains in the Universities of Aberdeen and Glasgow.

¶ *Law of Nations:* [International-law].

nā'-tion, *a., s.,* & *adv.* [An abbreviation of *damnation.*]

A. *As adj.:* Immense, enormous. (*Prov. & American.*)

B. *As subst.:* A great number; a great deal. (*Vulgar.*)

"What a *nation* of herbs he had procured to mollify her humour."—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, ch. xxi.

C. *As adv.:* Immensely, extremely, exceedingly. (*Provincial & American.*)

nă'-tion-ąl, *a.* [Fr., from *nation* = nation (q.v.); Sp. *nacional*; Ital. *nazionale.* First used at the Westminster Assembly. (*Collect. Scarce Tracts* (ed. Sir W. Scott), vii. 91.)]

1. Of or pertaining to a nation, as distinguished from private or individual; public, general.

"Are they utterly careless of the *national* character?"—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 4, 1885.

2. Attached to one's country; devoted to the interests of one's own nation.

"A thoroughly *national* and popular sovereign."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 4, 1885.

national-air, *s.*

Music: An air or tune characteristic of or peculiar to a particular nation or people; specifically applied to an air or tune which is adopted as that to be played on state or public occasions; as, in England, "God save the King (or Queen)"; in America, "Hail! Columbia"; in France, the "Marseillaise," &c. Also called a national anthem.

national-anthem, *s.* [National-air.]

¶ The composition of the English national anthem has been attributed to John Bull in 1606, and to Henry Carey in 1743. It has been claimed also by the French.

National Assembly, *s.* The Legislative Assembly in France. When the nobility and clergy summoned with the Tiers Etat to the States-General declined to sit with the commons, these, declaring, on June 17, 1789, that they represented $\frac{96}{100}$ parts of the nation, assumed the name of the National Assembly, though the name Constituent Assembly is more frequently employed. It guided the destiny of France during the stormy period between 1789 and Sept. 21, 1792, when it dissolved itself and was succeeded by the National Convention (q.v.). The name of National Assembly was resumed in 1848, and is still in use.

National Church, *s.* A church which is that of the nation. Applied specially to the Churches of England and Scotland.

National Convention, *s.* [Convention.]

national covenant, *s.* [Covenant, ¶ (3).]

national debt, *s.* [Debt, *s.*, § 4.]

National Gallery, *s.* A gallery for exhibiting the pictures belonging to the British nation. It commenced in 1824 with the purchase by the Government of the Angerstein collection of thirty-eight pictures. The present building in Trafalgar Square was opened April 9, 1838.

national-guard, *s.* In France an armed organization of the inhabitants of towns and districts for local defence. It differed from the militia or volunteers of Britain in that it was under the control and direction of the municipal authorities rather than of the imperial government. It was abolished in 1871.

national-schools, *s. pl.*

1. Schools set up in 1812, and subsequent years, under the auspices of the National Society for promoting the education of the poor.

2. Schools conducted and supported to a greater or less extent by government.

national-workshops, *s. pl.*

Polit. Econ. & Hist.: The English name of "Ateliers nationaux," established by the French provisional government in February, 1848, and which were abolished in three months, after a sanguinary contest.

nă'-tion-ąl-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *national*; *-ism.*]

1. The quality or state of being national; nationality.

2. An idiom, phrase, or manner of speech peculiar to a nation; a national trait or character.

3. The political programme of the Irish Nationalists.

4. Adherence to or support of the objects of the Nationalists.

"His strong *nationalism*, however, made that seat of learning too hot to hold him."—*Daily Chronicle*, Feb. 5, 1885.

nă'-tion-ąl-ĭst, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *national*; *-ist.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One devoted to his country; a patriot.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Politics:* One of that party in Ireland which desires separation, more or less complete, from Great Britain.

"When a returned *Nationalist* makes himself remarkable for his denunciations of dynamite."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 4, 1885.

2. *Theol.:* One who holds that God's election is that of nations, not of individuals.

B. *As adj.:* Belonging to the party known as Nationalists.

"The most extreme section of the Irish *Nationalist* party."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 3, 1885.

nă-tion-ăl'-ĭ-tỹ, *s.* [Fr. *nationalité*, from *national* = national (q.v.).]

1. National character; those traits or qualities collectively which distinguish a nation.

"That *nationality* of British love."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., § 2, let. xviii.

2. The people or persons collectively constituting a nation; a nation; a race of people.

"When the revolution of 1848 broke out, oppressed *nationalities* were heard of everywhere."—*H. S. Edwards: Polish Captivity.*

3. The quality of being strongly attached to one's own country and one's own countrymen; patriotism.

4. The state of belonging to a particular nation or country.

"In the case of one of the medical officers who happened to be of the same *nationality*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 4, 1885.

5. Existence as a distinct nation; national unity and integrity.

"Institutions calculated to ensure the preservation of their *nationality*."—*H. S. Edwards: Polish Captivity.*

nă-tion-ąl-ī-zā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *nationalis(e)*; *-ation.*] The act or process of nationalizing; the act of giving in possession to the nation, as distinct from individuals; the state of being naturalized.

"The *nationalization* of land."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 31, 1885.

nă'-tion-ąl-īze, *v.t.* [Fr. *nationaliser.*]

1. To make national; to fit or adapt for a nation.

2. To make the property of the nation, as opposed to individuals; to transfer the ownership of to the nation.

3. To give the character, habits, customs, and institutions of a particular nation to: as, To *nationalize* a foreign colony.

nă'-tion-ąl-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *national*; *-ly.*] In a national manner; with regard to the nation as a whole.

"Who being *nationally* espoused to God by covenant."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 1.

* **nă'-tion-ąl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *national*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being national; nationality.

nā'-tĭve, * **na-tyve,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *natif*, fem. *native*, from Lat. *nativus* = natural, native, from *natus* = born, pa. par. of *nascor* = to be born; Ital. & Sp. *nativo.* *Native* and *naive* are doublets.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* **1.** Having existence by birth; having an origin; born.

"Anaximander's opinion is that the gods are *native*, rising and vanishing again."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 129.

* 2. Original; giving origin.

"Have I now seen death? is this the way
I must return to *native* dust."
Milton: P. L., xi. 464

3. Pertaining or relating to one's birth, or the place or circumstances of one's birth.

"O *native* land, Ilion, and of the Goddes
The mansion place!" *Surrey: Virgile: Æneis* ii.

* 4. Produced by nature; natural, inborn, innate, genuine; not artificial.

"The *native* voice of undissembled joy."
Thomson: Summer, 61.

5. Constituting or being the natural home.

"The soul ascends
Towards her *native* firmament of heaven."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

* 6. Hereditary; resulting from birth.

"Did I put Henry from his *native* right?"
Shakesp.: 3 *Henry VI.*, iii. 3.

7. Connected by birth; belonging to by birth. (*Shakesp.*: *As You Like It*, ii. 1.)

* 8. Cognate, congenial, kindred.

"To join like likes
And kiss like *native* things."
Shakesp.: *All's Well that Ends Well*, i. 1.

9. A term applied to oysters raised in an artificial bed.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A person born in a particular place or country; a person or thing deriving its origin from a particular place or country.

"Make no extirpation of the *natives*, under pretence of planting religion."—*Bacon: Advice to Villiers.*

* 2. Source, origin.

"Th' accusation,
All cause unborn, could never be the *native*
Of our so frank donation." *Shakesp.*: *Coriol.*, iii. 1.

¶ Some editions read *motive*.

3. An oyster raised in an artificial bed and considered superior to those dredged from the natural beds.

II. *Min.*: The same as Ulexite (q.v.).

¶ Native-alum = *Tschermigite* and *Kalinite*; Native-amalgam = *Amalgam*; Native-antimony = *Antimony*; Native-arsenic = *Arsenic*; Native-bismuth = *Bismuth*; Native-copper = *Copper*; Native-gold = *Gold*; Native-iridium = *Iridosmine*; Native-iron = *Iron*; Native-lead = *Lead*; Native-magnesia = *Brucite*; Native-mercury = *Mercury*; Native-minium = *Cinnabar*; Native-platinum = *Platinum*; Native Prussian-blue = *Vivianite*; Native-quicksilver = *Mercury*; Native-silver = *Silver*; Native-sulphur = *Sulphur*; Native-tellurium = *Tellurium*; Native-tin = *Tin*; Native-zinc = *Zinc*.

native-bear, *s.*

Zool.: A popular Australian name for *Phascolarctos cinereus*, the koala (q.v.).

native-carrot, *s.*

Bot.: The Tasmanian name of *Geranium parviflorum*, the tubers of which were eaten by the natives, now an extinct race.

native-currant, *s.*

Bot.: The Australian name of *Leucopogon Richii*, a shrub growing on the sea coasts of the island. The berries are small, white, and eatable.

native-devil, *s.*

Zool.: The popular Tasmanian name for *Dasyurus ursinus*, the Ursine Dasyure, on account of the great havoc it commits among sheep and poultry.

native-gum, *s.* The name given in Guiana to the gum of *Guaiacum officinale*.

native-potato, *s.*

Bot.: *Gastrodia Sesamoides*, the root of which resembles a strong kidney potato, but is insipid. It is sometimes eaten in Tasmania.

* **nā'-tĭve-lĭ,** *adv.* [Eng. *native*; *-ly.*]

1. In a native manner; by birth or nature; naturally.

"We wear hair which is not *natively* our own."—*Jeremy Taylor: Artificial Handsomeness.*

2. Originally.

"This goodness of God *natively* proceeded from His will."—*Shelford: Learned Discourses*, p. 184.

* **nā'-tĭve-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *native*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being native or produced by nature.

* **nā'-tĭv-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *native*; *-ism.*] A disposition or tendency to favour those of native birth in preference to those of foreign origin. (*American.*)

na-tĭv'-ĭ-tȳ, * **na-tyv-y-te,** *s.* [Fr. *nativité*, from Lat. *nativitatem*, accus. of *nativitas* = birth; from *nativus* = natural, native (q.v.); Sp. *natividad*; Ital. *nativita.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A coming into life; a being born; birth.

"The *natynyte* of Crist bi fleisch."—*Wyclife*: *Mark.* (Prol.)

* 2. The time, place, manner, or other circumstances attending birth.

"They say there is divinity in odd numbers, either in *nativity*, chance, or death."—*Shakesp.*: *Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. 1.

* 3. The state or place of being produced.

"These, in their dark *nativity*, the deep
Shall yield us." *Milton. P. L.*, vi. 482.

4. A picture representing the Nativity of the Saviour.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astrol.*: A horoscope; a scheme or figure of the heavens, especially of the twelve houses at the moment when a person is born.

2. *Nat. Hist.*: The indigenousness of a zoological or botanical species in any place.

"A difference of opinion exists between us on the question of the *nativity* of *Polygonum aviculare* (L.), in the colony."—*Trans. New Zealand Inst.*, 1871, p. 238.

¶ (1) *The Nativity:* Spec., the birth of Christ, Dec. 25. But there are two other festivals of the Nativity:

(*a*) That of the Virgin Mary, kept by the Roman Catholic Church on Sept. 8; it is said to have been instituted by Pope Sergius I., about 690, and adopted by the Eastern Christians in the twelfth century.

(*b*) That of John the Baptist, June 24. It is believed that it was instituted A.D. 488.

* (2) *To cast a nativity:*

Astrol.: To draw a horoscope or scheme of the heavens at the moment of a person's birth, and to calculate, according to the rules of astrology, the future influence of the predominant stars.

nā-trĭ-çī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *natrix*, genit. *natrici(is)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Zool.: A sub-family of Colubrine Snakes, widely distributed, with seven genera and fifty species. (*Wallace.*)

nā'-trĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Natron, Sodium.]

† **nā'-trĭx,** *s.* [Lat. = a water-snake, from *nato* = to swim.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the sub-family Natricinæ. (For characters and species see Tropidonotus.)

nā-trō-bŏr-ō-eăl'-çīte, *s.* [Eng., &c. *natro(n)*; *boro(n)*, and *calcite.*]

Min.: The same as Ulexite (q.v.).

nā-trō-eăl'-çīte, *s.* [Eng. *natro(n)*, and *calcite.*]

Min.: A pseudomorph of calcite after crystals of gaylussite (q.v.); so named because the substance was supposed to contain soda. Found at Sangerhausen, Merseburg, Prussia.

nāt'-rō-līte, *s.* [Eng., &c. *natro(n)*, and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = stone; Ger. *natrolith.*]

Mineralogy:

1. A member of the Zeolite group of minerals, usually regarded as orthorhombic, but, because of its optical properties, referred by some mineralogists to the monoclinic system of crystallization. Hardness, 5 to 5·5; sp. gr. 2·17 to 2·25; lustre, vitreous to pearly; colour, white, yellowish, sometimes red; transparent to translucent. Compos.: silica, 47·2; alumina, 27·0; soda, 16·3; water, 9·5 = 100, corresponding to the formula $3SiO_2.Al_2O_3$, $NaO2HO$. Dana makes two varieties: (1) Ordinary, consisting of, (*a*) groups of slender, colourless prisms, often acicular; (*b*) fibrous divergent or radiated masses, which frequently resemble thomsonite and pectolite (q.v.); (*c*) solid amygdules; and (*d*) compact massive: (2) Iron-natrolite, a dark-green opaque variety, in which one-fourth of the alumina is replaced by sesquioxide of iron. Bergmannite, brevicite, crocalite, farazite, galactite, lehuntite, palæo-natrolite, radiolite, and savite are referable to this species.

2. A variety of Scapolite (q.v.), found at Hessekulla, Sweden.

nā'-trŏn, *s.* [Gr. νίτρον (*nitron*) = potash or soda; Lat. *nitrum* = nitre or saltpetre.]

Min.: A monoclinic soluble salt, occurring in nature only in solution or mingled with other sodium carbonates. Hardness, 1 to 1·5; sp. gr. 1·423; lustre, vitreous; colour, white when pure; taste, alkaline. Compos.: carbonic acid, 26·7; soda, 18·8; water, 54·5 = 100. Formula, $NaOCO_2 + 10H_2O$.

natron-spodumene, *s.*

Min.: The same as Soda-spodumene (q.v.).

nā-trō-sī-dēr'-īte, *s.* [Eng., &c. *natro(n)*; Gr. σίδηρος (*sidēros*) = iron, and suff. *-ite.*]

Min.: The same as Acmite (q.v.).

năttc, * **natt,** *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *natta*, from Lat. *matta* = a mat (q.v.).]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.*: A mat.

"Item: paid for *natts* for the Ravles at ye Communion table, 1s. 2d."—*Ecclesfield Church-wardens' Accounts*, 1640.

2. *Arch.* (*Pl.*): A kind of ornamentation used in the decoration of surfaces in the architecture of the twelfth century. So termed from the resemblance of its interlacement to that of matting.

năt'-tĕr, *v.i.* [Cf. Icel. *knetta* = to grumble.] To chatter peevishly; to nag; to find fault.

"Got the better of her *nattering* habit."—*G. Eliot*: *Adam Bede*, ch. iv.

năt'-tĕr, *s.* [Prob. a corrupt. of A.S. *nædre*; Icel. *nadhr* = an adder (q.v.).] (See etym. and compound.)

natter-jack, natter-jack toad, *s.*

Zool.: *Bufo calamita*, the Rush Toad. Light yellowish-brown, clouded with dull olive, a bright yellow line running down the back. The warts of the skin are larger and the eyes more prominent than in the Common Toad (*Bufo vulgaris*), but the glandular swellings on the head are less. The male has a cry, "glouk, glouk." The eggs are laid in the water. The tadpoles are extremely small; the metamorphosis lasts about six weeks. Rare in England; found in many parts of Europe and in Tibet.

NATTER-JACK.

năt'-tĕred, *a.* [Eng. *natter*, *v.*; *-ed.*] Querulous, impatient.

"She believed she grew more *nattered* as she grew older; but that she was conscious of her natteredness was a new thing."—*Mrs. Gaskell*: *Ruth*, ch. xxix.

năt'-tĕred-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *nattered*; *-ness.*] Querulousness, impatience.

Năt'-tĕr-ēr, *s.* [A German naturalist who for seventeen years made collections for the Emperor of Austria in Brazil, returning about 1840 with 1,070 species of birds which he had collected. (*Swainson*: *Birds*, p. 360.)]

Natterer's bat, *s.*

Zool.: *Vespertilio Nattereri*, a social bat. Found in the Midlands, and in Central and Southern Europe. Fur reddish-gray, white beneath. Called also the Reddish-gray bat.

năt'-tĭ-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *natty*; *-ly.*] In a natty or neat manner; neatly, tidily, spruely.

năt'-tĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *natty*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being natty; neatness, tidiness, spruceness.

* **năt'-tĭng,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *natt(e)*; *-ing.*] Matting; a covering with mats.

"For covering the seates with *natting* in the Dean's closet, 1s."—*Fabric Rolls of York Minster*, p. 349.

năt'-tȳ, *a.* [Prob. connected with *neat* (2), a.] Neat, tidy, spruce.

"A higher promise for maturity than Lucy's *natty* completeness."—*G. Eliot*: *Mill on the Floss*, ch. vii.

năt'-u-ral, * **năt'-u-rall,** * **nat-u-rel,** *a.*, *adv.*, & *s.* [Fr. *naturel*, from Lat. *naturalis*, from *natura* = nature (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *natural*; Ital. *naturale.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Pertaining to nature; produced or effected by nature; not artificial, acquired, or assumed; given or conferred by nature.

"The *natural* bravery of your Isle."
Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, ii. 1.

2. Forming part of nature.

"Nothing *natural* I ever saw so noble."
Shakesp.: *Tempest*, i. 2.

3. Connected or dealing with nature or the existing system of things; treating of the world of matter and mind: as, *natural* philosophy, *natural* history, *natural* laws.

4. In conformity with the laws of nature; regulated by or in accordance with the laws which govern events, actions, sentiments, &c.; following or coming naturally, or in the ordinary course of things.

"There is something in this more than *natural*."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, ii. 2.

5. In accordance with what would naturally happen; reasonable; consonant with what might be expected in the ordinary course of things: as, It was only *natural* that he should think so.

6. By nature; by natural disposition.

"A *natural* coward without instinct."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

7. According to life and reality; not strained or affected; not artificial; without affectation, artificiality, or exaggeration; true to life.

"Thou art even *natural* in thine art."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, v. 1.

* 8. Obedient to the impulses of nature; kind, tender.

"In his love to her, even most kind and *natural*."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iii. 1.

* 9. Connected by the ties of consanguinity or nature.

"Divorce 'twixt *natural* son and sire."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

10. Illegitimate; born out of wedlock: as, a *natural* son.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Math.*: A term used in mathematics to indicate that a function is taken in, or referred to, some system, in which the base is 1. Natural numbers are those commencing at 1; each being equal to the preceding, plus 1. Natural sines, cosines, tangents, cotangents, &c., are the sines, cosines, tangents, cotangents, &c., taken in arcs, whose radii are 1. Natural, or Napierian, logarithms are those taken in a system whose modulus is 1.

Music:

(1) A term applied to the diatonic or normal scale of C. [SCALE.]

(2) Applied to an air or modulation of harmony, which moves by easy and smooth transitions, changing gradually or but little into nearly-related keys.

(3) Applied to music produced by the voice, as distinguished from instrumental music.

(4) Applied to the harmonics or over-tones given off by any vibrating body over and above its original sound.

3. *Theol.*: In a state of nature; unregenerate.

"The *natural* man receiveth not the things of the Spirit of God."—*1 Corinthians* iii. 14.

* **B.** *As adv.*: Naturally.

"I do it more *natural*."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, ii. 3.

C. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

* 1. A native; one of the original inhabitants of a place.

* 2. A natural quality, state, or gift; a gift of nature; a gift.

"It is with depraved man in his impure *naturalls*, that we must maintaine this quarrell."—*Bp. Hall: St. Paul's Combat.*

3. One born without the usual powers of reason or understanding; an idiot, a fool.

"That a monster should be such a *natural*."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, iii. 2.

II. A sign (♮) which restores a note to its place in the normal scale of C. It has the effect of sharpening a note previously flattened, or of flattening a note previously sharpened. It is an accidental; that is, it does not occur in the signature of a piece of music, unless at the sudden change of key. Its power does not extend beyond the bar in which it appears. The earliest known use of the sign is found in Bonaffino's *Madrigali Concertati* (1623), a work in which also bars are employed as marking the correct divisions of time.

natural affection, *s.* The love which one has for his or her kindred.

natural allegiance, *s.* [ALLEGIANCE, *s.*, II. 1.]

natural barriers, *s. pl.*

Physical Geog.: The name given by Buffon to mountains, deserts, seas, or climates, separating natural history provinces from each other.

natural-born, *a.* Born in a country; native.

"*Natural-born* subjects are such as are born within the dominions of the crown of England."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 10.

natural child, *s.*

Law: The child in fact; the child of one's body. Used specially for one born out of wedlock.

natural harmonics, *s. pl.*

Music: The sounds given off by any vibrating body over and above its original sound; overtones.

natural history, *s.*

Science: In the widest sense, and as used by the ancients, Natural History included all natural science, and had the Cosmos for its subject. In more recent times its range was limited to zoology; now again, its bounds are extended, and it may be defined as the science which deals with the earth's crust and its productions. Thus it includes Geology and Mineralogy, Palæobotany and Palæontology, treating respectively of the inorganic world and organic remains of past ages. To these succeed Biology, or the Science of Life, in its widest science. [BIOLOGY.] Popularly, Natural History is synonymous with zoology (q.v.), and some writers of authority use it in that sense.

Natural History Provinces: [PROVINCE].

natural infancy, *s.*

Law: The period of life under seven years of age. It is held to be one destitute of all legal responsibility.

natural key, *s.*

Music: The key of C.

natural liberty, *s.* [LIBERTY.]

natural marmalade, *s.*

Bot.: The American name for the pulp of *Achras Sapota*. [ACHRAS.]

natural modulation, *s.*

Music: Diatonic, as opposed to chromatic modulation.

natural obligation, *s.* [OBLIGATION.]

natural order, *s.*

Bot. (*Pl.*): The orders established under the natural system of botany. [ORDER.]

natural persons, *s. pl.*

Law: Such as are formed by God, in opposition to artificial persons, or those formed into corporations by human laws for purposes of government or society.

natural philosophy, *s.*

1. [PHYSICS.]

2. [MORAL-PHILOSOPHY.]

natural pitch, *s.*

Music: The pitch of a pipe before it is overblown.

natural religion, *s.*

Compar. Religions:

1. A theological system devised by human reason without supernatural aid or revelation.

2. (See extract.)

"The term *natural-religion* is used in various and even incompatible senses. Thus Butler, in his *Analogy*, signifies by *natural-religion* a primæval system which he expressly argues to have been not reasoned out, but taught first by revelation."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 356. (Note.)

natural rights, *s. pl.*

Law: Those relating to life and liberty.

natural science, *s.*

Science: A term formerly used as the equivalent of Physics (q.v.), now employed as a synonym for Natural History (q.v.) in its most comprehensive signification.

natural selection, *s.* (See extract.)

"[The] preservation of favourable individual differences and variations, and the destruction of those which are injurious I have called *natural selection*. . . . *Natural selection* will modify the structure of the young in relation to the parent, and of the parent in relation to the young. In social animals it will adapt the structure of each individual for the benefit of the whole community, if the community profits by the selected change. What *natural selection* cannot do, is to modify the structure of one species, without giving it any advantage, for the good of another species."—*Darwin: Orig. of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. iv.

natural steel, *s.* A steel obtained directly from the richer and purer kinds of ore by reducing them with charcoal and refining the cast-iron thus produced, so as to deprive it of part of its carbon. It is principally used for making files and other tools. It is frequently termed German steel, being largely produced in Germany.

natural system, *s.*

Bot.: The system of botany which attempts to arrange plants according to their natural affinities. [BOTANY.]

natural theology, *s.*

Theol. & Phil.: The science which deals with the evidences for the being of God, drawn from purely natural sources, without reference to revelation. Paley's *Natural Theology* is the standard English work on the subject, and the *Bridgewater* and *Burnett* Treatises have a similar object. Hume, Kant, and Dean Mansel may be quoted as to the impossibility of such logical demonstration.

* **natural-writer,** *s.* A naturalist; a writer on natural history.

"A lapwing, which bird our *natural-writers* name Vanmellus."—*Browne: Miscell. Tracts*, iv.

***năt'-ū-răl-ĕsque (que** as **k),** *s.* [Eng. *natural*; *-esque*.] Keeping pretty closely to the characteristics of nature: as, a *naturalesque* style of ornamentation.

năt'-ū-răl-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *natural*; *-ism*.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: A state of nature; a natural state.

2. *Theol.*: The name given to all forms of belief or speculation which deny or ignore the doctrine of a personal God as the author and governor of the universe. It is opposed to Theism (q.v.).

"He [Lord Bolingbroke] was of that sect which, to avoid a more odious name, chuses to distinguish itself by that of *naturalism*."—*Hurd: Life of Warburton.*

năt'-ū-răl-ĭst, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *natural*; *-ist*.]

A. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

* 1. One versed or learned in natural science in its widest sense.

"*Naturalists* observe that when the frost seizes upon wine they are only the slighter and more waterish parts of it that are subject to be congealed."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 12.

2. One versed or learned in natural history.

II. *Theol.*: An adherent of any form of Naturalism. The word was used (1) by German writers as an equivalent of Pantheist; (2) by English writers for (*a*) one who rejects revelation, and (*b*) for one who, while admitting that the Scriptures contain some truths, maintains that these truths are only a republication of natural religion, and so unnecessary. (*Blunt.*)

"[I] have appeared in the plain shape of a mere *naturalist* myself, that I might, if it were possible, turn him off from downright atheism."—*H. More: An Antidote against Atheism.* (Pref., p. 7.)

B. *As adj.*: The same as NATURALISTIC, 1 (q.v.).

"Sketches from Mr. Trollope's South African tour of a somewhat *naturalist* kind."—*Saturday Review*, March 29, 1884, p. 415.

năt-ū-răl-ĭst'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *natural*; *-istic*.]

1. In accordance with nature; natural; following or based on nature; realistic.

"The rendering is of a *naturalistic* rather than of a prophetic character."—*Athenæum*, Feb. 18, 1882.

2. Natural, plain.

"Such vivacious and *naturalistic* expletives as would scarcely have passed the censor."—*Athenæum*, April 1, 1882.

3. Pertaining to the doctrines of naturalism (q.v.).

"He was apt to resolve . . . the whole work of Christ into a fulfilment of a merely *naturalistic* order."—*Brit. Quar. Review*, 1873, p. 86.

***năt-ū-răl'-ĭ-tў,** ***nat-ū-ral-ĭ-tie,** *s.* [Fr. *naturalité*, from Lat. *naturalitatem*, accus. of *naturalitas*, from *naturalis* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being natural; nature.

"The goddis by their *naturalitie* and power, close up the furies, and governe the steares."—*Golden Boke*, let. x.

năt-ū-răl-ī-zā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *naturaliz(e)*; *-ation*.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: The act or process of naturalizing; the state of being naturalized.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Law*: The act of placing an alien in the position, or investing him with the rights and privileges of a natural-born subject.

¶ Naturalization, properly so called, cannot be performed but by Act of Parliament; for by this an alien is put in exactly the same

state as if he had been born in the king's allegiance, excepting only that he is incapable, as well as a denizen, of being a member of the Privy-council or of Parliament. The legislature, however, has by the Naturalization Act of 1870 authorized the Home Secretary to grant to aliens who have been resident in this country for not less than five years, or who have been in the service of the Crown for not less than five years, a certificate of naturalization; which, being enrolled in chancery, confers on the grantee, on his taking an oath of allegiance and fidelity, all the rights, privileges, and capacities of a natural-born British subject.

2. *Biol.:* The introduction of plants through human agency into new lands or regions. They are of a diversified nature. In Dr. Asa Gray's *Manual of the United States*, 260 naturalized plants are enumerated belonging to 162 genera. The sturdy plants of Europe introduced into New Zealand cause the native plants to die out, as the Maori vanishes before the colonizing European. (*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 6th), pp. 89, 163.)

năt'-ụ-ral-īze, *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *natural*; *-ize*; Fr. *naturaliser*.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. To make natural or accustomed; to accustom, to render natural, easy, and familiar; to make a second nature.

"He rises fresh to his hammer and anvil: custom has *naturalized* his labour to him."—*South: Sermons.*

2. To receive or adopt as native or natural: as, To *naturalize* foreign words.

* 3. To make familiar or well-known.

"*Naturalizing* to any degree authors, whose names only float amongst us."—*Observer*, No. 2.

4. To accustom or habituate to a climate or country; to acclimatize.

II. *Law:* To adopt into a nation or state; to confer the rights and privileges of a natural-born subject upon.

"Any alien woman who marries a British subject is *de facto naturalized*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 10.

* **B.** *Intransitive:*

1. To become naturalized; to become like a native.

2. To explain phenomena by natural laws, to the exclusion of the supernatural.

"We see how far the mind of an age is infected by this *naturalizing* tendency."—*Bushnell.* (*Annandale.*)

năt'-ụ-ral-lў, * **nat-u-ral-lye,** *adv.* [Eng. *natural*; *-ly.*]

1. In a natural way; according to nature; by the powers or impulses of unassisted nature; by nature, not by art or training.

"Though I am not *naturally* honest, I am sometimes so by chance."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 4.

2. Spontaneously; without art or artificial treatment: as, A plant grows *naturally* in some places.

3. According to nature; in a natural way, without affectation or artificiality; according to life.

"That part
Was aptly fitted and *naturally* perform'd."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew. (Induct. i.)

4. According to the usual course of things: as, This might *naturally* have been expected.

năt'-ụ-ral-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *natural*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being natural; the state of being given or produced by nature.

"To show the *naturalness* of monarchy."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 12.

2. Conformity to nature; freedom from affectation or artificiality.

"Mrs. —— has the gift of *naturalness*, with something more and better of her own to boot."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Oct. 13, 1882.

* **năt'-ụ-rạls,** *s. pl.* [Natural, C. 2.]

nā'-ture, *s.* & *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *natura*, orig. fem. sing. of *naturus*, fut. par. of *nascor* = to be born; Sp., Port., & Ital. *natura.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. The universe, as distinguished from the Creator; all that exists or is produced without artificial means; the world of matter and of mind; the system of which we ourselves form a part; creation; all created things, by which man is more immediately surrounded, as land, oceans, plants, animals, &c.

2. By metonymy, the agent, producer, or creator of things; the powers which carry on the processes of creation; the powers concerned to produce existing phenomena, whether in sum or in detail; the personified sum and order of cause and effect.

"'Twas *nature's* will."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

3. The inherent or natural qualities of anything; those peculiar characteristics and attributes which serve to distinguish one thing from another.

"Happy is he who lives to understand
Not human *nature* only, but explores
All *natures*." *Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. iv.

4. The natural disposition of mind of any person; temper; personal character; individual constitution.

"It may be in your power; but it is not in your *nature*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

5. Quality, sort, kind, species.

"Your capacity is of that *nature*."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

* 6. Human life; vitality; natural existence.

"I would repent out the remainder of *nature*."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, iv. 3.

7. Natural affection; the innate and involuntary affection of the heart and mind.

"Fond *nature* bids us all lament."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iv. 5.

8. That which is in conformity with nature, truth, or reality; sentiments or images adapted to nature, as distinguished from that which is affected, artificial, or false.

9. The natural course of things.

"My end
Was wrought by *nature*, not by vile offence."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, i. 1.

B. *As adj.:* Natural; growing naturally or spontaneously: as, a *nature* grass. (*Scotch.*)

¶ 1. *To go* (or *walk*) *the way of nature, To pay the debt of nature:* To die.

"He's *walked the way of nature*."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., v. 2.

2. *In a state of nature:*

(1) *Ord. Lang.:* Naked, as when born; stark-naked.

(2) *Theol.:* In a state of sin; unregenerate.

(3) *Good* (or *ill*) *nature:* A naturally good (or bad) temper or dispositiou.

(4) *Laws of Nature, Natural laws:* That instinctive sense of justice, and of right and wrong, felt by every humau being.

nature-gods, nature-deities, *s. pl.*

Anthrop.: The powers of nature personified and considered as deities.

"The great *nature-gods* are huge in strength, and far-reaching in influence."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 255.

nature-myth, *s.*

Anthrop.: A myth in which some natural phenomenon is poetically expressed as the result of the action of conscious agents.

"The explanation of the Rape of Proserpine, as a *nature-myth* of summer and wluter, does not depend alone on analogy of incident."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), i. 318.

nature-mythology, *s.*

Anthrop.: The mythology which represents natural phenomena as the result of the action of conscious agents. (*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), i. 318.)

nature-printing, *s.* A process in which impressions which may be printed from are obtained from objects, such as leaves, fibres, lace, &c. In one method the object, such as a fern frond, is placed between a steel plate and one of heated lead and subjected to a strong pressure, forming an exact intaglio copy in the lead from which impressions are taken.

nature-worship, *s.*

Compar. Religions: A generic term to denote a stage of religious thought in which the powers of nature are personified and worshipped. It found its highest and most beautiful expression in the mythology of ancient Greece. Classifying religions with regard to the estimation in which the deity is held, Lubbock (afterwards Lord Avebury) in his *Origin of Civilization* (1882, p. 206) makes nature-worship the second stage, atheism (the absence of definite ideas on the subject) being the first.

"The third and last stage in early religious development is the anthropomorphic stage, which links *nature-worship* on to monotheism."—*Keary: Outlines of Primitive Belief*, p. 46.

* **nā'-ture,** *v.t.* [Nature, *s.*] To endow with natural qualities.

"He which *natureth* every kynde.
The mighty God." *Gower: C. A.*, vii.

* **nā'-ture-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *nature*; *-less.*] Not in accordance with nature; unnatural.

* **nạ-tūr'-ĭ-an,** *s.* [Eng. *nature*; *-ian.*] A naturalist. (*Watson: A Deucalion*, p. 341.)

* **nā'-tur-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *natur(e)*; *-ism.*]

Med.: A view which ascribes everything to nature.

* **nā'-tur-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *natur(e)*; *-ist.*] One who ascribes everything to nature.

"Those that admit and applaud the vulgar notion of *nature*, . . . I shall hereafter many times call *naturists*."—*Boyle: Works*, v. 168.

* **nạ-tūr-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *natur(e)*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being produced by nature.

"This cannot be allowed, except we impute that unto the first cause which we impose not on the second; or what we deny unto nature we impute unto *naturity*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.* (*Richardson.*)

* **nā'-tur-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *natur(e)*; *-ize.*]

1. To endow with a nature or with special qualities.

2. To refer to nature.

"*Naturizing* all
That was, or is, or shall in Nature be."
Davies: Summa Totalis, p. 6.

nauck'-īte (au as **ŏw),** *s.* [Named after Director Nauck; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A resin, found in small bright crystals lining the interior of a lump of pitch occurring with some articles in a much decomposed copper case dug up out of boggy ground near Crefeld, Germany. Experiments showed that it belonged to the hydrocarbons. Crystals, though minute, were measurable. Crystallization, orthorhombic.

nâu'-clē-ạ, *s.* [Gr. *ναῦς* (*naus*) = a ship, and *κλείω* (*kleiō*) = to enclose, from the half capsule being of the shape of a hull.]

Bot.: A genus of Cinchonaceæ, family Cinchonidæ. It consists of unarmed trees or shrubs, with a funnel-shaped corolla, a two-celled fruit with many seeds and leaves opposite, or three in a whorl. About thirty-seven are known—natives of India or Africa. *Nauclea* (*Anthocephalus*) *Cadamba*, an Indian tree, affords good shade. The wood of *N. cordifolia* is used for furniture. *N. Gambir* is said to yield gamboge gum.

nâu-clĕr'-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. *ναύκληρος* (*nauklēros*) = a shipmaster.]

1. *Ichthy.:* A genus erected for the reception of what has since proved to be the young of the Pilot-fish. [Naucrates.]

* 2. *Ornith.:* An old genus of Falconidæ, sub-family Milvinæ. *Nauclerus furcatus* is now *Elanoides furcatus*, placed under the Aquilinæ (q.v.). [Swallow-tailed kite.]

nâu'-cŏr-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. *ναῦς* (*naus*) = a ship, and *κορις* (*koris*) = a bug.]

Entom.: A genus of Nepidæ (Water-scorpions). The body is almost circular, and slightly convex. *Naucoris cimicoides* is found in Britain. It is about half-an-inch long, and, when touched, can inflict a painful wound.

nâu'-crạ-tēs, *s.* [Gr. *ναυκράτης* (*naukratēs*) = having the mastery at sea.]

Ichthy.: Pilot-fish (q.v.); a genus of Carangidæ. The body is oblong, sub-cylindrical, covered with small scales; a keel on each side of the tail. The spinous dorsal consists of a few short, free spines. Villiform teeth in jaws, and on vomer and palatine bones.

* **nâu'-frạ-gāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *naufragatus*, pa. par. of *naufrago* = to suffer shipwreck.] To wreck; to shipwreck; to bring to ruin. [Naufrage.]

* **nâu'-frạge,** *s* [Fr., from Lat. *naufragium*, from *navis* = a ship, and *frango* (root *frag-*) = to break.] Shipwreck, ruin

"Guilty of the ruin and *naufrage*, and perishing of infinite subjects."—*Bacon: Speech on Taking his Place in Chancery.*

* **nâu-frā'-gĭ-ātе,** *v.t.* [Lat. *naufragium* = a shipwreck.] To shipwreck. (*Lithgow: Pilgrimes Farewell.*)

* **nâu'-frạ-goŭs,** * **nâu-frā'-gcoŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *naufragus* = causing shipwreck.] Causing shipwreck. [Naufrage.]

"That tempestuous and oft *naufragcous* sea."—*Bp. Taylor: Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 33.

naught, nought (as **nât),** * **nawiht,** * **nogt,** * **nouht,** *s., a., & adv.* [A.S. *nawiht, náht*, from *ná* = no, not, and *wiht* = what, thing; *not* is thus a doublet of *naught.*]

A. *As subst.:* Nothing, naught.

"Of manhood him lacked righte *naught*."
Chaucer: C. T., 758.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Worthless; of no value or account.

"His title was corrupt and *naught*."
Shakesp.: Henry V., i. 2.

* 2. Naughty, bad, wicked, vile.

"No man can be stark *naught* at once."—*Fuller.* (*Webster.*)

* 3. Ruined, lost.

"Begone! away!
All will be *naught* else."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 1.

C. *As adv.:* In no degree; not at all; nothing.

"And whom he hits *nought* knows, and whom he hurts *nought* cares." *Spenser: F. Q.*, II. iv. 7.

¶ * (1) *To be naught of:* To disregard, to be regardless of.

"*Being of naught* of their bodies."—*Holland: Camden*, ii. 143.

(2) *To set at naught:* To defy, to despise, to disregard.

nâught-ĭ-lў, * **nâught'-lў** (*gh* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *naughty; -ly.*]

* 1. In a naughty manner; wickedly, corruptly.

"Mock at me, as if I meant *noughtily*."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iv. 2.

2. Perversely, mischievously. (Said of children.)

nâught'-ĭ-nĕss (*gh* silent), **naught-ĭ-nesse,** * **nought-ĭ-nes,** *s.* [Eng. *naughty; -ness.*]

* 1. The quality or state of being naughty or wicked; wickedness.

"I know thy pride and the *naughtiness* of thine heart."—1 *Samuel* xvii. 28.

* 2. A wicked act; wicked or evil conduct; wickedness.

"As dogs licked up their filthie vomit of corruption and *naughtinesse*."—*Holinshed: Richard II.* (an. 1382).

3. Perverseness, mischievousness, misbehaviour. (Said of children.)

* **naught-ly,** *adv.* [Naughtily.]

nâught'-ў (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *naught; -y.*]

* 1. Worthless; of no account; good for nothing, bad.

"The other basket had very *naughty* figs."—*Jeremiah* xxiv. 2.

* 2. Wicked, evil, corrupt.

"So shines a good deed in a *naughty* world."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, v.

* 3. Dangerous, unfavourable, unfit.

"'Tis a *naughty* night to swim in."
Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 4.

4. Perverse, mischievous, misbehaving; not obedient or good. (Applied to children or their conduct, or used in mock censure.)

* **naughty-pack,** *s.* A term of abuse or reproach.

* **nâul'-ăġe,** *s.* [Low Lat. *naulagium*, from Lat. *naulum*, from Gr. *ναῦλον* (*naulon*), from *ναῦς* (*naus*) = a ship.] The freight or passage money for passengers or goods by sea, or over a river. (*Bailey.*)

nâu'-mą-chў, nâu-mā'-chĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. *ναυμαχία* (*naumachia*) = a sea-fight, from *ναῦς* (*naus*) = a ship, and *μάχη* (*machē*) = a battle.]

* I. *Ord. Lang.:* A naval combat; a fight at sea.

II. *Roman Antiquities:*

1. A representation of a naval combat.

"Now the *naumachia* begins."
Lowth: Lucasta; Posthuma, p. 43.

2. A place constructed for exhibiting sham sea-fights.

"Among the Roman antiquities still remaining at Lyons are four aqueducts . . . and a *naumachia*."—*Webster*, in *Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. xi., p. 334.

nau-măn-nīte (**au** as **ow**), *s.* [Named after the celebrated German mineralogist, C. F. Naumann; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An isometric mineral occurring in cubes, massive, granular, and in thin plates. Hardness, 2·5; sp. gr. 8·0; lustre, metallic; colour and streak, iron-black. Compos.: selenium, 26·8; silver, 73·2; yielding the formula $AgSe$. Found with other selenides in calcite at Tilkerode, Harz, Germany.

nâum-bŭrg'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Named by Willdenow, it is believed, after John Samuel Naumburg, who published a botanical work at Erfurt, in 1792.]

Bot.: A section of the genus Lysimachia, containing *Lysimachia thyrsiflora.*

nâu'-plĭ ĭ form, *a.* [Lat. *nauplius* (q.v.), genit. *nauplii*, and *forma* = shape, appearance.] Having the shape of a nauplius; resembling a nauplius (q.v.).

"The larvæ of the Copepods are *nauplĭform*."—*Nicholson: Zoology* (1878), p. 278.

nâu'-plĭ-ŭs (pl. **nâu'-plĭ-ī**), *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *ναυπλιος* (*nauplios*) = a kind of mollusc which sails in its shell as in a ship. (*Pliny: H. N.*, ix. 30, 49.)]

Zool.: A term applied by O. F. Muller to the unsegmented ovate larvæ of the lower Crustacea, with a single median frontal eye and an unsegmented body. The name is now employed to designate all the larval forms having this character.

"The embryo almost always leaves the egg in the condition of a *nauplius*."—*Huxley: Comp. Anat. Invert. Anim.*, p. 265.

nauplius-form, *s.*

Zool.: The earliest stage in the development of many Crustacea, especially those belonging to the lower groups. (*Darwin: Origin of Species.*) [Naupliiform.]

nâu-rō-pŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. *ναῦς* (*naus*) = a ship; *ῥοπή* (*rhopē*) = an inclination, and *μέτρον* (*metron*) = a measure.] An instrument for measuring the amount of a ship's heel or inclination at sea.

* **nâu'-scō-pў,** *s.* [Fr. *nauscopie*, from Gr. *ναῦς* (*naus*) = a ship, and *σκοπέω* (*skopeō*) = to see, to observe.] The art of discovering the approach of ships, or the vicinity of land, from a distance.

nâu'-sē-ą, *s.* [Lat. *nausea*, *nausia*, from Gr. *ναυσία* (*nausia*) = sea-sickness, from *ναῦς* (*naus*) = a ship.]

Pathol.: A sick feeling which may go on to vomiting, caused by the digestive system or the brain being in an abnormal state. In hysteria and pregnancy, irritation or tumours of the abdominal or the pelvic viscera may produce it, as may also the early stage of zymotic disease, or epilepsy, and diseases of the brain.

* **nâu'-sē-ant,** *s.* [Lat. *nauseans*, pr. par. of *nauseo* = to be sea-sick, to be sick.] A substance or preparation which causes nausea.

nâu'-sē-āte, *v.i.* & *t.* [Lat. *nauseatus*, pa. par. of *nauseo* = to be sick.]

* **A.** *Intrans.:* To feel nausea; to be inclined to vomit; to become squeamish; to conceive an aversion.

"Don't over-fatigue the spirits, lest the mind be seized with a lassitude, and *nauseate*."—*Watts: On the Mind.*

B. *Transitive:*

1. To loathe; to reject with disgust.

"Hunger and thirst with patience will we meet,
And what offended nature *nauseates*, eat."
Rowe: Lucan, iii. 521.

2. To cause to feel nausea; to affect or fill with loathing or disgust.

"He let go his hold and turned from her, as if he were *nauseated*."—*Swift: Gulliver's Travels.*

nâu-sē-ā'-tion, *s.* [Nauseate.] The act of causing nausea; the state or condition of being nauseated.

"It causeth a *nauseation* in the people of England."—*Fuller: Church History*, II. vi. 10.

* **nâu'-sē-ā-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *nauseat(e); -ive.*] Causing nausea or loathing; nauseating.

nâu'-seoŭs (**se** as **sh**), *a.* [Lat. *nauseosus*, from *nausea* = sea-sickness, sickness; Fr. *nauséeux*; Ital. & Sp. *nauseoso.*] Loathsome, disgusting; exciting or tending to excite nausea; regarded with abhorrence; distasteful.

"His very food is *nauseous* to him."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 3.

nâu'-seoŭs-lў (**se** as **sh**), *adv.* [Eng. *nauseous; -ly.*] In a nauseous manner; in a manner tending to excite nausea, disgust, or loathing; loathsomely, disgustingly.

"So *nauseously*, and so unlike, they paint.
Garth: Claremont.

nâu'-seous-nĕss (**se** as **sh**), *s.* [Eng. *nauseous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being nauseous; loathsomeness, disgustingness.

"Riches and honours, then, are useless things,
To the ill-judging palate sweet.
But turn at last to *nauseousness* and gall."
Pomfret: A Prospect of Death.

* **nâus'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *naus(ea); -ity.*] Nausea, aversion.

"It has given me a kind of *nausity* to meaner conversations."—*Cotton: Montaigne*, ch. lxxvi.

nâutch, *s.* [Hind. *nách* = a dance.] An entertainment consisting in watching dancing by professional dancing-girls, called nautch-girls. (*East Indies.*)

nautch-girl, *s.* In the East Indies a native dancing-girl; one who dances at a nautch.

nâu'-tĭc-ąl, * **nâu'-tĭc-ąll,** * **nâu'-tĭc, nâu-tĭck,** *a.* [Lat. *nauticus* = nautical, from Gr. *ναυτικός* (*nautikos*) = pertaining to ships; *ναύτης* (*nautēs*) = a sailor; *ναῦς* (*naus*) = a ship; Fr. *nautique*; Ital. & Sp. *nautico.*] Pertaining to seamen, ships, or navigation.

"He elegantly shewed by whom hee was drawne, which demanded the *nauticall* compasse."—*Camden. Remaines: Impreses.*

nautical-almanack, *s.* [Almanack.]

nautical-day, *s.* [Day.]

nautical-distance, *s.* The are of a rhumb line intercepted between any two places.

nautical-mile, *s.* [Mile.]

nâu'-tĭc-ąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *nautical; -ly.*] In a nautical manner; in matters pertaining to navigation.

* **nâu'-tĭ-form,** *s.* [Gr. *ναῦς* (*naus*) = a ship, and Lat. *forma* = form, shape.] Shaped like the hull of a ship.

nâu-tĭl'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *nautil(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Zool.:* A family of Tetrabranchiate Cephalopods. Sutures of the shell simple; the siphuncle central, sub-central, or near the concavity of the curved shells; simple. By some naturalists it is divided into two subfamilies, but the only recent genus is Nautilus (q.v.).

2. *Palæont.:* The Nautilidæ proper have gradually decreased from the Palæozoic, through the Secondary and Tertiary periods, to the present day. (*Nicholson: Palæont.*, ii. 59.)

nâu'-tĭ-lŏĭd, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. *ναυτίλος* (*nautilos*) = the nautilus, and *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form, appearance.]

A. *As adj.:* Resembling a nautilus.

"The *nautiloid* shell so common among the Foraminifera."—*Nicholson: Zoology* (1878), p. 68.

B. *As subst.:* That which has the form or appearance of a nautilus.

nâu'-tĭ-lŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *ναυτίλος* (*nautilos*) = a seaman, a nautilus; *ναύτης* (*nautēs*) = a sailor; *ναῦς* (*naus*) = a ship; Fr. *nautile*; Ital. & Sp. *nautilo.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A name popularly applied to two very different animals: the Paper Nautilus—the Nautilus of poets, which belongs to the genus Argonauta (q.v.), and not to Nautilus [II. 1, 2]; and to the Pearly Nautilus (*Nautilus pompilius*), for a long period the only known species. The quotation refers to the Paper Nautilus.

"Learn of the little *nautilus* to sail,
Spread the thin oar and catch the driving gale."
Pope: Essay on Man, iii. 177.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Zool.:* The typical and only recent genus of the family Nautilidæ (q.v.). The shell is involute, with an outer porcellanous and an inner nacreous layer. The soft structures of the animal were first described by Owen in 1832, and its anatomy is elaborately discussed by E. Ray Lankester in the *Encyclopædia Britannica* (ed. 9th, art. Mollusca). Three species are known: *Nautilus pompilius* (the Pearly Nautilus), *N. macromphilus*, and *N. umbilicatus*, all from the Indian and Pacific Oceans.

2. *Palæont.:* Range in time from the Upper Silurian to the present day, with a maximum development in the Carboniferous period.

3. *Hydraul. Engin.:* A form of diving-bell requiring no suspension. Water admitted through the cock into pipes flows into the exterior chambers, causing the apparatus to sink. The workmen enter through an aperture at the top, closed by an air-tight cover, and can in still water move the machine in any required direction by stepping on the ground and pushing. Air is condensed in a reservoir at the surface to a degree somewhat

greater than the condensation due to the depth, and passes through a pipe into the chambers rendering the machine specifically lighter than water, and enabling it to lift stones or other objects below. A gauge indicates the amount of lifting power attained as the air is admitted, so that the supply may be cut off when the requisite power is reached.

nautilus-propeller, *s.* A water-jet propeller on the reaction principle. Water is forced, by a turbine driven from the engine, through two nozzles, one on each side of the vessel, and directed fore or aft. It has proved practicable, but wasteful.

* **na-vā'-ğĭ-ŭm,** *s.* [Low Lat., from Lat. *navis* = a ship.] A form of feudal tenure, being a duty on certain tenants to carry their lord's goods in a ship.

nā'-val, * **nā'-vall,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *naval*, from Lat. *navalis*, from *navis* = a ship; Sp. *naval*; Ital. *navale.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Consisting or composed of ships: as, a *naval* armament.

2. Pertaining to ships or to a navy.

"Persons unacquainted with the principles of *naval* architecture, as the majority of those interested in *naval* affairs generally are."—*Brit. Quart. Review*, 1873, p. 92.

* **B.** *As subst.* (*Pl.*): Naval affairs.

"In Cromwell's time, whose *navals* were much greater than had ever been in any age."—*Clarendon. Life*, ii. 507.

naval-crown, *s.*

1. *Roman Antiq.:* [Crown, *s.*, A. I. 1 (1)].

2. *Her.:* The naval crown is formed with the stern and square sails of ships placed alternately upon the circle or fillet.

naval-officer, *s.*

1. *In England:* An officer of the Royal Navy.

2. *In America:* An officer who assists in collecting the customs on importations.

* **nā'-vals,** *s. pl.* [Naval, B.]

* **nāv'-arch,** *s.* [Gr. *ναύαρχος* (*nauarchos*), from *ναῦς* (*naus*) = a ship, and *ἄρχω* (*archō*) = to command.]

Greek Antiq.: The commander of a fleet; an admiral.

* **nāv'-ar-chy,** *s.* [Gr. *ναυαρχία* (*nauarchia*), from *ναύαρχος* (*nauarchos*) = a navarch (q.v.).] Skill in navigating vessels; nautical skill.

"*Navarchy*, and making models for buildings and riggings of ships."—*Petty: Advice to Hartlib*, p. 6.

nāve (1), *s.* [A.S. *nafu*, *nafa*; cogn. with Dut. *nauf*; Icel. *nöf*; Dan. *nav*; Sw. *naf*; Ger. *nabe*; Sansc. *nábhi* = the navel, the nave of a wheel, the centre.] [Navel.]

1. The central portion of a wheel, from which the spokes radiate; the hub.

"Twas twisted betwixt *nave* and spoke."
Wordsworth: Alice Fell.

* 2. The navel. (*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, i. 2.)

nave-hole, *s.* The hole in the centre of a gun-truck for receiving the end of the axle-tree.

nave-shaped, *a.* [Modioliform.]

nāve (2), * **nef,** *s.* [Fr. *nef* = a ship, a body of a church; from Lat. *navem*, accus. of *navis* = a ship, a body of a church; Ital. & Sp. *nave*; cf. Ger. *schiff* = a ship, a nave.] That part of an ecclesiastical edifice to the west of the choir, and in which the congregation assemble; the part of a church between the aisles. [Navy.]

"Double rows of lustres lighted up the *nave*."—*Eustace: Italy*, vol. i., ch. v.

nā'-vel, * **nā'-vell,** *s.* [A.S. *nafela*; cogn. with Dut. *navel*, from *nauf* = a nave; Icel. *nafli*, from *nof* = a nave; Dan. *navle*, from *nav*; Sw. *navle*, from *naf*; Ger. *nabel*, from *nabe*; Sansc. *nábhi.*] [Nave (1).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

"Evelyn objects to the absurdity of representing Adam and Eve with *navels*."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i., ch. iii.

* 2. The central part or point of anything; the middle. (Cf. the use of the Gr. ὀμφαλος (*omphalos*) = (1) a navel, (2) the central point.)

"In describing this river, this one thing (right honourable) is come unto my mind touching the center and *navell* as it were of England."—*Holinshed. Descrip. of Britaine*, ch. xi.

* 3. The nave of a wheel.

"And the axle-trees, the *navelles*, spokes and shaftes were all molten."—3 *Kynges* vii. (1551.)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* The cicatrix of the umbilicus which causes a narrow and deep impression on the surface of the abdomen. It marks where the foetus was attached to the placenta by the umbilical cord.

2. *Ordn.:* A perforated lug on the under side of a carronade which is engaged by a through bolt and thereby secured to the carriage.

navel-bolt, *s.*

Ordn.: The bolt which secures a carronade to its slide.

navel-gall, *s.* (See extract).

"*Navel gall* is a bruise on the top of the chine of the back, behind the saddle, right against the *navel*, occasioned either by the saddle being split behind, or the stuffing being wanting, or by the crupper buckle sitting down in that place, or some hard weight or knobs lying directly behind the saddle."—*Farrier's Dictionary.*

navel-hood, *s.*

Shipwright.: A hood wrought above the exterior opening of a hawse-hole.

navel-point, *s.*

Her.: The point in a shield between the middle base point and the fesse point; the nombril.

NAVEL-POINT.

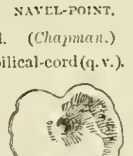
Navel-souls, *s. pl.* [Omphalopsuchoi.]

* **navel-stead,** *s.* The place of the navel, the navel. (*Chapman.*)

navel-string, *s.* The umbilical-cord (q.v.).

navel-wort, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Cotyledon (q.v.). The popular name has reference to the depression in the centre of the leaf.


LEAF OF NAVEL-WORT

* **nā'-velled,** *a.* [Eng. *navel*; *-ed.*]

1. *Lit.:* Furnished with a navel.

2. *Fig.:* Situated in the centre. (*Byron: Childe Harold*, iv. 173.)

nā'-vew (ew as **ū),** *s.* [O. Fr. *naveau*, *navel*; from Low Lat. *napellus*, dimin. of Lat. *napus* = a turnip.]

Bot.: The wild turnip (*Brassica campestris*). It has lyrate, dentate, somewhat hispid leaves. It is found as a weed in cultivated ground, and is, according to Mr. Watson, a colonist. Sir Joseph Hooker thinks it now nowhere wild, and divides it into three sub-species—*B. campestris* proper, the probable origin of the Swedish turnip; *B. Napus*, the rape or coleseed; and *B. Rapa*, the origin of the turnip.

nā-vĭ-çĕl'-la, *s.* [Lat., dimin. of *navis* = a ship.]

Zool.: A genus of Neritidæ, from fresh and brackish waters of countries bordering the Indian Ocean and the islands of the Pacific. The shell is oblong, smooth, and patelliform, with a small columella-shelf beneath; operculum very small and shelly; shell covered with a dark olive epidermis. Twenty-four species have been described.

na-vĭc'-u-la, *s.* [Lat. = a small vessel, a boat.]

Zool.: A genus of Diatoms, having the valves convex, with a median longitudinal line, and nodules at the centre and extremities.

na-vĭc'-u-lar, *a.* [Lat. *navicularis*, from *navicula* = a little ship; dimin. from *navis* = a ship; Fr. *naviculaire.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Of or pertaining to small ships or boats; shaped like a boat.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* Pertaining to the navicular bone (q.v.). (*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.)

2. *Bot.:* [Boat-shaped].

navicular-bone, *s.*

Anat.: The scaphoid bone of the hand or foot.

navicular-fossa, *s.*

Anat.: A slight depression at the base of the internal pterygoid process; it gives attachment to the *tensor palati* muscle. (*Quain.*)

nāv-ĭ-ga-bĭl'-ĭ-ty, *s.* [Fr. *navigabilité*, from *navigable* = navigable (q.v.).] The quality or state of being navigable; capability of being navigated.

năv'-ĭ-ga-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *navigabilis*, from *navigo* = to navigate (q.v.); Sp. *navegable*; Ital. *navigabile.*]

1. That may or can be navigated; capable of being navigated by a ship; affording passage to ships.

"The valleys of the Forth and Carron were *navigable* arms of the sea."—*Wilson: Prehistoric Man*, ch. vi.

* 2. Fit for navigation or sailing; sailing; engaged in navigation.

"The better supporting of *navigable* vessells."—*Bakewell: Apologie*, bk. ii., ch. viii., § 1.

* **năv'-ĭ-ga-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *navigable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being navigable; navigability.

năv'-ĭ-ga-bly, *adv.* [Eng. *navigable*; *-ly.*] In a navigable manner; so as to be navigable.

* **năv'-ĭ-gant,** *s.* [Lat. *navigans*, pr. par. of *navigo* = to navigate (q.v.).] A navigator, a sailor.

"Under whose [God's] merciful hands *navigants* above all other creatures naturally be most high and victor."—*Hackluyt. Voyages*, i. 229.

năv'-ĭ-gāte, *v.i.* & *t.* [Lat. *navigatus*, pa. par. of *navigo* = to sail, to manage a ship: *navis* = a ship, and *ago* = to drive; Fr. *naviguer*; Sp. *navegar*; Ital. *navigare.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To sail; to pass from place to place by water; to manage a ship at sea.

"The Phœnicians *navigated* to the extremities of the western ocean."—*Arbuthnot. On Coins.*

B. *Transitive:*

1. To pass over in a ship; to sail on or over; to traverse in ships.

"Drusus, the father of the Emperor Claudius, was the first who *navigated* the northern ocean."—*Arbuthnot: On Coins.*

2. To direct or manage in sailing, as a ship: as, To *navigate* a vessel.

năv-ĭ-gā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *navigationem*, acc. of *navigatio* = a sailing; from *navigatus*, pa. par. of *navigo* = to navigate (q.v.); Sp. *navegacion*, *navigacion*; Ital. *navigazione.*]

1. The act of navigating; passing from place to place in ships; sailing.

2. The art or science of navigating or conducting vessels from one port to another, on the ocean, by the best routes. Navigation more especially means the art of directing and measuring the course of ships, and of determining the position of the ship at any moment, and the direction and distance of her destination. The management of the sails, steering, and the general working of the vessel belong rather to seamanship (q.v.). There are two methods of determining the position of a ship at sea: the first is by means of the reckoning; that is, from a record which is kept of the courses sailed and distances made on each course [Dead-reckoning]; the second is by means of observations made on the heavenly bodies, and the aid of spherical trigonometry. The first method gives only approximate results; the second admits of great accuracy. The position of the vessel being known at any moment, the direction and distance of any other point may be determined either by the aid of a chart, or by the application of the principles of trigonometry. To the approximate methods of determining a ship's position it is necessary to add frequent checks by astronomical observations. The principal objects to be attained by astronomical observations are, to ascertain the latitude, the longitude, and the variation of the needle, for correcting the dead reckoning.

"I have greatly wished there were a lecture of *navigation* read in this citie."—*Hackluyt. Voyage.* (Epis. Ded. *3.)

* 3. Shipping; ships in general.

"The yesty waves
Confound and swallow *navigation* up."
Shakesp. Macbeth, iv. 1.

(1) *Aerial navigation:* The act, art, or science of steering airships, or sailing or floating in the air in balloons.

(2) *Inland navigation:* The navigating or passing of boats, vessels, &c., on canals, lakes, or rivers in the interior of a country; conveyance by boats in the interior of a country.

navigation-laws, *s. pl.*

Polit. Econ. & Hist.: The branch of maritime law which comprises the various Acts

which have been passed defining British ships and the way in which they are to be manned, the peculiar privileges which they enjoy or enjoyed, and the conditions on which foreign vessels may be allowed to import or export British produce, or engage in the coasting-trade. The first maritime code in England seems to have been that of Oléron [OLERON]. Other enactments followed in the reign of Richard II. Those in the reign of Henry VII. to a considerable extent anticipated the Legislation as to Foreign Trade of the Long Parliament. By 5 Eliz., c. 5, foreign ships were excluded from English fisheries and the coasting-trade. By the Act of Navigation, passed by the Republican Parliament on Oct. 9, 1651, no goods of any kind were to be imported into England or the Colonies except in ships owned and manned by Englishmen. By the Act, 12, Charles II., c. 18, the prohibition was confined to certain articles, and to importations from Russia or Turkey. Later enactments were consolidated by 3 & 4 William IV., c. 54. The 12 & 13 Vict., c. 29, passed after much opposition, Jan. 26, 1849, which came into operation Jan. 1, 1850, swept away these protectionist enactments as far as importation and exportation went. Another Act in the same direction was 16 & 17 Vict., c. 131, passed in 1853 and subsequently amended. An Act regulating steamboats followed in 1851, and foreign ships were admitted to the coasting-trade by 17 & 18 Vict., c. 5. The abolition of protection has in no respect proved detrimental to British shipping.

năv'-ĭ-gā-tŏr, * **nav-i-ga-tour,** *s.* [Lat. *navigator*, from *navigatus*, pa. par. of *navigo* = to sail; Fr. *navigateur;* Sp. *navegador;* Ital. *navigatore.*]

1. A sailor, a seaman; one who navigates or sails; one who is skilled in the art of navigation.

"By means of it [the mariner's compass] *navigators* found that at all seasons, and in every place, they could discover the North and South with so much ease and accuracy."—*Robertson: America*, vol. i., bk. i.

* 2. A navvy (q.v.).

"There's enough of me to make a good *navigator* if all trades fail."—*C. Kingsley: Yeast*, ch. xi.

*** na-vĭg-ĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *navis* = a ship, and *gero* = to bear, to carry.] Capable of bearing or floating ships.

năv'-vy, *s.* [An abbreviation of *navigator*, the name having been originally applied to labourers employed on canals for inland navigation.] A common labourer employed in the construction of such works as canals, railways, &c. [STEAM-NAVVY.]

"It was proved that one English *navvy* would do as much work as two French labourers."—*Fawcett: Manual of Polit. Economy*, bk. ii., ch. v.

nā'-vy, * **nā'-vie,** *s.* [O. Fr. *navie* = a ship, a navy, from Lat. *navis* = a ship, a vessel; *navis* = a ship; Gr. *ναῦς* (*naus*); Sanse. *nau* = a ship, a boat; A.S. *naca* = a boat; Icel. *nökhvi;* Ger. *nachen.* From the same root as Lat. *no* = to swim; Gr. *νάω* (*naō*) = to flow.]

* 1. A fleet.

2. The shipping of a country collectively.

"None but wood ships were built, either for the war *navies* or the merchant *navies* of the world."—*Brit. Quart. Review*, 1873, p. 89.

2. The war-ships belonging to a country collectively; the naval establishment of a country, including the ships, officers, men, armaments, stores, &c., intended for use in war. Previously to 1840 the ships of the line of the British navy were all sailing vessels; in 1841 steam began to be substituted for sails. As early as 1840 the building of ironclad vessels had been suggested to the United States Government by Mr. Stephens, of New York, and it was in that country that the earliest seagoing ironclad cruisers were built. [IRONCLAD, A.] The British navy was formerly under the direction of a lord high admiral, an office now abolished; it is now controlled by a board known as the Board of Admiralty, the members of which are styled "lords commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral." This board now consists of seven members: the First Lord, who is a member of the Cabinet, and retires with his party from office, has supreme control, and is responsible to Parliament for all matters connected with the navy; the Senior Naval Lord directs the movements of the vessels, and is responsible for their discipline; the Third Lord has the management and superintendence of the dockyards; the Fourth Naval Lord is responsible for the victualling of the fleet, and the regulation of the transport department; the Senior Civil Lord, who has charge of the accounts, and is usually a Member of Parliament; the Junior Civil Lord and the Junior Naval Lord, who have charge of the construction of new vessels. All the lords, with the exception of the Junior Civil Lord, go out of office with the administration by which they are appointed, but may be, and frequently are, reappointed by the new government. Under this board is a Financial Secretary, a Member of Parliament, who also goes out with the Government. The permanent establishment is superintended by two permanent secretaries. The business is divided amongst several branches or departments, as the Commission, the Transport, the Legal and Miscellaneous branches, &c., each under the superintendence of a head. The dockyards and ship building yards are under the control of an admiral or superintendent, and Greenwich Hospital, at which officers are trained for the Navy, is also directed by an admiral. The highest rank in the British Navy is that of admiral, next to which come vice-admirals, and rear-admirals. [ADMIRAL.] Each ship is commanded by a captain, commander, or lieutenant, according to its size. The men of the navy are composed of two bodies, the seamen and the marines [MARINE], under the direction of three grades of officers, commissioned, warrant, and petty officers. The Royal Observatory at Greenwich is also under the control of the Admiralty. [RAM, TORPEDO-BOAT.]

navy-bill, *s.*

1. A bill drawn by an officer of the navy for his pay, &c.

2. A bill issued by the admiralty in payment of stores for ships and dockyards.

na-wâb', *s.* [Hind.] A viceroy, a deputy, a nabob (q.v.).

*** nâwl,** *s.* [From *an awl*, the *n* of the article being tacked on to the noun.] An awl.

"Every man shall have a special care of his own soul: And in his pocket carry his two confessors, His Ynge!, and his *Nawl*."
Beaum. & Flet.: Woman Pleased, iv. 1.

nāy, * **næi,** * **nai,** *adv. & s.* [Icel. *nei* = no; Dan. *nei;* Sw. *nej.*] There was originally a distinction in the use of *nay* and *no;* the former was used to answer simple questions, the latter was used in answer to questions framed in the negative.

¶ The distinction was wearing out in the time of Henry VIII. Tyndale neglected it in his translation of the Bible, for which he was censured by Sir Thomas More. (*Trench: The Study of Words*, p. 156.)

A. *As adverb:*

1. A word expressing negation or refusal; no.

"Therfore Iesus seith to hem, children wer yhe han ony sonpyng thing? thei answeriden to him, *nai*."—*Wycliffe: John* xxi.

2. Not only so; not this or that only; implying something intensive or amplifying to be added.

"*Nay*, curs'd be thou! since against his thy will,
Chose freely what it now so justly rues."
Milton: P. L., iv. 72.

B. *As subst.:* A denial, a refusal. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 8,693.)

* ¶ *To say nay:* To deny, or refuse.

"The stork would not be *said nay*."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

* **nay-saying,** * **naye-sayinge,** *s.* Denying, contradiction.

"And without all *naye-sayinge*, he which is lesse receaueth blessing of him which is greater."—*Hebrewes* vii. (1551.)

* **nāy,** *v.i. & t.* [NAY, *adv.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To deny, to refuse, to say nay.

"Death cruell turneth awaie fro wretches, and *naieth* for to close wepyng tyen."—*Chaucer: Boecius*, bk. i.

B. *Trans.:* To deny, to refuse.

"Ne he shal not *nay*, ne deny his sinne."—*Chaucer: Persones Tale.*

* **nāy'-ward,** *s.* [Eng. *nay;* *-ward.*] A tendency to denial.

"Howe'er you lean to th' *nayward*."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, ii. 2.

* **nāy'-wŏrd,** *s.* [Eng. *nay*, and *word.*]

I. A byword; a proverbial term of reproach.

"Gull him into a *nayword*, and make him a common recreation."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, ii. 3.

2. A watchword.

"And we have a *nayword* how to know one another."
—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. 2.

Năz-a-rē'-an, *s.* [Heb. נְצֶר (*nê-tsĕr*) = a branch.]

* *Church. Hist.:* A Jewish sect mentioned by Epiphanius (*Heer.* xviii.). They aimed at a patriarchal religion in place of a Mosaic Judaism, and rejected the history of Genesis and the Mosaic Law. They were found in Galaaditis, Basanitis, and other parts beyond Jordan. (*Blunt.*)

Năz'-a-rēne, *s.* [Gr. Ναζαρηνός (*Nazarēnos*) = an inhabitant of Nazareth, from Gr. Ναζαρετ (*Nazaret*); Eng. suff. *-ene.*]

1. *Scripture & Church History:*

(1) A native of Nazareth (Matt. ii. 23).

(2) (*Pl.*): A name applied reproachfully to the early Christians by the Jews (Acts xxiv. 5). [(1)].

(3) (*Pl.*): A heretical sect from among the Judaising Christians of Hebrew descent, so frequently in conflict with St. Paul, which arose about the end of the first century, contemporaneously with the Ebionites and at first holding similar tenets. Jerome (*Ep.* 79) says: "Desiring to be both Jews and Christians, they are neither the one nor the other." They made use of the Gospel to the Hebrews, observed the Mosaic ceremonial law, and to the last retained belief in the divinity of Christ, while the Ebionites ultimately rejected it.

2. *Ornith.: Didus Nazarenus*, a species of Dodo, said to have existed in the island of Rodriguez, near Mauritius.

Năz'-ar-īte, *s.* [The word, which should have been Nazirite, is from Heb. נָזִיר (*nazir*) = separation, abstinence, consecration (?); or = crowned one (?).]

Jewish Church: A man or woman set apart by a vow for the service of God, either for a definite period or for life. The hair was allowed to grow, the fruit of the vine in any shape was forbidden, and no Nazarite might approach a corpse. The "law of the Nazarite" is given at length in Numbers (vi. 1-21). Samson (Judges xiii. 5), Samuel (1 Sam. i. 11), and John the Baptist (Luke i. 15) were Nazarites. From Amos (ii. 11, 12) it may be gathered that persons so dedicated to God had an organization like that of the prophets, and among the later Jews the vow was developed (1 Mac. iii. 49; Acts xviii. 18, xxi. 23, 24). [RECHABITE.]

"To vowe a vowe of a *Nazarite* to separate [himselfe] unto the Lorde."—*Numbers* vi. 5. (*Geneva Bible*, 1561.)

Năz'-ar-īte-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *Nazarite; -ship.*] The condition or state of a Nazarite.

Năz-ar-ĭt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *Nazarit(e); -ic.*] Of or pertaining to the Nazarites or Nazaritism.

Năz'-ar-īt-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *Nazarit(e); -ism.*] The vows or practice of a Nazarite.

nāze, *s.* [A.S. *næs, nes* = (1) the ground, (2) a promontory; Icel. *nes;* Dan. *næs;* Sw. *näs.*] A promontory, a headland; specif. applied to: (1) the southern extremity of Norway, near the entrance to the Skager-rack; (2) the eastern extremity of Essex, five miles south-east of Harwich; (3) a headland of Senegambia, to the south-east of Cape Verd. [NESS.]

N.B. [See defs.]

1. A contraction for North Britain—that is, Scotland.

2. A contraction for Latin *nota bene* = mark or note well or carefully.

* **nē,** *adv.* [A.S. *ne* = not; cogn. with O. H. Ger. *ni;* M. H. Ger. *ne;* Goth. *ni;* Russ. *ne;* Ir., Gael., & Wel. *ni;* Sanse. *na* = not; Lat. *ne* (in nonne). In Mod. Eng. we find this particle represented in nor, nay, neither, none, naught, never, &c.] Not, never.

¶ In Middle English *ne* is frequently found coalescing with the verbs *have, be,* and *will:* as, *nam* = *ne am* = am not, *nis* = is not, *nill* = *ne will* = will not, *nadde* = *ne hadde* = had not, &c.

* **nē,** *conj.* [Fr.] Nor.

"Ye erren, not knowynge the Scripturis *ne* the vertue of God."—*Wycliffe: Matthew* xxii.

nĕ-æ'-ra, *s.* [Gr. Νέαιρα (*Neaira*), the name of a girl mentioned by Horace (*Od.* iii. 14, 21; *Ep.* 15, 11), Virgil (*Ecl.* iii. 3), and Tibullus (iii. el. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6); used in modern poetry = a sweetheart, as in Milton (*Lycidas*, 69).]

Zool. & Palæont.: A genus of Myacidæ (q.v.), with twenty-two species, three of which are British. It commences in the Jurassic period.

nēaf, * **neif,** * **neve,** * **neive,** * **nieve,** * **neffe,** * **neefe,** *s.* [Icel. *hnefi, nefi*; Dan. *næve*; Sw. *nafve.*] The fist, the hand.

"To Percevelle a dynt he yefe
In the nekk with his *nefe.*"
Syr Percyvelle, 2,087.

* **nēal,** * **nealc,** * **nele,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A contract. of *anneal* (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To anneal; to temper by heat.

"Swords and glaives, in furneis *neale* they tough."
Pharr.: Virgil; Æneidos vii.

B. *Intrans.:* To be tempered by heat.

"Reduction is chiefly effected by fire, wherein, if they stand and *nefe*, the imperfect metals vapour away."—*Bacon: Dr. Meverel; Touching Metals.*

nē-a-lō'-tŭs, *a.* [Gr. νεάλωτος (*nealōtos*) = newly caught.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Trichiuridæ. Body incompletely clothed with delicate scales. Two dorsals, the first extending to the second; each ventral represented by a small spine; dagger-shaped spine behind the vent. One specimen only (*Nealotus tripes*), ten inches long, has been obtained off Madeira; it lives at a great depth, and comes to the surface by accident.

nēap, * **neēp,** *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *nēp*, in the comp. *nep-flōd* = low tide, as opposed to *heáh-flōd* = high tide. Originally = scanty, from the verb to *nip* (q.v.); cf. Icel. *neppr, hneppr* = scanty; Dan. *knap* = scanty, strait, narrow; *knap, neppe* = scarcely.]

A. *As adj.:* Low. (A term applied to those tides which happen in the middle of the second and fourth quarters of the moon, taking place about four or five days before the new and full moons. They occur when the attractions of the sun and moon act on the waters of the ocean at right angles to each other.)

"The waters . . . have their *neap* and spring tides."
—*Bishop Hall: Sermons; Lent.* (1641.)

B. *As subst.:* A neap-tide; the time of neap-tide.

"High springs and dead *neapes*."—*Bakewill: Apologie*, bk. ii., ch. viii., § 1

neap-tide, *s.* A low tide. [NEAP, *a.*]

nēaped, *a.* [Eng. *neap*; *-ed.*] Left aground. (Applied to a ship when left aground, particularly on the height of a spring tide, so that she will not float off till the next spring-tide.)

Nē-a-pŏl'-ĭ-tan, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *Neapolis*, from Gr. Νεαπολις (*Neapolis*) = the New City: νεα (*nea*) = new, and πολις (*polis*) = a city.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Naples or its inhabitants.

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of the city or of the former kingdom of Naples.

Neapolitan-sixth, *s.*

Music: A name given, apparently without much reason, to a chord occurring on the subdominant of a minor key, and consisting of a minor third and minor sixth.

Neapolitan-violet, *s.*

Hort., &c.: Viola odorata, pallida-plena.

Neapolitan-yellow, *s.* [NAPLES-YELLOW.]

nēar, * **neare,** * **neer,** * **ner,** * **nere,** *a., adv.*, & *prep.* [A.S. *nēar*, comp. adv. from *nēah* = nigh; Icel. *nær* (adv.) = near; Dan. *nær.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Nigh, close; not far distant, not far off; not far removed in place or position; adjacent, at hand.

"Thus Satan talking to his *nearest* mate."
Milton: P. L., i. 192.

2. Not far removed in point of time; close at hand.

"When their deaths be *near.*" *Shakesp.: Sonnet* 140.

3. Closely related or allied by blood.

"A *near* kinsman unto Charles."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., v. 3.

4. Touching or affecting one's interests or feelings; closely; coming home to one.

5. Intimate, familiar; closely united by ties of affection, confidence, or intimacy.

"You are very *near* my brother in his love."
Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, ii. 1.

6. Keeping closely to the original or model; not deviating from an original; literal; not free or loose; not rambling.

"Hannibal Caro's, in the Italian, is the *nearest* . . . of any translation of the Æneid."—*Dryden.*

7. So as barely to escape danger, hurt, or loss; close, narrow: as, a *near* escape.

8. Serving to lead to a place or object by the shortest way; short, direct, straight.

"To catch the *nearest* way."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 5.

9. On the left; left. (Opposed to *off* in riding or driving.)

"The motion will draw up the off leg into the same position as the *near* leg, and the horse will go down on his knees."—*Art of Taming Horses* (1859), p. 77.

10. Close, niggardly, parsimonious; not liberal.

"Mr. Barkis was something of a miser, or, as Peggotty dutifully expressed it, was a little *near.*"—*Dickens: David Copperfield*, ch. x.

11. Characterized by parsimony or niggardliness.

"I always thought he lived in a *near* way."—*Steele: Spectator*, No. 402.

¶ According to Mr. Smythe Palmer (*Folk-Etymology*), *near* in the last two senses is a corruption of A.S. *hneáw* = sparing, niggardly; Icel. *hnøggr*; but cf. Close, *a.*, I. 2. (22).

B. *As adverb:*

1. Close, not far, nigh, at hand.

"Beetles black, approach not *near.*"
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 2.

2. Close in point of time; at hand.

3. Closely; in a manner affecting one's interests or feelings.

"Ely, with Richmond, troubles me more *near.*"
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 3.

4. Within a little; almost.

"The comeliness of whose person was very *near* raising him to the throne."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i., ch. viii.

5. By close ties of relationship, intimacy, or confidence.

"*Near* allied unto the duke."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 1.

C. *As preposition:*

1. Close to, nigh, not far from.

* 2. At.

"At the brink of chaos, *near* the foot
Of this new wondrous pontifice."
Milton: P. L., x. 347.

* **near-dweller,** *s.* A neighbour. (*Keats: Endymion*, i.)

near-hand, *a.* & *adv.*

A. *As adj.:* Close, near at hand, not distant, not far off.

B. *As adv.:* Close at hand; nearly, almost, intimately.

* **near-legged,** *a.* Knock-kneed, bandy. ¶ This, according to Mr. R. Grant-White, is "the reading of the original." The spelling in the folio is "neere leg'd before"—i.e., foundered in his forefeet; having, as the jockeys term it, "never a fore-leg to stand on." (*Malone, followed by Dyce.*)

near-side, *s.* The left side. [NEAR, *a.*, 9.]

near-sighted, *a.* Short-sighted; not able to distinguish objects at a distance. [MYOPIC.]

near-sightedness, *s.* The quality or state of being near-sighted; short-sightedness. [MYOPY.]

nēar, * **neare,** *v.t.* & *i.* [NEAR, *a.*]

A. *Trans.:* To come near; to approach.

"On *nearing* the bridge they slightly quickened up."—*Morning Post*, Feb. 5, 1885.

B. *Intrans.:* To come near or nearer; to approach.

"And still it *neared* and *neared.*"
Coleridge: Ancient Mariner, iii.

nē-arc'-tĭc, *a.* [Pref. *ne(o-)*, and Eng. *arctic* (q.v.).] Belonging to the northern portion of the New World.

nearctic-region, *s.*

Zool.: A region comprising all temperate North America and Greenland. The arctic lands and islands beyond the limit of trees form a transitional territory to the Palæarctic region. The southern limit between this region and the Neotropical may be drawn at about the Rio Grande del Norte on the east coast, and a little north of Mazatlan on the west. In the central plateau it should perhaps include all the open highlands of Mexico and Guatemala. (*Wallace: Geog. Dist. Animals*, i. 79.)

nēar'-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *near*; *-ly.*]

1. Closely; at a short distance; not far; not remotely.

"Now more *nearly* to the walls he drew."
Hoole: Orlando Furioso, bk. vi.

2. Closely; by close ties of relationship or connection: as, They are *nearly* related.

* 3. Closely, intimately, pressingly.

"What most *nearly* appertains to us both. —*Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 1.

* 4. In a near, parsimonious, or niggardly manner.

5. In a manner approaching to, or not falling short of, what is proposed.

"As *nearly* as I may.
I'll play the penitent to you.
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, ii. 2.

6. Closely; with close adherence to or following of the original model: as, He copied it as *nearly as* possible.

7. Within a little; almost.

nēar'-nĕss, * **nearo ness,** *s.* [Eng. *near*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being near or close at hand; closeness in time, position, or place; near approach.

2. Close relationship or connection; close alliance by blood or affection.

"Our *nearness* to the king in love."
Shakesp.: Richard II., i. 1.

* 3. Parsimony, niggardliness, closeness in expenditure.

"Now for *nearness* Galba was noted extremely."—*Savile: Tacitus: Historie*, pt. i., p. 11.

nēat, * **neēt,** *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *neát* = neat cattle; cogn. with Icel. *naut* = cattle, oxen; M. H. Ger. *nôz, noss*; from A. S. *neótan, niotan* = to use, to employ; Icel. *njóta*; M. H. Ger. *nieszen*; O. H. Ger. *niozan*; Ger. *geniessen*; Goth. *niutan* = to enjoy.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. Cattle collectively; as bulls, oxen, and cows.

"*Neat* or buffles, called *uri* or *bisontes*."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, pt. ii., p. 325.

* 2. A single head of cattle; a cow, an ox, &c.

"Who both by his calf and his lamb will be known,
May well kill a *neat* and a sheep of his own.
Tusser: Husbandrie.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to animals of the neat kind: as, *neat* cattle.

neat-eattle, *s.* The same as NEAT, A.

neat-house, *s.* A house or shed for neat cattle; a cowhouse.

neat-land, *s.*

Law: Land let out to yeomanry.

neat's-foot, *s.* The foot of an ox, a cow, &c.

Neat's-foot oil: An oil obtained from the feet of neat cattle.

nēat, * **nett,** *a.* [Fr. *net* (m.), *nette* (f.); from Lat. *nitidum*, accus. of *nitidus* = shining, clean, neat; *niteo* = to shine.]

1. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Keeping things in perfect order; tidy, orderly, not slovenly.

2. Characterized by or indicating neatness; in perfect order; tidy.

"Is all ready, and all things *neat?*"
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 1.

3. Complete in character, skill, &c.; adroit, finished, clever, sharp.

"Is not this a *neat* design?"—*South: Sermons*, vol. ix., ser. 7.

4. Pure, unadulterated, unmixed.

"The hogsheads of *neat* port came safe."—*Steele Spectator*, No. 264.

* 5. Free or clear of deduction; net. [II.]

"It is this surplus which is *neat* or clear profit."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, vol. i., bk. i., ch. ix.

6. Simple and elegant; free from bombast or tawdriness; expressed in few and well-chosen words; chaste. (Said of style or language.)

"The expression humble, yet as pure as the language will afford; *neat*, but not florid; easy, and yet lively."—*Pope.* (*Todd.*)

* 7. Spruce, finical, foppish.

"A certain lord, *neat*, and trimly dressed."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., i. 3.

II. *Commerce:* [NET, *a.*].

* **neat-handed,** *a.* Clever and tidy; deft, dexterous, neat. (*Milton: L'Allegro*, 86.)

nēath, *prep.* [A contracted form of *beneath* (q.v.).] Beneath, under. (*Poetical.*)

nēat'-hērd, * **neat-heard,** * **noto-herd,** *s.* [Eng. *neat*, s., and *herd* (q.v.).] One who has the care of neat cattle; a cowkeeper, a herd.

"So hee departed very angerly, and went to the kinges *neteherdes* house."—*Barnes: Workes*, p. 120.

*** nēat-hērd ēss,** *s.* [Eng. *neatherd*; *-ess.*] A female neatherd; a neatress. (*Herrick: A Bucolic; or, A Discourse of Neatherds.*)

*** nēat-ĭ-fȳ, * net-ĭ fie,** *v.t.* [Eng. *neat*, a.; suff. *-fy.*] To make neat.

"The worke of a woman to *netific* and polish."—*Chapman: Homer; Iliad* II (Comment.)

nēat'-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *neat*, a.; *-ly.*]

1. In a neat manner; tidily, cleanly.

"Wearing his apparel *neatly*."—*Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well*, iv. 2.

2. In a neat or tasteful manner; with good taste.

3. With neatness and skill; skilfully, deftly.

"His poem so exactly limn'd
And *neatly* jointed."
Drayton: To H. Reynolds, Esq.

4. In neat, simple, appropriate, and elegant style or language: as, an idea *neatly* expressed.

nēat'-nĕss, * neat-nesse, *s.* [Eng. *neat*, a.; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being neat; tidiness.

"Her garden . . . had lost
Its pride of *neatness*."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.

2. Taste, tastefulness; simple elegance: as, the *neatness* of a design.

3. Skilfulness, dexterity, cleverness, adroitness: as, the *neatness* of a repartee.

*** nēat'-rĕss, * neat-resse,** *s.* [Eng. *neat*, s.; *-ress.*] A woman who has charge of neat cattle.

*** nĕb, * nĕbb, * nebbe, * nib,** *s.* [A.S. *nebb* = the face; cogn. with Dut. *neb* = the bill, beak, mouth; Icel. *nef* = the nose; Dan. *næb* = the beak, the bill; Sw. *nabb.* An initial *s* has been lost: cf. Dut. *snebb* = a bill, beak; Ger. *schnabel* = a bill, a beak.]

* 1. A face, a countenance.

"Scheau thi leoue *neb* to me."—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 90.

2. The bill or beak of a bird; the nose.

"Beholde she had brokeu of a leaf of an olyue tre and bare it on hir *nebb*."—*Coverdale: Genesis* viii. 11.

* 3. A neck.

"Take a glass with a belly and a long *neb*."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 27.

nĕ-bā'-lĭ-ạ, *s.* [From a proper name. (*Agassiz.*)]

Zool.: The only marine genus of Phyllopoda (q.v.) The carapace is large, with a movable rostrum; eyes large and pedunculated. There are well-developed antennules, antennæ, mandibles, and two pairs of maxillæ, the anterior of which ends in a long palp. (*Huxley.*)

nĕb'-nĕb, *s.* [An Egyptian word.]

Bot.: The legumes of *Acacia nilotica*, used by the Egyptians for tanning.

nĕb'-rĭ-ạ, *s.* [NEBRIS.]

Entom.: A genus of Carabidæ from arctic and temperate regions. The species, of small size, are numerous. *Nebria arenaria*, bright yellow with black lines, is from the northern coast of Africa.

nĕb'-rĭs, *s.* [Gr.]

Art: The skin of a fawn, worn by hunters and others. In art it appears as the characteristic apparel of Bacchus, bacchanals, fauns, and satyrs.

nĕb'-ụ-lạ (pl. **nĕb'-ụ-læ**), *s.* [Lat. = a mist, a little cloud, allied to *nubes* = a cloud; Gr. *νεφέλη* (*nephelē*), dimin. from *νέφος* (*nephos*) = a cloud, mist; Ger. *nebel* = mist, fog.]

1. *Astron.:* A slight cloudy patch of light, retaining its form unchanged except under keen and long-continued observation. More than five thousand nebulæ, or star-clusters closely resembling them, have been found in both hemispheres, and in nearly every constellation. A few, as the great nebulæ of Orion, Argo Navis, and Andromeda, are visible on very clear nights to the naked eye; the rest are telescopic. When greatly magnified some are found to be composed of many thousand remote stars, others remain only as diffused masses of light. Sir William Herschel divided them into six classes:

(1) Clusters of stars, globular or irregular in form.
(2) Resolvable nebulæ, which look as if they might be resolved into stars under powerful telescopes.
(3) Nebulæ which look quite irresolvable.
(4) Planetary nebulæ, circular or slightly oval, like a planetary disk, and often colored.
(5) Stellar nebulæ, *i. e.*, those having in their middle a condensation of light.
(6) Nebulous stars (q.v.).

The great nebula of Orion surrounds a multiple star, θ Orionis, consisting of six, apparently revolving round their common centre of gravity. It has been found to alter its form very slightly. The late Earl of Rosse

NEBULÆ.
1 Spiral Nebula; 2. Crab Nebula; 3. Hercules.

and his assistant, Mr. Storey, detected in its densest part multitudes of minute stars, but the bluish light of parts of it has remained irresolvable, and Dr. Huggins has ascertained by means of spectrum analysis that this portion of it is a gaseous body, containing hydrogen, nitrogen, and an unidentified substance. The nebula in Andromeda is different, and may perhaps be wholly resolved into stars.

2. *Pathology:*

(1) A slight speck on the cornea. [CALIGO.]

(2) A mist or cloud suspended in the urine.

nĕb'-ụ-lar, *a.* [NEBULA.] Of or pertaining to nebulæ.

nebular-hypothesis, *s.*

Astron.: An hypothesis first suggested by Sir William Herschel in a paper read before the Royal Society, on June 20, 1811, though the germs of it may be found in Kant's *General Natural History and Theory of the Heavens*, printed in 1755. It was developed by La Place, with whose name it came to be associated. The hypothesis assumes that originally all suns were in a nebulous or ultra-gaseous state. The nebulous matter from which they were originally formed was at first scattered pretty uniformly through all space, but ultimately began to gravitate towards certain centres. The particles moving towards these centres not doing so with equal velocities or in the same direction, rotation would be established in the entire nebulous mass, and the spherical form produced. If, by radiation of heat, the condensed body still further contracted, its velocity would increase. If the centrifugal force overcame that of gravity, a ring would be thrown off, which would gradually become globular, in fact it would be a planet with an orbit almost or quite circular, moving in a plane nearly that of the central body's equator and revolving in its orbit in the same direction in which the central globe rotated. Further contraction producing increased velocity, ring after ring would be cast off, till the central body or sun generated a whole system of planets revolving around it. They, in turn, might in the same way produce satellites. Laplace believed that the sun thus produced our earth and the other attendant planets. On this hypothesis, the rings of Saturn were produced by Saturn himself, and have remained in the annular form instead of condensing into nearly spherical satellites. Many people supposed that the resolution of various nebulæ into stars [NEBULA] was necessarily fatal to the nebular-hypothesis, but the discovery that some are not only irresolvable, but can be actually proved by spectrum analysis to consist of glowing gas, has re-established it upon a firmer basis than ever, though the original theory may need revision in points of detail.

*** nĕb'-ụle,** *s.* [Lat. *nebula.*] A cloud, dimness.

"O light without *nebule*, shining in thy sphere"
Chaucer: Ballade in Commend. of Our Lady.

nebule-moulding, *s.*

Arch.: An ornament of the zigzag form, but without angles; it is chiefly found in the remains of Saxon architecture, in the archivolts of doors and windows.

nĕb'-ụ-list, *s.* [Eng. *nebul(a)*; *-ist.*] One who holds or supports the nebular hypothesis.

*** nĕb'-ụ-lize,** *v.t.* [NEBULA.] To reduce [a liquid] into spray for cooling, perfuming, disinfecting, or other purposes.

*** nĕb'-ụ-lōse,** *a.* [Lat. *nebulosus*, from *nebula* = a cloud, mist.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Misty, cloudy, foggy, nebulous.

2. *Bot.:* Clouded (q.v.).

nĕb-ụ-lŏs'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Lat. *nebulositas*, from *nebulosus* = nebulose (q.v.).]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* The quality or state of being nebulous; cloudiness.

"Matter diffused in a state of heterogeneous *nebulosity*."—*E. A. Poe: Eureka*, p. 162.

2. *Astron.:* The state of being nebulous; the state of apparently consisting of diffused light. (Used of a luminous appearance around certain stars, of the tails of comets, &c.)

nĕb'-ụ-lŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *nebulosus*, from *nebula* = cloud, mist; Fr. *nebuleux* = Ital. & Sp. *nebuloso.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* Cloudy, misty, foggy, dimmed, hazy.

2. *Fig.:* Foggy, hazy, bewildered, puzzled, befogged.

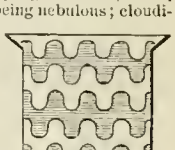
II. *Astron.:* Of, belonging to, or resembling a nebula.

nebulous-star, *s.*

Astron.: A nebula with one or more stars through it. They are sometimes circular, sometimes oval or annular, or of other regular forms. When the nebula is circular, the star is generally in its centre, when it is elliptical, the two stars often constitute the foci of the ellipse.

nĕb'-ụ-loŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *nebulous*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being nebulous; cloudiness, fogginess.

nĕb'-ụ-lȳ, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *nebula* = a cloud.]



NEBULY.

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Covered or ornamented with wavy lines.

2. *Her.:* Applied to a line drawn with undulations like the wavy edges of clouds, or to a shield or charge divided by several such lines drawn across it.

B. *As substantive:*

Her.: A line of partition of a wavy form.

nebuly-moulding, *s.*

Arch.: [NEBULE-MOULDING].

*** nĕ-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *necatio*, from *necatus*, pa. par. of *neco* = to kill.] The act of killing; murder.

*** nēçe,** *s.* [NIECE.]

*** nēç-ĕs-sār'-ĭ-ạn,** *s.* [Eng. *necessary*; *-an.*] The same as NECESSITARIAN (q.v.).

"The only question in dispute between the advocates for philosophical liberty and the *necessarians*, is this; whether volition can take place independently of motive?"—*Belsham: Philosophy of the Mind*, ch. ii., § 1.

*** nēç-ĕs-sār'-ĭ-ạn-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *necessarian*; *-ism.*] The same as NECESSITARIANISM (q.v.).

nēç'-ĕs-sạ-rĭes, *s. pl.* [NECESSARY, B. II.]

nēç'-ĕs-sạr-ĭ-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *necessary*; *-ly.*]

1. Indispensably; of necessity.

"The other officers which are *necessarily* required in the commonwealth of Christ."—*Tyndall: Workes*, p. 83.

2. By inevitable consequence; as a necessary consequence or result.

"It *necessarily* followeth that . . . the churche of Christ hath alway and neuer fayleth yt right understanding of scripture."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 148.

3. By fate or necessity; not of free will.

nēç'-ĕs-sạr-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *necessary*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being necessary.

nēç'-ĕs-sạr-ȳ, * nec-es-sar-ie, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *necessaire*, from Lat. *necessarius* = needful, from *necesse* = unavoidable, necessary; Sp. *necessario.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Inevitable, such as cannot be avoided; such as must come or be.

"Death, a *necessary* end,
Will come when it will come."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, ii. 2.

2. Following as an unavoidable consequence or result; conclusive.

"No man can shew by any *necessary* argument, that it is naturally impossible that all the relations concerning America should be false."—*Tillotson: Works.* (Pref.)

3. Indispensably requisite or needful; essential; such as cannot be done without or dispensed with.

"'Tis *necessary* he should die."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iii. 5.

4. Acting from necessity or fate; not free: as, a *necessary* agent.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Anything necessary or indispensably requisite; a thing which cannot be done without. (Generally used in the plural.)

"I must unto the road, to disembark
Some *necessaries*, that I needs must use."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 4.

2. A privy, a water-closet.

II. *Law (Pl.):* Such things as, though not absolutely necessary for the preservation or support of life, are or may be considered necessary to the station in life of any particular person. (*Paley: Moral Philosophy*, bk. vi., ch. xi.)

necessary-truths, *s. pl.* Such truths as from their very nature cannot but be true.

* **nĕç'-ĕss-ĭşm,** *s.* [Lat. *necesse* = necessary; Eng. suff. *-ism.*] The same as NECESSARIANISM (q.v.).

nĕ-çĕs-sĭ-tăr'-ĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *necessit(y)*; *arian.*]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to or characteristic of the Doctrine of Necessity.

"The *necessitarian* doctrines of Professor Clifford."
—*Modern Review*, 1880, p. 820.

B. *As substantive:*

Hist. & Philos.: One who holds any of the forms of the Doctrine of Necessity (q.v.). Hobbes may be considered the founder of the English Necessitarians (*Leviathan*, § 108), and on the continent it was developed by his contemporary Spinoza, and later by Leibnitz, who was opposed by Dr. Clarke, Dean of Salisbury, in his turn opposed by Anthony Collins, the author of a *Philosophical Inquiry into Human Liberty*, which Dr. Clarke's *Boyle Lectures* (1720, 1721) were designed to answer. Jonathan Edwards (1703–1758), President of Princeton College, towards the close of his life published *An Enquiry into the Freedom of the Will*; and Priestley (1733–1804) published his *Doctrine of Philosophical Necessity Illustrated* in 1777.

nĕ-çĕs-sĭ-tăr'-ĭ-an-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *necessitarian*; *-ism.*]

Philos.: The Doctrine of Necessity. [NECESSITY, ¶ (1).]

"Philosophical *necessitarianism*, on the other hand, merely asserts that certain causes, under certain conditions, must give rise to certain effects."—*Modern Review*, 1880, p. 823.

nĕ-çĕs'-sĭ-tāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *necessitas* (genit. *necessitatis*) = necessity.]

1. To make necessary or indispensable; to render unavoidable.

"This consequently *necessitates* the frequent use of a lower style."—*Pope: Homer: Odyssey.* (Post.)

2. To compel, to force, to constrain, to oblige.

"The contrary to liberty . . . is a person's being hindered or unable to conduct as he will, or being *necessitated* to do otherwise."—*Edwards: On the Will*, pt. i., § 5.

* **nĕ-çĕs-sĭ-tā'-tion,** *s.* [NECESSITATE.] The act of making necessary or indispensable; compulsion; the state of being necessary.

"Free from *necessitation*, I say, no man can be."—*Hobbes: Of Liberty & Necessity.*

* **nĕ-çĕs'-sĭt-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *necessit(y)*; *-ed.*] Compulsory. (*Nabbes: Hannibal & Scipio*, p. 2.)

* **nĕ-çĕs'-sĭ-tĭĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *necessity*; *-ed.*] Driven by want to; wanting; in want of; necessitous.

"If her fortunes ever stood
Necessitied to help." *Shakesp.: All's Well*, v. 3.

nĕ-çĕs'-sĭ-toŭs, *a.* [Eng. *necessit(y)*; *-ous.*]

1. In a state of need or want; pressed with poverty.

"They who were envied, found no satisfaction in what they were envied for, being poor and *necessitous*."
—*Clarendon: Civil War.*

2. Narrow, pinched: as, *necessitous* circumstances.

* **nĕ-çĕs'-sĭ-toŭs-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *necessitous*; *-ly.*] In a necessitous manner; in need.

* **nĕ-çĕs-sĭ-toŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *necessitous*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being necessitous or in need; need, want, poverty, necessity, necessitude.

"Where there is want and *necessitousness*, there will be quarrelling."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

nĕ-çĕs'-sĭ-tūde, *s.* [Lat. *necessitudo*, from *necesse* = necessary.]

1. Necessitousness, need, want, poverty.

"The mutual *necessitudes* of human nature necessarily maintain mutual offices between them."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 68.

* 2. Intimacy, close connection, alliance or relation.

"Between kings and their people . . . there is so great a *necessitude*."—*Jeremy Taylor.*

nĕ-çĕs-sĭ-tў, * **ne-ecs-sĭ-tie,** *s.* [Fr. *nécessité*, from Lat. *necessitatem*, acc. of *necessitas* = necessity, from *necesse* = necessary; Ital. *necessità*; Sp. *necesidad.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The quality or state of being necessary or unavoidable; unavoidableness, inevitableness.

"I will show you such a *necessity* in his death."
Shakesp.: Othello, iv. 2.

2. The quality or state of being necessary or indispensable; absolute need, indispensableness.

"One of his men . . . showed what *necessity* belonged to it."—*Shakesp.: Timon of Athens*, iii. 2.

3. Irresistible power or force applied; compulsion, whether physical or moral.

"So spake the fiend, and with *necessity*,
The tyrant's plea, excused his devilish deeds."
Milton: P. L., iv. 392.

4. In the same sense as II.

"Making a virtue of *necessity*."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 1.

5. The absolute determination of the will by motives.

6. That which is necessary for a purpose; a necessary; something essential or indispensable.

"These should be hours for *necessities*,
Not for delights." *Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, v. 1.

7. Extreme want or indigence; pinching poverty; pressing need, distress.

"God comfort him in this *necessity*."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., iv. 3.

II. *Law:* Constraint exercised upon the will, by which a person is impelled or compelled to do an act of which his judgment disapproves, and which (it is presumed) his will, if left to itself, would reject or refuse to do. Of this nature is the obligation of civil subjection, whereby the inferior is constrained by the superior to act contrary to what his own reason would suggest, as when a legislature establishes iniquity by a law, and commands the subject to do an act contrary to morality.

"Another species of compulsion or *necessity* is what our law calls *duress per minas*; or threats and menaces, which induce a fear of death or other bodily harm, and which take away, for that reason, the guilt of many crimes and misdemeanors. There is a third species of *necessity*, viz., when a man has his choice of two evils, and being under a *necessity* of choosing one, he chooses the least pernicious of the two. Where, for instance, a man, by the commandment of the law, is bound to arrest another for any capital offence, or to disperse a riot, and resistance is made to his authority: it is here justifiable and even necessary to wound or perhaps to kill the offenders, rather than permit the murderer to escape, or the riot to continue."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 2.

¶ (1) *Doctrine of necessity:*

Philosophy:

1. Fatalism, taken in a wide sense, either with or without reference to a Creator and Governor of the universe; the doctrine that everything happens according to fixed laws which cannot be changed.

"Since Priestley there has been no writer of distinction among those who have maintained the *Doctrine of necessity*, but it has been extensively held by the Unitarians and the Rationalists."—*Blunt: Dict. Sects*, p. 365.

2. The doctrine that man's will is not free to control his actions, but that these proceed necessarily and inevitably from the direction given to them by the Creator.

3. (See extract under Necessitarianism.)

(2) *Logical necessity:* That necessity which consists in the circumstance, that something cannot be conceived different from what it is.

(3) *Moral necessity:* The same as NECESSITY, A. 5.

(4) *Physical necessity:* That necessity which arises from the laws of the material universe.

nĕck, * **neckc,** * **nekke,** *s.* [A.S. *hnecca*; cogn. with Dut. *nek* = the nape of the neck; Icel. *hnakki*; Dan. *nakke*; Sw. *nacke*; Ger. *nacken*; O. H. Ger. *hnack*; Norw. *nakke* = nape, neck; *nakk* = a knoll; Fr. *nuque* = the nape of the neck.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. 1.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Life; referring to death by hanging or beheading.

"The conspirators became sensible that their *necks* were in imminent danger."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

(2) Anything corresponding to or more or less resembling the neck of an animal: as,

(*a*) A long narrow piece of land connecting two larger tracts; an isthmus.

(*b*) The slender part of a bottle.

(*c*) An intervening and connecting portion: as, the *neck* of a bayonet connecting the blade and socket.

(*d*) The instep.

(3) The tapering part of the trunk of a tree.

"And sturdiest oaks
Bow'd their stiff *necks*." *Milton: P. R.*, iv. 418.

* (4) The turning up, or plait, of a cap.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anatomy:*

(1) *Of a bone:* The narrow part toward the extremity, supporting the head.

(2) *Of the body:* The narrowed portion of the body connecting the trunk with the head. It has seven cervical vertebræ, nerves, veins, arteries, fasciæ, and anterior, lateral, and prevertebral muscles.

2. *Architecture:*

(1) The narrow part between the astragal of the column and the annulet of the capital.

(2) A short shaft.

3. *Botany:*

(1) The upper tapering end of a bulb.

(2) A name sometimes used for the caulicle of a seed. [CAULICLE, 2.]

4. *Chem.:* The beak or rostrum of a retort.

5. *Fort.:* The narrower part of an embrasure. The mouth is the outer or wider part.

6. *Machinery:*

(1) The jib of a crane.

(2) A tubular projection to receive a collar, as that on a stove which receives a pipe.

(3) A short shaft.

(4) A diminished portion of a shaft where it rests in the bearing.

7. *Metall.:* The contracted portion of a furnace between the heating or melting chamber and the stack, passing over the bridge.

8. *Music:* That part of instruments, of the violin and guitar class, which lies between the peg-box and the belly. To its upper surface is attached the finger-board or fret-board. The strings are pressed upon the neck by the fingers in playing. Some necks have frets; the guitar, for instance.

9. *Naut.:* [GOOSENECK].

10. *Ordnance:*

(1) The part joining the knob of the cascabel to the base of the breech, called the neck of the cascabel.

(2) The small part of a gun where the chase meets the swell of the muzzle.

¶ (1) *Neck and crop:* Completely. [CROP, *s.*]

(2) *Neck or nothing:* At all or any risks.

(3) *To tie neck and heels:* To forcibly bring the chin and knees of a person together, and keep them in that state for a longer or shorter time.

(4) *Neck and neck:* Running very close together; very close. (A metaphor taken from racing.)

"After two other *neck and neck* votes the same evening, the final numbers were 54 against 54."—*Earl Stanhope: Life of Pitt*, ch. xxii.

* (5) *A stiff neck:*

Script.: Obstinacy in sin.

* (6) *On* (or *in*) *the neck of:* Immediately after; on the heels of; following closely on or after.

"And *in the neck of* that tasked the whole state."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iv. 3.

(7) *To break the neck of anything:* [BREAK, *v.*, II. 42].

* (8) *To lay on the neck of:* To impute to.
"Men must *lay* their murders *on your neck.*"
Shakesp.: Othello, v. 2.

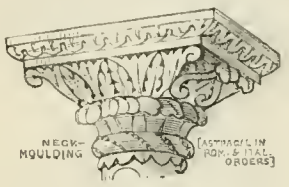
* (9) *To harden the neck:* To grow obstinate, perverse, or rebellious.
"They *hardened their necks*, and in their rebellion appointed a captain."—*Nehemiah* ix. 17.

* (10) *To tread on the neck of:* To subdue or put down completely; to crush utterly; to oppress.

neck-band, *s.* The part of a shirt which goes round the neck, and to which the collar is attached.

neck-collar, *s.* A gorget. (*Pulgrave.*)

neck-mould, neck-moulding, *s.*
Arch.: A small convex moulding surround-



NECK-MOULDING.

ing a column at the junction of the shaft and capital.

* **neck-piece,** *s.* An ornament or a defence for the neck.

* **neck-question,** *s.* A question or matter of life and death; a vital question.

neck-rope, *s.* A woollen bow to come round the neck of a bullock, and fastened above to a small transverse beam by which bullocks are fastened with a cord.

neck-strap, *s.*
Harness:
1. A strap round the neck of a draft horse; a temporary expedient.
2. A halter strap around the neck; a part of a martingale.

neck-tie, *s.* A band of cloth, silk, or satin, worn round the neck and tied in front.

neck-twines, *s. pl.*
Weaving: In fancy weaving, small strings by which the mails are connected with the compass-board.

neck-yoke, *s.* A bar, usually of wood, by which the end of the tongue of a waggon or carriage is supported. The breast-straps or chains pass through the rings on the hames, or, in the case of carriages, the straps pass around the lower part of the collar.

* **nĕck,** *v.t.* [Neck, *s.*] To behead, to decapitate.
"The next [hour] after that shall see him *necked.*"
Keats: Cap & Bells, xx.

nĕck'-ą-teē, *s.* [Neck.] A neckerchief.

nĕck'-beēf, *s.* [Eng. *neck*, and *beef.*] The coarse flesh of the neck of cattle, sold at a low rate. (*Swift: Will Wood's Petition.*)

nĕck'-cloth, neck-cloath, *s.* [Eng. *neck*, and *cloth.*] A band of cloth or linen worn by men round the neck.
"Will she with housewife's hand provide thy meat,
And ev'ry Sunday morn thy *neckcloath* plait?"
Gay: Shepherd's Week; Tuesday.

nĕcked, *a.* [Eng. *neck*; *-ed.*]
1. Having a neck. Only in composition, as stiff-*necked.*
2. Applied to ears of corn bent down and broken off by the wind. (*Prov.*)

nĕc'-kĕr-ą, *s.* [Named after N. J. Necker, a German botanist.]
Bot.: A genus of Bryaceæ. It consists of beautiful mosses found in woods, upon trees and rocks, in Britain and elsewhere.

nĕck'-ĕr-ċhĭef, *s.* [Eng. *neck*, and *kerchief* (q.v.).] A kerchief for the neck; a neck-tie or neckcloth.

nĕck-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *neck*; *-ing.*]
Arch.: The annulet, or series of horizontal mouldings which separates the capital of a column from the plain part or shaft.

nĕck'-laċe (a as ĕ), *s.* [Eng. *neck*, and *lace* (q.v.).]
I. *Ordinary Language:*
1. *Lit.:* A string of beads, precious stones, or other ornamental objects worn by women round the neck.
"This singular tree [Papaws] whose fruits surround its summit immediately under the branches and leaves like a *necklace.*"—*Gratinger: The Sugar Cane*, bk. iii. (Note.)
* 2. *Fig.:* A halter.
"What's the crime committed,
That they wear *necklaces.*"
Beaum. & Fletch.: Bonduca, iv. 1.
II. *Nautical:*
1. A strap round a mast carrying leading-blocks.
2. A chain to which the lower ends of the futtock-shrouds are secured.

necklace-shaped, *a.* [Moniliform.]

necklace-tree, *s.*
Bot.: Ormosia, a genus of papilionaceous plants, tribe Sophoreæ. The seeds, which are red with a black eye, are well adapted for making necklaces.

nĕck'-laċed (a as ĕ), *a.* [Eng. *necklac(e)*; *-ed.*] Having or wearing a necklace; marked as with a necklace.

* **nĕck'-land,** *s.* [Eng. *neck*, and *land.*] A neck or narrow strip of land connecting two larger tracts.
"The promontories and *necklands* which butt into the sea, what are they but solide creeks?"—*Hakewill: Apologie*, bk. i., ch. iii., § 2.

* **nĕck'-vĕrse,** * **necke-verse,** *s.* [Eng. *neck*, and *verse.*]
1. The verse formerly given to an accused or condemned person, the reading of which entitled him to benefit of clergy, said to have been the first verse of the fifty-first Psalm. [Benefit, B.]
"Within forty-foot of the gallows conning his *neck-verse.*"—*Marlowe: Jew of Malta*, iv. 4.
2. A means of escape.
"Yea set foorth a *neckeuerse* to saue all mauer of trespassers fro the feare of the sword."—*Tyndall: Workes*, p. 112.
3. A verse or saying on the correct utterance of which one's fate depended; a shibboleth.
"These words, 'bread and cheese,' were their *neck-verse* or shibboleth to distinguish them."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*

* **nĕck'-weēd,** *s.* [Eng. *neck*, and *weed.*]
1. *Ord. Lang.:* A slang or sportive term for hemp, as furnishing material for halters.
2. *Bot.: Cannabis sativa.*

nĕc-ræ'-mĭ-ą, *s.* [Pref. *necr(o-)*, and Gr. αἷμα (*haima*) = blood.]
Pathol.: Death of the blood from mortification.

nĕc-rō-, *pref.* [Gr. νέκρος = dead.] (See etym.)

nĕ-crō'-bĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. νεκρός (*nekros*) = death, and βίος (*bios*) = life. Named by Latreille, as the species *Necrobia ruficollis*, which he discovered when a prisoner in the Grand Séminaire at Bordeaux awaiting transportation to Gniana, was the means of interesting Bory de St. Vincent on his behalf, and obtaining the revocation of his sentence of exile. The whole story will be found in Latreille's *Histoire des Insectes*, ix. 154.]
Entom.: A genus of Cleridæ (q.v.). The best-known species, widely distributed, are *Necrobia ruficollis* and *N. rufipes*, metallic-blue or green, hairy insects, with red thorax or legs. They feed on dried animal substances.

nĕc-rō-bĭ-ō'-sĭs, *s.* [Necrobia.]
Physiol.: Molecular death of a tissue without loss of continuity, especially seen in the various forms of atrophy and degeneration. (*Quain: Dict. Med.*)

nĕc-rō-bĭ-ŏt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *necrobio(sis)*; *t* connect., and suff. *-ic.*] Pertaining to or characteristic of Necrobiosis (q.v.).

nĕ-crō'-dēs, *s.* [Gr. νεκρώδης (*necrōdēs*) = corpse-like.]
Entom.: A genus of Silphidæ, closely allied to the typical Silpha (q.v.), but with the hind legs larger. One species, *Necrodes littoralis*, is common in Britain. It feeds and breeds in the interior of the carcases of dead animals, but is not a burying beetle. *N. lacrymosa* is from Australia.

nĕc-rō-găm'-mą-rŭs, *s.* [Pref. *necro-*, and Lat., &c. *gammarus* (q.v.).]
Palæont.: A doubtful form from the Upper Silurian, described by Dr. Woodward. If it is an Amphipod, it is the oldest representative of the order.

nĕ-crŏl'-ą-trў, *s.* [Gr. οἱ νεκροί (*hoi nekroi*) = the dead, and λατρεία (*latreia*) = worship.] The worship of the dead; manes-worship (q.v.).
"Were it true that *necrolatry* was not rooted in the primitive Aryan mind . . . it would be strange that, though superficial, it was so difficult to extirpate."—*Herbert Spencer: Prin. of Sociol.*, i. (App. i.)

nĕc-rō-lē'-mŭr, *s.* [Pref. *necro-*, and Lat. *lemur* (q.v.).]
Palæont.: A fossil genus of Lemuridæ, from the Miocene of France.

nĕc'-rō-līte, *s.* [Pref. *necro-*, and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone; Ger. *necrolith.*]
Min.: The same as Ryacolite (q.v.).

nĕc-rŏ-lŏg'-ĭc, nĕc-rŏ-lŏg'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *necrology(y)*; *-ic*, *-ical.*] Of or pertaining to a necrology; of the nature of a necrology.

* **nĕ-crŏl'-ō-ġĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *necrology(y)*; *-ist.*] One who writes a necrology or obituary notices; one who gives an account of the dead.

nĕ-crŏl'-ō-ġў, *s.* [Pref. *necro-*, and Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse; Fr. *nécrologie.*] A register of the names of members of societies, &c., deceased within a certain time; an account of deaths; an obituary or collection of obituary notices.

nĕc'-rō-măn-çĕr, * **nig'-rō-măn-çĕr,** * **nyg-ro-maun-cer,** *s.* [Eng. *necromanc(y)*; *-er.*] One who practises necromancy; a sorcerer, a wizard.
"A consulter with familiar spirits, or a wizard, or a *necromancer.*"—*Deut.* xviii. 11.

* **nĕc'-rō-măn-çĭng,** *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *necromanc(y)*; *-ing.*]
A. *As adj.:* Practising necromancy.
B. *As subst.:* The art or practices of a necromancer; necromancy.

nĕc'-rō-măn-çў, * **nig-ro-man-cie, nig-ro-man-cy,** * **nig-ro-maunce,** * **nyg-re-maunce,** * **nyg-ro-man-cye,** *s.* [O. Fr. *nigromance*, from Low Lat. *nigromantia*, a corrupt. of *necromantia*, from Gr. νεκρομαντεία (*nekromanteia*) = necromancy; from νεκρός (*nekros*), and μαντεία (*manteia*) = prophecy, divination; μάντις (*mantis*) = a prophet, a seer; Fr. *nécromancie.* The word was spelled by the Latin mediæval writers whose Greek was little or none, *nigromantia*, from an erroneous idea that it came from Lat. *niger* = black. By the "black," however, they meant the dead. In a vocabulary published A.D. 1475, this definition is given: "Nigromantia dicitur divinatio facta per nigros." (*Trench: English Past & Present*, p. 190.) From this confusion with Lat. *niger* = black, necromancy came to be called the "black art" (q.v.).]
1. The art of revealing the future by means of a pretended communication with the dead; sorcery; the black art.
"This man [Baldud] was well seene in the sciences of astronomie and *nigromancie*"—*Holinshed: Hist. Eng.*, bk. ii., ch. v.
2. Enchantment, magic.
"This palace standeth in the air,
By *necromancy* placed there."
Drayton: Nymphidia.

nĕc-rō-măn'-tĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. νεκρός (*nekros*) = dead, and μαντικός (*mantikos*) = prophetic.]
A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to necromancy; performed by necromancy.
"And let her bring her *necromantic* book."
Drayton: Duke of Suffolk to Queen Margaret.
* **B.** *As subst.:* Conjuration, magic, tricks
"With all the *necromantics* of their art."
Young: Night Thoughts, viii. 345.

* **nĕc-rō-măn'-tĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *necromantic*; *-al.*] The same as Necromantic (q.v.).

* **nĕc-rō-măn'-tĭc-ąl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *necromantical*; *-ly.*] By means of necromancy or the black art; by magic or sorcery.
"Some diabolical exorcisms *necromantically* performed."—*Gregory: Posthuma*, p. 199.

nĕc'-rŏn-īte, *s.* [Gr. νεκρός (*nekros*) = a corpse; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]
Min.: A whitish or bluish cleavable ortho-

clase (q.v.), which gives out a fetid odour when struck. Found in granular limestone in Maryland, U.S.A.

nĕ-crŏph'-ą-gą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *necro-*, and Gr. φαγεῖν (*phagein*) = to eat.]

Entom.: A name adopted by many modern entomologists for Latreille's Clavicornes. It contains a number of families, which have scarcely anything in common, except the practice of feeding on decaying animal or vegetable matter.

nĕ-crŏph'-ą-gąn, *s.* [Necrophaga.]

Entom.: A beetle belonging to the group Necrophaga (q.v.).

nĕ-crŏph'-ą-goŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *necrophag(a)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Eating or feeding on the dead.

2. *Zool. & Entom.:* Belonging to or characteristic of insects or other animals which feed on decaying carcases.

"These insects are the most *necrophagous* of the stirps."—*Westwood. Modern Class. of Insects*, i. 137.

* **nĕ-crŏph'-il-ĭsm,** *s.* [Pref. *necro-*; Gr. φιλεω (*phileō*) = to love, and Eng. *-ism.*] An unnatural love of or appetite for the dead, manifesting itself in various ways, as exhuming corpses to look at, kiss, or mutilate them. It has a tendency to develop itself into a species of cannibalism.

† **nĕ-crŏph'-ĭ-lŭs,** *s.* [Pref. *necro-*, and Gr. φίλος (*philos*) = loving.]

Entom.: An insect described by Roux under the name of *Necrophilus accuarius*, and by him made a genus of the family Hemerobiidæ. It is now supposed to be the larva of *Nemoptera coa.* [Nemoptera.]

* **nĕc-rō-phō-bỹ,** * **nĕc-rŏ-phō'-bĭ-ą,** *s.* [Pref. *necro-*, and Gr. φοβέω (*phobeō*) = to fear, φοβος (*phobos*) = fear.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A horror of dead bodies.

2. *Med.:* An exaggerated fear of death, a symptom accompanying certain diseases.

nĕ-crŏph'-ŏr-ŭs (pl. **nĕ-crŏph'-ŏr-ī**), *s.* [Pref. *necro-*, and Gr. φορος (*phoros*) = a bearer, φέρω (*pherō*) = to bear, to carry.]

Entom.: Burying-beetles (q.v.), sometimes called Gravediggers. The elytra are shortened and truncated at the tip, leaving the abdomen exposed. The species are numerous, chiefly confined to the north temperate zone; four or five, including *Necrophorus vespillo*, are British.

nĕ-crŏp'-ō-lĭs, *s.* [Pref. *necro-*, and Gr. πόλις (*polis*) = a city; Fr. *nécropole.*] A city of the dead; a name often given by the ancients to their cemeteries, which in many cases were very extensive. The term is now frequently applied to any cemetery.

nĕc'-rŏp-sỹ, *s.* [Pref. *necro-*, and Gr. ὄψις (*opsis*) = sight, view.] A viewing or examination of a dead body.

nŏ-cror'-nis, *s.* [Pref. *neer(o)-*, and Gr. ὄρνις (*ornis*) = a bird.]

Paheont.: A genus of scansorial birds, probably related to the Musophagidæ, from the Miocene beds of France. (*Wallace.*)

nĕc-rō-scŏp'-ĭc, nĕc-rō-scŏp'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Pref. *necro-*, and Gr. σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to observe, to view.] Pertaining or relating to post-mortem examinations.

nĕ crōsed', *a.* [Necrosis.] Affected with or suffering from necrosis: as, a *necrosed* bone.

nĕ-crō'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. = deadness, from νεκρόω (*nekroō*) = to make dead; νεκρός (*nekros*) = dead.]

Pathology:

1. *Animal:* Dry gangrene, slow mortification of a part without previous soitness; spec., the mortification or death of a bone. [Gangrene, *Lucifer-match disease.*]

2. *Veget.:* The drying-up of a branch of a tree, commencing with the bark and then extending to the wood; canker.

* **nĕ-crŏt'-ō-mỹ,** *s.* [Gr. νεκρός (*nekros*) = a corpse, and τομη (*tomē*) = a cutting; τέμνω (*temnō*) = to cut.]

Morbid Anat.: The dissection of bodies for the purpose of studying the arrangement and structure of the different parts.

nĕc tăn'-drą, *s.* [Gr. νηκτος (*nēktos*) = swimming, floating (?), and ἀνήρ (*anēr*), genit. ἀνδρός (*andros*) = a man.]

Bot.: A genus of Lauraceæ, from South America and the West Indies. It consists of large trees with alternate leaves and corymbs or panicles of perfect flowers. *Nectandra Rodiæi* is the Bibiri, Bebeeru, or Beebeeru (q.v.); *N. cymbarum* is Brazilian Sassafras. The cotyledons of *N. Puchury* constitute the Pichurim beans of commerce; *N. cinnamomoides* produces the cinnamon of Santa Fé.

nĕc'-tąr, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. νέκταρ (*nektar*).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. 2.

"More sweet than *nectar*, or ambrosiall meat."
Spenser: Sonnet 39.

2. *Fig.:* Any very sweet or delicious drink, as a beverage made of sweet wine and honey, or of sweet wine and half-dried grapes.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Gr. Mythol.:* The drink of the gods. It had the power of conferring immortality, beauty, and vigour on all who partook of it.

2. *Bot. & Chem.:* The sweet juice which collects in the nectaries of various flowers. It consists of a mixture of cane sugar and uncrystallizable sugar. It is the remainder of the saccharine matter left after the stamens and pistils have taken up all they need. It attracts bees and other insects which are often dusted with pollen, and thus renders important aid in fertilizing the seed.

* **nectar-birds,** *s. pl.*

Ornith.: The name given by Swainson to the genus Nectarinia (q.v.).

* **nĕc-tăr'-ĕ-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *nectar*; *-eal.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Of or pertaining to nectar; nectarean.

"Thy *nectareal* fragrancy."
Crashaw: To the Name above every Name.

2. *Bot.:* Pertaining to the nectary of a plant; nectarial.

* **nĕc-tăr'-ĕ-ąn,** *a.* [Eng. *nectar*; *-ean.*] Pertaining to or resembling nectar; very sweet and delicious.

"Choicest *nectarean* juice crown'd largest bowls."
Gay: Wine.

* **nĕc'-tąrcd,** *a.* [Eng. *nectar*; *-ed.*]

1. Imbued or mixed with nectar; sweet as nectar.

"The vine tree great with grapes,
With *nectar'd* liquor strives to kisse
Embracing elms."
Sterling: Tragedy of Cræsus, ch. v.

2. Filled with nectar.

"*Nectared* layers strow'd with asphodel."
Milton: Comus, 838.

* **nĕc-tăr'-ĕ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *nectareus*, from *nectar.*] Pertaining to or resembling nectar; sweet as nectar.

"Then, in the nostrils of the slain she pour'd
Nectareous drops." *Pope: Homer; Iliad* xix. 40.

* **nĕc-tăr-ĕ-oŭs-lỹ,** *adv.* [Eng. *nectareous*; *-ly.*] In a nectareous manner.

* **nĕc-tăr'-ĕ-oŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *nectarcous*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being nectareous.

nĕc-tăr'-ĭ-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *nectary*; *-al.*] Pertaining to the nectary of a plant.

nĕc-tąr-ĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *nectar* = nectar, and *fero* = to bear, to produce.]

1. Producing nectar; as, a *nectariferous* glandule.

2. Having a nectary.

nectariferous-tube, *s.*

Bot.: The swelled part at the tip of the pedicel in Pelargonium.

nĕc-tąr-ĭ-lỹ'-mą, *s.* [Mod Lat. *nectari(um)*, and Gr. λύμη (*lumē*) = what is washed off.]

Bot.: The name given by Sprengel to the filaments found on the inner surface of some flowers, as Menyanthes.

nĕc'-tąr-ĭne, *a. & s.* [Eng. *nectar*; *-ine.*]

* **A.** *As adj.:* Sweet as nectar; nectareous.

"*Nectarine* fruits." *Milton: P. L.*, iv. 332.

B. *As substantive:*

Hort.: A smooth-skinned variety of Peach (*Amygdalus persica*). It has a delicious fruit.

nĕc-tąr-ĭn'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Mod. Lat. from Gr. νεκταρ (*nektar*) = nectar (q.v.).]

Ornith.: Honey-sucker, Sun-bird, a genus of Passerine birds founded by Illiger. There are sixty species ranging over the whole Ethiopian region; *Nectarinia ignicauda* is the Fiery-tailed, *N. Chalybea* the Collared, *N. afra* the Greater Collared, *N. pirantica* the Javan, and *N. famosa* the Malachite Sun-bird. *N. cyanocephala* is the Blue-headed Honey-sucker.

nĕc tąr ĭn ĭ ĭ dæ, nĕc-tąr-ĭn-ĭ dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *nectarina(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: Honey-suckers, Sun-birds (q.v.), a family of insectivorous Honey suckers, often adorned with brilliant metallic plumage, and bearing a superficial resemblance to the American humming-birds. They abound in the Ethiopian, Oriental, and Australian regions as far east as New Ireland, and south to Queensland. There are sixteen genera and 122 species. (*Wallace.*)

* **nĕc tăr'-ĭ-ŭm,** *s.* [Nectary.]

* **nĕc tąr-ĭze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *nectar*; *-ize.*] To mix or imbue with nectar; to sweeten. (*Cockeram.*)

nĕc-tąr-ŏ-stĭg'-mą, *s.* [Gr. νεκταρ (*nektar*), genit. νέκταρος (*nektaros*), and στίγμα (*stigma*).] [Stigma.]

Bot.: The name given by Sprengel to what Linnæus called a nectarium.

nĕc tąr-ŏ-thē-cą, *s.* [Gr. νεκταρ (*nektar*), genit. νέκταρος (*nektaros*), and θήκη (*thakē*) = a box.]

Bot.: A spur, calcar, or hollow tube at the base of a petal secreting honey, as in some orchids.

* **nĕc'-tąr-oŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *nectar*; *-ous.*] Sweet as nectar, nectareous; resembling nectar.

"A stream of *nectarous* humour issuing flowed
Sanguine." *Milton: P. L.*, vi. 332.

nĕc'-tąr-ỹ, nĕc-tăr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *nectarium*, from *nectar*; Fr. *nectaire*; cf. also Gr. νεκτάριον (*nektarion*) = an unidentified plant.]

Bot.: A term used by Linnæus, at first for any part of a flower which secreted nectar, *i.e.*, honey, but afterwards extended by him to any accessory portion of the flower, even though it had no honey.

nĕc-tō-, *pref.* [Gr. νηκτός (*nēktos*) = swimming.]

Nat. Science: Aquatic; used for swimming.

nĕc-tō-căl'-ỹ-çĭne, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *nectocalyx* (genit. *nectocalycis*); Eng. adj. suff. *-ine.*] Of or pertaining to a nectocalyx (q.v.)

nĕc-tō-cā'-lỹx (pl. **nĕc-tō-cāl'-ỹ-çēs**), *s.* [Pref. *necto-*, and Eng., &c. *calyx* (q.v.).]

Zool.: The swimming-bell or disc of a Medusa, or Jelly-fish. The margin is produced inwards to form a species of shelf running round the margin of the mouth of the bell; this distinguishes the nectocalyx from the somewhat similar umbrella of the Lucernaridæ.

nĕc-tŏg'-ą-lē, *s.* [Pref. *necto-*, and Gr. γαλῆ (*galē*) = a weazel.]

Zool.: A genus of Soricidæ, from Tibet, containing a single species, *Nectogale elegans*. The toes are webbed, and there are adhesive pads on the under surface of the feet, which enable the animal to preserve its hold on smooth stones at the bottom of rushing torrents.

nĕc'-tō-săc, *s.* [Pref. *necto-*, and Eng. *sac* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A term proposed for the interior of the nectocalyx (q.v.).

nĕc'-trĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. νηκτρίς (*nēktris*), fem. of νήκτης (*nēktēs*) = a swimmer (?).]

Bot.: A genus of Ascomycectous Fungi, suborder Sphæriacei. They have naked bright-coloured perithecia. *Nectria cinnabarina* is common on the dead twigs of currant bushes

nĕ-çỹd-ą-lī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *necydal(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Entom.: According to Swainson, a subfamily of Lepturidæ.

nĕ-çỹd'-ą-lĭs, *s.* [Lat. *necydalus*; Gr. νεκύδαλος (*nekudalos*) = the larva of the silkworm.]

Entom.: A genus of longicorn beetles, founded by Linnæus and modified by Fabricius, &c. The abdomen is long, narrow, and

contracted. They feed on flowers. *Neeydalis major* is the typical species; it has very short and abruptly-terminated elytra. It is found in continental Europe.

***nĕd-dĕr, *ned-dyr,** *s.* [A.S. *nædre.*] An adder. (*Humpole: Pricke of Conscience*, 868.)

nĕd-dy, *s.* [A dimin. from *Ned*, the familiar abbreviation of Edward.] An ass, a donkey.

***nēde,** *v.t.* [NEED, *v.*]

***nēde,** *s.* [NEED, *s.*]

***nēde-fŭl,** *a.* [NEEDFUL.]

***nēde-lȳ, *ned ly,** *adv.* [NEEDLY.]

***nēdes,** *adv.* [NEEDS.]

née (pron. **nā**), *pa. par.* or *a.* [Fr., fem. of the pa. par. of *naître* = to be born.] Born, by birth; a word sometimes placed before a married woman's maiden name, to show the family to which she belongs.

***nec-bor,** *s.* & *a.* [NEIGHBOUR.]

neēd, *nede, *neod, *s.* [A.S. *nȳd, nīed, neád, néd*; cogn. with Dut. *nood*; Icel. *nauth*; Dan. & Sw. *nød*; Goth. *nauths*; Ger. *noth*; O. H. Ger. *not*; Russ. *nyjda.*]

1. A state requiring supply or relief; a state in which something is urgently needed; pressing occasion for something; urgent want, necessity.

"I spake with vehemence; and promptly seized
Whate'er abstraction furnished for my *needs*
Or purposes." *Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk iii.

2. Want of the means of subsistence; indigence, necessity, poverty, destitution.

"*Need* and oppression starveth in thine eyes."
Shakesp. Romeo & Juliet, v. 1.

3. An emergency, an exigency, a strait; a position of difficulty, distress, or danger.

"Which in his greatest *need* will shrink from him."
Shakesp.: Richard III., v. 2.

4. Urgent necessity, compulsion.

"I have no *need* to beg." *Shakesp.: Richard II.*, iv.

***need-be,** *s.* Something indispensable or absolutely necessary.

"There is a *need-be* for removing."—*Carlyle: Fr. Revol.*, pt. iii., bk. i., ch. iv

***need-not,** *s.* Something unnecessary or superfluous.

neēd, *nede, *v.t.* & *i.* [NEED, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To want; to be in need or want of; to require.

"They that are whole *need* not a physician."—*Matthew* ix. 12.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To be wanting; to be necessary. (Never used with a personal subject.)

"Besides true will, there *need* heroic gifts."—*Carlyle: Letters & Speeches of Cromwell*, iii. 1.

2. To be bound; to be under necessity or obligation.

"As virtuously given as a gentleman *need* to be"—*Shakesp.*: 1 *Henry IV.*, iii. 3.

¶ *Need* is commonly used as an auxiliary with other verbs, especially in interrogative and negative sentences, with the force of obligation, or necessity; as, You *need* not come; *Need* he go?

***neēd-dŏm,** *s.* [Eng. *need*; *-dom.*] A state of want or need.

***neēd-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *need*; *-er.*] One who needs or wants. (*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, iv. 1.)

neēd-fire, *s.* [Lit. friction fire, from *need* = to knead; A.S. *guidan* = to rub; Dan. *gnide*; Sw. *gnida.*]

Anthrop.: A quasi-sacrificial rite, probably a survival of some form of sun-worship, having for its object the protection of cattle from murrain. The *Mirror* (June 24, 1826) records the performance of this rite by a farmer near Perth.

"When a murrain has broken out and the herds have suffered much harm, the farmers determine to make a *needfire*. On an appointed day there must be no single flame of fire in any house or any hearth. From each house straw, and water, and brushwood must be fetched, and a stout oak-post driven fast into the ground, and a hole bored through it; in this a wooden windless is stuck, well smeared with cart-pitch and tar, and turned round so long that, with the fierce heat and force, it gives forth fire. This . . . is increased with straw, heath, and brushwood, and the cattle and horses hunted with whips and sticks two or three times through it."—*E. B. Tylor: Early Hist. Mankind* (ed. 1878), p. 256.

neēd-fŭl, *nede-ful, *neod-ful, *ned-fol, *a.* [Eng. *need*; *ful(l).*]

*1. Full of need or necessity; in want, or distress; needy, distressful.

"Thou art the poor man's help and strength, for the *needful* in his necessity."—*Coverdale. Isaiah* xxv. 3.

2. Necessary; absolutely or urgently requisite.

¶ *The needful:* That which is wanted; specif., ready money, cash. (*Slang.*)

neēd-fŭl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *needful*; *-ly.*] Necessarily; of necessity.

"He more *needfully* and nobly prove
The nation's terror."
Crashaw: Hymn in Epiphany.

neēd-fŭl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *needful*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being needful; necessity.

neēd-ĭ-lȳ, *nede-ly, *ned-ly, *need-i-lie, *adv.* [Eng. *needy*; *-ly.*]

1. In need; in poverty; in distress.

*2. Of necessity; necessarily; needs.

"*Needlie* great inconuenience must fall to that people."—*Holinshed: Richard II.* (an. 1393).

neēd-ĭ-nĕss, *ned-i-nesse, *s.* [Eng. *needy*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being needy or in need; poverty, distress.

"Their *nedinesse* and pouertie is such."—*Stow: Henry VIII.*, an. 1527.

nee-dle (as **nēdl**), ***ned-el, *ned-le, *neelde, *nelde,** *s.* [A.S. *nǽdl*; cogn. with Dut. *naald*; Icel. *nál*; Dan. *naal*; Sw. *nål*; Ger. *nadel*; O. H. Ger. *nádela*; Goth. *nathla.* From the same root as O. H. Ger. *nähen*; Ger. *nähen* = to sew; Lat. *neo*; Gr. νέω (*neō*) = to spin.]

I. *Ord. Lang:* A pointed instrument of steel for carrying a thread through any material. It usually passes through the fabric and drags the thread after it, but it is otherwise with eye-pointed needles. In a wider sense the term is applied to instruments of iron, steel, bone, wood, &c., used for interweaving or interlacing thread or twine in embroidery, knitting, netting, &c. The earliest needles were of bone; those of ancient Egypt were of bronze. Needles are known as sharps, betweens, and blunts, according to the relative fineness of their points.

"It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a *needle* than for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of God."—*Mark* x. 25.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* A piece of timber laid horizontally, and supported on props or shores under some superincumbent mass to serve to sustain it temporarily, while the part underneath is undergoing repair.

2. *Blasting:* A tool for pricking the cartridge to make connection between the charge and the priming.

3. *Geog.* (*Pl.*): Cliffs which rise to a great height, tapering upwards from a narrow base. Applied specially to the Needles, off the Isle of Wight.

4. *Hoisting:* A beam projecting from a building, with a pulley at its outer end, the fall worked by a crab inside the building.

5. *Hydr.:* One of a set of vertical square bars of wood in a timber frame in a weir. These stand close together, and close the sluice-way. They may be removed separately to open a way for the water.

6. *Min.:* A needle-shaped crystal.

7. *Nautical:*

(1) The seaman's and sailmaker's needles are seaming, bolt-rope, and roping needles; they are three-sided.

(2) The polarized steel of a mariner's compass. [ASTATIC, DIPPING-NEEDLE.]

8. *Sewing-mach.:* The eye-pointed instrument for carrying thread through the cloth.

9. *Surg.:* A name given to sundry long and sharp-pointed surgical instruments used for sewing up wounds, couching for cataracts, acupuncturing, &c.

10. *Telegr.:* A magnetised needle used in the needle-telegraph (q.v.). In the telegraph of Cooke and Wheatstone it is rendered astatic and enclosed in a coil, which increases the power of the magnetic current.

11. *Weaving:* A horizontal piece of wire with an eye to receive a lifting-wire in a Jacquard loom.

¶ *To get the needle:* To become irritated or annoyed. (*Vulgar.*)

¶ Needle-ironstone, Needle iron-ore = *Göthite*; Needle-ore = *Aikinite*; Needle-stone = *Aragonite, Natrolite*; Needle-spar = *Aragonite*; Needle-zeolite = *Natrolite.*

needle-bar, *s.*

1. *Knitting:* In a stocking-frame, a bar in which the needles are fitted with their leads.

2. *Sewing-mach.:* The reciprocating bar to the end of which the needle is attached.

needle-beam, *s.*

Civil Engin.: A transverse floor-beam of a bridge, resting on the chord or girders, according to the construction of the bridge.

needle-bearer, needle-carrier, *s.*

Surg.: A porte-aiguille forming a handle for a needle.

needle-book, *s.* Pieces of cloth or flannel, like the leaves of a book, protected by book-like covers, used for sticking needles into.

needle-carrier, *s.* [NEEDLE-BEARER.]

needle-case, *s.*

1. A needle-book (q.v.).

2. A case in which to keep needles.

needle-chervil, *s.*

Bot.: Scandix Pecten-Veneris.

needle-file, *s.* A long, round, narrow file used by jewellers.

needle-fish, *s.*

Ichthy.: Syngnathus acus, known also as the Great Pipe-fish, Sea-adder, and Tangle-fish. [PIPE-FISH, SYNGNATHIDÆ.]

needle-forceps, *s.* An instrument to hold a needle to sew up wounds that cannot be reached by the hand, or to hold very minute needles in operations about the eye or in staphyloraphy.

needle-furze, *s.*

Bot.: Genista anglica.

needle-guard, *s.*

Sewing-mach.: A sliding piece which moves with the needle and keeps it in line during rapid movement, so that it shall not strike wide of the hole in the cloth-plate.

needle-gun, *s.*

Fire-arms: A fire-arm which is loaded at the breech with a cartridge carrying its own fulminate, and which is ignited by a needle or pin traversing the breech-block driven by a spiral spring, or struck by the hammer.

needle-holder, *s.*

1. A draftsman's instrument for holding a pricking-through needle.

2. [NEEDLE-FORCEPS].

***needle-house, *nedylhows,** *s.* A needle-case.

needle-instrument, *s.*

Surv.: An instrument which owes its accuracy and value to the magnetic needle only, such as the plain or the Vernier compass or the Vernier transit.

needle-ironstone, *s.* [NEEDLE, *s.* ¶.]

needle-loom, *s.* A form of loom in which the weft is carried by a needle instead of a shuttle. The usual form of loom for the manufacture of narrow wares, such as ribbons, tapes, bindings, &c.

***needle-money,** *s.* (See extract.)

"I could wish, for the honour of my countrywomen, that they had rather called it [Pin-money] *needle-money*, which might have implied something of good housewifery."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 295.

needle-ore, *s.* [NEEDLE, *s.* ¶.]

***needle-point,** *s.* A sharper.

needle-pointed, *a.* Pointed like a needle.

needle-setter, *s.*

Sewing-mach.: An attachment allowing the needle to be set in its bar, so that the eye shall be at the proper distance from the end of the bar, in order that the loop may be properly formed and at the right place for the hook or shuttle beneath the fabric.

needle-shaped, *a.*

Ord. Lang. & Bot.: Linear, rigid; tapering to a very fine point from a narrow base, as the leaves of *Juniperus communis.*

needle-shell, *s.* The sea-urchin.

needle-spar, *s.* [NEEDLE, *s.* ¶.]

needle-stone, *s.* [NEEDLE, *s.* ¶.]

needle-telegraph, *s.* A telegraph in which the indications are given by the deflec-

tions of a magnetic needle, whose normal position is parallel to a wire through which a current of electricity is passed at will by the operator.

needle-threader, *s.* A device to assist in passing the thread through the eye of a needle. There are various forms.

needle-woman, *s.* A woman who earns her living by sewing; a seamstress.

needle-work, *s.*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Work executed with a needle; sewed work; embroidery.

"No nice arts
Of *needle-work*; no bustle at the fire."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

2. The business of a needle-woman or seamstress.

II. *Arch.:* The mixed work of timber and plaster of which many old houses are constructed.

needle-worker, *s.* One who works with a needle; a needle-woman.

needle-wrapper, *s.* A needle-book (q.v.).

needle-zeolite, *s.* [NEEDLE, *s.* ¶.]

needle (as **nē'dl**), * **ne-dle,** *v.i.* & *t.* [NEEDLE, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To work with a needle; to sew; to embroider.

2. To shoot (in crystallization) into the form of needles.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To form (crystals) like needles.

2. To vex, to annoy. (*Colloq. or slang.*)

* **neēd'-led (led as ẹld),** *a.* [Eng. *needl(e)*; *-ed.*]

1. *Lit.:* Worked or executed with a needle.

"The trickling ornament and *needled* arts."
Brookes: Jerusalem Delivered, bk. ii.

2. *Fig.:* Vexed, annoyed.

needleful (as **nē'dl-fûl**), *s.* [Eng. *needle*; *-ful(l).*] As much thread as is usually put into a needle at one time.

* **neēd'-lĕr,** * **neldere,** *s.* [Eng. *needl(e)*; *-er.*]

1. *Lit.:* One who works with a needle; a sewer; an embroiderer.

"Hike Hakeneyman, and Houwe the *neldere*."
P. Plowman, p. 106.

2. *Fig.:* A sharper, a niggard.

neēd'-lĕss, * **nede-les,** *a.* [Eng. *need*; *-less.*]

* 1. Not in want; having no need; in want of nothing.

"Weeping in the *needless* stream."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 1.

2. Not necessary; not requisite; unnecessary.

"The attempt was made; 'tis *needless* to report
How hopelessly."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

neēd'-lĕss-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *needless*; *-ly.*] In a needless manner; without need or necessity; unnecessarily.

neēd'-lĕss-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *needless*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being needless; unnecessariness.

"The *needlessness* of their endeavours."—*Bp. Hall: Christian's Assurance of Heaven.*

* **neēd'-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *need*; *-ling.*] One in want or need.

"A gift to *needlings* is not given but lent."
Sylvester: The Schisme, 467.

* **neēd'-lỹ,** * **nede-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *need*; *-ly.*] Needs, of necessity, necessarily.

"*Nedely* som word hire must asterte."
Chaucer: C. T., 6,550.

* **neēd'-lỹ,** *a.* [Eng. *needl(e)*; *-y.*] Pertaining to or resembling a needle; prickly, bristling.

"His black *needly* beard."—*Blackmore: Lorna Doone*, ch. xxiii.

* **neēd'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *need*; *-ment.*] Something needed or wanted; a necessary, a requisite.

"His little bag of *needments*, the linen . . . and a few other indispensable things."—*Mrs. Oliphant: Harry Joscelyn*, ii. 3.

neēd'-nạ, *v.* [See def.] Need not. (*Scotch.*)

neēds, nedes, * **needes,** * **nedys,** *adv.* [A.S. *nedes, nēdes*, genit. of *nēd, ned* = need, the *es* being an adverbial ending.] Of necessity, necessarily, indispensably, inevitably. (Generally with *must.*)

* **neēds'-lỹ,** *adv.* [Eng. *needs*; *-ly.*] Necessarily, of necessity.

"And *needsly* to the southern fields wilt sad."
Drayton: Pastorals, Ecl. vi.

neēd'-ỹ, * **ned-i,** * **ned-y,** *a.* [Eng. *need*; *-y.*]

I. In need or necessity; necessitous, distressed, poor, indigent.

"The bread of the *needy* is the life of the poor."—*Fryth Works*, p. 81.

* 2. Necessary, needful, requisite.

"Stored with corn to make your *needy* bread."
Shakesp.: Pericles, i. 4.

* **neēd'-ỹ-hoọd,** *s.* [Eng. *needy*; *-hood.*] A state of want, need.

"Flour of furze-balls, that's too good.
For a man in *needyhood*."
Herrick: The Beggar to Mab.

* **neēld,** *s.* [NEEDLE.]

* **neele,** *s.* [NEEDLE, *s.*]

neēl'-ghâu, *s.* [NYLGAU.]

neēm, * **nim,** *s.* [Bengalee, Hind., &c.] (See compound.)

neem-tree, *s.*

Bot.: Melia Azadirachta, or *Azadirachta indica*, an Indian tree having unequally pinnate leaves with oblique leaflets, the flowers in panicles, the ovary three-celled. Neem trees planted around bungalows are said to be favourable to health. Being considered sacred, the wood is made into idols in India; it is also used for ship-building, furniture, &c. The young trees, when tapped, yield a saccharine sap or toddy which is an excellent stomachic. An oil from the pericarp is burned in lamps and used in soap-making; it is antiseptic and anthelmintic, and is used also in leprosy. Dr. Maxwell has found it as efficacious as cod-liver oil in consumption and scrofula. The gum is stimulant, the bark is astringent, tonic, and antiperiodic; it is useful in intermittent and other fevers. The Hindoos eat the leaves, when parched, in curries, and make them into poultices for glandular tumours, or apply them as a pulp in small-pox. (*Calcutta Exhib. Report.*) Called also Margosa tree.

neēp, *s.* [A.S. *nęp*; Icel. *næpa*; Lat. *napus.*] A turnip.

neēr, *s.* [NEIR.]

ne'ẽr, *adv.* [NEVER.]

ne'er-be-lickit, *s.* Nothing which could be licked by a dog or cat; nothing whatever. (*Scotch.*)

ne'er-do-well, *a.* & *s.*

A. *As adj.:* Never likely to do well or reform; past mending or reformation.

B. *As subst.:* One who is never likely to do well; one past all hopes of reformation or mending.

neēş'-bĕr-rỹ, *s.* [NASEBERRY.]

* **neēşe,** * **nese,** * **neeze,** *v.i.* [Dut. *niezen*; Ger. *niesen*; O. Icel. *hnjosa*; Icel. *hnerra*; Dan. *nyse*; Sw. *nysa.*] To sneeze (q.v.).

"He went up and stretched himself upon him; and the child *neesed* seven times, and opened his eyes."—*2 Kings* iv. 35. (1611.)

* **neēşe,** *s.* [NEESE, *v.*] A sneeze (q.v.).

neēşə'-wŏrt, *s.* [SNEEZEWORT.]

* **neēş'-ĭng,** * **nes-ing,** * **nes-inge,** *s.* [NEESE, *v.*] A sneezing.

"By his *neesings* a light doth shine, and his eyes are like the eyelids of the morning."—*Job* xli. 18. (1611.)

* **neēve,** *s.* [NEAF.]

nē ĕx'-ĕ-ăt rĕg'-nō, *phr.* [Lat. = let him not go out of the kingdom.]

Law: A writ to restrain a person from leaving the country, originally applicable to purposes of state; now an ordinary process of courts of equity, resorted to for the purpose of obtaining bail or security to abide a decree.

* **nĕf,** *s.* [Fr.] [NAVE (2).]

* **nē-fănd,** * **nĕ-fănd-doŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *nefandus* = not to be spoken or uttered: *ne* = not, and *fandus* = fut. part. of *for* = to speak.] Not to be spoken, uttered, or mentioned; abominable.

"The most *nefandous* high-treason against the Majesty on high."—*Cotton Mather: A Discourse on Witchcraft* (ed. 1689), p. 9.

nĕ far-i oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *nefarius*, from *nefas* = that which is contrary to divine law, impiety.] Wicked in the extreme; abominable, infamous, atrocious.

"For their own nefarious ends,
Tread upon Freedom and her friends."
Cunningham: Wit &c.

nĕ-făr'-i-oŭs-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *nefarious*; *-ly.*] In a nefarious manner; with extreme wickedness; abominably, atrociously.

"Thus *nefariously* robb'd and despoiled of his honour."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*, p. 891.

nĕ făr'-i-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *nefarious*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being nefarious; extreme wickedness; atrociousness.

* **nē-fast,** *a.* [Lat. *nefastus.*] Wicked, unlawful, detestable, vile.

"Monsters so *nefast* and so flagitious."—*Lytton: Caxtons*, pt. x., ch. i.

nĕf-ie-dĭĕf-fīte, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Min.: An amorphous mineral resembling lithomarge. Hardness, 1·15; sp. gr. 2·336; fracture, conchoidal; colour, white to red-rose; opaque; feel, greasy. Analyses discordant, but the mean of several agrees with the formula $H_8MgAl_2Si_3O_{17}$. Belongs to the group of clays.

nĕft, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

neft-oil, *s.*

Chem.: A mineral oil extracted from shale found in Hungary and the Caspian Sea. It contains forty per cent. of crude paraffin.

* **nē'-gant,** *s.* [Lat. *negans*, pr. par. of *nego* = to deny.] One who denies.

"The affirmants . . . were almost treble so many as were the *negants*."—*Strype: Cranmer*, bk. ii., ch. iv.

nĕ gā'-tion, * **ne-ga-ei-on,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *negationem*, acc. of *negatio* = a denying, a refusal, from *negatus*, pa. par. of *nego* = to deny, from *ne* = not, and *aio* = to say.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A denial; a declaration that something is not, or has not been, or will not be. (The opposite to *affirmation.*)

"But I founde therin no answere appointed to be made to them whyche receyved that ordre, neyther by affyrmacion nor yet *negation*."—*Bale: Apologie*, p. 23.

2. *Logic:* (See extract).

"*Negation* is the absence of that which does not naturally belong to the thing we are speaking of, or which has no right, obligation, or necessity to be present with it; as when we say a stone is inanimate, or blind, deaf, that is, has no life, nor sight, nor hearing; or when we say a carpenter or a fisherman is unlearned, these are mere *negations*."—*Watts' Logic*, pt. i., ch. ii., § 6.

¶ *Conversion by Negation:*

Logic: [CONTRAPOSITION].

nĕ gā'-tion ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *negation*; *-ist.*] One who denies the truth and, by implication, the beneficent effects of Christianity, or of any other religion named.

"In everything characteristic of the creed of Christendom he was a thoroughgoing *negationist*. He admitted neither its truth nor its utility."—*Literary World*, Feb. 3, 1882.

nĕg -a-tĭve, * **neg-a-tif,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *negatif*; from Lat. *negativus*; from *negatus*, pa. par. of *nego* = to deny; Ital. & Sp. *negativo.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Containing, declaring, or implying denial or negation; negatory. (The opposite to *affirmative.*)

"I see no inconvenience that may insue either of the affirmative or *negative* of mine."—*Holinshed: Description of Ireland*, ch. ii.

2. Implying or expressing refusal; refusing assent; expressing the answer *no* to a request as, He gave me a *negative* answer.

* 3. Denying, refusing.

"If thou wilt confess,
Or else be impudently *negative*."
Shakesp. Winter's Tale, i. 2.

4. Containing assertions or marked by omissions which involve denial or tend in the direction of denial without directly denying or controverting; indirect; the opposite to *positive*; as, a *negative* argument.

"We have *negative* names, which stand not directly for positive ideas, but for their absence, such as silence, silence, nihil, &c."—*Locke: Human Understanding*, bk. ii., ch. viii.

5. Having the power of restraining or withholding by refusing consent; having the power or right of veto.

"Denying me any power of a *negative* voice as king, they are not ashamed to seek to deprive me of the liberty of using my reason with a good conscience."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike.*

II. *Phot.:* Applied to a picture in which the lights and shades are exactly the opposite of those in nature. [B. II. 2.]

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A proposition by which something is denied; a negative proposition; an opposite or contradictory term or conception.

"The positive and the *negative* are set before the mind for its choice, and it chuses the *negative*."—*Edwards: Freedom of the Will*, pt. i., § 1.

2. A word expressing or implying denial or refusal; as, *no, not.*

3. The right or power of restraining or withholding by refusing consent; the right or power of veto; a veto.

4. That side of a question which denies or refuses; a decision or answer expressing or declaring negation or refusal.

"It is generally held in the *negative*."—*South: Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 4.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Elect.:* The metal or equivalent placed in opposition to the positive in the voltaic battery. The negative may be coke, carbon, silver, platinum, or copper, and forms the cathode (q.v.).

2. *Phot.:* A picture upon glass, in which the lights and shades of the model are exactly reversed; the actual shades being represented by the transparent glass, the lights of the object appearing dark. The negative is used to obtain positives by being laid upon a sensitive surface, which is acted upon by the rays of light passing through the glass. The rays, being but little impeded by the transparent portions, affect the preparation underneath; while under the opaque portions (the high lights of the original), the sensitive material remains unaltered.

negative-bath, *s.*

Phot.: A solution of silver nitrate in distilled water, averaging thirty grains to the ounce, with a trace of silver iodide, used to excite collodion plates for taking negatives. It may be acid, neutral or alkaline, according to circumstances. [Bath, B. I. 4.]

negative-crystal, *s.*

Crystall.: An enclosure of glass in another crystal, and assuming the form of the latter. (*Rutley: Study of Rocks* (ed. 2nd), p. 163.)

negative-electricity, *s.*

Elect.: The electricity developed when a stick of sealing-wax is rubbed with flannel or skin; resinous electricity. It is denoted by the sign minus (−).

negative-element, *s.*

Chem.: The element which is disengaged at the positive pole, when one of its compounds is decomposed by an electric current.

negative-eyepiece, *s.*

Optics: The Huygenian, or negative eyepiece, is the usual combination of lenses at the eye-end of a telescope or microscope. It was designed by its inventor to diminish the spherical aberration by producing the refractions at two glances instead of one, and also to increase the field of view. It consists of two plano-convex lenses, the eye-glass, and the field-glass, each of which present its convex side towards the object-glass.

negative-exponent, *s.* The same as Negative-power (q.v.). [Exponent, II.]

negative-index, *s.*

Math.: In logarithms an index affected with a negative sign, as are the indices of the logarithms of all numbers less than unity.

negative-pole, *s.*

Elect.: [Negative, *a.*, B. II. 1.].

negative-power, *s.* [Power].

negative-pregnant, *s.*

Law: A negation implying also an affirmation, as if a man, being impleaded to have done a thing, denies that he did it in the manner and form alleged, thus implying that he did it in some form or other.

negative-prescription, *s.* [Prescription].

negative-quantity, *s.*

Math.: Any quantity preceded by the negative sign (−).

negative-radical, *s.*

Chem.: A term which may be applied to any group of two or more atoms, which takes the place and performs the functions of a negative element in a chemical compound.

negative-result, *s.*

Math.: The result of any analytical operation which is preceded by the negative sign.

negative sign, *s.*

Math.: The algebraic sign (−). Also called minus (q.v.).

negative-well, *s.* The same as Drain-well (q.v.).

nĕg'-ā-tĭve, *v.t.* [Negative, *a.*]

1. To disprove; to prove the contrary.

"The want of a corresponding experience *negatives* the history."—*Paley: Evidences.* (Prep. consid.)

2. To reject by vote; to refuse to sanction or enact.

"The amendment was *negatived* and the original resolution adopted."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 4, 1885

* 3. To render harmless or ineffective; to neutralize.

"The wash that might have damaged the start of the Thames crew was happily *negatived* by the inert hull of the lumbering barge."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 16, 1882.

nĕg'-ā-tĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *negative; -ly.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In a negative manner; with denial or refusal.

"For the words speak *negatively*."—*South: Sermons*, vol. viii., ser. 7.

2. In a manner implying the absence of something; indirectly; not positively.

"We will not . . . argue from Scriptures *negatively*."—*Bishop Hall: Apologie against Brownists*, § 20.

II. *Elect.:* With negative electricity: as, a body *negatively* electrified.

* **nĕg'-ā-tĭve-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *negative; -ness.*] The quality or state of being negative; negation.

* **nĕg'-ā-tĭv-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *negativ(e); -ist.*] A sportive coinage symmetrical with and opposed to Positivists.

"There are among us, for example, scientific gentlemen who style themselves Positivists, but who are actually *Negativists*."—*Mortimer Collins: Thoughts in my Garden*, ii. 46.

* **nĕg-ā-tĭv'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *negativ(e); -ity.*] The quality or state of being negative; negativeness.

* **nĕg'-ā-tōr-ў,** *a.* [Lat. *negatorius*, from *negatus*, pa. par. of *nego* = to deny; Ital. & Sp. *negatorio*; Fr. *négatoire.*] Expressing denial or refusal; denying.

"With *negatory* response from all quarters."—*Carlyle: Letters & Speeches of Cromwell*, iii. 230.

nĕg-lĕct', * **neg-lecte,** *v.t.* [Fr. *négliger*; Ital. *negligere.*] [Neglect, *a.*]

1. To treat without regard or attention; to treat carelessly or heedlessly; to slight, to despise; to take no notice of; to disregard; to pass over.

"*Neglect* me, lose me."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 1.

2. To leave undone; to pass over or by; to omit. (Generally followed by an infinitive.)

"Honour due and reverence none *neglects*."
Milton: P. L., iii. 738.

* 3. To cause to be neglected, omitted, or deferred.

"My absence doth *neglect* no great design"
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 4.

* **nĕg-lĕct',** *a.* [Lat. *neglectus*, pa. par. of *negligo* = to neglect: *nec* = nor, not, and *lego* = to gather, to collect, to select.] Neglected, omitted, overlooked.

"Because it should not be *neglect* or left undone."—*Tyndall: Works*, p. 257.

nĕg-lĕct', *s.* [Neglect, *v.*]

1. Disregard, slight, omission; want or failure of due regard, attention, or heed.

"To tell thee sadly, shepherd, without blame,
Or our *neglect*, we lost her as we came."
Milton: Comus, 510.

2. Omission to do anything which should be done; carelessness.

"Which out of my *neglect* was never done."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, v. 4.

3. Carelessness, negligence; neglectful habits.

"Age breede *neglect* in all."
Denham: Sophy, ii. 1.

4. The state of being neglected or disregarded.

"Rescue my poor remains from vile *neglect*."
Prior: Henry & Emma.

* **nĕg-lĕct'-ĕd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Neglect, *v.*]

* **nĕg-lĕct'-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *neglected; -ness.*] The quality or state of being neglected.

* **nĕg-lĕct'-ĕr,** * **nĕg-lĕct'-ōr,** *s.* [Eng. *neglect; -er.*] One who neglects.

"Christianity has backed all its precepts with eternal life and eternal death to the performers or *neglectors* of them."—*South: Sermons*, vol. viii., ser. 5.

nĕg-lĕct'-fûl, *a.* [Eng. *neglect; -ful(l).*]

1. Heedless, careless, inattentive; apt to neglect or disregard; negligent; not careful or heedful. (Followed by *of* before the object of neglect.)

"The fond companion of his helpless years,
Silent went next, *neglectful of* her charms."
Goldsmith: Deserted Village.

2. Indicating or expressive of neglect or indifference.

"Shew a cold and *neglectful* countenance to them upon doing ill."—*Locke: On Education.*

nĕg-lĕct'-fûl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *neglectful; -ly.*] In a neglectful manner; with neglect, indifference, or slighting.

nĕg-lĕct'-fûl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *neglectful; -ness.*] The quality or state of being neglectful; negligence.

nĕg-lĕct'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Neglect, *v.*]

* **nĕg-lĕct'-ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *neglecting; -ly.*] With neglect or indifference; neglectfully, carelessly, heedlessly. (*Shakesp.:* 1 *Henry IV.*, i. 3.)

* **nĕg-lĕc'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *neglectio*, from *neglectus*, pa. par. of *negligo* = to neglect (q.v.).] The quality or state of being negligent or neglectful; want of care; negligence; neglectfulness.

"Sleeping *neglection* doth betray to loss
The conquests of our scarce cold conqueror."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry VI.*, iv. 3.

* **nĕg-lĕct'-ĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *neglect; -ive.*] Negligent, neglectful, heedless, regardless.

"Not wholly stupid and *neglective* of the public peace."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike.*

nĕg'-lĭ-gee (gee as zhā), *s.* [Fr. *negligé*, pa. par. of *negliger* = to neglect (q.v.).]

1. An easy or unceremonious dress; undress; specif., a kind of loose gown formerly worn by ladies.

2. A long necklace usually made of coral. (*Simmonds.*)

nĕg'-lĭ-ġençe, * **nĕg-lĭ-ġen-çў,** * **nee-ely-genee,** *s.* [Fr. *negligence*, from Lat. *negligentia*, from *negligens* = negligent (q.v.); Sp. *negligencia*; Ital. *negligenza.*]

1. The quality or state of being negligent; neglectfulness; neglect or omission to do that which ought to be done; a habit of neglecting or omitting to do things through carelessness or design.

2. An act of neglect, carelessness, or negligence.

"O *negligence*
Fit for a fool." *Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, iii. 2.

* 3. Disregard, slight, contempt, neglect.

"Both the worlds I give to *negligence*"
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iv. 5.

nĕg'-lĭ-ġent, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *negligens* (genit. *negligentis*), pr. par. of *negligo* = to neglect (q.v.); Ital. & Sp. *negligente.*]

1. Careless, heedless, neglectful; apt to neglect or omit that which ought to be done or attended to; inattentive. (Followed by *of* before the object of neglect when expressed.)

"My sons, be not now *negligent*; for the Lord hath chosen you to stand before him."—*2 Chron.* xxix. 11.

2. Characterized by carelessness or negligence; careless.

"O *negligent* and heedless discipline,
How are we park'd and bounded in a pale."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry VI.*, iv. 2.

3. Scornfully regardless or heedless; despising.

"And be thou *negligent* of fame." *Swift: Miscel.*

negligent-escape, *s.*

Law: The escape from the custody of the sheriff or other officer.

nĕg'-lĭ-ġent-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *negligent; -ly.*]

1. In a negligent, careless, or heedless manner; without care or heed; without exactness; heedlessly.

"Britain! whose genius is in verse express'd,
Bold and sublime, but *negligently* dress'd."
Waller: Upon the Earl of Roscommon.

2. In a manner indicating or expressing

slight, disrespect, or disregard of anything; slightingly.

***nĕg'-lĭg-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *negligo* = to neglect,] Capable of being neglected or disregarded; applied to anything which may be neglected or left out of consideration, as an infinitely small quantity in mathematics.

***nĕ-gō'çe,** *s.* [Lat. *negotium* = business.] Business, occupation, employment. [NEGOTIATE.]

"Why may we not say *negoce* from negotium, as well as commerce from commercium, and palace from palatium?"—*Bentley: Dissertation upon Phalaris* (Pref. p. 51.)

nĕ-gō'-çĭ-āte (or **ç** as **sh**), *v.i.* & *v.t.* [NEGOTIATE.]

nĕ-gō-çĭ-ā'-tion (or **ç** as **sh**), *s.* [NEGOTIATION.]

nĕ-gō'-çĭ-ā-tŏr (or **ç** as **sh**), *s.* [NEGOTIATOR.]

***nĕ-gō-ti-a-bĭl'-ĭ-ty** (**ti** as **shĭ**), *s.* [Eng. *negotiable*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being negotiable or transferable by assignment.

nĕ-gō'-ti-a-ble (**ti** as **shĭ**), *a.* [Fr., Ital. *negoziabile*; Sp. *negociable.*] Capable of being negotiated; transferable by assignment from the owner to another person so as to vest the property in the assignee; as, a *negotiable* bill of exchange.

negotiable-instruments, *s. pl.*

Law: Those instruments, the right of action upon which is, by exception from the common rule, freely assignable from one to another; such as bills of exchange and promissory notes.

***nĕ-gō'-ti-ant** (**ti** as **shĭ**), *s.* [Lat. *negotians*, pr. par. of *negotior* = to transact business.] One who negotiates; a negotiator. [NEGOTIATE.]

"Ambassadors, *negotiants*, . . . must use great respect."—*Raleigh: Arts of Empire*, ch. xxv.

nĕ-gō'-ti-āte (**ti** as **shĭ**), **nĕ-gō'-çĭ-āte** (or **çi** as **shĭ**), *v.i.* & *t.* [Lat. *negotiatus*, pa. par. of *negotior* = to transact business; *negotium* = business, occupation: *neg-* for *nec* = not, nor, and *otium* = leisure; Fr. *négocier*; Sp. *negociar*; Ital. *negoziare.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To carry on business or trade; to traffic; to deal.

"They that received the talents to *negotiate* with, did all of them, except one, make profit of them."—*Hammond.*

2. To treat with another or others respecting the purchase and sale of anything; to bargain; to enter into or carry on negotiations or matters of business.

3. To carry on diplomatic negotiations or intercourse with another, as respecting a treaty, a league, a peace, &c.; to treat diplomatically.

"The interests of those with whom he *negotiated*."—*Mickle: Portuguese Empire in Asia.*

4. To carry on communications generally; to act as a go-between.

* 5. To intrigue, to be busy.

"She was a busy *negotiating* woman."—*Bacon: Henry VII*, p. 24.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To enter into or carry on negotiations concerning; to procure or bring about by negotiation.

"That weighty business to *negotiate*."—*Drayton: Barons' Wars*, bk. pi.

2. To pass in the way of business; to put into circulation.

3. To pass over; to accomplish in jumping (*Racing Slang.*)

nĕ-gō-ti-ā'-tion (**ti** as **shĭ**), **nĕ-gō-çĭ-ā'-tion** (or **çi** as **shĭ**), *s.* [Fr. *négociation*, from Lat. *negotiationem*, accus. of *negotiatio* = a transaction of business; Sp. *negociacion*; Ital. *negoziazione.*]

* 1. Business, trading, affair.

"In all *negociations* of difficultie, a man may not look to sowe and reape at once."—*Bacon: Essays: Of Negotiating.*

2. The act of negotiating, or treating with another respecting the purchase and sale of anything; bargaining, treaty.

3. The treating of governments by their agents, respecting international questions; as, the making of treaties, the entering into a league, the making of peace, &c.; the transaction of business between nations by their agents.

4. The course of procedure to be adopted or followed by the holder of a bill to procure acceptance of it, and payment when it falls due.

nĕ-gō'-ti-ā-tòr (**ti** as **shĭ**), **nĕ-gō'-çĭ-ā-tor** (or **çi** as **shĭ**), *s.* [Lat. *negotiator*; Fr. *negotiateur.*] One who negotiates; one who treats with others, either as principal or agent for another; one who conducts negotiations. [NEGOTIATE, A. 3.]

"The language of Rome, indeed, . . . was still, in many parts of Europe, almost indispensable to a traveller or *negotiator*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

nĕ-gō'-ti-ā-tòr-ў (**ti** as **shĭ**), *a.* [Lat. *negotiatorius.*] Pertaining or relating to negotiation.

***nĕ-gō'-ti-ā-trĭx** (**ti** as **shĭ**), *s.* [Lat.] A woman who negotiates.

***nĕ-gō-ti-ŏs'-ĭ-tў** (**ti** as **shĭ**), *s.* [Lat. *negotiositas*, from *negotiosus* = busy.] The state of being engaged in business; active employment in business; negotiousness. [NEGOTIOUS.]

"And were this possible, yet would such infinite *negotiosity* be very uneasy and distractious to it."—*Cudworth: Intel. System*, p. 884.

***nĕ-gō'-tious,** *a.* [Lat. *negotiosus*, from *negotium* = business.] Busy; engrossed or absorbed in business; fully employed, active in business.

"Some servants . . . are very nimble and *negotious*."—*Rogers.*

***nĕ-gō'-tious-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *negotious*; *-ness.*] Active employment; activity, negotiosity.

"God needs not our *negotiousness*, or double diligence, to bring his matters to pass."—*Rogers: Naaman the Syrian*, p. 696.

nē'-grĕss, *s.* [NEGRO.] A female negro.

nē-grĭl'-lō, *s.* [Sp., a dimin. from *negro* (q.v.).]

Anthrop: Lit., a small or young negro. Pickering uses it almost, if not exactly, as a synonym of Negrito (q.v.).

"The *Negrillo* race has much the same complexion as the Papuan, but differs in the diminutive stature, the general absence of a beard, the projecting of the lower part of the inclined profile, and the exaggerated negro features."—*C. Pickering: Races of Man*, p. 175.

nē-grĭ'-tō, *s.* [Sp., dimin. from *negro* (q.v.).]

Anthrop.: One of the divisions of Huxley's Negroid race.

nē-grō, ***ne-ger,** *s.* & *a.* [Sp. *negro* = a black man, from Lat. *nigrum*, accus. of *niger* = black; Ital., Sp., & Port. *negro*; Fr. *nègre.*]

A. *As substantive:*

Anthrop.: The distinctly dark, as opposed to the fair, yellow, and brown varieties of mankind. Their original home was probably all Africa South of the Sahara, India south of the Indo-Gangetic plains, Malaysia, and the greater part of Australasia. In early and middle Tertiary times this tract was probably broken up by the sea, and the disappearance of the region named by Sclater Lemuria. Negroes fall naturally into two great divisions: (1) African Negroes, (2) Papuans or Melanesians. Prof. A. H. Keane (*Encyc. Brit.*, ed. 9th, xvii. 316–320) makes four sub-divisions of African Negroes, according to locality: (1) West Soudan and Guinea; (2) Central Soudan and Chad Basin; (3) East Soudan and Upper Nile; (4) South Africa. He estimates their number at 130,000,000, with probably 20,000,000 full-blood or half-caste negroes, either slaves or descendants of slaves, chiefly in tropical or sub-tropical America, and enumerates the following as the chief anatomical and physiological points in which the Negro differs most from his own congeners:

1. The abnormal length of the arm, sometimes reaching to the knee-pan.
2. Prognathism (Facial angle 70°, in Caucasian 82°).
3. Weight of brain, 35 oz. (in gorilla 20 oz., average European, 45 oz.).
4. Full black eye, black iris, and yellowish sclerotic coat.
5. Short, flat, snub nose, broad at extremity, with dilated nostrils and concave ridge.
6. Thick, protruding lips, showing inner surface.
7. Very large zygomatic arches.
8. Exceedingly thick cranium, enabling him to use the head as a weapon of attack.
9. Weak lower limbs, terminating in a broad, flat foot, with low instep, projecting and somewhat prehensile great toe, and "lark heel."
10. Complexion deep brown, blackish, or even black, not due to any special pigment, but to the greater abundance of colouring matter in the Malpighian mucous membrane.
11. Short, black hair, distinctly woolly, not frizzly.
12. Thick epidermis, cool, soft, and velvety, mostly hairless, and emitting a peculiar odour, described by Prunet Bey as bitchic.
13. Frame of medium height, thrown somewhat out of the perpendicular by the shape of the pelvis, the spine, the backward projection of the head, and the whole anatomical structure.
14. The cranial sutures, which close much earlier in the Negro than in other races.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to negroes; black: as, a *negro* race.

negro-bat, *s.*

Zool.: *Vesperugo maurus*, a vespertilionine bat, with an extremely wide geographical range, being found along the axis of elevation in the Old World, from the Pyrenees to China, extending southwards into India, Cochin China, and Java. The fur is sooty-brown or deep black, tipped with gray.

negro-cachexy, *s.* [DIRT-EATING.]

negro-coffee, *s.*

Chem.: The seeds of *Cassia occidentalis.* They have a purgative action, but lose this property in the roasting. [CASSIA.]

negro-corn, *s.*

Bot.: A West Indian name for Turkish millet.

negro-fly, *s.*

Entom.: A black dipterous insect, *Psila Rosæ.* Called also Carrot-fly.

negro-guinea-corn, *s.*

Bot.: A West Indian name for Indian Millet, *Sorghum vulgare.*

negro-head, *s.* A name given to a kind of tobacco, prepared by softening with molasses, and then pressing it into cakes.

Negro-head maul: A maul hewn from a single block of wood. (*American.*)

negro-monkey, *s.*

Zool.: *Semnopithecus maurus;* the specific name has reference to its colour, an intense black; habitat, the Javanese forests. It is hunted for its fur.

negro-tamarin, *s.*

Zool.: *Midas ursulus*, from the region of the Amazon. It is about nine inches in length, with a tail nearly twice as long. The fur is black, with a reddish-brown streak down the middle of the back. It is of a low type of intelligence, but some becomes tame and familiar. [MIDAS.]

negro's-head, *s.*

Bot.: The Ivory Palm, *Phytelephas macrocarpa*, from the appearance of the fruit.

Negro's-head palm: [NEGRO'S-HEAD].

nē'-grō-ĭd, nē-grō-ĭd, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *negro*, and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = appearance.]

A. *As adj.:* Resembling negroes; having the characteristics of negroes; of the negro type.

"The Wakwavi are the same in race and language with the *negroid* Massi."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 16, 1885.

B. *As substantive:*

Anthrop.: One belonging to the Negroid race; a negro.

Negroid-race, *s.*

Anthrop.: A term used in the same sense as the "Negro" of other anthropologists. The Negroid type is primarily represented by the Negro of Africa between the Sahara and the Cape district, including Madagascar. Two important families are classed in this system.

(1) The Bushmen of South Africa, diminutive in stature, and of yellowish-brown complexion. (The Hottentot is supposed to be the result of crossing between the Bushman and the ordinary Negroid.)

(2) Negritoes of the Andaman Islands, the Peninsula of Malacca, the Philippine, and other islands to New California and Tasmania. They are mostly dolichocephalic, with dark skins and woolly hair. In various districts they tend towards other types, and show traces of mixture. (*Journ. Ethnol. Soc.*, 1870, 405, 406.)

Nē'-grō-lănd, *s.* [Eng. *negro*, and *land.*]

Geog. & Anthrop.: That part of the continent of Africa south of Sahara.

"Architecture has no existence, nor are there any monumental ruins or stone structures of any sort in the whole of *Negroland*, except those erected in Soudan under Hametic and Semitic influences."—*Prof. A. H. Keane*, in *Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xvii. 318.

nē'-grō-lōid, *a.* [Eng. *negro*; *l* connect., and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = appearance.] The same as NEGROID (q.v.).

* **ne-gro-man-cer,** *s.* [NECROMANCER.]

* **ne-gro-man-cy,** *s.* [NEGROMANCY.]

nĕ-gŭn'-dĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Etym. unknown. (*Parkinson.*)]

Bot.: Box-elder; a genus of Aceraceæ, distinguished from Acer by its apetalous dioecious flowers and its pinnate leaves. *Negundium americanum*, the Black Ash of America, has been introduced into Britain.

nē'-gŭs (1), *s.* [Called after Colonel Francis Negus, who lived in the time of Queen Anne, and is reported to have been the first to mingle the beverage now named after him.] A beverage composed of wine, water, sugar, and spice.

nē'-gŭs (2), *s.* [Abyssinian.] The sovereign of Abyssinia.

Nē-hĕ-mī'-ah, *s.* [Heb. נְחֶמְיָה (*Nĕchhemyáh*) = comforted of Jehovah; Gr. Νεεμίας (*Neemías*).]

Scrip. Biography: Three persons of this name are mentioned in Scripture: one who came with Zerubbabel from Babylon (Ezra ii. 2; Neh. vii. 7); another, the son of Azbuk (Neh. iii. 16); and lastly the celebrated Jewish leader, the son of Hachaliah (Neh. i. 1), and brother of Hanani (i. 2, vii. 2). In the twentieth year of the reign of Artaxerxes Longimanus, king or emperor of Persia (B.C. 445), he was cupbearer to the monarch. Questioned as to why he looked sad, he replied that his sorrow arose from the reflection that the city (Jerusalem), the place of his ancestors' sepulchres, lay waste, with its gates burnt (Neh. ii. 3). He requested permission to rebuild the city, and was allowed temporary leave of absence to carry out the project. Carrying with him letters from the king designed to secure co-operation from various quarters, he proceeded to Jerusalem, obtained zealous assistance from his countrymen, and, notwithstanding Samaritan and other opposition, rebuilt the wall. An inscription in the earliest Hebrew, discovered in 1880 in the tunnel cut through the rocks which conducts the water of the Virgin's Spring, the Gihon of Scripture, into the modern pool of Siloam, has, in Prof. Sayce's opinion, become the starting point for comprehending the topography of Jerusalem in the times of the Kings and in that of Nehemiah. Mount Zion is now fixed as the hill on the south-western slope of which is the Pool of Siloam. The valley of the Tyropœon of the Græco-Roman age, was the Valley of Hinnom. The size of Jerusalem was only fifty acres, but it had crowded into it a population of 15,000 Jews and 5,000 slaves. In 433 B.C. Nehemiah returned to Persia, but that year or the next was a second time appointed Governor of Judæa. The date of his death is unknown. (*Sayce: Introd. to Ezra, Nehemiah, & Esther.*)

¶ *The Book of Nehemiah:*

Old Test. Canon: In modern Hebrew Bibles, as that of Van der Hooght, the Book of Nehemiah is distinct from that of Ezra, immediately following it as one of the Hagiographia. In the Jewish Canon, however, the two were treated as a single work. Origen was the first to separate them, calling them the first and second books of Esdras. Jerome applied to the second the name of Nehemiah. The style of the two is so different that they must have had different authors. The latter work is naturally divided into four portions: ch. i.–vii., a continuous narrative written by Nehemiah; ch. viii.–x., apparently from another author; ch. xi.–xii. 26, from Nehemiah's pen, as was the fourth section, xii. 27 to end of the book, excepting some verses of later date. Nehemiah's portions of the book were of date 433–2 B.C.; the later verses, which refer to Jaddua, high priest in the time of Alexander the Great and Darius Codomannus, B.C. 336–331, were penned later than this date (ch. xii. 11-22). The language used is Hebrew with some Aramæisms. Persian words also occur, some of which, however, are now found to have been originally Babylonian. No quotation from the book occurs in the New Testament. The Septuagint translation of the book is badly executed. (*Sayce: Introd. to Ezra, Nehemiah, & Esther.*)

nĕ-hŭsh-tan, *s.* [Heb. נְחֻשְׁתָּן (*nĕchhúshtán*) = brass, a brazen thing.] [BRASS.]

Scrip.: A contemptuous appellation given by Hezekiah to the brazen serpent long before erected by Moses in the wilderness, but which now had become an object of worship, incense being offered to it (2 Kings xviii. 4).

nēif (1), nīēf, *s.* [NEAF.] The fist, the hand.

"Give me your *neif*, mounsieur Mustard-seed."—*Shakesp: Midsummer Night's Dream*, iv. 1.

* **nēif (2).** * **nēife,** *s.* [O. Fr. *neif, naif*, from Lat. *nativus* = native (q.v.).] A woman born in villeinage.

"The female appellation of a villein, who was called a *neife*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 6.

* **nēif'-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *neif* (2); *-ty.*] The servitude, bondage, or villeinage of women.

neigh (as **nā**), * **negh,** *v.i.* [A.S. *hnégan*; cogn. with Icel. *gneggja, hneggja*; Sw. *gnägga*; Dan. *gnegge*; M. H. Ger. *nëgen.*]

1. *Lit.:* To utter the cry of a horse; to whinny.

"Youthful and unhandled colts,
Fetching mad bounds bellowing and *neighing* loud."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, v.

* 2. *Fig.:* To scoff, to sneer, to jeer.

neigh (as **nā**), *s.* [NEIGH, *v.*] The cry of a horse; a whinny.

"It is the prince of palfreys; his *neigh* is like the bidding of a monarch."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iii. 7.

neigh'-boŭr (eigh as ā), * **neigh-bore,** * **neighe-bore,** * **neighe-beure,** * **neygh-beur,** * **neygh-boure,** *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *néah-gebúr*, from *néah* = nigh; *gebúr* = a husbandman; M. H. Ger. *nâchgebûr, nâchbûr*; Ger. *nachbar.*] [BOOR.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. One who lives in the same neighbourhood, or near to another.

2. One who stands or sits near or close to another.

"Cheer your *neighbours*."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 4.

3. One who lives on terms of friendship or familiarity with another. (Frequently used as a familiar term of address.)

"Masters, my good friends, mine honest *neighbours*,
Will you undo yourselves?"
Shakesp.: Macbeth, v. 5.

* 4. An intimate, a confidant.

"The deep revolving witty Buckingham
No more shall be the *neighbour* to my counsels."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 2.

* 5. A fellow-countryman.

"We will home to Rome,
And die among our *neighbours*."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, v. 3.

6. A fellow-being; one who is near in nature, and therefore bound to perform, or entitled to receive good offices; one endowed with fellow-feeling.

"My duty to my *neighbour* is to love him as myself."—*Church Catechism.*

B. *As adj.:* Near, adjoining, adjacent; in the neighbourhood.

"I loug'd the *neighbour* towne to see."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; January.

* **neigh'-boŭr (eigh as ā),** *v.t.* & *i.* [NEIGHBOUR, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To be neighbouring to; to adjoin; to border on or near to; to lie near or adjacent to.

"That which *neighboureth* Emesa."—*Raleigh: Hist. World*, bk. i., ch. viii., § 7.

2. To make acquainted or familiar; to familiarize.

"Being of so young days brought up with him,
And since so *neighbour'd* to his youth and haviour."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, ii. 2.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To be near or adjacent; to adjoin.

"A copse that *neighbours* by."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 259.

2. To live in the vicinity or neighbourhood.

"Divers princes who do *neighbour* near."
Sir J. Davies.

* **neigh'-boŭr-ŏss (eigh as ā),** * **neygh-beur-esse,** *s.* [Eng. *neighbour*; *-ess.*] A woman who is a neighbour.

"That ye maye lerne your doughters to mourne, and that euery one may teache her *neyghbouresse* to make lamentacion."—*Jeremye*, ch. ix. (1551).

neigh'-boŭr-hood (eigh as ā), * **neigh-beur-hede,** *s.* [Eng. *neighbour*; *-hood.*]

1. The quality or state of being neighbouring; the state of living or being situated near; vicinity.

"Then the prison and the palace were in awful *neighbourhood*."—*Lytton: Rienzi*, bk. x., ch. ix.

2. A place or locality near or adjacent; an adjoining district or locality; a vicinity.

3. Those who live in vicinity to each other; neighbours.

"A stumbling-block before all the *neighbourhood*."—*South: Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 12.

* 4. Friendly terms; amicableness; neighbourly terms or offices.

"There is a law of *neighbourhood* which does not leave a man perfectly master on his own ground."—*Burke: On a Regicide Peace*, let. i.

5. A district or locality generally.

neigh'-boŭr-ĭng (eigh as ā), *a.* [Eng. *neighbour*; *-ing.*] Situated or living near; adjacent, near, close.

"The *neighbouring* city of London."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

neigh'-boŭr-lĭ-nĕss (eigh as ā), *s.* [Eng. *neighbourly*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being neighbourly.

neigh'-boŭr-lў (eigh as ā), * **neigh-beur-like,** *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *neighbour*; *-ly.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Becoming a neighbour; kind, civil.

"The Scottish lord hath a *neighbourly* charity in him."—*Shakesp: Merchant of Venice*, i. 2.

2. Acting as becomes neighbours; social, sociable, civil: as, the inhabitants are very *neighbourly.*

B. *As adv.:* As becomes neighbours; in a neighbourly or friendly manner.

"Being *neighbourly* admitted by the courtesy of England to hold possessions in our province."—*Milton: Obs. on the Articles of Peace.*

neigh'-boŭr-shĭp (eigh as ā), *s.* [Eng. *neighbour*; *-ship.*] The quality or state of being neighbours.

* **neighe,** *a.* & *adv.* [NIGH, *a.* & *adv.*]

* **neighe,** *v.t.* & *i.* [NIGH, *v.*]

neigh'-ĭng (eigh as ā), * **ney-enge,** *s.* [A.S. *hnégung* from *hnégan* = to neigh.] The act of crying like a horse; the cry of a horse; a whinnying.

nēir, nēer, * **neyre,** * **nere,** *s.* [Dut. *nier*; Icel. *nyra*; Dan. *nyre*; Ger. *niere.*] A kidney.

"Mi *neres* are torned for unquert."—*Early Eng. Psalter: Ps.* lxxii. 21.

nēist, *a., adv.,* & *prep.* [NEXT.]

A. *As adj.:* Next, nearest, nighest.

B. *As adv.:* Next, nearest.

C. *As prep.:* Next to, nearest to, close to.

nēi'-thĕr (or **nī'-thĕr),** * **nau-ther,** * **naw-ther,** * **ne-ther,** * **ney-ther,** * **nei-ther,** * **no-ther,** * **neu-ther,** * **now-ther,** *prou., pronom. adj., & conj.* [A.S. *náwther*, a contracted form of *né-hwæther* = neither, from *né* = no, and *hwæther* = whether. The correct form is *nother*, the form *neither* being due to the influence of *either* (q.v.).]

A. *As pron.:* Not either; not one of two; not the one nor the other.

"Thus they in mutual accusation spent
The fruitless hours, but *neither* self-condemning."
Milton: P. L., ix. 1,158.

B. *As pronom. adj.:* Not either.

"Where *neither* is nor true nor kind."
Shakesp.: Complaint of a Lover, 186.

C. *As conj.:* Not either. It is generally prefixed to the first of two or more co-ordinate negative prepositions or clauses, the others being introduced by *nor.*

"When she put it on, she made me vow
That I should *neither* sell, nor give, nor lose it."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

¶ (1) It is used sometimes for *nor* or *nor yet* in the second of two clauses, the first of which contains the negative.

"Ye shall not eat of it, *neither* shall ye touch it."—*Genesis* iii. 3.

(2) Sometimes it is used adverbially with the last of two or more negative clauses or propositions.

"I saw Mark Antony offer him a crown: yet 'twas not a crown *neither*, 'twas one of these coronets."—*Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar*, i. 2.

nēive, *s.* [NEAF.] The fist, the hand.

"Whose wife's twa *nieves* scarce were well-hired."
Burns: Death & Dr. Hornbook

neive-nick-nack, neivie-nick-nack, neevie-neevie-nick-nack, *s.* A children's game, consisting of whirling the closed fists round each other, the one containing something, the other empty, the object being for some one else to guess as to which hand holds the article.

"I played it awa at *neevie-neevie-nick-nack*."—*Scott: St. Ronan's Well*, ch. xxx.

nēive'-fŭl, *s.* [Eng. *neive; -ful(l).*] A handful.

*** nēld, * nelde,** *s.* [Needle, *s.*]

nĕl-sō-nĭ'-ą, *s.* [Named after D. Nelson, who accompanied the circumnavigator, Capt. Cook.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Nelsonieæ. The species are found in the warmer regions.

nĕl-sō-nĭ-ē'-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *nelsoni(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Acanthaceæ.

nĕ-lŭm-bĭ-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *nelumbi(um);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Water-beans; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Nymphales. It consists of water-plants, with peltate, fleshy, floating leaves, four or five sepals, numerous petals, in many rows, arising from ontside the base of the torus; stamens numerous, in several rows. First carpels and then nuts many, buried in the hollows of the enlarged torus; seeds solitary, rarely two in each nut. Only one known genus, species three or more.

nĕ-lŭm'-bĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Nelumbo.]

Bot.: The typical and only genus of the order Nelumbiaceæ. The species are remarkable for the beauty of their flowers. *Nelumbium speciosum* has magnificent flowers, magenta or white. It is believed to be the Egyptian lotus and the Pythagorean Egyptian bean. It does not now grow in Egypt, but is found in India. The filaments are there deemed astringent and cooling; they are prescribed in burns, piles, and menorrhagia; the seeds are given to prevent vomiting, and to children as diuretics and refrigerants. The large leaves are made into bed sheets for fever patients; a sherbet made from the plant is given as a refrigerant in smallpox, &c. The rhizome, stalks, and seeds are eaten by the Hindoos. A fibre derived from the stalk is used as a wick for lamps in Hindoo temples, the plant being considered sacred. The North American Indians eat the rhizomes of *N. luteum.*

nĕ-lŭm'-bō, *s.* [Cingalese.]

Bot.: The Hindu and Chinese lotus, *Nelumbium speciosum.* [Nelumbium.]

nĕm-, nĕm-ą-, *pref.* [Gr. *νῆμα* (*nēma*) = a thread.] Resembling a thread.

nĕm-ą-cănth'-thŭs, *s.* [Pref. *nem-*, and Gr. *ἄκανθα* (*acantha*) = a spine.]

Paleont.: A genus of fossil Plagiostomes from the Trias. (*Günther.*)

nĕm-ą-chī'-lŭs, *s.* [Pref. *nem-*, and Gr. *χεῖλος* (*cheilos*) = a lip.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Cobitidina. No erectile sub-orbital spine; six barbels, none at the mandible; dorsal fin opposite to the ventrals. Fifty species are known from Europe and temperate Asia; the species which extend into tropical parts inhabit streams of high altitude. The British species *N. barbatulus* is found all over Europe, except in Denmark and Scandinavia.

Nĕ-mæ'-ąn, *a.* [Nemean.]

† nĕm'-ą-līne, *a.* [Gr. *νῆμα* (*nēma*) = a thread; *l* connective, and Eng. suff. *-ine.*]

Min.: Having the form of threads; fibrous.

nĕm'-ą-līte, *s.* [Pref. *nema-*, and Gr. *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone; Ger. *nemalith.*]

Min.: A fibrous variety of Brucite (q.v.).

nĕ-măs'-tō-mą, *s.* [Pref. *nema-*, and Gr. *στόμα* (*stoma*) = the mouth.]

Bot.: A synonym of Iridæa.

nē-mą-stŏm'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *nemastom(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Algals, order Ceramiaceæ, sub-order Cryptonemeæ.

nĕm-ą-thē'-çĭ-ŭm (pl. **nĕm-ą-thē'-çĭ-ą),** *s.* [Pref. *nema-*, and Gr. *θήκη* (*thēkē*) = a sac.]

Bot. (Pl.): Warty excrescences on the fronds of certain rose-spored algæ, producing tetraspores, as in Phyllophora.

nĕm-ą-thĕl-mĭn'-thą, *s. pl.* [Nemathelminthes.]

nĕm-ą-thĕl-mĭn'-thēs, *s. pl.* [Pref. *nemat(o)-*, and Gr. *ἕλμινς* (*helmins*), genit. *ἕλμινθος* (*helminthos*) = a worm.]

Zool.: Round and Thread-worms; a class of the type Vermes (q.v.). Nearly all are parasitic. They have cylindrical unjointed bodies marked, with rings, or are filiform, narrowed at each end, with papillæ or stylets on the anterior extremity. The sexes are separate. The class is divided into two orders, Acanthocephala and Nematoidea (q.v.).

nĕm-ą-tō-, *pref.* [Gr. *νῆμα* (*nēma*), genit. *νηματος* (*nēmatos*) = a thread.] [Nema-.]

nĕm-ą-tŏç'-ĕr-ą, *s. pl.* [Nemocera.]

nĕ-măt'-ō-çȳst, *s.* [Pref. *nemato-*, and Eng. *cyst.*]

Zool. (Pl.): The same as Cnidæ (q.v.).

nĕm-ą-tō'-dą, *s.* [Nematoidea.]

nĕm'-ą-tōde, *a. & s.* [Nematoid.]

nĕm'-ą-tōîd, nĕm'-ą-tōde, *a. & s.* [Nematoidea.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or resembling the Nematoidea; threadlike.

B. *As subst.:* Any individual of the order Nematoidea.

nĕm-ą-tōîd-ĕ-ą, nĕm-ą-tō'-dą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *nemat(o)-*, and Gr. *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = appearance.]

Zool.: Thread-worms. An order of Nemathelminthes (q.v.), mostly parasitic. They have elongated rounded bodies, usually tapering at one end, sometimes at both; non-segmented, occasionally provided with setiform spines or papillæ. Organs of sense are not known to exist, though the pigmented spots on some free Nematoids may have this character. They are for the most part dicœcious. Schneider divides them into three groups according to their muscular system; but Prof. Hubrecht classes them as (1) Free-living, separated by Bastiaa into a distinct family Anguillulidæ (q.v.); (2) Parasitic; (*a*) undergoing development in a single host, as is the case with *Tricocephalus affinis;* (*b*) in the bodies of two distinct hosts, as is the case with *Ollulanus tricuspis* and *Trichina spiralis:* (3) Transitional; (*a*) parasitic in the larval state, free when adult, as are Gordius and Mermis; (*b*) free in the larval state, parasitic when adult, as are Strongylus and many species of Ascaris.

† nĕm-ą-tō-nēur'-ą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *nemato-*, and Gr. *νεῦρον* (*neuron*) = a nerve.]

Zool.: Owen's name for animals in which the nervous system is filamental, as in the star-fish. The group includes the Echinodermata, Rotifera, Cœlemintha, and Bryozoa. (*Anat. Invert.* (ed. 2nd), p. 15.)

nĕ-măt'-ō-phōre, *s.* [Pref. *nemato-*, and Gr. *φορός* (*phoros*) = bearing; *φέρω* (*pherō*) = to bear.]

Zool. (Pl.): Busk's name for the cup-shaped appendages on the polypary of certain of the Plumularidæ, filled with protoplasmic matter having the power of emitting amœboid prolongations. Huxley described them as "clavate organs" (*Phil. Trans.*, 1849, p. 427), and compared them with the tentacles of Diphues (q.v.).

nĕm-ą-tŏp-tȳch'-ĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *nemato-*, and Gr. *πτύξ* (*ptux*), genit. *πτυχός* (*ptuchos*) = a fold.]

Paleont.: A genus of Palæoniscidæ from the Upper Palæozic rocks.

Nĕ-mâu'-są, *s.* [A female name, from Nemausus, the ancient name of Nismes.]

Astron.: [Asteroid, 51].

Nĕ-mē'-ąn, Nĕ-mæ'-ąn, *a.* [See def.] Of or pertaining to Nemea, a city in Argolis, Greece.

Nemean-games, *s. pl.*

Gr. Antiq.: Public games or festivals celebrated at Nemea, most probably triennially, in the Athenian month Boedromion (the modern August). The Argives were the judges at these games, which comprised boxing and athletic contests, as well as chariot-races; and the conquerors were crowned with olive.

Nemean-lion, *s.* A lion which committed great ravages in Greece, and was killed by Hercules.

nĕm-ĕ-ō-bĭ'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *nemacobi(us);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Butterflies, formerly made a sub-family of Erycinidæ. The subcostal nervure of the fore-wings divides into four branches instead of three. There are twelve genera and 145 species.

† nĕm-ĕ-ō-bĭ'-ĭ-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *nemcobi(us);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*] [Nemeobiidæ.]

nĕm-ŏ-ō'-bĭ-us, *s.* [Gr. *νέμος* (*nemos*) = a grove, and *βιος* (*bios*) = life.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Nemeobiidæ (q.v.). It has but one species, *Nemeobius lucina*, the Duke of Burgundy Fritillary, local in the South of England. The wings (an inch across) brown, with rows of dull orange spots, under surface reddish-brown with black marginal dots, and two rows of whitish spots on hind wings.

nĕm-ŏ-ŏph'-ĭl-ą, *s.* [Nemophila.]

Entom.: A genus of Moths, family Chelonidæ. *Nemcophila plantaginis* is the Wood Tiger-moth. The fore wings are black with white streaks and spots and a yellow margin; the hind ones dull yellow with four or five black spots. Expansion of wings an inch and a half. Larva brown, feeding on the plantain. Flies over woods and heaths in the afternoon.

nĕ-mĕr'-tē-ą, *s. pl.* [Lat., &c. *nemert(es);* neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ea.*]

Zool.: A sub-division of worms, mostly marine, with ciliated skin, a retractile proboscis, and simple generative organs. They are ribbon-shaped animals, more or less cylindrical in section. There are no exterior appendages of any kind, and their colours are often bright and varied. Formerly arranged among Platelmiathes, in the order Turbellaria, and made a sub-order Nemertida. Nemertina, or Rhynchocœla. They are now made a phylum of Platelminthes with three sub-orders, Hoplo-, Schizo-, and Palæonemertea. (*Prof. Hubrecht,* in *Encyc. Brit.*, xvii. 326.)

nĕ-mĕr'-tē-ąn, nĕ-mĕr'-tĭ-ąn, *a. & s.* [Nemertea.]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to or characteristic of the phylum Nemertea or the genus Nemertes.

B. *As subst.:* Any individual of the phylum Nemertea, or the genus Nemertes.

"Even the *Nemertians*, though so lowly organized."
—*Darwin. Descent of Man* (ed 2nd), p. 264.

nĕ-mĕr'-tēs, *s.* [Gr. Νημερτής (*Nēmertēs*) = the Unerring, a nymph, the daughter of Nereus and Doris. (Hom.: *Il.* xviii. 46.)]

Zool.: The typical genus of the phylum Nemertea, and the sub-order Hoplonemertea. The body is more or less elongated, proboscis much diminished. MacIntosh (*Monograph of Brit. Annelids*, Ray Society, 1873–74), enumerates three species, *Nemertes gracilis, N. neesii,* and *N. carcinophila.*

† nĕ-mĕr'-tid, *s.* [Nemertida.] Any individual of the division Nemertida.

† nĕ-mĕr'-tĭd-ą, † nĕm-ĕr-tī'-ną, *s. pl.* [Lat. *nemert(es);* neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ida, -ina.*] [Nemertea.]

† nĕ-mĕr'-tīne, *a. & s.* [Nemertida.]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to or characteristic of the sub-order Nemertina. [Nemertea.]

B. *As subst.:* Any individual of the sub-order Nemertina.

Nĕm'-ĕ-sĭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *Νέμεσις* (*Nemesis*) = distribution, retribution, from *νεμω* (*nemō*) = to distribute.]

1. *Gr. Antiq.:* A Greek divinity, worshipped as the goddess of vengeance. According to Hesiod, she was the daughter of Night, and pursued the proud and insolent with inflexible hatred. Temples were erected to her honour, not only in Greece, but throughout the Roman Empire.

2. *Astron.:* [Asteroid, 128].

3. Retributive justice.

nĕm-ĭch'-thȳs, *s.* [Pref. *nem-*, and Gr. *ἰχθύς* (*ichthus*) = a fish.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Muræenidæ (q.v.); exceedingly elongate, band-shaped; tail tapering to a point. Jaws produced into a long slender bill, the upper part formed by the vomer and intermaxillaries. Two species only known, both from the Atlantic, occurring at depths of from 500 to 2,500 fathoms.

nĕm-ĭ-nē cŏn-trā-dĭ-cĕn'-tĕ, *phr.* [Lat.] No one saying No, or opposing. Usually abbreviated to *nem. con.*

nĕm'-ĭ-nē dĭs-sĕn-tĭ-ĕn'-tĕ, *phr.* [Lat.] No one dissenting.

nĕ-mō-bĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. *νέμος* (*nemos*) = a grove, and *βιος* (*bios*) = life.]

Entom.: A genus of crickets. *Nemobius sylvestris*, the Wood-cricket, a small species with the hind wings rudimentary, is rare and local in England, but more common in France.

nĕ-mŏç'-ĕr-ą, nĕm-ą-tŏç'-ĕr-ą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *nemato-*, and Gr. *κέρας* (*keras*) = a horn.]

Entom.: A tribe of dipterous insects, having the antennæ usually of from ten to seventeen joints, but sometimes only of six; thread-like or beaded, the palpi of four or five joints; the cross-veins in the wings usually few or wanting, and the halteres uncovered. The larva is furnished with a more or less distinct head, and gives origin to a free pupa. Their classification is not fixed. Some authors treat them as a single family, others divide them into from two to twelve families. Mr. Dallas makes seven families: Culicidæ, Chironomidæ, Tipulidæ, Mycetophilidæ, Cecidomyidæ, Psychodidæ, and Bibionidæ. (*Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, vi. 74–83.)

† **nĕm'-ō-glŏs-sā-tą,** *s. pl.* [Gr. *νῆμα* (*nēma*) = a thread, and *γλώσσα* (*glōssa*) = a tongue.]

Entom.: The name sometimes given to the hymenopterous sub-tribe of Apiariæ, or Bees.

nĕ-mŏph'-ĭ-lą, *s.* [Gr. *νέμος* (*nemos*) = a grove, and *φιλέω* (*phileō*) = to love.]

Bot.: A genus of Hydrophyllaceæ, with pinnatifid leaves and conspicuous flowers. Several North American species, chiefly from California, have been introduced into British gardens. The best known is *Nemophila insignis*, which has brilliant blue flowers with a white centre. It is prized in gardens as a border plant.

* **nĕ-mŏph'-ĭ-lĭst,** *s.* [Nemophila.] One who is fond of forests or forest scenery.

* **nĕ-mŏph'-ĭl-ĭ,** *s.* [Nemophila.] Fondness for forests or forest scenery; a love of the woods.

nĕ-mŏp'-tĕr-ą, *s.* [Gr. *νέμος* (*nemos*) = a grove, and *πτερόν* (*pteron*) = a wing.]

Entom.: A genus of Megaloptera (q.v.). The hind wings are very long, each forming a kind of strap, growing broader at the extremity; the fore wings are abnormally broad. The species live in the warmer parts of the Old World, from Southern Europe to Australia. *Nemoptera coa* is from Turkey and the neighbouring parts of Asia and Africa. [Necrophilus.]

* **nĕm-ŏr-ąl,** *a.* [Lat. *nemoralis*, from *nemus* (genit. *nemŏris*) = a grove.] Of or pertaining to a wood or grove.

nĕm'-ŏr-ōse, *a.* [Nemorous.]

Bot.: Growing in groves. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

* **nĕm'-ŏr-cŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *nemorosus*, from *nemus* (genit. *nemoris*) = a grove.] Of or pertaining to a wood; woody.

"Paradise itself was but a kind of *nemorous* temple, or sacred grove."—*Evelyn: Sylva*, bk. iv., § 4.

* **nĕmp'-nĕ,** *v.t.* [A.S. *nemnan* = to name (q.v.).] To name, to call.

"As much disdaining to be so misdempt,
Or a warmonger to be basely *nempt*."
Spenser. F. Q., III. x. 29.

nĕmṣ, *s.* [Arab.] The Ichneumon (q.v.).

nĕ-mūr'-ą, *s.* [Gr. *νῆμα* (*nēma*) = a thread, and *οὐρά* (*oura*) = a tail.]

Entom.: A genus of Perlidæ (q.v.). The larvæ are naked, and live in the water. They go through the winter, and become pupæ in the spring. The adult lives only a few days, for its mouth is not suited for receiving food. The larva has two long caudal hairs which it loses on arriving at the adult state. *Nemura variegata* is British.

* **nē'-nĭ-ą,** * **næ'-nĭ-ą,** *s.* [Lat.] A funeral song; an elegy.

nĕn'-ŭ-phăr, *s.* [Pers. *noûfer, nîloûfer.*]

Bot.: *Nymphæa alba.* [Nymphæa.]

nē-ō-, *pref.* [Gr. *νέος* (*neos*) = new.] A prefix much used in scientific terms, with the force or meaning of new, recent, or fresh.

nē-ō-arc'-tic, *a.* [Nearctic.]

nō-ō-bą-læ'-ną, *s.* [Pref. *neo-*, and Lat. *balæna* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A genus of Mystacocceti, with a single rare species, *Neobalæna marginata*, the smallest of the Whalebone Whales, from the Australian and New Zealand seas. It is not more than twenty feet in length. The baleen is very long, slender, elastic, and white.

nē-ē-chăn'-ną, *s.* [Pref. *neo-*, and Gr. *χάνη* (*chanē*) = a kind of sea-fish.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Galaxiidæ. Dr. Günther considers it a degraded form of the typical genus Galaxias, from which it differs by the absence of ventral fins. It has been found only in burrows, which it excavates in clay or dried mud at a distance from the water.

† **Nē-ō-chrĭs-tĭ-ąn** (or **tian** as **tyąn**), *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *neo-*, and Eng., &c. *Christian.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to new Christianity or rationalism.

B. *As subst.:* One who seeks to reconstruct Christianity on a rationalistic basis; a rationalist.

† **Nē-ō-chrĭs-tĭ-ăn'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Pref. *neo-*, and Eng. *Christianity.*] New Christianity, rationalism, or its results when applied to the Bible and to Christian doctrine.

nē-ō-chrўs'-ō-līte, *s.* [Pref. *neo-*, and Eng., &c. *chrysolite.*]

Min.: A variety of chrysolite (q.v.), occurring in small, black, crystalline plates. It contains a considerable amount of manganese. Found at Vesuvius in cavities of the lava of the year 1631.

Nē-ō-cō'-mĭ-ąn, *a.* & *s.* [From Lat. *Neocomium* = Neufchâtel.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to Neufchâtel, or the rocks there typically represented. [B.]

B. *As substantive:*

Geol.: A continental name for the Lower Greensand formation, the inferior part of the Cretaceous system. Lyell divides it into Upper, Middle, and Lower Neocomian; the Upper contains the Folkestone and Hythe beds of the south-east of England with the Kentish rag intercalated, the whole less than three hundred feet thick. Beneath this is the Atherfield clay, gray in colour, of great thickness at Atherfield, in the Isle of Wight. Part of the Speeton clay, several hundred feet thick, is also Neocomian. Under the Middle division are ranked the Weald clay, the Middle Speeton, and Tealby beds. Tealby is a village in Lincolnshire. The Lower Neocomian contains the Hastings sand, passing into Purbeck beds of the Jurassic series, and the lower Speeton clay, the latter two hundred feet thick. Remains of Plesiosaurus and Teleosaurus have been found in the Upper Speeton clay and *Pecten cinctus*, various Ammonites, &c., in other beds. The lower Neocomian is homotaxic with the yellow sandstone of Neufchâtel.

nē-ō-cŏs'-mĭc, *a.* [Pref. *neo-*, and Eng. *cosmic.*] Pertaining to the present condition and laws of the universe; specif., applied to the races of historic man. (*Annandale.*)

* **nē-ŏc'-rą-çў,** *s.* [Gr. *νέος* (*neos*) = new, and *κρατέω* (*kratéo*) = to govern.] Government by new or unused hands; upstart authority.

nē-ō-crĭ-nŏĭ'-dĕ-ą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *neo-*, and Mod. Lat. *crinoïdea* (q.v.).]

Zool.: In some recent classifications an order of Crinoidea, which is then made a class.

nē-ŏc'-tēṣe, *s.* [Pref. *neo-*, and Gr. *κτῆσις* (*ktēsis*) = acquisition; Ger. *neoktes.*]

Min.: The same as Scorodite (q.v.).

nē-ē-çў'-an-īte, *s.* [Pref. *neo-*, and Eng., &c. *cyanite*; Ital. *neociano.*]

Min.: A mineral occurring in extremely minute tabular crystals, as a sublimation product, in the fumaroles of Vesuvius. Crystallization, monoclinic. Colour, blue. Supposed, from preliminary experiments, to be an anhydrous silicate of copper.

* **nē-ōd'-ą-mōde,** *s.* [Gr. *νεοδαμώδης* (*neodamōdēs*), from *νέος* (*neos*) = new, and *δημώδης* (*dēmōdēs*) = pertaining to the people, popular; *δῆμος* (*dēmos*) = the people, and *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = appearance; Fr. *néodamode.*]

Gr. Antiq.: A person recently admitted to the rights of citizenship.

nē-ō-gæ'-ą, *s.* [Pref. *neo-*, and Gr. *γαία* (*gaia*), poet. for *γῆ* (*gē*) = the earth.]

Zool. & Geog.: A division of the earth for zoological purposes by Mr. Sclater; it includes his Nearctic and Neotropical regions. (*Wallace: Geog. Dist. Anim.*, i. 66.)

* **nē-ŏg'-ą-mĭst,** *s.* [Gr. *νεόγαμος* (*neogamos*) = newly married: pref. *neo-*, and *γαμῶ* (*gamō*) = to marry; Fr. *néogame.*] A person recently married.

nē-ō-ĝĕn, *s.* [Neogene.]

Chem.: A name given to an alloy resembling silver. It consists of copper, zinc, nickel, and tin.

nē'-ō-ĝēne, *a.* [Pref. *neo-*, and Gr. *γεννάω* (*gennaō*) = to produce.]

Geol.: A term used by some continental geologists to denote the Pliocene and Miocene Tertiaries, in contradistinction to the older strata of the Eocene. (*Page.*)

* **nē-ŏg'-rą-phў,** *a.* [Pref. *neo-*, and Gr. *γράφω* (*graphō*) = to write.] A new system of writing.

nē-ō-lăt'-ĭn, *a.* [Pref. *neo-*, and Eng. *Latin.*]

1. New Latin. A term applied to the Romance languages, as having sprung directly from the Latin.

2. Latin, as written by modern authors.

nē-ō-lĭm'-ų-lŭs, *s.* [Pref. *neo-*, and Lat. *limulus* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A genus of Xiphosura, from the Upper Silurian. The head shield resembles that of the recent Limulus, and the divisional line crossing the head apparently corresponds with the facial suture of the Trilobites. There was probably a long spiniform telson. The sole species, *Neolimulus falcatus*, has been described by Dr. H. Woodward.

nē-ō-līte, *s.* [Pref. *neo-*, and Gr. *λίθος* (*lithos*) = stone; Ger. *neolith.*]

Min.: A green mineral occurring in stellate gronps of silky fibres, and massive. Hardness, 1 to 2; sp. gr. 2·77. Appears to be a hydrated silicate of alumina and magnesia, with some protoxide of iron. Found in cavities in basalt, at Eisenach, Germany, at Arendal, Norway, and other places.

nē-ō-lĭth'-ĭc, *a.* [Neolite.]

Anthrop.: A term applied by Lord Avebury to the second of the four epochs into which he divided Prehistoric Archæology.

"The later or polished Stone Age; a period characterised by beautiful weapons and instruments made of flint and other kinds of stone, in which, however, we find no trace of the knowledge of any metal excepting gold, which seems to have been sometimes used for ornaments. This we may call the *Neolithic* period."—*Lubbock: Prehistoric Times* (1878), p. 3.

nē-ō-lō'-ĝĭ-ąn, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *neology*; *-an.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to neology; neological.

B. *As subst.:* The same as Neologist (q.v.).

"We must take heed not to do as the *neologians* have done."—*Troyelles: Heads of Hebrew Grammar*, p. 7.

nē-ō-lō'-ĝĭ-ąn-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *neologian*; *-ism.*] The same as Neologism (q.v.).

* **nē-ō-lŏĝ'-ĭc,** * **nē-ō-lŏĝ'-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *neology*; *-ic*, *-ical.*] Of or pertaining to neology; employing new words.

"A genteel *neological* dictionary containing those polite, though perhaps not strictly grammatical words and phrases, commonly used, and sometimes understood, by the beau monde."—*Chesterfield: The World*, No. 32.

† **nē-ō-lŏĝ'-ĭc-ąl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *neological*; *-ly.*] In a neological manner.

nē-ŏl'-ō-ĝĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *neology*; *-ism.*]

1. A new word or phrase; a new use of a word or phrase.

2. The use of new words, or of old words in new senses.

"Kept pure of Balzac and *neologism*."
E. B. Browning.

3. New doctrines. [Rationalism.]

nē-ŏl'-ō-ĝĭst, *s.* [Eng. *neology*; *-ist.*]

1. One who coins or introduces new words

or phrases, or who uses old words in new senses.

2. One who introduces innovations in doctrine, especially in theology. [RATIONALIST.]

* **nē-ŏl-ō-jĭst'-ĭc**, * **nē-ŏl-ō-jĭst'-ĭc-al**, *a.* [Eng. *neologist*; *-ic*, *-ical*.] Pertaining or relating to neology; neological.

* **nē-ŏl-ō-jī-zā'-tion**, *s.* [Eng. *neologiz(e)*; *-ation*.] The act or habit of neologizing; neologism.

nē-ŏl'-ō-jīze, *v.i.* [Eng. *neology(y)*; *-ize*.]

1. To introduce new words or phrases; to use old words in new senses.

2. To introduce new theological doctrines; to introduce or adopt rationalistic views in theology.

nē-ŏl'-ō-jy, *s.* [Pref. *neo-*, and Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a word; Fr. *néologie*.]

1. The introduction or use of new words or phrases, or of old words in new senses; neologism.

"*Neology* ought not to be pursued for its own sake, but only when the extant terms of the language are defective."—*Taylor: Monthly Review*, vol. c., p. 28.

2. Rationalistic views in theology.

* **nē-ō-mē'-nĭ-a**, *s.* [Gr. νεομηνία (*neomēnia*), from νέος (*neos*) = new, and μήν (*mēn*) = a month.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The time of new moon; the beginning of the month.

2. *Gr. Antiq.*: A festival observed by the Greeks at the beginning of every lunar month in honour of all the gods, especially of Apollo, thence called Νεόμηνος, as the author of light, and the luminary from which all time receives its distinctions and divisions.

nē-ō-mor'-pha, *s.* [Pref. *neo-*, and Gr. μορφή (*morphē*) = form.]

Ornith.: Huia, the New Zealand Wood-crow, the Heterolocha of Cabanis. According to Buller, a genus of Upupidæ, placed by some authors with the Corvidæ. First described by Gould, who mistook the male and female for distinct species, owing to their differently-shaped bills, and named the former *Neomorpha acutirostris* and the latter *N. crassirostris*. It is now known as *N. Gouldii*. Plumage black, with green metallic gloss, broad terminal band of white on tail; bill ivory-white to dark-gray at base; wattles large, rounded, and rich orange-colour; tarsi and toes bluish-gray; claws light horn-colour. (*Buller: Birds of New Zealand.*)

* **nē'-ō-nĭsm**, *s.* [Gr. νέος (*neos*) = new; Eng. suff. *-ism*.] A new word, phrase, or idiom; a neologism.

* **nē-ō-nō'-mĭ-an**, *s.* & *a.* [Pref. *neo-*, and Gr. νόμος (*nomos*) = a law; Fr. *néonomien*.]

A. *As subst.*: One who advocates or supports new laws; specif. (see extract).

"One that asserts the Old Law is abolished, and therein is a superlative Antinomian, but pleads for a New Law, and justification by the works of it, and therefore is a *neonomian*."—*J. Chauncy: Neonomianism Unmasked* (1692). (Ep. Ded.)

B. *As adj.*: Pertaining or relating to the Neonomians.

nē-ō-nō'-mĭ-an-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *neonomian*; *-ism*.] The doctrines or tenets of the Neonomians.

* **nē-ō-phĭ-lŏs'-ō-phĕr**, *s.* [Pref. *neo-*, and Eng. *philosopher* (q.v.).] A new philosopher; one who holds or advances new principles of philosophy.

nē'-ō-phrŏn, *s.* [Gr. νεόφρων (*neophrōn*), as adj. = childish in spirit; as subst., often as a proper name.]

Ornith.: A genus of Vulturidæ, sub-family Vulturinæ. *Neophron percnopterus* is the Egyptian Vulture (q.v.), Pharaoh's Hen, or Pharaoh's Chicken; *N. gingirianus* is the Indian Scavenger Vulture, and *N. pileatus*, widely distributed in Africa, the Pileated Vulture.

nē'-ō-phȳte, * **nē'-ō-phīte**, *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *neophytus*, from Gr. νεόφυτος (*neophutos*) = newly planted: νέος (*neos*) = new, and φυτός (*phutos*) = grown; φύω (*phuō*) = to grow; Fr. *néophyte*; Ital. & Sp. *neofito*.]

A. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A novice; one newly admitted to the order of the priesthood.

2. A tyro, a beginner, a novice.

"There stands a *neophyte* glazing of his face."—*Ben Jonson: Cynthia's Revels*, iii. 4.

II. *Church Hist.*: A term applied in the primitive Church to the newly-baptised. They wore white garments at their baptism, and for eight days after. The Council of Nice (A.D. 325) ordered that neophytes should not be admitted to holy orders till their constancy had been in some measure proved. The term is still used by Roman missionaries for their converts from the heathen. A special use of the word was to denote one who, not having passed through the inferior grades, was, in view of 1 Tim. iii. 6, considered canonically unfit to be consecrated bishop.

"Those whom he calls *neophytes*, that is, newly grafted into Christianity."—*Bacon: Union of Laws.*

B. *As adj.*: Newly entered upon or admitted into some state; novice.

"It is with your young grammatical courtier, as with your *neophyte* player."—*Ben Jonson: Cynthia's Revels*, iii. 4.

nē-ō-plāse', *s.* [Pref. *neo-*, and Gr. πλάσις (*plasis*) = formation.]

Min.: The same as BOTRYOGEN (q.v.).

nē-ō-plăs'-tĭc, *a.* [Pref. *neo-*, and Eng. *plastic* (q.v.).] Newly formed; specif., applied to the matter which fills up a wound.

nē-ō-pla-tŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *neo-*, and Eng. *platonic* (q.v.).] Of or pertaining to the Neoplatonists or their doctrines.

"The *Neoplatonic* conception of the action of the Deity on the world, and of the essence and origin of matter, can only be explained by reference to the dynamic pantheism of the Stoa."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xvii. 333.

Nē-ō-plā-tō'-nĭ'-cian, *s.* [Eng. *neoplatonic*; *-ian*.] The same as NEOPLATONIST (q.v.).

Nē-ō-plā'-tŏn-ĭsm, *s.* [Pref. *neo-*, and Eng. *Platonism*.]

Hist. & Philos.: The name given to an important movement in the Alexandrian school. G. H. Lewes says that their originality consisted in having employed the Platonic Dialectics as a guide to Mysticism and Pantheism; in having connected the doctrine of the East with the dialectics of the Greeks; in having made Reason the justification of faith; and he concludes that "by their Dialectics they were Platonists; by their theory of the Trinity they were Mystics; by their principle of Emanation they were Pantheists." Neoplatonism passed through three periods: (1) that of Ammonius Saccas and Plotinus, in the third century [AMMONIAN, (2)]; (2) that of Porphyry and Iamblichus, in the fourth century; and (3) that of Proclus (412–485). Under Justinian (483–565) the Alexandrian school became extinct.

"With the exception of Epicureanism, which was always treated as the mortal enemy of *Neoplatonism*, there is no outstanding earlier system which did not contribute something to the new philosophy."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xvii. 333.

Nē-ō-plā'-tŏn-ĭst, *s.* [Pref. *neo-*, and Eng. *Platonist* (q.v.).] A member of the Alexandrian school, holding Neoplatonic views.

"The ancient religions of the East had a peculiar interest for the *Neoplatonist*."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xvii. 333.

nē'-ō-pŭs, *s.* [Pref. *neo-*, and Gr. πούς (*pous*) = a foot.]

Ornith.: Kite-Eagle, an aberrant genus of Aquilinæ, with a single species, *Neopus malayensis*. Geographical range, India and Ceylon to Burmah, Java, Celeles, and Ternate. The talons are longer and slenderer in proportion than in any known eagle. It is about thirty inches long, plumage black, with indistinct bars of ashy-gray on the tail.

* **nē-ō-ra'-ma**, *s.* [Ionic Gr. νηός (*nēos*) = a dwelling, and ὅραμα (*horama*) = a view.] A panorama representing the interior of a large building, in which the spectator appears to be placed.

nē-ō-rĭn-ŏp'-sĭs, *s.* [First element doubtful; Gr. ὄψις (*opsis*) = appearance.

Paleont.: A genus of fossil Butterflies. *Neorinopsis sepulto*, of the family Satyridæ, is from the Sandstones of Aix-la-Chapelle.

nē-ō-tĕr'-ĭc, * **nē-ō-tĕr'-ĭck**, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *neotericus*, from Gr. νεωτερικος (*neōterikos*) = novel, from νεώτερος (*neōteros*), comp. of νέος (*neos*) = new; Fr. *néotérique*.]

A. *As adj.*: New, modern; of recent origin.

"Among our *neoteric* verbs, those in *-ize* are exceedingly numerous."—*Fitzedward Hall: Modern English*, p. 294.

* **B.** *As subst.*: One belonging to modern times; a modern.

"Symptomes which all the *neotericks* repeat of Diseases."—*Burton: Anat. Melancholy*, p. 249.

* **nē-ō-tĕr'-ĭc-al**, *a.* [Eng. *neoteric*; *-al*.] The same as NEOTERIC, A (q.v.).

† **nē-ŏt'-ēr-ĭsm**, *s.* [Gr. νεώτερος (*neōteros*), comp. of νέος (*neos*) = new; Eng. suff. *-ism*.]

1. The introduction or use of a new word or phrase; neology.

"*Neoterism*, whether in words or style, may easily become nauseating."—*Fitzedward Hall: Modern English*, p. 150.

2. A new word or phrase introduced into a language; a neologism.

"As contributory to the production of *neoterisms*, some expressions lay down their old senses altogether, and acquire new ones."—*Fitzedward Hall: Modern English*, p. 186.

† **nē-ŏt'-ēr-ĭst**, *s.* [NEOTERISM.] One who neoterizes; one who uses or introduces new words or phrases; a neologist.

"Among writers of the first class, none are valid *neoterists*."—*Fitzedward Hall: Modern English*, p. 192.

† **nē-ŏt-ēr-ĭst'-ĭc**, *a.* [Eng. *neoterist*; *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to neoterizing or neoterisms.

† **nē-ŏt'-ēr-īze**, *v.i.* [NEOTERISM.] To use or introduce new words or phrases; to neologize; to coin new words or phrases.

"Popularity . . . is no guarantee of skill in *neoterizing*."—*Fitzedward Hall: Modern English*, p. 193.

nē-ō-tĭn'-ĕ-a, *s.* [Originally Lat. *tinea*; but as there was a moth genus of that name, *neo-* was prefixed for distinction's sake.]

Bot.: A genus of Orchids, tribe Ophreæ. The flowers are small, the lateral sepals and petals forming a hood; lip three-lobed, spur minute, the pollen masses four; generally with spotted leaves. *Neotinea intacta* has a pink or purplish corolla, the sepals darker, and is found on limestone pastures in Galloway. Called also *Aceras secundiflora*.

nē-ŏt'-ō-kīte, *s.* [Gr. νεότοκος (*neotokos*) = new-born, or of recent origin; Ger. *neotokit*.]

Min.: An amorphous mineral resulting from the alteration of rhodonite (q.v.). Hardness, 3 to 4; sp. gr. 2·64 to 2·8; lustre, dull, or feebly submetallic; colour and streak, black, to various shades of dark-brown; opaque. Dana includes under this name Stratopeite and Wittingite (q.v.), as being likewise alteration products, to neither of which can chemical formulæ be assigned. They appear to consist of hydrated silicates of proto- and sesquioxides of manganese, proto- and sesquioxides of iron, magnesia, some alumina, and impurities. Found associated with rhodonite at various localities in Finland and Sweden.

nē ŏt'-ō-ma, *s.* [Gr. νέω (*neō*) = to swim, and τομή (*tomē*) = a cutting.]

Zool.: A North American genus of Muridæ, group Sigmodontes. The teeth resemble those of the Voles. Four species are known, about the size of *Mus decumanus*. *Neotoma cinerea* has a bushy, squirrel-like tail; the tails of the other species rat-like.

nē-ŏt'-ra-gŭs, *s.* [Pref. *neo-*, and Gr. τράγος (*tragos*) = a goat.]

Zool.: An African genus of Antilopidæ. Three specimens are known: *Neotragus Saltianus*, *N. Kirkii*, and *N. damarensis*. (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1880, pp. 17–22.)

nē-ō-trŏp'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Pref. *neo-*, and Eng. *tropical* (q.v.).] Belonging to or characteristic of the zoological region so called.

neotropical-region, *s.*

Zool.: Dr. Sclater's name for a zoological region, embracing South America, the Antilles, and tropical North America. It possesses more peculiar families of vertebrates and genera of birds than any other region. Neither Prof. Huxley's suggested alteration Austro-Columbia, nor Dr. Sclater's new term Dendrogæa, appears to be an improvement. (*Wallace: Geog. Dist. Animals*, i. 79.)

nē-ŏt'-tĭ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *neottia*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Orchids, having one anther, which is dorsal, the pollen powdery, granular, or sectile.

nē-ŏt'-tĭ-a, *s.* [Attic Gr. νεοττιά (*neottia*) = a bird's nest: so called from the interwoven fibres of the roots.]

Botany:

* 1. Lady's tresses; the same as SPIRANTHES (q.v.). (*Hooker & Arnott.*)

2. Bird's Nest, a genus of Orchids, family Listeridæ, reduced by Sir Joseph Hooker to a sub-genus of Listera. The species *Listera* (*Neottia*) *Nidus-avis*, the Bird's Nest Orchis, is a brown, leafless root parasite; the stem has sheathing scales, the raceme is lax-flowered, the corolla grayish-brown, the lip concave at the base, the terminal lobes divaricate. Found in dark woods, especially of beech, in Britain, also in continental Europe and Western Siberia.

† **nē-ŏt'-tĭ-oŭs**, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *neottii(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Resembling Neottia; having a root like a bird's nest.

"That [genus] which contains the Nidus-avis, the only one having the *neottious* root."—*Hooker & Arnott: Brit. Flora* (ed. 7th), p. 429.

nē'-ō-tȳpe, *s.* [Pref. *neo-*, and Eng. *type*; Ger. *neotyp.*]

Min.: A variety of calcite containing some carbonate of baryta. Found in rhombohedrons in Cumberland.

† **nē-ō-zō'-ĭc**, *a.* [Pref. *neo-*; Gr. ζωή (*zōē*) = life, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ic.*]

Geol. & Palæont.: One of two divisions proposed by the late Prof. E. Forbes for past geological time and fossiliferous strata; it ranges from the commencement of the Trias up to the existing order of things, embracing the Mesozoic and Cainozoic epochs. He contended that, while there was a wide difference between Palæozoic and Mesozoic fossils, there was no essential difference between Mesozoic and Cainozoic fossils, and that it would be more philosophical to divide the whole lapse of geological time into two great epochs. [PALÆOZOIC.]

"Both the palæozoic and the after—I must coin a word—*neozoic* molluscs."—*Prof. E. Forbes*, in *Quar. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, vol. x., p. lxxix.

nĕp, *s.* [A contract. of *nepeta.*] A plant of the genus Nepeta (q.v.); catmint.

"The cat to her *nep*, the goat to his hemlock."—*Hall: Select Thoughts*, § 51

¶ Wild Nep is *Bryonia dioica.*

nē'-pa, *s.* [Lat. = a scorpion.]

Entom.: Water-scorpion; the typical genus of the family Nepidæ (q.v.), with one species, *Nepa cinerea*, the Common Water-scorpion, abundant in the fresh waters of Europe. It is about an inch long, elliptical, yellowish-gray, with red on the abdomen. It preys on aquatic insects.

Nē-pâul', *s.* [See def.] The name of a district in Northern Hindustan.

Nepaul-barley, *s.*

Bot. & Hort.: *Hordeum coeleste*, var. *trifurcatum.* It comes to maturity earlier than common barley.

Nepaul-paper, *s.* A strong, unsized paper made in Nepaul from the pulverized bark of the *Daphne papyracea.* Made many yards square.

Nĕp-âul-ēse', *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *Nepaul*; *-ese.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Nepaul or its inhabitants.

B. *As subst.:* An inhabitant, or the inhabitants of Nepaul.

nēpe, *s.* [North American Indian.] A square piece of blanket wrapped by the American Indians about the foot and ankle before putting on the moccasin.

nē'-pĕnth, *s.* [NEPENTHES.]

Bot. (*Pl.*): The name given by Lindley to the order Nepenthaceæ (q.v.).

nĕ-pĕn-thā'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Eng., &c. *nepenth(e)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Nepenths; an order of Diclinous Exogens, alliance Euphorbiales (?). It consists of herbs or half-shrubby plants, with leaves slightly sheathing at the base, dilated into a pitcher at the end, articulated with a lid-like lamina. Wood without concentric zones, but with abundant spiral vessels. Racemes dense, terminal, many-flowered. Flowers dicœcious. Sepals four, inferior. Stamens cohering into a column, with about fifteen anthers. Fruit capsular, four-celled, four-valved, the dissepiments from the middle of the valves, and having the minute seeds, which are numerous, adherent. Known genus one; species six (?), from swamps, in India and China. (*Lindley.*)

* **nĕ-pĕn'-thē**, * **nĕ-pĕn'-thēs**, *s.* [Gr. νηπενθές (*nēpenthes*); neut. sing. of νηπενθής (*nēpenthēs*) = free from sorrow: νη (*nē*), negative prefix, and πένθος (*penthos*) = grief, suffering.]

I. *Literally:*

1. A kind of drug or potion supposed to have the property or quality of driving away all sorrow and misfortunes.

"Not that *nepenthes* which the wife of Thone
In Egypt gave to Jove-born Helena,
Is of such power." *Milton: Comus*, 675.

2. Any draught or drug capable of removing pain or care.

* **II.** *Fig.:* Anything which removes pain or care, or renders one insensible to them.

"Lulled with the sweet *nepenthe* of a court."
Pope: Epil. to Satires, i. 98.

nĕ-pĕn'-thēs, *s.* [NEPENTHE.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The same as NEPENTHE (q.v.).

2. *Bot.:* The only known genus of the order Nepenthaceæ. Character, that of the order. *Nepenthes distillatoria* is the Pitcher-plant (q.v.).

nĕ-pē'-ta, *s.* [Lat. = the wild mint (*Mentha silvestris*), or the balm, *Melissa altissima.*]

Bot.: The typical genus of the menthaceous tribe Nepeteæ. The calyx is fifteen-ribbed; the two posterior, i.e., upper, stamens the longer; the upper lip of the corolla straight, emarginate, or bifid. About 110 species are known, from North Africa and the temperate parts of Europe. Two are British: *Nepeta cataria* (Catmint) and *N. Glechoma* or *Glechoma hederacea* (Gronnd Ivy) (q.v.). *N. ciliaris* is given in India in sherbet for fever and cough. *N. ruderalis* is supposed to be a cardiac tonic.

nĕ-pē'-tē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *nepet(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Labiatæ, type Nepeta.

nĕ-pē'-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *nepet(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Labiate plants, tribe Ocimeæ. Type Lavendula (q.v.). (*Lindley.*)

nē'-phal-ĭsm, *s.* [Gr. νηφαλισμός (*nēphalismos*) = soberness, discretion; νηφαλίζω (*nēphalizō*) = to purify by a libation without wine; νηφάλιος (*nēphalios*) = sober, temperate, abstinent (lit. & fig.), 1 Tim. iii. 2; Tit. ii. 2; νήφω (*nēphō*) = to be sober.] The name given by Prof. James Miller of Edinburgh to total abstinence.

† **nē'-phal-ĭst**, *s.* [NEPHALISM.] One who advocates or practises nephalism.

nĕph'-ĕ-line, **nĕph'-ĕ-līte**, *s.* [Gr. νεφελή (*nephelē*) = a cloud; suff. *-ine*, *-ite*; Ital. *nefelina.* The name has reference to the fact that the mineral becomes cloudy when immersed in strong acids.]

Min.: A mineral species included by Dana in his unisilicate sub-division of anhydrous silicates. Crystallization, hexagonal, usually occurring in six- or twelve-sided prisms, with plane or modified summits. Principal cleavage, parallel to the planes of the hexagonal prism. Hardness, 5 to 6; sp. gr. 2·5 to 2·65; lustre, vitreous to greasy; colour, white to yellowish; when massive, frequently bluish-gray, dark-green, brownish to brick-red; transparent to opaque. Compos.: silica, 44·52; alumina, 33·7; soda, 16·9; potash, 5·2 = 100, represented by the formula $2(3NaO,3KO)3SiO_2 + 3(2Al_2O_3,3SiO_2) + 3SiO_2$. Occurs in very fine crystals in cavities of the volcanic bombs in the agglomerates of Monte Somma, Vesuvius, and as a constituent of many dolerites, syenites, &c.

nephcline-basalt, *s.*

Petrol.: A crystalline granular admixture of nepheline, augite, and magnetite, with more or less of olivine, and, as accessory minerals, apatite, sphene, hauyne, melilite, and garnet. Found at Katzenbuckel in the Odenwald, &c. Called also Nephelinite (q.v.).

nĕ-phĕ-lĭn'-ĭte, *s.* [Eng. *nephelin(e)* (q.v.); and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).] [NEPHELINE-BASALT.]

nĕph'-ĕ-līte, *s.* [NEPHELINE.]

nĕ-phē'-lĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. = burdock; from Gr. νεφέλιον (*nephelion*) = a cloud-like spot; from νεφέλη (*nephelē*) = a clond.]

Bot.: A genus of Sapindaceæ, tribe Sapindeæ. They have generally pinnate leaves, flowers in panicles, and round or ovate warted or prickly fruit. *Nephelium Litchi* is the Litchi, *N. Longanum*, the Longan, and *N. lappaceum* the Rambutan or Ramboostan (q.v.).

nĕph'-ĕ-lōid, *a.* [Gr. νεφέλη (*nephelē*) = a cloud, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = appearance, form.]

Med.: Clouded; a term applied to cloudy wine.

nephew (as **nĕv'-ū**), * **nev-eu**, * **ncv-ew**, * **neph-ewe**, * **nĕv-ewe**, *s.* [Fr. *neveu*; from Lat. *nepotem*, acc. of *nepos* = (1) a grandson, (2) a nephew; A.S. *nefa* = a nephew; Sansc. *napât* = a grandson; O. H. Ger. *nefo*, *nevo*; Ger. *neffe.*]

* **1.** A grandson, a grandchild.

"Their *nephews*, to wit, the children of their sons and daughters."—*P. Holland: Plutarch; Morals*, p. 555.

¶ See also 1 Tim. v. 4 (R.V.).

2. The son of a brother or sister.

"The uncle is certainly nearer of kin to the common stock by one degree than the *nephew*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 14.

¶ By the civil law a nephew is in the third degree of consanguinity, but by the canon law he is in the second.

* **3.** A cousin.

"Henry the Fourth deposed his *nephew* Richard."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., ii. 5.

nĕph'-ō-scōpe, *s.* [Gr. νεφος (*nephos*) = a cloud, and σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to look at.]

Physics: An instrument for measuring the velocity of clouds, invented by Karl Braun, and made public in 1868.

nē-phrăl'-gĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. νεφρός (*nephros*) = the kidney, and ἄλγος (*algos*) = pain; Fr. *néphralgie.*]

Med.: Pain or disease in the kidneys.

nē'-phrīte, *s.* [Gr. νεφρός (*nephros*) = a kidney; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as JADE, JADEITE, and SAUSSURITE (q.v.).

nē-phrĭt'-ĭc, * **nē-phrĭt'-ĭck**, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. νεφριτικός (*nephritikos*) = pertaining to the kidneys; νεφρός (*nephros*) = a kidney; Fr. *néphrétique*; Ital. & Sp. *nefritico.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to the kidneys or organs of urine.

"*Nephritic* pains, nervous colics and obstructions."—*Berkeley: Siris*, § 62.

2. Suffering from disease of the kidneys.

"The diet of *nephritic* persons ought to be opposite to the alkalescent nature of the salts in their blood."—*Arbuthnot: On Diet.*

3. Relieving disorders of the kidneys: as, *nephritic* medicines.

B. *As subst.:* A medicine intended or having the power to relieve or remove diseases of the kidneys, particularly gravel or stone in the bladder.

nephritic-colic, *s.* The severe pain accompanying the passage of a calculus from the kidney to the bladder.

nephritic-retinitis, *s.*

Pathol.: Inflammation of the retina of the eye attendant on nephritis.

nephritic-stone, *s.* [NEPHRITE.]

nephritic-wood, *s.*

Bot. & Pharm.: The wood of *Moringa pterygosperma*, a decoction of which has been given in diseases of the kidneys.

* **nē-phrĭt'-ĭc-al**, *a.* [Eng. *nephritic*; *-al.*] The same as NEPHRITIC, A. (q.v.).

"Troubled with certain *nephritical* fits."—*Reliq. Wottonianæ*, p. 481.

nĕ-phrī'-tĭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. νεφρῖτις (νόσος) *nephritis* (*nosos*) = (disease) of the kidneys; from νεφρός (*nephros*) = a kidney.]

Pathol.: Intense congestion of the kidney, with great fever, exudation and hæmorrhage into the tubes, and shedding of epithelium; Bright's disease (q.v.). The various forms of nephritis are: acute desquamative, desquamative, interstitial, parenchymatous, and suppurative.

nē-phrō-dĭ-ē'-æ, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *nephrodi(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Polypodiaceæ, having a cordate of reniform indusium. Genera, Nephrodium and Faydenia.

nĕ-phrō'-dĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. *νέφρος* (*nephros*) = the kidney, and *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form. Named from the shape of the involucre.]

Bot.: A genus of polypodiaceous ferns, tribe Polypodeæ. The sori sub-globose, dorsal or terminal on the venules; the involucre reniform, superior, attached by the sinus. Extensively spread over the globe. Known species 224, of which seven are British. These all belong to the sub-genus Lastrea, in which the veins are free. They are *Nephrodium Felix-Mas*, the Male Fern; *N. cristatum*, the Crested; *N. rigidum*, the Rigid; *N. spinulosum*, the Prickly Toothed; *N. cemulum*, the Dwarf; *N. Thelypteris*, the Marsh; and *N. Oreopteris*, the Heath Shield Fern. The rhizomes of *N. esculentum* are eaten in Nepaul. That of *N. Felix-Mas* is considered in India to be anthelmintic, and is given specially for tapeworm.

* **nĕ-phrŏg'-ra-phy,** *s.* [Gr. *νεφρός* (*nephros*) = a kidney, and *γράφω* (*graphō*) = to write, to describe.]

Anat.: A description of or treatise on the kidneys.

nĕph'-rŏid, *a.* [Nephrodium.]

Bot.: Kidney-shaped.

† **nĕ-phroĭd'-ĕ-oŭs,** *a.* [Eng., &c. *nephroid*; *-ous.*]

Bot.: Nephroid (q.v.).

nĕph-rō-lĭth'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. *νεφρός* (*nephros*) = a kidney, and *λίθος* = a stone.]

Med.: Pertaining or relating to the stone, or calculi, in the bladder.

nĕ-phrŏl'-ō-ġy, *s.* [Gr. *νεφρός* (*nephros*) = a kidney; suff. *-ology.*] A treatise or discourse on the kidneys.

nĕ-phrŏl'-y-māte, *s.* [Gr. *νεφρός* (*nephros*) = a kidney; *λῦμα* (*lumæ*) = filth (?), and suff. *-ate* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: This name is applied by Bêchamp to soluble ferment existing in the urine of man, the dog, and the rabbit, and capable of converting starch into sugar. (*Watts.*)

nĕph'-rŏps, *s.* [Gr. *νεφρός* (*nephros*) = a kidney, and *ὤψ* (*ōps*) = an eye.]

Zool.: Norway Lobster; it occurs also on the English and French coasts, and as far south as the Mediterranean. Body long, segments cylindrical, cephalothorax compressed at sides; the great claws are long, slender, spiny, and ridged in the centre; rostrum long and slender. The scale at the outer base of the antennæ is large, and the eyes are large and prominent. Colour paler than in the Common Lobster, with bands of darker colour on the body rings. Only one species known, *Nephrops norvegicus*. Some authors make it a separate genus of decapodous long-tailed Crustaceans; others make it a sub-genus of Homarus (q.v.). [Lobster.]

nĕ-phrŏs'-tą, *s.* [Gr. *νεφρός* (*nephros*) = a kidney.]

Bot.: The spore-case of lycopods.

nĕ-phrŏt'-ŏ-mȳ, *s.* [Gr. *νεφρός* (*nephros*) = a kidney, and *τομή* (*tomē*) = a cutting.]

Surg.: The operation of extracting a stone from the kidney by cutting.

nĕph'-thȳ-ą, *s.* [Nephthys.]

Zool.: A genus of Alcyonidæ. The derm is a leathery skin, bristling with spicules; it forms branching lobes ending in projecting tubercules, in which are the polypi. The only known species is from the Red Sea.

nĕph'-thȳs, *s.* [An Egyptian goddess, the wife of Typhon.]

Zool.: Hairy-bait; a genus of Nereidæ (q.v.). A common species on the British coasts is *Nephthys cæca*, the Lurg (q.v.).

nĕp'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *nep(a)*; fem. adj. pl. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: Water-scorpions; a family of Hydrocores (q.v.). Ocelli wanting, antennæ three- or four-jointed; body flat above, elliptical; hemelytra with a distinct membrane; rostrum three-jointed. The fore-legs raptorial, the rest simple, fringed, or flattened, used as swimming organs. All are aquatic and insectivorous. Chief genera, Nepa, Ranatra, Naucoris, Belostoma, and Diplonychus.

nē plŭs ŭl'-trą, *phr.* [Lat. = no further.] The furthest point in anything possible to be reached.

* **nē'-pō-tąl,** *a.* [Lat. *nepos* (genit. *nepotis*) = (1) a grandson, (2) a nephew; Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a nephew or nephews.

* **nē-pōt'-ĭc,** *a.* [Lat. *nepos* (genit. *nepotis*) = (1) a grandson, (2) a nephew; Eng. adj. suff. *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to nepotism; characterized by or pertaining to nepotism.

* **nē-pō'-tious,** *a.* [Lat. *nepos* (genit. *nepotis*) = (1) a grandson, (2) a nephew.] Addicted to nepotism; nepotic.

nē-pōt-ĭsm, *s.* [Lat. *nepos* (genit. *nepotis*) = (1) a grandson, (2) a nephew; Eng. suff. *-ism.* In Ger. *nepotismus*; Fr. *népotisme*; Ital. *nepotismo*, in special sense 1, see below.]

* **1.** Fondness for nephews.

2. Proneness on the part of the popes and other high ecclesiastics of the Church of Rome to heap wealth upon their nephews, not having children of their own to inherit any property they may have acquired.

"To this humour of *nepotism* Rome owes its present splendour."—*Addison: On Italy.*

3. The vice common among public men holding patronage, of appointing their own relatives to situations of emolument in disregard of the claims of others better fitted for the offices; favouritism towards one's relations.

nē-pō-tĭst, *s.* [Lat. *nepos* (genit. *nepotis*) = (1) a grandson, (2) a nephew; Eng. suff. *-ist.*] One who practises nepotism.

nĕp-tĭc'-ų-lą, *s.* [Lat. = a little granddaughter, from *neptis* (q.v.).]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Nepticulidæ. *Nepticula aurella* is a golden-brown moth, a quarter of an inch in extension of wing. The larva makes galleries in bramble leaves. *N. splendidissima* is closely allied, but has a black head. *N. microtheriella*, the larva of which feeds on nut leaves, is the smallest known moth, being only an eighth of an inch across the extended wings.

nĕp-tĭ-cū'-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *nepticul(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

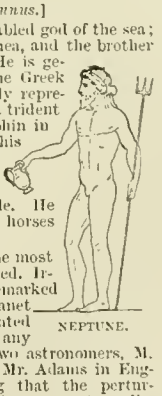
Entom.: A family of Tineina. The head is rough, the antennæ short and thick, the anterior wings rather broad and short, often with coarse scales, the posterior wings lanceolate. Larva with no true legs, but with nine prolegs. The smallest size moths known. Some are highly beautiful. Fifty-two are British.

nĕp'-tĭs, *s.* [Lat. = a granddaughter.]

Entom.: A genus of Butterflies, sub-family Nymphalinæ. It is closely akin to Limenitis. They are dark brown butterflies, with white markings. Found in India, Africa, &c. Two are European.

Nĕp'-tųne, *s.* [Lat. *Neptunus.*]

1. *Roman Myth.:* The fabled god of the sea; the son of Saturn and Rhea, and the brother of Jupiter and Pluto. He is generally identified with the Greek Poseidon, and is variously represented; sometimes with a trident in his right hand, a dolphin in his left, and with one of his feet resting on part of a ship; at others in a chariot drawn by sea-horses, with a triton on each side. He was said to preside over horses and the manger.



NEPTUNE.

2. *Astron.:* A planet, the most remote of any yet discovered. Irregularities having been remarked in the movements of the planet Uranus, not to be accounted for by the attraction of any known heavenly body, two astronomers, M. Leverrier in France, and Mr. Adams in England, correctly reasoning that the perturbations must proceed from a yet undiscovered planet, independently calculated the probable place in the sky which such a planet would occupy. On September 20, 1846, Leverrier's calculations were communicated to Dr. Galle of Berlin, who promptly looked on the heavens, and the very same evening discovered the planet afterwards named Neptune within a single degree of its calculated position. Adams's computations had been placed in the hands of the Astronomer Royal, Sir George Airy, in October, 1845. Not, however, till July 29, 1846, did Prof. Challis, of Cambridge, at the Astronomer Royal's suggestion, commence a search of the heavens for the planet, but not having the same fine star-chart which Dr. Galle possessed at Berlin, he found the planet without recognising it as one on July 30, as Lalande had done on May 10, 1795, and Dr. Lamont in 1845 and 1846. The diameter of Neptune is nearly 35,000 miles. Its density is only a fifth that of the earth, its mean distance from the sun 2,780,000,000 miles, and its year 155 times as long as one of ours. Mr. Lassell discovered that it has one satellite.

Neptune's drinking-cup, *s.*

Zool.: The genus Poterion (q.v.).

Neptune's-horse, *s.*

Ichthy.: A popular name for the Hippocampus (q.v.).

Nĕp-tūn'-ĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *Neptunius* = pertaining to Neptune.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to the god Neptune.

2. Pertaining to the ocean over which he was represented as ruling; also deposited from the sea.

† **B.** *As subst.:* The same as Neptunist (q.v.).

Neptunian Theory or *Hypothesis:*

Geol.: An hypothesis devised by Werner (1750–1817) to account for the aspect of geological strata. He assumed that the globe had at first been invested by a universal chaotic ocean, holding in solution the materials of all rocks. From these the crystalline rocks were first precipitated, somewhat clearing the waters, after which the so-called transition rocks went down next. The secondary rocks then followed. All igneous agency was ignored in this scheme. The Neptunian hypothesis has been long since disproved. [Aqueous Rocks, Geology.]

† **Nĕp'-tų-nĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *Neptun(e)*; *-ist.*] One who held the Neptunian theory (q.v.).

Nĕp-tū'-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Neptune.]

Chem.: The name given to what Rose considers a mixture of impure niobium and tantalum, discovered in tantalite by Hermann in 1877.

nĕ quĭd nĭm-ĭs, *phr.* [Lat.] Let nothing be done to excess.

* **ner,** * **nere,** *a.* & *adv.* [Near.]

* **nēre (1),** *s.* [Neir.] A kidney.

"The hert of schepe, the *nere* thou take"
Liber Cure Cocorum, p. 52.

* **nēre (2),** *s.* [See def.] An ear, the *n* of the article being tacked on to the noun.

"Helde thi *nere* to me, and lithe."—*Early Eng. Psalter*, Ps. xxx. 3.

* **nerc,** *v.i.* [For *ne were.*] Were not.

nēr'-ē-ĭd (pl. **nēr'-ē-ĭds,** * **nĕ-rē'-ĭ-dēs),** *s.* [Lat. *Nereis* (genit. *Nereidis*), from Gr. *Νηρείς* (*Nēreis*) = a sea-nymph, a daughter of Nereus an ancient sea-god, from *νηρός* (*nēros*) = wet; Fr. *néreide.*]

1. *Class. Mythol.:* Nymphs of the sea, daughters of Nereus and Doris. They are said by most ancient writers to have been fifty in number, but Propertius makes them a hundred. The most celebrated of them were Amphitrite, the wife of Neptune; Thetis, the mother of Achilles; Galatæa, Doto, &c. They were originally represented as beautiful nymphs; afterwards described as beings with green hair, and the lower part of their body fish-like.

2. *Zool.:* Any individual of the family Nereidæ, or the genus Nereis (q.v.).

"Resembling . . . the jaws of the living *Nereids*."—*Nicholson: Palæont.*, i. 316.

† **nĕ-rē'-ĭ-da, nĕ-rē'-ĭd-ĕ-a,** *s. pl.* [Lat., &c. *nereï(s)*; neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ida*, or *-idea.*]

Zool.: A synonym of the order Errantia or Chætopoda.

nĕ-rē'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *nereï(s)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: Sea-centipedes; a family of Errantia (q.v.). The body is greatly elongated, and consists of a number of similar segments with rudimentary branchiæ. The head is distinct and carries eyes and feelers; the mouth has a proboscis, and sometimes two horny jaws.

nĕr-ĕ-ĭd-ă-vŭs, *s.* [Lat. *nereis*, genit. *nereid(os)*, and *avus* = an ancestor.]

Palæont.: Grinnell's name for fossil jaws, resembling those of living nereids, from the Silurian, Devonian, and Carboniferous formations.

nĕ-rĕ-ĭd′-ĕ-ą, *s. pl.* [NEREIDA.]

nēr′-ĕ-ĭs, *s.* [NEREID.]

Zool.: Sea-centipede; the typical genus of the family Nereidæ. The species are numerous and widely distributed. Many of them are what Van Beneden calls "free messmates." *Nereis bilineata* and *N. succinea* inhabit the tubes of a species of Teredo, and *N. costæ* is found in the cavities of *Euspongia officinalis*, and was regarded by Peyssonel as "the essential animal and sole fabricant of the sponge." *N. margaritacea*, the Pearly Nereis, is very common on the British coast.

nēr-ē-ī′-tēş, *s.* [Gr. Νηρεὶς (*Nēreis*); suff. -ιτης (*-ītēs*).]

Palæont.: A hypothetical genus erected for what were supposed to be fossil remains of an annelid from the Silurian rocks. As there is no resistant exoskeleton in the Annelida, these fossils are now believed to be tracks or trails.

nēr-ē-ō-çÿs′-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. Νηρέυς (*Nereus*) = a god of the sea, and κύστις (*kustis*) = a bag, a sac.]

Bot.: A genus of Fucaceæ, family Laminaridæ. The stem, which is filiform, is many fathoms long. It is fixed below by root-like processes, whilst above it ends in a siphon about a fathom in length, full of fluid, with a bunch of leaf-like processes extending some feet from its centre. It makes floating islands on the north-east coast of America and the opposite shores of Asia, on which the sea otter finds a home.

* **nerfe,** *s.* [NERVE, s.]

nĕr-ĭ-næ′-an, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *nerinæ(a)*; Eng. suff. *-an.*] Abounding in a species of Nerinea.

nerinæan-limestone, *s.*

Geol.: A limestone full of Nerineas found in the Jura, and probably homotaxic with the English Coral Rag, *i.e.*, Middle Oblite. (*Lyell: Students' Elem. of Geol.*, ed. 1885.)

nĕ-rī′-nē, *s.* [One of the Nereids (*Virg.: Ecl.* vii. 37).]

Bot.: A genus of Amaryllidaceæ, tribe Amarylleæ. *Nerine sarniensis* is the Guernsey Lily. It is not indigenous there, but was, according to London, introduced through the shipwreck of a vessel from the Cape, which had bulbs of it on board, but Paxton says it was introduced in 1659 from Japan. It is cultivated in England, but requires the protection of a frame. It is a beautiful plant, with red flowers.

nĕ-rĭn′-ē-ą, *s.* [NERINE.]

Palæont.: A genus of Cerithiadæ (q.v.). Shell turreted, many-whorled, and nearly cylindrical. The species are very numerous, and exclusively Jurassic and Cretaceous.

nĕ-rī′-tą, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. νηρίτης, νηρείτης (*nēritēs, nēreitēs*) = a kind of shell; νηρός (*nēros*) = wet; Fr. *nérite.*]

1. *Zool.:* The typical genus of the family Neritidæ (q.v.). The shell has a horny epidermis, a thick outer lip, toothed within, and a broad and flat columella, the inner side straight and toothed. They are found in the littoral zone of all warm seas. One hundred and sixteen species have been described.

2. *Palæont.:* Commences in the Lias.

nēr′-īte, *s.* [NERITA.]

Zool.: Any individual of the genus Nerita.

"The true *Nerites* are inhabitants of warm seas."—*Nicholson: Palæont.*, ii. 25.

nĕ-rĭt′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl* [Lat. *nerit(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Zool.:* A family of holostomatous prosobranchiate gasteropods. Shell thick, globular, with very small spire; aperture semilunate; operculum shelly, sub-spiral, articulated to the shell by a hinge-like process. Chief recent genera, Nerita, Neritina, and Navicella.

2. *Palæont.:* From the Jurassic period onward, attaining its maximum in the present day.

nēr-ĭ-tī′-ną, *s.* [Dim. of Lat. *nerita* (q.v.).]

1. *Zool.:* Freshwater Nerita; the living species, a hundred in number, have small globular shells, ornamented with black or purple bands and spots, and covered with a polished horny epidermis. *Neritina fluviatilis* is found in British rivers, and in the blackish waters of the Baltic, *N. coronæ*, the Crowned Nerite, from Madagascar, has a series of long tubercular spines. "*N. sulcata* is found on the foliage of tall trees, many hundreds of yards from the river's bank in the Celebes." (*Adams: In Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, v. 218.)

2. *Palæont.:* Twenty fossil species, commencing in the Eocene Tertiary.

nēr′-ĭ-tīte, *s.* [Lat. *nerit(a)*, Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Palæont.*).] A fossil shell of the genus Nerita.

nēr-ĭ-tŏp′-sĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *neritops(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of gasteropodous molluscs, section Holostomata, recognised by Tate. He placed under it the genera Narica, ranked by S. P. Woodward with the Naticidæ, and Neritopsis, regarded by Woodward as a sub-genus of Nerita.

nēr-ĭ-tŏp′-sĭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *nerit(a)*, and Gr. ὄψις (*opsis*) = aspect, appearance.

Zool.: According to Tate, the typical genus of the family Neritopsidæ (q.v.).

nēr′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *nerion*; Gr. νήριον (*nērion*) = the oleander, from Gr. νηρός (*nēros*) = wet, humid.]

Bot.: A genus of Apocynaceæ, tribe Wrightieæ. Corolla, hypocrateriform, with lacerated, multifid processes around its mouth; ovaries, two; style, filiform, dilated at the apex; stigma, obtuse. The species are poisonous. *Nerium Oleander* is the Common, and *N. odorum* the Sweet-scented Oleander. [OLEANDER.]

nēr′-ō-lĭ, *s.* [Said to be named after an Italian princess, to whom the discovery of the perfume is attributed.] (See compound.)

neroli-camphor, *s.*

Chem.: The camphor of orange-flowers, obtained by adding alcohol of 90 per cent. to neroli-oil. It is insoluble in water and absolute alcohol, soluble in ether, melting at 50°.

neroli-oil, *s.*

Chem.: Oil of orange-flowers. A volatile oil obtained by distilling orange-flowers with water. It is colourless when fresh, but changes to red on exposure to light. Nitric acid colours it dark brown.

nēr′-ŏph-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. νῆρος (*nēros*) = a swimmer, and ὄφις (*ophis*) = a serpent.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Syngnathidæ (q.v.). Body smooth, rounded, few of the ridges distinct, no pectoral fin, caudal absent or rudimentary, tail tapering. The ova are attached to the soft integument of the abdomen of the male. Known species seven, from the European seas and the Atlantic. *Nerophis æquoreus*, the Ocean, *N. ophidion*, the Straight-nosed, and *N. lumbriciformis*, the Little Pipe-fish, are common on the British coasts.

nĕrt′-sçhĭnsk-īte, *s.* [From Nertschinsk, Transbaikal, Asiatic Russia, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A bluish-white clay, probably the same as LENZINITE or SEVERITE (q.v.).

† **nēr′-vāte,** *a.* [Mod. Lat. *nervatus.*]

Bot.: Having nerves; nerved (q.v.).

nĕr-vā′-tion, *s.* [Eng. *nerv(e)*; *-ation.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* The arrangement or distribution of the nerves.

2. *Bot.:* The arrangement of nerves in a leaf or other structure.

"The most striking part of the whole imitation, that of the *nervation* of the leaf."—*Duke of Argyll: Reign of Law*, ch. iv., p. 193.

nēr′-vą-ture, *s.* [NERVE.]

Bot.: The same as NERVATION (q.v.).

"This tracery . . . is drawn in imitation of the *nervature* of a leaf."—*Duke of Argyll: Reign of Law*, ch. iv., p. 195.

nĕrve, * **nerfe,** *s.* [Fr. *nerf* = a sinew, might; from Lat. *nervum*, accus. of *nervus* = (1) a sinew, a tendon, (2) in the modern sense (this was introduced by Galen); Gr. νεῦρον (*neuron*) = a sinew, a string; Sp. *nervio*; Ital. & Port. *nervo.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. 1.

"That thirled had both horn, *nerfe*, and rind."
Chaucer: Troilus & Cresside, ii. 642.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A sinew, a tendon.

(2) Strength, power, might, muscular power.

"He led me on to mightier deeds,
Above the *nerve* of mortal arm.
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 639.

* (3) Force, vigour, spirit, energy.

"It cuts the *nerves* of all endeavour, by rating glory at a bare desire."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 4.

(4) Self-command; steadiness or fortitude displayed under dangerous or critical circumstances.

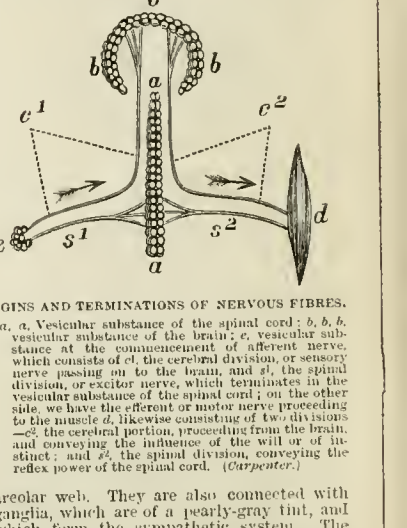
"A stock of good intentions is a very poor set-off for a want of *nerve*."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Nov. 25, 1884.

(5) (*Pl.*) The general tone of one's system; constitutional vigour: as, My *nerves* are quite shattered.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anatomy:*

(1) *Human:* A structure composed in some cases, as in the greater portion of the brain, of white fibres, in lesser proportion gray fibre, nerve-cell, and granules. Each fibre is from $\frac{1}{1000}$ to $\frac{1}{1000}$ of an inch in diameter. The fasciculi are connected and held together by a delicate



ORIGINS AND TERMINATIONS OF NERVOUS FIBRES.

a, a, Vesicular substance of the spinal cord; *b, b, b*, vesicular substance of the brain; *c*, vesicular substance at the commencement of afferent nerve, which consists of *c*1, the cerebral division, or sensory nerve passing on to the brain, and *s*1, the spinal division, or excitor nerve, which terminates in the vesicular substance of the spinal cord; on the other side, we have the efferent or motor nerve proceeding to the muscle *d*, likewise consisting of two divisions —*c*2, the cerebral portion, proceeding from the brain, and conveying the influence of the will or of instinct; and *s*2, the spinal division, conveying the reflex power of the spinal cord. (*Carpenter.*)

areolar web. They are also connected with ganglia, which are of a pearly-gray tint, and which form the sympathetic system. The capillary vessels of nerves are very minute, and by their transverse communications form an oblong mesh similar to that of the muscular system.

(2) *Compar.:* In the lowest divisions of the animal kingdom no distinct nerve-system has been traced, but in Radiata, Star-fish, *e.g.* we find nerves arranged in a circle round the mouth, communicating with the ganglia, one of which is found at the base of each ray. The simplest form, however, is found in the Mollusca. Coming to insects, we find they possess nerve-structure producing sensory, reflex, and motor action, and as we rise in the scale, the resemblance to that of man increases. [BRAIN.] There is a strong analogy between nervous action and electricity (q.v.).

2. *Arch.:* The same as NERVURE, 1.

3. *Bot.* (*Pl.*): (1) The strong veins upon leaves or flowers. (2) The ribs or principal veins of a leaf. A term used when other veins similar to the midrib pass from the base to the apex of a leaf.

4. *Physiol.:* The principal functions of nerves are those of sensation and volition, motor and reflex action. The sensory and reflex actions are produced by the afferent or centripetal nerves, the motor by the efferent or centrifugal.

nerve-cell, *s.*

Anat. (*Pl.*): One of the two structural elements entering into the composition of nervous substance (q.v.). They are spheroidal, oval, pyriform, angular, or irregular, and sometimes send out finely-branched processes

from their circumference. They contain a round nucleus, and within it a nucleolus. They exist in the gray matter of the cerebro-spinal centre and ganglions, &c., and are often named ganglionic corpuscles, ganglion cells, or ganglion globules.

nerve-corpuscle, *s.*

Anat. (*Pl.*): The same as NERVE-CELL (q.v.).

nerve-eminence, *s.*

Anat.: The name given by Kuhne to the sarcolemma over the seat of the end-plate and the plate itself.

nerve-ending, *s.*

Anat.: The expansion in which most voluntary muscles end; a motorial end-plate.

nerve-fibre, *s.*

Anat. (*Pl.*): Bundles of fibres of nervous substance in voluntary muscles ultimately ramifying so as to act as muscular fibre.

nerve-gland, *s.*

Anat. (*Pl.*): Remak's name for the Suprarenal Bodies (q.v.).

nerve-instruments, *s. pl.* Dentists' instruments for obliterating or extracting the nerve in a tooth.

nerve-needle, *s.*

1. *Dent.*: A tool used for broaching out the nerve-canal.

2. *Surg.*: The same as ESTHESIOMETER (q.v.).

nerve-tubes, *s. pl.* The same as NERVE-FIBRE (q.v.).

nĕrve, *v.t.* [NERVE, *s.*] To give nerve, firmness, or steadiness to; to strengthen the nerves of; to arm with force.

"It *nerves* my heart, it steels my sword."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, v. 14.

nĕrved, *a.* [Eng. *nerv(e)*; *-ed.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: In comp. having nerves of a certain character: as, strong-*nerved*, weak-*nerved*.

2. *Bot.*: Having so-called nerves. Often in comp.: as, three-*nerved*, five-*nerved*, &c.

nĕrve'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *nerve*; *-less.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Destitute of nerves or strength; weak. (*Lit. & Fig.*)

"There sunk Thalia, *nerveless*, faint and dead."
Pope: Dunciad, iv. 41.

2. *Bot.* (*Of leaves, &c.*): Destitute of nerves.

***nĕrve'-shāk-ĕn,** *a.* [Eng. *nerve*, and *shaken* (q.v.).] Having the nerves shaken, weakened, or enfeebled.

nĕr-vĭ-, *pref.* [NERVE.]

nervi-motion, *s.*

1. *Bot.*: The power of motion in leaves, as in the Sensitive Plant.

2. *Physiol.*: A term introduced by Dutrochet to designate the motion excited in the nerves by external agents and subsequently transmitted by the nerves to the muscles.

nervi-motor, *s.* An agent capable of causing nervi-motion (q.v.).

nĕrv'-īne, *a. & s.* [Low Lat. *nervinus*, from Lat. *nervus* = a sinew.]

A. *As adj.*: Capable of calming or quieting nervous excitement, or of otherwise acting upon the nerves.

B. *As subst.*: A medicine or preparation for acting on the nerves.

nervine-tonics, *s. pl.*

Pharm.: Medicines which restore the tone of the nervous system. They are divided into two classes, those which are simply nervine tonics and those which are also anti-periodics. Of the former are the salts of iron, nitrate of silver, oxide of silver, nux vomica, strychnia, &c.; of the latter, cinchona bark, the salts of quinine, &c.

nĕrv'-ōse, *a.* [Lat. *nervosus* = full of sinew; *nervus* = a sinew.]

Bot.: The same as NERVED (q.v.).

nĕr-vŏs'-ĭt-ў, *s.* [Lat. *nervositas*, from *nervosus.*]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: The state of being nervous; nervousness.

2. *Bot.*: The state of being nervose or nerved.

nĕrv-ŏŭs, *a.* [Fr. *nerveux*, from Lat. *nervosus* = full of nerve; *nervus* = a sinew, nerve; Sp. *nervioso*, *nervoso*; Ital. & Port. *nervoso.*]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

*1. Full of nerves.

"The piercing his hands and feet, parts very *nervous*, and exquisitely sensible."—*Barrow: Sermons*, i. 32.

2. Pertaining to or situated in the nerves: as, a *nervous* disease.

3. Consisting or composed of nerves: as, the *nervous* system.

4. Having strong nerves; strong, muscular, sinewy, vigorous.

"Spur-clad his *nervous* feet, and firm his tread."
Wordsworth: Evening Walk.

5. Having the nerves affected or shaken; having weak or enfeebled nerves; timid, easily agitated or excited.

"Short . . . seems to have been a *nervous* and fanciful man."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

6. Characterized by or exhibiting vigour of mind; characterized by force, vigour, or strength in sentiment or style: as, The book is written in *nervous* language.

*7. Strung with a sinew or gut.

"From *nervous* cross-bow whistling arrows fly."
Rowe: Lucan, iii. 686.

II. *Bot.*: The same as NERVED (q.v.).

nervous-centre, *s.*

Anat. (*Pl.*): The brain, and the spinal cord.

nervous current, *s.* [NEURICITY.]

nervous fluid, *s.* [NEURICITY.]

nervous-substance, *s.*

Anat., &c.: The substance of which nerves are composed. It consists of two structural elements, nerve-fibres and nerve-cells (q.v.).

nervous-system, *s.*

Anat. & Physiol.: The whole machinery of the nerves taken collectively. It consists of a series of connected central organs, called the cerebro-spinal axis and the cerebro-spinal centre, and of the nerves which extend from it through the body.

nervous-temperament, *s.*

Physiol.: A fifth temperament superadded by Dr. Gregory to the four recognised by the ancients. [TEMPERAMENT.] Prichard rejected it as having no external characteristics of hair, colour of eyes, &c., like the rest. It is a modification which may affect any temperament, rather than a new one distinct from the rest. It is characterized by extreme mobility of the nervous system, and is the organization of genius and refinement. Poets, painters, musicians, literary men, orators, all more or less possess it, and, if it has been born with them, their method of life tends to develop it in a marked degree. One possessing it has, as a rule, the intellect of man with the sensitiveness of woman.

nĕrv'-ŏŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *nervous*; *-ly.*]

1. In a nervous, strong, vigorous, or forcible manner; with force, vigour, or strength of language, sentiment, or style; forcibly.

"He [Marston] thus *nervously* describes the strength of custom."—*Warton: Hist. Eng. Poetry*, vol. iv., § 47.

2. In a nervous, timid, or agitated manner.

3. *Bot.*: With respect to the nerves.

nervously-furrowed, nervously-streaked, *a.*

Bot.: Having nerves like furrows or streaks.

nĕrv'-ŏŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *nervous*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being nervous, or composed of nerves.

2. Force, vigour, strength of language, sentiment, or style.

"If there had been epithets joined with the other substantives, it would have weakened the *nervousness* of the sentence."—*Warton: Essay on Pope.*

3. The quality or state of being nervous or timid; weakness or agitation of the nerves or the nervous system; timidity.

nĕrv'-ure, *s.* [Fr.]

1. *Arch.*: One of the ribs of a vaulted roof which bound the sides of any groined compartment.

2. *Bot.*: The ramification of the veins of a leaf.

3. *Entom.* (*Pl.*): The ribs which support the membranous wings of insects.

"Each *nervure* consists of a central trachea or air-tube, running in the centre of a longer blood-tube: so that the wings not only act as organs of flight, but at the same time assist in the process of respiration."—*Nicholson: Zoology* (1878), p. 318.

***nĕr'-vў,** *a.* [Eng. *nerv(e)*; *-y.*] Strong, muscular, sinewy.

"Death, that dark spirit, in his *nervy* arm doth lie."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 1.

nĕ-sæ'-ą, *s.* [From Nesæa, a sea-nymph.]

Bot.: A genus of Lythraceæ, tribe Lythreæ. Cows with calf eating the herbage of *Nesæa depressa* are said to have their young killed

nē-sci-ençe (sci as shi), *s.* [Lat. *nescient*, from *nesc-ius*, pr. par. of *nesc-io* = not to know to be ignorant: *ne* = not, not, and *scio* = to know.] Agnosticism (q.v.).

"Religion . . . died down in his breast . . . with suspicious rapidity, into *nescience* and negation. —*Literary World*, Feb 3, 1882.

nes-coek, *s.* [NESTCOCK.]

nĕsh, ***nessh,** ***nĕsçh,** ***nesshe,** *a.* [A.S. *hnesse*, *hnæs*; cogn. with Goth. *hnaiwaus* = soft, delicate.]

1. Soft, tender, gentle.

"He was to *nesshe* and she to harde."
Gower: C. A., v.

2. Soft through moisture or wet.

"No step of lym was seen in the *nesshe* fen or moor."—*Fabyan: Cronycle*, ch. clxxii.

3. Delicate, weak, poor-spirited.

¶ Obsolete, except as a provincialism in the Midland counties. (See *Notes & Queries* 2nd ser., vii. 66, 117.)

***nĕsh,** ***nĕshe,** ***nĕsçh,** *v.t.* [NESH, *a.*] To soften; to make soft or delicate.

"*Nesh* not your wounds by drinking immoderately."
—*Ashmole: Theatrum Chemicum*, p. 113.

nē-sĭ-ar-chŭs, *s.* [Gr. *νησίαρχος* (*nēsiarchos*) = the ruler of an island.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Trichiuridæ (q.v.), with a single species, *Nesiarchus nasutus*, a rare deep-sea fish, from three to four feet in length, from the coast of Madeira. Several strong fangs in jaws; no detached finlets, ventrals small, thoracic, caudal fin present, and dagger-shaped spine behind vent.

nēs'-ō-dŏn, *s.* [Gr. *νῆσος* (*nēsos*) = an island, and *ὀδούς* (*odous*), genit. *ὀδόντος* (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Palæont.: A fossil genus of doubtful affinity, founded on skulls more or less perfect discovered by Darwin during the *Beagle* expedition on the banks of the Saromlis, a tributary of Rio Negro. Owen makes it, with Toxodon, constitute an order, Toxodontia (q.v.) Burmeister wished to give it ordinal distinction; Murray makes it a family of Multungula. According to Owen there are four species. In size, *Nesodon imbricatus* seems to have resembled a lama, *N. Sullivani* a zebra, *N. ovinus* a sheep, and *N. magnus* a rhinoceros. Dental formula, c $\frac{1-1}{1-1}$, i $\frac{3-3}{3-3}$, m $\frac{7-7}{7-7}$.

† **nē-sō-dŏn-tĭ-dæ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *nesodon*, genit. *nesodont(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*] [NESODON.]

nē-sō'-kĭ-ą, *s.* [A word of no etym. (*Agassiz.*)]

Zool.: A murine genus closely allied to Mus. It contains five or six species of clumsily-built rats spread over Southern Asia, from Palestine to Formosa, and from Cashmere to Ceylon. *Nesokia bandicota* is the Great Bandicoot, or Pig-rat, often exceeding a foot in length. *N. bengalensis* is the common Field-rat of India.

nēs'-ō-mўs, *s.* [Gr. *νῆσος* (*nēsos*) = an island, and *μῦς* (*mus*) = a mouse.]

Zool.: A genus of Sigmodont Murinæ from Madagascar. It contains two species, with long hair more or less rufous in colour, about the size of a common Rat.

nĕss, *s.* [A.S. *næs*, *nes*, *næssa* = (1) the ground, (2) a promontory; cogn. with Icel. *nes*; Dan. *næs*; Sw. *näs.*] [NAZE.] A promontory, a headland, a cape.

"He weighed anker and bare cleere of the *ness* —*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 310.

¶ *Ness* is now only found as an element in English place-names, as, Totness, Sheerness, Dungeness, &c.

-nĕss, *suff.* [A.S. *-nes*, *-ness*, *-nis*, *-nys.*] A common English suffix appended to adjectives and past participles of Teutonic or Romance origin, to form abstract nouns, denoting the prominent characteristic or distinctive quality or state; immense, immenseness; false, falseness; white, whiteness.

Nĕss-lĕr, *s.* [The name of the inventor. (See compound.)

Nessler's test, *s.*

Chem.: A very delicate test for ammonia, consisting of iodide of mercury dissolved in iodide of potassium, and made alkaline with solution of soda. It gives a brown precipitate or colour according to the quantity of ammonia present, and is capable of detecting one part of that substance in ten million parts of water.

nĕst, ***neest,** *s.* [A.S. *nest;* cogn. with Dut. *nest;* Sw. *naste;* Ger. *nest;* Gael. & Ir. *nead;* Bret. *neiz;* Lat. *nīdus* (for *nisdus*); Lith. *lizdas* (for *nizdas*); Sansc. *nida.* According to Skeat, from a root *nas* = to go to, to visit; and hence, a place to go to, a home.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. 3.

2. *Figuratively:*

*(1) A place of residence; a snug abode or situation. (*Spenser: F. Q.,* IV. v. 32.)

*(2) A home, an abode.

"Come from that *nest* of death."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, v. 3.

(3) A place of resort, a haunt; a number of persons living together or frequenting the same haunt; a pack. (Generally in a bad sense.)

"A *nest* of traitors." *Shakesp.: Winter's Tale,* ii. 3.

(4) A set of articles of diminishing sizes, each enveloping the one next smaller in size: as, a *nest* of crucibles, tubs, or the like.

(5) A set of small drawers.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Gearing, &c.:* A connected series of cog-wheels or pulleys.

2. *Geol.:* An isolated mass of any ore or other mineral within a rock. (*Dana.*)

3. *Natural History.:*

(1) Properly, the place chosen or constructed by a bird for incubation and rearing its young. These are extremely diversified in situation and character. Some auks lay their eggs on the bare rock, the stone-curlew and the goat-sucker on the ground; the apteryx chooses the root of a tree-fern; the peculiar mdification of the ostrich was noticed by the author of the Book of Job (xxxix. 13, 14); the shelduck and martin line their habitations with down; the kingfisher makes a couch of undigested fish-bones ejected from the stomach in its tunnel; the woodpecker selects a hole in a tree; the megapodes, and in a less degree, the grebes and rails, utilize the heat of decaying vegetable matter; the edible nests of *Collocalia esculenta* are the product of salivary secretion; the tailor-bird spins a thread and stitches its habitation together; golden-wrens and orioles have hammock-like constructions; the grosbeaks and humming-birds build a chamber depending from a single thread; the flamingo raises a high mound to receive the eggs, and the hen sits in the usual way; the bornbills are incarcerated during incubation, the males bringing them food; and the sociable grosbeaks form colonies so large that the weight of the nests has been known to break down the limbs of trees. (The subject has an extremely limited literature, but an excellent paper will be found in Wallace's *Contributions to the Theory of Natural Selection.*)

(2) Any place chosen or constructed by other animals for similar purposes. It is usual to speak of a wasp's *nest,* an ant's *nest.* Many species of the Muridæ construct nests closely resembling those of birds, as do some fishes.

"The *nest* of this stickleback . . . has been compared to the *nest* of a wren."—*Prof. Seeley,* in *Cassell's Nat Hist.,* v. 103.

¶ *Cock-nest:* (See extract).

"The male wren (Troglodytes) of North America builds *cock-nests* to roost in, like the males of our kitty-wrens—a habit wholly unlike that of any other known bird."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed 1885), p. 234.

nest-builder, *s.* Any animal constructing a habitation resembling the nest of a bird.

"Among the cat-fishes are many *nest-builders.*"—*Harper's New Monthly,* Dec. 1883, p. 107.

nĕst, *v.i. & t.* [Nest, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To build a nest; to nestle.

"The cedar stretched his branches as far as the mountains of the moon, and the king of birds *nested* within his leaves."—*Howel: Vocal Forest.*

*2. To relieve nature.

"To *nest* upon the stairs."—*Modern Account of Scotland.* (1670).

***B.** *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To place in a nest; to form a nest for.

2. *Fig.:* To settle down in any situation or position.

"A doctrine fit only to come from him, who *nested* himself into the chief power of Geneva."—*South: Sermons,* vol. v., ser. 5.

***nĕst-cŏck,** ***nĕs-cŏck,** ***nes-sic-cock,** *s.* [Eng. *nest,* and *cock.*]

1. *Lit.:* An unfledged bird.

2. *Fig.:* A delicate, spiritless, or timid person. (*Bride* 1640).

nĕst-ĕgg, *s.* [Eng. *nest,* and *egg.*]

1. *Lit.:* An egg left in the nest to prevent the hen from forsaking it.

"Books and money laid for show.
Like *nestegs,* to make clients lay."
Butler: Hudibras, iii. 3.

2. *Fig.:* Something laid up as a start or beginning.

nestle (as **nĕs l**), *v.i. & t.* [A frequent. from *nest* (q.v.).]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To build a nest; to nest; to occupy a nest.

"The king's fisher wonts commonly by the waterside, and *nestles* in hollow banks."—*L'Estrange.*

2. *Figuratively:*

*(1) To make a home or abode.

"The floor is strewed with several plants, amongst which the snails *nestle* all the winter."—*Addison.*

*(2) To take shelter; to settle down in safety and comfort; to lie close.

"Their purpose was to fortify some strong place . . . and there *nestle* till succours came."—*Bacon.*

(3) To move about uneasily; to fidget.

***B.** *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To provide with a nest; to shelter, as in a nest.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To settle down snugly and comfortably.

"They have seen perjury and murder *nestle* themselves into a throne."—*South: Sermons,* vol. iv., ser. 4.

(2) To cherish, as a bird her young.

"She, like his mother, *nestles* him."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad.

***nestle-cock,** *s.* The same as Nest-cock (q.v.).

"One . . . made a wanton or a *nestle-cock* of."—*Fuller: Worthies,* ii. 55.

nĕst-lĭng (*t* silent), *s. & a.* [A double dimin. from *nest* (q.v.).]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A young bird in the nest, or just taken from the nest.

"What the *nestling* is not thoroughly master of, he hurries over."—*Barrington: Experiments on Singing Birds.*

*2. A nest, a receptacle, a retreat.

B. *As adj.:* Recently hatched; in the nest, or just taken from the nest.

"I have educated *nestling* linnets under the three best singing larks."—*Barrington: Experiments on Singing Birds.*

nĕs-tor, *s.* [See def. I. 1.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit. & Gr. Myth.:* A son of Nereus and Chloris, nephew of Pelias, and grandson of Neptune.

2. *Fig.:* An adviser, a counsellor.

II. *Ornith.:* A genus of Parrots of doubtful affinities, from New Zealand, the kaka of the natives and colonists. It was named by Latham *Psittacus nestor,* the specific name having reference to the hoary head of the bird. Feathers olive-brown, with darker tips, which give the body the appearance of being covered with scales; crown light-gray; ear coverts and nape purplish-bronze; rump and abdomen crimson, often varying to orange or bright yellow. Many supposed species have been described, but Dr. Buller (*Birds of New Zealand*) admits but one—*Nestor meridionalis,* with several varieties, one of which, the kea (sometimes known as *N. notabilis*) feeds on raw flesh. *N. productus,* the Nestor of Philip Island, is extinct. [Nestorid.æ.]

Nĕs-tŏr-ĭ-an, *a. & s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to Nestorius or his followers. [Nestorianism.]

B. *As subst.:* A follower of Nestorius; a supporter of the views or opinions of Nestorius.

Nĕs-tŏr-ĭ-an-ism, *s.* [Eng. *Nestorian; -ism.*]

Church Hist.: The doctrine taught by Nestorius, Bishop of Constantinople, and one of the school of Theodore of Mopsuestia, that there were two persons as well as two natures in Jesus Christ and that the Virgin Mary was in no sense Theotokos, or Mother of God, as she was the mother of the man Jesus and not of the Word. This doctrine was condemned by the Council of Ephesus, convened by Pope Celestine I., in A.D. 431. Nestorius was deposed, and the use of the Nicene Creed made obligatory. Nestorianism made rapid strides in the east, and Cardinal Newman (*Arians,* p. 425) says that in the eleventh century "its numbers, with those of the Monophysites, are said to have surpassed those of the Greek and Latin Churches together." Since 1553 a portion of the Nestorians have been in communion with Rome, and are known as Chaldeans. Blunt was of opinion that Nestorius did not hold the doctrine of a dual nature, but that his chief offence in the eyes of the orthodox was opposition to the growing devotion to the Virgin Mary.

nĕs-tŏr-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *nestor;* fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: (See extract).

"Like so many other New Zealand forms, Nestor seems to be isolated, and may fairly be deemed to represent a separate family—*Nestoridæ*—a view which is fully justified by a cursory examination of its osteology."—*Prof. A. Newton* in *Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xvii. 355.

nĕt, ***nett,** ***nette,** *s.* [A.S. *net, nett;* cogn. with Dut. *net;* Icel. & Dan. *net;* Sw. *nät;* Goth. *nati;* Ger. *netz;* root uncertain; cf. Goth. *natijan* = to wet; *nitzen* = to wet, to steep; Sansc. *nada* = a river.]

1. An instrument for catching fish, birds, or other animals. It is made from a texture woven or knotted with large interstices or meshes. The fabric is also used for securing or containing articles of various kinds.

"And *nets* of various sorts, and various snares."
Fawkes: Theocritus: Idyl. xxi.

¶ Various kinds of nets are employed in dredging and fishing; these will be found under their distinctive name: as, Stake-net, Seine, Trawl-net, &c. For nets used by entomologists in collecting, see Ring-net, Sweep-net, Umbrella-net.

2. A kind of lace made by machinery. In the last century various kinds of these fabrics were made; called Whip-net, Mail-net, Patent-net, Drop-net, Spider-net, Balloon-net. The present varieties, deriving their name from the kind of mesh, are Point-net, Warp-net, and Bobbinet (q.v.). Several kinds of machine-made net are named from some peculiarity in their manufacture.

3. A covering for horses in harness, to prevent their being annoyed by flies.

4. Anything made with interstices or meshes like a net.

"*Nets* of checker work, and wreaths of chain work, for the chapiters."—1 *Kings* vii. 17.

5. A trap, a snare.

"Amorous *nets.*" *Milton: P. L.,* ii. 162.

net-loom, *s.* A machine for making nets.

net-masonry, *s.* Reticulated bond, the joints of which resemble in appearance the meshes of a net.

net-veined, *a.* [Netted (2).]

net-work, ***net-worke,** *s.* Work formed in the same manner as a net; reticulated work; an interlaced or interwoven arrangement. (*Browne: Cyrus' Garden,* ch. iii.)

nĕt, nĕtt, *a.* [The same word as *neat* (q.v.).]

*1. Neat, pure, unadulterated.

*2. Free from spot or blemish; spotless, pure. (*Spenser: F. Q.,* V. vi. 20.)

*3. Bare, uncovered.

"The Priest with naked armes full *net*
Approaching nigh." *Spenser: F. Q.,* IV. viii. 45.

4. Free from all deductions; clear: as, *net* profit.

net-measure, *s.*

Arch.: That in which no allowance is made for finishing; and in the work of artificers, that in which no allowance is made for the waste of materials.

net-proceeds, *s. pl.* The amount or sum received for goods after all charges and expenses have been paid.

net-weight, *s.* The weight of goods after allowance has been made for casks, bags, cases, or other inclosing material.

nĕt (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [NET, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To make or work up into a net or net-work.

2. To take or catch in a net; hence, to trap, to snare; to capture by stratagem or wile.

3. To inclose in a net or net-work.

"Netting it [a tree] to keep off the birds."—*Miss Edgeworth: Belinda*, ch. xxi.

B. *Intrans.:* To form net-work; to make nets or netted work.

nĕt (2), *v.t.* [NET, *a.*] To gain or realize as clear profit.

* **nēte,** *s.* [NEAT, *s.*]

* **nethelesse,** *adv.* [Mid. Eng. *ne* = not; *the*, and *lesse.*] Nevertheless; none the less.

nĕth'-ĕr, * **neth-ere,** * **neath-er,** *a.* [A.S. *neodhera*, *neodhra* = lower; *niothe* = below; *niodhor* = downward; *neodhan* = below; cogn. with Icel. *nedhri* = nether, lower; *nedharr* = lower (*adv.*); Dan. *neder* (in comp. *nederdeel* = the lower part of a thing); *neden* = below; *nede*, *ned* = down; Sw. *nedre* = (*a.*) nether, (*adv.*) below; *neder*, *ned* = down; Ger. *nieder* = nether.] Lower; having a lower situation or position; being in a lower place; belonging to the region or parts below.

"Oh! dwellers in the *nether* gloom, avengers of the slain." *Macaulay: Virginius.*

* ¶ *Nether House of Parliament:* A name given to the House of Commons during the reign of Henry VIII.

* **nether-stocks,** *s. pl.* Stockings. (*Shakesp.:* 1 *Henry IV.*, ii. 4.)

* **nether-vert,** *s.* (See extract.)

"*Nether-vert*, which is properly all manner of underwoods, bushes, thorns, &c."—*W. Nelson: Laws Concc. Game*, p. 231.

* **nĕth'-ĕr-lĭngs,** *s. pl.* [Eug. *nether*; dim. suff. *-ling.*] Stockings.

* **nĕth'-ĕr-mōre,** *a.* [Eng. *nether*, and *more.*] Lower.

"Thone corner of thys side which is in Kent, where for the most part ships arriue out of Fraunce, is toward the East; and thother *nethermore* is towarde the South."—*Goldinge: Cæsar*, bk. v.

nĕth'-ĕr-mōst, *a.* [A corrupt. of A.S. *nidhemesta.*] Lowest.

"Spirit of the *nethermost* abyss." *Milton: P. L.*, ii. 956.

* **nĕth'-ĕr-wards,** *adv.* [Eng. *nether*; *-wards.*] In a downward direction.

Nĕth'-ĭ-nĭm, *s. pl.* [Heb. נְתִינִים (*Nĕthinîm*), from נָתַן (*nathan*) = to give, to dedicate.]

Jewish Antiq.: An order of hereditary attendants on the Levites in the services of the second Temple. They were to do the more menial part of the work. It is supposed that the Gibeonites originally held a similar office (Joshua, ix. 21–27.) At the return from Babylon, 392 accompanied Zerubbabel (Ezra ii. 58, Neh. vii. 60), and 220 came with Ezra (Ezra viii. 17, 20); 612 in all.

* **nĕt'-ĭ-fy,** *v.t.* [Eng. *net*, a.; *-fy.*] To make neat; to set or put in order. [NEATIFY.]

nĕtt, *a.* [NET, *a.*]

nĕt'-ta-pŭs, *s.* [Gr. νῆττα (*nētta*) = a duck, and πους (*pous*) = a foot.]

Ornith.: A genus of Anatidæ, with four species, ranging from tropical Africa Madagascar, India and Ceylon, to the Malayan peninsula and Australia. *Nettapus coromandelianus* is the Pigmy-goose.

nĕt-tăs'-tō-ma, *s.* [Gr. νῆττα (*nētta*) = a duck, and στόμα (*stoma*) = the mouth.]

Ichthy.: A deep-sea genus of Muræniдæ (q.v.). Scaleless, snout much-produced; bands of card-like teeth on jaws and vomer; nostrils on upper surface of head, valvular. *Nettastoma parviceps*, a Japanese species, has been taken at 345 fathoms. *N. melanurum*, from the Mediterranean, seems to inhabit a similar depth. (*Günther.*)

nĕt'-tĕd, *a.* [Eng. *net*, s.; *-ed*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Made or worked into a net or net-work; reticulated.

2. *Botany (of leaves, &c.):*

(1) *Gen.:* Having the veins reticulated. All those requisite to constitute a completely developed leaf are present, but with no peculiar combination. It is the common arrangement in an exogenous leaf.

(2) *Spec.:* Covered with reticulated lines which project a little.

netted-carpet, *s.*

Entom.: A British moth, *Cidaria reticulata.*

netted mountain moth, *s.*

Entom.: A British moth. *Fidonia carbonaria.*

netted-pug, *s.*

Entom.: A British moth, *Eupithecia venosata*, one of the Larentiidæ.

netted-work, *s.* The same as NETWORK (q.v.).

nĕt'-tĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [NET (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or process of making nets or net-work.

2. A piece of net-work; open-work fabric; net-work.

II. *Naut.* (*Pl.*)*:* Nets of small rope used on board ship for various purposes, such as holding the hammocks when on deck, or for stowing sails; also for hanging between the bulwarks and the rigging to repel boarders, and for defence against splinters and falling spars.

netting-needle, *s.* A kind of shuttle used in netting.

nĕt'-tle, * **net-tel,** * **net-tille,** * **ne-tle,** *s.* [A.S. *netele*, *netle*; cogn. with Dut. *netel*; Dan. *nelde* (for *nedle*); Sw. *nässla* (for *nätla*); Ger. *nessel*; O. H. Ger. *nezzilâ*, *nezilâ.*]

Botany:

1. The genus Urtica (q.v.), containing various stinging plants. Two species, the Great Nettle (*Urtica dioica*) and the Small Nettle (*U. urens*), are indigenous in Britain. The Roman Nettle, *U. pilulifera*, is an alien. The Great Nettle has ovate acuminate leaves or ovate lanceolate leaves, and spikes of generally dioecious flowers lower than the petioles; the Small Nettle has elliptical serrate leaves, with five nearly parallel ribs, the spikes of flowers shorter than the petiole. They follow man. In parts of Scotland the young tips in spring are made into a soup, or "kail," by the common people, and are considered as a cooling medicine. [URTICA.]

2. Various plants more or less resembling the nettle in leaf, as the Dead-nettle (q.v.).

* ¶ *Nettle in, dock out:* A proverbial expression, expressive of inconstancy or fickleness; the trying of one thing after another, in allusion to the common practice when persons are stung with a nettle, of rubbing the place with a dock-leaf.

"*Nettle in, dock out*, now this, now that, Pandare!" *Chaucer: Troilus & Cresside*, bk. iv.

nettle-blight, *s.*

Bot.: *Æcidium urticæ*, a parasitic fungus common on nettles.

nettle-broth, *s.* A dish made with nettles, gathered in March or April, before they show any flowers.

nettle-butterfly, *s.*

Entom.: *Vanessa urticæ.*

nettle-cloth, *s.*

Fabric: A thick cotton stuff, japanned, and used as a substitute for leather.

nettle-creeper, *s.* A popular name for the Whitethroat (q.v.).

nettle-rash, *s.*

Pathol.: An eruption upon the skin, resembling the effects of the sting of a nettle. It is frequently produced by eating shell-fish, mackerel, &c. [URTICARIA.]

nettle-tap, *s.*

Entom.: A British Moth, *Simæthis Fabriciana*, one of the Choreutidæ. The larva feeds on nettles and pellitory.

nettle-tree, *s.*

Bot.: *Celtis occidentalis.* [CELTIS.]

nĕt'-tle, *v.t.* [NETTLE, *s.*] To sting, to provoke, to irritate, to rouse feelings of displeasure or irritation in.

"I've *nettled* somebody full sore." *Fawkes: Theocritus*, Idyl. 5.

* **nĕt'-tler,** *s.* [Eng. *nettle*, *v.*; *-er.*] One who nettles, provokes, or irritates another.

"But these are the *nettlers*, these are the blabbing books that tell."—*Milton: Animad. upon the Remonstrant's Defence, &c.*

nĕt'-tle-wōrt, *s.* [Eng. *nettle*, s., and *wort.*]

Bot. (*Pl.*)*:* The name given by Lindley to the order Urticaceæ (q.v.).

nĕt'-tlĭng, *s.* [NETTLE, *v.*]

Rope-making:

1. A process whereby two ropes are joined end to end, so as to appear as one, the ends being scutched or beaten out, and spun or twisted together.

2. The tying of the yarns in pairs to prevent their becoming entangled when laid upon the posts in the ropewalk.

* **nĕt'-ty,** *a.* [Eng. *net*, s.; *-y.*] Like a net; netted.

neu-dorf-ite (eu as **oĭ),** *s.* [From Neudorf, Moravia, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A pale yellow resin found in a bed of coal. Lustre, wax-like; fracture, conchoidal; sp. gr. 1·045 to 1·060. An analysis yielded carbon, 78·01; hydrogen, 9·84; oxygen, 11·98; nitrogen, 0·14; the resulting formula being, $C_{18}H_{28}O_2$, which would require, carbon, 78·26; hydrogen, 10·14; oxygen, 11·60 = 100. Fuses at 280°. Soluble in ether, leaving a pale yellow residue.

neŭk, *s.* [NOOK.] (*Scotch.*)

neŭmeș, *s. pl.* [Properly *pneumes*, from Gr. πνεῦμα (*pneuma*) = a breath. When applied to the system of notation, the word is spelt without the letter *p* (*neuma*); when applied to a series of notes to be sung to one syllable, the word seems generally to have retained its *p* (*pneuma*).]

Music: The notations employed from the eighth or ninth century to the twelfth. Kiesewetter considers them to be the ancient *nota Romana*; others believe them to have been of Asiatic origin.

neŭr-, *pref.* [Gr. νεῦρον (*neuron*) = a nerve.] Pertaining to or connected with a nerve or the nervous system.

neŭr'-a-da, *s.* [Pref. *neur-*, and Gr. ἀδήν (*adēn*) = an acorn, a gland.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the rosaceous tribe Neuradeæ (q.v.).

neu-răd'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *neurad(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Rosaceæ. The calyx adheres to a ring of ten carpels; the seeds are pendulous.

neu-ræ'-mĭ-a, *s.* [Pref. *neur-*, and Gr. αἷμα (*haima*) = blood.]

Pathol.: Dr. Laycock's name for purely functional diseases of the nerves. (*Dunglison.*)

neu-ræ'-mĭc, *a.* [Eng. *neuræm(ia)*; *-ic.*] Pertaining or relating to neuræmia.

neŭr'-al, *a.* [Gr. νεῦρον (*neuron*) = a nerve; Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*]

Anat.: Of or pertaining to a nerve or the nervous system.

neural-arch, *s.*

Comp. Anat. (*Pl.*)*:* The posterior rings of the vertebræ enclosing the spinal cord.

neural-axis, *s.*

Comp. Anat.: Owen's name for the trunk of the nervous system lodged in the canal formed by the chain of the vertebræ.

† **neural-canal,** *s.*

Anat.: The canal containing the spinal cord.

neural-septum, *s.*

Anat.: A median fascia running from the surface of the body to the transverse processes of the vertebræ. (*Quain.*)

neural-spine, *s.*

Comp. Anat.: Owen's name for the autogenous part in the vertebræ above the neurapophysis or parts lodging the neural axis; the homologue of the spinous process of a vertebra.

neu-răl'-gĭ-a, *s.* [Pref. *neur-*, and Gr. ἄλγος (*algos*) = pain; Fr. *neuralgie.*]

Pathol.: Severe pain produced by irritation

of a nerve, or by sympathetic action with inflammation of surrounding parts; a disease chiefly of debility, overwork, and general depression. When it occurs in the head it is called tic douloureux, in the breast *angina pectoris*, and in the chest-wall intercostal neuralgia. Bromide of potassium, strychnine, arsenic, quinine, and tonic treatment generally are indicated in this disease.

neu-răl'-gĭc, *a.* [Eng. *neuralg(ia)*; *-ic.*] Pertaining to neuralgia; of the nature of neuralgia.

* **neu-răl'-ğy,** *s.* [NEURALGIA.]

neŭr-a-pŏph'-y-sis, *s.* [Pref. *neur-*, and Eng. *apophysis* (q.v.).]

Anat.: The spinous process of a vertebra; the process formed at the junction of the neural arches.

neu-rā'-tion, *s.* [Gr. νεῦρον (*neuron*) = a nerve.] The same as NERVATION (q.v.).

"The structure of the important parts, such as alar *neuration*, palpi, generative organs, &c."—*Field*, Jan. 2nd, 1892.

neu-rĕc-tŏm'-y, *s.* [Gr. νεῦρον (*neuron*) = a nerve, and τομή (*tomē*) = a cutting; τέμνω (*temnō*) = to cut.] The operation of cutting out a nerve or part of a nerve.

neu-rĭc'-ĭ-ty, *s.* [Formed on analogy with electricity, from Gr. νεῦρον (*neuron*) = a nerve.]

Physiol. A scientific name for what was formerly known as nervous force or nervous fluid.

"*Neuricity* is not electricity any more than is myonicity; both are peculiar modes of polar force."—*Owen: Anat. Vertebrates*, I. 513.

neŭr-ĭ-lĕm'-ma, *s.* [Pref. *neur-*; *i* connect., and Gr. λεμμα (*lemma*) = a coat.]

Anat. & Physiol.: The membranous sheath or covering which encases each nerve or filament of a nerve.

* **neu-rĭl'-ĭ-ty,** *s.* [Gr. νεῦρον (*neuron*) = a nerve.] The functions or properties of the nerves or nerve-fibres.

"We owe to Mr. Lewes our very best thanks for the stress which he has laid on the doctrine that nerve-fibre is uniform in structure and function, and for the word *neurility* which expresses its common properties."—*W. K. Clifford.* (*Anundale*).

neŭr'-ĭn, neŭr'-ĭne, *s.* [Gr. νεῦρον (*neuron*) = a nerve.]

Physiol.: The matter of which nerves are composed, and which is enveloped in neurilemma.

neu-rī'-tis, *s.* [Gr. νεῦρον (*neuron*) = a nerve.]

Pathol.: Inflammation of a nerve.

neŭr-ō-, *pref.* [NEUR.]

neuro-hypnologist, *s.* A mesmerist; one who induces a hypnotic state by animal magnetism.

neuro-hypnology, *s.* [NEURO-HYPNOTISM.]

neuro-hypnotism, *s.*

1. Animal magnetism; mesmerism (q.v.).

2. The state induced by means of mesmerism.

neŭr-ō-cĕn-trăl, *a.* [Pref. *neuro-*, and Eng. *central.*]

Anat.: Of or belonging to the nervous system, and to the centres of ossification in a vertebra.

neurocentral-suture, *s.*

Anat.: A narrow cartilaginous interval existing till the third year in a dorsal vertebra.

neu-rŏg'-lĭ-a, *s.* [Pref. *neuro-*, and Gr. γλία (*glia*) = glue.]

Anat.: The name proposed by Virchow, and generally adopted, for the supporting substance met with in the brain and spinal-cord between the nerve-fibres. Kolliker supposed it to be retiform tissue, and named it Reticulum. Called also Sustentacular tissue.

neuroglia-cells, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Small cells occurring in the neuroglia (q.v.).

"The presence of the *neuroglia-cells* is in favour of Kölliker's view."—*Quain: Anatomy* (ed. 1882), II. 271.

neu-rŏg'-ra-phy, *s.* [Pref. *neuro-*, and Gr. γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] That branch of anatomy which deals with the nerves; a description of the nerves.

neŭr-ō-læ'-na, *s.* [Pref. *neuro-*, and Lat. *lena* = a cloak, which the calyx resembles.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the Neurolæneæ (q.v.). *Neurolæna lobata* is the Common Halberd-weed, an erect South American shrub, with compound corymbs of yellow flowers.

neŭr-ō-læ-nĕ'-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *neurolæn(a)*; and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Compositæ, tribe Senecionidæ.

neŭr'-ō-lite, *s.* [Pref. *neuro-*, and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = stone; Ger. *neurolith.*]

Min.: Dana places this mineral as a subspecies of Pinite. Hardness, 4·25; sp. gr. 2·476; colour, wax or amber-yellow; lustre, satin-like; feel, unctuous. Thompson's analysis yielded silica, 73·0; alumina, 17·35; sesquioxide of iron, ·40; magnesia, 1·50; lime, 3·25; water, 4·30 = 99·8. A subsequent analysis by T. S. Hunt entirely differs from this, so that the true nature of the mineral is yet uncertain. It forms a belt 150 feet wide at Stanstead, Lower Canada.

neŭr-ō-lŏğ'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *neurolog(y)*; *-ical.*] Pertaining or relating to neurology.

neu-rŏl'-ō-ğĭst, *s.* [Eng. *neurolog(y)*; *-ist.*] One who studies or is versed in neurology.

neu-rŏl'-ō-ğy, *s.* [Gr. νεῦρον (*neuron*) = a nerve, and λογος (*logos*) = a discourse.] That branch of anatomy which treats of the nerves; the doctrine of the nerves. (*Quain: Anat.* (ed. 8th), 519.)

neu-rō'-ma, *s.* [Gr. νεῦρον (*neuron*) = a nerve.]

Pathol.: A knotty swelling or tumour occurring in a nerve; nervous tumour.

neŭr-ō-păth'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *neuropath(y)*; *-ic.*] Relating to, characteristic of, or suffering from a nervous disease.

neu-rŏp'-a-thy, *s.* [Pref. *neuro-*, and Gr. πάθος (*pathos*) = suffering, pain.]

Pathol.: Nervous disease in general, or of any particular nerve.

neŭr-ō-pō-dĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *neuro-*, and Gr. πους (*pous*), genit. ποδός (*podos*) = a foot.]

Zool.: The ventral or inferior division of the foot tubercle of an annelid; often called the ventral oar. (*Nicholson.*)

neu-rŏp'-tĕr, *s.* [NEUROPTERA.] An individual of the order Neuroptera (q.v.).

neu-rŏp'-tĕr-a, *s. pl.* [Pref. *neuro-*, and Gr. πτερόν (*pteron*) = a wing.]

1. *Entom.:* An order of the class Insecta, in which the older entomologists included all insects possessing four membranous wings, more or less elaborately veined, but without the peculiar arrangement of cells which occurs in the Hymenoptera. This arrangement included insects with a complete and others with an incomplete metamorphosis. The latter are now more generally called Pseudoneuroptera, and made a sub-order of Orthoptera. The order Neuroptera of modern authors includes insects with a perfect metamorphosis, a mandibulate mouth, a free prothorax, and four more or less veined membranous wings, and has two sub-orders, Planipennia and Trichoptera. The insect figured is *Myrmeleon formicarius*, belonging to the sub-order Planipennia, and the group Megaloptera.

2. *Palæont.:* (See extract).

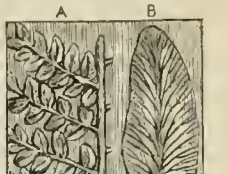
"The Palæozoic types which have been described as *Neuroptera* seem all to be either Pseudoneuroptera, or most nearly allied to that tribe. In the Trias, forms which appear to be related to the existent North American genus Chauliodes have been met with, and in the Lias and Oolites a few species of different families occur. In Tertiary deposits they are more plentiful."—*W. S. Dallas*, in *Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, vi. 10.

neu-rŏp'-tĕr-al, *a.* [Eng. *neuropter*; *-al.*] Pertaining or belonging to the Neuroptera (q.v.).

neu-rŏp'-tĕr-an, *s.* [Eng. *neuropter*; *-an.*] The same as NEUROPTER (q.v.).

neu-rŏp'-tĕr-ĭs, *s.* [Pref. *neuro-*, and Gr. πτερις (*pteris*) = a fern.]

Palæobot.: A genus of fossil ferns ranging from the Devonian to the Triassic period, universally abundant in the Coal Measures. The midrib of the leaflets is evanescent, either not distinct, or disappearing towards the apex.



A. *Neuropteris heterophylla*; B. Leaflet enlarged.

neu-rŏp'-tĕr-ous, *a.* [Eng. *neuropter*; *-ous.*] The same as NEUROPTERAL (q.v.).

neŭr-ō-pŭr-pū'-rĭc, *a.* [Pref. *neuro-*, and Eng. *purpuric.*] (See the etym. and compound.)

neuropurpuric-fever, *s.* A malignant epidemic fever attended with lesions of the brain and spinal cord, usually with purpuric or other eruptions. Mortality from 25 to 80 per cent. of those attacked. Tanner prefers to call it cerebro-spinal fever, and gives as synonyms malignant purpuric-fever, malignant purple-fever, epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis, cerebro-spinal typhus, and spotted fever.

neu-rō'-sis, *s.* [Gr. νεῦρον (*neuron*) = a nerve.]

Pathol.: Nervous disease or affection; neuropathy.

neŭr-ō-skĕl'-ĕ-tăl, *s.* [Eng. *neuroskelet(on)*; adj. suff. *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the neuroskeleton (q.v.).

neŭr-ō-skĕl'-ĕ-tŏn, *s.* [Pref. *neuro-*, and Eng. *skeleton* (q.v.).]

Anat.: The endoskeleton (q.v.) of vertebrates; on it the general shape of the body and of its various parts greatly depends. Its parts are arranged in a series of segments following and articulating with each other in the direction of the axis of the body.

"The deep-seated bones, in relation to the nervous axis and locomotion, form the *neuroskeleton*."—*Owen: Anat. Vertebrates*, I. 27.

* **neŭr'-ō-spăst,** *s.* [Lat. *neurospaston*, from Gr. νευρόσπαστον (*neurospaston*), neut. of νευρόσπαστος (*neurospastos*) = drawn by strings: νευρά (*neura*) = a string, and σπάω (*spaō*) = to draw.] A puppet; a figure put in motion by a string.

"That outward form is but a *neurospast*."
More: Song of the Soul, bk. i., ch. ii., s. 34.

neŭr-ŏs-thĕn'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Pref. *neuro-*, and Gr. σθενος (*sthenos*) = strength, force.]

Pathol.: Excessive nervous power or excitement.

neu-rŏt'-ĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. νεῦρον (*neuron*) = a nerve.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining to the nerves; situated in the nerves; as, a *neurotic* disease.

2. Having the quality or power of acting on the nerves; nervine.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A disease which has its seat in the nerves.

2. A medicine which acts upon the nerves; a nervine.

neŭr-ō-tŏme, *s.* [Pref. *neuro-*, and Gr. τομή (*tomē*) = a cutting.]

Surg.: A long, narrow scalpel, used by anatomists to dissect the nerves.

neŭr-ō-tŏm'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *neurotom(y)*; *-ical.*] Pertaining to neurotomy, or the dissection of the nerves.

neu-rŏt'-ō-mĭst, *s.* [Eng. *neurotom(y)*; *-ist.*] One who is skilled in neurotomy; one who dissects the nerves.

neu-rŏt'-ō-my, *s.* [NEUROTOME.]

1. The act or practice of dissection of the nerves.

2. An incised wound of a nerve.

neŭr-ō-tŏn'-ĭc, *s.* [Pref. *neuro-*, and Eng. *tonic.*] A medicine employed to strengthen or brace the nerves.

neŭr-ŷp-nŏl'-ō-ğĭst, *s.* [NEURO-HYPNOLOGIST.]

neŭr-ŷp-nŏl'-ō-ğy, *s.* [NEURO-HYPNOLOGY.]

neū'-tĕr, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. = neither; *ne* = not, and *uter* = whether of the two; Fr. *neutre.*]

A. *As adjective:*

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* Not belonging to one side or the other; indifferent, impartial, neutral.

"The duke and all his countrey abode as *neuter* and helde with none of both parties."—*Berners: Froissart: Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. cclii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* Neither male nor female.

2. *Grammar:*

(1) Of neither gender; a term applied to nouns and those forms of adjectives, participles, &c., which are neither masculine nor feminine. In English grammar applied to the names of inanimate things.

(2) Applied to verbs, the same as INTRANSITIVE (q.v.).

3. *Zool.:* Having no fully developed sex. [B. II. 3.]

"Few *neuter* insects out of Europe have been carefully examined."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1855), p. 231.

* **B.** *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A person who does not attach himself to or support either side in a dispute or contest between two or more persons or nations; one who is neutral; a neutral; a trimmer.

"You must be as it were a *neuter*, and not wedded to your selfe, but as one standing in doubt."—*Foxe: Martyrs*, p. 1,470.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* A flower having neither stamens nor pistils; as in those occupying the outermost flowers of the head of *Centaurea Cyanus*, the margin of the cymes in garden plants of Viburnum, Hydrangea, or in the whole cyme of *Viburnum opulus.*

2. *Gram.:* A noun of the neuter gender.

"Even in Greek and Latin there is no outward distinction between the nominative and accusative of *neuters.*"—*Max Müller: Science of Language*, § iii.

3. *Entom.:* A sterile female, a worker. Neuters are found in social insect-communities, such as those of bees and ants. They have no sex, and, consequently, no reproductive power. According to Huber and Latreille the non-development of sexual organs is due to the kind of nourishment to which such insects have been limited in the larval state. Darwin (*Origin of Species*, ch. viii.) considers the different castes of neuters to have arisen from natural selection among males and fertile females, and considers that the existence of these sterile forms furnishes an argument against Lamarck's doctrine of inherited habit.

"The annual or periodical massacre of the *neuters* by wasps."—*Lindsay: Mind in the Lower Animals*, i. 151.

neū'-trăl, * **neu-trall,** * **new-trall,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *neutralis*, from *neuter* = neither; Fr., Sp., & Port. *neutral*; Ital. *neutrale.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Not engaged or acting on either side; not taking an active part with any one of two or more contesting parties; indifferent, impartial.

"I have a letter guessingly set down
That came from one that's of a *neutral* heart."
Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 7.

2. Neither very good nor very bad; mediocre, indifferent, middling.

"Some things good, and some things ill do seem,
And *neutral* some in her fantastick eye."
Davies. (*Todd.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* The same as NEUTER (q.v.).

2. *Chem.:* Neither acid nor alkaline. The term refers chiefly to compounds of an acid and a base in which the one has been fully saturated with an equivalent of the other, a condition usually indicated by the substance having no action on the colour of litmus paper or solution.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who takes no active part or side in a contest between others; one who is neutral; one who does not attach himself to any one side or party.

"All the internall remedy is to come from the whole sound parts thereof, that is to say, such as are *neutralls.*"—*Hakewill: Apologie*, bk. iv., ch. ii., § 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* Having neither stamens nor pistils.

2. *Church Hist.* (*Pl*): A term applied to certain Zwinglians who taught that communion in one or both kinds was indifferent, as nothing but the material elements was received in either case. (*Shipley.*)

neutral-axis, *s.*

Mech.: The plane in which the tensile and compressing forces terminate, and in which the stress is therefore nothing.

neutral-colours, *s. pl.* Colours in which the hue is broken by partaking of the reflected colours of the objects which surround them.

neutral-line, *s.*

Magnetism: That part of the surface of a magnetic bar in which there is no magnetic force.

neutral-point, *s.* (See extract.)

"The *neutral-point* of two metals is the temperature at which their thermo-electric values are equal."—*Everett: C. G. S. System of Units* (1875), p. 76.

neutral-salts, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Salts which do not exhibit any acid or alkaline properties.

neutral-tint, *s.*

1. A dull grayish hue, having the character of none of the brilliant colours, such as red, yellow, blue, &c.

2. A factitious gray pigment used in water-colours. It is composed of blue, red, and yellow in various proportions.

neutral-vowel, *s.* A term applied to the vowel heard in such words as *her, firm, church*, &c., from its indefinite character, which is often due to the influence of a following liquid.

* **neū'-trăl-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *neutral*; *-ist.*] One who professes neutrality; a neutral.

"Intrusting of the militia and navy in the hands of *neutralists.*"—*Petition of City of London to House of Commons* (1648), p. 6.

neu-trăl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *neutralité*, from *neutral* = neutral (q.v.); Ital. *neutralità.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The quality or state of being neutral in the disputes or contests of others.

"Purchase but their *neutrality.*"
Glover: Athenaid, ix.

* 2. The state of being of the neuter gender.

"The plurality of the verb, and the *neutrality* of the noun."—*Pearson: On the Creed*, art. ii.

* 3. Indifference or mediocrity in quality; a state of being neither very good nor very bad.

"There is no health; physicians say that we
At best enjoy but a *neutrality.*"
Donne: Anatomy of the World.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Chem.:* Possessing the neutral condition. [NEUTRAL, A. II. 2.]

2. *Law:* That condition or attitude of a country or state in which it does not take part, directly or indirectly, in a war between other countries. A neutral state is allowed to supply to either of the belligerents any supplies or stores which are not contraband of war. It may also enter into treaties or engagements with either side, provided such treaties or engagements are unconnected with the subject of the war.

¶ *Armed neutrality:* The state of a country or nation which holds itself armed in readiness to resist any aggression of either of the belligerents between whom it is neutral.

neu-trăl-ĭ-zā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *neutraliz(e)*; *-ation.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of neutralizing or making neutral; the state of being neutralized.

2. The act of declaring free to all parties, as not belonging to any one state in particular, and therefore not to be attacked or injured by any belligerent in time of war; the act of declaring or making neutral territory.

II. *Chem.:* The act of making neutral. [NEUTRAL, A. II. 2.]

neū'-trăl-īze, *v.t.* [Eng. *neutral*; *-ize.*]

1. To render neutral; to bring to a state of neutrality.

2. To declare free and open to all parties; to declare or make neutral territory.

3. To destroy the peculiar or distinctive properties or opposite dispositions of; to render inoperative or null; to counteract.

neū'-trăl-īz-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *neutraliz(e)*; *-er.*] One who, or that which neutralizes counteracts, or renders inoperative and ineffective the peculiar properties or powers of anything.

neū'-trăl-ĭ-ў, *adv.* [Eng. *neutral*; *-ly.*] In a neutral manner; without inclination or favour to any one side; impartially.

neū tri-ą, *s.* [NUTMEG.]

nē vē (1), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *nivem*, accus. of *nix* = snow.] Snow converted into glacier ice.

"An indefinite thickness [of snow] would accumulate, if it were not prevented by the formation of *neve*."—*Lyell: Student's Elements of Geol.* (ed. 4th), p. 138.

nēve (2), *s.* [NAVE.]

* **nev-en,** *v.t.* [Icel. *nefna*; Da. *nævne.*] To name, to call, to mention.

"Ne never hire doughters name
Ne *nevened* she."
Chaucer: C. T., 4,685.

nĕv'-ĕr, *adv.* [A.S. *nǽfre*, from *ne* = not, and *ǽfre* = ever.]

1. Not ever; at no time, whether past, present, or future.

"Where rest can *never* dwell, hope *never* comes
That comes to all."
Milton: P. L., i. 66.

2. In no degree; not at all; none.

"He may be ransomed and we *never* the wiser."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 1.

3. It is sometimes followed by the indefinite article when it is equivalent to an emphatic *not* or *none.*

"He answered him to *never* a word."—*Matt.* xxvii. 14.

¶ *Never so:* To any extent or degree; to whatever extent or degree.

"Creep time *never so* slow, yet it shall come."
Shakesp.: King John, iii. 3.

¶ *Never* is largely used in compounds, the meanings of which are sufficiently obvious: as, *never-ceasing, never-ending, never-failing, never-dying, never-sated, never-tiring*, &c.

never indebted, *phr.*

Law: An answer traversing an action for alleged debt arising from simple contract.

* **never-the-later,** * **never-the-latter,** *adv.* Nevertheless. (*Tyndall: Works*, p. 162.)

nĕv'-ĕr-thę-lĕss, * **nev-er-the-les,** *conj.* [Eng. *never the less*, where *the less* = A.S. *thỳ lǽs* = by that less; a substitution for the older *nathless* or *nathless* (q.v.).] Notwithstanding, yet, still, none the less; in spite of or without regarding that; for all that.

* **nĕv'-ew (ew** as **ū),** *s.* [NEPHEW.]

new (ew as ū), * **newe,** *a.* [A.S. *niwe, neowe, niowe*; cogn. with Dut. *nieuw*; Icel. *nýr*; Dan. & Sw. *ny*; Goth. *niujis*; Ger. *neu*; O. H. G. *niuwi*; Wel. *newydd*; Ir. *nua, nuadh*; Gael. *nuadh*; Lith. *naujas*; Russ. *novuii*; Lat. *novus*; Gr. νέος (*neos*); Sansc. *nava* = Eng. *new.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Having existed only a short time; lately or recently made, produced, or brought into existence; recent, novel, not old: as, a *new* coat; a *new* fashion. (Said of things.)

2. Recent; lately come: as, a *new* arrival.

3. Recently or lately discovered or brought to notice; not before known: as, a *new* metal.

4. Different from a former; newly or recently entered upon: as, To lead a *new* life.

* 5. Renovated or repaired, so as to be in the original state; reinvigorated.

"Men, after long emaciating diets, wax plump, fat, and almost *new.*"—*Bacon: Natural History.*

6. Recently started or begun: as, a *new* year, a *new* moon.

7. Never before used; opposed to second-hand: as, *new* furniture.

* 8. Retaining the original freshness.

"These ever *new*, nor subject to decays."
Pope: Temple of Fame, 51.

9. Fresh after any event.

"*New* from her sickness to that northern air."
Dryden: To the Duchess of Ormonde, 102.

* 10. Not of ancient extraction; not belonging to a family of ancient lineage. (A latinism.)

"A superior capacity for business, and a more extensive knowledge, are steps by which a *new* man often mounts to favour, and outshines the rest of his contemporaries."—*Addison.* (*Todd.*)

11. Not habituated, accustomed, or familiar; unaccustomed, unused.

"Twelve mules, a strong laborious race,
New to the plough."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey ix. 561.

B. *As adverb:* (Obsolete, except in composition).

1. In a new, fresh, or different manner.

"You shall be *new* christened in the Tower."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 1.

2. Anew, afresh, again.

"By *new* unfolding his imprisoned pride."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 51.

3. Lately, recently, newly, freshly.

"Ye ride as stille and coy, as doth a maid,
Were *newe* spoused, sitting at the bord."
Chaucer: C. T., 7,879.

¶ *New* is largely used in composition, with the force of lately, recently, newly; as, *new-coined, new-found, new-planned, new-built, new-fallen, new-hatched*, &c.

new-assignment, *s.*

Law.: A fresh and more precise statement of a charge when it has been vaguely or even inaccurately drawn out at first.

new-blown, *a.* Recently come into bloom. (*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. iv.)

new-born, *a. & s.*

A. *As adj.:* Recently born; newly come into existence.

B. *As substantive:*

Church Hist. (*Pl.*): An American sect of Antinomians, which had a short existence in the early part of the eighteenth century. Its founder was a German immigrant, named Mathias Bowman (died 1727). They held the doctrine of the deification of humanity, with its consequence of denying that any act could be sinful in persons so deified.

New Christians, *s. pl.*

Church Hist.: Certain Jews in Portugal in the fifteenth century who, being intimidated into receiving baptism, continued secretly to practise the rites of Judaism.

New Church, *s.* [Swedenborgian.]

* **new-come,** *a.* Lately come or arrived.

new-comer, *s.* One who has lately come; a recent arrival.

New Connexion, *s.*

Ecclesiology & Church History:

1. A branch of the Methodists (q.v.).

2. A branch of the General Baptists.

* **new-create,** *v.t.* To create anew. (*Shakesp.: Othello*, iv. 2.)

new-dropped, *a.* Recently born. (Used only of the lower animals.)

"He had gone forth among the *new-dropp'd* lambs."
Wordsworth: The Brothers.

* **new-fashion,** *a.* Recently come into fashion, new fashioned.

new-fashioned, *a.* Made in a new fashion or style; recently come into fashion.

new-fledged, *a.* Wearing its first feathers; recently fledged.

† **New Holland,** *s.*

Geog.: The old name of Australia.

New Holland Cedar:

Bot.: A species of Cedrela.

New Holland Gum-arabic:

Bot.: *Angophora costata.*

† **New Independents,** *s. pl.*

Ecclesiol. & Church Hist.: The Independents or Congregationalists (q.v.)

New Jersey, *s.*

Geog.: One of the United States.

New Jersey Tea: [Ceanothus].

new-laid, *a.* Recently or freshly laid: as, a *new-laid* egg.

new-land, *s.* Land newly brought under cultivation.

new-man, *s.*

Script. & Theol.: A regenerated man. [Regeneration.]

new-model, *v.t.* To give a new or fresh form to a model.

new-moon, *s.*

Astron.: Properly the moon when she appears after having been invisible from having her dark side to us, sometimes used of the time when the moon is thus invisible; as opposed to full moon.

New Pelagians, *s. pl.*

Church Hist.: A Dutch sect, holding Pelagian views on grace and free-will. Sometimes times called Comaristæ, from Theodore Comartius, secretary to the States-General. He died about 1595. (*Blunt.*)

* **New Platonist,** *s.* [Neoplatonist.]

New Red Conglomerate, *s.* [Dolomitic conglomerate.]

New Red Sandstone, *s.*

Geol.: A name formerly given to a certain series of sandstones to distinguish them from others called Old Red Sandstones. The New Red Sandstone Group consisted chiefly of sandy and argillaceous strata, usually brick-red, though sometimes spots and stripes of it are greenish-gray, so that it has been called the Variegated Sandstone. It was divided into Upper and Lower. The upper strata are now called Triassic, and the lower, Permian. Sometimes the term New Red Sandstone is confined to the former, Sir Charles Lyell, in his *Student's Elements of Geology*, heading a chapter, Trias, or New Red Sandstone Group (ed. 4th, p. 325).

* **new-sad,** *a.* Recently made sad. (*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 2.)

new-sand, *s.*

Founding: Facing-sand.

new-style, *s.*

Chronol.: The name given to that change in our chronology which resulted from the adoption of the Gregorian calendar. [Calendar, *s.*, III. 3.]

New Testament, *s.* [Testament].

new-trial, *s.* [Trial.]

new world, *s.* A name commonly given to the continent of North and South America, as having become known to the inhabitants of the eastern hemisphere only at a comparatively recent date.

New-World Monkeys: [Platyrhine, Monkey.]

new-year, *a.* Pertaining or relating to the beginning of a new year: as, *new-year* congratulations.

New-year's Day: The first day of a new year; the first day of January.

New-year's gift: A present made on New-year's day.

"If I be served such a trick, I'll have my brains taken out and buttered, and give them to a dog as a *new-year's gift.*"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iii. 5.

New Zealand, *s.*

Geog.: A British colonial territory in the South Pacific, consisting of a chain of islands, two large and one small, besides others adjacent. It was originally called Tasmania, from Abel Tasman, who discovered it in 1642.

New Zealand Bat:

Zool.: *Chalinolobus tuberculatus.*

New Zealand Berardius:

Zool.: *Berardius Arnouxi*, a ziphioid whale, of which only four specimens are known to science. One was taken near Canterbury, N.Z., in 1868. It was about thirty feet long, velvety black, with grayish belly. In its stomach were found half a bushel of the horny beaks of a species of octopus.

New Zealand Flax. [Flax, ¶ (3).]

New Zealand Fur-seal:

Zool.: *Otaria Forsteri* (*Gypsophoca tropicalis*, Gray). A full-grown specimen is from six to seven feet long, and weighs about 220 lbs. The hair is soft, black, with reddish-gray tips, a delicate reddish under-fur. They are fast becoming extinct, or retiring southward.

New Zealand Goose: [Cnemiornis].

New Zealand Hump-back Whale:

Zool.: *Megaptera Novæ Zelandiæ.*

New Zealand Parrot:

Ornith.: *Strigops habroptilus.* [Kakapo.]

New Zealand Short-tailed Bat:

Zool.: *Mystacina tuberculata.* [Mystacina.]

New Zealand Smelt:

Ichthy.: *Retropinna Richardsoni*, one of the Salmonidæ, found only in the rivers of New Zealand.

New Zealand Spinach:

Bot. & Hort.: *Tetragonia expansa*, a native of New Zealand, cultivated in Europe as a substitute for spinach.

New Zealand Spruce-tree:

Bot.: *Dacrydium cupressinum.*

New Zealand Sub-region:

Zool.: A sub-division of the Australian region, consisting of New Zealand, with the Auckland, Chatham, and Norfolk Islands.

New Zealand Tea:

Bot.: *Leptospermum scoparium.*

New Zealand Wood-crow:

Ornith.: *Neomorpha* (*Heterolocha*) *acutirostris*, a curious and aberrant form, rapidly becoming extinct. By the Maories it is known as Huia.

* **new,** * **newe,** *v.t. & i.* [New, *a.*]

A. *Trans.:* To make new; to renew.

B. *Intrans.:* To become new; to be renewed. (*Chaucer: Drowne.*)

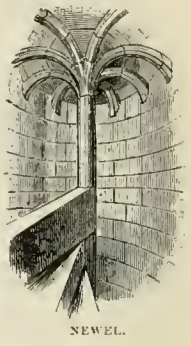
new'-bĕr-ȳ-ite (ew as **ū),** *s.* [Named by Vom Rath after J. C. Newbery, of Melbourne; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral occurring in large tabular crystals in the guano of the Skipton Caves, Victoria. Easily soluble in acids. Compos.: phosphoric acid, 40·80; magnesia, 22·99; water, 36·21 = 100; corresponding to the formula $Mg_2H_2P_2O_8 + 6aq$. Loses its water about 110°. Found also at Mejillones, Chili.

* **newe,** *a. & adv.* [New, *a.*]

* **newe,** *v.t. & i.* [New, *v.*]

new'-ĕl, * **new'-ĕll (l)** * **nu-ell,** *s.* [O. Fr. *nual* (Fr. *noyau*), from Lat. *nucale*, neut. sing. of *nucalis* = pertaining to a nut; hence, applied to the kernel of a nut or the stone of a plum; *nux* (genit. *nucis*) = a nut.]



NEWEL.

1. *Arch.:* The central column round which the steps of a circular staircase wind. Winding stairs around a central well are said to have an open newel or hollow newel. The newel is sometimes carried through to the roof, to serve as a vaulting-shaft, from which the ribs branch off in all directions.

2. *Carp.:* The post at the head or foot of a stair, supporting a hand-rail.

3. *Civil Engin.:* A cylindrical pillar terminating the wing-wall of a bridge.

4. *Shipwright.:* An upright piece of timber to receive the tenons of the rails that lead from the breastwork of the gangway.

* **new'-ell** (2), *s.* [New, *a.* The form was probably suggested either by O. Fr. *novel, nouvel*, or Eng. *novel* (q.v.).] Something new or novel; a novelty.

"He was so enamored with the *newell*
That nought he deemed deare for the jewell."
Spenser: Shepherds Calender; May.

new'-ĕr, *compar. of a.* [New, *a.*]

Newer Pliocene *s.*

Geol.: The more recent of two series of strata into which the Pliocene formation is divided. [Pliocene.]

* **new'-făn-gĕl,** * **new'-făn-gle,** * **newe-fan-gel,** *a.* [Mid. Eng. *newe* = new, and *fangel* = ready to seize or snatch at; from A.S. *fangan* = to take.] Fond of taking up or adopting what is new; newfangled. (*Gower: C. A.*, iii. 273.)

* **new'-făn-gĕl-nĕs,** * **newe-fan-gel-nes,** * **new-făn-gle-nesse,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *newfangel; -ness.*] Fondness of that which is novel or new; foolish desire or love of novelty.

"Heedefull without wavering, constant without *newfanglenesse.*"—*Ascham: Scholemaster*, bk. i.

* **new'-făn-gle,** *v.t.* [Newfangel.] To change by the introduction of novelties.

"To control and *newfangle* the Scriptures."—*Milton: Of Prelatical Episcopacy.*

new'-făn-gled (gled as **gĕld),** *a.* [Mid. Eng. *newfangl(e); -ed.*]

* 1. Fond of taking up or adopting that which is new; fond or desirous of novelties.

"Not to have fellowship with *newfangled* teachers."
—*1 Timothy* vi. (Heading.)

2. Newly made, new-fashioned, novel; formed with the affectation of novelty. (Used in contempt or depreciation.)

"Let us see and examine more of this *newfangled* philosophy."—*Fryth: Works*, p. 21.

new-făn'-gled lў (le as **el)**, *adv.* [Eng. *newfangled*; *-ly.*] In a newfangled manner; with affectation of novelty.

new-făn'-gled-nĕss (le as **el)**, *s.* [Eng. *newfangled*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being newfangled; the state of affecting newness of style or novelty.

* **new-făn'-glĭst**, *s.* [Eng. *newfangl(e)*; *-ist.*] One who is fond of novelties or change.

"Learned men have ever resisted the private spirits of these *newfanglists*."—*Tooker: Fabric of the Church*, p. 90.

* **new-făn'-glў**, *adv.* [Eng. *newfangl(e)*; *-ly.*] In a newfangled manner; newfangledly.

"Feately learned, and *newfangly* minded."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 213.

New-fŏund'-land, *s.* [Eng. *new*; *found*, and *land.*]

1. The name of an island off the coast of North America, discovered by John Cabot in 1427.

2. A Newfoundland dog.

Newfoundland-dog, *s.*

Zool.: A well-known variety of *Canis familiaris*; according to Youatt it is simply a large spaniel. It is supposed to have come originally from Newfoundland, where it is employed by the natives as a beast of burden. It is the largest, the most courageous, and by far the most intelligent of the water-dogs, and has considerable webs between the toes. The hair, usually black or black-and-white, is thick and curly, more flowing but not so thick as in the spaniel and retriever.

New'-gate, *s.* [Eng. *new*, and *gate.*] The prison for the City of London down to 1902. It has since been demolished.

Newgate-calendar, *s.* A list of the prisoners formerly kept in Newgate, with a statement of their crimes, &c.

* **New'-gate**, *v.t.* [Newgate, *s.*] To imprison.

"Soon after this he was taken up and *Newgated*."—*North: Examen*, p. 258.

new'-ĭng, *s.* [New.] Yeast or barm. (*Provincial.*)

new'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *new*, a.; *-ish.*] Nearly new; somewhat or rather new; as if newly made.

"It drinketh not *newish* at all."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

new'-jănsk-ĭte, *s.* [From Newjansk, Siberia, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of iridosmine (q.v.), containing over 40 per cent. of iridium. Some analyses show a percentage varying from 46·77 to 77·20 of iridium. Hardness, 7·0; sp. gr. 18·8 to 19·5. Found in flat scales, sometimes with crystal planes; colour, tin-white.

New'-kĭrk-ĭte, *s.* [Named by Thomson after Neukirchen, Elsass, where found; Ger. *Neukirchit.*]

Min.: The same as Manganite (q.v.).

new'-lў, * **neu-ly**, *adv.* [A.S. *newlice.*]

1. In a new manner; in a manner different from the former.

"By deed-achieving honour *newly* named."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 1.

2. Anew, afresh, again.

"She was new lodged, and *newly* deified."
Shakesp.: A Lover's Complaint, 84.

3. Freshly, lately, recently; since a very short time.

"I have wandered home but *newly*."
E. A. Poe: Dreamland.

new'-nĕss, * **newe-nesse**, *s.* [Eng. *new*, a.; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being new; the state of being newly or recently invented, made, or brought into existence; recentness, recent origin.

"What else was performed in that *newness* of the world."—*Ralvigh: Hist. of the World.*

2. Novelty; the quality or state of being newly discovered, made known, or introduced.

"*Newness*, especially in great matters, was a worthy entertainment for a searching mind."—*South: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 1.

* 3. Something newly produced or introduced; an innovation.

"There are some *newnesses* of English, translated from the beauties of modern tongues."—*Dryden* (*Todd.*)

4. A different state induced by change.

"Even so we also should walk in *newness* of life."—*Romans* vi. 4.

5. Want of use or practice; unacquaintance.

"His device was to come without any device, all in white like a new knight, but so new that his *newness* shamed most of the others' long exercise."—*Sidney.*

new'-pôrt-ĭte, *s.* [After Newport, Rhode Island, U.S.A., where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as Pilsbyite (q.v.).

news, * **newes**, *s.* [A plural formed from *new*, a., but always treated as a singular noun; it is a translation of Fr. *nouvelles* = news, properly plur. of *nouvelle* = new.]

1. Recent or fresh intelligence or information concerning any matter or event; tidings.

"Expect from me no other *news* to have."
Drayton: Q. Margaret to D. of Suffolk.

2. Something new or unheard and unknown before.

"It is no *news* for the weak and poor to be a prey to the strong and rich."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

* 3. A newspaper (q.v.).

* 4. A messenger with news.

"In the meantime there cometh a *news* thither with his horse to go over."—*Pepys: Diary*, July 31, 1665.

news-agent, *s.* A person who deals in newspapers; a newsvender.

* **news-book**, *s.* A newspaper.

* **news-crammed**, *a.* Stuffed with news.

news-man, * **newes-man**, *s.*

* 1. One who brought news or tidings.

"Cease thou, bad *newes man*!"
Spenser: F. Q., V. vi. 11.

2. One who delivers or supplies newspapers.

newş'-boy, *s.* [Eng. *news*, and *boy.*] One who delivers or hawks about newspapers.

* **newş'-lĕss**, *a.* [Eng. *news*; *-less.*] Without news or information.

"We are in such a *newsless* situation."—*Walpole: To Mann*, ii. 91.

newş'-lĕt-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *news*, and *letter.*] The name given to the little printed sheets or letters, issued weekly in the early part of the seventeenth century, the news for which was collected by the newswriters in the coffee-houses. Originally they were literally letters of news written by professional newswriters, and sent by them to their employers weekly.

"The first *newsletter* from London was laid on the table of the only coffee-room in Cambridge."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

¶ The name is still retained in a few instances as the title of a newspaper.

newş'-mŏn-gĕr, *s.* [Eng. *news*, and *monger.*] One who deals in news; one who occupies himself in hearing and relating news; a gossip.

"Smiling pick-thanks and base *newsmongers*."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iii. 2.

newş'-pā-pĕr, *s.* [Eng. *news*, and *paper.*] A sheet of paper printed and distributed at short intervals for conveying intelligence of passing events; a public print which circulates news, advertisements, reports of the proceedings of legislative bodies and other meetings, public announcements, and the like.

¶ The newspaper, like many other useful inventions, seems to have originated in China. The Pekin *Gazette*, the oldest daily in the world, was first issued about A.D. 1350. This is still in existence, and is an official journal, forming a pamphlet of 20 to 40 pages of coarse paper, printed from wooden types on one side only, and having a paper cover. Towards the close of the first half of the seventeenth century various journals made their appearance in England. The earliest of these was *The Certaine News of the Present Week*. The first printed newspaper, properly so called, and duly numbered like those of the present day, was the *Weekly News*, which appeared in 1622. The first London daily was the *Courant* published by Samuel Buckley in 1703. The first established newspaper in England, outside of London, is believed to have been the *Norwich Postman*, 1706. The first actually published in Scotland was at Edinburgh in 1654. The *Dublin News Letter*, the earliest Irish paper, was established in 1685. [Advertisement, III. 2; Paper-duty, Stamp, *s.*]

newş room, *s.* [Eng. *news*, and *room.*] A room in which newspapers, magazines, and other periodicals are kept for reading.

newş'-vĕn-dōr, newş'-vĕn dōr, *s.* [Eng. *news*, and *vendor.*] A person who sells newspapers; a news-agent.

* **newş'-wrī-tĕr**, *s.* [Eng. *news*, and *writer.*] One who collected and wrote out the news for newsletters. The newswriters were the prototype of the modern reporter.

* **newş'-ў**, *a.* [Eng. *news*, *s.*; *-y.*] Full of news; gossipy.

"The good, old-fashioned long and *newsy* letter of bygone days."—*British Quarterly Review*, Oct. 1871, p. 392.

newt, eft, ef-fet, * **ewte**, * **ev-ete**, * **newte**, *s.* [A corrupt. of *an ewt*, the *a* of the article being tacked on to the noun (see remarks under N); A.S. *efeta.*] [Ert, *s.*]

Zool.: A popular name for members of the genus Triton (q.v.) found in Britain. Of these *T. cristatus*, the Great Water Newt, is the largest; *T. Bibroni*, is the Straight-lipped Water Newt, and *T. palmipes*, the Palmated Smooth Newt. Bell places the Common Smooth Newt (*T. punctatus*), in a separate genus Lissotriton, but it has few essential differences.

New'-tŏn, *s.* [Isaac Newton, born Dec. 25, 1642 (o.s.), at Woolsthorpe, in Lincolnshire, published his *Principia* in 1687, was knighted in 1705 by Queen Anne, and died at Kensington, March 27, 1727.] (See etym.)

"Nature and Nature's laws lay hid in night.
God said let *Newton* be, and all was light."
Pope: Epitaph on Newton.

¶ *Newton's theory of the composition of light:*

Optics: The theory that light is not homogeneous, but is produced by the blending of seven simple or primitive lights of unequal refrangibility.

Newton's disc, *s.*

Optics: A cardboard disc, about a foot in diameter, its centre and edges covered with black paper, like spokes of a wheel; arranged around the centre are strips of paper of such dimensions and tints as to constitute five spectra. When the disc is rapidly rotated, the prismatic colours all blend together, the resultant being white, or grayish-white.

Newton's rings, *s. pl.*

Optics: Rings of colour concentrically arranged, when a very thin lamina of anything transparent is subjected to the action of light. The iridescence of a soap-bubble is a familiar instance. Newton produced rings by enclosing a lamina of atmospheric air between two glasses, one plane the other convex. With homogeneous light, as, for instance, red, the rings are successively black and red; with white light they present the colours of the spectrum.

New-tō-nĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to, discovered or propounded by Sir Isaac Newton.

A. *As subst.:* A follower of Newton in philosophy.

Newtonian-system, *s.*

Astron.: The system which explains the movements of the planets in their orbits mainly by the law of gravitation.

Newtonian-telescope, *s.* A form of the reflecting-telescope, in which the rays are reflected from the surface of the object-mirror and intercepted by a small oval mirror placed in the axis of the tube at an angle of 45°. The image which would have been formed in the axis is thereby deflected and is viewed by an eye-piece attached at a right angle to the side of the tube. The small mirror is fixed on the end of a slender arm connected to a slide, by which it is made to approach or recede from the large speculum, as may be required.

* **nĕx'-ĭ-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *nexibilis*, from pa. par. of *necto* = to tie, to bind.] Capable of being knit together.

nĕxt, * **nest**, * **nexte**, *a.*, *adv.*, & *prep.* [A contract. of Mid. Eng. *nehest* = nighest; A.S. *nēahst*, *nehst*, *nyhst*, *nihst*, *nichst.*] [Nigh.]

A. *As adj.:* Nighest or nearest in place, time, rank, or degree.

"Let us go into the *next* towns, that I may preach there also."—*Mark* i. 38.

B. *As adv.:* In the next place or position; at the time or turn nearest or immediately succeeding.

"Friend, parent, neighbour, first it will embrace;
His country *next*, and *next* all human race."
Pope: Essay on Man, iv. 358.

C. *As prep.:* Nearest or highest to; in immediate proximity to.

"One *next* himself in power, and *next* in crime."
Milton: P. L., i. 79.

¶ (1) *Next door to:* Closely allied or akin; not far removed from.

(2) *Next to:* Almost: as, That is *next to* impossible.

(3) *Next of kin:* One's nearest relative. [Consanguinity, Kindred.]

next-door, *s.* Approach, nearness.

"The *next-doore* of death saves him not."—*Earle: Microcosmographie; The Good Old Man.*

next friend, *s.*

1. *Eng. Law:* A person by whom an infant sues in courts of law and equity, and who is responsible for costs.

2. *Scots Law:* A tutor or curate.

nĕxt'-ĕr, *a.* [Eng. *next*; *-er.*] Next, nearest.

"In the *nexter* night."
Gascoigne: Compl. of Philomene, p. 111.

* **nĕxt'-ĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *next*; *i* connective, and suff. *-ness.*] The quality or state of being next.

"The mind which has once been fascinated with the charm of indefinite *nextiness*."—*M. Arnold*, in *Argosy*, Jan., 1866, p. 126.

* **nĕxt'-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *next*; *-ly.*] In the next place; next.

"Other things ultimately and terminatively, but man immediately and *nextly*."—*Mauton: Workes*, vii. 273. (1681.)

nĕx'-ŭs, *s.* [Lat.]

Gram.: A tie, a connection; interdependence existing between the several members or individuals of a series.

"For the purpose of expressing the combination of two consonants without the interruption of a vowel, as in kt, pl, sn, the term *nexus* is employed."—*Beames: Comp. Gram. Aryan Lang.* (1872), i. 281.

nhăn-dĭ-rō'-bą, năn-dhĭ-rō'-bą, *s.* [From *nhandiroba*, or *ghandirhoba*, the South American name of one species.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Nhandirobeæ. Now made a synonym of Fevillæa.

nhăn-dĭ-rō'-bĕ-æ, năn-dhĭ-rō'-bĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *nhandiroba(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Cucurbitaceæ. The anthers are not sinuous; the placentæ adhere to the axis of the fruit; seeds many.

nĭ'-ārē', *s.* [See def.] The native name of the wild ox or buffalo of Western Africa.

* **nī'-ąs,** * **ni-aise,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *niaise.*]

A. *As adj.:* Simple, silly, foolish.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A simpleton, a ninny.

"Thou art a *niaise*."
Ben Jonson: The Devil's an Ass, i. 6.

2. A young hawk; an eyas (q.v.).

"A *niais* hawk is one taken newly from the nest, and not able to help itself; and hence nisey, a silly person."—*Bailey.*

nĭb, *s.* [Neb.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The bill or beak of a bird.

2. One of the points of a pen.

3. A small pen adapted to be placed in a holder for use. The usual form of steel pens. Quill nibs are also made and similarly held for writing.

4. The point of a crow-bar.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Husbandry:* The handle of a scythe-snath. It has a ring slipping on the snath and tightened by a bolt or wedge. [Scythe.]

2. *Locksmith.:* A separate adjustable limb of a permutation key.

nĭb, *v.t.* [Nib, *s.*]

1. To furnish or provide with a nib; to mend the nib of, as a pen.

"We never do anything more than *nib* our pens till the Bishop of London comes."—*A. Blomfield: Memoirs of C. J. Blomfield*, vol. ii., ch. ix.

* 2. To nibble.

"When the fish begins to *nib* and bite."
Dennis: Secrets of Angling.

nĭb'-ble, *v.t.* & *i.* [A freq., from *nip* (q.v.); Low Ger. *niffela*, *knibbeln* = to nibble; Dut. *knibbelen* = to cavil, to haggle.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To eat in small bits; to bite little by little.

"*Nibbling* the water-lilies as they pass."
Wordsworth: Evening Walk.

2. To bite without swallowing, as a fish does the bait.

"[It] tugs and nibbles the fallacious meat."
Gay: Rural Sports, i. 154.

3. To catch, to nab. (*Slang.*)

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To bite gently; to eat in small bits.

"Where now the shepherd *to* his *nibbling* sheep
Sits pipeing."
Dyer: Ruins of Rome.

* 2. *Fig.:* To carp, to cavil.

"Ours at home can *nibble at* these ill-placed honours."
—*Bp. Bull: Episcopacy by Divine Right*, pt. iii., § 8.

nĭb'-ble, *s.* [Nibble, *v.*] A little bite, as of a fish at the bait; the act of seizing gently with the mouth, without actually swallowing.

nĭb'-blĕr, *s.* [Eng. *nibbl(e)*; *-er.*] One who nibbles.

"The tender *nibbler* would not touch the bait."
Shakesp.: Passionate Pilgrim, 53.

nĭb'-blĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Nibble, *v.*]

nĭb'-blĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *nibbling*; *-ly.*] In a nibbling manner; by nibbles.

nĭb'-lĭck, năb'-lŏck, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A peculiar kind of club used in the game of golf, having a thin, flat iron head, and used to lift the ball out of holes, ruts, or rough ground.

nĭb'-nĭb, *s.* [Nebneb.]

Nĭ-cą-ra'-guą (n as w), *s.* [Named by Gil Gonzales de Avila, who, in 1521, penetrated as far as Granada. He found, on the borders of the great lake, a cacique named Nicarao, and called the lake *Nicarao agua*, afterwards applied to the whole region. (*Ripley & Dana*).]

Geog.: A republican state of Central America between Honduras and Costa Rica.

nicaragua-wood, *s.* The wood of a South American tree; it is used in dyeing and is called Peach wood; it is not sound enough for turning. The trees yielding this wood have not been ascertained with any certainty. The *Treas. of Bot.* considers it derived from *Cæsalpinia echinata.*

nĭc-cŏ-chrō'-mīte, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *niccol(um)* = nickel, and Eng. *chromite.*]

Min.: A mineral substance, occurring as a coating on texasite, and sometimes on chromite (q.v.). Colour, canary-yellow. From the result of a blow-pipe examination, Shepard, who named it, concludes it to be a dichromate of nickel. Found at Texas, Pennsylvania.

nĭc-cŏ-līte, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *niccolum* = nickel.]

Min.: The same as Nickeline (q.v.).

nīçe, * **nyce,** *a.* [O. Fr. *nice* = lazy, dull, simple, from Lat. *nescius* = ignorant: *ne* = not, and *scio* = to know; Sp. *necio.* The changes in the sense may have been due to confusion with Eng. *nesh*, which sometimes meant delicate, as well as soft.] [Nesh.]

* 1. Simple, silly, foolish.

"He was *nyce* and knowthe no wisdome."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 106.

* 2. Trivial, unimportant.

"Bethink how *nice* the quarrel was."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iii. 1.

3. Fastidious; hard to please or satisfy; over particular; punctilious, squeamish.

"Think not I shall be *nice*."
Milton: P. L., v. 433.

* 4. Scrupulously cautious or particular; careful.

"Dear love, continue *nice* and chaste." *Donne.*

* 5. Coy, prudish; delicate or modest to a fault.

"She is *nice* and coy."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 1.

6. Distinguishing accurately and minutely; discerning minute differences or distinctions; scrupulous.

"If you grow so *nice*."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

7. Formed or made with scrupulous exactness; minute, exact, delicate, subtle.

"The public, which seldom makes *nice* distinctions."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

* 8. Precarious, slender, risky.

"The *nice* hazard of one doubtful hour."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. i.

* 9. Luxurious, wanton.

"Shore's wife was my *nice* cheat."
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 412.

* 10. Weak, effeminate.

"Men wax *nice* and effeminate."—*Barret: Alvearie.*

* 11. Easily injured; delicate, tender, fragile.

"How *nice* the reputation of the maid."
Roscommon.

12. Delicious, dainty; pleasant or agreeable to the senses; tender, sweet: as, a *nice* dish, a *nice* colour.

13. Pleasing or agreeable in general; likeable, pleasant: as, a *nice* book, a *nice* companion.

* ¶ *To make nice of:* To be scrupulous about.

"He that stands upon a slip'ry place,
Makes nice of no vile hold to stay him up."
Shakesp.: King John, iii. 4.

* **nīçe'-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *nice*; dimin. suff. *-ling.*] An over-nice person; one who is fastidious or punctilious to excess.

"But I would ask these *nicelings* one question."—*Stubbes. Anatomy of Abuses* (1585), p. 42.

nīçe'-lȳ, * **nyce-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *nice*; *-ly.*]

* 1. In a nice manner; foolishly, simply, sillily.

"He did *nycely* and mys."
Robert de Brunne, p. 297.

* 2. Tenderly, carefully, gently.

"Nettles, which if they be *nicely* handled, sting and prick."—*Bp. Hall: Meditations & Vows*, cent. 2, § 12.

* 3. Delicately.

"Twenty silly ducking observants
That stretch their duties *nicely*."
Shakesp.: Lear, ii. 2.

* 4. Subtlely, minutely.

"When articles too *nicely* urged be stood upon."
Shakesp.: Henry V., v. 2.

5. Accurately, exactly; with exact order or proportion.

"But human frailty *nicely* to unfold,
Distinguishes a satyr from a scold."
Buckinghamshire. Essay on Poetry.

6. Pleasantly, agreeably; so as to please.

Nī'-çēne, *a.* [See def.] Of or pertaining to Nicæa, or Nice, a town in Asia Minor.

Nicene-councils, *s. pl.*

Church Hist.: Two councils held at Nicæa; the first in 325 under Pope Silvester I. on account of the Arian heresy. It drew up the Nicene Creed, and settled the controversy as to the keeping of Easter. [Quartodeciman.] The second in 787, under Pope Adrian I., was convened to put an end to the Iconoclastic controversy. Both are considered œcumenical by the Roman Church. The Anglican Church only admits the authority of the first.

Nicene-creed, *s.*

Ritual & Church Hist.: Properly the Constantinopolitan-Nicene Creed. It was formulated by the first council of Nice, and the "Filioque" clause, to which the Greeks objected, was added at the First Council of Constantinople, A.D. 381, under Pope Damasus I. The Creed is recited daily in the Roman Mass—all present genuflecting at the words "Et homo factus est"—and in the Communion office of the Anglican Church.

nīçe-nĕss, * **nice-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *nice*; *-ness.*]

* 1. Foolishness, folly, simplicity.

* 2. Fastidiousness, scrupulousness, extreme delicacy.

"Marcus Cato, that never made ceremony or *niceness* to praise himself openly."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 295.

* 3. Effeminacy, luxury, delicacy.

"And eke that Age despysed *nicenesse* vaine,
Enur'd to hardnesse."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. viii. 27.

4. Delicacy of perception: as, the *niceness* of taste.

5. Minute or scrupulous exactness; punctiliousness.

"The scribes of the law, with much anxiety and *niceness*, confine themselves to the letter of Moses."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 1.

* 6. Coyness, modesty.

"Fear and *niceness* the handmaids of all women."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 4.

7. Agreeableness, pleasantness; the quality of affording pleasure.

* **nīç'-ĕr-ȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *nic(e)*; *-ery.*] Daintiness; affectation of delicacy.

nīç'-ĕ-tȳ, * **nic-e-tee,** *s.* [O. Fr. *nicete*, from *nice.*]

* 1. Foolishness, simplicity, simpleness.

"The miller smiled at his *nicetee*."
Chaucer: C. T., 4,011.

* 2. Fastidiousness; excess of delicacy; squeamishness.

"Lay by all *nicety* and prolixious blushes."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii, 4.

3. Delicacy of perception; minuteness.

"His own *nicety* of observation."—*Johnson: Lives of the Poets: Waller.*

4. Exactness; extreme accuracy.

"The ancients have not kept to the *nicety* of proportion."—*Addison: On Italy.*

5. That which is minutely accurate or exact; a subtility; a minute difference or distinction.

"It being well known that they were never bred to the *niceties* of logic, either in making syllogisms or dilemmas."—*South: Sermons*, vol. viii., ser. ii.

* 6. Delicate management or treatment.

"Love such *nicety* requires." *Swift.*

* 7. Effeminacy; effeminate softness.

* 8. *Pl.:* Dainties or delicacies of the table.

¶ *To a nicety:* Exactly; with extreme accuracy.

"To take this horse's measure *to a nicety*."—*Weekly Echo*, Jan. 10, 1885.

nĭch'-ăr, *s.* [Nickar.]

nĭche, nice, *s.* [Fr. *niche*, from Ital. *nicchia* = a niche, *nicchio* = a shell, a nook, a corner, from Lat. *mitulum, mytilum*, accus. of *mitulus, mytilus* = a sea-muscle; Gr. μυτίλος (*mutilos*) = a muscle.]

I. *Lit. & Arch.:* A cavity or hollow place in the thickness of a wall, in which to place a figure, a statue, a vase, or an ornament. Niches are made to partake of all the segments under a semicircle. They are sometimes at an equal distance from the front, and parallel or square on the back with the front line, in which case they are called square recesses or square niches. Occasionally small pediments were formed over them, supported on consoles, or small columns or pilasters placed at the sides of the niches. Anciently they were used in ecclesiastical buildings for statues and shallow square recesses. Semicircular niches for the reception of statues were of frequent occurrence in the walls; and there was generally a large niche, with a vault above it, facing the entrance of the temple, and forming the termination of the building, which contained the image of a god. In the Early English architecture niches became more deeply recessed. In the Decorated style greater variation was introduced; in plan, they consisted of a half-octagon or half-hexagon, the heads were formed into groined vaults, with ribs, bosses, pendants, and canopies elaborately carved and ornamented. They were projected on corbels and ornamented with pillars, buttresses, and mouldings of various kinds.

"Gothic tombs owed their chief grandeur to rich canopies, fretwork, and abundance of small *niches* and trifling figures."—*Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. iv., ch. v.

* 2. *Fig.:* A place, a position.

"Just in the *niche* he was ordained to fill."
Cowper: Task, iv. 792.

¶ 1. *Angular niche:*

(1) *Ord. Lang.:* A niche formed in the corner of a building.

(2) *Carpentry:* The woodwork to be lathed over for plastering. The usual construction of niches in carpentry are those with cylindrical backs and spherical heads, called cylindro-spheric niches.

2. *Ground niche:* A niche which, instead of bearing on a massive base or dado, has its rise from the ground, as the niches of the Pantheon at Rome. Their ordinary proportion is two diameters in height and one in width. Round or square niches are also formed.

nĭçhed, *a.* [Eng. *nich(e); -ed.*] Placed in a niche.

"Those *nicked* shapes of noble mould."
Tennyson: Daisy, 38.

nĭch'-ĕr, *s.* [Nicker.]

nĭch'-ĕr, nĭck'-ĕr, *v. i.* [Allied to *neigh* (q.v.).] To neigh; to laugh in a short, broken manner; to snigger.

"The old crone *nichered* a laugh under her bonnet and bandage."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xix.

nĭcht (*ch* guttural), *s.* [Night.] (*Scotch.*)

nĭck (1), *s.* [A.S. *nicor* = a water-sprite; cogn. with Icel. *nyhr* = a water-goblin; Dan. *nök, nisse;* Sw. *näcken* = a sea-god; O. H. Ger. *nichus* (fem. *nichessa*) = a water-sprite; Ger. *nix* (fem. *nixe*).] A water-sprite or goblin. Now only applied to the Devil, usually with "old" prefixed. [Water-worship.]

nĭck (2), *s.* [A modified form of *nock*, the older form of *notch* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A small notch.

"Though but a stick with a *nick*."—*Fotherby: Atheomastix*, p. 23.

2. The slit in the head of a screw at which the screw-driver is applied.

3. A notch or incision at a measured distance on an object; a cut to form a starting-point for a reel.

* 4. A score on a tally, from the old practice of keeping reckoning by notches on sticks; a reckoning.

* 5. A false mark in a measure, for fraudulent purposes; a raised or indented bottom in a beer-can, wine-bottle, &c.

"From the *nick* and froth of a penny pothouse."
Fletcher: Poems, p. 133.

6. The exact moment required by necessity or convenience; the critical moment.

"God delivered them at the very *nick* of time."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ix., ser. 4

7. A winning throw at dice.

"The usual trick.
Seven, slur a six, eleven a *nick*."
Prior: Cupid & Ganymede.

* 8. The exact point or matter.

"Now ye have hit the *nick*."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Pilgrim*, iii. 6.

II. *Print.:* The notch on the front of a piece of type. It enables the compositor to arrange the letters in his stick without looking at the face.

¶ *Out of all nick:* Past all counting.

"I tell you what Launce, his man, told me, he lov'd her *out of all nick*."—*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iv. 2.

nick-nack, *s.*

1. [Knickknack.]

2. A feast or entertainment to which all contribute their share.

nick-nackery, *s.* [Knickknackery.]

nick-stick, *s.* A notched stick used as a tally. (*Bloomfield: Travelled Monkey.*)

nĭck (1), * **nicke,** *v.t. & i.* [Nick, (2), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To cut nicks or notches in; to notch.

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. To fit or correspond with; as, lattices cut in nicks; to tally.

"Words *nicking* and resembling one another are applicable to different significations."—*Camden: Remains.*

* 2. To hit; to touch luckily; to come upon at the lucky moment.

"The just season of doing things must be *nicked*."—*L'Estrange.*

3. To steal, to thieve. (*Slang.*)

4. To take, to lead.

"*Nick* him home, thou knowest she dotes on thee."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Little Thief*, i. 1.

* 5. To break, to smash.

"Break watchmen's heads and chairmen's glasses,
And thence proceed to *nicking* sashes."
Prior: Alma, iii. 235.

* 6. To defeat, as at dice; to cheat, to cozen.

"His man with scissors *nicks* him like a fool."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, v. 1.

B. *Intrans.:* To slip or move quickly.

"The white [greyhound] *nicked* up on the inside for two or three wrenches."—*Field*, Jan. 22, 1883.

* ¶ 1. *To nick with nay:* To deny; to refuse; to disappoint by a refusal.

2. *To nick a horse's tail:* To make an incision at its root to make him carry it higher.

* **nick-eared,** *a.* Crop-eared.

* **nĭck** (2), *v.t.* [A contract. of *nickname* (q.v.).] To nickname.

"Warbeck, as you *nick* him, came to me."
Ford: Perkin Warbeck.

nĭck'-ăr, *s.* [Nicker, (2).]

nĭcked, *a.* [Eng. *nick; -ed.*] Having nicks or notches cut in it; notched.

nĭck'-ĕl, *s.* [Ger. = worthless.]

1. *Chem.:* Symbol, Ni; atomic weight, 58·7. A tetrad-metallic element, discovered by Cronstedt in 1751, in combination with arsenic, in the copper-coloured mineral arseuide of nickel; called by the miners kupfernickel. Its preparation is effected in various ways, the methods involving first the separation of the arsenic, copper, &c., with hydric-sulphide, and that of cobalt by chloride of lime or nitrite of potash. The solution of pure nickel is precipitated by potash, and the dry oxide mixed with oil or charcoal and exposed in a crucible to the heat of a blast-furnace, whereby the metal is obtained as a fused mass. Nickel is silver-white, malleable and ductile, and as infusible as iron. Specific gravity, 8·28 to 8·66. It is magnetic at ordinary temperatures and dissolves in dilute sulphuric, nitric, and hydrochloric acids. Nickel forms several alloys, the most important being known as German-silver. It forms two oxides: Nickel protoxide, NiO, formed by exposing nitrate of nickel to continued ignition; it is a grayish-green non-magnetic powder, which does not absorb oxygen from the air; Nickel sesquioxide, Ni_2O_3, formed by exposing nitrate of nickel to a moderate heat; it is a black powder, which dissolves in acids with evolution of oxygen and formation of nickel salts. These are mostly emerald-green in the hydrated state, turning yellow when heated.

2. In the United States a popular name for small coins, partly consisting of nickel, value one, two, and five cents.

¶ Nickel-arsenate = *Annabergite* and *Xanthiosite;* Nickel-arsenide = *Chloanthite, Nickeline,* and *Rammelsbergite;* Nickel-bismuth = *Grunauite;* Nickel-carbonate and Nickel-hydrate = *Texasite;* Nickel-glance = *Gersdorffite;* Nickel-green = *Annabergite;* Nickel-gymnite = *Genthite;* Nickel-ochre, Nickel-bloom = *Annabergite;* Nickel-oxide = *Bunsenite;* Nickel-pyrites = *Millerite;* Nickel-silicate = *Alipite, Genthite, Noumeite,* and *Pimelite;* Nickel-sulphate = *Morenosite;* Nickel-sulphide = *Millerite;* Nickel-stibine = *Ullmannite;* Nickel-vitriol = *Morenosite.*

nickel-plating, *s.*

Chem.: The art of coating copper, brass, or other metal with nickel. To a dilute solution of pure zinc chloride a solution of nickel sulphate is added, until the liquid is distinctly green, and the whole raised to the boiling-point. The article to be plated, after being thoroughly cleaned, is placed in the liquid, and the boiling continued for thirty minutes, when the nickel will be found deposited in a brilliant white layer. After being washed and dried it takes a fine yellowish-toned polish. A moderate battery power and nickel anodes are sometimes employed. Nickel electrotypes stand wear and tear much better than the ordinary copper ones.

nickel-sulphate, *s.*

Chem.: $NiSO_4 + 7OH_2$. One of the most important salts of nickel, formed by dissolving the carbonate in sulphuric acid. It forms green, prismatic crystals, which require three parts of water for solution. Used for nickel electro-plating.

nĭc-kŏl-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *nickel; -ic.*] Pertaining to nickel; containing nickel.

nĭc-kel-ĭf-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *nickel;* Lat. *fero* = to produce, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Containing nickel.

"The nickel in the bronzes from Western Switzerland is considered to have been derived from the *nickeliferous* copper ores of the Valais."—*Dawkins: Early Man in Britain*, ch. xi.

nickeliferous gray-antimony, *s.* [Ullmannite.]

nĭc-kel-ĭnc, *s.* [Eng., &c. *nickel;* suff. *-ine* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral crystallizing in the hexagonal system, and isomorphous with Breithauptite (q.v.). Occurs mostly massive, crystals being rare and small. Hardness, 5 to 5·5; sp. gr. 7·33 to 7·67; lustre, metallic; colour, pale copper-red; streak, brownish-black; opaque; brittle; fracture, uneven. Compos.: arsenic, 55·9; nickel, 44·1 = 100, corresponding to the formula, NiAs. Found associated with cobalt, silver, and copper ores in Saxony and other parts of Germany, occasionally in Cornwall, &c.

nĭck'-ĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *nick,* v.; *-er.*]

* 1. One of a set of wild, dissolute night-brawlers in the reign of Queen Anne, who amused themselves by breaking windows with halfpence.

"His scattered pence the flying *nicker* flings."
Gay: Trivia, iii. 313.

2. The cutting-lip at the circumference of a centre-bit, which cuts in the wood the circle of the hole to be bored.

nĭck'-ĕr (2), † **nĭck'-ar, nĭch'-ĕr,** *s.* [NICKAR.]

nicker-nuts, *s. pl.* [GUILANDINA.]

nicker-tree, *s.* [GUILANDINA.]

nĭck'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [NICK, *v.*]

nicking-buddle, *s.*

Metall.: A form of buddle used in washing lead ore.

nicking-file, *s.* A thin file for making nicks in heads of screws.

nicking-trunk, *s.*

Metall.: A tub in which metalliferous slimes are washed. At the upper end is a trough which discharges a gentle sheet of water over a nicking board, which divides the water into rills and gradually washes off the slimes, settling them on the flat surface of the table in the order of their respective gravities.

nĭck'-nāme, * **nekc-name,** *s.* [A corrupt. of Mid. Eng. *an ekename*, the *n* of the indefinite article being tacked on to the noun. (See remarks under N.) Cogn. with Icel. *aukanafn* = a nickname, from *auka* = to eke, and *nafn* = a name; Sw. *öknamn*, from *öka* = to eke, and *namn* = a name; Dan. *øgenavn*, from *øge* = to eke.] [EKENAME.]

I. A surname or name given in derision, contempt, or reproach, or with reference to some act, habit, or peculiarity of the person; a sobriquet. (*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.)

* 2. A familiar or diminutive name.

"A very good name it [Job] is; only one I know that ain't got a *nickname* to it."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xvi.

nĭck'-nāme, *v.t.* [NICKNAME.] To call by a nickname; to give a nickname to.

nĭck'-ŭm, *s.* [Eng. *nick* (1), *s.*] A mischievous fellow, a practical joker, a wag.

nī-co-, *pref.* [NICOTINE.] Derived from or contained in tobacco.

nico-tannic, *a.* Having some of the properties of tobacco and tannin.

Nico-tannic acid: [NICO-TANNIN].

nico-tannin, *s.*

Chem.: Nico-tannic acid; a substance observed in tobacco leaves some years ago by the chemists at Somerset House, and more recently investigated by Dr. James Bell. It is obtained as a friable mass, slightly soluble in ether, easily soluble in alcohol and water, strikes a green colour with ferric salts, and yields canary yellow precipitates with oxide of lead, lime, and baryta. It instantly reduces oxide of silver and permanganates like ordinary tannin, but does not precipitate gelatin or the alkaloids.

Nĭc'-ŏl, *s.* [From the name of the inventor.]

Optics: Nicol's prism (q.v.).

"Eye-pieces filled with divided circles and *nicols*."—*Cat. Loan Coll. at South Kensington* (1877), p. 210.

Nicol's prism, *s.*

Optics: An instrument for polarising light. It is formed from a rhombohedron of Iceland spar, thrice as long as its diameter, which is bisected in the plane which passes through the obtuse angle. The new faces being polished, the two halves are again united by Canada balsam. When a luminous ray enters the prism the ordinary ray undergoes total reflection at the layer of balsam, and is reflected out of the crystal, while the extraordinary one is alone polarised. It is thus a most valuable polariser. Modifications of this prism have been made by Foucault, who substitutes for the balsam a layer of air; by Prazmowski, who cuts the spar differently, and cements the two halves together with linseed-oil; by Dr. Steeg, Mr. Glazebrook, Professor Thompson, Dr. Feussner, and others.

Nĭc-ō-lā'-ĭ-tane, Nĭc-ō-lā'-ĭ-tan, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. Νικολαιται (*Nikolaitai*); Lat. *Nicolaitæ*; remote etym. doubtful. (See def. B.)]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to or characteristic of the Nicolaitanes. [B.]

"It may be concluded that the *Nicolaitane* doctrine was a doctrine of general libertinism in religious rites, passing quickly into a doctrine of general libertinism, defending itself under a show of fanaticism, and attaching itself to other heresies."—*Blunt: Dict. Sects & Heresies*, p. 373.

B. *As substantive:*

Church Hist. (*Pl.*): An heretical sect mentioned in the Revelation (ii. 6, 14), and there charged with disregarding the injunction laid by Peter, James, and Paul upon the Gentile converts (Acts xv. 20). In all probability the impurity forbidden was looked upon as an act of religious worship, such as in early Jewish times had been borrowed from pagan nations (2 Kings xxiii. 6, 7; 2 Chron. xxi. 11; cf. Baruch iv. 43), notably from the Babylonians, whose worship of Mylitta is described by Herodotus (i. 199). Hosea (iv. 12–14) trenchantly denounces such practices. The Nicolaïtanes are said to have been founded by Nicolas the Deacon, but the evidence is not convincing.

nĭc'-ō-lō, *s.* [ONICOLO.]

nĭc'-ō-pyr-īte (yr as **ĭr),** *s.* [Lat. *niccolum* = nickel, and Eng. *pyrite*.]

Min.: The same as PENTLANDITE (q.v.).

nī-cō-thō'-ĕ, *s.* [The name of one of the Harpies.]

Zool.: A genus of fixed parasitic Copepods. *Nicothoë astaci*, a very small species, of a rosy colour, attaches itself to the gills of the Common Lobster.

* **nĭ-cō'-tĭ-an (ti** as **shĭ),** * **ne-co-ti-an,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *nicotiane* = tobacco.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or derived from tobacco.

"This gourmand . . . whiffes himselfe away in *nicotian* incense to the idol of his vaine intemperance."—*Bp. Hall: St. Paul's Combat.*

B. *As subst.:* Tobacco. (*Ben Jonson: Every Man in his Humour*, iii. 5.)

nī-cō-tĭ-ā'-nạ (t as **sh),** *s.* [Named after John Nicot of Nismes, French ambassador to Portugal, who first introduced the tobacco plant into France, having obtained its seeds from a Dutchman, who had them from Florida.]

Bot.: Tobacco; the typical genus of the solanaceous tribe Nicotianeæ. Calyx, five-cleft, permanent; corolla, funnel or salver-shaped, the limb five-lobed; stamens, five, as long as the tube of the corolla; stigma, capitate; capsule, two-celled, with many minute seeds. Viscous-leaved herbs, natives of Tropical America and Asia. [TOBACCO.]

nĭ-cō-tĭ-ā'-nĕ-æ (t as **sh),** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *nicotian(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Solanaceæ, sub-order Atropaceæ; made by Myers an order.

nĭc'-ō-tīne, *s.* [Eng., &c. *nicot(iana)*; *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{14}N_2$. An acrid poisonous alkaloid found in tobacco leaves to the extent of from 1 to 5 per cent. It may be prepared by passing a current of steam through a mixture of lime and powdered tobacco, neutralising the liquid which comes over with sulphuric acid, adding ammonia to liberate the nicotine, and dissolving the latter in ether. The etherial solution yields almost pure nicotine. It is a colourless transparent oil, which boils at 250°, and does not freeze at—10°. Specific gravity, 1·027 at 15°. It has a strongly alkaline re-action, and turns the plane of polarisation to the left. Soluble in water, alcohol, ether, and the fat oils, and its characteristic re-action is the formation of a kermes-brown precipitate with tincture of iodine. Nicotine forms numerous salts. The sulphate $(C_{10}H_{14}N_2)_2H_2SO_4$, is uncrystallizable, but the chloride, $C_{10}H_{14}N_2HCl$, may be obtained in crystals by passing hydrochloric acid gas into nicotine under vacuo.

* **nĭc-ō-tĭn'-ĕ-ạn,** *a.* [Eng. *nicotine*; *-an.*] Of or pertaining to nicotine or tobacco.

"Lapped in *nicotinean* elysium, the incautious worshippers of the weed recline in fancied security."—*W. S. Mayo: Never Again*, ch. xxiv.

* **nĭ-cŏt'-ĭn-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *nicotin(e)*; *-ize.*] To impregnate with tobacco.

"Lanky, cadaverous, *nicotinized* young men."—*W. S. Mayo: Never Again*, ch. vi.

nī-cō-tўl'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [NICOTINE.]

* **nĭc'-tāte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *nicto.*] To wink.

"The *nictating* membrane."—*Ray: Creation*, pt. ii.

* **nĭc-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *nictatio*, from *nicto* = to wink.] The act of winking.

"Our *nictations* for the most part when we are awake."—*Cudworth: Intellectual System*, p. 161.

* **nĭc-tĭ'-tate,** *v.i.* [A frequent. from Lat. *nicto.*] To wink.

"The *nictitating* membrane."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. iv., ch. ii. (Note 34.)

nĭc'-tĭ-tāt-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [NICTITATE, *v.*]

nictitating-membrane, *s.* [MEMBRANA-NICTITANS.]

* **nĭc-tĭ-tā'-tion,** *s.* [NICTITATE.] The act of winking.

nĭd-ą-mĕn'-tal, *a.* [Lat. *nidament(um)* = a nest, from *nidus* = a nest.; Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*]

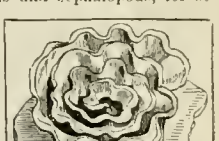
Physiol.: Relating to the protection of the egg and young, especially applied to the organs that secrete the material of which many animals construct their nest. (*Owen.*)

nidamental capsules, *s. pl.*

Physiol.: Tough, albuminous capsules, in which many of the Mollusca deposit their eggs. Those of the whelk are common objects on the sea-shore.

nidamental-gland, *s.*

Physiol.: An organ largely developed in female gasteropods and cephalopods, for secreting the material with which their eggs are enveloped or cemented together.



NIDAMENTAL RIBBON OF DORIS JOHNSTONI.

nidamental-ribbon, *s.* (See extract.)

"The spawn of sea-snails consists of a large number of eggs, adhering together in masses, or spread out in the shape of a strap or ribbon, in which the eggs are arranged in rows; this *nidamental-ribbon* is sometimes coiled up spirally like a watch-spring, and attached by one of its edges."—*S. P. Woodward: Manual of the Mollusca* (ed. 1880), p. 40.

* **nī'-dạr-ў,** *s.* [Lat. *nidus* = a nest.] A collection of nests.

"In this rupellary *nidary* does the female lay eggs and breed."—*Evelyn.*

nĭd'-dī-cŏck, *s.* [Cf. *niany.*] A foolish fellow; a ninny.

* **nĭd'-dĭng,** *a.* & *s.* [NIDING.]

* **nĭd'-dī-pŏl,** *a.* [Cf. *niddicock.*] Foolish, silly.

"What *niddipol* hare brayne."
Stanyhurst: Virgil; *Eneid* iv. 110.

nĭd'-dle-nŏd-dle, *v.i.* [A reduplication of *noddle*, v. (q.v.] To nod, to shake backwards and forwards.

"Her head *niddle-noddled* at every word."
Hood: Miss Kilmansegg.

* **nĭd-dle-nŏd-dle,** *a.* [NIDDLE-NODDLE, *v.*] Vacillating.

"*Niddle-noddle* politicians."
Combe: Dr. Syntax; *Tour*, iii., ch. i.

nīde, *s.* [Lat. *nidus* = a nest.] A brood: as, a *nide* of pheasants.

* **nī'-dĕr-ĭng,** *a.* [A.S. *niding*; Icel. *nidhingr.*] Infamous, faithless. [NIDING.]

nīdge, *v.t.* [NIG (1).]

nidged-ashlar, *s.* [NIGGED-ASHLAR].

* **nĭdg'-ĕr-ў,** *s.* [O. Fr. *nigerie.*] A trifle; a piece of foolery.

* **nĭdg'-ĕt,** *s.* [O. Fr. *niger* = "to trifle; to play the fop or nidget." (*Cotgrave*).]

1. An idiot, a fool.

2. A coward; a mean or poor-spirited fellow. (See example s.v. NIDING.)

* **nĭdg'-ĭng,** *a.* [NIDGET.] Trifling, insignificant.

* **nĭd'-ĭ-fĭ-cāte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *nidificatus*, pa. par. of *nidifico*; *nidus* = a nest, and *facio* = to make.] To make or build a nest; to nestle.

nĭd-ĭ-fĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *nidificatio*, from *nidificatus*, pa. par. of *nidifico.*]

1. The act of making or building nests.

"The variation of instinct in the *nidification* of birds was long ago shown by Audubon."—*Lindsay: Mind in the Lower Animals*, i. 133.

* 2. A nest.

"A great affinity betwixt the *nidifications* of birds and these conglomerations of the thread of the silk-worm."—*More: Immort. Soul*, bk. iii., ch. xiii.

† **nĭd'-ĭ-fȳ,** *v.i.* [Lat. *nidus* (genit. *nidi*); Eng. suff. *-fy.*] (See extract.)

"Most birds *nidify, i.e.*, prepare a receptacle for the eggs, to aggregate them in a space that may be covered by the incubating body (sand-hole of ostrich), or superadd materials to keep in the warmth."—*Owen: Comp. Anat. Vert.*, ii. 257.

* **niding,** *a. & s.* [A.S. *nidhing*; Icel. *nidhingr.*]

A. *As adj.:* Infamous, dastardly, cowardly.

"In signification it signifieth as it seemeth, no more than abiecth, base-minded, false-hearted, coward, or nidget. Yet it hath levied armies, and subdued rebellious enemies: and that I may bolde you no longer, it is *niding.*"—*Camden: Remaines; Languages.*

B. *As subst.:* A dastard, a coward, a mean-spirited fellow.

¶ The most opprobrious term that could be applied to a man amongst the Anglo-Saxons.

* **nĭd'-nŏd,** *v.t.* [A redupl. of nod (q.v.).] To shake, to wag, to nod.

"Lady K. *nidnod-ded* her head."
Hood: Miss Kilmansegg.

* **nī'-dor,** * **ni-door,** *s.* [Lat.] Scent, savour, smell, as of cooked food.

"The uncovered dishes send forth a *nidor* and hungry smells."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 16.

* **nī'-dŏr-ōse,** *a.* [NIDOROUS.]

* **nī-dŏr'-ŏs'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *nidorous*; *-ity.*] Eructation with the taste of undigested roast meat.

"The cure of this *nidorosity* is, by vomiting and purging."—*Floyer: On the Humours.*

* **nī'-dŏr-oŭs,** * **nī'-dŏr-ōse,** * **ni-drous,** *a.* [Lat. *nidorosus*, from *nidor* = scent, smell; Fr. *nidoreux.*] Resembling the smell or taste of roasted meat.

"Incense and *nidorous* smels (such as were of sacrifices) were thought to intoxicate the brain."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 932.

nī'-dōse, *a.* [From Lat. *nidus* = a nest.]

Bot.: Smelling partly like decaying meat, partly like rotten eggs. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

* **ni-drous,** *a.* [NIDOROUS.]

* **nĭd'-ŭ-lant,** *a.* [Lat. *nidulans*, pr. par. of *nidulor* = to nestle; *nidus* = a nest.]

Bot.: Nestling. Used (1) of anything lying free in a cup-shaped or nest-like body; (2) lying loose in pulp, as the seeds of true berries.

nĭd-ŭ-lār'-ĭ-a, *s.* [From Lat. *nidulus* = a little nest, dimin. from *nidus*, because the plants consist of cups containing egg-like seeds.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the sub-order Nidulariacei. It has a simple peridium bursting irregularly or opening by a circular mouth. *Nidularia pisiformis* is British.

nĭd-ŭ-lār-ĭ-ā'-çē-ī, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *nidularī(a)*; Lat. masc. pl. adj. suff. *-aceī.*]

Bot.: A sub-order of Gasteromycetous Fungals. The peridium has one or many sporangia, with sporophores and naked spores. They are small and inconspicuous fungi, living on the ground among decaying sticks, &c.

nĭd-ŭ-lār'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *nidalus*, dimin. of *nidus* = a nest.]

Botany:

1. The mycelium of certain fungals.
2. A genus of Bromeliaceæ.

nĭd-ŭ-late, *a.* [Lat. *nidulatus*, pa. par. of *nidulor* = to nestle; *nidus* = a nest.]

Bot.: The same as NIDULANT (q.v.).

* **nĭd'-ŭ-lāte,** *v.i.* [NIDULATE, *a.*] To build a nest; to nidificate.

* **nĭd-ŭ-lā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *nidulatus*, pa. par. of *nidulor* = to nestle.] The time of remaining in a nest.

"In the time of their *nidulation*, and bringing forth their young."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. x.

nĭd-ŭ-lī'-tēş, *s.* [Lat. *nidus* = a nest, and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone. (*McNicoll.*)]

Palæont.: A genus of fossils, of doubtful affinity, from the Silurian rocks, probably large, aberrant Rhizopods. They are ovate, globular, or pear-shaped hollow bodies, probably attached by a peduncle, and having an integument composed of closely approximating hexagonal plates.

nī'-dŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a nest.]

Pathol., Bot., Zool., &c.: A spot where any animal, plant, or morbid matter establishes and propagates itself.

niēçe, * **neece,** * **neece,** *s.* [O. F. *niece*, *nièce*, from Low Lat. *neptia*, from Lat. *neptis* = a grand-daughter, a niece; Fr. *niece*; Prov. *nepta*; Sp. *nieta*; Port. *neta.*]

* 1. Originally not so limited in meaning as now, but used for a grand-daughter, and even a grandson, as well as the children of a brother or sister.

(1) For grandsons and grand-daughters; lineal descendants generally.

"My sons and my *neces* (A. V., My daughters, or unto *those children which they have born*").—*Wycliffe: Genesis* xxxi. 43.

(2) A grand-daughter.

"He lost by death, first his mother, then his daughter Juba, and, not long after, his *niece* by the said daughter."—*P. Holland: Suetonius*, p. 11.

* 2. A cousin; any relation. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 13,030.)

3. The daughter of a brother or sister, or of a brother- or sister-in-law.

"And heir and *niece* allied unto the duke."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 1.

* **niēçe'-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *niece*; *-ship.*] The position or relationship of a niece.

"She was allied to Ham in another way besides this *niceship.*"—*Southey: The Doctor*, ch. lxxii.

niēf, *s.* [NEAF.] A fist.

nĭ-ĕl'-lō, *s.* [Ital., from Low Lat. *nigellum* = a blackish enamel, from Lat. *nigellus*, dimin. of *niger* = black.] An art much practised in the Middle Ages, to which may be traced the origin of engraving. The lines of a design are cut in a piece of gold or silver; it is then covered with a black composition consisting of copper, silver, lead, and sulphur, and a little borax is sprinkled over it; by subjecting it to heat over a fire, the composition becomes liquid and runs into the lines of the design: the whole is then allowed to cool, when the surface of the metal is scraped and burnished, leaving the drawing in black upon the metal. The art is still practised as a mode of ornamenting ware, but its principal use is for door-plates, plates for shop fronts, &c., in which the brass or zinc plates are engraved and the depressions filled with wax. The term is also applied to impressions in a viscid water-ink on paper from metal-plate engravings taken by the early fathers of copperplate printing for testing the state of their work.

nĭ-ê'-pa, *s.* [An Indian word.] (See etym. and compound.)

niepa-bark, *s.*

Pharm.: A bark derived from *Samadera indica.* It is a febrifuge.

niēst, *a.* [NEXT.]

niēve, *s.* [NEAF.] A fist, a hand.

niēve'-fŭl, *s.* [Eng. *nieve*, and *full.*] A handful.

nĭf-fĕr, *v.i.* [Eng. *nieve* = the fist.] To bargain, to barter.

"Weel, so we sat *niffering* about some brandy that I said I wanted."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxxiii. ..

nĭf'-fĕr, *s.* [NIFFER, *v.*] An exchange, a bartering, a bargain.

nĭf'-fȳ-năf-fȳ, nĭff'-năf-fȳ, *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] Fastidious, troublesome about trifles; conceited, nice.

* **ni-fle,** *s.* [Norm. Fr.] A trifle.

"He served hem with *nyfles* and with fables."
Chaucer: C. T., 7,342.

nĭfl'-heĭm, *s.* [Icel. *nifl* = mist, and *heim* = home.]

Scand. Mythol.: The region of everlasting cold and night, ruled over by Hæla.

* **nĭf'-lĭng,** *a.* [NIFLE.] Trifling; of little or no value.

nĭg (1), *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Mason.: To dress the face of a stone with a sharp-pointed hammer, instead of hewing it with a chisel and mallet; also called *nidge.*

* **nĭg** (2), *v.i.* [NIGGARD.] To be stingy or niggardly.

* **nĭg'-ard,** *s. & a.* [NIGGARD.]

* **nĭg'-ard-ĭe,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *nigard*; *-ie* = *-y.*] Niggardliness.

"But yet me greveth most his *nigardie.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 13,102.

nī-ġĕl'-la, *s.* [Fem. sing. of Lat. *nigellus* = rather black, dark; so named from the black seed.]

Bot.: A genus of Ranunculaceæ, tribe Helleboreæ. Sepals five, deciduous, sometimes surrounded by an involucre; petals five to ten; stamens many; ovaries five to ten, each with one cell and one seed. *Nigella sativa*, Black cummin-seed, is extensively cultivated in India. Its seeds yield an oil. They are used as a spice in Indian curries. The natives of India place them among woollen cloths to keep away insects. They are said to be carminative, stomachic, galactagogue, detergent, diuretic, emmenagogue, and anthelmintic. Mixed with sesamum oil they constitute an external application in skin eruptions. [FIRCH.]

nī-ġĕl'-lĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat., &c. *nigell(a)*; *-in.* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A viscous substance obtained from *Nigella sativa.* (*Watts.*)

* **nĭg'-eōt,** *s.* [NIDGET.]

nī'-gĕr, *s.* [Lat. = black.] (See etym. and compound.)

niger-seed, *s.*

Bot.: The small black seed of *Guizotia oleifera.* [GUIZOTIA.]

* **nī'-gĕr-ness,** *s.* [Lat. *niger* = black; Eng. suff. *-ness.*] Blackness.

"Their *nigerneese* and coleblack hue."
Golding: Ovid; Metam., bk. vii.

nĭg'-gard, * **nĭg'-ard,** *s. & a.* [Formed with suff. *-ard*, as in drunkard, &c., from Icel. *hnöggr* = niggardly, stingy; Sw. *njugg* = niggardly, scanty; *nogu* = exact, strict, precise; Dan. *nöie* = exact; Ger. *genau* = close, strict, precise; A.S. *hnéaw* = sparing.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A miserly, stingy fellow; a miser; one who stints or supplies stingily and meanly; a mean, parsimonious fellow.

"But these couetous *nigardes* passe on with pain. —*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 88.

2. A false bottom for a grate; a nigger. (*Mayhew.*)

B. *As adjective:*

1. Miserly, stingy; meanly parsimonious; niggardly.

2. Given or supplied in a miserly or stingy manner; characterized by stinginess.

"The careless bard . . . like honest Gay,
Contemns the *niggard* boon ye time so ill."
Shenstone: Economy.

* **nĭg'-gard,** *v.t. & i.* [NIGGARD, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To stint, to begrudge; to supply stingily or sparingly.

"Nature must obey necessity;
Which we will *niggard* with a little rest."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iv. 3.

B. *Intrans.:* To be niggardly, stingy, or miserly.

"Thou . . . makest waste in *niggarding.*"
Shakesp. Sonnet 1.

* **nĭg'-gard-ĭse,** * **nig-ard-ise,** *s.* [NIGGARD, *s.*] Niggardliness, stinginess.

"That will not use his gifts for thankless *nigardise.*"
Spenser: F. Q., IV. viii. 15.

* **nĭg'-gard-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *niggard*; *-ish.*] Having a disposition or tendency to be niggardly.

nĭg'-gard-lĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *niggardly*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being niggardly; meanness, covetousness, stinginess, parsimony.

"Good thrift is counterfeited by *niggardliness.*"—*Bp. Hall: Medit. & Vows*, cent. i., § 52.

nĭg'-gard-lȳ, * **nig-ard-ly,** * **nyg-erd-ly,** *a. & adv.* [Eng. *niggard*; *-ly.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Meanly sparing or parsimonious; stingy, miserly.

"*Niggardly* in all that regarded the safety and honour of the state."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. Sparing, wary.

"I do like a *niggardly* answerer, going no farther than the bounds of the question."—*Sidney.*

B. *As adv.:* In a niggardly manner; like a niggard.

"Every slight occasion that could but *nigardly* give me sight of her."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, ii. 2.

* **nĭg'-gard-nĕss,** * **nig-ard-nes,** *s.* [Eng. *niggard*; *-ness.*] Niggardliness, [parsimony, stinginess.

"The testimonies of his *nigardnes* shall be sure."—*Ecclus.* xxxi. 24. (1561.)

*** nĭg'-gard-oŭs,** * **nĭg'-ard-oŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *niggard; -ous.*] Niggardly, stingy, mean, parsimonious.

"This covetous gathering and *niggardous* keping."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 94.

*** nĭg'-gard-shĭp,** * **nyg-ard-shyp,** *s.* [Eng. *niggard; -ship.*] Niggardliness, stinginess, parsimony.

"Moch pinchyng and *nygardshyp* of meate and drynke."—*Elyot: The Governour*, bk. iii., ch. xxi.

*** nĭg'-gard-ў,** *s.* [NIGARDIE.]

nĭgged, *pa. par.* or *a.* [NIG.]

nigged-ashlar, *s.*

Masonry: Stone hewn with a pick or pointed hammer instead of a chisel and mallet. Called also Nidged-ashlar.

*** nĭg'-gĕr** (1), *s.* [NIGGARD, A. 2.]

nĭg'-gĕr (2), * **neger,** *s.* [A corruption of *negro* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A contemptuous or derisive appellation for a negro.

2. A person of colour; espec., a native of the East Indies.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Entom.:* A local name for the larva of a saw-fly, *Athalia spinarum*, very destructive to the turnip-crop.

2. *Steam-eng.:* A steam-engine employed in hoisting, especially on shipboard and on the western and southern rivers; a donkey-engine. (*American.*)

*** nĭg-gĕr-ăl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [NIGGARD.] Niggardliness, stinginess.

"In poore men not to give is *niggeralitie*."—*Sir J. Harington: Epigrams*, i. 11.

*** nĭg'-gĕr-dŏm,** *s.* [Eng. *nigger; -dom.*] Niggers collectively.

"Swarming with infant *niggerdom*."—*W. H. Russell: My Diary*, i. 123.

*** nĭg'-gĕr-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *nigger; -ling.*] A little nigger.

"All the little *niggerlings* emerge
As lily-white as mussels." *Hood: A Black Job.*

*** nĭg-gĕr-ly,** *a.* [NIGGARDLY.]

*** nĭg'-gĕt,** *s.* [NIDGET.]

*** nĭg'-gĭsh,** * **nig-geshe,** * **nygysh,** *a.* [NIGGARD.] Niggardly, stingy, mean, parsimonious.

"Clings not his gutts with *niggeshe* fare
To heape his chest with-all."
Surrey: Ecclesiastes v.

nĭg'-gle, *v.i.* & *t.* [A dimin. or freq. from *nig* (q.v.).]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To trifle; to waste or spend time in trifling or play.

"Take heed
You *niggle* not with your conscience."
Massinger: Emperor of the East, v. 3.

2. To fret or complain of trifles. (*Prov.*)

3. To walk or act in a mincing manner. (*Prov.*)

*** B.** *Transitive:*

1. To make sport or game of; to mock; to play games on.

"I shall so *niggle* ye,
And juggle ye." *Beaum. & Flet.: Pilgrim.*

2. To draw from the pocket and give away stingily.

"I had but one poor penny, and that I was obliged to *niggle* out."—*Dekker: 2 Honest Whore.*

nĭg'-gle, *s.* [NIGGLE, *v.*] Small, fine, or cramped handwriting; a scribble, a scrawl.

nĭg'-glĕr, *s.* [Eng. *niggl(e)*, v.; *-er.*]

1. One who niggles or trifles at any handiwork.

2. One who is dexterous. (*Prov.*)

*** nĭg'-gŏt,** *s.* [NUGGET.] A lump, a mass, a nugget.

"They found in *niggots* of gold and silver mingled together about a thousand talents."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 499.

nĭgh (*gh* silent), * **negh,** * **neh,** * **neih,** * **neigh,** * **nei,** * **neigc,** * **neighe,** * **ney,** * **nie,** * **nye,** * **nyg,** * **nygh,** * **nyghe,** *a., adv.* & *prep.* [A.S. *néah, nch*, used as adj., adv. & prep.; cogn. with Dut. *na* = nigh (adv.); Icel. *nâ* = nigh (adv.), in compos. as *nâ-búi* = a neighbour; Goth. *nehw, nehwa* = nigh (adv.); *nehwjan* = to draw nigh; Ger. *nahe* = nigh (adj.), *nach* = nigh (prep.). Allied to Goth. *ganohs*, A.S. *genóh*, Eng. *enough.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Near, close; not far off or distant in time or place.

"Come forth
To town or village *nigh* (*nighest* is far)."
Milton: P. R., i. 332.

* 2. Nearly allied by blood; closely related.

"His uncle or uncle's son, or any that is *nigh* of kin unto him . . . may redeem him."—*Lev.* xxv. 49.

* 3. Ready to aid.

"The Lord is *nigh* unto them that are of a broken heart."—*Psalm* xxxiv. 18.

B. *As adverb:*

1. Near; close at hand; at a short or small distance in place or time.

"Ah! gentle pair, ye little think how *nigh*
Your change approaches." *Milton: P. L.*, iv. 366.

* 2. In a manner touching nearly, or coming home to the heart.

"Freeze, freeze, thou bitter sky,
That dost not bite so *nigh*,
As benefits forgot."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 7.

3. Almost, nearly; within a little.

"Well *nigh* worn to pieces with age."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 1.

C. *As prep.:* Near to, close to; at a short or little distance from.

"*Nigh* your person." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, iv. 2.

*** nīgh** (*gh* silent), * **negh,** * **nehe,** * **neige,** * **neigh,** * **nighe,** * **nighen,** * **nyghen,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *nēhwan;* Goth. *nehwjan;* O. H. Ger. *nâhen.*] [NIGH, *a.*]

A. *Trans.:* To come near or close to; to approach.

B. *Intrans.:* To come near or close; to approach.

"It were better worthy truly,
A worm to *nighen* here my floure than thou."
Chaucer: Legend of Good Women. (Prol.)

*** nīgh'-lў** (*gh* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *nigh; -ly.*] Nearly, nigh, almost; within a little.

"A cube and sphere . . . *nighly* of the same bigness."—*Molyneux: To Locke*, March 2, 169⅔.

nīgh'-nĕss, (*gh* silent), * **nigh-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *nigh; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being nigh or near; nearness, closeness, proximity.

* 2. Closeness of alliance or connection.

"*Nighnesse* of bloud . . . bad bound you."—*Holinshed: Hist. Scotland* (an. 1513).

nīght (*gh* silent), * **nicht,** * **nigt,** * **niht,** *s.* [A.S. *niht, neht, neaht;* cogn. with Dut. *nacht;* Icel. *nátt, nótt;* Dan. *nat;* Sw. *natt;* Goth. *nahts;* Ger. *nacht;* Wel. *nos;* Ir. *nochd;* Lith. *naktis;* Russ. *noche;* Lat. *nox* (genit. *noctis*); Gr. νύξ (*nux*), genit. νυκτός (*nuktos*); Sansc. *nakta.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* That portion of the natural day during which the sun is below the horizon; the hours from sunset to sunrise. [DAY, *s.*]

"In the fourth watch of the *night* Jesus came unto them, walking on the sea."—*Matthew* xiv. 25.

2. *Fig.:* A state or time of darkness, depression, sadness, misfortune, or obscurity: as,

† (1) A state or time of ignorance; intellectual darkness.

(2) A state of obscurity; unintelligibility.

"Nature and Nature's law lay hid in *night*,
God said, 'Let Newton be,' and all was light."
Pope: Epitaph on Sir I. Newton.

† (3) Death; the grave.

"She closed her eyes in everlasting *night*."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

† (4) A state or time of sorrow, depression, or sadness.

"In the *night* of fear."
Tennyson: In Memoriam, cxxvi. 2.

II. *Law:* Night legally begins an hour after sunset, and ends an hour before sunrise. [BURGLARY.]

¶ *Night* is largely used in composition, the meanings of the compounds being generally obvious.

night-angling, *s.* Angling for or catching fish by night.

night-apes, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The genus Nyctipithecus.

"The little *night-apes* also have non-prehensile tails."—*Nicholson: Zoology* (1878), p. 73L

night-bell, *s.* A door-bell, in the houses of doctors, chemists, &c., to be used at night, communicating with the sleeping apartments of some of the occupants of the house.

*** night-bird,** *s.*

1. A bird which flies only by night.

2. The nightingale.

"She hath made the *night-bird* mute."
Shakesp.: Pericles, iv. (Prol.)

3. A thief, a burglar.

night-blindness, *s.* [HEMERALOPIA, NYCTALOPIA.]

night-bolt, *s.* The bolt of a night-latch (q.v.). (*American.*)

*** night-brawler,** *s.* One who raises disturbances in the night.

"[You] spend your rich opinion for the name
Of a *night-brawler*." *Shakesp.: Othello*, ii. 3.

night-breeze, *s.* A breeze blowing in the night.

night-butterfly, *s.* A moth.

night-cap, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* A cap or head-dress worn in bed.

2. *Fig.:* A cant or slang term for a glass of spirits or other drink taken just before going to bed.

"Mr. Jorrocks celebrated the event with . . . a *night-cap* of his usual beverage."—*Handley Cross*, ch. xxiv.

night-cart, *s.* A cart employed to remove night-soil (q.v.).

*** night-cat,** *s.* (See extract.)

"The prisoners were charged with having instruments called *night-cats*, for impeding the action of cavalry in the streets."—*Massey: Hist. Eng.*, iii. 381.

night-chair, *s.* [NIGHT-STOOL.]

night-charm, *s.* The same as NIGHT-SPELL (q.v.).

night-churr, *s.* The same as NIGHT-JAR (q.v.).

night-clothes, *s. pl.* Clothes or dress worn in bed.

*** night-crow,** *s.* A bird which cries in the night; according to some an owl, according to others a night-heron (q.v.).

"The *night-crow* cry'd a boding luckless time."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., v. 6.

night-dew, *s.* Dew which falls in the night.

"The sleeping flowers beneath the *night-dew* sweat."
Dryden: Indian Emperor, ii. 2.

night-dog, *s.*

1. A dog used by poachers for hunting in the night.

2. A watchdog.

"When *night-dogs* run, all sorts of deer are chased."
Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, v. 5.

night-dress, *s.* The dress worn at night.

"When each new *night-dress* gives a new disease."
Pope: Rape of the Lock, iv. 38.

*** night-eater,** *s.* A flea. (*Davies.*)

*** night-eyed,** *a.* Having eyes capable of seeing well at night.

*** night-faring,** *a.* Travelling by night.

"Will-o'-wisp misleads *night-faring* clowns
O'er hills." *Gay: Shepherd's Week; Friday.*

*** night-fire,** *s.*

1. A fire burning in the night.

2. Ignis fatuus; the will-o'-the-wisp.

night-flier, night-flyer, *s.* A bird or insect which flies by night.

night-flower, *s.*

Bot.: Nyctanthes Arbor tristis, and the genus Nyctanthes itself.

night-fly, *s.* An insect that flies by night; a moth.

"Hush'd with buzzing *night-flies*, to thy slumber."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iii. 1.

night-fossicker, *s.* Amongst gold-diggers, one who robs a digging by night.

night-fossicking, *s.* The act or practice of robbing diggings by night.

night-foundered, *a.* Lost or distressed in the night; benighted.

"Some one, like us, *night foundered* here."
Milton: Comus, 483.

night-gown, *s.* A night-dress.

"I have seen her rise from her bed, throw her *night-gown* from her."—*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, v. 1.

*** night-hag,** *s.* A witch who flew or prowled about at night.

"Nor uglier follows the *night-hag*, when called
In secret." *Milton: P. L.*, ii. 662

night-hawk, *s.*
Ornithology:
1. The Night-jar (q.v.).
2. The Virginian Goatsucker, *Chordeiles virginianus.*

night-heron, *s.*
Ornith.: The genus Nycticorax (q.v.), and especially *Nycticorax griseus.*

night-house, *s.*
1. A tavern or public-house licensed to be open during the night when other licensed houses are closed.
2. A brothel.

night-jar, *s.* A popular name given to the goatsucker, *Caprimulgus europæus,* from the sound of its cry. Also called Night-churr, Churn-owl, Fern-owl, &c.

night-latch, *s.* A form of door-lock in which the spring-latch may be opened by a key from the outside, or it may be fastened so as to be immovable from the exterior of the door.

night-light, *s.* A short thick candle with a small wick so proportioned as to burn without consuming its paper envelope. When made of spermaceti or stearine it has no envelope, and the wick is made to bend over in burning, being totally consumed so as not to drop ashes.

* **night-long,** *a.* Lasting for or during a night.

* **night-magistrate,** *s.* A constable on duty at night; the head of a watch-house.

night-man, *s.* A man employed to remove night-soil.

night-monkeys, *s. pl.*
Zool.: The genus Nyctipithecus (q.v.). Called also Owl-monkeys.

night-moths, *s. pl.*
Entomology:
1. *Sing.:* The genus Noctua (q.v.).
2. *Pl.:* The family Noctuidæ, or the group Noctuina.

night-owl, *s.* An owl hunting by night.

night-piece, *s.*
1. A picture representing some night-scene, or coloured so as to be seen best by artificial light.
"He hung a great part of the wall with *night-pieces,* that seemed to show themselves by the candles which were lighted up."—*Addison.*
2. A literary composition descriptive of a scene by night.

night-porter, *s.* A porter who sits up all night at an hotel, a railway-station, hospital, &c., to attend to arrivals or departures.

night-primrose, *s.*
Bot.: *Œnothera nocturna.* [Evening-primrose; Œnothera].

* **night-rail,** *s.* A loose gown worn over the dress at night. (*Scott: Fortunes of Nigel,* ch. xvii.)

night-raven, *s.* A bird of ill omen that cries in the night.
"I had as lief have heard the *night-raven.*"
Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, ii. 3.

night-rocket, *s.*
Bot.: *Hesperis tristis.*

* **night-rule,** *s.* A tumult or disturbance in the night.
"What *night-rule* now about this haunted grove?"
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

* **night-season,** *s.* The time or hours of night.

night-shirt, *s.* A plain loose shirt for sleeping in.

night-shoot, *s.* A place for shooting night-soil.

* **night-side,** *s.* The dark or gloomy side: as, the *night-side* of Nature.

night-sight, *s.* [Day-blindness.]

* **night-snap,** *s.* A night thief.
"Sure these fellows
Were *night-snaps.*"
Beaum. & Flet.: The Chances, ii. 1.

night-soil, *s.* The contents of privies, &c., utilized as manure.
Night-soil fever: [Enteric-fever].

* **night-spell,** *s.* A charm or spell against hurt or danger by night; a charm against the nightmare.
"Therewith the *night-spell* said he anon rightes."
Chaucer: C. T., 3,489.

night-stool, night-chair, *s.* A commode or earth-closet for the sick-room.

night-taper, *s.* A night-light.

* **night-trader,** *s.* A prostitute, a harlot.
"All kinds of females, from the *night-trader,* in the street."—*Massinger: Picture,* i. 2.

* **night-waking,** *a.* Watching in the night. (*Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece,* 554.)

* **night-walk,** *s.* A walk in the night.
"If in his *night-walk* he met with irregular scholars, he took their names, and a promise to appear unsent for next morning."—*Walton: Life of Sanderson.*

night-walker, *s.*
1. One who walks in his sleep; a somnambulist.
2. One who prowls about at night for evil purposes; a thief, a pilferer.
"Men that hunt so, be privy stealers, or *night-walkers.*"—*Ascham: Toxophilus.*

night-walking, *a.* & *s.*
A. *As adj.:* Walking or prowling about at night.
B. *As substantive:*
1. The act or habit of walking in one's sleep; somnambulism.
2. Prowling about at night for evil purposes.

* **night-wanderer,** *s.* One who wanders or travels at night; a nocturnal traveller.
"Mislead *night-wanderers.*"
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 1.

* **night-wandering,** *a.* Roaming or prowling by night.
"*Night-wandering* weasels."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 307.

* **night-warbling,** *a.* Singing in the night. (*Milton: P. L.,* v. 40.)

night-watch, *s.*
1. A guard or watch on duty in the night.
* 2. A period of time in the night; the hours of the night.
"I remember thee on my bed, and meditate on thee in the *night-watches.*"—*Psalm* lxiii. 6.

night-watcher, *s.* One who watches in the night, especially one who watches with evil designs.

night-watchman, *s.* A man employed to act as a watchman during the night.

night-witch, *s.* A night-hag.

night-yard, *s.* A place where night-soil is shot or deposited; a night-shoot.

* **nīght'-ĕd** (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *night; -ed.*]
1. Darkened, clouded, dark.
"Good Hamlet, cast thy *nighted* colour off."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 2.
2. Overtaken by night; benighted.
"Now to horse! I shall be *nighted.*"
Ben Jonson: The Widow, ii.

* **nīght'-ĕr-tāle** (*gh* silent), *s.* [A. S. *nihte,* genit. of *niht* = night, and *talu* = tale, reckoning; Icel. *nattar-thel.*] The night-time; night.
"By *nightertale*
He slepte no more than doth a nightingale."
Chaucer: C. T., 97.

nīght'-fâll (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *night,* and *fall.*] The fall of night; the close of the day; evening.

nīght'-ĭn-gāle (1) (*gh* silent), * **night-e-gale,** *s.* [A.S. *nihtegale* = a nightingale, lit. = a singer of the night, from *nihte,* genit. of *niht, neaht* = night, and *gale* = a singer, from *galan* = to sing; cogn. with Dut. *nachtegaal;* Dan. *nattergal;* Sw. *näktergal;* Ger. *nachtigall;* O. H. Ger. *nahtagala, nahtegala, nahtigala.* For the excrescent *n* before *g,* compare *passenger* and *messenger.*]
1. *Lit. & Ornith.: Motacilla luscinia* (Linn.), *Daulias luscinia* of modern ornithologists. It is the most highly esteemed of song-birds, and is a summer visitant to England (see extract). The plumage is alike in both sexes, reddish-brown above, grayish-white beneath, breast darker-hued, tail rufous. It builds either on or close to the ground, and lays from four to six deep olive-coloured eggs. *Sylvia (Daulias) philomela,* with a continental range westward as far as the Rhine, is called the Thrush Nightingale; its song is louder than, but not so sweet as that of the true Nightingale; the Virginian Nightingale is a species of Grosbeak, and the Redwing is often spoken of as the Swedish Nightingale.
"It is dangerous to introduce a *nightingale* as singing in England before the 14th of April or after the 15th of June."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xvii 408 (Note.)
* 2. *Fig.:* A term of endearment.
¶ The Indian nightingale, *Kittacincla macroura,* inhabits the recesses of some Eastern forests, singing during the night. Numbers are caught by the Bengalees, and, enclosed in darkened cages, are carried through the streets of Calcutta singing sweetly.

nīght'-ĭn-gāle (2) (*gh* silent), *s.* [Named after Florence Nightingale.] A sort of flannel scarf with sleeves, for persons confined to bed.

* **nīght'-ĭn-gāl-īze,** *v.i.* [Eng. *nightingal(e); -ize*] To sing like a nightingale. (*Southey.*)

* **night'-ish** (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *night; -ish.*] Pertaining to night.

nīght'-lĕss (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *night; -less.*] Having no night.

nīght'-lў (*gh* silent), * **niht-liche,** *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *night; -ly.*]
A. *As adjective:*
1. Done by night; happening or appearing in the night.
"As those *nightly* tapers disappear
Dryden: Religio Laici, 8.
2. Done or happening every night
"To give thee *nightly* visitation."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iv. 4.
* 3. Used in or appropriate for the night.
"Give me my *nightly* wearing."
Shakesp.: Othello, iv. 3.
B. *As adverb:*
* 1. By night; at night.
"I *nightly* lodge her in an upper tower."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 1.
2. Every night.
"He's drunk *nightly* in your company."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night,* i. 3.

nīght'-māre (*gh* silent), * **nighte-mare,** * **nyghte-mare,** *s.* [A.S. *niht,* neaht = night, and *mara* = a nightmare; cogn. with Dut. *nacht-merrie* = a nightmare; Icel. *mara* = a nightmare; Sw. *mara;* Dan. *mare;* Low Ger. *moor, nayt-moor;* O. H. Ger. *mara.*]
I. *Literally:*
* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A fiend or spectre of the night, popularly supposed to cause the nightmare; an incubus.
"Blesse this hous from every wicked whit,
For the *nightemare.*" *Chaucer: C. T.,* 3,481.
2. *Pathol.:* The disease technically called incubus (q.v.), which comes on during sleep, and is characterized by a sense of weight upon the chest, oppressed breathing, inability to move or even to speak, palpitation of the heart, &c., while the mind is troubled by a frightful dream. After a longer or shorter period of helplessness, the patient breaks through the state of lethargy, and awakes with a start. He finds the morbid physical symptoms are gone, but unpleasant memory of the dream remains. The proximate cause of nightmare may be contraction of the diaphragm and the intercostal muscles. The remoter causes are lying on the back, or in a constrained position, indigestible food in the stomach or pressure upon it, from flatulence with acid secretions, or other causes. Speedy relief is obtained if the arms are so moved that the pectoral muscles elevate the ribs, or by an antacid draught.
II. *Fig.:* Any overpowering, stupefying, or oppressive influence.

* **nīght'-nĕss** (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *night; -ness.*] Darkness.
"He strained his eyes to work the *nightness* which remained." *Bailey: Festus,* p. 122.

nīght'-shāde (*gh* silent), *s.* [A.S. *nihtscada, wihtscada,* from *niht* = night, and *scada* = shade.]
1. *Sing.:* The genus Solanum (q.v.). [Atropa, Basella, Circæa, Trillium.]
2. *Pl.:* Lindley's name for the order Solanaceæ (q.v.).

* **nīght'-ward** (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *night, -ward.*] Approaching towards night.
"Their *nightward* studies, wherewith they close their day's work."—*Milton: On Education.*

* **nī-grĕs'-çent,** *a.* [Lat. *nigrescens,* pr. par. of *nigresco* = to grow or become black; *niger* = black.] Becoming or growing black, approaching blackness in colour.

nĭg'-rĕs-çīte, *s.* [Lat. *nigresco* = to turn black; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An amorphous mineral with an uneven and splintery fracture. Hardness, 2·0; sp. gr. 2·845; colour, apple-green, changing by exposure to gray, and then to black. Hygroscopic water, 16 per cent. Analysis showed it to consist essentially of silica, alumina, magnesia, and protoxide of iron, with some lime. Found in basalt at Dietesheim, Hesse-Darmstadt.

nī'-grĭc, *a.* [Lat. *nigr(um)* = something black; Eng. suff. *-ic.*] Black.

nigric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_7H_8O_4$. Löwig and Weidmann's name for a black humus-like substance found among the products of the action of potassium or sodium on oxalic ether.

* **nĭg-rĭ-fī-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *niger* = black, and *facio* = to make.] The act or process of making black.

nĭg'-rine, *s.* [Lat. *niger* = black.]

Min.: A ferriferous variety of rutile (q.v.), containing from 2 to 3 per cent. of sesquioxide of iron.

* **nĭg'-rĭ-tūde,** *s.* [Lat. *nigritudo*, from *niger* = black.] Blackness; the quality or state of being black.

"Crows have long ago ceased to be constant in their *nigritude*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 17, 1881.

nĭg'-ua (u as w), *s.* [Sp.] The chigoe, chigre, or jigger.

* **nĭ'-hĭl,** *s.* [Lat. = nothing.]

Law:

1. *Sing.:* A return by the sheriff of *nulla bona*, or no effects, to a writ of distraint.

"Or as the Clerk of the *Nihils* (*Clericus Nihilorum*) in the Exchequer, who made a return of all such sums."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 4, 1874.

2. *Pl.:* Debts to the revenue which a sheriff said were worth nothing, owing to the insufficient resources of those liable for them.

* **nihil album,** *s.*

Chem.: A name formerly given to the flowers or white oxide of zinc.

nihil capiat per breve, *phr.* [Lat. = that he take nothing by his writ.]

Law: The judgment given against the plaintiff in an action, either in bar thereof, or in abatement of the writ.

nihil (or **nil**) **debet,** *phr.* [Lat. = he owes nothing.]

Law: A plea denying a debt.

nihil (or **nil**) **dicit,** *phr.* [Lat. = he says nothing.]

Law: A judgment by *nihil dicit* is when the defendant makes no answer.

nihil habuit in tenementis, *phr.* [Lat. = he had nothing in the tenement or holding.]

Law: A plea to be made in an action of debt only, brought by a lessor against a lessee for years, or at will without deed.

* **nī'-hĭl-hoọd,** *s.* [Eng. *nihil; -hood.*] Nullity.

nī-hĭl-ĭşm, Nĭ'-hĭl-ĭşm, *s.* [Lat. *nihil* (from *ne* = not, and *hilum* = a little thing, a straw, a trifle) = nothing; Eng. suff. *-ism.*]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.* (*Of the form* Nihilism): Nothingness; the state or condition of being nothing; nihility.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Hist. & Polit.:* A term used in Western Europe to designate the Russian Socialist movement, which began about 1870, and may be divided into two distinct periods: (1) "The going among the peasants." A number of young men and young women of the upper classes voluntarily went to work in the fields and the factories so as personally to carry on a Socialist propaganda and distribute Socialist literature. Their organs were the *Yperiod* (*Forward!*) of London and the *Workman* of Geneva. This lasted about six years, during which time there were twenty-three political trials of 417 persons, half of whom were condemned to exile in Siberia or to hard labour in the mines. (2) In 1878 the struggle with the government commenced. At a congress held at Lipezk, shortly after Solovieff's attempt on the life of Alexander II., the acquisition of political freedom was declared to be the first necessity. It was hoped to gain this by the formation of a legislative body, elected by the people, with guarantees for electoral independence, and liberty to agitate for reforms. This was demanded from Alexander III. shortly after the assassination of the late Emperor as the price of cessation from violence. The Nihilist programme is an agrarian socialism based on communal property. The discoveries of the police show that Nihilism is widely spread in Russia, not only among the working, but among the well-to-do classes, and even in the army, especially in Petersburg, and in many of the principal cities and towns.

2. *Metaph.:* The doctrine that refuses a substantial reality to the phenomenal existence of which man is conscious.

"Of positive or dogmatic *Nihilism* there is no example in modern philosophy."—*Hamilton: Metaphysics* (ed. Mansel), i. 294.

Nī'-hĭl-ĭst, *s.* [Lat. *nihil* = nothing; Eng. suff. *-ist.*]

1. *Church Hist.* (*Pl.*): A school of theologians who taught that God did not become anything through His Incarnation which He was not before. This opinion is traceable in the writings of Peter Lombard and Abelard, and even to the early school of Antioch, which maintained that God clothed Himself with humanity as with a garment. It was condemned at the Council of Lateran in 1179.

2. *Hist. & Polit.* (*Pl.*): A name given in western Europe to the adherents of the Russian Socialist movement. In this sense the name is unknown in Russia. It was first applied by Ivan Tourgeneff to the hero of his novel *Fathers and Sons*, who was intended to be the personification of a movement in Russia, about 1860, for the emancipation of women, the independence of children, and the spread of natural religion.

"Since 1876 the number of *Nihilists* of both sexes has greatly increased."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 14, 1885.

3. *Metaph.:* One who holds that the phenomenal existence of which man is conscious has no substantial reality.

nī-hĭl-ĭst'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *nihilist; -ic.*] Of or pertaining to Nihilism; characterized by Nihilism.

* **nī-hĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Fr. *nihilité*, from Lat. *nihil* = nothing.] The state of being nothing; nothingness.

"Not being is considered as excluding all substance, and then all modes are also necessarily excluded: and this we call *nihility*, or mere nothing."—*Watts: Logic*, pt. i., ch. ii., § 6.

nī'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *nī(in); -ic.*] Contained in or derived from niin (q.v.).

niic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: A pungent-smelling acid obtained from niin by saponification.

nī'-ĭn, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; native name (?).]

Chem.: A yellowish-brown fatty product obtained from an insect found in Yucatan. It melts at 48·9°, is insoluble in alcohol, but soluble in ether, benzene, and chloroform.

nĭl, *s.* [Lat., a contracted form of *nihil.*] Nothing: as, His liabilities were £2,000 against assets *nil.*

nĭl'-ghâu, *s.* [Nylghau.]

nĭl'-ĭ-ō, *s.* [Lat. *nilios*; Gr. νεῖλιος (*neilios*) = a precious stone, the Egyptian jasper (?).]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Nilionidæ (q.v.).

nĭl-ĭ-ŏn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *nilio*, genit. *nilion(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of heteromerous beetles, sub-tribe Trachelia. The family consists of convex soft-bodied beetles, found in boleti in tropical America. They resemble Nitidulidæ.

* **nĭll,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *nillan*, from *ne* = not, and *willan* = to will, to wish.]

A. *Trans.:* Not to will or wish; to refuse, to reject.

"Whether willed or *nilled*, friend or foe."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. vii. 16.

B. *Intrans.:* Not to will or wish; to be unwilling.

"I'll wed thee to this man, will he, *nill* he."
Beaum. & Flet.: Maid in the Mill, v. 1.

* **nĭll (1),** *s.* [Nill, *v.*] Unwillingness, aversion.

"A will never satisfied, a *nill* never gratified."—*Adams: Works*, i. 239.

nĭll (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

* 1. The shining sparks of brass in trying and melting the ore. (*Bailey.*)

2. Scales of hot iron from the forge.

nĭl'-lcē, *a.* [Nyllée.]

nĭl'-lў, *adv.* [Willy-nilly.]

nī-lŏm'-ē-tēr, *s.* [Gr. Νεῖλος (*Neilos*) = the Nile, and μετρον (*metron*) = a measure.] An instrument similar to a tide-gauge for measuring the rise of the Nile during its periodical floods. One is situated on the island of Er-Rodah, and consists of a graduated pillar, upon which the height of the water is read off. The pillar stands in a well which communicates with the river. In the time of Pliny, a height of 12 cubits meant famine, 13 scarcity, 15 safety, and 16 plenty. At the present day, the canals are cut and distribution commences when the river reaches 18 cubits; 19 cubits is tolerable, 20 adequate, 21 excellent, 22 abundant, and 24 ruinous, as inundating the houses and stores of the country.

NILOMETER.

nī'-ō-scōpe, *s.* [Gr. Νεῖλος (*Neilos*) = the Nile, and σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to see, to observe.] The same as Nilometer (q.v.).

nī-lŏt'-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *Niloticus*, from *Nilus*; Gr. Νεῖλος (*Neilos*) = the Nile; Fr. *nilotique.*] Pertaining to the river Nile; as, *Nilotic* mud.

* **nĭm,** * **nimme** (pa. t. * *nam*, * *nome*), *v.t.* [A.S. *niman*; cogn. with Icel. *nema*; Dan. *nemme*; Ger. *nehmen*; Goth. *niman.*] To take, to seize, to steal.

"For looking in their plate
He *nimmes* away their coyne."
Corbet: Answer to the former Song. By —— Lakes.

nī'-mą, *s.* [Nepaulese.] [Picrasma.]

* **nĭm-bĭf'-ēr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *nimbifer*, from *nimbus* = a rain-cloud and *fero* = to bring; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Bringing black clouds, rain, or storms.

nĭm'-ble, * **nem-ylle,** * **nem-el,** * **nem-il,** * **nim-el,** * **nim-il,** * **nym-ble,** * **nym-yl,** *a.* [Formed from A.S. *niman* = to take, to catch (Nim), with suff. *-ol*; A.S. *numol, numul, numel*, occurring in compounds. The *b* is excrescent, as in *number.*] Agile, quick, active; light and quick in motion; moving with lightness, ease, and celerity; brisk, lively.

"Her *nimble* hands each fatal sister plies."
Rowe: Lucan; Pharsalia, iii. 28.

¶ Obvious compounds: *nimble-footed, nimble-pinioned.*

nimble-fingered, *a.* Dexterous with the fingers or hands; generally in a bad sense.

nimble-will, *s.*

Bot.: An American name for *Muhlenbergia diffusa.*

* **nimble-witted,** *a.* Quick-witted, sharp, ready.

"A certain *nimble-witted* counsellor at the bar."—*Bacon: Apothegms*, § 124.

nĭm'-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *nimble; -ness.*] The quality or state of being nimble; lightness or agility of motion; quickness, activity, celerity.

* **nĭm'-blĕss,** * **nim-blesse,** *s.* [Eng. *nimbl(e); -ess.*] Nimbleness.

"He could his weapon shift from side to side,
From hand to hand, and with such *nimblesse* sly
Could wield about."
Spenser: F. Q., V. xi. 6.

nĭm'-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *nimble*; *-ly.*] In a nimble manner; with nimbleness, activity, or agility.

"He capers *nimbly* in a lady's chamber,
To the lascivious pleasing of a lute."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 1.

* **nĭm'-bōse,** *a.* [Lat. *nimbosus*, from *nimbus* = a rain-cloud.] Cloudy, stormy, tempestuous.

nĭm'-bŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a cloud.]

1. *Art:* A term applied, especially in sacred art, to a halo or glory surrounding the head in representations of divine or sacred personages. The nimbus is of pagan origin, and was probably derived from the Romans, who

ornamented the statues of their divinities and emperors with radiated crowns. The aureola, with which the nimbus is frequently confounded, envelopes the whole body, while the nimbus is limited to the head. Nimbi are properly depicted in gold, but sometimes in stained windows they appear of various colours. The nimbus of God the Father is generally represented of a triangular shape, with rays diverging from it in all directions; that of Christ contains a cross, more or less enriched; that of the Virgin Mary a circlet of small stars; those of angels, a circle of small rays, surrounded by another circle of quatrefoils, like roses, interspersed with pearls. When the nimbus is depicted of a square form, it indicates that the person was living when delineated, and is affixed as a mark of honour and respect. As an attribute of power, the nimbus is often seen attached to the heads of evil spirits. In many illuminated books of the ninth and following centuries, Satan wears a crown.

NIMBUS.

2. *Meteor.:* A rain cloud; sometimes classed as if forming a primary or fundamental variety of cloud; it is really a mixture of the stratus, the cumulus, and the cirrus. It has a uniform gray tint and fringed edges.

* **nĭ-mī'-ĕ-tў,** *s.* [Lat. *nimietas*, from *nimium* = too much.] The state of being too much or in excess; excess, redundancy.

* **nĭm'-ĭ-ŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *nimius.*] Inordinate, extravagant, excessive.

"Divine and *nimious* adoration."—*Ward: Sermons*, p. 8.

* **nĭmme,** *v.t.* [Nim.]

* **nĭm'-mĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *nim*; *-er.*] One who takes; a thief, a pilferer. (*Butler: Hudibras*, ii. 3.)

nī-năph'-tăse, nī-năph'-tēse, nī-năph'-tīse, *s.* [Eng. *ni(tro)naphth(alene)*; *-ase*, *-ese*, *-ise.*]

Chem.: Laurent's name for moni-, di-, and tri-nitronaphthalene. (*Watts.*)

nī-năph-thăl'-ĭ-dine, *s.* [Ninaphthylamine.]

nī-năph-thўl'-ą-mĭne, *s.* [Eng. *ni(tric)*, and *naphthylamine.*]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_8N_2O$. Ninaphthalidine; an organic base produced by passing sulphydric acid gas, through a boiling alcoholic solution of dinitronaphthalene, and precipitating with ammonia. It crystallizes in carmine red needles, which decompose at 100°. Insoluble in water, but soluble in a mixture of alcohol and ether, from which the chloroplatinate is precipitated on adding platinic chloride.

nĭn'-cŏm-poop, *s.* [A corrupt. of Lat. *non compos* = not of sound mind.] A blockhead, a simpleton, a ninny, a fool.

nine, * **nyne,** *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *nigon*, *nigen*; cogn. with Dut. *negen*; Icel. *nín*; Dan. *ni*; Sw. *nio*; Ger. *neun*; Goth. *niun*; Wel. *naw*; Ir. & Gael. *naoi*; Lat. *novem*; Gr. ἐννέα (*ennea*); Sansc. *navan.*]

A. *As adj.:* Containing or comprising a number, one more than eight or less than ten.

B. *As subst.:* The number composed of eight and one; three times three; a symbol representing nine units.

¶ (1) *Nine days' wonder:* A subject of wonder and gossip for a short time, generally a piece of scandal.

(2) *The nine:* The Muses, so called from their number.

(3) *To the nines, to the nine, up to the nines:* To perfection; generally applied to dress.

"Bran new, polished *to the nine.*"—*Reade: Never Too Late to Mend*, ch. lxv.

* (4) *To look nine ways:* To squint.

(5) *The nine worthies:*

(*a*) A term applied to nine famous personages: three Jews—Joshua, David, and Judas Maccabæus; three Gentiles—Hector, Alexander, and Julius Cæsar; and three Christians—Arthur of Britain, Charlemagne, and Godfrey of Bouillon.

(*b*) A mock title given to a person, as though he was worthy to be classed amongst the nine worthies. (*Butler: Hudibras.*)

nine-bark, *s.*

Bot.: Spiræa opulifolia.

nine-fold, *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *nine*; *-fold.*]

A. *As adj.:* Nine times repeated.

B. *As adv.:* To a nine-fold extent or number.

"In Lancashire the number of inhabitants appears to have increased *nine-fold*, while in Norfolk, Suffolk, and Northamptonshire it has hardly doubled."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

* **nine-holes,** *s.* A game in which nine holes are made in the ground, into which a small ball or pellet is to be thrown.

"At *nine-holes* on the heath whilst they together play."—*Drayton: Poly-Olbion*, *s.* 14.

nine-killer, *s.*

Ornith.: A name given in the United States to a butcher-bird (*Lanius septentrionalis*), from the popular belief that it daily impales nine grasshoppers.

* **nine-men's morris,** *s.* [Morris.]

* **nine-pegs,** *s.* Nine-pins.

nine-pence, *s.* A silver coin of the value of nine pence, now obsolete.

"Three silver pennies, and a *nine-pence* bent."—*Gay.* (*Todd.*)

nine-pins, *s.* A game in which nine pins or pegs of wood are set up, to be bowled at with a bowl or ball.

"His *nine-pins* made of myrtle-wood."—*Prior: Cupid & Ganymede.*

Nine-pin block:

Naut.: A block whose shell is spindle-shaped, resembling one of a set of nine-pins. Its ends are swiveled in an upper and lower bar, so that the plane of the sheave may be presented in any direction. It acts as a fair-leader under the cross-pieces of the bitts.

nīne'-teēn, * **nine-tene,** *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *nigontyne.*]

A. *As adj.:* Containing or comprising nine more than ten, or one less than twenty.

B. *As subst.:* The sum of nine and ten, or one less than twenty; a symbol representing nineteen units.

nīne'-teēnth, *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *nigonteóđha.*]

A. *As adj.:* The ordinal of nineteen; following the eighteenth, and preceding the twentieth.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The number, person, or thing next in order after the eighteenth.

2. The quotient of unity divided by nineteen; one of nineteen equal parts.

II. *Music:* An interval consisting of two octaves and a fifth.

nīne'-tĭ-ĕth, *a.* & *s.* [Ninety.]

A. *As adj.:* The ordinal of ninety, next in order after the eighty-ninth.

B. *As substantive:*

1. The number, person, or thing next in order after the eighty-ninth.

2. The quotient of unity divided by ninety; one of ninety equal parts.

nīne'-tў, *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *nigontig.*]

A. *As adj.:* Containing or consisting of nine times ten.

"Enos lived *ninety* years and begat Cainan."—*Genesis* v. 9.

B. *As subst.:* The number or sum of nine times ten; a symbol representing the sum of nine times ten.

ninety-knot, *s.*

Bot.: A popular name for *Polygonum aviculare.*

nĭn'-nў, *s.* [Ital. *ninno*; Sp. *niño* = a child: cf. Ital. *ninna* = a lullaby; *ninnare* = to lull to sleep.] A fool, a simpleton, a nincompoop.

"What a pied *ninny's* this!"—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, iii. 2.

* **ninny-whoop,** *s.* A fool, a ninny.

* **nĭn'-nў-hăm-mĕr,** *s.* [Ninny.] A simpleton, a nincompoop, a blockhead, a fool.

"Hocus, that has saved that clod-pated, numskull'd, *ninnyhammer* of yours from ruin."—*Arbuthnot: John Bull*, ch. xii.

nĭn'-sĭn, nĭn'-zĕn, *s.* [Chin.] [Ginseng.]

nĭnth, * **nynthe,** *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *nigotha*, *nigeđha.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. The ordinal of nine, coming next after the eighth and preceding the tenth.

2. Constituting or being one of nine equal parts into which anything is divided.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The quotient of unity divided by nine; one of nine equal parts.

2. *Mus.:* A compound interval, equal to a second in the superior octave. It may be major, minor, or augmented.

¶ (1) *Chord of the major ninth:*

Mus.: A chord formed by a combination of thirds starting with the dominant or fifth of the scale; called by some writers the "added ninth," because it consists of a chord of the dominant seventh, with the addition of the ninth; by others the "dominant ninth," because it occurs on a dominant bass.

(2) *Chord of the minor ninth:*

Mus.: One of the most important ingredients of modern music, consisting of a dominant, its major third, major (perfect) fifth, minor seventh, and minor ninth.

(3) *Chord of the suspended ninth:*

Mus.: A name given to the chord of the ninth on the tonic, as opposed to that of the ninth of the dominant, owing to the fact that the former is more often used as a prepared discord than the latter.

nīnth'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *ninth*; *-ly.*] In the ninth place.

nī'-ō-hāte, *s.* [Eng., &c. *niob(ium)*; *-ate* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A compound of niobic oxide with basylous radicles, *e.g.*, sodic niobate, Na_2NbO_7.

Nī-ō-bē, *s.* [Gr.]

1. *Greek Mythol.:* The daughter of Tantalus, and one of the Pleiades, married to Amphion, king of Thebes. Proud of her numerous and flourishing offspring, she provoked the anger of Apollo and Diana, who slew them all. She was herself changed by Jupiter into a rock in Phrygia, from which a rivulet, fed by her tears, continually pours.

2. *Astron.:* [Asteroid, 72].

3. A genus of Trilobites, family Asaphidæ, from the Upper Cambrian. It is an early form of the family, and intermediate between Asaphus and Ogygia (q.v.).

¶ *The Niobe of Nations:* Rome. (*Byron: Childe Harold*, iv. 79.)

Nī-ō-bē'-ąn, *a.* [Eng. *Niobe*; *-an.*] Of or pertaining to Niobe.

nī-ō-bĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *niob(ium)*; *-ic.*] Derived from or contained in Niobium (q.v.).

niobic-oxide, *s.*

Chem.: NbO_3. Occurs naturally as euxenite, and is formed artificially by decomposing the chloride with water.

nī'-ō-bīte (1), *s.* [Eng. *niob(ium)*; *-ite* (*Chem.* or *Min.*).]

1. *Chem.:* A compound of niobous oxide with a basylous radical, *e.g.*, sodic niobite, $NaNbO_2$.

2. *Min.:* The same as Columbite (q.v.).

Nī'-ō-bīte (2), *s.* [See def.]

Church Hist. (*Pl.*): A party of Alexandrian Monophysites, founded in the sixth century by Stephen Niobes, who maintained that the qualities belonging to humanity could not continue in the human nature of Christ after its amalgamation with or absorption into the divine nature. (*Blunt.*)

nī-ō'-bĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Niobe.]

Chem.: Symbol, Nb. Atomic weight, 98. Columbium. A pentad metallic element discovered by Hatchett in 1801, but more fully investigated by Rose, who named it. Present in columbite, euxenite, pyrochlore, and in other minerals. The metal may be prepared from the fluoride of niobium by heating it in a covered crucible with sodium, and dissolving out the soluble salts with water. Obtained as a black powder; sp. gr. 6·27. Insoluble in nitric acid, difficultly soluble in hydrochloric acid, but dissolves in hot hydrofluoric acid. It forms two oxides of a chlorous character, uniting with basylous oxides to form salts.

nī-ō'-boŭs, *a.* [Eng. *niob(ium)*; *-ous.*] (See compound.)

niobous-oxide, *s.*

Chem.: Nb_2O_3. Obtained by fusing columbite with acid sulphate of potassium, and treating the fused mass with water. It is a white powder, which after ignition becomes insoluble in acids. It forms definite compounds with sodium and potassium.

nī-ō-pō, *a.* [Brazilian name.] (See etym. and compound.)

niopo-tree, *s.*

Bot.: *Piptadenia peregrina.* A kind of snuff is made in Brazil from its powdered seed-vessels.

nĭp, * **nip-pen,** * **nyp-pen,** *v.t.* [For *knip*; cogn. with Dut. *knijpen* = to pinch; *knippen* = to crack, to snap, to entrap; Dan. *knibe* = to pinch, to nip; Sw. *knipa* = to pinch, to squeeze; Ger. *kneifen* = to pinch, to nip; *kneipen* = to pinch, to twitch.] [KNIFE.]

I. *Literally:*

1. To pinch; to catch and squeeze sharply and tightly between two points or surfaces, as the ends of the fingers.

"He that *nippeth* a mannes eye bryngeth forth teares."—*Jesus Syrach* xxii. (1551.)

2. To cut or pinch off the end or point of, as with the ends of the fingers, the nails, a pair of pincers, &c.

"The small shoots that extract the sap of the most leading branches must be *nipt* off."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. To bite, to vex, to annoy.

"Sharp remorse his heart did prick and *nip.*"
Spenser. (*Todd.*)

2. To check the growth of, as by frost; to blast.

"A killing frost . . . *nips* his root,
And then he falls, as I do."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

3. To destroy; to check the growth or spread of.

"*Nip* sin when it begins to bud in the thoughts."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 4.

4. To benumb, to chill, to bite: as, The cold *nips* one up.

* 5. To satirize sharply or bitterly; to slander.

"To beare the Javell so good men to *nip.*"
Spenser: Mother Hubbards Tale, 712.

6. To steal. (*Slang.*)

¶ (1) *To nip a cable:*

Naut.: To tie or secure it with a seizing.

(2) *To nip in the bud; * To nip in the blossom:* To destroy prematurely or in the first stage of growth; to destroy before development.

"I can frown and *nip* a passion,
Even in the *bud.*"
Beaum. & Flet.: Woman Hater, iii. 1.

nĭp (1), * **nippe,** *s.* [NIP, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A pinch or squeeze with the points of anything, as of the fingers.

"I am sharply taunted, yea, sometimes with pinches, *nips*, and bobs."—*Ascham: Schoolmaster.*

* (2) A cutting, biting, or pinching off; a cut.

"Here's sulp, and *nip*, and cut, and slish, and slash."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 3.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A blasting or nipping, as by frost; a check of the growth or development by frost.

"So hasty fruits and too ambitious flow'rs . . .
But find a *nip* untimely as their birth."
Stepney.

* (2) A biting sarcasm; a taunt.

"He addeth a pretty clause, and giveth them a good privie *nippe*, saying, And blessed is he that is not offended by me."—*Latimer: Third Sermon in Advent.*

* (3) A thief. (*Slang.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mining:* The gradual approach of the strata above and below a seam and terminating it.

2. *Nautical:*

(1) A short turn in a rope.

(2) The part of a rope at the place bound by a seizing or caught by jamming.

nĭp (2), *s.* [Dut. and Low Ger. *nippen*; Dan. *nippe*; Ger. *nippen* = to sip.] A sip; a small draught or drink, especially of spirituous liquor; a dram.

"Young Eyre took a *nip* of whiskey."—*Black: Princess of Thule*, ch. xxiii.

nĭ'-pa, *s.* [The name of the plant in the Moluccа Islands.]

Bot.: A genus of Endogens, with some affinity to the palms, which they resemble in habit, but placed doubtfully in the order Pandanaceæ, tribe Cyclantheæ. Only known species *Nipa fruticans.* The trunk is creeping and furcated; the leaves feathery, often twenty feet long; the flowers in a spathe; the fruit in large, round bunches, the size of the human head, and consisting of one-seeded drupes. It grows in the river estuaries and tidal forests of the Sunderbunds, Chittagong, Burmah, and the Andaman Islands. Sir Joseph Hooker found the fruit floating in the mouth of the Ganges in numbers sufficient to obstruct the paddles of a steamboat. Gamble says that the inside of the large fruit is eatable when young, and that a toddy is obtainable from the spathe. (*Calcutta Exhib. Report*, &c.)

nĭp-a-dī'-tēs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *nipa*, genit. *nipad(is)*; suff. *-ites* (*Palwont.*).]

Palæobot.: A genus of fossil fruits, believed by Brongniart to approach those of Pandanus, but which Bowerbank considers yet more akin to those of Nipa (q.v.). They have four, five, or six irregular surfaces, and the base torn. They are so abundant on the beach at Sheppey that the women and children have given them a name, calling them "figs." They were washed from the London Clay. They were believed by Bowerbank to have floated in the estuary of a great river which probably flowed, in Eocene times, from near the Equator and fell into the sea near Sheppey. He described and figured thirteen species: *Nipadites umbonatus, N. ellipticus, N. crassus, N. cordiformis, N. pruniformis, N. acutus, N. clavatus, N. lanceolatus, N. Parkinsonis, N. turgidus, N. giganteus, N. scuiteres*, and *N. pyramidalis.* (*Bowerbank: Fossils of the London Clay*, pp. 1–25.) Sir Joseph Hooker combines *N. turgidus* and *N. giganteus* into a single species, which he calls *N. Burtini.* Brongniart's specimens were from Belgium. (*Quar. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, viii. 344–6.

* **nĭp'-çhēese,** *s.* [Eng. *nip*, v., and *cheese.*] A very miserly or parsimonious person; a skinflint.

* **nĭp'-far-thĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *nip*, v., and *farthing.*] A niggardly person; a skinflint.

"I would thee not a *nipfarthing*
Nor yet a niggard have."
Drant: Horace: Sat. 1.

nĭ-phæ'-a, *s.* [From Gr. *νίφα* (*niphα*) = snow; so called from the snow-white flowers.]

Bot.: A genus of Gesneraceæ, tribe Gesnereæ. It consists of a few beautiful plants introduced into Britain.

nĭph'-ō-līte, *s.* [Gr. *νίφας* (*niphas*) = snowy, and *λιθος* (*lithos*) = stone.]

Min.: The same as CHODNEFFITE (q.v.).

* **nĭp'-lĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *nip(ple)*; dimin. suff. *-let.*] A little nipple. (*Herrick: How Lilies came White.*)

nĭpped, nĭpt, *pa. par.* or *a.* [NIP, *v.*]

nĭp'-pĕr, *s.* [Eng. *nip*, v.; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) One who or that which nips.

(2) A foretooth of a horse; they are four in number, two in the upper and two in the lower jaw.

(3) A young thief; a pickpocket.

(4) [NIPPERS, 1. 1.]

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A boy who waits on a gang of navvies to fetch water, carry tools, &c.; a serving-lad generally.

* (2) A satirist.

"Ready backbiters, sore *nippers*, and spiteful reporters, privily of good men."—*Ascham.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Nautical:*

(1) A hammock with so little bedding as to be unfit for stowing in the nettings.

(2) (*Pl.*): [NIPPERS, II. 2].

2. *Rope-making:* A machine formed of two steel plates, with a semi-oval hole in each, which enlarges or contracts, as the tarring of the yarn requires.

nipper-crab, *s.*

Zool.: Polybius Henslowii.

nipper-gauge, *s.*

Printing: A ledge adjustable on the tongue of the feed-board of a printing-machine, used in keeping the required margin uniform.

nipper-men, *s. pl.*

Naut.: Men employed to bind the nippers about the cable and messenger.

nĭp-pĕr, *v.t.* [NIPPER, *s.*]

Naut.: To fasten two parts of a rope together, in order to prevent it from rendering.

¶ *Nippering the cable:*

Naut.: The act of fastening the nippers to the cable. [NIPPERS, II. 2.]

nĭp'-pĕr-kĭn, *s.* [Eng. *nip* (2), *s.*; dimin. suff. *-kin.*] A little cup.

nĭp'-pĕrs, *s. pl.* [NIPPER, *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A grasping tool with cutting jaws; small pincers.

2. Handcuffs or foot-shackles for prisoners.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Dentistry:* The mechanical forceps used by dentists for operating on the plates.

2. *Naut.:* Strong seizings for binding the messenger to the cable, to form slings, &c. They are made from clean unchafed yarns drawn from unlaid rope.

3. *Hydr. Eng.:* Nippers for cutting off the heads of piles under water consist of two serrated jaws, one attached to a small, and the other to a large sector. On each sector is a cogged arc engaged by two pinions on an axis which is perpendicular to the plane of oscillation of the nippers. A rotary reciprocation is imparted to the nippers, which cuts off the pile, the jaws being gradually brought together by rotation of the axis and pinions as the teeth bury themselves in the wood.

4. *Print.:* The clasps in a machine which catch the sheet and conduct it to the forme.

5. *Wire-drawing:* The tool for pulling the wire through the plate.

nĭp'-pĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [NIP, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Lit.:* Pinching, squeezing.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Pinching or biting, as with cold.

"A shelter from the *nipping* wind."
Wordsworth: White Doe, iii.

* 2. Biting, sarcastic, sharp.

"It was a *nipping* sermon, a rough sermon, and a sharpe biting sermon."—*Latimer. A Faithful Sermon before King Edward.*

C. *As subst.:* The biting or blasting, as of plants, fruit, &c., by the wind or frost.

"Large and juicy offspring that defies
The vernal *nippings* and cold Sydereal blasts."
Philips: Cyder, i.

* **nĭp'-pĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *nipping*; *-ly.*] In a nipping manner; with sharp or bitter sarcasm; bitingly.

"For in skorne what could haue been spoken more *nippingly.*"—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 1,374.

* **nĭp'-pĭ-tāte,** *a.* [NIP, *v.*] A term applied to ale or other liquor which is particularly strong or good.

"'Twill make a cup of wine taste *nippitate.*"
Chapman: Alphonsus, F. 1.

* **nĭp-pĭ-tā'-tō,** * **nĭp-ĭ-tā'-tō,** *s.* [NIPPITATE.] Strong liquor, especially ale.

"You need not lay your lips
To better *nippitato* than there is."
Beaum. & Flet.: Knight of Burning Pestle, iv. 1.

nĭp'-ple, * **neb-le,** *s.* [A dimin. of *nib*, s. (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The teat, the dug, a pap; the protuberance on the breasts of females, from which milk is drawn by the infant.

"I would, while it was smiling in my face,
Have pluck'd my *nipple* from his boueless gums."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 7.

2. The corresponding part on the breast of a man.

"Thoas Ætolius threw a dart, that did his pile convey
Above his *nipple.*" *Chapman: Homer: Iliad* iv.

* 3. The orifice at which any animal liquor is separated.

"Two or three larger cells, lying under the *nipple* of the oil bag. —*Derham: Physico-Theology.*

4. The teat of a nursing bottle.

* 5. The cock or faucet of a pipe. (*Baret.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* In the same sense as I. 1. Nipples are absent in the Monotremata, though they have the proper milk-secreting glands, with orifices.

2. *Ordn.:* A small, rounded, perforated protuberance, as the nipple of a gun, on which the percussion-cap is placed.

¶ *Artificial Nipple:*

1. A nipple-shield (q.v.).

2. A nipple attached to a milk-bottle for the infant.

nipple-seat, *s.*

Firearms: The lump on the side of a barrel on which the nipple is screwed and through which the fire of the percussion cap reaches the charge.

nipple-shield, *s.* A shield for the protection of the mother's nipple, that it may not be bitten by the nursing infant. It has a cap of horn or vulcanite, and the shield itself is a fine, elastic, perforated membrane of india-rubber.

nipple-wrench, *s.*

Firearms: The spanner with sides which fit the square of the nipple, used for screwing it to and unscrewing it from the barrel.

nĭp'-ple-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *nipple*, and *wort.*]

Bot.: The genus Lapsana (q.v.), and specially the Common Nipplewort (*Lapsana communis*). Dwarf Nipplewort, formerly *L. pusilla*, is now *Arnoseris pusilla.*

***nĭp'-pў,** *a.* [Eng. *nip*, v.; *-y.*] Nipping, keen, biting, as frost. A free translation of Ventose (Windy), the sixth month of the French republican year.

nĭrles, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A popular name for the *Herpes phlyctænodes*, or miliary herpes of Bateman.

nĭr-va'-na, *s.* [Pali.]

Boodhism: The exact meaning of this word has been disputed. It seems to be used for (1) the goal to which Boodhists aspire; (2) the state of mind which is a condition for attaining that goal. Spence Hardy considers it to mean simply the cessation of existence. It is only attained by those who have released themselves from cleaving to existing objects. (*Eastern Monachism* (1850), pp. 280, 292.)

"The believer who has gone thus far has reached the last stage; he has cut the meshes of ignorance, passion, and sin, and has thus escaped from the net of transmigration: *Nirvana* is already within his grasp; he has risen above the laws of material existence; and when this one short life is over, he will be free for ever from birth, with its inevitable consequences, decay and death."—*Rhys Davids*, in *Encyc. Brit.*, iv. 428.

***nĭs,** *v.* [A contract. of *ne is*]. Is not.

"Leave me those hilles where harbrough *nis* to see."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; June.

nĭs-ā'-ĕ-tŭs, *s.* [Gr. Νῖσος (*Nisus*) = a king of Megara, fabled to have been changed into a sparrowhawk, and ἀετός (*aëtos*) = an eagle.]

Ornith.: Hawk-eagle, a genus of Aquilinæ. Four species are known, from southern Europe and Africa, India, Ceylon, and Australia.

Nĭ'-săn, *s.* [Heb. נִיסָן (*Ni-sân*), from the Assyrian and Babylonian *Nisan* = opening.]

Calendar: The same as Abib, the first sacred and seventh civil month of the Jewish year. It contained thirty days, and corresponded chiefly to March and part of April (Nehemiah ii. 1; Esther iii. 7).

nĭş'-hĕr-rў, *s.* [Naseberry.]

***nĭs'-eў,** *s.* [A corrupt. of *nice* (q.v.).] A fool, a simpleton.

nī'-sī, *conj.* [Lat.] Unless; if not.

nisi prius, *s.*

Law: [Lit. = Unless before.] A law phrase originally occurring in a writ directed to the sheriff of a county, and commanding him to cause the men empanelled as jurors in a civil action to attend at the courts at Westminster, "unless before" that day the justices attended at that place (*i.e.* in the county in question), to hold the assize, which always happened. Hence, the writ, as well as the commission, received the name of *nisi prius.* Judges of assize are said to sit at *nisi prius* in their several circuits, and their courts are called *nisi prius* courts or courts of *nisi prius.*

Nisi prius record:

Law: A document containing the pleadings in a civil action for the use of the judge who tries the case.

Decree nisi: [Decree, *s.* ¶ 6].

nĭslee, *a.* [Nyllee.]

***nĭst,** ***nĭste,** *v.* [A contract of *ne wist* or *wiste.*] Knew not; did not know. [Wist.]

"Methought he lough, and told my name, . . .
That what to doe I *nist* there." *Chaucer: Dream.*

***nī'-sŭs,** *s.* [Lat., from *nitor* = to strive.] An effort, a conatus.

nĭt, ***nite,** ***nyte,** *s.* [A.S. *hnitu*; cogn. with Dut. *neet*; Icel. *nit*; O. Icel. *gnit*; Dan. *gnid*; Sw. *gnet*; Ger. *niss*; M. H. Ger. *niz*; Russ. *gnida*; Gr. κόνις (*konis*), genit. κόνιδος (*konidos*).] The egg of a louse or other small insect.

"The head many times is pestered with *nits*."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xxix., ch. vi.

nit-grass, *s.*

Bot.: Gastridium lendigerum. [Gastridium.]

nī-tĕl-la, *s.* [Lat. *nitela* = splendour, or Mod. Lat. dimin. subst. from *nitco* = to shine.]

Bot.: A genus of Characeæ, now reduced to a sub-genus of Chara, from which it differs in having the stem composed of a single tube, and not spirally striated. The component cells are not coated with secondary cells; hence under the microscope the Nitella exhibits the movement of the protoplasm better than Chara proper.

***nī'-tęn-çў** (1), *s.* [Lat. *nitens*, pr. par. of *niteo* = to shine.] The quality or state of being bright or shining; brightness, lustre.

***nī'-tęn-çў** (2), *s.* [Lat. *nitens*, pr. par. of *nitor* = to strive.] A striving, an endeavour, a struggle, an effort, a tendency.

"Those zones will have a strong *nitency* to fly wider open."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 179.

nĭ-thī'-ą-lĭn, *s.* [Eng. *ni(tric)*; *thi(o)*, and *a(ni)lin(e).*]

Chem.: A yellow amorphous substance produced by the action of ammonium sulphide on paranitraniline.

***nĭth'-ĭng,** *a.* & *s.* [Nidino.]

nĭ'-tĭd, *a.* [Lat. *nitidus*, from *niteo* = to shine; Ital. & Sp. *nitido.*]

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. Bright, shining, lustrous.

"We restore old pieces of dirty gold to a clean and *nitid* yellow."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 688.

2. Gay, spruce, fine.

II. *Bot.:* Having a smooth, even, polished surface, as many seeds.

nĭ'-tĭ-dŭs, *a.* [Lat. *nitidus.*]

Bot.: The same as Nitid (q.v.).

nĭ-tĭd'-ų-la, *s.* [Fem. of Lat. *nitidulus* = somewhat spruce or trim.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Nitidulidæ (q.v.). The basal joint of the antennæ is enlarged. The species, four of which are British, feed on carrion.

nĭt-ĭ-dū'-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *nitidul(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A large family of Beetles, tribe Necrophaga or Clavicornia. They have a short, oblong, generally depressed, body, with the head usually retracted within the thorax; no exterior lobe to the maxillæ. Tarsi five-jointed, the fourth joint very small. Found in all climates, the majority feeding on decaying animal and vegetable matter, but many found only on flowers. Eight hundred are known. Sharp enumerated seventeen genera, and ninety-one species as British, including Nitidula, Cercus, Meligethes, and Ips.

nī'-trą-crŏl, *s.* [Eng. *nitr(ic)*, and *acrol(ein).*]

Chem.: A heavy, colourless, pungent liquid, formed, together with others, by the action of strong nitric acid on œnanthol. (*Watts.*)

nī'-trăm'-ĭ-dĭn, *s.* [Eng. *nitr(ic)*, and *amidin.*]

Chem.: An explosive substance produced by the action of strong nitric acid upon starch, also called xyloidin. (*Watts.*)

nī'-trąn, *s.* [Eng. *nitr(ic)*; *-an.*]

Chem.: Graham's name for the radicle NO_3, which must be supposed to exist in the nitrates when they are regarded as formed on the type of the chlorides, *e.g.*, nitric acid, NO_3H.

nī'-trąn-īde, *s.* [Nitrate.]

nī'-trăn'-ĭ-lĭne, *s.* [Eng. *nitr(ic)*, and *aniline.*]

Chem.: $C_6H_4(NO_2)N = C_6H_3(NO_2)NH_2$. Three modifications of this compound are known; distinguished as ortho-, meta-, and para-. Ortho-nitraniline is obtained by heating a mixture of orthobrom-nitrobenzene and alcoholic ammonia to 180°. It forms yellow crystals, melting at 117·9°. The meta-compound, which crystallizes in long needles, melting at 109·9°, is obtained by passing sulphuretted hydrogen into an ammoniacal alcoholic solution of metadinitro-benzene. Para-nitraniline, formed by the action of nitric acid on acetanilide, crystallizes in yellow needles or plates, melting at 145·9°.

nī-trār'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat. = a place where natron was dug or prepared. So called because first found near some Siberian nitre-works.]

Bot.: A genus at first considered by Lindley the type of an order Nitrariaceæ, but ultimately placed by him under Malpighiaceæ, tribe Malpighieæ, and by the *Treas. of Bot.* transferred to Zygophyllaceæ. It consists of shrubs with deciduous, succulent, alternate leaves, sometimes fascicled; flowers in cymes or solitary; calyx five-toothed, fleshy; petals, five; stamens, fifteen; ovary, superior, three- or more celled, with a fleshy style; ovules, pendulous by a long funiculus. Fruit drupaceous; seed solitary. It consists of a few salt plants, from the West of Asia, the North of Africa, and Australia. The fruit is eaten near the Caspian Sea and in Australia. *Nitraria tridentata* has been supposed to be the lotus of the ancients. [Lotus, Lotophagi.]

† **nī-trār-ĭ-ā'-çē-æ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *nitrari(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: An order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Sapindales. Character the same as that of Nitraria (q.v.). Now abandoned by most botanists.

nī'-trąte, *s.* [Eng. *nitr(ic)*; *-ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of nitric acid.

¶ Nitrate of magnesia = *Nitromagnesite*; Nitrate of lime = *Nitrocalcite*; Nitrate of soda = *Nitratine*; Nitrate of potash = *Nitre.*

nitrate of potassium, *s.* [Saltpetre.]

nitrate of silver, *s.*

Chem.: $AgNO_3$. Lunar caustic; prepared by dissolving silver in nitric acid. It crystallizes in colourless trimetric crystals, which dissolve in one part of cold water, and melt at 219°. [Caustic.]

nitrate of sodium, *s.*

Chem.: $NaNO_3$. Cubic nitre. Chili saltpetre. Occurs abundantly as a natural product in Chili, in beds several feet thick and many miles in extent. It crystallizes in obtuse rhombohedrons; soluble in 1½ parts of water at 0°.

nī'-trą-tīne, *s.* [Eng. *nitrat(e)*; suff. *-ine* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An hexagonal mineral with rhombohedral cleavage. Hardness, 1·5 to 2; sp. gr. 2·09 to 2·29; lustre, vitreous; colour, white, brown, blue, lemon-yellow; transparent. Compos.: nitric acid, 63·5; soda, 36·5 = 100; yielding the formula, $NaONO_3$. Occurs massive granular in beds of enormous extent, at a height of 3,300 feet above the sea, in Tarapaca, Northern Chili.

nī-tre (**re** as **ĕr**), ***nī'-tĕr,** *s.* [Fr. *nitre*, from Lat. *nitrum*, from Gr. νιτρον (*nitron*) = natron, potassa, or soda, from Arab. *nitrûn*, *natrûn* = natron.]

1. *Chem.:* [Saltpetre].

2. *Min.:* An orthorhombic mineral occurring in crusts, silky fibres, acicular crystals, or diffused through certain soils. Hardness, 2·0; sp. gr. 1·937; lustre, vitreous; brittle; colour and streak, white; taste, saline. Compos.: nitric acid, 53·4; potash, 46·6 = 100, corresponding to the formula, KO,NO_5.

3. *Pharm.:* It is exhibited in small doses as a refrigerant and diuretic, and in large doses as a vascular sedative in fever, especially in that of acute rheumatism. It has been found useful also in dropsy.

nī-trī-ar-ȳ, *s.* [NITRE.] An artificial bed of animal matter for the formation of nitre; a place where nitre is refined.

nī'-trĭc, *a.* [Eng. *nitr(ogen); -ic.*] Contained in or derived from nitrogen (q.v.).

nitric-acid, *s.*

1. *Chem.:* HNO_3. Azotic acid. Aquafortis prepared by heating equal parts of nitrate of potash and sulphuric acid. It is colourless as water, and of a sp. gr. of 1·517. It consists of 54 parts of real acid and 9 parts of water, and boils at 184°. It is very corrosive, staining the skin yellow, and when more dilute attacking many of the metals with great energy.

2. *Pharm.:* Used externally to destroy warts, hæmorrhoids, &c. Much diluted it has acted on phosphatic calculi in the bladder.

nitric-anhydride, *s.*

Chem.: $\left.\begin{matrix}NO_2\\NO_2\end{matrix}\right\}O$. Nitrate of nitrile. Obtained by decomposing nitrate of silver with dry chlorine gas. It forms brilliant, colourless crystals, having the form of a prism with six faces; melts a little above 30°, and boils about 45°.

nitric-oxide, *s.*

Chem.: N_2O_2. Binoxide of nitrogen. Prepared by placing clippings of copper in a flask, pouring in nitric acid through a funnel, and collecting the gas over water. Specific gravity compared with air = 1·039.

nitric-peroxide, *s.*

Chem.: NO_2. Hyponitric acid. Formed by heating nitrate of lead in a retort connected with a receiver surrounded with a freezing mixture.

nī'-trĭ-cŭm, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *nitrum.*] [NITRE.]

Chem.: A synonym of nitrogen.

nī'-trīde, *s.* [Eng. *nitr(ogen); -ide.*]

Chem.: A compound of nitrogen with phosphorus, boron, silicon, and the metals, *e.g.*, boron nitride, BN.

nī-trĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *nitrum* = nitre; *fero* = to produce, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Bearing or producing nitre.

nī-trī-fī-cā'-tion, *s.* [NITRIFY.] The act or process of forming or converting into nitre.

nī'-trī-fȳ, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *nitrum* = nitre, and *facio* (pass. *fio*) = to make.]

A. *Trans.:* To form or convert into nitre.

B. *Intrans.:* To become formed or converted into nitre.

nī'-trīle, *s.* [Eng. *nitr(ogen); -ile* = *-yl.*]

Chem.: A term applied to the cyanides of the alcohol radicals regarded as compounds of nitrogen with acid radicals.

nī'-trĭn, *s.* [Fr.]

Chem.: A kind of nitro-glycerine, patented by Nobel in 1866. (*Annandale.*)

nī'-trīte, *s.* [Eng. *nitr(ogen); -ite.*]

Chem.: A salt of nitrous acid.

nitrite of potassium, *s.*

Chem.: KNO_2.

nī-trō- (1), *pref.* [NITRE.] Containing nitre, or a nitrate.

nitro-aërial, *a.* Composed of nitre and air.

nī-trō- (2), *pref.* [NITROGEN.] Containing nitrogen or any of its derivatives.

nitro-benzene, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_5NO_2$. Nitro-benzol. Nitro-benzid. An oily body prepared by gradually adding benzene to cold fuming nitric acid, so long as it dissolves, and precipitating with water. It is a yellowish liquid with a sweet taste, and an odour of oil of bitter almonds; insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether: sp. gr. 1·2 at 0°. Much used by perfumers under the name of oil of mirbane, and manufactured in large quantities for the preparation of aniline and its derivatives.

nitro-benzid, nitro-benzol, *s.* [NITRO-BENZENE.]

nitro-cellulose, *s.* [GUN-COTTON.]

nitro-coccic, *a.* [NITRO-COCCUSIC.]

nitro-coccusic, *a.* Derived from nitric and coccusic acids.

Nitro-coccusic acid:

Chem.: $C_9H_5(NO_2)_3O_3$. Nitro-coccic acid. An acid obtained by treating carminic acid with nitric acid. It crystallizes in yellow rhombic plates; soluble in water, alcohol, and ether. It explodes when heated.

nitro-compounds, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Compounds in which one or more atoms of hydrogen are replaced by an equivalent quantity of nitryl (NO_2); thus, lactic acid, $C_3H_6O_3$, becomes nitro-lactic acid $C_3H_5(NO_2)O_3$. The nitro-compounds are nitramarin, nitro-tartaric acid, nitro-saccharose, benzoic acid, nitro-carbolic acid, nitro-coumarin, &c.

nitro-glycerine, *s.*

Chem.: $C_3H_5(O_3.NO_2)_3$. Glyceric trinitrate. A heavy, colourless, poisonous oil obtained by dissolving glycerine in a mixture of fuming nitric and sulphuric acids, and precipitating with a large volume of water. It has a sp. gr. of 1·6, crystallizes at −20°, is insoluble in alcohol but dissolves readily in ether. By percussion, nitro-glycerine explodes with fearful violence. [DYNAMITE, GLYCERINE.]

nitro-hæmatic, *a.* [PICRAMIC.]

nitro-methide, *s.*

Chem. (*Pl.*): Certain compounds derivable from marsh gas (hydric methide) by the substitution of one or more molecules of nitryl for an equivalent quantity of hydrogen.

nitro-muriatic, *a.* Derived from nitric and muriatic acids.

Nitro-muriatic acid: [AQUA-REGIA].

nitro-naphthalene, *s.*

Chem.: With strong nitric acid, naphthalene yields three substitution products—nitro-naphthalene $C_{10}H_7(NO_2)$, which crystallizes in sulphur-yellow prisms, melting at 61°; dinitro-naphthalene $C_{10}H_6(NO_2)_2$, crystallizing in colourless prisms, melting at 186°; and trinitro-naphthalene $C_{10}H_5(NO_2)_3$, crystallizing in pale yellow rhombic tablets, melting at 210°.

nitro-prussides, *s. pl.*

Chem. (*Pl.*): $M_2(NO)Fe''Cy_5$. Salts produced by the action of nitric acid upon ferro-cyanides and ferri-cyanides. The best known of the series is the nitro-prusside of sodium, $Na_2(NO)Fe''Cy_5+2H_2O$, obtained by treating potassium ferro-cyanide with dilute nitric acid. It forms rhombic crystals of a splendid ruby colour, the aqueous solution of which strikes a beautiful violet tint with soluble sulphides, thus affording a very delicate test for alkaline sulphides.

nī'-trō-băr-īte, *s.* [Pref. *nitro-* (1), and Eng. *barite.*]

Min.: An isometric mineral occurring in octahedrons, which on examination prove to consist of the + and − tetrahedrons; twins like those of spinel. Colourless. Found in Chili.

nī'-trō-căl'-çīte, *s.* [Pref. *nitro-* (1), and Eng. *calcite.*]

Min.: An efflorescent silky mineral occurring in limestone caverns, and on covered calcareous soils. Colour, white; taste, bitter. Compos.: nitric acid, 59·4; lime, 30·7; water, 9·9 = 100, corresponding to the formula, $CaONO_5 + HO$.

nī'-trō-form, *s.* [Pref. *nitro-* (2), and Eng. *form(yl).*]

Chem.: $CH(NO_2)_3$. Trinitro-methane. A nitro-methide prepared by boiling triaceto-nitrile with water or alcohol, evaporating the solution to dryness, and decomposing with concentrated sulphuric acid. It crystallizes in colourless cubes, which melt at 15° to a colourless oil of powerful odour. It cannot be distilled, as it explodes with violence when heated.

nī'-trō-ġen, *s.* [Fr. *nitrogène;* from Gr. *νίτρον* (*nitron*), and *γεν-* (*gen-*), the base of *γεννάω* (*gennaō*) = to produce.] [NITRE.]

Chem.: Symbol N. Atomic weight = 14. A pentad non-metallic element forming four-fifths of the atmosphere and entering into a great variety of combinations. It may be obtained by burning phosphorus under an inverted bell-jar placed over water. The residual gas, when freed from phosphoric pentoxide, P_2O_5, is nitrogen. Very pure nitrogen may be obtained by passing chlorine into a solution of ammonia. It is destitute of colour, taste, and odour, and is incapable of sustaining combustion or animal existence, though containing no positively poisonous properties. It is best characterized by its negative properties. Nitrogen acts in the atmosphere chiefly as a diluent to moderate the activity of the oxygen. It has recently been liquefied with the aid of cold and a high pressure. It combines with oxygen, though indirectly, forming well-known compounds. [AZOTE.]

nitrogen-monoxide, *s.* The same as NITROUS-OXIDE (q.v.).

nī-trŏ-ġē'-nĕ-oŭs, *a.* [NITROGENOUS.]

ni-trŏġ'-ĕn-īze, *v.t.* [Eng. *nitrogen; -ize.*] To imbue or impregnate with nitrogen.

nī-trŏġ'-ĕn-īzed, *a.* [NITROGENIZE.] Containing nitrogen.

nitrogenized-foods, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Foods containing nitrogen in combination. [FOOD, II. 1.]

nī-trŏġ'-ĕn-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *nitrogen; -ous.*] Pertaining to nitrogen; containing nitrogen.

nī-trō-glāu'-bĕr-īte, *s.* [Pref. *nitro-* (1), and Eng. *glauberite.*]

Min.: A mineral found in fibrous translucent masses, consisting of imperfect crystals. An analysis yielded: sodium sulphate, 33·90; sodium nitrate, 60·35; water, 5·75; suggested formula, $4NaOSO_3+6NaONO_5+5HO$.

nī-trō-măg-nē'-şīte, *s.* [Pref. *nitro-* (1), and Eng. *magnesite.*]

Min.: A white, bitter, efflorescent mineral, found associated with Nitrocalcite (q.v.), in limestone caves. Compos.: when pure, nitric acid, 72·3; magnesia, 27·7 = 100.

nī-trŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Lat. *nitrum* = nitre, and Gr. *μετρον* (*metron*) = a measure.] An instrument for determining the quality or value of nitre.

nī-trō-phĕn'-ą-māte, *s.* [Eng. *nitrophenam(ic); -ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of nitrophenamic-acid.

nī-trō-phĕ-năm'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *nitro-* (2); Eng. *phen(ic); am(monia),* and suff. *-ic.*] Derived from or containing nitro-phenic acid and ammonia.

nitrophenamic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{12}N_4O_6 = C_{12}H_{11}(NO_2)_2N_2O_2$. Produced by the action of ammonium sulphide on dinitrophenic acid. It crystallizes in brown hexagonal needles, slightly soluble in cold water, very soluble in alcohol and ether, and dissolves in ammonia, forming a dark-red solution, which soon decomposes. With potash it yields the salt, $C_{12}H_{11}K(NO_2)_2N_2O_2$, which crystallizes in red nodules soluble in water and alcohol.

nī-trŏph'-thą-lēne, *s.* [Pref. *nitro-* (2), and *(na)phthalene.*]

Chem.: $C_8H_7(NO_2)$. A crystalline body produced by the action of potash on nitro-naphthalene. It forms long yellowish needles, insoluble in water, but soluble in hot alcohol, in ether, and in coal oil. It melts at 48°, begins to boil at 280°, and distils over between 300° and 320°.

nī'-trōse, *a.* [Lat. *nitrosus,* from *nitrum* = nitre.] Containing nitre; pertaining to nitre; nitrous.

nī-trŏs-ō-, *pref.* [NITROSYL.]

nitroso-compounds, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Compounds in which one or more atoms of hydrogen are replaced by an equivalent quantity of nitrosyl (NO); thus malonic acid, $C_3H_4O_4$, becomes nitroso-malonic acid, $C_3H_3(NO)O_4$. The nitroso-compounds are, nitros-ethylin, nitroso-naphthalene, nitroso-sulphates, &c.

nī-trō-stĭl'-bĭc, *a.* [Pref. *nitro-* (2); Eng. *stilb(ene),* and suff. *-ic.*] Derived from or containing nitrous acid and stilbene.

nitrostilbic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{14}H_9(NO_2)O_4$. An acid formed by the action of boiling nitric acid on stilbene. It is a yellowish powder, nearly insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether.

nī-trō-sŭl-phăl'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *nitro-* (2); Eng. *sulph(ur); (cryst)al,* and suff. *-ic.*] Containing nitrous and sulphuric acids.

nitrosulphalic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: Laurent's name for the compound $SO_3(NO_2)H$, which he supposed to constitute the crystals of the sulphuric-acid chamber.

nī-trō-sŭl-phūr'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *nitro-* (2), and Eng. *sulphuric.*] (See etym. and compound.)

nitrosulphuric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $H_2SO_3(NO)_2$. Does not exist in the free state, but known in combination in nitro-sulphate of potash $= K_2SO_3(NO)_2$, which is formed by the action of dry nitric oxide and sulphurous anhydride on caustic potash.

nī-trŏs'-ȳl, *s.* [Eng. *nitro(u)s; -yl.*]

Chem.: (NO). Azotyl; the name of nitric oxide in combination.

nī-trō-thē'-ĭne, *s.* [Pref. *nitro-*, and Eng. *theine.*] [CHOLESTROPHANE.]

nī'-trŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *nitrosus*, from *nitrum* = nitre; Fr. *nitreux;* Sp., Port., & Ital. *nitroso.*]

nitrous-acid, *s.* [NITROUS-ANHYDRIDE.]

nitrous-anhydride, *s.*

Chem.: N_2O_3; Nitrous acid. Prepared by mixing four volumes of nitric oxide with one volume of oxygen, and exposing to a temperature of −17°. It condenses to a thin green liquid, its vapour being orange-red. It is decomposed by water into nitric acid and nitric oxide, hence it cannot combine directly with metallic oxides.

nitrous-ether, *s.*

1. *Chem.:* $C_2H_5NO_2$. Obtained by passing the vapour of nitrous acid into alcohol mixed with water. It is a pale yellow volatile product, possessing an agreeable odour of apples. Boils at 16°, and has a gravity of ·947. It is the active agent in the sweet spirit of nitre of pharmacy.

2. *Pharm.:* Nitrous ether, popularly known as sweet spirits of nitre, is used as a diaphoretic in dropsy and slight fevers. It is also refrigerant.

nitrous-oxide, *s.*

Chem.: N_2O. Protoxide of nitrogen; laughing gas. Prepared by heating solid nitrate of ammonia in a flask and collecting the gas evolved over warm water. It is a colourless gas, without smell, of a distinctly sweet taste, and is remarkable for its intoxicating power upon the animal system. The effect is transient. It is used in dental surgery.

nī-trŏx'-ĭn, nī-trŏx'-ȳl, *s.* [NITRYL.]

nī-trŏx-ȳ-năph'-thą-lāte, *s.* [Eng. *nitroxynaphthal(ic); -ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of nitroxynaphthalic acid.

nī-trŏx-ȳ-năph-thăl'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *nitr(o-); Eng. ory(gen); naphthal(ene),* and suff. *-ic.*] Derived from or containing nitro-napthalene and oxygen.

nitroxynaphthalic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{10}H_9NO_3 = C_{10}H_9(NO_2)O$. An acid produced by the oxidation of nitro-naphthalene. It crystallizes in needle-shaped crystals of a golden yellow colour, soluble in water, alcohol, and acetic acid, melts at 100°, and is not volatile. It is a weak acid, but forms very soluble crystalline salts with the alkalis.

nī'-trȳ, *a.* [Eng. *nitr(e); -y.*] Pertaining to nitre; producing nitre; nitrous.

"Winter my theme confines, whose *nitry* wind
Shall crust the slabby mire." *Gay: Trivia,* ii.

nī'-trȳl, *s.* [Eng. *nitr(ic); -yl.*]

Chem.: (NO_2). Nitroxin, nitroxyl. The name of nitric peroxide in combination.

nĭt'-tą, nŭt'-tą, *s.* [A West African word.] (See etym. and compound.)

nitta-tree, *s.*

Bot.: *Parkia africana.*

nĭt'-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *nit; -er.*] An insect that deposits nits on horses.

* **nĭt'-tĭ-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *nitty* (1); *-ly.*] Lousily.

"He was a man *nittily* needy, and therefore adventurous."—*Hayward.*

* **nĭt'-tȳ** (1), *a.* [Eng. *nit; -y.*] Abounding with nits; lousy. (*Ben Jonson: Poetaster,* iii. 1.)

* **nĭt'-tȳ** (2), * **nit-tie,** *a.* [Lat. *nitidus* = shining; *nitco* = to shine.] Shining, spruce, elegant, neat.

"O dapper, rare, complete, sweet *nittie* youth."
Marston: Satires, iii. (1598).

nitzsch'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Prof. Nitzsch of Halle, who studied the Anoplura, &c.]

1. *Bot.:* A genus of Diatomaceæ.

2. *Entom.:* A genus of Anoplura. *Nitzschia Burmeisteri* is the Louse of the Common Swift.

3. *Zool.:* A genus of Annulata.

* **nī'-văl,** *a.* [Lat. *nivalis*, from *nix* (genit. *nivis*) = snow.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Abounding with snow; covered with snow; snowy.

2. *Bot.:* Growing near snow, or appearing while snow is on the ground.

* **nīv'-ĕ-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *niveus*, from *nix* (genit. *nivis*) = snow.] Resembling or partaking of the nature of snow; snowy.

"Cinnibar . . . otherways presents a pure and *niveous* white."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. vi., ch. xii.

nī-vôse', *s.* [Fr. = snowy, from Lat. *nivosus*, from *nix* (genit. *nivis*) = snow.] The name adopted in October, 1793, by the French Convention for the fourth month of the republican year. It commenced on December 21, and was the first winter month.

nĭx, nĭx'-ĭe, *s.* [NICK (I), *s.*] A water-spirit, good or bad.

nĭ-zăm', *s.* [Hind. & Arab., from Arab. *nazama* = to govern.] More fully *Nizam-al-mulk* = the governor of the state, the title assumed by Azof Jah, ruler of Hyderabad in the Deccan, in 1710, and since that time adopted by his successors.

* **nĭ'-zȳ,** *s.* [NISEY.]

nō, *adv.* & *s.* [A.S. *nā, nó* = never, no, from *ne* = not and *á* = ever. A.S. *ne* is cogn. with O. H. Ger. *ni;* M. H. Ger. *ne;* Goth. *ni;* Russ. *ne;* Ir., Gael., & Wel. *ni;* Lat. *ne* (in nonne); Sanse. *na* = not, and appears in English in the initial letter; of *never, naught, none, neither, nay, nor,* &c.]

A. *As adverb:*

1. A word of denial, contradiction, or refusal expressing a negative; the negative particle, equivalent to *nay*, and opposed to *yes* or *yea.* In Mid. English there was a clear distinction between *no* and *nay*, the former being the stronger and more emphatic form. [NAY.] *No* was used in answer to questions involving a negative expression, *nay* in answer to simple questions. Thus, Will he come? would be properly answered by *nay;* but, Will he not come? by *no.*

2. *No* is used to strengthen or emphasize a negation or refusal: as,

(1) With another negative.

"There is none righteous, *no*, not one."—*Romans* iii. 10.

(2) When it follows an affirmative proposition: as,

"To whom we gave place by subjection, *no*, not for an hour."—*Galatians* ii. 5.

(3) When it introduces an amplification of a previous negation.

"'The devil himself could not pronounce a title
More hateful to mine ear.'
'*No*, nor more fearful.'" *Shakesp.: Macbeth,* v. 7.

(4) To strengthen a following negative.

"*No*, not the bow which so adorns the skies,
So glorious is, or boasts so many dyes."
Waller: On a Brede of Divers Colours.

3. *No* is used as equivalent for *not*, when standing as the correlative of *whether* or *if.*

"Is she wedded or *no*?"—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost,* ii.

B. *As substantive:*

1. The word of denial or refusal; a denial, a refusal.

"In russet yeas and honest kersey *noes.*"
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

2. A person who votes in the negative; a negative vote: as, The *noes* have it.

nō, *a.* & *adv.* [A shortened form of *none* (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* None, not any, not one.

"Let there be *no* strife between thee and me."—*Genesis* xiii. 8.

B. *As adv.:* Not at all; not in any degree; in no respect; not. (With comparatives, as *no* more, *no* longer, *no* less, &c., or with *other.*)

¶ *No end:* An indefinitely great number or quantity: as, He has *no end* of money.

Nō-ā'-chĭ-ăn, *a.* [Eccles. Lat. *Noachus*, from Heb. נֹחַ (*Noach*) = Noah.] Pertaining or relating to the patriarch Noah, or his times: as, the *Noachian* Deluge.

Nō-ăch'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Eccles. Lat. *Noach(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*] The immediate tribes or families descended from Shem, Ham, or Japhet.

Nō'-ąh, *s.* [Heb. נֹחַ (*Nō-ach*); Gr. Νῶε (*Nōe*).]

Script. Biol.: The tenth male in descent from Adam, and in the line of Seth; he was the son of Lamech, and the grandson of Methuselah. He received the divine command to build an ark, in which he and his family escaped the Deluge (Gen. v. 29-ix. 29.)

Noah's ark, *s.*

1. A child's toy, in shape like the conventional ark of Noah, and containing wooden figures of animals and men.

"Wooden soldiers, for instance, or the beasts in a *Noah's ark* have a real resemblance . . . to soldiers and beasts."—*Tylor: Early Hist. Mankind,* ch. vi.

2. A long, closely-buttoned overcoat. So named by *Punch*, from the similarity it exhibits to the wooden figures in a child's toy ark. (*Slang Dict.*)

nŏb (1), *s.* [A shortened form of *knob* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A knob.

2. A head. (*Slang.*)

"Who got a bloody *nob* for playing spy."—*Lytton: My Novel,* bk. iii., ch. viii.

II. *Ordn.:* The plate under the swing-bed for the head of an elevating screw.

¶ *One for his nob:*

1. A blow on the head in a fight or boxing-match.

2. In cribbage a point scored for holding the knave of the suit turned up.

nŏb (2), *s.* [A shortened form of *nobleman* (q.v.).] A member of the aristocracy; a swell.

"The high principle that Nature's *nobs* felt with Nature's *nobs.*"—*Dickens: Martin Chuzzlewit,* ch. viii.

nŏb (3), *s.* [KNOBSTICK.]

nŏb'-bĭ-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *nobby; -ly.*] In a nobby manner; showily, grandly. (*Slang.*)

nŏb'-blc (1), *v.t.* [NOB (1), *s.*]

1. To hit on the head, to stun.

2. To lame or otherwise injure a horse, so that it may be unable to run for a race. (*Racing Slang.*)

nŏb'-blc (2), *v.t.* [Perhaps connected with *nab.*] To steal; to get possession of dishonestly.

"*Nobbling* her money for the beauty of the family."—*Thackeray: Newcomes,* ch. lxxvii.

nŏb'-blĕr (1), **nŏb'-lĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *nobbl(e)* (1); *-er.*]

1. A blow on the head; a finishing stroke.

2. A dram of spirits. (*Australian.*)

nŏb'-blĕr (2), *s.* [Eng. *nobbl(e)* (2); *-er.*] A thimble-rigger's confederate. (*Slang.*)

nŏb'-bȳ, *a.* [Eng. *nob* (2); *-y.*] Grand, swell, showy, smart, elegant. (*Slang.*)

"The *nobbiest* way of keeping it quiet."—*Dickens: Bleak House,* ch. liv.

nŏb'-ĭ-lē ŏf-fĭc'-ĭ-ŭm (c as sh), *s.* [Lat.]

Scots Law: The power of the Court of Session in questions of equity whereby it interposes to modify or abate the rigour of the law, and to a certain extent to give aid where no remedy could be had in a court confined to strict law.

Nŏb'-ĭ-lĭ, *s.* [See def.] Leopold Nobili, an Italian physicist (1784-1835.) (See compounds.)

Nobili's coloured-rings, *s. pl.*

Optics & Elect.: A series of copper rings alternately dark and light, produced by placing a drop of acetate of copper on a silver plate and touching the middle of the drop with a piece of zinc. They somewhat resemble Newton's rings (q.v.).

Nobili's thermopile or **thermo-electric battery,** *s.*

Elect.: A thermo-electric battery having a large number of elements in a very small space. They are formed by a series of couples of bismuth and antimony. [THERMO-ELECTRIC.]

nō-bĭl'-ĭ-a-rў, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *nobiliaire.*] [Noble, *a.*]

A. *As subst.:* A history of noble families.

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the nobility; as, a *nobiliary* roll. (*Fitzedward Hall.*)

* **nō-bĭl-ĭ-fў,** *v.t.* [Lat. *nobilis* =, noble; *facio* (pass. *fio*) = to make.] To make noble; to nobilitate.

* **nō-bĭl'-ĭ-tāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *nobilitatus*, pa. par. of *nobilito* = to make noble; *nobilis* = noble (q.v.).] To make noble; to ennoble.

"To *nobilitate* and make it more honourable."—*Holinshed: Descript. of Britaine*, ch. xi.

* **nō-bĭl-ĭ-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Nobilitate.] The act of ennobling or making noble; the state of being ennobled.

"The perfection, *nobilitation*, and salvation of the souls of men."—*More: Antidote against Idolatry*, ch. ii.

nō-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [O. Fr. *nobilité*; *nobilitet*; from Lat. *nobilitatem*, accus. of *nobilitas*; from *nobilis* = noble; Ital. *nobilità.*]

1. The quality or state of being noble; that elevation of soul which comprehends courage, generosity, magnanimity, and contempt of all that is mean or dishonourable; nobleness of mind; high principles.

"He had found, on the other hand, in the huts of the poorest, true *nobility* of soul."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. The quality or state of being of noble birth or rank; that dignity or distinction of rank in civil society which a person derives by descent from noble ancestors, antiquity of family, or from a title conferred upon him by the sovereign; distinction by rank, station, or title; nobleness of birth or family.

"Know this, my lord, *nobility* of blood
Is but a glittering and fallacious good."
Dryden: Wife of Bath's Tale, 382.

3. Those persons collectively who are of noble rank; the collective body of noble or titled persons in a state; the peerage; as, the English *nobility*, the French *nobility*, &c. In Great Britain there are five ranks or degrees of nobility, viz., dukes, marquises, earls, viscounts, and barons. Titles, or patents of nobility, can only be conferred by the sovereign, and are hereditary except in isolated cases where life peerages are created. Members of the peerage of England, of Great Britain, or of the United Kingdom, have an hereditary seat in the House of Lords. [Lord (1), ¶ (1).]

"Exclusive of their capacity as hereditary councillors of the crown, a nobleman, in cases of treason or felony, shall be tried by his peers. This privilege does not extend to bishops. Peeresses, either in their own right or by marriage, are by statute entitled to be tried before the same judicature as peers of the realm. A peer or peeress cannot be arrested in civil cases. A peer sitting in judgment gives not his verdict upon oath, but upon his honour: he answers also to bills in chancery upon his honour, and not upon his oath; but when he is examined as a witness either in civil or criminal cases he must be sworn. A peer cannot lose his *nobility* but by death or attainder, and he cannot be degraded but by act of parliament."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 12.

* **nō'-ble,** *v.t.* [Noble, *a.*] To make noble; to ennoble. (*Surrey: Virgil; Æneid* ii.)

nō'-ble, *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *nobilis* (for *gnobilis*) = well-known, notable, noble; from *gno-* the base of *nosco* (for *gnosco*) = to know (q.v.); Ital. *nobile*; Sp. *noble*; Port. *nobre.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. High in excellence or worth; applied to persons or things; characterized by nobility of mind or sentiment; magnanimous, honourable, worthy, dignified; above all that is mean or dishonourable.

"The sentiments of the Irish Jacobite . . . were of a *nobler* character."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

2. Choice, excellent; of a choice class or kind.

"I had planted thee a *noble* vine."—*Jeremiah* ii. 21.

3. Of high rank, station, or dignity; of ancient or eminent lineage; pertaining to the nobility: as, *noble* birth, a *noble* family.

4. Magnificent, stately, splendid, grand: as, a *noble* mansion.

* 5. Free, generous, liberal, ingenuous.

"These were more *noble* than those in Thessalonica."—*Acts* xvii. 11.

* 6. Great, prodigious.

"A very *noble* and impudent lye."—*Puttenham: English Poesie*, bk. i., ch. xii.

II. *Min.:* Excellent; pure in the highest degree: as, a *noble* opal; *noble* tourmaline, &c.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One of noble birth or family; one of rank above a commoner; a nobleman, a peer. Frequently in the plural, the nobility.

"The *nobles* hath be fined
For ancient quarrels." *Shakesp.: Richard II.*, ii 1.

II. *Technically:*

* 1. *Entom.:* Linnæus placed the Swallow-tailed Papilionidæ at the head of the order Lepidoptera, and called them Nobiles (Nobles), naming them after the heroes of Greece and Troy.

2. *Numis.:* A gold coin struck by Edward III., and originally of the value of 6s. 8d. In the reigns of Henry VI. and Edward IV., the value of the noble having risen to 10s., another gold coin of the same value as the original noble was issued called an angel (q.v.) Half-nobles and quarter-nobles were also current.

"In a poke *nobles* all untold."
Chaucer: C. T., 3,778.

* ¶ *Noble parts of the body:* A name given by some anatomists to the vital parts: as, the heart, liver, lungs, brain, &c.

noble-liverwort, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Hepatica triloba:* [Hepatica]; (2) [Liverwort, ¶ (2).]

noble-metals, *s. pl.* A term applied to the metals gold, silver, platinum, rhodium, iridium, osmium, and mercury, which can be separated from oxygen by heat alone.

noble-minded, *a.* Having a noble mind; magnanimous, high-souled.

noble-opal, *s.* [Precious-opal.]

noble-spirited, *a.* Noble-minded, magnanimous.

nō'-ble, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A popular name of *Aspidophorus europæus*, a British fish; called also Armed Bullhead, Lyrie, Sea-poacher, Pluck, Pogge.

nō'-ble-măn, *s.* [Eng. *noble*, and *man.*] One of the nobility; a noble, a peer.

"If I blush,
It is to see a *nobleman* want manners."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

nō'-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *noble*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being noble; high excellence or worth; nobility of character; elevation of mind; magnanimity.

"True *nobleness* would
Learn him forbearance from so foul a wrong."
Shakesp.: Richard II., iv. 1.

2. Nobility of birth or family; distinction by birth; distinguished rank.

"Methought thy very gait did prophesy
A royal *nobleness.*" *Shakesp.: Lear*, v. 3.

3. Magnificence, stateliness, grandeur.

nŏb'-lĕr, *s.* [Nobbler, (1).]

* **nō-blĕsse',** * **no-bil-esse,** * **no-bless,** *s.* [Fr. *noblesse.*]

1. Nobility; high excellence or worth; magnanimity.

"Fair branch of *nobless*, flower of chivalry,
That with your worth the world amazed make."
Spenser: F. Q., I. viii. 26.

2. Dignity, greatness; nobility of rank or family.

"Thou whose *noblesse* keeps one stature still
And one true posture." *Ben Jonson: Epigram* 102.

3. Noblemen collectively; the nobility, the nobles.

"Brave actions, which the *nobless* of France would never suffer in their peasants."—*Dryden.* (*Todd.*)

nō'-ble-wo-măn, *s.* [Eng. *noble*, and *woman.*] A female of noble rank; a peeress.

* **nō'-blĕy,** * **no-blay,** * **no-blye,** *s.* [O. Fr.]

1. Nobleness, honour, dignity, high distinction.

"And with grete *noblay* tille London him led."
Robert de Brunne, p. 88.

2. The nobles, the nobility.

3. Noble actions.

"Vorto telle al the *noblye* that ther was y-do.
Robert of Gloucester, p. 191.

nō'-blў, * **no-bil-ly,** * **no-blyche,** *adv.* [Eng. *nobl(e)*; *-ly.*]

1. In a noble manner; with greatness or nobility of soul or character; magnanimously, heroically.

"Robert of Thornham bare him *nobilly.*"
Robert de Brunne, p. 164.

2. Of noble or illustrious extraction or descent; illustriously.

3. Magnificently, grandly, splendidly.

"Whereon the Ægean shore a city stands
Built *nobly.*" *Milton: P. R.*, iv. 239.

4. With honour and distinction; honourably.

"Gadery out and burye *noblyche* ynou there."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 219.

nō'-bŏd-ў, *s.* [Eng. *no*, a., and *body.*]

1. *Lit.:* No one, no person, not any one.

2. *Fig.:* A person of no importance, worth, or consideration.

"His wife was the daughter of a *nobody.*"—*Forsyth: Life of Cicero*, ii. 22.

nŏb'-stĭck, *s.* [Knobstick.]

nō'-cāke, *s.* [A corrupt. of Indian *nookik* = meal.] A North American Indian dish made by mixing pounded parched maize with water into a paste.

* **nō'-çençe,** *s.* [Nocent.] Guilt.

"Innocence might speed no worse than *nocence.*"—*Adams: Works*, i. 212.

* **nō'-çent,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *nocens*, pr. par. of *noceo* = to hurt.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Hurtful, harmful, noxious; causing hurt or harm; mischievous.

2. Guilty, criminal.

"*Nocent*, not innocent he is that seeketh to deface,
By word the thing, that he by deed had taught men to imbrace." *Fox: Martyrs*, p. 231, col. 2.

B. *As subst.:* One who is guilty or criminal; a criminal.

"If the advantage to the Catholic Church were greater by taking away some innocents together with many *nocents.*"—*State Trials*, 1606; *Gunpowder Plot.*

* **nō'-çent-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *nocent*; *-ly.*] In a hurtful or injurious manner; hurtfully, injuriously.

nō-çĭr'-ite, *s.* [Named by Scacchi from Nocera, Italy; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ital. *nocerina.*]

Min.: A mineral occurring in white acicular crystals in volcanic bombs, distributed through a tuff. Crystallization, rhombohedral. Compos.: a double fluoride of calcium and magnesium. Found associated with fluorspar, hornblende (?), and microsommite (?).

* **nocht,** *s.* [Nought.] Nothing. (*Scotch.*)

* **nō'-çĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *nocivus*; from *noceo* = to hurt.] Hurtful, harmful, injurious.

"Because a trope or figurative speech is *nocive* somewhere, but not everywhere."—*Fox: Martyrs; Disput. about Sacraments.*

nŏck, * **nocke,** * **nokke,** *s.* [The older form of *notch* (q.v.); O.Dut. *nock* = a notch; O.Sw. *nocka*; Sw. dial. *nokke, nokk*; cf. Dan. *nok* = a pin, a peg; Icel. *hnokki* = a small metal hook on a distaff; O. Ital. *nocca* = the nock or notch of a bow.]

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. A notch, a slit, a nick; specif., the notch of an arrow, or of a bow where the string is fastened.

"The *nocke* of the shaft is diversely made, for some be great and full."—*Ascham: Toxophilus*, bk. ii.

2. The fundament. [Nockandro.]

"But when the date of *nock* was out,
Off dropt the sympathetick snout."
Butler: Hudibras, i. 1.

II. *Naut.:* The upper front corner of a four cornered fore-and-aft sail; such as a spanker, a trysail. Also called the throat.

nock-earing, *s.*

Naut.: The rope which fastens the nock of the sail.

nŏck, * **nocke,** *v.t.* [Nock, *s.*]

1. To cut or mark with a notch or nock; to notch.

"*Nocked* and feathered aright"
Romaunt of the Rose.

2. To place or fit into the nock or notch; to string, as a bow.

"Then tooke he up his bow
And *nocked* his shaft."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad iv.

* **nŏck-ăn'-drō,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Nock, l. 2.] The seat, the body. (*Ozell: Rabelais*, p. 194.)

nŏcked, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Nock, *v.*] Notched.

* **nŏc-tăm-bu-lā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *nox* (genit. *noctis*) = night, and *ambulatio* = a walking; *ambulo* = to walk.] The act of walking in one's sleep; somnambulism, sleep-walking.

* **nŏc-tăm'-bu-lĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *noctambul(o)*; *-ism.*] Noctambulation, somnambulism.

* **nŏc-tăm'-bu-lĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *noctambul(o)*; *-ist.*] One who walks in his sleep; a somnambulist.

* **nŏc-tăm'-bu-lō,** *s.* [Lat. *nox* (genit. *noctis*) = night, and *ambulo* = to walk.] A somnambulist; one who walks in his sleep by night.

"Our *noctambuloes*, men that walk in their sleep, will wake if they be called by their names."—*Donne: Sermon* 46.

¶ The plural *noctambuli* is also found, but the word became naturalised before Arbuthnot's time, for he uses *noctambulos* or *noctambuloes* as the plural.

* **nŏc-tăm-bu-lŏn,** *s.* [Noctambulo.] A noctambulist, a somnambulist.

* **nŏc'-thŏr-a,** *s.* [Lat. *nox* (genit. *noctis*) = night; and Gr. θοῦρος (*thouros*) = leaping.]

Zool.: F. Cuvier's name for the genus Nyctipitheus. [Douroucouli.]

* **nŏc-tĭd'-ĭ-al,** *a.* [Lat. *nox* (genit. *noctis*) = night, and *dies* = a day.] Comprising a night and a day.

"The *noctidial* day, the lunar periodic month, and the solar year, are natural and universal; but incommensurate each to another, and difficult to be reconciled."—*Holder.*

* **nŏc-tĭf'-ĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *noctifer*, from *nox* (genit. *noctis*) = night, and *fero* = to bring; Fr. *noctifère.*] Bringing night.

† **nŏc-tĭf'-lōr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *nox* (genit. *noctis*) = night; *flos* (genit. *floris*) = a flower, or *floreo* = to blossom, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Flowering during the night, as the Night-blowing Cereus. Called also Nocturnal.

nŏc-tĭl'-ĭ-ō (pl. **nŏc-tĭl-ĭ-ō'-nēş**), *s.* [Late Lat. *noctilis* = nocturnal. (*Larousse.*)]

Zool.: A genus of Emballonurine Bats, group Noctiliones (q.v.), with two species: *Noctilio leporinus*, the Great Hare-lipped Bat, from the Antillean and Brazilian sub-regions, is about four inches long, with bright reddish-yellow fur, slightly paler beneath; Var. *α*, described by Gosse (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1847, p. 105), has a spinal line of pale yellow: *N. albiventer*, the White-bellied Hare-lipped Bat, from South America, is much smaller. Fur bright reddish-yellow above, with or without a spinal line; pale yellowish-white beneath; darker on sides. It haunts the banks of rivers, and is probably piscivorous. (*Dobson.*)

nŏc-tĭl-ĭ-ō-nēş, *s. pl.* [Noctilio.]

Zool.: A group of Bats, family Emballonuridæ, sub-family Emballonurinæ. It contains the single genus Noctilio (q.v.).

nŏc-tĭ-lū'-ca, *s.* [Lat. = a thing shining by night: *nox* (genit. *noctis*) = night, and *lucco* = to shine.] [Lucent.]

Zool.: A genus of Flagellate Infusoria, suborder Eustomata. The spheroidal body of *Noctiluca miliaris* is about $\frac{1}{50}$-inch in diameter, and, like a peach, presents a meridional groove, at one end of which is the mouth.

"*Noctiluca* is extremely abundant in the superficial waters of the ocean, and is one of the most usual causes of the phosphorescence of the sea. The light is given out by the peripheral layer of protoplasm which lines the cuticle."—*Huxley: Anat. Invert. Anim.*, p. 99.

nŏc-tĭ-lū-çăn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *noctiluc(a)*; Eng. suff. *-an.*] Any individual of the genus Noctiluca (q.v.).

* **nŏc-tĭ-lū-çent,** * **nŏc-tĭ-lū'-coŭs,** *a.* [Noctiluca.] Shining by night.

"This appearance was occasioned by myriads of *noctilucous* nereides that inhabit the ocean."—*Pennant: Zoology.*

nŏc-tĭ-lū-çĭn, *s.* [Eng., &c. *noctiluc(a)*; *-in.*]

Chem.: Dr. Phipson's name for the organic substance supposed to produce the phosphorescence of fish, &c.

* **nŏc-tĭv'-a-gant,** *a.* [Lat. *nox* (genit. *noctis*) = night, and *vagans*, pr. par. of *vagor* = to wander.] Wandering or prowling about by night.

"The lustful sparrows, *noctivagant* adulterers, sit chirping"——*Adams. Works*, i. 347.

* **nŏc-tĭ-va-gā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *nox* (genit. *noctis*) = night, and *vagatio* = a wandering; *vago* = to wander.] The act or habit of wandering or prowling about by night.

"The townsmen acknowledge 6s. 8d. to be paid for *noctivagation*."—*J. Wood: Life of Himself*, p. 274.

* **nŏc-tĭv'-a-goŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *noctivagus: nox* (genit. *noctis*) = night, and *vagor* = to wander.] Wandering or prowling about in the night.

nŏc'-tō-graph, *s.* [Lat. *nox* (genit. *noctis*) = night, and γραφω (*graphō*) = to write.]

1. A writing-frame for the blind.

2. A nightly account or report. The converse of the diary. [Diary, A.]

3. An instrument or register which records the presence of watchmen on their beat.

nŏc'-tu-a, *s.* [Lat. = the short-eared owl, which, like these moths, is nocturnal.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Noctuidæ. *Noctua plectacis* the Flame-shoulder.

* **nŏc-tu-a-rỹ,** *s.* [As if from a Lat. *noctuarium*, from *nox* (genit. *noctis*) = night.] A record or account of what passes in the night. The converse of a diary.

"I have got a parcel of visions and other miscellanies in my *noctuary*."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 586.

nŏc-tu-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *noctu(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: The typical family of the group Noctuina (q.v.). The antennæ in the male ciliated, pectinated, or pubescent; anterior wings narrow, overlapping each other in repose, so as to give these moths an elongated appearance. Larva thick, smooth, shining. They mostly bury their pupæ deep in the ground. Fifty British species. (*Staunton.*)

nŏc-tu-ĭ'-na, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *noctu(a)*; Lat. neut pl. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

Entom.: Night-moths; a group of moths, flying by night. Antennæ setaceous, ciliated, or, more rarely, pectinated; anterior wings rather long, often with typical markings; posterior wings rather broad, of dull colours. Larvæ generally with sixteen, rarely with twelve, legs. There are 316 British species in the group, which contains twenty-six families:

Noctuo-bombycidæ, Bryophilidæ, Bombycoidæ, Leucanidæ, Apamidæ, Caradrinidæ, Noctuidæ, Orthosiidæ, Cosmiidæ, Hadenidæ, Xylinidæ, Heliothidæ, Acontiidæ, Erastriidæ, Anthophilidæ, Phalænoidæ, Plusiidæ, Gonopteridæ, Amphipyridæ, Toxocampidæ, Stilbidæ, Catephiidæ, Catocalidæ, Ophiusidæ, Euclidiæ, and Poaphilidæ.

nŏc'-tule, *s.* [Fr., from Late Lat. *noctulus* = nocturnal. (*Larousse.*)]

Zool.: *Vesperugo noctula*, described by Gilbert White as *V. altivolans*, "from its manner of feeding high in the air" (*Selborne*, lett. xxxvi), sometimes called the Great Bat, is British, common in all parts of the Eastern hemisphere, inhabiting high ground in tropical regions. About three inches in length, wing expanse fourteen inches; fur rufous-brown. Usually found in the hollows of old trees.

nŏc-tu-ō-, *pref.* [Lat. *noctu* = by night; *o* connect.] Nocturnal.

noctuo-bombycidæ, *s. pl.*

Entom.: A family of Noctuina, containing moths of moderate size, and generally with smooth bodies. There are nine known British species.

nŏc-tûr-lā'-bĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Nocturnal, B.]

nŏc'-tûrn, * **noc'-tûrne** (1), *s.* [Fr. *nocturne*, from Lat. *nocturnus* = of or belonging to night.]

Eccles.: One of the divisions of Matins (q.v.). It consists of psalms with lections from the Scriptures, the Fathers, or the Lives of the Saints.

nŏc-tûr'-na, *s. pl.* [Lat. neut. pl. of *nocturnus* = nocturnal.]

Entom.: The great division of the Lepidoptera, containing the moths, which, as a rule, fly by night. [Lepidoptera].

† **nŏc-tûr'-næ,** *s. pl.* [Lat. fem. pl. of *nocturnus* = nocturnal.]

Ornith.: A section of Raptores, containing those which are active by night. It contains the Owls (q.v.).

nŏc-tûr'-nal, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *nocturnalis*, from *nocturnus* = nocturnal; *nox* (genit. *noctis*) = night; Sp. *nocturnal.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ord. Lang.*: Pertaining or relating to the night; happening or occurring by night; done in the night.

"Convenience for the making of *nocturnal* and other celestial observations."—*Grew: Cosmo. Sacra.* (Pref.)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.*: [Noctiflorous].

2. *Zool.*: Sleeping during the day, and active by night; as, *nocturnal* animals.

B. *As substantive:*

Naut.: An instrument to take the altitude or depression of some of the stars above the pole, in order to find the latitude and the hour of the night. Also called Nocturnalbium.

"The instrument called a *nocturnal*, wherein the most remarkable stars are fixed in their proper degrees of declination and right ascension."—*Watts: Geography & Astronomy*, § 23.

nocturnal-arc, *s.*

Astron.: The arc described by any of the celestial bodies during the night.

nocturnal-lepidoptera, *s.* [Lepidoptera.]

nocturnal-sight, *s.* Day-blindness.

nŏc-tûr'-nal-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *nocturnal*; *-ly.*] By night; in or during the night.

nŏc-tûrne (2), *s.* [Fr.]

1. *Art*: A night-piece; a painting exhibiting the characteristic effects of night light.

2. *Mus.*: [Notturno].

* **nŏc'-u-mĕnt,** *s.* [Lat. *nocumentum*, from *noceo* = to hurt.] Harm, hurt, injury.

"All these joyful *nocuments* are the holy fruites of the whoredome of that whorish church."—*Bale: Image*, pt. ii.

* **nŏc-u-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *nocuus*, from *noceo* = to hurt.] Hurtful, harmful, noxious.

"Though the basilisk be a *nocuous* creature."—*Swan: Speculum Mundi*, p. 457.

* **nŏc'-u-oŭs-lỹ,** *adv.* [Eng. *nocuous*; *-ly.*] In a nocuous manner; hurtfully; so as to hurt or injure.

nŏd, nodde, *v.i.* & *t.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Prov. Ger. *notteln* = to shake, to wag, to jog; allied to M. H. Ger. *nuoten*; O. H. Ger. *huotôn* = to shake.]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To incline the head with a quick motion, either forward or sideways.

"Till, as I *nodding* sate, and took no heed.
I have at last falne fast asleep indeed
Beaumont: Remedie of Love.

2. To incline the head slightly forward in token of assent, or by way of salutation or direction.

"Feathers, which bow the head and *nod* at every man."—*Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well*, iv. 5.

3. To bend the head or top with a quick motion; to be bent or inclined forward or sideways with a quick motion.

"Where oxlips and the *nodding* violet grows."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 1.

* **II.** *Figuratively:*

1. To be drowsy; to doze; to be guilty of oversights through carelessness; to be careless. (A meaning founded on the use of the word *dormitat* in Horace (*De Arte Poetica*, 359), "Quandoque bonus *dormitat* Homerus.")

"Nor is it Homer *nods*, but we that dream."
Pope: Essay on Criticism, i. 180.

2. To be shaken.

"Th' affrighted hills from their foundations *nod*."
Pope: Homer: Iliad xvii. 672.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To bend or incline, as the head.

"The giddy multitude do . . . *nod* their heads."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., ii. 4.

* 2. To call to or summon with a nod; to beckon.

"Cleopatra
Hath *nodded* him to her
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iii. 6.

3. To signify or denote with a nod; as, To *nod* assent.

nŏd, *s.* [Nod, *v.*]

1. A quick bend or declination of the head, made as a sign of assent, approbation, direction, command, or salutation.

"A look or *nod* only ought to correct them when they do amiss."—*Locke: On Education.*

2. A quick declination or motion downwards of anything.

"Like a drunken sailor on a mast,
Ready with every *nod* to tumble down.
Shakesp. Richard III., iii. 4.

3. The motion of the head of one asleep or drowsy.

¶ *The land of nod*: Sleep.

nōd'-al, *a.* [Eng. *nod(e)*; *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a node or nodes; nodated.

nodal lines, *s. pl.* Lines on the surface

of an elastic body, as, for instance, a plate, which remain at rest when the body itself is made to vibrate.

nodal-points, *s. pl.* The points in the length of a string extended between two fixed objects, or in a column of air confined at one or each extremity, which remains at rest when the string, or column of air, is made to vibrate.

nō'-dāt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *nodatus*, from *nodus* = a knot.] Knotted.

nodated-hyperbola, *s. Geom.:* A certain curve having two branches intersecting each other.

* **nō-dā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *nodatio*, from *nodatus* = knotted; *nodus* = a knot.] The act of making knots; the state of being knotted.

nŏd'-dẽr, *s.* [Eng. *nod*, v.; *-er.*] One who nods; a drowsy person.

"Those drowsie *nodders* over the letters of the scripture."—*More: Conject. Cabbal.* (Epis. Ded.)

nŏd'-dĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Nod, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Bending or inclining the head or top; moving the head or top with short, quick motions.

2. Pertaining to a nod, as a token of salutation or familiarity; carried on by means of nods: as, a *nodding* acquaintance. (*Colloquial.*)

II. *Bot.:* Inclining very much from the perpendicular, so that the apex is directed downwards.

C. *As subst.:* The act or motion of one who or that which nods or is nodded; a nod.

"Such fluid matter as these spirits are, upon the *noddings* of the conarion forward, may easily recede back."—*More: Immortality of the Soul*, bk. ii., ch. v.

nŏd'-dĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *nodding*; *-ly.*] In a nodding manner; by means of nods; with a nod or nods.

nŏd'-dle, * **nod-el,** * **nod-il,** * **nod-le,** * **nod-yl,** *s.* [For *knoddle*, a dimin. from * *knod*; cf. O. Dut. *knodde* = a knob; Icel. *knúdhr* = a knob, a ball. *Knod* is a variant of *knot* (q.v.).]

1. The head. (Used in contempt or derision.)

"You say very right, Sir Oliver, very right: I have't in my *noddle*, i' faith."—*Barry: Ram-Alley*, iv. 1.

* 2. The back part of the head or neck; the cerebellum. [Nodule.]

"After that fasten cupping-glasses to the *nodule* of the neck."—*Burroughs: Method of Physic.* (1624.)

* **noddle-case,** *s.* A wig.

* **nŏd'-dle,** *v.t. & i.* [A freq. or dimin. form from *nod*, v. (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To nod lightly and frequently.

"She *noddled* her head."—*Graves: Spiritual Quixote*, i. 222.

B. *Intrans.:* To nod frequently.

"Upholsted arms and *noddling* head."
J. Baillie: Fugitive Pieces, p. 14.

nŏd'-dȳ, *s. & a.* [Prob. = one who is drowsy or dull, from *nod*, v.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A simpleton, a fool, a noodle.

"The whole race of bawling, flutteriug *noddies*, by what title so ever dignified, are akin to the ass in this fable."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

* 2. A game at cards, supposed to be cribbage.

3. A small two-wheeled vehicle, drawn by one horse.

II. *Ornith.:* A popular name for *Anŏus stolida*, so called from its being easily captured.

"At last they caught two boobies and a *noddy*."
Byron: Don Juan, ii. 82.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Foolish, silly.

nōdc, *s.* [Lat. *nodus* = a knot (q.v.); Ital. & Sp. *nodo.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* A knot; a swelling or protuberance resembling a knot; a knob.

* 2. *Fig.:* The knot, intrigue, or plot of a play or poem.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astron.:* The point in which one orbit cuts a second one. Specif., the point of the orbit of a planet or a comet in which it cuts the ecliptic, or in which the orbit of a satellite cuts that of the primary body around which it revolves.

"Whilst the orbit of each planet constitutes a plane passing through the sun, those planes do not coincide but intersect each other at various angles. Each in consequence cuts that of the earth at two points. When any planet is at such a point she is said to have reached one of her *nodes*."—*Airy: Popular Astron.* (6th ed.), p. 151.

2. *Acoustics:* The same as Nodal-point or Nodal-line (q.v.).

3. *Botany:*

(1) The point of the stem from which leaves arise.

(2) One of the articulations of a plant; the place where one joint is articulated with another.

4. *Dialling:* A small hole in the gnomon of a dial to indicate the hour by its light, as the gnomon itself does by its shadow.

5. *Geom.:* The oval figure or knot formed by the folding of a curve upon itself.

6. *Pathology:*

(1) A partial enlargement of the bone, produced by syphilis.

(2) Induration of a limited portion of muscle, also produced by syphilis.

7. *Music:* One of the fixed points of a sonorous chord at which it divides itself when it vibrates by aliquot parts, and produces the harmonic sounds.

¶ (1) *Ascending Node:*

Astron.: The node at which a body is passing towards the north.

(2) *Descending Node:*

Astron.: The node at which a body is passing towards the south.

(3) *Line of Nodes:*

Astron.: A straight line joining the two nodes of an orbit.

(4) *Lunar Nodes:*

Astron.: The points at which the moon's orbit cuts the ecliptic. There are ascending and descending nodes (¶ 1, 2.)

(5) *Nodes of Ranvier:*

Anat. (*Pl.*): Certain breaks or nodes placed at intervals along the course of peripheral medullated nerve-fibres.

* **nōd'-ĕ-al,** *a.* [Nodal.]

nōd'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Node.] Pertaining or relating to the nodes; applied to a revolution from a node back to the same node again.

nō-dō-sār'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Nodose.]

Zool. & Palæont.: A genus of Polythalamia or Multilocular Foraminifera. The additional segments, each of which is essentially similar to a Lagena (q.v.), are added to the primordial chamber in a straight line. The ornamentation is various, chiefly thin ribs and delicate points. Range in time from the Permian to the present day.

nō-dōse', *a.* [Lat. *nodosus*, from *nodus* = a knot.] Knotty, knotted; having knots or nodes.

Bot.: Having many hard knots; a modification of necklace-shaped (q.v.). Used chiefly of roots.

nō-dō-sĭ-nĕl'-la, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. of *nodosus* = knotty.]

Palæont.: A genus of Foraminifera, from the Coal Measures. It closely resembles Nodusaria (q.v.), but has a sub-arenaceous imperforate test.

nō-dŏs'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *nodosité*, from Lat. *nodositatem*, accus. of *nodositas*, from *nodosus* = knotty.]

I. *Literally:*

1. The quality or state of being knotty or knotted; knottiness.

2. A knot; a knotty protuberance or swelling; a node.

"That tortuosity or complicated *nodosity* we call the navel."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. v.

* **II.** *Fig.:* Knottiness, hardness, firmness.

"This *nodosity* of temper somewhat more common among us."—*Anecdotes of Bishop Watson*, i. 113.

* **nōd'-oŭs,** * **nō-dō'-soŭs,** *a.* [Nodose.] Knotty, knotted; full of knots; nodose.

"This is seldom affected with the gout, and when that becometh *nodous*, men continue not long after."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv., ch. iv.

nŏd'-ų-lar, *a.* [Eng. *nodul(e)*; *-ar.*] Pertaining or relating to a nodule or nodules; in the form of a nodule or knot.

nodular iron-ore, *s.* [Æthites.]

nŏd'-ule, *s.* [Lat. *nodulus*, dimin. of *nodus* = a knot; Fr. *nodule*; Ital. *nodulo.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A small lump or knot.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.* (*Pl.*): Tumours, also small hard knots on the bark, ultimately affecting the wood of some trees like the beech. Dutrochet considered them embryo-buds.

2. *Geol.:* A rounded, irregular-shaped lump or mass. It often has a shell or other foreign body in the centre. Around this the different kinds of finely comminuted calcareous or other matter have been precipitated.

"The presence of phosphatic *nodules* and bituminous matter, even in some of the lowest azoic rocks, probably indicates life at these periods."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 6th), p. 287.

3. *Zool.:* A little knot-like eminence. (*Owen.*)

¶ *Nodule of the Cerebellum:*

Anat.: The anterior pointed termination of the vermiform process in the vallecula of the cerebellum.

nŏd'-uled, *a.* [Eng. *nodul(e)*; *-ed.*] Having small lumps or nodules.

nŏd'-ų-lōse, *a.* [Eng. *nodule*, and suff. *-ose.*]

Bot. (*Of the fibrils of roots*): Having dilatations at short intervals.

nŏd'-ų-lŭs, *s.* [Lat.]

Anat.: The small eminence in front of the uvula.

nō'-dŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a knot.]

Music: A canon. (So called because compositions of this class were sometimes given as enigmas, the meaning of which had to be unravelled.) [Canon.]

noēg-gĕr-ā'-thĭ-a (th as t), *s.* [Named after Dr. Noeggerath, a German physicist.]

Palæont.: According to Brongniart, a genus of fossil Cycads, though other authorities refer it to the Ferns. It occurs first in the Coal Measures. *Noeggerathia expansa*, from the Permian, has pinnate leaves, with cuneiform leaflets, the venation of which resembles that of some Cycads; so has the Permian *N. cuneifolia*. The genus has also been called Cordaites, Poacites, and Flabellaria.

nō'-ĕl, * **now-ell,** *s.* [Fr. *noël*, from Lat. *natalis* = natal, from *natus*, pa. par. of *nascor* = to be born.]

1. A word used as a burden to carols at Christmas. Hence, carols are sometimes called noels or nowells. [Carol.]

* 2. The feast of Christmas.

* **nō-ē-măt'-ĭc, nō-ē-măt'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Gr. νοήμα (*noēma*), genit. νοήματος (*noēmatos*) = the understanding; νοέω (*noeō*) = to perceive, to understand.] Of or pertaining to the understanding; mental, intellectual.

"No active *noematical* idea inwardly exerted from the mind itself."—*Cudworth: Morality*, bk. iv., ch. iii.

* **nō-ē-măt'-ĭc-al-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *noematical*; *-ly.*] In the understanding or mind; mentally, intellectually.

"By common notions I understand whatever is *noematically* true."—*H. More: Immortality of the Soul*, bk. i., ch. ii.

* **nō-ē'-mĭcs,** *s.* [Gr. νοήμα (*noēma*) = the understanding.] The science of the understanding; intellectual science.

Nō-ē'-tian, *a. & s.* [See def. B.]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to or characteristic of the sect described under B.

"The establishment of the *Noetian* school may well be placed at A.D. 205—210."—*Blunt: Dict. Sects & Heresies*, p. 374.

B. *As substantive:*

Church Hist. (*Pl.*): An heretical sect, founded by Noëtus, in the beginning of the third century. They were a branch of the Monarchians (q.v.), and it is probable that they held that the Father suffered on the cross from a passibility in the divine nature.

Nō-ē'-tian-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *Noëtian*; *-ism.*]

Church Hist.: The doctrines taught by Noetus; extreme Patripassianism.

"The derivation of *Noetianism* from the doctrine of Heracleitus."—*Blunt: Dict. Sects & Heresies*, p. 374.

nō-ĕt'-ĭc, nō-ĕt'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Gr. νοητικός (*noētikos*), from νοεω (*noeō*) = to perceive, to understand; νόος, νοῦς (*noos, nous*) = the understanding.] Pertaining or relating to the intellect; performed by or originating in the intellect.

"These supposed and *noetic* truths did not lie on the surface of Scripture."—*W. Robertson Smith: Old Test. in Jewish Church*, p. 32.

* **nŏg** (1), *s.* [An abbreviation of *noggin* (q.v.).]

1. A noggin, a mug, a little pot.

2. A kind of strong ale.

"Dog Walpole laid a quart of *nog* on 't."
Swift: Upon the Horrid Plot.

nŏg (2), *s.* [Dan. *knag, knage* = a peg of wood, a cog of a wheel; Dut. *knag* = a yard-arm.]

1. *Mining:* One of the square blocks of wood which are piled on one another to support the roof of a mine.

2. *Build.:* A wooden block of the size of a brick, built into a wall as a hold for the nails of the finishing work which is nailed thereto.

3. *Shipbuild.:* A treenail driven through the heel of a shore which supports a ship on the slip.

nŏg, *v.t.* [Nog (2), *s.*]

1. *Build.:* To fill with brickwork. [Nogging.]

2. *Shipbuild.:* To secure with a nog or treenail.

* **nŏg'-gen,** *a.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Prov. Eng. *nogs* = hemp.] Made of hemp; hence, hard, coarse, rough.

"He put on a hard, course, *noggen* shirt of Penrdes."—*Escape of King Charles.*

nŏg'-gĭn (1), * **knog-gin,** *s.* [Ir. *noigin*; Gael. *noigean*, from Gael. & Ir. *cnag* = a knob, a peg; Ir. *cnuig* = a knob in wood.]

1. A small mug; a wooden cup made with staves and hooped; a nog. [Nog (1), *s.*]

"Arranging new *noggins* and plates."—*Mrs. S. C. Hall: Sketches of Irish Character*, p. 65.

2. A measure eqnivalent to a gill.

3. The contents of such a vessel.

"His worship gave *noggins* of ale."
Lloyd: Song in the Capricious Lovers.

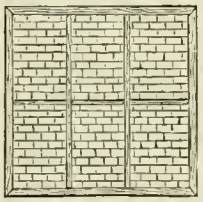
¶ *To go to noggin-staves:* To go to pieces as small as noggin-staves; to be all in confusion.

"Silence, or my allegory will *go to noggin-staves*."—*Kingsley: Westward Ho*, ch. v.

nŏg'-gĭn (2), *s.* [Nogging.]

nŏg'-gĭng, nŏg'-gĭn, *s.* [Nog (2), *v.*]

1. *Build.:* A wall or partition of scantling, with the interstices filled in with brick. Brickwork carried up in panels between quarters.



NOGGING.

2. *Shipbuild.:* The act of securing the heels of the shores with treenails.

nogging-piece, *s.*

Build.: A horizontal scantling laid between courses occasionally.

nŏgş, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Hemp. (*Prov.*)

nōhl'-īte, *s.* [From Nohl, near Kongelf, Sweden; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A massive mineral appearing to be related to Samarskite (q.v.). Hardness, 4·5 to 5; sp. gr. 5·04; lustre, vitreous; colour, blackish-brown; streak, brown; fracture, splintery; opaque; brittle. An analysis yielded columbic acid, 50·43; protoxide of uranium, 14·43; zirconia, 2·96; protoxide of iron, 8·09; protoxide of copper, 0·11; protoxide of cerium, 0·25; yttria, 14·36; magnesia and protoxide of manganese, 0·28; lime, 4·67; water, 4·62 = 100·20. This corresponds approximately to the formula, $(RO)_3Cb_2O_5+1\frac{1}{2}HO$, where RO = UO,FeO,YO, CaO, &c.

nō'-hŏw, *adv.* [Eng. *no*, and *how.*] In no way; by no means; out of sorts. (*Vulgar.*)

* ¶ *To look nohow:* To be put out of countenance; to be abashed or embarrassed.

* **nŏi'-ąnce,** * **nŏy'-ąnce,** *s.* [O. Fr.] Hurt, harm, mischief, annoyance.

"To borrow to-day, and to-morrow to miss,
For lender and borrower *noiance* it is."
Tusser: Husbandry, xvi. 8.

* **nŏie,** * **nŏy,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Annoy.]

A. *Trans.:* To vex, to damage, to annoy.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To cause trouble or annoyance; to be troublesome.

"Such shrubs as *noie*
In summer destroy."
Tusser: Husbandry, lix. 15.

2. To suffer hurt or harm.

"It *noieth* or perisheth, aplght of thy hart."
Tusser: Husbandry, lvii. 13.

* **nŏie,** *s.* [Noie, *v.*] Annoyance, trouble, hurt.

* **nŏi'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *noi(e)*; *-er.*] One who or that which hurts or annoys.

nŏilş, *s. pl.* [Etym. doubtful.] Combings, waste, tangles, and knots of wool removed by the comb.

* **nŏint,** *v.t.* [A shortened form of *anoint* (q.v.).] To anoint.

"They did *noint* themselves with sweet oyles."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 43.

* **nŏint'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *noint*; *-er.*] One who anoints; an anointer.

* **nŏi'-sąnce,** *s.* [Nuisance.]

nŏise, * **noysc,** *s.* [Fr. *noise.* A word of doubtful etymology; referred by some to Lat. *nausea*, as being that which is nauseous [Nausea], by others to Lat. *noxia* = harm, hurt.] [Noxious.]

1. A sound of any kind, or proceeding from any cause (generally applied to a loud or confused sound); a din, a clamour.

"Whither, as to a little private cell,
He had withdrawn from bustle, care, and *noise*."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

2. Oratory; clamour; loud or continuous talk.

"Lest peraventur *noyse* were maad in the puple."—*Wyclife: Matthew* xxvi.

3. Frequent talk; public conversation.

"The great plague which has made so much *noise* through all ages."—*Addison: Spectator.*

* 4. A report, a rumour.

"The *noise* goes." *Shakesp.: Troilus*, i. 2.

* 5. Music.

"God is gone up with a merry *noise*."—*Psalms* xlvii. 5. *(Prayer Book.)*

* 6. A company or band of musicians.

"See if thou canst find out Sneak's *noise*."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

¶ Noise and musical sound differ, the latter producing a continuous sensation, the musical value of which can be determined; while the former is either a sound (for instance, the report of a cannon) of too short a duration to be determined, or it is a confused mixture of many discordant sounds; as, a lengthened peal of thunder. (*Ganot.*)

noise-maker, *s.* A clamourer; a noisy person.

"The issue of all this noise is, the making of the *noise-makers* still more ridiculous."—*L'Estrange.*

nŏişe, *v.i.* & *t.* [Noise, *s.*]

* **A.** *Intransitive:*

1. To make a noise; to sound.

"*Noising* loud and threat'ning."
Milton: P. L., iv. 488.

2. To talk noisily or loudly: to bluster, to brag.

"Why *noisen* ye, or bosten of your elders?"—*Chaucer: Boecius*, bk. iii.

3. To play on a musical instrument.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To spread abroad by rumour; to talk about publicly.

"All these sayings were *noised* abroad throughout all the hill country."—*Luke* i. 65.

* 2. To disturb by noise.

* 3. To accompany on a musical instrument.

* **nŏişe'-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *noise*; *-ful(l).*] Noisy, loud, clamorous; causing or making much noise.

"The diligence of trades, and *noiseful* gain."
Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, ccxvi.

nŏişe'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *noise*; *-less.*] Making no noise or sound; silent; unaccompanied by noise or sound.

"Th' inaudible and *noiseless* foot of time."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, v. 3.

nŏişe'-lĕss-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *noiseless*; *-ly.*] In a noiseless manner; without noise; silently.

"Proceeding *noiselessly*, but rapidly and steadily."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

nŏişe'-lĕss-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *noiseless*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being noiseless; absence of noise or sound; silence.

noi sĕtte' (oi as wâ), *s.* [Fr.]

Hort.: A kind of yellow rose, named after Louis Noisette.

nŏiş ĭ lў, *adv.* [Eng. *noise*; *-ly.*] In a noisy manner; with noise; clamorously, loudly.

nŏiş' ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *noisy*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being noisy; loudness of sound; noise, clamour.

nŏi'-sŏme, * noy-some, *a.* [Eng. *noie, noy*; *-some.*]

* 1. Morally hurtful or noxious. (This is its uniform meaning in A.V.)

2. Hurtful or noxious to health; unwholesome, insalubrious.

"coloured by their *noisome* atmosphere."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

* 3. Offensive to the senses; disgusting, unpleasant.

"Foul breath is *noisome*."
Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, v. 1.

nŏi'-sŏme-lў, * **noy somo ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *noisome*; *-ly.*] In a noisome manner; with noxious or unwholesome vapour; offensively.

"Now that it is stuffed thus *noysomely*."—*Bp. Hall: Occas. Meditations*, 86.

nŏi'-sŏme nĕss, * **noi som ness,** * **noy-somo-ness,** *s.* [Eng. *noisome*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being noisome; noxiousness, unwholesomeness, offensiveness.

"The inside is full of all kind of filth and *noisom ness*."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 12.

nŏi'-sў, *a.* [Eng. *nois(e)*; *-y.*]

1. Causing or making a loud noise or sound; sounding loudly.

"But soon, day after day, the *noisy* drum
Beat round."
Wordsworth: Female Vagrant.

2. Clamorous, turbulent.

"The king's demand produced one of those *noisy* speeches."—*Johnson: Lives of the Poets: Waller.*

3. Full of noise: as, a *noisy* street.

nŏit, nўte, knŏit, knўte, *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Eng. *knock.*]

1. To strike with a sharp sound; to give a smart rap.

2. To hobble in walking. (*Jamieson.*)

nō-lą, *s.* [Lat. = a little bell, from Nola in Campania, where bells are said to have been first made; cf. Lat. *campana* = bell; Ital. *campanile* = a bell-tower, and Ital. *Campagna* = the country round Rome.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Nolidæ. Five British species are known.

nŏ-lā'-na, *s.* [Dim. of Lat. *nola* = a bell, which the little corolla resembles.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Nolaneæ (q.v.). In France poultry are fed upon *Nolana prostrata.*

nō-lą-nā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *nolan(a)*, Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Nolanads; an order of Perigynous Exogens, alliance Echiales. It consists of herbs or undershrubs, with alternate leaves, and showy flowers; calyx four-parted; valvate in æstivation; stamens five, equal; pistil of several carpels, either distinct, with a single style, or partially combined into several sets with a single style; stigma somewhat capitate. Fruit enclosed in the permanent calyx; pericarp woody, occasionally a little succulent; seeds ascending, solitary. Found in Chili and some other parts of South America. Known genera five, species 35.

nō-lan-ăd, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *nolan(a)*; Eng. *ad.*]

Bot.: Lindley's name for the Nolanaceæ.

* **nolde,** *v.* [A cont. for *ne wolde.*] Would not.

* **nole,** *s.* [Noll.] The head.

nō'-lĕns vō'-lĕns, *phr.* [Lat. = not willing, willing.] Whether one wills or not. [Willy-nilly.]

nō'-lĭ dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *nol(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Moths, group Pyralidina. Antennæ of the male ciliated. Costal margin of the anterior wings somewhat rounded, with three tufts of raised scales, the posterior one rounded without markings, the former in repose covering the latter, so as to give the insects a triangular aspect. Larva short, thick, rather hairy, with fourteen legs. Five British species.

nō-lī mē tăn-ġĕr-ĕ, *s.* [Lat. = touch me not.]

1. *Bot.:* [Noli-tangere].

2. *Pathol.: Lupus exedens.* It generally commences with tubercles on the nose, and ends by destruction of the nose, lips, eyes, &c. It should be treated in the early stage with the actual cautery or powerful caustics.

nō lī tăn-ġĕr-ĕ, nō lī mē tăn-ġĕr-ĕ, *s.* [Lat. = do not touch, or do not touch me. So called from the elastic force with which the capsules burst when ripe.]

Bot.: Impatiens Noli-tangere, the Yellow Balsam. [Impatiens.]

* **nō-lī tion,** *s.* [Lat. *nolo* = to be unwilling.] Unwillingness; the opposite of volition (q.v.).

"Proper acts of the will are, volition, *nolition* (choice, resolution, and command."—*Hale. Orig. of Mankind*, p. 28.

* **nŏll,** * **noul,** * **nowl,** *s.* [A.S. *hnol, cnoll* = top; O. H. Ger. *hnol.*] The head, the noddle.

"An ass's *noll* I fixed on his head."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii 2.

* **nŏl-lē-ĭ tȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *nolo* = to be unwilling.] Unwillingness, nolition.

nŏl lē prŏs-ĕ-quī, *phr.* [Lat. = to be unwilling to prosecute.]

Law: A term used where a plaintiff, or the Attorney-General for the public, discontinues a suit, either wholly or as to some count, or as to some defendants.

nō-lō cŏn tĕn-dĕr ĕ, *phr.* [Lat. = I do not wish to contend.]

Law: A plea equivalent for all purposes of the prosecution to that of "Guilty."

nōlt, nōwt, *s.* [Neat, *s.*] Neat oxen, cattle; as distinguished from horses. (*Scotch.*)

nōlt-hĕrd, *s.* [Eng. *nolt*, and *herd.*] A neatherd.

nom, *s.* [Fr.] A name.

Nom de guerre: [Lit. = a war-name.] A name assumed temporarily; an incognito.

Nom de plume: [Lit. = a pen-name.] An expression formed on the supposed analogy of *nom de guerre*, and used in England to signify a fictitious name or signature assumed by a writer. The French phrase is *nom litteraire.* (See *Notes & Queries*, 7th ser., iii. 348, &c.)

nō-ma, † **nō-mē,** *s.* [Lat. *nome* = a corroding ulcer; Gr. νομη (*nomē*) = a pasture, an eating sore: νέμω (*nemō*) = to distribute, to pasture.]

Pathol.: Water canker; it attacks the gums, making them swollen, and red or violet in colour, after which they are destroyed, the teeth becoming exposed and loosened till they fall out. The cheeks and the tongue are next attacked. The disease occurs chiefly among badly fed children.

nŏm-ad, * **nŏm-ăde,** *a. & s.* [Gr. νομας (*nomas*), genit. νομάδος (*nomados*) = roaming, wandering, espec. in search of pasture; νομός (*nomos*) = a pasture; νεμω (*nemo*) = to assign by lot; Lat. *nomas*, genit. *nomadis*; Fr., Ital., & Sp. *nomade.*]

A. *As adj.:* Wandering about for the sake of pasturage; having no fixed abode or country; roving, nomadic.

B. *As substantive:*

1. One of a race or tribe who have no fixed abode, but whose chief occupation is the tending of flocks, and who wander about, shifting their residence according to the state of pasturage.

"The Numidian *nomades*, so named of changing their pasture."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. v., ch. iii.

* 2. A wandering party or tribe.

"Fierce Idumæans, who in *nomads* stray."
Sandys. Psalms, p. 136.

nō-ma-da, *s.* [Nomad.]

Entom.: Cuckoo-bee; a genus of Bees, placed by Shuckard under the Andrenidæ, but now often ranked with the Apidæ. There are six articulations to the maxillary palpi. They are elegant and gaily coloured insects, which live in the nests and deposit their eggs in the cells of other bees.

* **nŏm-ăde,** *a. & s.* [Nomad.]

* **nō-mā-dĭ-an,** *s.* [Nomad.] A nomad.

nō-măd-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *nomad; -ic.*] Pertaining to or resembling nomads; a term applied to those tribes whose chief occupation is the tending of cattle, and who have no fixed abode, but wander about in search of pasturage; pastoral, nomad.

nō măd-ĭc-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *nomadic; -al, -ly.*] In a nomadic manner; after the manner of nomadic tribes.

* **nŏm-ad-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *nomad; -ism.*] The state of being a nomad.

nŏm-ad-ize, *v.i.* [Eng. *nomad; -ize.*] To live a nomadic life; to wander about with flocks in search of pasturage.

"Its inhabitants, moreover, are now *nomadizing* savages."—*Times*, Dec. 17, 1873.

* **nō măn-çy,** *s.* [Fr. *nomancie*, an abbreviation of *onomancie* = onomancy (q.v.).] The art or act of divining the fortunes of persons by the letters which form their names.

nō măn's lănd, *phr.* [Eng. *no; man*, and *land.*] A district or tract to which no person can assert a distinct or valid claim; a district or region which is the subject of dispute between two parties; debatable land.

* **nōm-ărch,** *s.* [Gr. νομάρχης (*nomarchēs*), from νομός (*nomos*) = a district, and ἄρχω (*archō*) = to rule, to govern.] The governor or ruler of a nome or province.

* **nōm-ar-chy,** *s.* [Nomarch.] A nome or province under the rule or jurisdiction of a nomarch, as in modern Greece; the jurisdiction of a nomarch.

* **nŏm-bleş,** *s.* [Fr.] [Numbles.]

* **nombre,** *s.* [Number.]

nŏm-hrĭl, *s.* [Fr. (for *l'ombril*) = the navel; from Lat. *umbiliculus*, dimin. of *umbilicus* = the navel.]

Her.: The centre of an escutcheon. It is the next below the fesse-point, and is also called the navel-point.

nōme (1), *s.* [Gr. νομός (*nomos*) = a district, from νέμω (*nemō*) = to assign by lot.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A province or political district of a country, espec. in modern Greece and Egypt.

"The capital of the Antinoite *nome*."—*Blackwood's Magazine*, Nov. 1881, p. 572.

* 2. *Mus.:* Any melody determined by inviolable rules.

nō-mē (2), *s.* [Noma.]

nōme (3), *s.* [Lat. *nomen* = a name.]

Alg.: A term: in the binomials $a + b$, $a - b$, a and b are nomes.

* **nome,** * **nom-en,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Nim.] Taken.

nō-mē-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *nome(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: A family of acanthopterygian fishes. Body oblong, compressed, covered with cycloid scales of moderate size. The genera are marine; pelagic when young.

nō-mĕn, *s.* [Lat.] A name; one of the three names given to an ancient Roman, and denoting the gens to which he belonged.

* **nō-mĕn-clā-tĭve,** *a.* [Nomenclator.] Pertaining to naming or nomenclature; nomenclatory.

nō-mĕn-clā-tor, *s.* [Lat., from *nomen* = a name, and *calo* = to call; Fr. *nomenclateur*; Ital. *nomenclatore.*]

* 1. A person who calls persons or things by their names.

2. *Specif. in Roman Antiq.:* (See extract).

"When the population had increased to such an extent that it was impossible for a candidate to know all the voters even by sight, he was accompanied by a slave termed a *nomenclator*, whose sole business it was to become acquainted with the persons and circumstances of the whole constituency, and to whisper such information into his master's ear, when he passed from one to another in the crowd, as might enable him to salute each individual correctly by name, and to greet him as an acquaintance."—*Ramsay: Roman Antiq.*

3. A person who gives names to things, or who settles or determines the nomenclature of things in any branch of science or art.

"Adam (God's *nomenclator*) could not frame
One that enough could signify."
Cowley: Her Name.

* 4. A dictionary, lexicon, or vocabulary, espec. one dealing with scientific nomenclature.

* 5. (See extract.)

"In the old ages they [princes] were euer wont to haue about them such men as were of a speciall memorie; to put them in mind of all such things as to them should be meet and requisite, and these were called *nomenclatores*."—*Holinshed: Conquest of Ireland*, bk. i., ch. xliv.

* **nō-mĕn-clā-tor-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *nomenclator; -y.*] Pertaining to naming or nomenclature.

* **nō-mĕn-clā-trĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *nomenclator; -ess.*] A female nomenclator.

"I have a wife who is a *nomenclatress*, and will be ready, on any occasion, to attend the ladies."—*Guardian*, No. 109.

* **nō-mĕn-clā-tu-ral,** *a.* [Eng. *nomenclatur(e); -al.*] Of or pertaining to nomenclature; according to a nomenclature.

nō-mĕn-clā-ture, *s.* [Lat. *nomenclatura* = a calling by name.] [Nomenclator.]

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. A name, a title, a designation.

"There wanteth a term or *nomenclature* for it."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

2. A vocabulary, a dictionary, a glossary.

II. *Science:* The names taken collectively of the objects of study in any branch of science. Sometimes it includes, but more generally it is distinguished from, terminology. In botany, for example, the names assigned to the several classes, orders, tribes, genera, species, &c., are its nomenclature; the definition of the various words, whether substantives or adjectives, used in describing a plant, belong to terminology. The designation, *Rosa canina* (Dog-rose), falls under the department of nomenclature; tertary, dioecious, &c., under that of terminology. In 1842 the subject of scientific nomenclature was investigated and reported on by a Committee of the British Association.

1. *Biol.:* The practice of using two names—one generic, the other specific; it originated with Linnæus. [2, 6.]

2. *Bot.:* Linnæus laid down thirty-one rules for the guidance of botanists in nomenclature; some of these have fallen into disuse. [¶ 1.] Orders generally end in *-aceæ*, tribes in *-eæ*, and their sub-divisions in *-idæ*. Botanical assemblages with the last-named ending are called, in this work, families; though family in botany is sometimes made synonymous with order. This brings them into harmony with zoological families in *-idæ*, to which they are apparently equivalent.

3. *Chem.:* The spoken language of chemistry, which at every period of its history reflects the stage of its development. The early belief that the heavenly bodies determined the character of terrestrial matter led to the use of such names as sol = gold, luna = silver, and mercury, the name by which the metal is still known. Later, the physical character of the substance gave rise to the name of the compound, as in milk of lime, sugar of lead. But the present system is, with some minor variations, the work of Lavoisier, Berthollet, and Morveau, and appeared in 1787. The leading principle is that the names of compound bodies should express the simple substances they contain, and their relative proportions. Generally the root-word is employed, together with certain terminations and prefixes to indicate the degree of oxidation and the number of atoms of the elements contained in it—*e.g.*, KNO_3 = potassic nitrate, KNO_2 = potassic nitrite, HNO_3 = nitric acid, HNO_2 = nitrous acid. The following compound shows the manner in which the numeral prefixes are employed: $Hg_4\left\{\begin{matrix}Cl_2\\O_2\\N_2\end{matrix}\right.H_4$ = tetra-mercuro-tetra-hydric-dioxi-dichloro-dinitride. The above rule does not apply strictly to organic substances, where regard is had to the history of the groups forming the compound.

4. *Geol.:* For the names given to the geological formations, as Silurian, Devonian, Oolite, &c. (see Geology). The system adopted has many merits, but in one direction it tends to generate error. When a stratum is called chalk, one naturally expects it to be white and calcareous; it may be neither the one nor the other. When another is called greensand, the mind expects it to be characterized by grains of sand of green colour, it may be quite different. Such words, used of the spots where the several strata were first identified, are appropriate; but, being founded on local peculiarities, become quite inaccurate when applied to other, and speci-

ally to distant regions. Used of the world at large, they are simply chronological, and have no reference to the appearance of particular rocks.

5. *Min., Petrol., & Palæont.:* Linnæus carried his system of two Latin names through the mineral no less than the animal kingdom. Thus, he had his *Schistus tabularis, S. ardtatus,* &c. These are now exchanged for the vernacular terms. Minerals are now generally made to end in -ite, which Dana alters for rocks to -yte. Genera of fossils often end in -ites, as Belemnites, anglicised Belemnite.

6. *Zool.:* In the days of Swainson and the other adherents of the quinary system, conformity of system in the nomenclature was greatly insisted upon. Every tribe ended in -es, every family in -idæ, and every sub-family in -inæ. Of late, the system has been departed from, and the great aid which it rendered to the memory in consequence sacrificed. With regard to vernacular names, they vary in different parts of the country, and often suggest error. Thus the goat-sucker does not suck goats, and the titmouse is not one of the Muridæ, but a bird. They are regarded as unscientific, and used only for popular convenience in scientific works. [I.]

"The new *nomenclature* which has been introduced into chymistry."—*Stewart: Of the Human Mind,* ch. iv., § 4

nō-mĕn-clā-tu-rĭst, *s.* [Eng. *nomenclatur(e); -ist.*] One who arranges, or is versed in, nomenclature.

nŏm'-ĕ-nŭs, *s.* [Gr. νομεύς (*nomeus*) = a shepherd.]

Ichthy.: The typical genus of the family Nomeidæ (q.v.). Cleft of mouth narrow. No finlets; ventral long and broad, attached to abdomen by a membrane. *Nomeus gronovii* is a pelagic fish, of small size, common in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans. (*Günther.*)

nō'-mĭ-ăl, *s.* [Lat. *nomen* = a name.]

Ally.: A single name or term. [Nome, *s.*, 3.]

nŏm'-ĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. νόμος (*nomos*) = custom.]

A. *As adj.:* Customary, usual, ordinary, conventional. (Applied to the present ordinary mode of spelling English.)

B. *As subst.:* The customary or ordinary spelling of English.

nŏm'-ĭn-ăl, ' **nŏm'-ĭn-ăll,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *nominalis*, from *nomen* (genit. *nominis*) = a name.]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. Pertaining to names or terms; verbal.

"The *nominal* definition or derivation of the word is not sufficient to describe the nature of it."—*Pearson: On the Creed.*

2. Existing in name only; not real; titular; merely so called.

"The party of which he had been the *nominal* head."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

3. Containing names: as, a *nominal* roll.

* **B.** *As substantive:*

1. A nominalist (q.v.).

"William Ockam, the father of the *nominalles*."—*Camden: Remains; Surnames.*

2. A verb formed from a noun.

nominal-partner, *s.*

Law: A person who, by permitting his name to be used, allows himself to appear to the world as a partner, and having an interest in a trade, business, or firm, although really having no actual interest in it, and who thus becomes responsible for the actions of the real partners.

Nŏm'-ĭn-ăl-ĭsm, *s.* [Eccles. Lat. *nominalismus.*]

Hist. & Philos.: The name given to one of two rival schools of philosophy which flourished in the Middle Ages, though the origin of the dispute dates from the days of Plato. It turned on the real nature of genera and species, and the motto of nominalism was "Universalia post rem." Roscellinus, canon of Compiègne, in the latter part of the eleventh century, was the first advocate of Nominalism, and maintained, in opposition to the advocates of Realism, that general ideas have no separate entity. He was charged with holding heretical opinions concerning the Trinity, for which he was cited before the Council of Soissons, and condemned A.D. 1092. His first great opponent was Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury, and later Abelard, who had been a pupil of Roscellinus, modified his master's system into what is known as Conceptualism (q.v.). [Realism.]

"If *nominalism* led to heretical views of the Trinity, Realism necessarily led to Pantheism."—*G. H. Lewes's Hist. Philos.* (ed. 1880), ii. 30.

Nŏm'-ĭn-ăl-ĭst, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *nominal(ism); -ist.*]

A. *As adj.:* The same as Nominalistic (q.v.).

"The three chief positions in the *nominalist* solution."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xvii. 718.

B. *As subst.:* One who holds that general ideas have no separate entity.

"A closer examination of the arguments, however, shows that Abelard was a *Nominalist* under a new name."—*G. H. Lewes: Hist. Philos.* (ed. 1880), ii. 28.

nŏm ĭn-ăl ĭst ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *nominalist; -ic.*] Of or pertaining to Nominalism or the Nominalists.

* **nŏm-ĭn-ăl-ĭze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *nominal; -ize.*] To convert into a noun.

nŏm ĭn-ăl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *nominal; -ly.*] By name; in name only; not in reality.

"Base metal, *nominally* worth near a million sterling."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

nŏm'-ĭn-āte, *v.t.* [Lat. *nominatus*, pa. par. of *nomino* = to name; *nomen* (genit. *nominis*) = a name; Ital. *nominare;* Sp. *nominar;* Fr. *nommer.*]

* 1. To name; to call or mention by name.

"Sight may distinguish of colours, but suddenly to *nominate* them all, it is impossible."—*Shakesp.:* 2 *Henry IV.*, iii. 1.

* 2. To call, to entitle, to designate; to describe by a name.

"The young days which we may *nominate* tender."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, i. 2.

* 3. To set down; to appoint, to fix, to arrange.

"If you repay me not on such a day, let the forfeit
Be *nominated* for an equal pound
Of your fair flesh to be cut off."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 3.

4. To designate for an office, place, or duty by name; to appoint by name.

5. To name, or propose by name as a candidate for election, choice, or appointment; to propose or offer the name of as a candidate.

nŏm'-ĭn-ăte, *a.* [Nominate, *v.*] Named.

nominate-contract, *s.*

Law: A contract distinguished by a particular name. (*Wharton.*)

nominate right, *s.*

Scots Law: A right that is known or recognised in law, or possesses what is termed a *nomen juris*, the use of which determines its boundaries, and settles the consequences to all concerned. Of this sort are those contracts termed loan, commodate, deposit, pledge, sale, &c. Nominate rights are opposed to innominate, or those in which no obligation is created, beyond the express agreement of the parties concerned.

* **nŏm'-ĭn-ăte lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *nominate; -ly.*] By name; particularly.

"Locus religiosus is that which is assigned to some office of religion, and *nominately* where the body of a dead person hath been buried."—*Spelman: De Sepulturâ*, ch. vii.

nŏm-ĭ-nā'-tion, 'nom-in-a-ci-on, 'nom-y-na ci-on, *s.* [Fr. *nomination*, from Lat. *nominationem*, accus. of *nominatio* = a naming, from *nominatus* [Nominate, *v.*]; Sp. *nominacion;* Ital. *nominazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. The act of naming or mentioning by name; mention by name.

"What imports the *nomination* of this gentleman?"
—*Shakesp.: Hamlet,* v. 2.

2. The act of naming or nominating; the act of proposing by name as a candidate for an office or place.

* 3. A denomination, a name, a designation.

"Because of these two effectes . . . hath it the *nomination* of kayes."—*Frith: Works*, p. 58.

4. The act of nominating or appointing to an office or place.

"And after *nomination*, he sends a conge d'elire to the dean and chapter, to elect the person elected by him."—*Aylliffe: Parergon.*

5. The document embodying or declaring such nomination.

6. The power, right, or privilege of nominating or appointing to an office or place.

"The council of admiralty has the same power with regard to the navy, together with the *nomination* of the captains."—*Hume*, pt. ii., ess. 16.

7. The state of being named or nominated for an office or place; as, He is in *nomination* for president.

II. *Law:* The power of nominating a clerk to the patron of a benefice, to be by him presented to the ordinary.

nŏm ĭn ą tĭ val, *a.* [Eng. *nominativ(e); -al.*] Of or pertaining to the nominative case.

nŏm'-ĭn ą tĭvo (or as **nōm'-ną tivo),** **'nom in a tif,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *nominatif*, from Lat. *nominativus*, from *nominatus*, pa. par. of *nomino* = to name; Ital. & Sp. *nominativo.*]

A. *As adj.:* Naming; specif., in grammar, a term applied to that case of a noun or pronoun which is used when the noun or pronoun forms the subject of a sentence, or to the noun or pronoun itself when standing in that relation.

B. *As substantive:*

Gram.: The nominative case; a nominative word; the case or form of a noun which simply names or designates the person, thing, or idea; that case in which a noun or pronoun stands when it forms the subject of a verb.

* **nŏm ĭn ą tĭvo lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *nominative; -ly.*] In the manner of a nominative; as a nominative.

nŏm'-ĭ-nā-tor, *s.* [Lat., from *nominatus*, pa. par. of *nomino* = to name.] One who nominates.

"One of the *nominators* suddenly fell down dead."—*Bentley: On Free Thinking,* § 52.

nŏm-ĭ-nōō', *s.* [Formed as if from a Fr. * *nominer*, pa. par. of a verb * *nominer*, from Lat. *nomino.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who is named, nominated, or designated by another for a certain purpose, duty, or position.

2. A person upon whose life an annuity depends.

II. *Law:* A person nominated or designated to receive a copyhold estate on surrender of it to the lord; the *cestui que* use, sometimes called the surrenderee.

* **nŏm ĭ nor,** *s.* [Lat. *nomino* = to name.] One who nominates, a nominator; the correlative of nominee.

"About the terms of connection in such a case between a *nominor* and a nominee."—*Bentham: Works*, x. 329.

* **nŏm ŏ căn ŏn,** *s.* [Gr. νόμος (*nomos*) = a law, and κάνων (*kanōn*) = a canon, a rule.] A collection of canons and of imperial laws relative or conformable thereto; also a collection of the canons of the ancient church and fathers without regard to imperial constitutions.

* **nŏ mŏc ra çў,** *s.* [Gr. νόμος (*nomos*) = law; κρατεω (*krateō*) = to rule.] A system of government in accordance with a code of laws: as, the *nomocracy* of the Hebrew Commonwealth. (*Annandale.*)

nŏ-mŏg'-ĕn-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *nomogen(y); -ist.*] One who accepts the doctrine of spontaneous generation.

"The *nomogenist* is reduced to enumerate the simplest elements into which the simplest living jelly is resolvable."—*Owen: Anat. Vertebrates*, iii. 817.

nŏ-mŏg'-ĕn-ў, *s.* [Gr. νόμος (*nomos*) = law, and γεν (*gen*), root of γιγνομαι (*gignomai*) = to become.]

Biol.: Spontaneous generation.

"Pasteur . . . failed to detect *nomogeny* under conditions as decisive as can be hoped in an attempt to prove a negative."—*Owen: Anat. Vertebrates*, iii. 815.

* **nŏ-mŏg'-rą phĕr,** *s.* [Nomography.] One who is versed in or writes upon nomography.

* **nŏ-mŏg'-rą phў,** *s.* [Gr. νόμος (*nomos*) = a law, and γραφω (*graphō*) = to write; Fr. *nomographie.*] An exposition in proper legal form and manner of the matter of a law or legal enactment; an exposition of the art of drawing up laws in proper form and matter.

nŏ-mŏl'-ŏ-ğў, *s.* [Gr. νόμος (*nomos*) = law, and λογος (*logos*) = a word, a discourse.]

1. *Law:* The science or knowledge of law, legislation, and government.

2. *Ment. Science:* The science of the laws of the mind.

3. *Bot.:* The department of botany which treats of the laws which regulate the variations of organs.

* **nŏm'-ō-thē-sy,** *s.* [Gr. νόμος (*nomos*) = a law, and τίθημι (*tithēmi*) = to place, to lay.] The instituting or enacting of laws; the publication of laws.

* **nŏm'-ō-thēte,** *s.* [Fr. *nomothète*, from Gr. νομοθέτης (*nomothetēs*), from νόμος (*nomos*) = a law, and τίθημι (*tithēmi*) = to place, to lay.] One who enacts laws; a lawgiver.

* **nŏm-ō-thĕt'-ĭc,** * **nŏm-ō-thĕt'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Gr. νομοθετικός (*nomothetikos*).] [Nomothete.] Pertaining to the enactment of laws; legislative.

* **nom-pere,** *s.* [O. Fr. *nompair* (q.v.) = an umpire.] An umpire, an arbitrator.

nŏn, *adv.* [Lat. = not.] Not. It is not used separately, but is largely used in composition as a prefix with a negative force, as in *non*-existing, *non*-contagious, *non*-payment, and very many other expressions, the meaning of which is obvious.

non-ability, *s.* A want of ability or power; specif., in law, an exception taken against a plaintiff when he is unable legally to commence a suit.

non-acceptance, *s.* A refusal or failure to accept.

non-access, *s.*

Law: Impossibility of access for sexual intercourse, as in the case of a husband at sea, or on foreign service. A child born under such circumstances is a bastard.

* **non-act,** *s.* A forbearance, omission, or refusal to act.

"It is not a *non-act* which introduces a custom, a custom being a common usage."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

non-admission, *s.* A refusal or failure to admit.

"The reason of this *non-admission* is its great uncertainty."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

non-adult, *a. & s.*

A. *As adj.:* Not having arrived at an adult age; in a state of pupillage.

B. *As subst.:* One who has not arrived at an adult age; a youth, a minor.

non-alienation, *s.*

1. A failure or refusal to alienate.

2. The state of not being alienated.

non-appearance, *s.* A failure, neglect, or omission to appear; default in entering an appearance, as in a court to prosecute or defend.

non-arrival, *s.* A failure or neglect to arrive.

non-assumpsit, *phr.* [Lat. = he did not undertake.]

Law: A general plea in a general action, by which a defendant traverses the whole declaration, and denies that he made any promise or engagement.

non-attendance, *s.* A failure or neglect to attend; non-appearence.

* **non-attention,** *s.* Want of attention; inattention.

non-bituminous, *a.* Not containing bitumen; free from bitumen.

* **non cepit,** *phr.* [Lat. = he did not take.]

Law: An obsolete plea, by way of traverse, which occurs in the action of replevin.

non-claim, *s.*

Law: A failure or omission to make a claim during the time limited by law.

non-cohesion, *s.* Want of cohesion.

non-coincidence, *s.* Want of coincidence.

non-coincident, *a.* Not coincident; not coinciding.

non-com., *s.* An abbreviation for non-commissioned (officer).

non-combatant, *s.* A person connected with a military or naval force, but whose duties are civil, as chaplains, surgeons, members of the commissariat, &c., in connection with an army; pursers, chaplains, clerks, &c., on board a man-of-war; a civilian in a place occupied by troops.

non-commissioned, *a.* Not holding a commission from the Crown; a term applied to subordinate officers of the army below the rank of sergeant-major. Between these and commissioned officers are warrant officers. [Petty Officer.]

"Long lists of *non-commissioned* officers and privates."—*Macaulay Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

* **non-committal,** *s.* Forbearance or refusal to commit or pledge one's self; the state of not being committed or pledged.

non-communicant, *s.*

1. One who habitually neglects the sacrament of the Eucharist.

2. Applied, loosely, to a regular communicant who on any given occasion does not communicate.

non-communion, *s.*

Eccles.: Properly, neglect of the sacrament of the Eucharist. In a less restricted sense, it is employed of presence at the Roman Mass or the Anglican Communion Service, without communicating.

non-communistic, *a.* Not partaking of the characteristic doctrines of communism.

non-completion, *s.* Failure or neglect to complete; the state of not being completed.

non-compliance, *s.* Failure or neglect to comply with any request or order.

non compos mentis, *phr.* [Lat.] Not of sound mind; not having the full use of reason. (Frequently abbreviated to *non compos* or *non comp.*)

non-con., *a.* or *s.* An abbreviation of Nonconformist or Noncontent. (See these words.)

non-condensing, *a.* Not condensing.

Non-condensing steam-engine: A steam-engine in which the steam is allowed to escape into the open air after use. [High-pressure engine.]

non-conducting, *a.* Not conducting; not transmitting; not acting as a conductor of heat or electricity.

* **non-conduction,** *s.* The quality or state of being non-conducting; failure or inability to conduct: as, the *non-conduction* of heat.

non-conductor, *s.* A substance which has not the power or property of conducting or transmitting such a force as heat or electricity: as, Glass is a *non-conductor* of electricity.

¶ With regard to heat, the expression more generally used is a bad conductor. The non-conductors of electricity are the oxides, lime, caoutchouc, air and dry gases, dry paper, silk, the diamond and other precious stones, glass, wax, sulphur, resins, amber, &c.

* **non-conformitancy,** *s.* Nonconformity.

"Presentments against *non-conformitancy* of ministers."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, ii. 44.

* **non-conformitant,** *s.* A nonconformist.

"An upholder of *non-conformitants*."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, ii. 39.

non constat, *phr.* [Lat.] It is not clear or plain; it does not appear.

non-contagion, *s.* The doctrine that disease is not propagated by contagion.

non-contagionist, *s.* A supporter of the doctrine of non-contagion.

non-contagious, *a.* Not contagious.

non-contagiousness, *s.* The quality or state of being non-contagious, or not communicable by contagion.

non-content, *s.* In the House of Lords a member who votes in the negative, as opposed to a content; a No. [Content, *s.*, B. 3.]

non-contributing, non-contributory, *a.* Not contributing.

non-deciduate, *a.* Indeciduate.

non decimando, *phr.* [Lat. = not for tithing or tithes.]

Law: A custom or prescription to be discharged of all tithes, &c.

non-delivery, *s.* A failure or neglect to deliver; omission or neglect of delivery.

* **non demisit,** *phr.* [Lat. = he did not demise.]

Law: A plea resorted to where a plaintiff declared upon a demise, without stating the indenture, in an action of debt for rent. Also a plea in bar, in replevin to an avowry for arrears of rent, that the avowant did not devise. (*Wharton.*)

non-deposition, *s.* A failure to deposit or throw down.

* **non-descript,** *a. & s.* [Nondescript.]

non-desquamative, *a.*

Pathol.: Absence of any peeling off of scales. Non-desquamative disease of the kidney is a form of Bright's disease. (*Tanner.*)

* **non detinet,** *phr.* [Lat. = he does not detain.]

Law: A plea by way of traverse, which occurred in the action of detinue. (*Wharton.*)

non-development, *s.* A failure of development.

non-direction, *s.*

Law: Omission on the part of a judge to enforce a necessary point of law upon a jury.

non-discovery, *s.* A failure or neglect to discover.

non distringendo, *phr.*

Law: A writ granted not to distrain.

non-effective, *a.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Not effective; not capable of producing an effect; producing no effect.

2. *Milit.:* A term applied to that portion of the personnel of an army or navy which is not fit for or capable of active service, as half-pay officers, pensioners, &c.; pertaining to this portion of the personnel of an army.

non-efficient, *a. & s.*

A. *As adj.:* Not efficient, not effective, not effectual, non-effective; spec., a term applied to a volunteer who has not qualified himself as an efficient soldier by attending a certain number of drills and passing a certain standard in shooting.

B. *As subst.:* One who is not efficient; specif., a volunteer who has not qualified himself as an efficient by attending a certain number of drills and passing a certain standard in shooting.

non-ego, *s.* [Lat. = not I.]

Metaph.: (See extracts).

"The Ego and *non-Ego*—mind and matter—are not only given together, but in absolute co-equality. The one does not precede, the other does not follow; and, in their mutual relation, each is equally dependent, equally independent. Such is the fact as given in and by consciousness."—*Hamilton: Metaphysics* (ed. Mansel), i. 292.

"Kant postulated the existence of a *non-Ego*, but declared that we know nothing of it."—*G. H. Lewes: Hist. Philos.* (ed. 1880), ii. 558.

non-elastic, *a.* Not elastic; destitute of the property of elasticity.

non-elect, *s.* or *s. pl.* One who is not, or those who are not elected; specif., one who is not, or those who are not elected for salvation. [Elect.]

non-election, *s.* Failure of election.

* **non-electric,** *a. & s.*

A. *As adj.:* Not electric; condneting electricity.

B. *As subst.:* A substance which is not electric; a substance which transmits electricity.

* **non-electrical,** *a.* [Non-Electric, A. (q.v.).]

non-entity, *s.* [Nonentity.]

non-entry, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Failure or neglect to enter.

2. *Scots Law:* The casualty which formerly fell to the superior where the heir of a deceased vassal neglected to obtain himself entered with the superior or, as otherwise expressed, who failed to renew the investiture. In virtue of the casualty the superior was entitled to the rents of the feu.

non-episcopal, *a.* Not belonging to the Episcopalian church or denomination.

non-episcopalian, *s.* One who does not belong to the Episcopalian church or denomination.

non-essential, *a. & s.*

A. *As adj.:* Not essential, not absolutely necessary or indispensable; spec., applied to matters of faith or practice not considered necessary to salvation.

B. *As subst.:* A thing which is not absolutely necessary or indispensable.

non est, *phr.* [Lat. = he is not. A contraction of the Latin *non est inventus* (q.v.).] Absent, not there, not in his usual place; as, He was *non est.*

***non est factum,** *phr.* [Lat. = it is not the fact or deed.]

Law: The general issue in an action on bond, or other deed, whereby the defendant formerly denied that to be his deed whereon he was sued. (*Wharton.*)

non est inventus, *phr.* [Lat. = he was not found.]

Law: The answer made by the sheriff in the return of the writ, when the defendant is not to be found in his bailiwick.

non-execution, *s.* Failure or neglect of execution; neglect or omission of performance.

non-existence, *s.*

1. The state of not existing; the negation of being.

2. A thing which is non-existent; a thing which has no existence.

"A method of many writers, which depreciates the esteem of miracles, is, to salve not only real verities, but also *non-existences.*"—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

non-existent, *a.* Not existing, not having existence.

non-expansion, *s.*

Pathol.: The state of having failed to expand. There is a congenital non-expansion of the air-cells in the lungs of some weakly infants. (*Tanner.*)

non-extensile, *a.* Not extensile; incapable of being extended or stretched.

non-feasance, *s.*

Law: An offence consisting in an omission or neglect of doing that which ought to be done.

non-fossiliferous, *a.* Not containing fossils.

non-fulfilment, *s.* Failure or neglect to fulfil.

non-ganglionic, *a.*

Anat.: (See the compound).

¶ *Non-ganglionic Chords:*

Anat.: Chords destitute of ganglia; chords not having ganglionic enlargements.

***non-gremial,** *a.* Not connected, not affiliated; outside.

"At Bristol last week there was a public meeting in support of the Cambridge *non-gremial* examinations."—*The Guardian,* Dec. 29, 1858, p. 1,042.

***non-hearer,** *s.*

Church Hist. (*Pl.*): (See extract).

"The Presbyterian nonjurors have scarcely been heard of out of Scotland. . . . So late as 1806, a few persons were still bearing their public testimony against the sin of owning an Antichristian government by paying taxes, by taking out excise licences, or by labouring on public works. The number of these zealots went on diminishing till at length they were so thinly scattered over Scotland that they were nowhere numerous enough to have a meeting house, and were known by the name of the *Non-hearers.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xvi.

non-importing, *a.* Not importing goods or commodities: as, a *non-importing* state.

non-indurated, *a.*

Anat.: Not having become indurated when normally induration should have taken place. There is a non-indurated chancre. (*Tanner.*)

***non-inhabitant,** *s.* One who is not an inhabitant; a stranger, a foreigner.

non-intervention, *s.* The act or state of not intervening or interfering; specif., the system of policy of not interfering in the affairs or policies of other states, except where the interests of one's own country are directly or indirectly concerned.

non-interventionist, *s.* A supporter or advocate of non-intervention.

"Would the *non-interventionist* be prepared to justify intervention, say, in Zanzibar, to stop the slave trade; or in Bulgaria to stop the massacre of Bulgarians by the Turks?"—*Spectator,* Nov. 5, 1881, p. 1,402.

non-intrusion, *s.* The principles of the Non-intrusionists.

non-intrusionist, *s.*

Church Hist.: A member of a party who, whilst patronage was the law of the Scottish Established Church, contended for the principle that no minister should be intruded on a parish contrary to the will of the congregation. It was to meet these views that the General Assembly, in 1834, passed the Veto Act (q.v.), which brought the Church into conflict with the law courts, and produced the Disruption (q.v.).

non-issuable, *a.* Not capable of being issued; not admitting of an issue being taken upon it; applied to a plea which does not raise an issue upon the merits of the case. (*Wharton.*)

non-joinder, *s.*

Law: A plea in abatement for the non-joining of a person as co-defendant.

***non-jurable,** *a.* Incapable of being sworn; not capable of taking an oath.

***non-jurant,** *a.* The same as NONJURING (q.v.).

non-juring, *a.* [NONJURING.]

non-juror, *s.* [NONJUROR.]

***non-limitation,** *s.* Absence of limit or limitation; failure or neglect to limit.

***non liquet,** *phr.* [Lat. = it is not clear.]

Law: A verdict formerly returned by a jury when a matter did not appear clear, and was to be deferred to another day of trial.

non-luminous, *a.* Not luminous, not incandescent.

non-manufacturing, *a.* Not carrying on or engaged in manufactures: as, a *non-manufacturing* state.

non-marrying, *a.* Not disposed to marry: as, a *non-marrying* man.

non-member, *s.* One who is not a member.

non-membership, *s.* The quality or state of not being a member.

non-metallic, *a.* Not metallic; not consisting of metal.

†**non-moral,** *a.* Having no standard of morality; wanting in moral sense.

"It is more correct to say of the negro that he is *non-moral* than immoral."—*Prof. A. Keane,* in *Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xvii. 317.

non-natural, *a.* & *s.*

A. *As adj.:* Not natural, unnatural, forced, strained.

B. *As substantive:*

***1.** *Ord. Lang.:* A thing which is not natural; something unnatural.

2. *Med.* (*Pl.*): In the medical philosophy of the ancients things necessary to human existence, but which do not enter into the composition of man or constitute his nature; functions or accidents not strictly belonging to man. They were air, food, drink, sleep and wakefulness, motion and rest, the retentions and excretions, and finally the affections of the mind. Most of these enter into the nature of man, and are not in any sense "non-naturals."

***non-necessity,** *s.* Absence of necessity; the quality or state of being unnecessary.

non-nitrogenized, *a.* Not containing nitrogen.

non-obedience, *s.* Failure or neglect of obedience; failure to obey.

non-observance, *s.* Failure or neglect to observe or fulfil.

non obstante, *phr.* [Lat.] Notwithstanding; in spite of or in opposition to what has been or is to be stated or admitted. In law a phrase used in statutes and letters patent, implying a licence from the sovereign to do a thing which at common law might be lawfully done, but, being restrained by Act of Parliament, could not be done without such licence. Such a licence is not now legal.

Non obstante veredicto:

Law: A judgment entered by the court for the plaintiff, notwithstanding a verdict being given for the defendant, or *vice versa.*

"When the plea of the defendant is bad in law, and when, of course, its being true in point of fact is of no consequence whatever, the plaintiff may, after a verdict for the defendant, move for judgment *non obstante veredicto,* that is, that he have judgment to recover notwithstanding the verdict, which being given on a bad plea, ought to be of no avail. In this case the judgment can only be on the confession of the defendant, for judgment *non obstante veredicto* can obviously only be given when the plea is in confession and avoidance; a judgment which is always awarded on the merits, and never granted but in a very clear case, and where it is apparent that in any way of putting the case the defendant can have no merits."—*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. iii., ch. 14.

non-parishioner, *s.* One who is not an inhabitant of a particular parish.

non paymont, *s.* Failure or neglect to pay; the state of not being paid.

non performance, *s.* Failure or neglect to perform or fulfil; the state of not being performed or fulfilled.

non-placental, *a.* Not having a placenta; aplacental.

non plus, *v.t.* & *i.* [NONPLUS.]

non-polarisable, *a.*

Elec.: (*Of an electrode*): Not capable of being polarised. (*Foster: Physiol.* (ed. 4th), p. 58.)

non possumus, *phr.* [Lat. = we are unable; we cannot.] An expression signifying inability.

non preparation, *s.* Failure or neglect of preparation; the state of not being prepared.

non-presentation, *s.* Failure or neglect to present; the state of not being presented.

non production, *s.* Failure or neglect to produce; the state of not being produced.

non-professional, *a.* Not belonging to a profession; not done by a professional man.

non proficiency, *s.* Want of proficiency; failure to make progress.

non-proficient, *a.* & *s.*

A. *As adj.:* Not proficient; not having attained proficiency in any study or pursuit.

B. *As subst.:* One who has not attained proficiency in any study or pursuit.

"No marvel if we be whipped for dull *non-proficients* in God's school."—*Bp. Hall. Ser. at Exeter, Sept.* 1641.

non-pros, *phr.* & *v.* [Abbreviation of Lat. *non prosequitur* = he does not prosecute.]

A. *As phrase:*

In Law: A judgment entered against the plaintiff in a suit when he fails to appear to prosecute.

B. *As verb:* To fail to prosecute; to enter a judgment of *non-pros.* against.

"If, however, the plaintiff neglects to deliver a declaration by the end of the term next after the defendant appears, or is guilty of other delays or defaults against the rules of law in any subsequent stage of the action, he is adjudged not to follow or pursue his remedy as he ought to do, and thereupon a *nonsuit* or *non prosequitur* is entered; and he is said to be *nonpros'd.*"—*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. iii., ch. 11.

non-prosequitur, *phr.* [NON-PROS.]

***non recurrent,** ***non-recurring,** *a.* Not recurring; not occurring again.

***non-regardance,** *s.* Failure or neglect to regard or observe; want of due regard; slight, disregard.

"Since you to *non-regardance* cast my faith."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, v.

non-regent, *s.* At the English Universities, a Master of Arts whose regency has ceased. [REGENT.]

***non-rendition,** *s.* Failure or neglect of rendition; failure or neglect to render what is due.

non-resemblance, *s.* Want of resemblance; unlikeness, dissimilarity.

non-residence, ***nono-residence,** *s.*

1. *Lit.:* Failure or neglect to reside where official duties require one to reside; the state of being non-resident; residence away from one's property. (Used specif. of a clergyman residing out of his parish.)

"The leases of beneficed clergymen are further restrained, in case of their *non-residence,* by statutes, 13 Eliz. c. 20, &c."—*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. ii., ch. 20.

* 2. *Fig.:* A digression.

"Without any *non-residence* from the text."—*Adams: Works,* i. 398.

non-resident, *a.* & *s.*

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Not residing where official duties require one to reside; residence away from one's proper place or home.

"Licensed pluralists are allowed to devise the living, on which they are *non-resident,* to their curates only."—*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. ii., ch. 24.

* 2. *Fig.:* Digressing, departing, diverging.

"He is more *non-resident* from his theme."—*Adams Works*, i. 473.

B. *As subst.:* One who is non-resident; one who does not reside where official duties require him to reside, as a clergyman who lives away from his cure.

"There are not ten clergymen in the kingdom who, properly speaking, can be termed *non-residents*."—*Swift: Arguments against the Power of Bishops.*

non-resistance, *s.* Failure or omission of resistance; passive obedience or submission to authority, power, or force without resistance.

"Lochiel would undoubtedly have laughed the doctrine of *non-resistance* to scorn."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

Non-resistance Oath: An oath, or more properly, a declaration, constituting part of an oath, required by 13 Chas. II., c. 1, from all officers of corporations. It ran thus:

"I do declare and believe that it is not lawful, upon any pretence whatever, to take arms against the king, and I do abhor that traitorous position of taking arms by his authority against his person or against those that are commissioned by him."

It was repealed, in 1719, by 5 Geo. I., c. 6, § 2.

¶ The doctrine of non-resistance was advocated in a homily in 1569, and embodied in the canons of convocation in 1606.

* **non-resistant,** *a. & s.*

A. *As adj.:* Passively obedient to authority, power, or force; offering no resistance to authority, power, or force.

"Teach passive obedience, and *non-resistant* principles."—*Arbuthnot.*

B. *As substantive:*

1. One who holds that no resistance should ever be made to constituted authority even when unjustly exercised.

2. One who holds that force should never be used to resist violence.

non-resisting, *a.* Offering no resistance, opposition, or obstruction: as, a *non-resisting* medium.

non-return, *s.* Failure or neglect to return.

non-ruminant, *a. & s.*

A. *As adj.:* Not chewing the cud.

"*Non-ruminant* hoofed animals."—*Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, ii. 349.

B. *As substantive:*

Zool. (*Pl.*): The same as NON-RUMINANTIA (q.v.).

non-ruminantia, *s. pl.*

Zool.: (See extract).

"The *Non-Ruminantia*, or Artiodactyls, which do not chew the cud . . . are divisible into three families: Suidæ (Hogs), Hippopotamidæ (Hippopotamuses), and Anoplotheridæ."—*Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, ii. 336.

* **non-sane,** *a.* Not sane; not sound: as, a person of *non-sane* mind.

* **non-science,** *s.* Nonsense.

"The doctor talked mere science or *non-science* about humours, complexions, and animal spirits."—*Kingsley: Westward Ho!* ch. xxi.

† **non-sensitive,** *a. & s.*

A. *As adjective:*

1. Not sensitive; not easily impressed by external objects.

2. Wanting in sense or perception.

"No precepts can so gain upon nature as to make her *non-sensitive*."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. i., res. xiv.

B. *As subst.:* One who is wanting in sense or perception.

non-sequitur, *s.* [Lat. = it does not follow.]

Logic: An inference which does not follow from the premises.

non-sexual, *a.* Devoid of sex; sexless; neuter.

Non-sexual reproduction:

Physiol.: [MONOGONY, PARTHENOGENESIS].

non-society, *a.* Not connected with any society; spec., applied to a workman who does not belong to a trade-society or trades-union.

* **non-solution,** *s.* Failure of solution or explanation.

"Athenæus instances ænigmatical propositions, and the forfeitures and rewards upon their solution and *non-solution*."—*Broome.*

* **non-solvency,** *s.* Failure or inability to pay debts; insolvency. (*Swift: Prop. for paying the National Debt.*)

* **non-solvent,** *a. & s.*

A. *As adj.:* Unable to pay debts; insolvent, bankrupt.

B. *As subst.:* One who is unable to pay his debts; an insolvent.

non-striated, *a.* Not striated.

Non-striated fibre:

Anat.: Muscular fibre not having any fine parallel stripes or bands running obliquely across it. It is found only in the involuntary muscles, and not universal even among them.

non-submission, *s.* Want or failure of submission.

non-submissive, *a.* Failing, neglecting, or refusing to submit.

non-summons, *s.*

Law: Failure to serve a summons within the assigned time. There was a wager of law of non-summons.

* **non-surety,** *s.* Want of surety or safety; insecurity.

* **non-tenuit,** *phr.* [Lat. = he did not hold.]

Law: A plea in bar to replevin, to avowry for arrears of rent, that the plaintiff did not hold in manner and form as the avowry alleged. (*Wharton.*)

* **non-tenure,** *s.*

Law: A plea in bar to a real action by saying that he (the defendant) held not the land in the plaintiff's count, or declaration, or at least some part thereof. (*Wharton.*)

non-term, *s.*

Law: A vacation between two terms of a court.

* **non-uniformitarian, non-uniformist,** *s.*

Geol.: One who does not assent to the uniformitarian views of Hutton and Lyell and their school of thought; one who does not assent to the view that the present state of the earth was brought about by the operation of existing causes continued through vast intervals of time.

non-usance, *s.* Failure or neglect to use.

non-user, *s.*

Law:

1. Neglect or omission to use an easement or other right.

2. Neglect or failure to perform official duties or services.

* **no'-nāge** (1), *s.* [O. Fr., from Low Lat. *nonagium*, from Lat. *nonus* = ninth; *novem* = nine.] A ninth part of movables, formerly paid to the clergy on the death of persons in their parish, and claimed on preteuce of being applied to pious uses.

nōn'-āge (2), *s.* [Lat. *non* = not, and Eng. *age.*]

1. The time of life before a person attains the age when, according to the laws of his country, he is considered competent to manage his own affairs; minority.

"King Henrie died during the *nonage* of this Alexander."—*Holinshed: Descript. of Britain*, ch. xxii.

* 2. A period of immaturity generally.

"That folded in its tender *nonage* lies,
A beauteous bud, nor yet admits the skies."
Hughes: Claudianus.

* **nōn'-āged,** *a.* [Eng. *nonag(e)* (2); *-ed.*] Being still in nonage; not having attained maturity.

"Tell the world the Muse's love appeares
In *nonaged* youth, as in the length of years."
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, bk. i. § 5.

nŏn-ą-ğĕn-ăr'-ĭ-ąn, *s.* [Lat. *nonagenarius* = containing or consisting of ninety; *nonageni* = ninety each; distrib. from *nonaginta* = ninety; *novem* = nine.] A person between the age of ninety and a hundred years.

nŏn-ą-ğĕs'-ĭ-mal, *a. & s.* [Lat. *nonagesimus*, from *nonaginta* = ninety.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining or belonging to the number ninety; pertaining to a nonagesimal. (Used specially of the arc measurements, in which 90° stand for a right angle.)

B. *As substantive:*

Astron.: The nonagesimal degree of the ecliptic; the point of the ecliptic which at the moment is highest above the horizon. Every point in the ecliptic is in succession the nonagesimal.

nŏn-ą-gŏn, *s.* [Lat. *nonus* = ninth; Gr. γωνία (*gōnia*) = an angle.] A figure having nine sides and nine angles.

nŏn'-āne, *s.* [Lat. *nonus* = nine; *-ane.*]

Chem.: C_9H_{20}. A name given to the hydrocarbons of the paraffin series, containing nine atoms of carbon. Three isomeric nonanes are at present known, viz., normal nonane which exists in petroleum, and is also obtained by the action of heat on solid paraffin, boils at 147°–148°; isobutyl-isoamyl, prepared from the iodides of the respective alcohol radicals, boils at 132°; and propylene diisopropyl, obtained by the action of sodium amalgam on isopropylic iodide, boils at 130°.

nŏn-ą-tĕl'-lĭ-ą, nŏn-ą-tĕl'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Latinized from the Guiana name of one species.]

Bot.: A genus of Cinchonaceæ, family Guettardidæ. The species are American. *Nonatelia officinalis* is the Asthma bush of Guiana, which is said to be useful in asthma.

nŏnçe, * **nones,** * **nonnes,** *s.* [Properly *for the once.* The older spelling is *for then anes, for then ones*, the initial *n* really belonging to the dative case of the article (A.S. *dhām, dhan*), and *ones* or *anes* = once. (See remarks under N).] Occasion, purpose, intent. (Only found in the phrase *for the nonce*).

"His body was found . . . within a great tree made hollow *for the nonce*, like a trunke."—*Holinshed: Hist. Eng.*, bk. i., ch. xiii.

nŏn'-ċha-lançe (or as **nŏn'-ċha-lâns),** *s.* [Fr.] The quality or state of being nonchalant; want or absence of earnestness of feeling or interest; carelessness, recklessness, coolness, indifference.

nŏn'-ċha-lant (or as **nŏn'-ċha-lân),** *a.* [Fr., from *non* = not, and *chaloir* = to care, to interest one's self, from Lat. *caleo* = to be warm or ardent.] Careless, reckless, cool, indifferent.

nŏn'-ċha-lant-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *nonchalant; -ly.*] In a nonchalant manner; coolly, with careless indifference.

* **nŏn-cŏm-pound'-ĕr,** *s.* [Pref. *non-*, and [Eng. *compounder.*]

Eng. Hist. (*Pl.*): Jacobites who wished to bring back James II. without compounding or covenanting with him respecting the character of his future government.

"The *Noncompounders* thought it downright Whiggery, downright rebellion, to take advantage of His Majesty's unfortunate situation for the purpose of imposing on him any condition."—*Macaulay Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

nŏn-cŏn-form'-ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *non-*, and Eng. *conforming.*] Not conforming; acting as a nonconformist (q.v.); dissenting from the established religion of a country.

"Nothing has contributed more to make the dissenting *nonconforming* party considerable."—*South: Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 12.

nŏn-cŏn-form'-ĭst, *s. & a.* [Pref. *non-*, and Eng. *conformist.*]

A. *As substantive:*

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* One who refuses to join or agree with others.

"A *nonconformist* either in public sorrow or joy."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 9.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Eng. Hist.* (*Pl.*): Those who declined to conform their worship to that by law established. They were of two kinds; first, those who, being religious, worshipped nowhere; second, those who attended the services of some other religious denomination than the established church. It was more frequently used of the latter class. The name was first applied to those who declined to conform to the enactments of the Act of Uniformity, 2 & 3 Edward VI., c. 1, passed in 1549. It was revived and applied to the two thousand clergymen, who had to surrender the livings on account of their inability to conform to the more celebrated Act of Uniformity, 14 Charles II., c. 4, first enforced on Aug. 24, 1662. Etymologically viewed, a Dissenter and a Nonconformist somewhat differ. The former word denotes that he feels differently from Churchmen, that his sympathies go in a different direction; the latter word refers, not to his feelings, but to his action with respect to public worship. The laws formerly existing required him to conform to that of the Established Church by attending the services and partaking of the

Communion. The two words, Dissenter and Nonconformist, as generally referring to the same individual, became interchangeable. (For the history of Nonconformist, see therefore Dissenter.)

2. *Entom.: Xylina Zinckenii*, one of the Noctuas, rare in Britain.

B. *As adj.:* Refusing to conform to the established religion of a country; belonging or pertaining to the nonconformists; dissenting.

nŏn-cŏn-form-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Pref. *non-*, and Eng. *conformity.*]

* 1. Refusal or neglect of conformity or compliance.

"The will of our Maker, whether discovered by reason or revelation, carries the highest authority with it: a conformity or *nonconformity* to it, determines their actions to be morally good or evil."—*Watts: Logic.*

2. *Specif.:* Refusal to unite with the Established Church of a country in its mode of worship and rites; the principles of nonconformists.

"He (Stedman) . . . two years after, was ejected for *nonconformity.*"—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*, ii.

nŏn'-dē-scrĭpt, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *non* = not, and *descriptus*, pa. par. of *describo* = to describe (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. Not before described; novel, new.

2. Not easily described; abnormal, odd, indescribable.

B. *As substantive:*

1. Something not before described or classed; something abnormal.

2. A person or thing not easily described or classed; something belonging to no distinct kind or class.

nŏne, * **nane,** * **non,** * **noon,** *a.* & *pron.* or *s.* [A.S. *nan*, from *ne* = not, and *án* = one.]

A. *As adj.:* Not one, not any, no.

"Thy life shall hang in doubt, and thou . . . shalt have *none* assurance of thy life."—*Deut.* xxviii. 66.

¶ *None* is not now used attributively.

B. *As pronoun* or *substantive:*

1. No one, not one, not any one (Said of persons or things.)

"*None* so poor to do him reverence."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iii. 2.

2. Not any, not a part, not the least portion.

"Six days shall ye gather it, but on the sabbath there shall be *none.*"—*Exodus* xvi. 26.

3. Nothing.

"Hard food for Midas, I will *none* of thee."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

¶ *None the less* (or *more*): Not any the less (or more) on that account; just the same.

none-so-pretty, nancy-pretty, *s.*
Bot.: Saxifraga umbrosa. [London-pride.]

* **none** (1), *s.* [Noon.]

nōne (2), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *nonus* = ninth; *novem* = nine.] The ninth hour of the day after sunrise at the equinoxes; about three o'clock in the afternoon.

nŏn'-ēne, *s.* [Lat. *nonus* = ninth; *-ene.*]
Chem.: C_9H_{18}. Nonylene, Pelargonene. A name given to the hydrocarbons of the olefine series, containing nine atoms of carbon. It is one of the products of the dry distillation of hydroleic or metoleic acid, is insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether, boils at 120°, and burns with a bright white flame.

nŏn-ĕn'-tĭ-tў, *s.* [Pref. *non-*, and Eng. *entity* (q.v.).]

* 1. Non-existence; the negation of being.

"Nothing can bring its no-self out of *nonentity* into something."—*Bentley: Boyle Lectures.*

2. A thing which does not exist.

"There was no such thing as rendering evil for evil, when evil was truly a *nonentity*, and nowhere to be found."—*South: Sermons.*

* 3. Nothingness, insignificance.

4. A person or thing of no importance or consideration; a nobody; a mere nothing.

* **nones,** *s.* [Nonce.]

nōnes, *s. pl.* [Fr., from Lat. *nonæ*, from *nonus* (for *novenus*) = ninth, from *novem* = nine.]

* 1. *Roman Antiq.:* The fifth day, according to the Roman Calendar, of the months January, February, April, June, August, September, November, and December, and the seventh of March, May, July, and October. The *nones* were so called from their falling on the ninth day before the Ides, reckoning inclusively, according to the Roman system of computation.

2. *Roman Liturgy:* The office for the ninth hour.

nŏne-sŭch, nŏn-sŭch, *s.* [Eng. *none*, and *such.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which for excellence or other quality is without an equal.

"A *nonsuch* of a woman."—*Richardson: Sir C. Grandison*, i. 166.

2. *Botany & Horticulture:*

(1) A variety of apple of a greenish-brown colour, ripening in September.

(2) *Medicago sativa*, a species of trefoil or lucerne.

(3) *Lychnis chalcedonica.*

nonesuch-medick, *s.* The English name of a plant called in Norfolk Black Nonesuch. It is sometimes cultivated for fodder, like yellow clover, which it resembles, but it is now falling into disrepute.

nō-nĕt', *s.* [Ital. *nonetto*; Lat. *nonus* = ninth.]

Music: A composition, written for nine voices or instruments.

* **nŏn'-ĕtte,** *s.* [O. Fr. dim. of *nonne* = a nun.] The titmouse.

nō-nĭl'-lĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Lat. *nonus* = ninth, and Eng. *million.*] The number produced by the raising of a million to the ninth power; a number consisting of a unit with fifty-four ciphers annexed. According to the French system of numeration, a unit with thirty ciphers annexed.

nŏn-ĭ-ō-nĭ'-nạ, *s.* [A word of no etymology.]

Zool. & Palæont.: A genus of Foraminifera, family Polystomellidea. Range from Upper Cretaceous times till now.

nō'-nĭ-ŭs, *s.* [See def.] A name sometimes applied to a vernier (q.v.), from Nonnius, the Latin form of Nonnez, a Portuguese mathematician of Alcazar (born 1497), who is said to have invented it.

Nŏn-jūr'-ĭng, *a.* [Lat. *non* = not, and *juro* = to swear.] Not swearing allegiance; belonging or pertaining to the party of Nonjurors (q.v.).

Nŏn-jūr'-ŏr, *s.* [Lat. *non* = not, and *juro* = to swear.]

Church Hist. (*Pl.*): A term applied to those of the clergy and laity of the Establishment, who, holding that James II. was sovereign *de jure* after the throne had been declared vacant, refused to take the oath of allegiance to William III. and his successors. Among these were Sancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury, and six bishops—Turner (Ely), Lloyd (Norwich), Frampton (Gloucester), Lake (Chichester), White (Peterborough), and Ken (Bath and Wells). Sancroft sanctioned the consecration of a bishop, and thus a schism arose. The Nonjurors themselves divided on the question of Nonjurors' usages (q.v.), and each party consecrated bishops. Gordon, the last prelate of the regnlar body, died in 1799, and so the Nonjurors proper came to an end. Boothe, the last of the irregularly constituted bishops, died in Ireland some twenty years later. (*Lathbury*; see also *Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.)

Nonjurors' usages, *s. pl.*

Church Hist. & Ritual: Certain ceremonies adopted by the Nonjurors in the Communion office: viz., mixing water with the wine, prayers for the dead, prayer for the descent of the Holy Ghost on the elements, the prayer of oblation, trine immersion at baptism, the use of chrism at confirmation, and unction of the sick. Hence the Nonjurors were sometimes called Usagers.

* **nŏn-jūr'-ŏr-ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *nonjuror*; *-ism.*] The principles or practices of the Nonjurors.

* **nonne,** *s.* [Nun.]

nŏn'-nў, *s.* [Ninny.] A ninny, a simpleton.

nonny-nonny, *phr.* The burden of a song, frequent in Shakespeare and his contemporaries.

nŏn-par-ĕll, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *non* = not, and *pareil* = equal, from Low Lat. *parellus*, a double dimin. from Lat. *par* = equal.]

* **A.** *As adj.:* Having no equal; unequalled, peerless.

"The most *nonpareil* beauty of the world beauteous knowledge."—*Bullock: Banners of the English.* (1641.)

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A person or thing of such excellence in any quality as to have no equal or peer; a nonesuch.

"The *nonpareil* of beauty."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, i. 5.

2. A kind of apple.

3. A kind of biscuit.

II. *Print.:* A size of type larger than ruby and less than emerald. The type used in this definition is nonpareil.

nŏn'-plŭs, *s.* [Lat. *non* = not, and *plus* = more.] A state of perplexity in which one is unable to decide on further steps; inability to say or do more; a puzzle, a quandary. (Now only used in the phrase *at a nonplus.*)

"The *nonplus* of my reason will yield a fairer opportunity to my faith."—*South: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 2.

nŏn'-plŭs, *v.t.* [Nonplus, *s.*] To make at a nonplus; to puzzle, to perplex, to confound, to bewilder; to stop by embarrassment.

"*Nonplust* and confounded."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 636.

nŏn'-sĕnse, *s.* [Pref. *non-*, and Eng. *sense.*]

1. No sense; that which conveys no sense or ideas; unmeaning or nonsensical language or words.

"This *nonsense* got into all the following editions by a mistake of the stage editors."—*Pope: On Shakespeare.*

2. An absurdity; an absurd idea or proposition; as, It is *nonsense* to think of taking such a step.

* 3. Things of no importance; trifles.

"What's the world to him,
'Tis *nonsense* all."
Thomson.

nonsense-versos, *s. pl.* Verses formed by taking any words which will suit the rhythm without reference to forming any connected sense or idea.

nŏn-sĕn'-sĭ-cal, *a.* [Eng. *nonsens(e)*; *-ical.*] Having or conveying no sense or meaning; unmeaning, senseless, absurd.

"So *nonsensical*, that we shall not here trouble the reader with them."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 291.

nŏn-sĕn'-sĭ-cal-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *nonsensical*; *-ly.*] In a nonsensical manner; without sense or meaning; absurdly.

"Never was any thing more *nonsensically* pleasant."—*Estrange: Translation of Quevedo.*

nŏn-sĕn'-sĭ-cal-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *nonsensical*, *-ness.*] The quality or state of being nonsensical; absurdity, nonsense.

nŏn'-sŭch, *s.* [Nonesuch.]

nŏn'-sūit, *s.* & *a.* [Pref. *non-*, and Eng. *suit* (q.v.).]

A. *As substantive:*

Law: The stoppage of a suit during trial. This is done by the judge when, in his opinion, the plaintiff fails to make out a legal cause of action, or to support his pleadings by any evidence.

"It is usual for a plaintiff, when he or his counsel perceives that he has not given evidence sufficient to maintain his issue, to be voluntarily *nonsuited*, or withdraw himself: whereupon the crier is ordered to call the plaintiff; and if neither he, nor any body for him, appears, he is *nonsuited*, the jurors are discharged, the action is at an end, and the defendant shall recover his costs. The reason of this practice is, that a *nonsuit* is more eligible for the plaintiff, than a verdict against him; for after a *nonsuit*, which is only a default, he may commence the same suit again for the same cause of action; but after a verdict had, and judgment consequent thereupon, he is for ever barred from attacking the defendant upon the same ground of complaint. But in case the plaintiff appears, the jury by their foreman deliver in their verdict."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 13.

B. *As adj.:* Nonsuited.

"If either party neglects to put in his declaration, plea, replication, rejoinder, and the like, within the times allotted by the standing rules of the court, the plaintiff, if the omission be his, is said to be *nonsuit*, or not to follow and prosecute his complaint."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 21.

nŏn'-sūit, *v.t.* [Nonsuit, *s.*]

Law: To subject to a nonsuit. (See the noun.)

"Formerly they [common pledges] were of use to answer to the king for the amercement of the plaint if, in case he were *nonsuited.*"—*Blackstone: Comment.* bk. iii., ch. 20.

nŏn-trŏn-īte, *s.* [From Nontrou, Dordogne, France; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: Dana includes this mineral among the members of the Margarophyllite section of the hydrous silicates, and makes it a variety of Chloropal (q.v.). Colour, pale straw or canary-yellow; feel, unctuous.

nŏn'-ȳl, *s.* [Lat. *nonus* = nine; *-yl.*]

Chem.: C_9H_{19}. The ninth term of the series of alcohol radicals C_nH_{2n+1}. It is unknown in the free state, but occurs together with nonylene, as nonyl hydride, C_9H_{20}, among the products obtained by distilling amylic alcohol with anhydrous chloride of zinc. It has the odour of lemons and boils at 136°.

nonyl-alcohol, *s.* [NONYLIC ALCOHOL.]

nonyl-chloride, *s.*

Chem.: $C_9H_{19}Cl$. Pelargyl chloride. A colourless aromatic liquid obtained by the action of chlorine on nonyl hydride. It boils at 196°.

nonyl-hydrate, *s.* [NONYLIC ALCOHOL.]

nŏn-ȳl'-a-mīne, *s.* [Eng. *nonyl*; *am*(*monia*), and suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_9H_{21}N$. A colourless aromatic liquid, obtained by the action of ammonia on nonyl chloride. It boils at 190°, and is slightly soluble in water.

nŏn'-ȳ-lēne, *s.* [Eng. *nonyl*; *-ene.* [NONENE.]

nŏn-ȳl'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *nonyl*; *-ic.*] Contained in or derived from nonyl (q.v.).

nonylic-acid, *s.* [PELARGONIC-ACID.]

nonylic-alcohol, *s.*

Chem.: $C_9H_{20}O$, Nonyl alcohol. Nonyl hydrate. Octyl carbinol. An oily liquid prepared by heating nonyl chloride with alcoholic potash. It boils at 200°.

noŏ'-dle, *s.* [Prob. connected with *noddy* (q.v.).]

1. A simpleton, a ninny, a fool.

"He was such a *noodle* he did not know the value of what he had bought."—*Forsyth: Life of Cicero*, ch. xi.

2. A strip of rolled dough, used in soup.

noŏ'-dle-dŏm, *s.* [Eng. *noodle*; *-dom.*] Noodles or simpletons collectively; the region of noodles.

nook (1), * **nok,** * **noke,** * **neuk,** *s.* [Irish & Gaul. *nuc.*] A corner, a recess; a narrow place formed by an angle in or between bodies; a secluded retreat.

"That *nook* where, on paternal ground,
A habitation she had found."
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, vii.

* **nook-shotten,** *a.* Having many nooks or corners; indented with bays, creeks, &c.

"That *nook-shotten* isle of Albion."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iii. 5.

* **nook** (2), *s.* [Lat. *nocuta.*] (See ¶.)

* ¶ *A nook of land:*

Law: Twelve and a half acres.

nool'-bĕn-gĕr, *s.* [Native Australian (?).]

Zool.: Tarsipes rostratus, a little Marsupial animal, family Phalangistidæ. It resembles a long-snouted mouse, and is found in western Australia. Called also the Tait.

* **nō-ō-lŏg'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *noolog*(*y*); *-ical.*] Of or pertaining to noology.

* **nō-ŏl'-ō-jĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *noolog*(*y*); *-ist.*] One who studies or is versed in noology.

* **nō-ŏl'-ō-jȳ,** *s.* [Gr. νοός (*noos*) = the mind, and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.] The science of intellectual facts or phenomena.

noŏn, * **noen,** * **non,** * **none,** * **noone,** *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *nón-tíd* = noon-tide; Lat. *nona* (*hora*) = the ninth (hour), from *nonus* = ninth, *novem* = nine; Dut. *noen.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Literally:*

* **I.** The ninth hour of the day, or three o'clock p.m., at which the church service of nones was celebrated; afterwards the time of this service was altered, and the term came to be applied to midday.

2. Midday; the time when the sun is in the meridian.

"Thou find'st him from the heat of *noon* retir'd."
Milton: P. L., v. 231.

II. *Fig.:* The middle or culminating point of anything; the prime; the time of greatest brilliancy, power, or fame.

B. *As adj.:* Meridional; pertaining to noon or midday.

"How oft the *noon*, how oft the midnight bell, . . .
Knocks at our hearts." *Young.*

¶ (1) *Noon of night:* Midnight.

"Full before him at the *noon of night*."
Dryden: Wife of Bath's Tale, 213.

(2) *Apparent noon:*

Astron. & Horol: The moment when the centre of the actual sun is on the meridian.

(3) *Mean-noon:* [MEAN-NOON].

(4) *Real noon:*

Astron. & Horol.: The moment when the centre of the mean sun is on the meridian.

* **noôn,** *v.i.* [NOON, *s.*] To rest at noon or during the heat of the day, as travellers.

noôn'-dāy, * **noone-day,** *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *noon*, and *day.*]

A. *As subst.:* Noon; the middle of the day; midday.

"Then shuld thy lyfe he as cleare as the *noone-day* and sprynge forth as the mornynge."—*Job* xi. (1551.)

B. *As adj.:* Meridional; pertaining to the middle of the day or noon.

"The scorching sun was mounted high,
In all its lustre to the *noonday* sky."
Addison: Ovid.

* **noôn'-fâll,** * **noone-fall,** *s.* [Eng. *noon*, and *fall*, s.] The time about noon; noontide.

"After *noonefall* slightly Pandarus
Gan draw him to the window nye the strete."
Chaucer: Troilus & Cressida, bk. ii.

noôn'-flŏw-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *noon*, and *flower.*]

Bot.: Tragopogon pratensis or *pratense.* So named because the flowers close at noon. Called also Noontide.

* **noôn'-ĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *noon*; *-ing.*] A repose or repast at noon; a nuncheon.

"If he be disposed to take a whet, a *nooning*, an evening's draught, or a bottle after midnight, he goes to the Club."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 72.

* **noon-shun,** *s.* [NUNCHEON.]

noôn'-stĕad, * **noôn'-stĕd,** *s.* [Eng. *noon*, and *stead.*] The position of the sun at noontide.

"It would turn the *noonsted* into night."
Drayton: The Moon-Calf.

noôn'-tīde, *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *nón-tíd*, from *nón* = noon, and *tíd* = tide, time.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The time about noon; midday; the middle of the day.

"Makes the night morning and the *noontide* night."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 4.

2. *Bot.:* [NOON-FLOWER].

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to noon or midday; happening at noon; meridional.

"He is retired as *noontide* dew."
Wordsworth: Poet's Epitaph.

* **noontide-prick,** *s.* The point of noon. (*Shakesp.:* 3 *Henry VI.*, i. 4.)

noôps, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A popular name for *Rubus chamæmorus*, or cloudberry.

* **noôr'-ȳ,** *s.* [Fr. *nourri*, pa. par. of *nourrir* = to nourish.] A boy, a stripling, a lad.

"In her arms the naked *noory* strained."
Turberville.

noôse, * **noôze,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Skeat suggests O. Fr. *nous*, pl. of *nou* or *neu*; Fr. *nœud* = a knot, from Lat. *nodus.* Mahn suggests Wel. *nais* = a band, a tie; Gael. & Ir. *nasg* = a tie, a collar.] A running knot which binds the closer the more it is drawn.

"Caught in mine own *nooze*."
Beaum. & Flet.: Rule a Wife, iii. 1.

noôse, *v.t.* [NOOSE, *s.*] To catch or tie in a noose; to entrap, to ensnare, to catch.

"You're fairly *noosed*, and must consent
To hear, what nothing can prevent."
Wilkie: Ape, Parrot, & Jackdaw.

Noôth, *s.* [The inventor of the apparatus.] (See etym. and compound).

Nooth's-apparatus, *s.* Three glasses placed vertically to impregnate water with carbonic acid. (*Ogilvie.*)

Noôt'-ka, *s.* [See def.] The native name of an inlet in Vancouver's Island.

Nootka-dog, *s.*

Zool.: A variety of *Canis familiaris*, formerly made a separate species, *Canis lanigera* (Hamilton Smith). These dogs have been domesticated by the natives, and Vancouver (*Voyage*, i. 226) says of them:

"The dogs . . . were all shorn as close to the skin as sheep are in England, and so compact were their fleeces that large portions could be lifted up by a corner without causing any separation. They were composed of a mixture of a coarse kind of wool, with very fine long hair, capable of being spun into yarn."

nō'-pal, *s.* [Mex. *nopalli.*] A general name for cactaceous plants (especially for those of the genus *Nopalea*) on which cochineal-insects are found.

nō-pā'-lĕ-a, *s.* [Latinized from Fr. *nopal* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A genus of Cactaceæ, akin to Opuntia, but with the flowers less expanded and a general absence of spines. It contains three species, from Mexico and the West Indies. *Nopalea cochinellifera* is the cochineal plant. It is eight or ten feet high, and is a native of Mexico.

nō-pāl'-ĕr-ȳ, nō'-pal-rȳ, *s.* [Fr. *nopalier.*] A plantation or nursery of nopals for rearing cochineal insects.

nō'-pal-ĭn, *s.* [Eng. &c., *nopal*; *-in.*] A coal-tar dye, derived from eosin.

nōpe, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A provincial name for the bullfinch.

"The redsparrow, the *nope*, the redbreast, and the wren." *Drayton: Poly-Olbion*, s. xiii.

nŏps, *s.* [Gr. νώψ (*nōps*) = purblind.]

Entom.: A genus of spiders, family Tegenariidæ or Tubitelæ, group Dysderides, chiefly from the West Indies. There is a single pair of eyes. The species are large and active, and reside in tubes and cells of silk, from which they rush out on passing insects.

* **nŏp'-stĕr,** *s.* [A.S. *hnoppa*; Dut. *noppe* = the nap or flock of cloth; fem. suff. *-ster.*] A woman employed to nip off the knots, flock, pile, or nap of woven fabrics in readiness for the market.

nor, *conj.* [A contr. of *nother*, another spelling of *neither* (q.v.).]

I. A word or particle used to mark the second or subsequent branch of a negative disjunctive proposition; correlative to *neither* or some other negative.

"I could not see, *nor* hear, *nor* touch."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 440.

* **2.** Formerly a second negative was used with *nor.*

"I know not love, *nor* will *not* know it."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 409.

¶ We even find three negatives used together.

"*Nor never none* shall mistress be of it."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, iii. 1.

3. Occasionally in poetry *neither* is omitted, the negation which would be expressed by it being understood in the *nor.*

"Simois *nor* Xanthus shall be wanting there."
Dryden: Virgil: Æneid vi. 135.

4. Occasionally in poetry *nor* is used for *neither.*

"*Nor* Mars his sword, nor war's quick fire."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 55.

5. *Nor* is used as equivalent to *and not*, in which sense it need not always correspond to a foregoing negative.

"Eye hath not seen, *nor* ear heard."—1 *Corinth* ii. 9

nor'-a-līte, *s.* [From Nora, Westmannland, Sweden, where found, and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.

Min.: A name given by Dana to a group of black aluminous iron-lime hornblendes.

Nor'-bĕrt-īne, *s.* [From St. Norbert, the founder of the order.] [PREMONSTRATENSIAN.]

nord'-en-skĭ-öld-īte (sk as **sh),** *s.* [Named after A. E. Nordenskiold; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A Tremolite (q.v.), occurring at Ruscula, Lake Onega, Russia. Named by Kenngott, in the belief that it was a distinct species.

Nord-hȧuṣ'-en (au as **o͞w),** *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: A fortified town of Germany on the Zorge.

Nordhausen-acid, *s.*

Chem.: Fuming sulphuric acid.

nord'-mark-īte, *s.* [From Nordmark, Sweden, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of Staurolite (q.v.), in

which a part of the alumina is replaced by sesquioxide of manganese, to the amount of above 11 per cent. Colour, chocolate-brown; hardness, 6·5; sp. gr. 3·54. More easily fusible than the normal Staurolite.

Nŏr'-fŏlk (*l* silent), *s.* [Eng. *nor(th)*, and *folk.*]

Geog.: The name of a county on the eastern coast of England. The East Anglian kingdom was divided into two parts, the one inhabited by the North folk (now Norfolk), and the other by the South folk (now Suffolk).

Norfolk-crag, *s.* [Norwich-crag.]

† **Norfolk-groat,** *s.* A farthing.

Norfolk Island, *s.*

Geol.: An island in the South Pacific Ocean, between New Zealand and New Caledonia.

¶ *Norfolk Island pine:*

Bot.: *Eutassa* (*Araucaria*) *excelsa*, a giant tree two hundred feet high. [Araucaria.]

nŏr'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Sp., from Arab. *na' ura.*] A water-raising machine which has travelling pots or buckets, submerged below and discharging at their point of greatest elevation. The term noria, having been applied generally to travelling water-raising buckets, has included the chain-pump, sometimes called the Spanish noria. A new feature, however, is found in this, namely, a tube up which the pistons, no longer buckets, ascend. The true Spanish noria has earthen pitchers secured between two ropes which pass over a wheel above and are submerged below. [Chain-pump.]

Nŏr'-ĭ-an, *a.* [Norite.]

Geol.: The Upper Laurentian or Labrador series of rocks. (*Lyell.*) [Laurentian.] But Dr. Selwyn, F.R.S. and Director of the Geological and Natural History Survey of Canada, writing in 1884, says: "As regards the so-called Norian, or Upper Laurentian formation, I have no hesitation in asserting that it has, as such, no existence in Canada, its theoretical birthplace." (*Selwyn & Dawson: Phys. Geog. & Geol. of Canada.*)

* **nor-ice,** *s.* [Nurse.]

* **nor-ie,** *s.* [Noory.]

nor'-ĭ-mŏn, *s.* [Japanese.] A Japanese palanquin.

nŏr'-īte, *s.* [From Norway, where the rock was first discovered.]

Petrol.: A rock consisting of plagioclase and hypersthene, with some orthoclase and diallage. (*Lyell.*) Rutley places it in the Plagioclase-enstatite sub-group of his Gabbro group.

* **nor-ĭ-ture,** *s.* [Nurture, *s.*]

nor'-land, nor'-lạn, *a.* & *s.* [A corrupt. of *Northland.*]

A. *As adj.:* Northland; belonging to the north.

"*Norland* winds pipe down the sea."
Tennyson: Oriana, 91.

B. *As subst.:* The north country; the northland.

norm, *s.* [Norma.]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* A rule, a pattern, a model, a standard.

"That will which is the *norm* or rule for all men."—*G. Eliot: Felix Holt*, ch. xiii.

2. *Biol. & Physiol.:* A type of structure.

nor'-ma, *s.* [Lat. = a carpenter's square, a rule, a pattern.]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* A rule, a pattern, a standard, a norm.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astron.:* The Rule; one of Lacaille's Southern constellations, situated between Scorpio and Lupus. None of its stars are above the fifth magnitude.

2. *Carpentry:*

(1) A square used by carpenters, masons, and others to lay off and test their work.

(2) A pattern, a templet, gauge, or model.

nor'-mal, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *normalis* = made according to a square or rule; *norma* = a carpenter's square or rule; Fr. & Sp. *normal*; Ital. *normale.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* According to a rule, principle, or standard; conforming to a certain standard, type, or established law; regular, not abnormal.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* Not in any way departing from the ordinary structure peculiar to the family or genus, &c. of a plant.

2. *Geom.:* Perpendicular; a term applied to a perpendicular line drawn to the tangent line of a curve, or the tangent plane of a surface at the point of contact.

"The resultant of centrifugal force and gravity must be *normal* to the surface."—*Everett: C. G. S. System of Units* (1875), p. 16.

3. *Zool., &c.:* Conforming to the ordinary standard according to rule; ordinary, natural

B. *As substantive:*

Geom.: A normal to a plane curve, is a straight line in the plane of the curve, perpendicular to the tangent at the point of contact. The name normal is also given to that portion of the normal lying between the point of contact and the point in which the normal cuts the axis. The term normal is sometimes used to denote the distance from the point of contact to the centre of the osculatory circle, at the point of contact.

¶ The normal to a curve of double curvature, is a straight line lying in the osculatory plane, and perpendicular to the tangent at the point of contact. A normal plane to a curve is a plane through the normal line, perpendicular to the tangent at the point of contact. A normal line to a surface is a straight line perpendicular to the tangent plane at the point of contact. The length of the normal is the distance from the point of contact to the centre of the osculatory sphere at the point. A normal plane to a surface is any plane passed through a normal line to the surface.

normal-groups, *s. pl.*

Geol.: Groups of certain rocks taken as a rule or standard. (*Lyell.*)

normal-school, *s.* [Fr. *école normale.*] A training college; a school or college in which teachers are trained for their profession.

* **nor'-mal-çy,** *s.* [Eng. *normal*; *-cy.*]

Geom.: The quality, state, or fact of being normal.

"The co-ordinates of the point of contact and *normalcy.*"—*Davies & Peck: Math. Dict.*

nor-măl'-ĭ-tỹ, *s.* [Eng. *normal*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being normal; normalcy.

"In a condition of positive *normality* or rightfulness."—*Poe: Works* (ed. 1864), ii. 153.

* **nor-mal-ĭ-zā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *normaliz(e)*; *-ation.*] The act of normalizing; reduction to a standard or type.

nor'-mal-īze, *v.t.* [Eng. *normal*; *-ize.*] To make normal; to reduce to a standard or type.

nor'-mal-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *normal*; *-ly.*] In a normal manner; according to a rule, standard, or type.

nor'-man, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Naut.: A bar or pin in a hole of a windlass or capstan, or on the cross-piece of the bitts, whereon to fasten or veer a rope or cable.

Nor'-man, *a.* & *s.* [O. Fr. *Normand* = a Norman, from Dan. *Normand*; Icel. *Nordhmadhr* (= *Nordhmannr*), pl. *Nordhmenn* = a Northman, a Norwegian.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Normandy or the Normans.

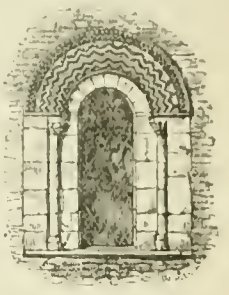
B. *As subst.:* A Northman; originally applied to a Scandinavian, but now to a native or inhabitant of Normandy.

Norman architecture, *s.*

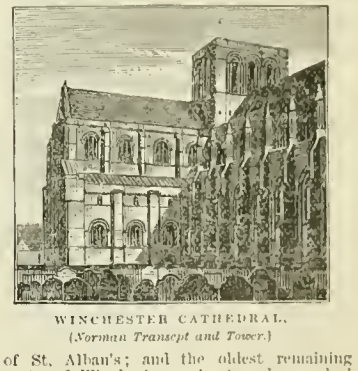
Architecture:

1. *In France:* The Normans brought the Romanesque style to a high state of perfection in this country. Whilst the simplicity of the entire structure and the general effect bear witness to the Roman origin of the style, yet there is displayed a rich treatment of details. Both piers and arches are moulded, and the ornamentation, especially that which serves as a rich setting to the arches, consists of the most simple line patterns; as, for instance, the meander, or the zigzag, or of bands or fillets occurring in regular succession; frequently, also, it is composed of various enrichments resembling the squares of a chessboard, lozenges, or nail-heads. Norman workmanship was, at first, remarkable only for its solidity. The walls were of great thickness, and often built of rubble, faced with small squared stones—a manner of building which had been copied from the works which the Romans had left behind them in France.

2. *In England:* English Romanesque (more commonly called Norman) architecture is to be considered as a branch and offshoot of that of Normandy; for, while many peculiarities of detail crop up, the main features of the original style are distinctly observed. The earliest work of the Normans which exists in this country was conducted by Gundulph, who, after rebuilding his cathedral at Rochester, was employed by William to superintend the construction of the White Tower, in the Tower of London, which contains within its walls perhaps the only ecclesiastical remnant of the Conqueror's time at present in existence. Simplicity of design and detail is not met with in the same degree as in Normandy itself. Very richly moulded features are introduced into heavy masses of building, and more ornamentation is employed, which is introduced in an arbitrary manner. The plan of the churches was the same as in Normandy. All were built with the semicircular chancel, but the arches of the nave usually rested on heavy cylindrical piers, hardly ever to be found in French churches, except in crypts. The windows and the doors were the same as in Normandy, and the Norman mouldings were introduced with little alteration. The walls were remarkably thick, and without prominent buttresses. Specimens of the time of Rufus are to be seen in the west end and nave of Rochester cathedral; the choir, side aisles, and middle transept at Durham; in the walls of the lower part of the western façade of Lincoln; the tower and transept



NORMAN MOULDING.



WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL.
(*Norman Transept and Tower.*)

of St. Alban's; and the oldest remaining parts of Winchester. A strongly-marked mode of enrichment, resembling scales or diamonds in its design, was generally employed on the surface of the walls; the arches were ornamented for the most part with the usual zigzag. The character of the exterior of buildings in the Norman style may be described as heavy and massive. The windows were generally small. Blind, narrow arcades often occur in the façades and towers, sometimes interlacing, and sometimes not so, in several ranges, one above the other. The Norman style is of frequent occurrence in the case of the castles of the feudal lords of the epoch. The nucleus of these buildings, which were in reality fortresses, consisted of a high and massive tower, which served at the same time for the residence of the lord and for purposes of defence. This tower was only accessible by a flight of steps leading along the wall to an upper storey of the building, and was only lighted by very small windows. In the last

quarter of the twelfth century the transition from the Norman to the Pointed or Early English style began. The earliest examples of this are the round part of the Temple Church, London, consecrated in 1185; the choir of Canterbury Cathedral, rebuilt after the fire, in 1175; and the great tower at the west end of Ely Cathedral, built by Bishop Ridel, who died in 1189. (*Rosengarten*, &c.)

Norman French, *s.* The language spoken by the Normans at the time of the Conquest. It continued to be the legal language of England till the reign of Edward III., and is still employed on certain state occasions. It exercised a considerable influence on the Anglo-Saxon. [ENGLISH-LANGUAGE.]

Nor'-man-īze, *v.t.* [Eng. *Norman*; *-ize.*] To make Norman, or like Norman; to give a Norman character to.

"The *Normanizing* schemes of the Confessor."—*Encyc. Brit.* (Ed. 9th), viii. 289.

nor'-ma-tĭve, *a.* [Lat. *normatus*, pa. par. of *normo* = to set by the square.] Setting up a norm or standard.

Nor'-na, Norn, *s.* [See def.]

Scand. Myth.: One of the Fates, Past, Present, and Future. The principal Norns were three in number, named respectively Urd, Verdandi, and Skuld, and were represented as young women. Besides these three, each individual born had a norn who determined his fate.

nŏr'-roy, *s.* [Eng. *north*, and O. Fr. *roy* = king.]

Her.: The third English King-at-Arms, having jurisdiction north of the Trent.

Norse, *a.* & *s.* [A shortened form of *Norsk* (= *northisk*; Eng. *northish*), the Norw. & Dan. form of Icel. *Norskr* = Norse.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to ancient Scandinavia or its inhabitants; Norwegian.

B. *As. subst.:* The language of Norway. The Old Norse was the language of ancient Scandinavia, and is represented by the old and modern Icelandic.

Norse'-man, *s.* [Eng. *Norse*, and *man.*] A native of ancient Scandinavia; a Northman.

nor'-tê, *s.* [Sp. = the north or north wind.] The same as NORTHER (q.v.).

***nor-tel-rie,** *s.* [O. Fr.] Nurture, education.

north, ***northe,** *s.*, *a.*, & *adv.* [A.S. *nordh*; cogn. with Dut. *noord*; Icel. *nordhr*; Dan. & Sw. *nord*; Ger. *nord*; Fr. *nord*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *norte.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. One of the four cardinal points of the compass. The north is the direction of the true meridian from the equator to the north pole. Magnetic north is the direction of the magnetic meridian towards the north magnetic pole.

2. A country, region, or district, or a part of a country or region situated nearer to the north than another; a country or district lying opposite to the south.

"More uneven and unwelcome news
Came from the *north.*"
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry VI.*, i. 1.

*3. The north-wind.

"The tyrannous breathing of the *north*
Shakes all our buds from blowing."
Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, i. 3.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or situated in the north; northern.

"This shall be your *north* border."—*Numbers* xxiv. 7.

C. *As adv.:* Towards the north; in a northerly direction: as, To go, or sail, due *north.*

¶ (1) *North following:*

Astron.: In or towards the quadrant of the heavens between the north and east points. Used of one of a pair of stars, &c.

(2) *North preceding:*

Astron.: In or towards the quadrant between the north and the west points. Used similarly to No. 1.

¶ (3) *North polar distance:*

Astron.: The distance of a heavenly body from the north celestial pole.

north-east, *s.*, *a.*, & *adv.*

A. *As subst.:* The point of the compass between the north and the east, equally distant from both.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to the north-east, proceeding from the north-east; north-easterly; north-eastern; as, a *north-east* wind.

C. *As adv.:* North-eastward.

¶ *North-east Passage:* A passage for navigation along the northern coasts of Europe and Asia to the Pacific Ocean. After vain attempts had been made to pass from the Atlantic to the Pacific by this route for more than three centuries, the passage was successfully effected by the Swedish explorer, Nordenskiold, in 1878–79.

north-easter, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A wind blowing from the north-east; a north-easterly gale.

2. *Numis.:* A name given to the silver shillings and sixpences coined in New England in the reign of Charles I., from the letters N. E. (New England) stamped on one side.

north-easterly, *a.* Directed towards, or proceeding from the north-east: as, a *north-easterly* course, a *north-easterly* wind.

north-eastern, *a.* Pertaining to, or situated in or towards the north-east; north-easterly.

north-eastward, *adv.* Towards the north-east.

north-polar, *a.* Pertaining to the north pole, or the regions near the north pole.

north-pole, *s.*

1. *Astron.:* The point in the northern sky around which the heavens seem to revolve.

2. *Geog.:* The northern extremity of the earth's axis, around which the planet revolves. Its latitude is 90°, *i.e.*, it is 90° (a quadrant) distant from the equator.

north-star, *s.*

Astron.: The pole star, the polar star, the north polar star, Polaris. [POLE-STAR.]

north-west, *s.*, *a.*, & *adv.*

A. *As subst.:* The point of the compass between the north and the west, equally distant from both.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining to or situated in the north-west; north-westerly.

2. Proceeding from the north-west; as, a *north-west* wind.

C. *As adv.:* North-westward.

¶ *North-west Passage:* A passage for navigation from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific, by the northern coasts of the American continent. It was first successfully traversed by Sir R. McClure in 1850–1.

north-wester, nor'-wester, *s.* A wind or gale blowing from the north-west.

north-westerly, *a.*

Directed towards, or proceeding from the north-west.

north-western, *a.*

1. Pertaining to the north-west; situated in or towards the north-west: as, a *north-western* county.

2. Proceeding from the north-west: as, a *north-western* wind.

north-westward, *adv.* Towards the north-west.

north-wind, *s.* A wind which blows from the north.

north, *v.i.* [NORTH, *s.*]

Naut.: To move or veer towards the north: as, The wind *norths.*

nor'-thĕr, *s.* [Eng. *north*; *-er.*] A name given to certain violent gales from the north, prevalent in the Gulf of Mexico from September to March. Called also Norte (q.v.).

nor'-thĕr-lĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *northerly*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being northerly.

nor'-thĕr-lў, *a.* & *adv.* [A contracted form for *northernly* (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining to or situated in or towards the north; northernly.

"Among those *northerly* nations."—*Drayton: Poly-Olbion: Illustrations.* (Note 7.)

2. Proceeding from the north.

3. In a direction towards the north: as, a *northerly* course.

B. *As adv.:* In a northerly direction; towards the north.

nor'-thĕrn, *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *nordhern*; cogn. with O. H. Ger. *nordu-roni* = north-running, *i.e.*, coming from the north.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining to or situated in the north, nearer to the north than some other point of reckoning or observation.

2. Living in the north.

"The *northeren* men held him no leaute."
Robert de Brunne, p. 33.

3. In a direction towards the north, or a point near it; northerly; as, a *northern* course.

I. Proceeding from the north; northerly: as, a *northern* wind.

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of northern countries, or of the northern parts of a country; a northerner; opposed to southerner.

northern-arches, *s.*

Entom.: A British moth, *Hadena assimilis.*

northern-cirratule, *s.*

Zool.: *Cirratulus borealis*, an annelid common on the coasts of Devonshire and Cornwall. It varies from three to six, or more inches in length. The body is rather less than a goose-quill in calibre, and of a brown or yellowish colour.

Northern-crown, *s.*

Astron.: *Corona Borealis*, a small, bright constellation near Hercules.

northern-diver, *s.*

Ornith: *Colymbus glacialis.*

northern-drab, *s.*

Entom.: A British moth, *Tæniocampa opima.*

northern-drift, *s.*

Geology:

* 1. The same as Drift, all of that formation then known being found in high latitudes in the northern hemisphere.

2. *Now:* That portion of the drift which is found in the northern hemisphere, as distinguished from a similar formation in high southern latitudes. [DRIFT, DRIFT-PERIOD.]

northern fur-seal, *s.*

Zool.: *Otaria* (or *Callorhinus*) *ursinus*, from the North Pacific, and especially from the Pribiloff Islands. An adult male is from six to seven, and a female about four feet long. The colour of the former varies from reddish-gray to black; the latter is considerably lighter in hue. The male does not attain its full size till the sixth year. The females bear their first young when three years of age, and never but one at a birth. It is estimated that 100,000 young males are annually killed to provide the seal-skins of commerce, but no females are designedly slaughtered.

northern-hare, *s.* [MOUNTAIN-HARE.]

northern-hemisphere, *s.* That half of the earth lying north of the equator.

northern-leopard, *s.*

Zool.: A popular name for a variety of the leopard (*Felis pardus*) found in Japan. It resembles the Cheetah (q.v.), but the legs are short in comparison with its size.

northern-lights, *s. pl.* [AURORA-BOREALIS.]

northern pocket-gopher, *s.*

Zool.: *Thomomys talpoides*, a mouse-like rodent of the family Geomyidæ (q.v.). It ranges over nearly the whole of North America.

northern-rustic, *s.*

Entom.: A British moth, *Agrotis lucernea.*

northern sea-cow, *s.*

Zool.: The extinct genus Rhytina (q.v.).

northern-signs, *s. pl.*

Astron.: Those signs of the zodiac which are on the north side of the equator. They are Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, and Virgo.

northern spinach-moth, *s.*

Entom.: *Cidaria populata*, a British geometer-moth.

northern-swift, *s.*

Entom.: *Hepialus Velleda*, a moth occurring in the north of Britain.

northern-waggoner, *s.*

Astron.: One of the popular names for Ursa Major.

northern-wasp, *s.*

Entom.: *Vespa borealis.* Called also *V. arborea.*

northern winter-moth, *s.*

Entom.: An English geometer-moth, *Chimatobia boreatta.*

nor'-thĕrn-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *northern*; *-er.*] A native or inhabitant of the northern parts of any country: as, the *northerners* and *southerners* of the United States.

* **nor'-thĕrn-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *northern*; *-ly.*] Towards the north; in a northern direction; northerly.

"The storme cannot goe more southernely from us, nor come more *northernly* toward us."—*Hakewill: Apologie*, bk. ii., ch. iv., § 4.

nor'-thĕrn-mŏst, *a.* [Eng. *northern*; *-most.*] Situated at a point furthest north.

north'-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *north*; *-ing.*]

1. *Astron.:* The distance of a planet from the equator northward; north declination.

2. *Navig.:* The difference of latitude northward from the last point of reckoning; opposed to southing.

3. *Surv.:* The distance beween two east and west lines, one through each extremity of the course.

north'-man (*pl.* **north'-mĕn**), *s.* [Eng. *north* and *man*; Icel. *nordhmadhr* (= *nordhmannr*), pl. *nordhmenn* = a northman, a Norwegian.] A name given to the inhabitants of the northern countries of Europe, and especially to those of ancient Scandinavia. [Norman.]

* **north'-mŏst,** *a.* [Eng. *north*; *-most.*] Situated nearest to the north; northernmost.

north'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *north*; *-ness.*] The tendency in the end of the magnetic needle to point to the north.

Nor-thŭm'-brĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *north*; *Humber*, suff. *-ian.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Northumberland or its inhabitants.

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Northumberland.

north'-ward, *a.*, *adv.*, & *s.* [Eng. *north*; *-ward.*]

A. *As adj.:* Situated or being towards the north; lying nearer to the north than the east and west points.

B. *As adv.:* In a northerly direction; towards the north.

"From Hamath *northward* to the desert south."
Milton: P. L., xii. 139.

* **C.** *As subst.:* The northern part, the northern end, the north.

north'-ward-lў, *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *northward*; *-ly.*]

A. *As adj.:* Having a northern direction.

B. *As adv.:* In a northward direction; towards the north.

north'-wards, *adv.* [Eng. *north*; *-wards.*] [Northward, B.]

Nor'-wāy, *s.* [Icel. *Norvegr.*]

Geog.: A kingdom in the north of Europe, now united with Sweden.

Norway-deal, *s.* Deal cut from the trunk of the Norway spruce (q.v.). Called also white deal.

Norway-fir, *s.* [Norway-spruce.]

Norway jer-falcon, *s.*

Ornith.: *Hierofalco gyrfalco*, one of the Falconinæ. It is peculiar to Europe and Northern Asia.

Norway-lobster, *s.* [Nephrops].

Norway-maple, *s.*

Bot.: *Acer Platanoides.* The leaves are heart-shaped, five-lobed, glossy, deep green. It grows in the northern and midland parts of continental Europe. The wood is valued for turning, and coarse sugar has been prepared from the sap.

Norway-spruce, Norway-fir, *s.*

Bot.: *Abies excelsa.* [Spruce.]

Nor-wē'-ğĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [Norway.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Norway or its inhabitants.

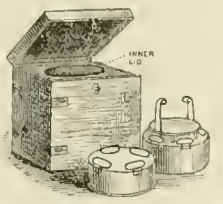
B. *As substantive:*

1. A native or inhabitant of Norway.

2. The language spoken by the Norwegians.

Norwegian-scabies, *s.* An abnormally severe form of scabies (itch), occurring in Norway and some other parts of Europe.

Norwegian-stove, *s.* An apparatus which may be used either to retain heat derived from other sources or serve as a refrigerator. It consists of a square wooden box lined with a soft, non-conducting substance; cows' hair is the substance actually employed. The lid is similarly lined. The interior is arranged for one or more saucepans, which, when inserted in the stove, are completely surrounded by the material. The meat or other substance in the saucepan being brought to the boiling-point in the ordinary manner, the pan is inserted in place in the stove, where, the radiation of heat being prevented by the lining, the contents remain at a boiling heat a sufficient time to insure their being thoroughly cooked. When used as a refrigerator, the lining prevents the access of warm air to the cooler object within. No heat is ever applied to the apparatus, which is designed merely to maintain the temperature of an object already heated. It is only adapted for articles cooked by water or steam.



NORWEGIAN STOVE.

Norwegian-wasp, *s.*

Entom.: *Vespa norvegica.*

* **Nor'-wēy-an,** *a.* [Eng. *Norway*; *-an.*] Norwegian.

"In the stout *Norweyan* ranks."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 2.

Nor'-wich (wich as **ĭğ),** *s.* [A.S. *north-wic* = northern station or town.]

Geog.: The county-town of Norfolk.

Norwich-crag, *s.*

Geol.: The Fluvio-marine or Mammaliferous Crag. [Crag.]

nōse, * **nase,** *s.* [A. S. *nōsu*; cogn. with Dut. *neus*; Icel. *nös*; Dan. *næse*; Sw. *näsa*; Ger. *nase*; Russ. *nos'*; Lith. *nosis*; Lat. *nasus*; Sanse. *nāsā*; Fr. *nez.*; Ital. *naso.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. 1.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Anything resembling, or supposed to resemble, a nose in shape; as a pointed or tapering projection; the nozzle of a bellows, pipe, tuyere, &c.; the beak or rostrum of a still.

"The aspera arteria is the *nose* of the bellows."—*Holder: Elements of Speech.*

(2) The power of smelling.

(3) Scent, sagacity.

"We are not offended with a dog for a better *nose* than his master."—*Collier: On Envy.*

* (4) An informer. (*Thieves' slang.*)

"A regular trump, did not like to turn *nose*."
Barham: Ingoldsby Legend; The Drummer.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* The organ of smell, consisting of two parts, one external, the nose, the other internal, the nasal fossæ. The nose is a triangular pyramid projecting from the centre of the face, above the upper lip, divided internally by the septum or columna into two, forming the nostrils. The sense of smell is produced by the action of the olfactory nerve on the meatuses of the nasal fossæ.

2. *Pathol.:* There may be hæmorrhage from the nose, polypus of the nose, abscess and perforation of the septum, inflammation of the Schneiderian membrane, &c.

3. *Lathe:* The end of a mandrel on which the chuck is secured.

¶ (1) *A nose of wax:* One who is pliable or yielding, and easily persuaded to any purpose; a person of a complaint or accommodating disposition.

"Too easy, like a *nose of wax*, to be turned on that side."—*Howel: Familiar Letters*, vol. ii.

(2) *The length of one's nose:* As far as one can see at the first look.

(3) *To lead by the nose:* To lead blindly.

(4) *To put one's nose out of joint:* To mortify, supersede, or supplant a person by excelling him.

"To find their *noses put out of joint* by that little mischief-making intelligencer."—*Lytton: Caxtoniana*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

"(5) *To take pepper in the nose:* To take offence.

(6) *To thrust* (or *put*) *one's nose into the affairs of others:* To meddle officiously in other persons' affairs; to be a busybody.

(7) *To turn up the nose:* To show contempt. (Followed by *at.*)

* (8) *To wipe a person's nose:* To cheat, to cozen.

"I've *wiped the old man's noses* of their money."—*Bernard: Terence in English.* (1614.)

* (9) *To cast in the nose:* To twit; to cast in the teeth.

* (10) *To hold one's nose to the grindstone:* To be hard upon one.

* (11) *To be bored through the nose:* To be cheated.

* (12) *To tell* (or *count*) *noses:* To count the number of persons present; to count how many sit on a particular side in Parliament or elsewhere. Brewer considers it a term borrowed from horse dealers, who, in counting horses in a stable, do so by ascertaining how many noses are visible.

(13) *Under one's nose:* Under the immediate range of observation.

"Poetry takes me up so entirely, that I scarce see what passes *under my nose*."—*Pope's Letters.*

nose-bag, *s.* A bag of stout canvas with a leather bottom, and having straps at its upper end, by which it may be fastened to a horse's head while he is eating the contained provender.

nose-band, *s.*

Saddlery: The lower band of the military bridle, passing over in front and attached to the cheek-straps.

nose-bit, *s.* Another name for the pump-bit or shell-auger used in boring out timbers for pump-stocks or wooden pipes. A slit-nose bit.

* **nose-cloth,** *s.* A pocket-handkerchief.

* **nose herb,** *s.* A herb fit for a nosegay; a flower.

"They are not herbs; they are *nose-herbs*."—*Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well*, iv. v.

nose-hole, *s.*

Glass-making: The open mouth of a furnace at which a globe of crown-glass is exposed during the progress of manufacture, in order to soften the thick portion at the neck, which has just been detached from the blowing-tube.

nose-key, *s.*

Carp.: A fox-wedge.

* **nose painting,** *s.* Colouring the nose; making the nose red with drink. (*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, ii. 3.)

nose-piece, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The nozzle of a hose or pipe.

2. *Optics:* That which holds the object-glass of a microscope. Double, triple, or quadruple nose-pieces are sometimes attached to the nose of a microscope, and hold as many object-glasses of varying power, which are brought into requisition as desired.

3. *Harness:* A nose-band (q.v.).

4. *Old Arm.:* The same as Nasal, *s.* (q.v.).

nose-pipe, *s.* The section of pipe containing the contracted orifice attached to the end of the blast-pipe, and placed within the tuyere of a blast-furnace

nose-ring, *s.*

1. A ring of gold, silver, or other material worn as an ornament by various savage tribes, and especially by the South Sea Islanders.

2. A ring put through the nose of an animal; as a bull, a pig, &c.

† **nosc-smart,** *s.*
Botany:
(1) *Lepidium sativum* (Cress), and others of the genus.
(2) The genus Nasturtium.

* **nōse,** *v.t. & i.* [Nose, *s.*]
A. *Transitive:*
1. To smell, to scent.
"You shall *nose* him as you go up the stairs into the lobby."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iv. 3.
2. To oppose to the face; to face, to beard.
3. To utter through the nose; to utter in a nasal manner.
4. To touch with the nose.
"Lambs are glad,
Nosing the mother's udder."
Tennyson: Lucretius, 100.
B. *Intransitive:*
1. To smell, to sniff.
2. To thrust one's nose into what does not concern one; to meddle.

nōṣ'-ĕ-an, *s.* [Nosite.]

nōṣe'-bleēd, *s.* [Eng. *nose*, and *bleed*.]
Bot.: The Yarrow, *Achillea Millefolium*.

nōṣe'-bŭrn, *s. & a.* [Eng. *nose*, and *burn*.] (See the compound.)
noseburn-tree, *s.*
Bot.: *Daphnopsis tenuifolia*, one of the Brazilian Thymelaceæ.

nōṣed, *a.* [Eng. *nos(e)*; *-ed*.] Having a nose; especially, having a nose of a certain kind. Generally used in compounds, as long-*nosed*, short-*nosed*, &c.
"The slaves are *nosed* like vultures."
Beaum. & Flet.: Sea Voyage, v. 1.

nōṣe'-gāy, *s.* [Eng. *nose*, and *gay*.] A bunch of odorous flowers; a bouquet, a posie.
"Forty girls dressed in white and carrying *nose-gays*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

nōṣe'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *nose*; *-less*.] Having no nose; deprived of the nose.
"Mangled Myrmidons,
Noseless, and handless, hackt and chipt, come to him."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, v. 5.

* **nōse'-thĭrl,** * **nose-thrill,** *s.* [Nostril.]

nōṣ'-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *nos(e)*; *-ing*.]
Carpentry:
1. The rounded front edge of a tread which projects over the riser of a stair.
2. The prominent edge of a moulding or drip.

nōs'-īte, *s.* [Named after K. W. Nose; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *noscan*, *nosian*, *nosin*.]
Min.: An isometric mineral, occurring mostly in rhombic dodecahedra, but sometimes granular massive. Hardness, 5·5; sp. gr. 2·25 to 2·4; colour, bluish, grayish-brown to black. Compos.: silica, 36·1; sulphuric acid, 8·0; alumina, 31·0; soda, 24·9 = 100, corresponding to the formula, $2(3Na_2O.2SiO_2 + 3(2Al_2O_3, 3SiO_2) + 2NaOSO_3$. Found associated with sanidine and mica, in the district of the Laacher See, also as a constituent of certain doleritic lavas. Regarded by some mineralogists as a variety of Haüyne (q.v.), rich in soda.

* **nōṣ'-le (le** as **ḷ),** *s.* [Nozzle.]

nŏs-o-, *pref.* [Gr. νόσος (*nosos*) = a disease.] Pertaining to diseases.

* **nŏs'-o-cōme,** *s.* [Gr. νοσοκομεῖον (*nosokomeion*.) [Nosocomial.] An hospital.
"The wounded should be . . . had care of in his great hospital or *nosocome*."—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. i., ch. li.

* **nŏs-o-cō'-mĭ-al,** *a.* [Gr. νοσοκομεῖον (*nosokomeion*) = a hospital: νόσος (*nosos*) = disease, and κομέω (*komeō*) = to take care of.] Pertaining or relating to a hospital.

nŏ-sŏg'-ra-phy, *s.* [Pref. *noso-*, and Gr. γράφω (*graphō*) = to describe; Fr. *nosographie*.] The science of the description of diseases.

nŏs-o-lŏg'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *nosolog(y)*; *-ical*.] Of or pertaining to nosology.

nŏ-sŏl'-o-jĭst, *s.* [Eng. *nosolog(y)*; *-ist*.] One who studies or is versed in nosology.

nŏ-sŏl'-o-gy, *s.* [Pref. *noso-*, and Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a word, discourse.]
1. A systematic classification and arrangement of diseases, according to the distinctive character of each class, order, genus, and species.
2. That branch of medical science which treats of the classification of diseases.

nō-sŏn'-ō-my, *s.* [Pref. *noso-*, and Gr. ὄνομα (*onoma*) = a name.] The nomenclature of diseases.

* **nŏs-o-pō-ĕt'-ĭc,** * **nŏs-o-pŏi-ĕt'-ĭck,** *a.* [Pref. *noso-*, and Gr. ποιητικος (*poiētikos*) = producing; ποιεω (*poieō*) = to make.] Producing or causing diseases.
"The qualities of the air are *nosopoetick*: that is, have a power of producing diseases."—*Arbuthnot.*

nŏs-o-tăx-y, *s.* [Pref. *noso-*, and Gr. τάξις (*taxis*) = an arrangement.] The distribution and classification of diseases.

nŏss, *s.* [A variant of *ness* (q.v.).] A promontory.

* **nŏs'-sŏck,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A dram.
"I'll gie ye a *nossock* to beat your wame."—*Coulman's Courtship to the Creel-wife's Daughter*, p. 9.

nŏs-tăl'-ĕ-ā, *s.* [Gr. νόστος (*nostos*) = return, and ἄλγος (*algos*) = pain; Fr. *nostalgie*.] Home-sickness (q.v.).

nŏs-tăl'-ĭc, *a.* [Fr. *nostalgique*.] [Nostalgia.] Pertaining or relating to nostalgia; home-sick.
"The mysterious *nostalgic* ailment termed 'la maladie du pays.'"—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 14, 1882.

nŏs-tăl'-ĕ-y, *s.* [Nostalgia.]

nŏs'-tŏc, nŏs-tŏck, *s.* [Ger. *nostok*, νοστoch = nostoc.] (See def.)
Bot.: The typical genus of the sub-order or order Nostochineæ or Nostochеæ, or Nostochaceæ. The definitely-formed hard pellicle of the rind enclosing the frond is composed of a gelatinous substance, globose, lobed or forked, embedded in which are numerous more or less beaded filaments, or necklace-like lines of globules, some of which are larger than the rest. Reproduction is by cell division of the endochrome of these larger cells, or by zoospores. The species are generally green, though sometimes blue. They are found on damp ground, wet rocks, mosses, &c., and in fresh-water, either free or attached to stones. Nine British species have been described. Of these, *Nostoc commune* is very common in autumn and winter on garden walks, rocks, barren pastures, &c. According to Fries, *N. lichenoides* and *foliaceum* are the lichens *Collema limosum*, *C. flaccidum*, &c., surcharged with water.
"He published [a memoir] concerning fossil shells, another upon the *nostock*, a curious fungus, which appears only after heavy summer rain."—*J. Grant*, in *Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. xii., p. 362.

nŏs-tō-chĭn'-ĕ-æ, nŏs-tŏch'-ĕ-æ, nŏs-tō-chā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *nostoc*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ineæ*, *-eæ*, *-aceæ*.]
Bot.: A sub-order of Confervaceæ, or order of Algales, green-spored Algæ, consisting of plants having minute unbranched, usually moniliform, microscopic filaments, at rest or oscillating, imbedded in a mass of more or less firm gelatinous matter. The species are found on damp ground or floating at the bottom of water.

nŏs-tō-mā'-nĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. νόστος (*nostos*) = return, and μανια (*mania*) = madness.]
Mental Pathol.: An aggravated form of nostalgia, amounting to madness.

nŏs'-thrĭl * **nose-thirl,** * **nose-thril,** * **nose-thrill,** * **nose-thurle,** * **nos-trelle,** *s.* [A.S. *nósðyrl*, from *nósu* = the nose, and *dhyrel*, *thyrel* = a perforation; *thyrlian* = to bore, to drill.] [Drill, *v.*, Thrill.]
I. *Ordinary Language:*
1. *Lit.:* The same as II. 1 (1).
* 2. *Fig.:* Acuteness, sharpness, perception. (*Ben Jonson.*)
II. *Technically:*
1. *Anatomy:*
(1) *Human:* One of the two apertures or cavities in the nose, which give passage to the air and to the secretions of the nose; used in the plural for the nose.
(2) *Compar.:* The nostrils of birds are generally placed at the base of the side of the bill; in some cases they are behind the basal margin, in others towards the centre of the bill.
2. *Pathol.:* There may be a plugging of a nostril, chronic inflammation of the nostrils, or they may be eaten away by syphilitic ulcers.

nŏs'-trŭm, *s.* [Lat. neut. sing. of *noster* = ours, *i.e.*, a special drug or remedy known only to the maker or seller.]
1. A medicine, the composition and mode of preparation of which is kept secret by the inventor or proprietor, in order to secure a monopoly; a quack medicine.
"Here drivelled the physician,
Whose most infallible *nostrum* was at fault."
R. Browning: Paracelsus, iii.
2. A remedy, scheme or device proposed by a quack or crotchetmonger in any department.
"Payment of members of Parliament, scheme for confiscation of land, and all sorts of *nostrums* on social questions."—*Morning Post*, Feb. 5, 1885.

nōṣ'-y, nōṣ'-cy, *a.* [Eng. *nose*; *-y*.] Having a large and prominent nose.
"Who the knight and his *nosy* squire were."—*Jarvis: Don Quixote*, pt. ii., bk. ii., ch. xiv.

nŏt-, *pref.* [Noto-.]

nŏt, * **nat,** * **nought,** *adv.* [The same word as Naught (q.v.).]
1. A particle used to express negation, denial, refusal, or prohibition: as, He must *not* go; Will you go? I will *not*.
* ¶ (1) *Not the less:* None the less; not less on that account; nevertheless. [Nathless.]
(2) *Not the more:* None the more; not more on that account.

* **not-self,** *s.*
Metaph.: The same as Non-Ego (q.v.).

* **nŏt,** * **noot,** * **note,** *v. i.* [A.S. *nát* = I know not, he knows not; tor *ne wát*, from *ne* = not, and *wát* = I know, he knows.]
1. Know or knows not; knew not.
"Soth to sayn, I *not* how men him calle."
Chaucer: C. T., 286.
2. Know or knew not how to; could not.
"Secretly he saw, yet *note* discoure."
Spenser: F. Q., III. iii. 50.

* **nŏt,** *a.* [Nott, *a.*]

* **not-head,** * **nott head,** *s.* A head having the hair cut short.

* **not-wheat,** *s.* Smooth, unbearded wheat. (*Carew.*)

nō'-tą bē'-nĕ, *phr.* [Lat.] Mark or note well; generally contracted into N.B.

nō-tą-bĭl'-ĭ-a, *s. pl.* [Lat. neut. pl. of *notabilis* = notable (q.v.).] Notable things; things most worthy of notice.

nō-tą-bĭl-ĭ-tў, * **no-ta-bil-i-tee,** *s.* [Fr. *notabilité*.]
1. The quality or state of being notable; notableness.
2. A notable or remarkable person or thing; a person of note.

nōt'-ą-ble, *a. & s.* [Fr., from Lat. *notabilis* = remarkable, from *noto* = to mark; *nota* = a mark, a note; Sp. *notable*; Ital. *notabile*.]
A. *As adjective:*
1. Worthy of notice; noted, noteworthy, distinguished, remarkable, memorable.
"And slewe and bete downe a great noumbre of the moost *notablest* of the cyte."—*Berners: Froissart's Cronicle*, vol. i., ch. ccexlix.
2. Notorious, egregious; well or commonly known.
"A *notable* leading sinner, indeed, to wit, the rebel."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. i.
3. Excellent; clever in any sphere.
"My master is become a *notable* lover."—*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, ii. 5.
4. Conspicuous; easily seen or observed; manifest, observable.
B. *As substantive:*
1. *Ord. Lang.:* A person or thing worthy of note or distinction.
"Varro's aviary is still so famous, that it is reckoned for one of those *notables*, which foreign nations record."—*Addison: On Italy.*
2. *French Hist.:* A number of persons, chiefly of the higher orders, appointed by the king prior to the Revolution of 1789, to constitute a representative body (the Assembly of the Notables) of the kingdom.

nōt'-ą-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *notable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being notable or noteworthy; notability.
"Neither could the *notablenesse* of the place . . . make us to marke it."—*Homilies: Against Perill of Idolatry*, pt. i.

nōt'-ą-blў, *not-a-blyc, *adv.* [Eng. *notabl(e)*; *-ly.*]

I. In a notable, noteworthy, or remarkable manner; remarkably.

"He sheweth before, and that *notablye*, of the ieopardous tymes towarde the end of the worlde. — *Prol vpon 2 Timothy.* (Bible, 1551.)

2. Egregiously, plainly.

"Once or twice *notably* deceived."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 11.

*3. With consequence; with show of importance.

"Mention Spain or Poland, and he talks very *notably*."—*Addison.*

nōt-ą-căn'-tha, *s.* pl.* [Pref. *not-*, and Gr. ἄκανθα (*akantha*) = a spine.]

Entom.: A tribe of Diptera, with a single family, Stratiomyidæ (q.v.). Its chief character is the presence of spines upon the posterior margin of the scutellum.

nōt-ă-căn'-thĭ-dæ, nōt-ą-căn'-thi, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *notacanth(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*, or masc. *-i.*]

Ichthy.: A family of Acanthopterygii. Only known genus, Notacanthus (q.v.).

nōt-ą-căn'-thŭs, *s.* [Pref. *not-*, and Gr. ἄκανθα (*acantha*) = a spine.]

Ichthy.: An aberrant genus of Acanthopterygians. The development of spines in the vertical fins is the only characteristic of the order which these fishes possess. Body elongate, covered with very small scales; the snout protrudes beyond the mouth. Dentition feeble. Five species known, from the Mediterranean, the Arctic, Atlantic, and Southern Pacific Oceans. During the *Challenger* expedition specimens were obtained from an alleged depth of 1,875 fathoms.

nōt'-al, *a.* [Gr. νῶτος (*nōtos*) = the back.] Belonging or pertaining to the back; dorsal.

nō tăl'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Pref. *not-*, and Gr. ἄλγος (*algos*) = pain.]

Pathol.: Pain in the back; irritation of the spine.

nō-tăn'-dŭm (pl. **nō-tăn'-dą**), *s.* [Lat. neut. sing. of *notandus*, fut. pass. par. of *noto* = to mark, to note.] Something to be marked or noted; a notable fact or occurrence.

nō'-tăr, *s.* [O. Fr. *notaire.*] A notary (q.v.). (*Scotch.*)

nō-tar'-chŭs, *s.* [Pref. *not-*, and Gr. ἀρχός (*archos*) = the vent.]

Zool.: A genus of tectibranchiate gasteropods, family Aplysiadæ. Animal shell-less. Seven species known, from the Mediterranean and the Red Sea.

nō-tär'-ĭ-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *notary*; *-al.*]

I. Of or pertaining to a notary: as, a *notarial* seal.

2. Done, executed, or taken by a notary.

"Witnesses to *notarial* or civil deeds."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 14, 1885.

notarial-acts, *s. pl.*

Law: Such acts in civil law as require to be done under the seal of a notary, and are admitted as evidence in foreign courts.

notarial-instruments, *s. pl.*

Scots Law: Instruments of sasine, of resignation, of intimation, of an assignation, of premonition, of protest, and drawn up by a notary.

nō-tär'-ĭ-ąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *notarial*; *-ly.*] In a notarial manner; by a notary.

nōt'-ar-ў, *s.* [O. Fr. *notaire*, from Lat. *notarius* = a shorthand writer, one who makes notes; *nota* = a mark, a note; Sp. & Port. *notario*; Ital. *notaro, notajo.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. Originally, amongst the ancient Romans, a person employed to take notes of trials, proceedings in courts, contracts, &c.; a shorthand writer. This kind of work was at first usually performed by slaves, but the notarii, as they increased in ability and raised themselves above the servile ranks, gradually assumed the duties and functions of the tabelliones, writers who, under the Roman law, were employed in drawing up contracts, wills and commercial documents, and the work which fell to them in this capacity corresponded very closely to some of the business now undertaken by the modern notary public, the solicitor, attorney, and conveyancer.

2. A public official authorized to attest signatures in deeds, contracts, affidavits, declarations, and especially such as are to be sent to foreign countries. They note and protest bills of exchange, draw up protests after receiving the affidavits of mariners and masters of ships, and administer oaths. Frequently called a Notary Public.

"Go with me to a *notary*, seal me there
Your bond." *Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, i. 3.

¶ From a document dated 1574, it appears that the Company of Notaries in London at that time numbered sixteen, and that they got their living by the "Making of Policies, Intimations, and Renunciations, and other writings," for the doing of which a monopoly had just been granted to one Richard Candler. (*Bithell.*)

II. *Church Hist.* (*Pl.*): One of the names given by the Paulicians to their ministers or teachers. (*Mosheim: Church History* (ed. 1861), p. 321.)

† ¶ (1) *Ecclesiastical Notary:*

Church Hist.: An officer appointed to collect and preserve the acts of the martyrs.

*(2) *Apostolic & Imperial Notary:* A notary formerly appointed by the pope or an emperor to exercise his functions in a foreign country.

†nō'-tāte, *a.* [Lat. *notatus*, pa. par. of *noto* = to mark, to note.]

Bot.: Marked, variegated; having variegated spots or lines.

nō-tā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *notatio* = a marking, a noting, from *notatus* = pa. par. of *noto* = to mark, to note; *nota* = a mark.]

1. The act of marking or noting; the act or practice of recording anything by means of marks, characters, or figures.

2. A system of marks, notes, signs, or characters employed in any art or science, to express in a brief and compendious form certain facts connected with that art or science. [¶.]

*3. Etymology; etymological signification.

"The *notation* of a word is, when the originall thereof is sought out; and consisteth in two things, the kind and the figure."—*Ben Jonson: English Grammar*, ch. viii.

¶ (1) *Architectural Notation:* A system of signs, marks, or characters, appended to figures, when used to denote dimensions on drawings, as ′ for feet, ″ for inches, ‴ for parts: as, 10′ 6″ = ten feet six inches.

(2) *Arithmetical Notation:* A system of figures or characters used to represent numbers. Two methods of expressing numbers are at present in use, the Roman and the Arabic.

In the Roman method seven characters are employed, called numeral letters. These, standing separately, represent the following numbers, viz., I. for one, V. for five, X. for ten, L. for fifty, C. for one hundred, D. for five hundred, and M. for one thousand. By combinations of these characters, in accordance with the following principles, every number may be expressed: (*a*) when a letter stands alone, it represents the number given above, as V. for five; (*b*) when a letter is repeated, the combination stands for the product of the number denoted by the letter by the number of times which it is taken: thus, III. stands for three; XXX. for thirty, &c.; (*c*) when a letter precedes another, taken in the order given above, the combination stands for the number denoted by the greater diminished by that denoted by the less: thus, IV. stands for five less one, *i.e.*, four; XC. for one hundred less ten, *i.e.*, ninety, &c.; (*d*) when a letter, taken in the order given above, follows another, the combination stands for the sum of the numbers denoted by the letters taken separately: thus, XI. stands for ten plus one, *i.e.*, eleven; LV. for fifty plus five, *i.e.*, fifty-five; CIV. for one hundred plus four [IV = five less one, *i.e.*, four as in (*c*)], *i.e.*, one hundred and four; MDCCCLXXXV. for eighteen hundred and eighty-five. This method of notation is now little used except for dates, headings of chapters, &c.

In the Arabic, or rather the Hindoo, method, introduced by the Arabs into Europe at the close of the tenth century, numbers are represented by the symbols, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and their combinations, according to conventional rules. The characters are called figures or digits, and, taken in their order, stand for naught, one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine; the value of the unit depends upon the place which the figure occupies in the scale adopted. The value of each figure or digit increases in a tenfold ratio from the right to the left; the number of places of the digit from the right to the left indicating the power of 10, and the digit itself the number of such powers intended to be expressed; thus, 10 = ten taken once = ten; 200 = ten squared taken twice = 2×10^2; $7656 = 7 + 10^3 + (6 \times 10) + (5 \times 10) + 6$ = seven thousand six hundred and fifty-six, the values of the places being thus: 7 (thousands), 6 (hundreds), 5 (tens), 6 (units).

(3) *Chemical notation:* The written language of chemistry. The system now in use belongs exclusively to modern times, but in all ages signs of some kind or other seem to have been employed to represent the various kinds of matter. In 1815 Berzelius proposed the use of the initial letter of the element, and the employment of coefficients to express the number of the same atoms in the compound, bringing chemical notation almost into its present state. Thus, sulphate of soda = Na_2SO_4, indicating that the compound is formed of two atoms of sodium (natrium), one of sulphur, and four of oxygen. In organic compounds, the constitution of which is known, the symbols are so arranged as to show the various groups of radicals. $\frac{CH_3}{CO(C_2H_5)O}$ = ethylic acetate, but butyric acid, with the same number of atoms, is expressed by $\frac{CH_3(CH_2)}{COHO}$.

(4) *Mathematical notation:* The conventional method of representing mathematical quantities and operations by means of symbols. [Symbol.]

(5) *Musical notation:* The system or method of expressing musical sounds in writing, by means of signs, characters, figures, or marks. [Note, *s.*]

(6) *Numerical notation:*

Music: A method of expressing musical sounds by numerals.

(7) *Tonic sol-fa notation:* [Tonic sol-fa.]

***nō tā'-tor,** *s.* [Lat.] One who makes or writes notes; an annotator.

"The *notator* Dr. Potter in his epistle before it to the reader saith thus, *Totum opus*, &c."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*

nŏtch, *s.* [A weakened and later form of *nock* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A nick, a slit; a small cut or indentation in anything.

* 2. Anything resembling a notch, as a narrow cutting or pass in a mountain.

II. *Anat.:* An incisure; a part cut into or cut out of a margin, as the interclavicular notch, the notches of vertebræ, &c.

notch-flowered, *a.*

Bot.: Having the flowers notched at the margin.

nŏtch, *v.t.* & *i.* [Notch, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To cut notches or nicks in; to nick, to indent.

"The convex work is composed of black and citron pieces, cancellated and transversely *notched*."—*Greek Museum.*

* 2. To place in a notch, as an arrow; to fit to the string.

* 3. To mark or keep count of, by cutting notches in a stick or piece of wood; to score.

"All-Muggleton had *notched* some fifty-four. —*Dickens: Pickwick Papers*, ch. vii.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To keep a count or score by cutting notches in a stick; to score.

nŏtch'-bŏard, *s.* [Eng. *notch*, and *board.*]

Carp.: The board which receives the ends of the steps and risers in a staircase.

nŏtçhed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Notch, *v.*]

notched-eared, *s.* Having the margins of the ears irregular in contour, as if notched.

Notched-eared Bat:

Zool.: Vespertilio emarginatus; it is found in central and southern Europe, and extends eastwards into Persia.

nŏtch'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Notch, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of cutting notches or nicks in anything.

2. The act of scoring or counting as by notches.

3. A notch, a nick.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Carp.:* A mode of joining timbers or scantling in a frame. It is either square or dovetailed, and is used for connecting the ends of wall-plates and bond-timbers at the angles, letting joists down on girders, binders, sills, plates, or purlins. Halving, scarfing, and caulking are forms of notching, and form a lap-joint.

2. *Rail.-eng.:* [Gulleting].

notching-adze, *s.*

Carp.: A light adze with a bit of large curvature or nearly straight for notching into timbers in making gains, &c. [Gain (1), *s.*]

nŏtch'-weĕd, *s.* [Eng. *notch*, and *weed.*]

Bot.: *Chenopodium Vulvaria.*

nŏtch'-wĭng, *s.* [Eng. *notch*, and *wing.*]

Entom.: A moth, *Teras caudana.*

* **nōte,** *v.* [For *ne wote.*] Knew not, could not. [Not, *v.*]

nōte (1), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *nota* = a mark, a sign, a note, allied to *notus*, pa. par. of *nosco* (*gnosco*) = to know; Ital. & Sp. *nota.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A mark or token by which anything may be known; a visible sign or mark.

"Some natural *notes* about her body."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, ii. 2.

* 2. A stigma, a brand; reproach, shame.

"My posterity shamed with the *note*."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 208.

3. Notice, heed, care, observation.

"Some precepts worthy the *note*."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, iii. 5.

4. The state of being under observation.

"Small matters come with great commendation, because they are continually in use and in *note*."—*Bacon.*

5. Reputation, mark, renown, consequence, distinction.

"To make them men of *note*."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, iii.

* 6. Distinction or fame, in a bad sense; notoriety.

"A deed of dreadful *note*."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 2.

* 7. Account, notice, information, intelligence, intimation.

"Give him *note* of our approach."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, Iv. 1.

8. A minute, memorandum, or short writing intended to assist the memory, or to be used for reference at a future time.

9. In the same sense as II. 2.

10. An explanatory or critical comment; an annotation.

"The best writers have been perplexed with *notes*, and obscured with illustrations."—*Felton: On the Classics.*

11. (*Pl.*): The verbatim report of a speech, discourse, &c., taken by a reporter or shorthand writer.

* 12. A remark.

"A good *note*; that keeps you from the blow of the law."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

* 13. A bill, an account, a memorandum, a list, a catalogue.

"Here's the *note* how much your chain weighs."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iv. 1.

14. A short letter; a billet.

"She sent a *note*, the seal an 'Elle vous suit.'"
Tennyson: Ed. Morris, 105.

15. A small size of letter paper, used for writing notes or short letters; note-paper.

16. An official or diplomatic communication in writing; an official memorandum or communication from the minister of one country to the minister of another.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Music:*

(1) In general, any musical sound.

(2) In particular, the signs placed upon the stave which show by their shape and position the duration and pitch of sound. They constitute the essence of mensurable music as opposed to mere "signs of intonation," such as were the neumes. The first division of notes was, as might be expected, into long and short (breve or brief). The long was a four-sided note with a tail ( ); the breve a four-sided note without a tail ( ); the semibreve a diamond note (◆). There are now six notes in ordinary use: viz., the semibreve ( ); the minim (); the crotchet ( ); the quaver ( ); the semiquaver (); and the demisemiquaver ( ). The half-demisemiquaver ( ) is also occasionally used. One semibreve is equal to two minims, or four crotchets, or eight quavers, or sixteen semiquavers, or thirty-two demisemiquavers, or sixty-four half-demisemiquavers.

(3) The term is used generally for the sounds of which notes are signs, as when we say of a singer that his high notes are good, or that a player plays wrong notes.

"To find out many crafty *notes*.
They ne spared nat hir throtes."
Chaucer: Dreame.

2. *Print.:* A mark on the margin of a book, to call attention to something in the text. These are of three kinds:

(1) Shoulder-notes, at the top of the page, giving book, chapter, and date, as in reference Bibles.

(2) Side notes, marginal or set-in notes, containing abstracts of the text, as in law-books, or reference notes to parallel passages.

(3) Foot-notes, containing commentaries and annotations.

3. *Comm.:* A written or printed promise to pay a certain sum of money to a certain person, on a specific date: as, a promissory *note*, a bank-*note*, &c.

¶ *Note of hand:* A promissory note.

note-book, *s.* A book in which notes or memoranda are set down.

"Cassius all his faults observ'd;
Set in a *note-book*.' *Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar*, iv. 3.

note-paper, *s.* The same as Note, *s.*, I. 15.

* **nōte** (2), *s.* [A.S.] Business, occupation, need.

* **nōte** (3), *s.* [Nut.]

nōte (1), *v.t.* [Fr. *noter*; Sp. *notar*; Ital. *notare*, all from Lat. *noto* = to mark.] [Note, *s.*]

1. To mark; to distinguish with a mark.

* 2. To stigmatize; to brand with a crime.

"You have condemned and *noted* Lucius Pella."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iv. 3.

3. To observe, to remark, to heed; to take note or notice of.

"I wil be bold by bys licence to *note* in them [these wordes] a little lacke of wyt."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 1,077.

* 4. To show respect to; to treat with respect.

"Whose worth and honesty is richly *noted*."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, v. 3.

* 5. To pay attention to; to listen to; to heed.

"But *note* me, signior."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 3.

* 6. To set down; to commit to memory.

"I'll *note* you in my book of memory."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., ii. 4.

7. To make a note or memorandum of; to set down in writing.

"*Note* it in a book that it may be for ever and ever."—*Isaiah* xxx. 8.

8. To set down in musical characters.

* 9. To furnish or provide with notes; to annotate.

* 10. To denote, to mark.

* 11. To charge with a crime. (Followed by *of*). (*Dryden.*)

¶ *To note a bill:*

Comm.: To record the non-acceptance or non-payment of a bill when it becomes due. It is done officially by a notary.

* **nōte** (2), *v.t.* [A.S. *hnitan*; pa. t. *hnât.*] To butt; to push with the horns.

nōt'-ĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [Note, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Of note; eminent, remarkable, noteworthy, celebrated.

"We shall have recourse to a *noted* story in Don Quixote."—*Hume: Essays*, pt. i., ess. 23.

* **nōt'-ĕd-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *noted*; *-ly.*] With good perception and remembrance; exactly.

"Do you remember what you said of the duke?—Most *notedly* sir."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, v. 1.

nōt'-ĕd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *noted*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being noted; eminence, celebrity, remarkableness, notableness.

"So lucky . . . as to attain the so criminally courted *notedness*."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 306.

* **nōte'-fŭll,** *a.* [Eng. *note* (1), s.; *-full.*] Worthy of note; notable.

"My muses, that is to say, by my *notefull* sciences.
—*Chaucer: Boecius*, bk. i.

nŏt-ĕ-læ'-a, *s.* [Gr. νότος (*notos*) = the south, and ἐλαία (*elaia*) = the olive. So named because these olive-like plants are confined to Australia and Tasmania.]

Bot.: A genus of Oleaceæ, having opposite entire leathery leaves, axillary racemes of yellowish-green flowers, and small fleshy one-sided drupes. There are seven or eight species, which furnish good timber. *Notelæa ligustrina* is the Tasmanian ironwood-tree, and *N. ovata* the Dunga-runga of New South Wales.

* **nōte'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *note* (1), s.; *-less.*]

1. Not of note; not notable, remarkable, or conspicuous. (*Beaum. & Flet.: Bonduca*, ii. 1.)

2. Unmusical, discordant.

"Parish-clerk with *noteless* tone."
D'Urfey: Two Queens of Brentford, i.

* **nōte'-lĕss-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *noteless*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being noteless.

nōte'-lĕt, *s.* [Eng. *note* (1), s.; dim. suff. *-let.*]

* 1. A little note; a billet.

† 2. A small notice; a short criticism.

"Some brightly written *notelets* on books and reading."—*Athenæum*, Aug. 2, 1884, p. 144.

* **note-muge,** *s.* [Nutmeg.]

nōt'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *note* (1), v.; *-er.*]

† 1. One who notes or takes notice.

* 2. An annotator, a commentator.

"Postellus, and the *noter* upon him, Severtius, have much admired this manner."—*Gregory: Post.*, p. 308.

nō-tē-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. νωτεύς (*nōteus*) = one who carries on the back.]

Zool.: A genus of Rotifera, family Brachionidæ. There are no eyes, the foot is forked, the lorica spinous in front and behind. Length of lorica about $\frac{1}{70}$ inch.

nōte'-wŏr-thў, * **note-woor-thie,** *a.* [Eng. *note* (1), s.; and *worthy.*] Worthy of or deserving note; calling for notice or remark; notable, remarkable.

"This by way is *notewoorthie*, that the Danes had an vnperfect or rather a lame and limping rule in this land."—*Holinshed: Hist. Eng.*, bk. vii., ch. i.

* **nŏth'-ĕr,** *a.* & *conj.* [Neither.]

nŏth'-ĭng, * **noth-yng, nae-thing, na-thing,** *s. & adv.* [Eng. *no*, and *thing.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. Not anything; the opposite to *something* and *anything.*

"The idea therefore either of a finite or infinite *nothing*, is a contradiction in terms."—*Clarke: Answer to the Seventh Letter.* (Note.)

2. Non-existence; nothingness.

"Mighty states characterless are grated
To *nothing*." *Shakesp.: Troilus*, iii. 2.

3. A state or condition of insignificance or comparative worthlessness or unimportance.

"A man that from very *nothing* is grown into an unspeakable estate."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, Iv. 1.

4. A thing of no importance or moment; a trifle.

"A race of empty friends, loud *nothings*."
Beaum. & Flet.: Maid in the Mill, i. 1.

5. A cipher.

B. *As adv.:* In no degree; not in any degree; not at all.

"Adam with such counsel *nothing* sway'd."
Milton: P. L., x. 1,010.

* **nothing-doer,** *s.* An idler.

"Swarms of *nothing-doers*."—*Adams: Works*, ii. 182.

* **nothing-gift,** *s.* A gift of no worth; a worthless gift.

"That *nothing-gift* of differing multitudes."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 6.

nothing-worth, *a.* Worth nothing; worthless. (*Tennyson: The Epic*, 39.)

nŏth-ĭng-ăr'-ĭ-an, *s.* [Eng. *nothing*; *-arian.*] One of no particular belief or religious denomination.

* **nŏth-ĭng-ăr'-ĭ-an-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *nothingarian*; *-ism.*] The principles or teachings of the nothingarians.

"A reation from the *nothingarianism* of the last century."—*Church Times*, Sept. 3, 1881, p. 594.

***nŏth'-ĭng-ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *nothing; -ism.*] Nothingness; nihility.

nŏth'-ĭng-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *nothing; -ness.*]

1. The state of being nothing; nihility; non-existence.

"His art did express
A quintessence even from *nothingness.*"
Donne.

† 2. Insignificance, worthlessness.

"My undecernable *nothingness* may seem to forbid any certain intelligence of their distinct workings."—*Bp. Hall: Select Thoughts,* § 22.

* 3. A thing of no value or worth; a nothing.

"A *nothingness* in deed and name."
Butler: Hudibras, i. 2

nŏ-thŏç'-ĕr-ăs, *s.* [Gr. *νόθος* (*nothos*) = spurious, counterfeit, and *κέρας* (*keras*) = a horn, a projection.]

Palæont.: A genus of Orthoceratidæ (q.v.), with a single species, from the Upper Silurian. Shell nautiloid, sub-involute; septa slightly arched, without lobes; dorsal siphuncle.

nŏth-ŏ-çĕr'-cŭs, *s.* [Gr. *νόθος* (*nothos*) = counterfeit, and *κέρκος* (*kerkos*) = a tail.]

Ornith.: A genus of Tinamidæ (q.v.), subfamily Tinaminæ, with three species, ranging from Costa Rica to Venezuela and Ecuador.

nŏth-ŏ-chlæ'-na, *s.* [Gr. *νόθος* (*nothos*) = bastard, counterfeit, and *χλαῖνα* (*chlaina*) = a cloak.]

Bot.: A genus of Polypodiaceæ, tribe Polypodeæ. The stem of *Nothochlæna piloselloides* has been given in India in sponginess of the gums.

nō-thō'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Notonia.]

nŏth-ŏ-prŏç'-tą, *s.* [Gr. *νόθος* (*nothos*) = counterfeit, and *πρωκτός* (*prōktos*) = the anus, the back, the tail.]

Ornith.: A genus of Tinamidæ (q.v.), subfamily Tinaminæ, with four species, ranging from Ecuador to Bolivia and Chili.

nŏth-ŏ-sâu'-rĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *nothosaur(us);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: A family of Triassic Sauropterygia, type Nothosaurus (q.v.).

nŏth-ŏ-sâu'-rŭs, nŏt-ŏ-sâu'-rŭs, *s.* [Gr. *νόθος* (*nothos*) = spurious, counterfeit, and *σαῦρος* (*sauros*) = a lizard.]

Palæont.: A genus of Sauropterygia, specially characteristic of the Muschelkalk. The neck is long, and has at least twenty vertebræ. Teeth numerous and conical, in distinct sockets. Several species known, all Triassic.

nŏth-ŭr'-ą, *s.* [Gr. *νόθος* (*nothos*) = counterfeit, and *οὐρά* (*oura*) = a tail.]

Ornith.: A genus of Tinamidæ (q.v.), subfamily Tinaminæ, with four species, quail-like in their habit, ranging from Brazil and Bolivia to Patagonia.

nō'-tĭçe, s. [Fr., from Lat. *notitia* = a being known, knowledge, acquaintance, from *notus* = known, pa. par. of *nosco* = to know; Sp. & Port. *noticia;* Ital. *notizia.*]

1. The act of noting or observing with the mind or any of the senses; heed, regard, note, cognizance.

"To count them things worth *notice.*"
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 250.

2. Attention, regard, respectful address.

"To no more
Will I give place or *notice.*"
Shakesp.: Lear, ii. 4.

3. Information; intelligence communicated by any means; intimation.

"Bring me just *notice* of the numbers dead."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 7.

4. Instruction, direction, order.

"To give *notice,* that no manner of person
At any time have recourse unto the princes."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 5.

5. Warning, premonition, notification, intimation beforehand, caution: as, He left without giving me any *notice.*

6. A paper or document giving intimation or information of something to be done or to happen; an official intimation or notification.

7. A commentary or review; an article or note on a particular subject: as, There was a *notice* of the book in the papers.

¶ *Notice to quit:*

Law: Notice to leave a house or apartments of which one is tenant. If the tenancy be annual, six months notice on the part of the landlord or the tenant is needful, if either wish the tenancy to cease at the expiry of any particular year.

notice-board, *s.* A board on which public notices are displayed.

notice of dishonour, *s.* [Dishonour, *s.* ¶.]

nō'-tĭçe, *v.t.* [Notice, *s.*]

1. To take notice or note of; to note, to observe, to take cognizance of; to heed, to pay attention to, to remark.

2. To make comments or remarks upon; to remark upon, to mention, to refer to.

"It is impossible not to *notice* a strange comment of Mr. Lindsey's."—*Bp. Horne: Letter to Dr. Priestley,* p. 41.

3. To treat with civility or respect; to pay respect to.

* 4. To serve with a notice or intimation; to give notice to.

nō'-tĭçe-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *notice; -able.*] Capable of being noticed, noted, or remarked; deserving of notice or note; noteworthy, notable, observable.

nō'-tĭçe-ą-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *noticeab(le); -ly.*] In a noticeable manner or degree; so as to be noticed or remarked.

nō'-tĭç-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *notic(e); -er.*] One who notices.

nō-tĭ-dăn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *notidan(us);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: A family of Selachoidei (Sharks), with a single genus, Notidanus (q.v.).

nō-tĭd'-ą-nŭs, *s.* [Pref. *not-*, and Gr. *ἰδανός* (*idanos*) = fair, comely.]

1. *Ichthy.:* The typical and only genus of the family Notidanidæ. It is divided into two sections: Hexanchus, with six gill-openings, and Heptanchus, with seven. Each section has three species. Of the former the best known is *Notidanus griseus,* the Gray Shark, from the Atlantic, the Mediterranean, and the British coasts. The seven-gilled sharks are *N. platycephalus,* from the Mediterranean; *N. cinereus,* ranging from the Mediterranean to the adjacent coasts of the Atlantic; and *N. indicus,* from the Cape of Good Hope to California.

2. *Palæont.:* Teeth have been met with in the Oolites.

nō-tĭ-fĭ-cā'-tion, *no-ti-fi-ca-ci-on, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *notificatio,* from *notificatus,* pa. par. of *notifico* = to notify (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *notificacion;* Ital. *notificazione.*]

1. The act of notifying or making known; especially the act of notifying or calling attention to officially.

"Well worthy of a publick *notification.*"—*Bp. Hall: Life a Sojourning; A Sermon.*

* 3. A mark, a sign.

"Thilke *notificacions* that been thid under the covertures of sothe."—*Chaucer: Boecius,* bk. v.

4. Notice, especially official, given in words or writing, or by signs; intimation, sign.

"Four or five torches elevated or depressed out of their order may give great variety of *notifications.*"—*Holder: On Speech.*

5. A document, written or printed, giving notice of anything done or to be done; a notice, an advertisement, an intimation.

nō'-tĭ-fў, *no-ti-fie, *v.t.* [Fr. *notifier;* from Lat. *notifico* = to make known: *notus* = known, and *facio* = to make; Sp. & Port. *notificar;* Ital. *notificare.*]

1. To make known, to declare.

"His [Duke Robert] worthie acts valientlie and fortunately atchieved against the infidels, are *notified* to the world."—*Holinshed: Henry I.* (an. 1107).

* 2. To give evidence or signs of; to manifest, to display.

"Yet *notifien* they, in hir array of attire, licourousness and pride."—*Chaucer: Persones Tale.*

3. To give notice or notification to; to inform by notice, either written or verbal.

* 3. To mark, to distinguish, to characterize.

nō'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *notionem,* acc. of *notio* = a notion, an idea, from *notus,* pa. par. of *nosco* = to know; Sp. *nocion;* Ital. *nozione.*]

* 1. Intellectual power, sense, intellect, mind, understanding.

"His *notion* weakens, his discernings
Are lethargied." *Shakesp.: Lear,* i. 4.

2. An idea, a conception, a mental apprehension or conception of anything possible to be known or imagined.

"Hence I think it is that these ideas are called *notions.*"—*Locke: Human Understd.,* bk. ii., ch. xxii.

3. A sentiment, an opinion.

"It would be incredible to a man who has never been in France, should one relate the extravagant *notion* they entertain of themselves."—*Addison.*

4. An inclination, a disposition, an intention: as, He has no *notion* of going away.

5. A fancy article, a trifle, a knick-knack; smallware. (Now only American, and generally in the plural.)

nō'-tion-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *notion; -al.*]

1. Of or pertaining to a notion, idea, or conception.

* 2. Existing in idea or imagination only; imaginary, not real; ideal, visionary.

"It is merely a *notional* and imaginary thing."—*Bentley: Boyle Lectures.*

* 3. Dealing in idea not realities; fanciful, whimsical.

"The most forward *notional* dictators sit down in a contented ignorance."—*Glanville: Scepsis Scientifica.*

notional-words, *s. pl.* Words which express notions or objects of the understanding; as, *sweet, bright, slow,* &c., as distinguished from *relational* words, or such as are indicative of position (relating to time, space, &c.), as *here, there, then, I, he.*

***nō-tion-ăl-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *notional; -ity.*] The quality or state of being notional, ideal, or imaginary; empty, groundless opinions.

"I aimed at the advance of science by discrediting empty and talkative *notionality.*"—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica,* ch. xvii.

***nō'-tion-ąl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *notional; -ly.*] In a notional manner; in idea, in conception, not in reality; ideally.

"The whole rational nature of man consists of two faculties, understanding and will, whether really or *notionally* distinct, I shall not dispute."—*Norris: Miscellanies.*

***nō'-tion-ąte,** *a.* [Eng. *notion; -ate.*] Notional, fanciful, ideal.

***nō'-tion-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *notion; -ist.*] One who holds ungrounded or unfounded notions or ideas.

"You read the gospel, or New Testament, but neglect the Old, as is the practice of some flush *notionist.*"—*Bp Hopkins: Expos. Lord's Prayer.*

nō'-tionş, *s. pl.* [Notion, *s.*, 5.]

nŏt-ĭ-ŏph'-ĭ-lŭs, *s.* [Gr. *νότιος* (*notios*) = wet, moist, and *φιλέω* (*phileō*) = to love.]

Entom.: A genus of Carabidæ, sub-family Elaphrinæ. They have prominent eyes, and are found in damp places. Six are British.

***nō'-tĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *note* (1), *s.*; *-ist.*] An annotator, a commentator.

nōt'-ĭte, *s.* [From Val di Noto, Sicily; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A name given by Sartorius von Waltershausen to a mineral substance, which is referred by Dana to Palagonite (q.v.). The compound is probably a hypothetical one. After correction for impurities the analysis shows: silica, 36·96; alumina, 6·36; sesquioxide of iron, 21·66; magnesia, 11·64; lime, 3·26; soda, 0·97; potash, 0·99; water, 18·16; which is equivalent to the formula, $2(RO)SiO_3 + {}_2RO_3SiO_3 + 5H_2O$.

***nō-tĭ'-tion, *no-ty-ci-on,** *s.* [Lat. *notitia* = knowledge.] Notice, knowledge, information, intelligence.

"The Archebysshop of Cauntorbury hauynge *notycion* of the lordys myndes, stode up."—*Fabyan* (an. 1390).

nō-tō-, *pref.* [Gr. *νῶτος* (*notos*) = the back.] Pertaining to or situated in or on the dorsal region.

nō-tō-brăn'-chĭ-ą-tą, *s.pl.* [Pref. *noto-*, and Mod. Lat., &c., *branchiata* (q.v.).]

Zool.: The same as Dorsibranchiata and Errantia, an order of Annelids. [Errantia.]

nō-tō-brăn'-chĭ-ą-tō, *a.* [Notobranchiata.]

Zool.: A term proposed by Nicholson instead of Dorsibranchiate, which transgresses one of Linnæus's rules for nomenclature, as it has the first element Latin, and the other Greek.

"From the position of the branchiæ the members of this order [Errantia] are often spoken of as the Dorsibranchiate (or, more properly, *Notobranchiate*) Annelides."—*Nicholson: Zoology* (ed. 1876), p. 253.

nō-tō-chord, *s.* [Pref. *noto-*, and Eng. *chord.*]

Anim. Physiol.: [Chorda-dorsalis].

nō-tō-chor-dal, *a.* [Eng. *notochord*; *-al.*] Possessing a notochord.

nō-tō-dŏn-tą, *s.* [Pref. *noto-*, and Gr. ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Notodontidæ (q.v.). *Notodonta ziczac* is the Pebble Prominent, a large moth, having the fore-wings pale reddish-brown, dusted with whitish in the middle; large, oblique, rusty-brown, central lunule behind; hinder wings whitish, dusted with pale brown. The larva has humps on the sixth, seventh, and twelfth segments. It feeds on willows and poplars. Not uncommon in the south and west of Britain.

nō-tō-dŏn-tī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *notodont(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Moths, group Bombycina. Antennæ longer than the thorax; pectinated in the male, abdomen thick; the upper wings often with a projecting tuft of feathers on the inner margin, on which account some of them are called Prominent Moths. Larvæ often with a projection on the back of the twelfth segment. Twenty-seven British species are known, including the Puss Moth, the Buff Tip, &c. (*Stainton.*)

Nŏt-ō-ğæ'-ą, *s.* [Gr. νότος (*notos*) = the south or south-west wind, and γαῖα (*gaia*), poet. for γῆ (*gē*) = the earth.]

Zool. & Geol.: That part of the earth's surface lying to the south of a line crossing the American continent on the northern frontier of Mexico, passing round the Cape of Good Hope to the south of India and Indo-Malaisia, north of the Nicobar Islands, dividing the Indian from the Papuan portion of the Malay archipelago, then running northward as far as the Philippines, passing between them and Formosa, trending southward and eastward to the Samoan archipelago. It corresponds with the Neotropical and Australian regions of Sclater. (*Huxley*, in *Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1868, p. 313.)

nōt-ŏm'-mą-tą, *s.* [Pref. *not-*, and Gr. ὄμμα (*omma*), pl. of ὄμμα (*omma*) = an eye.]

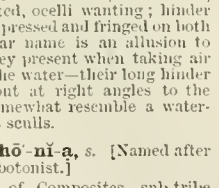
Zool.: A genus of Rotifers, family Hydatinea. They are sometimes parasitic, and undergo degradation of form. *Notommata tardigrada* has the rotary organ greatly diminished. *N. longiseta* has two bristles several times longer than the body in the position of the tail.

nōt-ŏm-ma-tī-nąą, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *notommat(a)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

Zool.: The same as Hydatinæa (q.v.).

nō-tō-nĕc-tą, *s.* [Pref. *noto-*, and Gr. νήκτης (*nēktēs*) = a swimmer.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Notonectidæ (q.v.). *Notonecta glauca*, about half an inch long, yellowish above, scutellum black, is British. It preys on other aquatic insects.



NOTONECTA GLAUCA.

nō-tō-nĕc-tī-dæ, *s.pl.* [Mod. Lat. *notonect(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: Water-boatmen; a family of Hydrocores. Body convex above, flat below; antennæ four-jointed, ocelli wanting; hinder tibia and tarsi compressed and fringed on both sides. The popular name is an allusion to the appearance they present when taking air on the surface of the water—their long hinder legs are thrown out at right angles to the body, and they somewhat resemble a waterman resting on his sculls.

nō-tō-nī-ą, nō-thō-nī-ą, *s.* [Named after Noton, an Indian botonist.]

Bot.: A genus of Composites, sub-tribe Senecioneæ. *Notonia grandiflora* is found in India on hills. Dr. Gibson proposed it in 1860 as a preventive to hydrophobia.

nō-tō-pō-dī-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *noto-*, and Gr. πούς (*pous*), genit. ποδός (*podos*) = a foot.]

Zool.: The dorsal division of the foot-tubercle of an annelid; often called the dorsal oar. [Parapodium.]

nō-tŏp-tĕr'-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *notopter(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: A family of physostomous fishes. Head and body scaly; no barbels; air-bladder divided in the interior. The ova fall into the cavity of the abdomen before exclusion.

nō-tŏp'-tĕr-ĭs, *s.* [Notopterus.]

Zool.: A genus of Bats, family Pteropodidæ (q.v.). There is but one species, *Notopteris Macdonaldii*, from the Fiji Islands, Aneiteum Island, and New Guinea. The index-finger has no claw; the wings spring from the spine, and the animal may be easily discriminated from the rest of the family by the length of the tail, which is nearly as long as the forearm.

nō-tŏp'-tĕr-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *noto-*, and Gr. πτερον (*pteron*) = a fin.]

1. *Ichthy.:* The single genus of the family Notopteridæ (q.v.), with five species, from the fresh waters of the East Indies and Western Africa.

2. *Palæont.:* Well-preserved specimens occur in the marl slates of Padang in Sumatra.

nō-tō-rhī'-zal, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *notorhiz(ea)*; Eng. suff. *-al.*] Having the radicle of the embryo lying on the back of the cotyledons; of or belonging to the Notorhizeæ (q.v.).

nō-tō-rhīz-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Pref. *noto-*, and Gr. ῥίζα (*rhiza*) = a root.]

Bot.: A tribe of Brassicaceæ (Cruciferæ), having the radicle of the embryo lying on the back of the cotyledons, the cross section appearing thus: O ||. It contains five families: Sisymbridiæ, Camelinidæ, Lepididæ, Isatidæ, and Anchonidæ. (*Lindley.*)

nō-tor-ī'-e-tў, *s.* [Fr. *notoriété*, from Low Lat. *notorietas*, from Lat. **notorius* = well-known.] [Notorious.] The quality or state of being notorious; the state of being commonly or publicly known, especially to disadvantage.

"Men whose names have justly acquired an unenviable *notoriety*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

¶ *Proof by notoriety:*

Scots Law: The fact of the judge being aware that the point to be proved is commonly known or acknowledged to be true, whether it be known to a whole country or to a whole vicinity.

nō-tōr'-ĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. **notorius*, from *notus*, pa. par. of *nosco* = to know; Ital., Sp., & Port. *notorio*; Fr. *notoire.*]

1. Publicly, generally, or commonly known, acknowledged, or spoken of; known to everybody, manifest.

"It is *notorious* that a horse-soldier requires a longer training than a foot-soldier."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

¶ Now only used in the sense of known to disadvantage; as, a *notorious* liar, a *notorious* crime, &c.

* 2. Of note or notoriety; notable, egregious.

"Bring in here two *notorious* benefactors."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, ii 1.

nō-tōr'-ĭ-oŭs-lў, ***no-tor-i-ous-lie,** *adv.* [Eng. *notorious*; *-ly.*]

1. In a notorious manner or degree; to the knowledge of everybody; plainly, manifestly.

"Both princes, whose shames and dishonours were daily divulged more *notoriously* abroad."—*Savile: Tacitus; Historie*, p. 72.

* 2. Egregiously, enormously.

"Never man so *notoriously* abused."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, iv. 2.

nō-tōr'-ĭ-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *notorious*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being notorious, or known by everybody; notoriety.

"The presumption of their secrecy makes them exult upon his *notoriousness*."—*Bp. Hall: Contempl.; Zaccheus.*

* 2. Egregiousness, enormity.

NOTORNIS.

nō-tor'-nĭs, *s.* [Gr. νότος (*notos*) = the south, and ὄρνις (*ornis*) = a bird.

Zool. & Palæont.: *Notornis mantelli*, a gigantic Coot, with rudimentary wings, from the Post-Tertiary of New Zealand, which may possibly be still living. A living example was taken by some sealers in Dusky Bay in 1859, and described by Mr. Walter Mantell. The head, throat, and under-surface dark-blue; rump, upper tail coverts, less wing coverts, and scapulars brownish-green; wing-feathers, blue, with broad terminal bands of verditer-green; bill bright red, tarsi and toes lighter, claws horn-colour. According to Dr. Buller (*Birds of New Zealand*, p. 193) a specimen was seen in 1866. Two examples are in the British Museum (Natural History), South Kensington.

* **not-or-y,** *a.* [Fr. *notoire*=notorious (q.v.).] Notorious.

"He did some faulte gretly *notory*."
Rede Me and be nott Wrothe, p. 104.

nŏt-ō-thē'-nī-ą, *s.* [Gr. νοτόθεν (*nototheu*) = from the south.]

Ichthy: The typical genus of the group Notothenianæ (q.v.). The body is covered with ctenoid scales, and the bones of the head are unarmed. About twenty species are known, from the southern extremity of America, New Zealand, and Kerguelen's Land.

nŏt-ō-thĕ-nī-ī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *notothenia(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ichthy.: A group of Trachinidæ (q.v.), with two genera, Notothenia and Harpagifer. The lateral line is interrupted, and the dorsal fin consists of two portions.

nŏt-ō-thĕr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. νότος (*notos*) = south, and θηρίον (*thērion*) = a wild beast.]

Palæont.: A genus of Diprotodont Marsupials, from the Post-Tertiary of Australia. It resembles Diprotodon (q.v.), but the lower incisors are diminutive, and the front teeth are rooted.

nō-tō-trē'-mą, *s.* [Pref. *noto-*, and Gr. τρῆμα (*trēma*) = a hole.]

Zool.: A Mexican genus of Hylidæ, with a single species, *Nototrema marsupiatum*. There is a pouch on the back of the female just above the lower part of the spine. The male, with his hind feet, places the eggs in this cavity, where they are hatched, and undergo their transformation, the young coming forth as perfect frogs. The branchiæ of the tadpole are terminated by a bell-shaped disc.

nō-tour', nŏt-tour', *a.* [Fr. *notoire* = notorious (q.v.).] Notorious, well-known: as, a *notour* adulterer; a *notour* bankrupt, *i.e.*, one legally declared bankrupt. (*Scotch.*)

* **nŏtt,** *v.t.* [Nott, *a.*] To shear, to crop close.

"He caused . . his beard to be *notted* and no more shaven."—*Stow: Henry VII.* (an. 27).

* **nŏtt,** *a.* [A. S. *hnot* = shorn.] Shorn, cropped close, smooth.

* **nott-head,** * **not-hed,** *s.* A head with the hair cut close. (*Chaucer, C. T.*, 109.)

* **nott-headed,** *a.* Having the hair cut close. (*Chapman: Widow's Tears.*)

* **nott-pated,** * **not-pated,** *a.* The same as Nott-headed (q.v.).

"This leatherne-jerkin, crystal-button, *not-pated* . . ."—*Shakesp.*: 1 *Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

nŏt-tûr'-nō, *s.* [Ital., from Lat. *nocturnus* = pertaining to night; *nox* (genit. *noctis*) = night.]

Music: Originally a kind of serenade; now a piece of music of a gentle and quiet character.

* **Nō-tŭs,** *s.* [Lat.] The south wind.

"*Notus* and Afer black, with thund'rous clouds
From Serraliona." *Milton: P. L.*, x. 702.

nŏt-with-stănd'-ĭng, nought-with-stond'-ing, *prep. & conj.* [Eng. *nought* = naught, and *withstanding*, pr. par. of *withstand* (q.v.).]

A. *As prep.:* In spite of, despite, without hindrance or obstruction from.

"Their gratitude made them, *notwithstanding* his prohibition, proclaim the wonders he had done for them."—*Decay of Piety.*

¶ *Notwithstanding* answers exactly to the Latin *non obstante*, used with a noun as an ablative absolute. Thus, in the extract given above, we might also read "His prohibitions *notwithstanding*," that is, his prohibitions not causing any obstacle or hindrance; and so we sometimes find *notwithstanding* placed at the end of the sentence or clause.

"He hath not money for these Irish wars,
His murderous taxations *notwithstanding*."
Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 1.

B. *As conj.:* Nevertheless, however, yet.

¶ The use of *notwithstanding* as a conjunction is only apparent, the word being still in its nature and use really a preposition, the object being omitted.

nō-tȳl'-ī-ą, *s.* [Pref. *noto-*, and Gr. τύλος (*tulos*) = a knot, a callus, from a singular callosity on the stigma.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the family Notyliдæ. The species are epiphytes, from tropical America.

nō-tȳl-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *notyl(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Orchids, tribe Vandeæ.

***nôuche,** *s.* [O. Fr. = a buckle, a bracelet.] A jewel; an ornament of gold and precious stones. [OUCH.]

nôue, *s.* [Fr.]

Surg.: A bandage with knots to press upon the parotid region after extirpation of the parotid gland.

nôuf, *s.* [NEPH.]

nôu'-gat (*t* silent), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *nux* (genit. *nucis*) = a nut.] A kind of confectionery made of pistachio nuts, almonds, and pounded loaf sugar.

nought (as **nât**), *s., a., & adv.* [NAUGHT.]

A. *As subst.:* Nothing, not anything, naught.

*** B.** *As adj.:* Of no use or value; worthless.

"The ale and byere have pulled and were *nought*."—*Arnold: Chronicle*, p. 85.

C. *As adv.:* In no degree, not at all.

*** noul,** *** noule,** *s.* [NOLL.] The crown of the head; the head.

*** nould,** *v.* [For *ne wold* or *would*.] Would not.

*** noule,** *s.* [NOLL.]

noū'-mĕ-ą-ite, noū'-mĕ-īte, nū'-mĕ-īte, *s.* [From Noumea, New Caledonia, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An amorphous mineral substance, found in veins traversing a serpentinous rock. Hardness, 2·5; sp. gr. 2·27; colour, apple-green. An analysis by Liversidge yielded: silica, 47·24; alumina and sesquioxide of iron, 1·67; protoxide of nickel, 24·01; magnesia, 21·66; water, 5·27; with a trace of lime = 99·85; from which the formula, $10(MgO.NiO)$, $8SiO_2 + 3H_2O$, is suggested. Subsequent analyses by various mineralogists show that this is not a definite mineral species, but that it consists of a hydrous silicate of magnesia, more or less impregnated with protoxide of nickel, the proportions of magnesia and nickel being very variable.

nōū'-mĕ-nal, *a.* [NOUMENON.] Of or pertaining to the noumenon; real, as opposed to phenomenal.

"He would draw the distinction between phenomenal and *noumenal* perception."—*Lewes: History of Philosophy*, i. 99.

nōū'-mĕ-nŏn, *s.* [Gr. = a thing perceived; neut. sing. of **νόυμενος** (*noumenos*), perf. pass. par. of **νοέω** (*noeō*) = to perceive.]

Philos: (See extracts).

"*Noumenon* is the antithesis to phenomenon. . . . *Noumenon* denotes the substratum, or, to use the Scholastic word, the Substance. Thus, as matter is recognised by us only in its manifestations (phenomena), we may logically distinguish those manifestations from the thing manifested; and the former will be the *materia circa quam*, the latter the *materia in qua*. *Noumenon* is, therefore, equivalent to the Essence; phenomenon to the manifestation."—*G. H. Lewes: Hist. Philos.* (1880), i. 76. (Note.)

"The notion of a *noumenon* is therefore no concept of an object, but the problem unavoidably connected with the limitation of our sensibility, viz., whether there may not exist objects quite independent of its intuition—a question which can only be vaguely answered by saying that as our sensuous intuition does not apply to all things indiscriminately, there is room for more and for other objects, so that they cannot be absolutely denied, but neither, in the absence of any definite notion, can they be affirmed as objects for our understanding."—*Kant: Critick* (ed. Mahaffy), p. 206.

noūn, *** nounc,** *s.* [O. Fr. *non, noun, nun* (Fr. *nom*), from Lat. *nomen* = a name, a noun; Sp., Port., & Ital. *nome.*]

Gram.: A name; a word used to denote any object of which we speak, whether animate or inanimate, material or immaterial. Nouns include:

(1) Abstract substantives, like *virtue*, which denote the qualities of things simply, significative only of mental conceptions.

(2) Concrete substantives, in which a single attribute stands synecdochically for many. Concrete nouns are subdivided into Proper, Common, Collective, and Material. Proper nouns, are such as are the names of individual persons or things: as, Thomas, Rome. Common nouns are the names of a class of things: as, book, house, horse. Collective nouns are the names of aggregates: as, army, fleet, flock. Material nouns are the names of materials or substances: as, gold, iron, water. Some grammarians class adjectives as well as substantives as nouns, distinguishing the former as nouns-adjective and the latter as nouns-substantive.

*** noūn-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *noun*; *-al.*] Pertaining to a noun; having the character or qualities of a noun.

*** noū'-rĭçe,** *** no-rlec,** *** nourco,** *s.* [O. Fr. *norice*; Fr. *nourrice*, from Lat. *nutricem*, accus. of *nutrix* = a nurse (q.v.).] A nurse.

"Flatterers ben the devil's *norrices* that nourish his children with milke of losengrie."—*Chaucer: Persones Tale.*

*** nourse-son,** *s.* A foster-son.

noŭr'-ĭsh, *** nor-ische,** *** nor-ise,** *** nor-issche,** *** nor-yse,** *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *norriss-* (Fr. *nourriss*), base of parts of the verb *norir* (Fr. *nourrir*) = to nourish, from Lat. *nutrio*; Sp. & Port. *nutrir*; Ital. *nutrire.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To support the life of and cause to grow by supplying with aliment or nutriment; to supply to any living or organized body, animal or vegetable, that matter which increases its bulk and supports its life.

"He planteth an ash, and the rain doth *nourish* it."—*Isaiah* xliv. 14.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To support, to maintain; to keep up.

"Whilst I in Ireland *nourish* a mighty band."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI.*, iii. 1.

2. To promote the growth of in learning or attainments; to educate; to train up.

"Thou shalt be a good minister of Jesus Christ, *nourished* up in the words of faith."—*1 Tim.* iv. 6.

3. To foster, to encourage, to support.

"In soothing them, we *nourish* 'gainst our senate
The cockle of rebellion."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, iii. 1.

*** 4.** To cherish, to comfort.

"Ye have *nourished* your hearts."—*James* v. 7.

*** 5.** To keep, to wear.

"If a woman *norische* long heer, it is glorie to hir, for heer is ben yhounn to hir for keuerynge."—*Wycliffe: 1 Corinth.* xi. 15.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To afford nourishment; to promote growth or strength as food.

"Grains and roots *nourish* more than their leaves."—*Bacon.*

*** 2.** To gain nourishment; to grow.

"Fruit trees grow full of moss, which is caused partly by the coldness of the ground, whereby the parts *nourish* less."—*Bacon.*

*** noŭr'-ĭsh,** *s.* [NOURICE.] A nurse.

"Our isle be made a *nourish* of salt tears."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI.*, i. 1.

noŭr'-ĭsh-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *nourish*, v.; *-able.*]

1. Capable of being nourished; susceptible of nourishment.

"The chyle is mixed herewith, partly for its better conversion into blood, and partly for its more ready adhesion to all the *nourishable* parts."—*Grew: Cosm. Sacra*, bk. i., ch. v.

*** 2.** Capable of affording nourishment; nutritious.

noŭr'-ĭsh-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *nourish*, v.; *-er.*] One who or that which nourishes.

"Our *Nourisher* from whom
All perfect good, unmeasured out, descends."—*Milton: P. L.*, v. 398.

noŭr'-ĭsh-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [NOURISH, v.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Affording nourishment; nutritious; as, *nourishing* food.

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* The act or process of supplying nourishment or aliment to; nutrition, nourishment.

"Every braunche seuered fro ye tre loseth his lyuely *nourishyng*."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 186.

2. *Fig.:* The act of fostering, cherishing, or supporting; the state of being fostered or cherished.

"By deliberate *nourishing*, the flame
Revived."—*Armstrong: Art of Preserving Health*, ii.

noŭr'-ĭsh-ĭng-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *nourishing*, *-ly.*] In a nourishing manner; so as to nourish; nutritiously.

noŭr'-ĭsh-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *nourish*, v.; *-ment.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. The act or process of nourishing; the state of being nourished; nutrition.

2. That which nourishes; food, nutriment, aliment.

"The warmth distends the chinks, and makes
New breathings, whence new *nourishment* she takes."—*Dryden: Virgil; Georgics* i. 13.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. The act of fostering or cherishing; support, promotion.

2. That which supports or promotes the growth or development of anything.

"So they may in the other learn to seek the *nourishment* of their souls."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

*** noŭr'-ĭ-ture,** *s.* [Fr. *nourriture.*] Nutriture, education, training.

"He had charge my discipline to frame,
And tutors *nourriture* to oversee."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, I. ix. 5.

*** noŭrs-lo** (**lo** as **ęl**), **nou sle** (1), *** nou sel,** *v.t. & i.* A dimin. or frequent. form from *nurse*, v. (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To nurse, to nourish, to rear, to bring up.

"Those mothers who, to *nouzle* up their babes,
Thought nought too curious."—*Shakesp.: Pericles* I. 4.

B. *Intrans.:* To nestle; to cling closely or fondly to.

*** noŭrs'-lĭng,** [Eng. *noursl(e)*; *-ing.*] A nursling.

"A little *nourseling* of the humid air."—*Spenser: Virgil's Gnat.*

noŭs, *s.* [Gr.] Mind, intellect, understanding, wits, sense, sharpness.

"Because a man *nous* seems to lack."—*Barham: Ingoldsby Legends; St. Medard.*

*** noŭ slo** (1), *** nous el,** *v.t. & i.* [NOUSLE.]

*** noŭs-le** (2) (**le** as **ęl**). *v.i.* [NUZZLE (2).] To burrow; to make a way with the nose.

"And Mole, that like a *nouzling* mole doth make
His way still under ground till Thames he overtake."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, IV. xi. 32.

noût (1), **nowt, nolt,** *s.* [NEAT, *s.*, NOLT.] Black cattle; bullocks.

noût (2), **nouht,** *s.* [NAUGHT.]

*** nôuth,** *** nouthe,** *adv.* [NOW.]

*** nou-ther,** *conj.* [NEITHER.]

nō-văc'-u-la, *s.* [Lat. = a razor, from the knife-shaped body of the fish.]

Ichthy.: A family of Labridæ (Wrasses). Body strongly compressed, oblong, covered with scales of moderate size; head compressed, nearly naked. Lateral line interrupted. Twenty-six species, from the tropical and the warmer parts of the temperate zone. Length about twelve inches.

nō-văc'-u-līte, *s.* [Lat. *novacula* = a razor, and Gr. **λίθος** (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Min.: An exceedingly compact form of hornstone (q.v.), used as a hone or whetstone for sharpening cutlery. A remarkably dense variety is found in the Lake Superior district and also in Arkansas, U.S.A.

nō-vā'-lĭ-a, *s. pl.* [Lat., neut. pl. of *novalis* = newly-ploughed.]

Scots Law: Lands newly improved or cultivated, and in particular those lands which, having lain waste from time immemorial, had been brought into cultivation by the monks.

nŏv-ar-ġent, *s.* [Lat. *novus* = new, and *argentum* = silver.] A preparation used chiefly for restoring old plated goods. It consists of recently precipitated chloride of silver dissolved in hyposulphite of sodium or cyanide of potassium. (*Cooley.*)

Nō-vā'-tĭ-an (**t** as **sh**), *a. & s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or characteristic of Novatianism (q.v.).

B. *As subst.:* A follower of Novatian; one holding the doctrines of Novatianism.

Nō vā'-tĭ an ĭsm (**t** as **sh**), *s.* [Eng. *Novatian*; *-ism.*]

Church Hist.: The doctrine taught by Novatian, a Stoic of the third century, who, it is said, was delivered from demoniacal possession

sion, became a catechumen, and was ordained priest. In A.D. 251, he persuaded three country bishops to consecrate him, and, according to Fleury, became the first anti-Pope. He consecrated other bishops, and sent them to various parts to propagate his views—that it was wrong to receive again into the Church those who had sinned gravely after baptism; that the Church had no power to absolve the lapsed (q.v.), and that second marriages were sinful. Novatianism lasted about two hundred years, and then dwindled away.

nō-vā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *novatio*, from *novatus*, pa. par. of *novo* = to make new; *novus* = new.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* The introduction of anything new; an innovation.

"*Novations* in religion are a main cause of distempers in commonwealths."—*Laud: Hist. of his Troubles*, ch. iii.

2. *Law:* The substitution of a new obligation or debt for an old one.

* **nō-vā'-tōr,** *s.* [Lat.] One who introduces new things; an innovator.

nŏv'-ĕl, *a.* & *s.* [O. Fr. *novel*, *nouvel* (Fr. *nouveau*, fem. *nouvelle*), from Lat. *novellus* = new, a dimin. from *novus* = new; Sp. & Port. *novel*; Ital. *novello.*]

A. *As adj.:* New; of recent origin or introduction; not known before, and hence striking; unusual, strange.

"I must beg not to have it supposed that I am setting up any *novel* pretensions for the honour of my own country."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i., ch. ii.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. Something new or fresh; a novelty.

"Who loving *novels* full of affectation,
Receive the manners of each other nation."
Sylvester: Du Bartas.

* 2. Something not heard before; news.

"Some came of curiosity to hear some *novels*."—*Latimer.*

3. A work of fiction in prose, based on a plot of greater or less intricacy, and exhibiting more or less perfectly pictures of real life, representing the passions, and especially that of love, in a state of great activity. A novel differs from a romance in that it professes to represent only events of real life, while the romance deals with the supernatural, mysterious, and heroic.

* **II.** *Law:* A new or supplementary decree or constitution; one of the novel constitutions (q.v.).

"The *novels* or new constitutions, posterior in time to the other books, and amounting to a supplement to the code."—*Blackstone: Comment.* (Introd. § 3.)

* **novel-assignment,** *s.*

Law: A form of pleading which sometimes arose from the generality of the declaration, when, the complaint not having been set out with sufficient precision it became necessary from the evasiveness of the plea, to reassign the cause of action with fresh particulars.

novel-constitutions, *s. pl.*

Civil Law: The supplementary constitutions of some Roman emperors, and especially those of Justinian, so called because they appeared after the authentic publications of law made by such emperors. The Novel Constitutions (also called Novels), together with the Institute, Digest, and Code, constitute the whole body of law which passes under the name of Justinian.

* **nŏv'-ĕl-ĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *novel*; dimin. suff. *-et.*]

1. A small new book.

2. A novelette.

nŏv-ĕl-ĕtte', *s.* [Fr.] A short novel.

"The gift which made Scott spin *novelettes* out of the flimsiest and most casual incidents."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, April 17, 1884.

* **nŏv'-ĕl-ĭşm,** * **nŏv'-ĕl-lĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *novel*; *-ism.*] Innovation.

"The other three [positions] are disciplinarian in the present way of *novellism*."—*Sir E. Dering: Speeches*, p. 44.

nŏv'-ĕl-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *novel*; *-ist.*]

* 1. An innovator; one who introduces novelties into Church and State.

"Every *novelist* with a whirligig in his brain must broach new opinions."—*Adams: Devil's Banquet*, p. 52.

* 2. A novice.

"There is not any thing so easie that doth not hurt and hinder us, if we be but *novelists* therein."—*Lennard: Of Wisdome*, bk. ii., ch. vii., § 18.

* 3. A writer of news.

4. A writer of a novel or novels; a writer of fiction.

"The best stories of the early and original Italian *novelists*."—*Warton: English Poetry*, iii. 487.

* **nŏv-ĕl-ĭst'-ĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *novelist*; *-ic.*] Such as a novelist would describe; romantic.

"A romantic, *novelistic*, and Midshipman Easy affair."—*Daily Chronicle*, July 8, 1885.

* **nŏv'-ĕl-ĭze,** *v.i.* [Eng. *novel*; *-ize.*] To introduce novelties or innovations; to innovate.

"The *novelizing* spirit of man lives by variety, and the new faces of things."—*Browne: Christian Morals*, pt. i., § 25.

* **nŏv'-ĕl-lĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *novel*; *-er.*]

1. One who introduces novelties or innovations; an innovator.

"They ought to keep that day which these *novellers* teach us to condemn."—*Bishop Hall: Remains*, p. 303.

2. A novelist, a novel-writer.

* **nŏv'-ĕl-rў,** * **nov-el-rie,** *s.* [Eng. *novel*; *-ry.*] Novelty.

nŏv'-ĕl-tў, * **nov-el-tee,** *s.* [O. Fr. *novelleit*, from Lat. *novellitatem*, accus. of *novellitas* = newness; *novellus* = new; Fr. *nouveauté.*]

1. The quality or state of being novel, new, or strange; newness, freshness.

"Scenes . . . whose *novelty* survives
Long knowledge."—*Cowper: Task*, i. 178.

2. Something novel, new, or strange; that which is new or fresh.

"First to surprising *novelties* inclined."
Pitt: Vida; Art of Poetry, iii.

* **nŏv'-ĕl-wrĭght** (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *novel*, and *wright.*] A novelist. (*Carlyle*, quoted in *Fraser's Mag.*, Oct., 1882, p. 516.)

* **nō'-vĕm,** * **nō'-vŭm,** *s.* [Lat. *novem* = nine.] A game at dice, properly called *novem quinque* (nine-five), played by five or six persons, and in which the principal throws were nine and five.

"Abate a throw at *novum*."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

Nō-vĕm'-bĕr, *s.* [Lat., from *novem* = nine, from its having been originally the ninth month of the year.] The eleventh month of the year, following October, and containing thirty days.

November-meteors, *s. pl.* [Meteor.]

November-moth, *s.*

Entom.: A British moth, *Oporabia dilutata*, common in November.

nō-vē'-nạ, *s.* [Novenary.]

Eccles.: A devotion in the Roman Church, practised for nine days, for a special object, usually to obtain some blessing or as a preparation for one of the greater feasts or that of one's patron saint.

* **nō-vē-nạr'-ў,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *novenarius*, from *novem* = nine.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to the number nine.

B. *As subst.:* The number of nine; an aggregate of nine collectively.

"Ptolemy by parts and numbers implieth climacterical years; that is, septenaries and *novenaries*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv., ch. xi

† **nŏ-vĕn'-dĭ-ạl,** *a.* [Lat. *novendialis.*] Lasting nine days; occurring on the ninth day.

novendial-ashes, *s. pl.*

Roman Antiq.: Ashes of the dead just consigned or about to be consigned to the grave. The body was kept seven days, burnt on the eighth, and the ashes buried on the ninth. (*Brewer.*)

novendial-holidays, *s. pl.*

Roman Antiq.: Nine days set apart in expiation of a shower of stones. (*Brewer.*)

* **nō'-vēne,** *a.* [Lat. *novenus*, from *novem* = nine.] Pertaining to or dependent on the number nine; proceeding by nines.

* **nō-vĕn'-nĭ-ạl,** *a.* [Lat. *novennis*, from *novem* = nine, and *annus* = a year.] Happening or recurring every ninth year.

"A *novennial* festival celebrated by the Bœotians in honour of Apollo."—*Potter: Antiq. of Greece*, bk. ii., ch. xx.

* **nō-vĕr'-ĕal,** *a.* [Lat. *novercalis*, from *noverca* = a stepmother.] Of or pertaining to a stepmother; suitable to, becoming, or characteristic of a stepmother.

"It is a wonderful deviation that some few families should do it in a more *novercal* way."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. viii., ch. iv.

nŏv'-ĭce, *s.* & *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *novicius*, *novitius* = new, fresh, a novice, from *novus* = new; Sp. *novicio*; Ital. *norizio.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who is new to any business, profession, or art; one who is unskilled; a beginner, a tyro; one in the rudiments.

"Many meetings were held at which the leaders instructed the *novices*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

* 2. One newly converted to the Christian faith.

"[A bishop must be] not a *novice*."—*1 Timothy* iii. 6.

II. *Eccles.:* A title given to men or women, without regard to age, who have entered a religious house and desire to embrace its rule. They assume the habit of the order or congregation, and live the daily life of the community. [Postulant.]

* **B.** *As adj.:* Inexperienced.

"With *novice* modesty." *Milton: P. R.*, iii. 241.

nŏv'-ĭce shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *novice*; *-ship.*] The state or condition of a novice; novitiate.

* **nō-vĭ-lū'-nạr,** *s.* [Lat. *novus* = new, and *luna* = the moon.] Of or pertaining to the new moon.

nō-vĭ'-tĭ-ate, nō-vĭ-cĭ-ate (tĭ, cĭ, as shĭ), *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *novitiat*, from Low Lat. *novitiatus*, from Lat. *novus* = new; Sp. *noviciado*; Ital. *noviziato.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The state or condition of a novice; apprenticeship.

2. The time during which one is a novice; the time occupied in being initiated into any knowledge or art.

"He must have passed his tyrocinium or *novitiate* in sinning before he can come to this."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 5.

* 3. A novice; one who is going through a period of probation.

"The abbess had been informed of all that had passed between her *novitiate* and Father Francis."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 164.

II. *Ecclesiastically:*

1. The term of probation passed by a novice previous to profession in a religious order or congregation. It is never less than a year, and sometimes it extends to two or three years.

2. (See extract.)

"The name *novitiate* is also sometimes given to the house or separate building in which novices pass their time of probation."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*

* **B.** *As adj.:* Inexperienced. (*Coleridge: Religious Musings.*)

* **nō-vĭ'-tĭous,** *a.* [Lat. *novitius*, from *novus* = new.] New, novel; newly invented.

"What is now taught by the church of Rome is as an unwarrantable, so a *novitious* interpretation."—*Pearson: On the Creed*, art. ix.

* **nŏv-ĭ'-tў,** *s.* [Lat. *novitas*, from *novus* = new.] Newness, novelty.

"It was not from eternity, but from a *novity* or beginning."—*Cudworth: Intellectual System*, p. 244.

nō-vo-dā'-mŭs, *s.* [Lat. *de novo damus* = we grant anew.]

Scots Law: A charter of *novodamus* is one which contains a clause of *novodamus.* This clause is subjoined to the dispositive clause, and by it the superior, whether the crown or a subject, grants anew (*de novo*) the subjects, rights, or privileges therein described. Such a charter may be granted where a vassal believes his right defective; but, notwithstanding its name, it may also be a first grant.

nō'-vŭs, *a.* [Lat. = *new.*] (See compound.)

novus homo (pl. **nō'-vī hŏm'-ĭ-nēş**), *s.*

Roman Antiq.: A man who was the first of his family: that is, had raised himself from obscurity to distinction by his own acts or merits, without the aid of family connections.

nŏw, * **nowe,** * **nou,** *adv.*, *a.*, & *s.* [A.S. *nu*; cogn. with Dut. *nu*; Icel. *nú*; Dan. & Sw. *nu*; O. H. Ger. *nu*; Goth. *nu*; Sansc. *nu*, *nú*; Ger. *nun*; Gr. *νῦν* (*nun*); Lat. *nunc*, and of the same root as New, Novel, &c.]

A. *As adverb:*

1. At the present time; at this time.

"This lond hight Bretayn, that *now* has other name,
Ingland *now* is cald." *Robert de Brunne*, p. 6.

2. A short time ago; a little while past; not long ago.

"*Now* was she just before him."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 349.

3. At a particular time; at the time spoken of.

"The ship was *now* in the midst of the sea, tossed with waves."—*Matthew* xiv. 24.

4. After this; this being so.

"How shall any man distinguish *now* betwixt a parasite and a man of honour?"—*L'Estrange.*

5. It being so that; since; considering that.

"Why should he live, *now* Nature bankrupt is?" *Shakesp.: Sonnet* 67.

6. *Now* is frequently used to form a connection between a preceding and a subsequent proposition, or to introduce an inference or an explanation of that which precedes.

"Thou swearest to me thou art honest. *Now*, if thou wert a poet, I might have some hope thou didst feign."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 3.

7. *Now* is added by way of emphasis to wishes, prayers, observations, and asseverations.

"*Now*, good angels preserve the king." *Shakesp.: Tempest*, ii. 1.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Present, existing.

"Defects seem as necessary to our *now* happiness as to their opposites."—*Glanvill: Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. xxiv.

* **C.** *As subst.:* The present time or moment; the present.

"Nothing is there to come, and nothing past. But an eternal *now* does ever last." *Cowley.*

¶ (1) *Now and then:* At one time and another; at odd times; occasionally; at intervals; here and there.

"Talk with respect, and swear but *now and then*." *Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, ii. 2.

* (2) *Now . . . now:* At one time . . . at another time

"*Now* he vows a league, and *now* invasion." *Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece*, 287.

* (3) *Now . . . then:* At one time . . . at another time.

"*Now* weep for him, *then* spit at him." *Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 2.

* (4) *Now and now:* Once and again.

nŏw'-ą-dāys, * **now-a-dates,** *adv.* [Eng. *now on days.*] In the present days; at the present time; now.

nō'-wāy, * **nō'-wāys,** *adv.* [Mid. Eng. *nanes weis* = in no way; A.S. *nânes weges*, from *nânes*, genit. of *nân* = none, and *weges*, genit. of *weg* = a way.] In no way, manner, or degree; not at all.

* **nowe,** *adv.* [Now.]

* **nôwe,** *s.* [O. Fr. *nou*, from Lat. *nodum*, accus. of *nodus* = a knot.] A knot; the marriage knot or tie.

"Sons of thy *nowes*; The virgin births with which thy spouse Made fruitful thy fair soul." *Crashaw: Hymn to St. Teresa.*

* **nôw'-ĕd,** *a.* [Nowe, *s.*]

Her.: Knotted; tied in a knot. (Applied to the tails of lions and other animals which are very long and borne as if tied up in a knot.)

NOWED.

"Rubeu is conceived to bear three bars wave, Juda a lyon rampant, Dan a serpent *nowed*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. 2.

nŏw'-ęl (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Found.: The inner portion of the mould for casting large hollow articles, such as tanks, cisterns, and steam-engine cylinders of large size. It answers to the core of smaller castings.

* **no-wel** (2), *s.* [Noel.]

nō'-whêre, *adv.* [A.S. *nâhwær*, from *nâ* = no, and *hwær* = where.] Not in any place or state; in no place; not anywhere.

"Anarchy *nowhere* lasted longer than forty-eight hours."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

* **nō'-whĭ-ther,** *adv.* [Eng. *no*, and *whither.*] Not in any direction; to no place.

"Thy servant went *nowhither*."—2 *Kings* v. 25.

nō'-wīse, *adv.* [Short for *in no wise;* Mid. Eng. *on none wise*, from *on* = in; *none* = none, no, and *wise*, dat. sing. of A.S. *wise* = a way.] Not in any way or manner; in no way; noways.

* **nŏwl,** *s.* [Noll.] The head.

nŏwt, *s.* [Nolt.]

nŏw'-ў, *a.* [Fr. *noué* = knotted.]

Her.: A term applied to a projection in the middle of a cross or other ordinary.

nŏw'-ўed, *a.* [Eng. *nowy; -ed.*]

Her.: A term applied to a convex projection not in the centre of a cross, but in one of its branches.

NOWYED.

nŏx'-ĭoŭs (x as **ksh),** *a.* [Lat. *noxius* = hurtful, from *noxa* = hurt, harm, from the same root as *nocco* = to hurt.]

1. Hurtful, harmful, baneful, injurious, unwholesome, pernicious, destructive, mischievous; causing or liable to cause hurt, harm, or injury.

"The huntsman ever gay, robust and bold, Defies the *noxious* vapour." *Somervile: The Chase*, i.

2. Morally hurtful, harmful, or pernicious; injurious, unfavourable.

* 3. Guilty, criminal, not innocent.

"Those who are *noxious* in the eye of the law are justly punished."—*Bramhall: Against Hobbes.*

nŏx'-ĭoŭs-lў (x as **ksh),** *adv.* [Eng. *noxious; -ly.*] In a noxious manner or degree; hurtfully, perniciously, injuriously.

nŏx'-ĭoŭs-nĕss (x as **ksh),** *s.* [Eng. *noxious; -ness.*] The quality or state of being noxious; hurtfulness, perniciousness, injuriousness, harmfulness.

"The *noxiousness* of their sitting as members in the lord's house."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*, vol. ii.; *William Thomas.*

* **nŏy,** * **noye,** *v.t.* [Noie, *v.*]

* **noy,** * **noye,** *s.* [Noie, *s.*]

* **noy-ade (as nwâ-yad'),** *s.* [Fr., from *noyer* = to drown.] The act of putting to death by drowning; specif., a mode of execution adopted during the Reign of Terror by Carrier at Nantes, in 1789. The condemned persons were embarked in a vessel with a movable bottom, which was opened when the boat had reached the middle of the Loire, thus throwing the prisoners into the river.

* **nŏy'-ąnçe,** *s.* [Noiance.]

noyau (as nwâ-yō'), *s.* [Fr. = a stone of a fruit, from Lat. *nucalis* = like a nut; *nux* (genit. *nucis*) = a nut.] A cordial, generally prepared from white brandy, bitter almonds, sugar-candy, grated nutmeg and mace, and sometimes flavoured with the kernels of apricots, peaches, the peel of oranges, &c.

* **nŏy'-ĕr,** *s.* [Noier.]

* **nŏy'-fûl,** * **nŏi'-fûl,** *a.* [Eng. *noy; -ful(l).*] Hurtful, injurious, noxious.

"Eschewe it, yf it be *noyful*."—*Sir T. Elyot: The Governour*, bk. i., ch. xxiii.

* **nŏy'-oŭs,** * **noy-ouse,** *a.* [Eng. *noy; -ous.*] Hurtful, harmful, noxious.

"Preie yhe for us, that . . . we be delyvered fro *noyouse* and yuele men."—*Wycliffe: 2 Thess.* iii.

* **noys-aunce,** *s.* [Nuisance.]

nŏz'-zle, * **noz-le,** *s.* [Eng. *nose;* dim. suff. *-le.*]

1. *Hydraul., &c.:* A spout or projecting mouthpiece, as of: (1) the fireman's pipe at the end of the hose; (2) the snout of a pair of bellows or a tuyere; (3) the projecting ventage of a faucet, of rain-water spouting, or of any discharge-pipe.

nozzle-block, *s.* A block in which two bellows-nozzles unite.

nozzle-mouth, *s.* The aperture; a tuyere.

nu-ânçe', *s.* [Fr., from *nue* = a cloud.]

1. The different gradations by which a colour passes from its lightest to its darkest shade. Also used of delicate gradations of tone in music.

2. A delicate degree of difference perceived by the intellect or any of the senses.

"When the two surfaces are plaited with close regularity, an artistic *nuance* is the result."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 19, 1885.

nŭb, *s.* [Nob.] A protuberance or projection; a knob.

nŭb, *v.t.* [Nob.] To hang. (*Slang.*)

nŭb'-bin, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A small or imperfect ear of maize. (*American.*)

nŭb'-ble, *v.t.* [For *knubble* (q.v.).] To beat or bruise with the fist.

nŭb blў, *a.* [Eng. *nub; -ly.*] Full of knobs or protuberances.

"Ungainly, *nubbly* fruit it was."—*Blackmore: Christowell*, ch. xxxvi.

nu bō-cu-la, *s.* [Lat., dimin. of *nubes* = a cloud.]

1. *Astron.:* Anything nebulous; specif., two nebulæ, *Nubecula major* and *N. minor* together constituting the Magellanic clouds (q.v.).

2. *Pathol.:* (1) A speck in the eye; (2) A cloudy object or appearance in urine. (*Dunglison.*)

nu bĕ-cu-lär-ĭ ą, *s.* [Lat. *nubecula* = a little cloud; fem. sing. adj. suff. *-aria.*]

Paleont.: A genus of Imperforate Foraminifera, beginning in the Trias. The test is very variable in shape, and is found parasitic on shells and other foreign bodies.

Nū'-bĭ-ąn, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *Nubi(a); -an.*]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or in any way connected with Nubia, a country of Eastern Africa, bordering on the Red Sea.

B. *As substantive:*

1. An inhabitant of Nubia.

2. The language spoken by the Nubians.

Nubian-vulture, *s.* [Otogyps.]

* **nu-bĭf'-ĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *nubifer*, from *nubes* = a cloud; *fero* = to produce, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Producing or bringing clouds

* **nu-bĭg'-ĕn-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *nubes* = a cloud, and *gigno* (pa. t. *genui*) = to beget, to produce.] Produced by clouds.

* **nū'-bĭ-lāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *nubilatus*, pa. par. of *nubilo* = to make cloudy; *nubes* = a cloud.] To make cloudy; to cloud.

* **nū'-bĭle,** *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *nubilis*, from *nubo* = to marry.] Of an age fit for marriage; marriageable.

"That which'vells the *nubile* virgin's breast." *Prior: Solomon*, i. 97.

* **nu-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *nubil(e); -ity.*] The quality or state of being nubile or marriageable.

* **nū'-bĭ-lōse,** *a.* [Lat. *nubilosus*, from *nubes* = a cloud.] Full of or abounding with clouds; cloudy.

* **nū'-bĭ-loŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *nubilus*, from *nubes* = a cloud.] Cloudy.

nū'-cą-mĕnt, nu-cą-mĕn'-tŭm, *s.* [Lat. *nucamentum* = a fir-cone.]

Bot.: An ament; a catkin.

nū cą-mĕn-tā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *nucament(um)* (q.v.); fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Botany:

* 1. The seventeenth order of Linnæus's Natural System, Genera, Xanthium, Iva, &c.

2. A tribe of Proteaceæ containing the families Proteidæ, Conospermidæ, Franklandidæ, and Persoonidæ.

nu cą-mĕn-tā'-ceoŭs (cc as **sh),** *a.* [Nucamentaceæ.]

Bot.: (1) Pertaining to a nucament or catkin; (2) Having the hardness of a nut; (3) Producing nuts.

nu-cą-mĕn'-tŭm, *s.* [Nucament.]

nū'-chą, *s.* [Low Lat., from Arab.] The hind part or nape of the neck.

nū'-chąl, *a.* [Eng. *nuch(a); -al.*] Of or pertaining to the nape or hind part of the neck.

* **nu-çĭf'-ĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *nux* (genit. *nucis*) = a nut; *fero* = to bear, to produce, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Bearing or producing nuts; nut-bearing.

nū'-çĭ form, *a.* [Lat. *nux* (genit. *nucis*) = a nut, and *forma* = form, shape.]

Bot.: Shaped or formed like a nut; nut-shaped.

nu-çĭf-ra-ga, *s.* [Lat. *nux* (genit. *nucis*) = a nut, and *frag-*, root of *frango* = to break.]

Ornith.: Nutcracker (q.v.); a genus of Corvidæ, sub-family Corvinæ Four species are known, from the Palæarctic region to the Himalayas and North China. (*Wallace.*)

nū'-çĭn, *s.* [Lat. *nux* (genit. *nucis*) = a nut; Eng. suff. *-in.*]

Chem.: A yellow crystalline substance extracted from green walnut-shells by means of ether. It is insoluble in water, sparingly soluble in alcohol, and sublimes at a little over 100° in reddish-yellow needles.

nū'-clĕ-al, nū-clē'-ar, *a.* [Nucleus.] Of or pertaining to a nucleus; constituting a nucleus; having the character of a nucleus.

nū'-clĕ-ate, nū'-clē-āt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *nucleatus*, from *nucleo* = to become kernelly.] Having a nucleus or central particle.

***nū'-clē-āte,** *v.i.* [Nucleate, *a.*] To gather as about a nucleus or centre.

nū'-clē-ī, *s. pl.* [Nucleus.]

nu-clē'-ĭ-form, *a* [Lat. *nucleus* = a kernel, a nucleus (q.v.), and *forma* = form, shape.] Formed like a nucleus or centre.

nū'-clē-ĭn, *s.* [Eng., &c. *nucle(us)*; *-in.*]

Chem.: A name applied sometimes to the albuminous constituent of the crystalline lens, sometimes to the substance forming the nucleus of the blood-cells. (*Watts.*)

nū-clē-ō-, *pref.* [Lat. *nucleus* = a kernel, a nucleus.] Possessing a nucleus, or central particle of any kind.

†**nū'-clē-ō-brăn̆ch,** *s.* [Nucleobranchiata.]

Zool.: An individual mollusc of the order Nucleobranchiata (q.v.).

†**nu-clē-ō-brăn̆-chĭ-ā-ta,** *s. pl.* [Pref. *nucleo-*, and Mod. Lat. *branchiata* (q.v.).]

Zool.: The same as Heteropoda (q.v.).

nu-clē-ō-crĭ'-nŭs, *s.* [Pref. *nucleo-* and Gr. κρίνον (*krinon*) = a lily.]

Palæont.: A characteristically Devonian genus of Blastoidea (q.v.), extending into the Carboniferous. It closely resembles the typical Pentremites (q.v.).

nū'-clē-ōĭd, *a.* [Lat. *nucleus* = a kernel, and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.] Having the form or appearance of a nucleus; nucleate.

nū'-clē-ō-lāt-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *nucleol(us)*; *-ated.*] Possessing a nucleolus.

nū'-clē-ōle, *s.* [Fr.]. A nucleolus (q.v.).

nu-clē-ō-lī'-tēs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *nucleol(us)*; suff. *-ites.*]

Palæont.: A genus of Echinida, family Cassidulidæ. Morris enumerates sixteen species, chiefly from the Oolite.

nu-clē-ō'-lŭs (pl. **nu-clē-ō'-lī**), *s.* [A diminin. from Lat. *nucleus* = a kernel.]

1. *Anat. (Pl.):* One or two strongly refracting particles within the nucleus of a cell. They are probably of a fatty nature.

2. *Botany:*

(1) A minute, granular, bright corpuscle contained within the nucleus of the cells of plants. According to Schleiden, each nucleolus is a rudimentary cell.

(2) A group of nuclei in algals.

3. *Zool.:* The minute spherical particle attached to the exterior of the nucleus, or ovary, of some Infusoria.

nū'-clē-ŭs (pl. **nū'-clē-ī**), *s.* [Lat. = a small nut, a kernel, from *nux* (genit. *nucis*) = a nut; Ital. & Sp. *nucleo.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* A kernel; a central mass about which matter is collected.

"The crusts are each in all parts nearly of the same thickness, their figure suited to the *nucleus*."—*Woodward: On Fossils.*

2. *Fig.:* A central or material point or portion about which matter is gathered, or to which accretion is or can be made.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat. & Physiol.:* The granular spot in a parent cell from which new cells originate.

2. *Astron.:* The head of a comet.

3. *Botany:*

(1) A new bulb developed in the axil of an old one, what gardeners call a "clove."

(2) The central part of an ovule. It is a fleshy, pointed, pulpy mass, enclosed, or often covered, by the primine and secundine, but sometimes protruding beyond the latter. It consists of the embryo, or of the embryo and the albumen both. (*Lindley.*)

(3) A cytoblast; a peculiar structure, in minute cells, of plants in a dead state. The nucleus is spherical or lenticular, often with a pellicle, and generally containing one or more nuclei. Nageli thinks it a vesicle; Griffith, Henfrey, and others consider it solid.

(4) A kernel. (*Loudon.*)

(5) The disc of the shield which contains the sporules and their cases in a lichen.

(6) The central part of a perithecium in a fungal.

(7) The fructifying mass of the rhodosperms in an algal.

4. *Geol.:* A solid central piece around which other matter is collected.

5. *Zoology:*

(1) A speck of germinal matter found normally in cells. (*Huxley.*) Called also Germinal vesicle.

(2) A solid body, shaped like a band or rod, found in the interior of many Protozoa, and, in some cases, discharging the functions of an ovary.

(3) The madreporiform tubercle of the Echinodermata.

(4) The embryonic shell which remains and is transformed into the apex of the adult shell in some mollusca.

"The apex of the shell presents important characters, as it was the *nucleus* or part formed in the egg."—*Woodward: Mollusca* (ed. 3rd), p. 205.

¶ *Proligerous nucleus:*

Bot.: A distinct cartilaginous body coming out entire from the apothecia of a lichen and containing the sporules. (*Greville.*)

nucleus-theory, *s.*

Chem.: A theory devised by Laurent, and adopted by Gmelin, but practically rejected by chemists, as a basis for the arrangement of organic compounds. It supposes them to be formed from hydrocarbons, having an even number of carbon and hydrogen atoms, such as ethylene = C_2H_4, amylene = $C_{10}H_{10}$; these again forming secondary nuclei by substitution of other elements for an equivalent of hydrogen, as $C_4H_2O_2$ = dioxethylene. The theory is, however, very inadequate and imperfect.

nū'-cu-la, *s.* [Lat., dimin. of *nux* (genit. *nucis*) = a nut.]

1. *Bot.:* (1) According to Lonk, an externally hard, small, and one-seeded fruit; (2) According to Desvaux, what is now called a glans (q.v.); (3) A small stone or seed.

2. *Zool.:* A genus of conchiferous molluscs, family Arcadæ. Valves trigonal, the interior pearly, beak turned backwards; hinge with large cartilage pit, and numerous sharp teeth on each side. The animal uses its foot for burrowing. Seventy recent species, ranging from Norway to Japan, on coarse bottoms, from five to 100 fathoms.

3. *Palæont.:* Many species from the Secondary and Tertiary rocks. The palæozoic shells referred to Nucula probably belong to other genera.

nu-cu-lā'-na, *s.* [Lat. *nucul(a)* (q.v.); suff. *-ana.*]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Nuculanidæ (q.v.).

nu-cu-lăn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *nucula(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of conchiferous molluscs, somewhat resembling Nuculidæ, but having the shell produced posteriorly and the pallial line sinuated.

nu-cu-lā'-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *nucul(æ)*; suff. *-anium.*]

Bot.: A fruit like the berry; a two or more celled, few or many-seeded, superior fruit; indehiscent, fleshy. Example, the grape.

nū'-cule, *s.* [Nucula, 1.]

***nu-cū'-lī-dæ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *nucul(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of conchiferous molluscs, generally merged in Arcadæ (q.v.).

nū-cu-mĕn-tā'-cĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [(?) Altered from *nucamentaceæ* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A sub-order of Cruciferæ, in which the septum is absent, thus leaving a one-celled indehiscent silicule, often with a single seed. Example, Isatis.

***nu-dā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *nudatio*, from *nudatus*, pa. par. of *nudo* = to make naked; *nudus* = naked.] The act of stripping or making bare or naked.

***nŭd'-dle,** *v.i.* [Perhaps connected with *nodule* (q.v.).] To walk quickly with the head bent forward. (Used with *along.*) (*Ainsworth.*)

nūde, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *nudus* = naked; O. Fr. *nud*; Fr. *nu*; Ital. & O. Sp. *nudo.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Bare, naked; not covered with clothing; specif., in art, not covered with drapery.

2. *Law:* Made without any consideration; said of a contract or agreement. An action will not lie upon such a contract or agreement. [Nudum Pactum.]

B. *As substantive:*

Art: Anything nude or undraped; a nude or naked figure; specif., with the definite article prefixed, the undraped human body.

"Among the causes at work in our time to deteriorate the influence of art, is the abuse of the *nude*."—*Fairholt: Dict. of Terms in Art.*

nūde'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *nude*; *-ly.*] In a nude manner; nakedly.

nūde'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *nude*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being nude or naked; nudity.

nŭdge, *v.t.* [Cf. Lowland Scotch *nodge* = to strike with the knuckles; Icel. *knui* = a knuckle; Sw. *knoge* = a knuckle; Dan. *knuge* = to press.] To touch or press gently, as with the elbow; to give a signal or hint to by a pressure or touch with the elbow, hand, or foot.

"*Nudging* the professor's elbow, to call home his wits."—*T. A. Trollope: Giulio Malatesta*, bk. v., ch. v.

nŭdge, *s.* [Nudge, *v.*] A touch, pressure, or jog with the elbow.

***nū-dĭ-brăch'-ĭ-ate,** *a.* [Lat. *nudus* = naked, and *brachium* = an arm.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Having naked arms.

† 2. *Zool.:* Having arms without vibratile cilia. Used of some polyps. (*Carpenter.*)

nū'-dĭ-brăn̆ch, *s.* & *a.* [Nudibranchiata.]

A. *As subst.:* An individual mollusc of the order Nudibranchiata.

"The only *nudibranch* with a solid upper jaw is *Ægirus punctilucens*."—*S. P. Woodward: Mollusca* (ed. 1880), p. 327.

B. *As adj.:* Having naked branchia; of or belonging to the Nudibranchiata.

"Many of the *nudibranch* molluscs, or sea-slugs, are brightly coloured."—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (ed. 2nd), p. 264.

nu-dĭ-brăn̆-chĭ-ā'-ta, *s. pl.* [Lat. *nudus* = naked, and Mod. Lat. *branchiata* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A section of Opisthobranchiata (q.v.). Animal destitute of a shell, except in the embryo state; branchiæ always on back or sides; sexes united. It comprises five families: Doridæ, Tritoniadæ, Æolidæ, Phyllirhoidæ, and Elysiadæ. (See extract under Nudibranchiate, A.)

nū-dĭ-brăn̆'-chĭ-ate, *a.* & *s.* [Nudibranchiata.]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to or characteristic of the section Nudibranchiata (q.v.).

"The *nudibranchiate* sea-slugs are found on all coasts where the bottom is firm or rocky, from between tide-marks to the depth of fifty fathoms; a few species are pelagic."—*S. P. Woodward: Mollusca* (ed. 1880), p. 325.

B. *As subst.:* An individual mollusc belonging to the order Nudibranchiata.

nū-dĭ-câul, *a.* [Lat. *nudus* = naked, and *caulis* = a stem.]

Bot.: Having the stems leafless.

***nu-dĭ-fĭ-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *nudus* = naked, and *facio* = to make.] The act of stripping or making naked; nudation.

nū'-dĭ-tў, ***nu-dĭ-tie,** *s.* [Fr. *nudité*, from Lat. *nuditas* = nakedness; *nudus* = naked, nude; Ital. *nudità.*]

1. The quality or state of being nude or naked; nakedness.

* 2. That which is naked or exposed; specif., a picture representing a nude figure or figures; a nude statue.

"I am inclined to bestow the *nudities* on Roland (Le Fevre)."—*Walpole: Anec. of Painting*, vol. iii., ch. i.

* 3. That which is made public or open.

"The man who shows his heart,
Is hooted for his *nudities*, and scorn'd."
Young: Night Thoughts, viii. 335.

nū'-dŭm păc-tŭm, *s.* [Lat. = a nude pact or agreement.]

Law: An agreement or contract entered into without any consideration on one side; a nude pact. [NUDE, A. 2.]

* **nu-gā'-cious,** * **nu-gā-tious,** *a.* [Lat. *nugax* (genit. *nugacis*).] Trifling; futile.

"These *nugacious* disputations."—*Glanvill: Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. xvii.

* **nu-găç'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *nugacitas*, from *nugax* (genit. *nugacis*) = trifling; *nugæ* = trifles.] Trifling talk or behaviour; futility; a trifle.

"Such arithmetical *nugacities* as are ordinarily recorded for his."—*More: Def. Philos. Cabbala*, ch. i.

* **nū'-gæ,** *s. pl.* [Lat.] Trifles; things of little or no value.

* **nu-gā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *nugatus*, pa. par. of *nugor* = to trifle; *nugæ* = trifles.] The act or practice of trifling.

"The opinion, that putrefaction is caused either by cold, or peregrine and preternatural heat, is but *nugation*."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 835.

* **nu-gā'-tious,** *a.* [NUGACIOUS.]

nū'-ga-tòr-ȳ, *a.* [Lat. *nugatorius*, from *nugator* = a trifler, from *nugatus*, pa. par. of *nugor* = to trifle; *nugæ* = trifles.]

1. Trifling, worthless, valueless, futile, insignificant.

"The protection, imperfect indeed, but by no means *nugatory*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. Of no force; ineffectual, vain, inoperative.

"A trite or a *nugatory* proposition."—*Stewart: Human Mind*, vol. i., ch. iv., § 4.

nŭg'-gar, *s.* [Native word.] (See extract.)

"The expedition started to-day to drag some *nuggars* or native boats up the river."—*Edinburgh Review*, Oct., 1881, p. 554.

nŭg'-gĕt, * **nig-got,** *s.* [A corrupt. of *nugget*, for *ingot*, the *n* of the indefinite article being tacked on to the noun, as in nickname, &c. (See remarks under N.)] A lump, a mass: specif., a lump of native gold found in the gold-diggings.

"In these days of rushing emigration and incalculable *nuggets*."—*Morning Chronicle*, Aug. 11, 1852.

* **nū'-gĭ-fȳ,** *v. t.* [Lat. *nugæ* = trifles, and *facio* = to make.] To make or render trifling, silly, futile, or vain.

* **nū'-gĭ-lŏgue,** *s.* [Lat. *nugæ* = trifles; Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a word.] Nonsense, trifling.

"To the Sweet *Nugilogues* of Jacke, and Hall."
S. Daniel: Trimichordia (Works, 1878, p. 136).

nūi'-sançe, * **nuis-sance,** * **noi-sance,** * **noy-sance,** *s.* [Fr. *nuisance* = a nuisance, a hurt, from *nuisant*, pr. par. of *nuire* = to hurt; Lat. *noceo* = to hurt.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Anything which annoys, vexes, or troubles; that which is offensive or irritating; a bore, a plague, a trouble, an annoyance. (Applied to persons or things.)

"The fox, whose life is now, in many counties, held almost as sacred as that of a human being, was considered as a mere *nuisance*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. *Law:* Anything which unlawfully annoys or incommodes, or causes damage or inconvenience. Nuisances are of two kinds, private and public (or common): private when they affect the lands, tenements, hereditaments, or comfort of particular individuals; public when they affect the whole community.

"Whatsoever unlawfully annoys or does damage to another, is a *nuisance*, and may be abated, that is, removed by the party aggrieved, so as he commits no riot in doing so. If a house or wall is erected so near to mine that it stops my ancient light, which is a *private nuisance*, I may enter my neighbour's land, and peaceably pull it down; or, if a new gate be erected across a public highway, which is a *common nuisance*, any private individual passing that way may remove it."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 1.

* **nūi'-sanç-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *nuisanc(e)*; *-er.*] One who causes a nuisance.

nŭl, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *nullus* = none, not any.]

Law: None; no; not any: as, *nul disseisin*, *nul tort*, &c.

* **nŭll,** *v.t.* [NULL, *a.*] To make null or void; to annul; to deprive of force or efficacy. (*Milton: Samson Agonistes*, 935.)

nŭll, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *nullus* = not any, none: *ne* = not, and *ullus* = any.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Void; of no force or efficacy: invalid; having no legal or binding force or validity. (Generally used in the phrase *null and void.*)

"Pronouncing it *null* from the beginning."—*Burnet: Hist. Reformation* (an. 1533).

* 2. Devoid of character or expression; vacant.

B. *As substantive:*

1. Something that has no force, efficacy, or meaning.

2. Something that has no value; a cipher.

"The kinds of ciphers, besides the simple ciphers, with changes, and intermixtures of *nulls* and non-significants, are many."—*Bacon: On Learning*, bk. ii.

nŭll, *s.* [Cf. *noll* = the head.] One of a series of bead-like ornaments used for spindles and rolls for bedsteads, chairs, and other articles of furniture. [NULLED-WORK.]

nŭl lah, *s.* [Mahratta, &c. *nala* = a sewer, a ravine.] A bed of a small river; a ravine; a gorge.

nūlled, *a.* [Eng. *null*, s.; *-ed.*] Ornamented or formed with nulls.

nulled-work, *s.* Turned work resembling a series of beads strung on a rod. Much used in spindles and rolls for bedsteads, chairs, cribs, and other articles of furniture.

* **nŭl'-lèr,** *s.* [Eng. *null*, v.; *-er.*] One who annuls or nullifies; a nullifier.

"Bold *nullers* or abrogatours of the indispensable laws of Christ."—*More: Defence of the Moral Cabbala*, ch. iii.

* **nŭl-lī-bī'-ĕ-tȳ,** *s.* [Lat *nullibi* = nowhere.] The state or condition of being nowhere.

nŭl-lĭ-fĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *nullify*; *c* connect., and suff. *-ation.*] The act of nullifying or making null and void; a rendering void and of none effect: specif., in the United States, the act of an individual State by which it declared null and void an enactment of the general government as unconstitutional or illegal.

* **nŭl-lĭ-fĭd'-ĭ-an,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *nullus* = none, and *fides* = faith.]

A. *As adj.:* Having no faith or religion; belonging to no religion.

"A solifidian Christian is a *nullifidian* pagan."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. ii., res. 47.

B. *As subst.:* A person who belongs to no religion; an unbeliever.

"I am a *nullifidian*, if there be not three-thirds of a scruple more of sanguschine in this confection."—*Ben Jonson: Cynthia's Revels*, v. 2.

nŭl'-lĭ-fī-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *nullify*; *-er.*] One who nullifies or makes void; one who maintains the right to nullify a contract by one of the parties; specif., in the United States, an advocate of the political doctrine of nullification (q.v.).

nŭl'-lĭ-fȳ, *v.t.* [Lat. *nullifico* = to make null or void: *nullus* = none, and *facio* = to make; Fr. *nullifier.*] To make or render null and void; to annul; to make invalid; to invalidate.

"In a word, to *nullify* and evacuate the whole work of man's redemption."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 14.

nŭl-lip'-ą-ra, *s.* [Lat. *nullus* = none, and *pario* = to bring forth.]

Med.: A woman who has never borne a child.

nŭl-lĭp'-ą-roŭs, *a.* [NULLIPORA.]

nŭl-lĭp'-ōr-ą, *s.* [Lat. *nullus*=not any, none, and *porus* = a passage, a channel. The name was given to distinguish them when they were believed to be compound animals from genuine zoophytes, which had pores or cavities.]

Bot.: A synonym of Corallina (q.v.).

nŭl'-lĭ-pōre, *s.* [NULLIPORA.]

1. *Bot.* (*Pl.*): The same as CORALLINES. [CORALLINACEÆ.]

2. *Palæobot.:* The Nullipores can form extensive accumulations of lime, as in the Leitha Kalk, a Tertiary stratum in Austria, largely made up of calcareous concretions. Mr. Carter thinks that coccoliths are nullipores. If so, they came into existence in early palæozoic times; if not, they do not certainly appear before the Tertiary.

nŭl-lip'-ōr-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *nullipor(e)*; adj. suff. *-ous.*] Consisting of nullipores; resembling a nullipore.

nŭl li-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *nullité*, from Low Lat. *nullitatem*, accus. of *nullitas*, from Lat. *nullus* = none; Sp. *nulidad*: Ital. *nullità.*]

1. The quality or state of being null and void; want of validity, force, or efficacy.

"Having thus shown the *nullity* of this argument."—*South: Sermons*, vol. viii., ser. 1.

2. That which is null and void; an invalid act.

"The sentence . . . was treated by the majority of the Convention as a *nullity*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

* 3. Want of existence; non-existence.

"It is that menacing intimation of *nullity* or not being."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 497.

* **nŭl'-lize,** *v.t.* [Eng. *null*; *-ize.*] To make nothing; to waste or do away with.

"A lowly Fortune is of all despised,
A lofty one, of itself, *nullized*."
Sylvester: Honour's Farewell, 82.

nŭmb (*b* silent), * **nummc,** *a.* [The *b* is excrescent, the word literally meaning *taken, seized*, and hence *overpowered*, from A.S. *nomen*, pa. par. of *niman* = to take. Cf. Icel. *numinn* (pa. par. of *nema* = to take) = taken, benumbed.]

1. Torpid; deprived in a great measure of the power of motion and sensation; benumbed, deadened, or insensible as from cold.

"Like a stony statue cold and *numb*."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus iii. 1.

2. Producing cold, chilliness, or numbness; benumbing.

"[He] did give himself
All thin and naked to the *numb* cold night."
Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 1.

numb-fish, *s.*

Ichthy.: A popular name on the British coast for *Torpedo marmorata*. Known also as the Cramp-fish and Electric-ray.

nŭmb (*b* silent), * **nummc,** *v.t.* [NUMB, *a.*] To make numb or torpid; to deprive of the power of motion and sensation; to deaden, to benumb.

"To fill the band
That *numbs* the soul with icy hand."
Gray: On a Prospect of Eton College.

nŭmbed (*b* silent), * **nummed,** *a.* [Eng. *numb*; *-ed.*] Numb, benumbed.

"Now *numbed* with bitterness of weather."
Cotton: To John Bradshaw, Esq.

nŭmb-ĕd-nĕss (*b* silent), *s.* [Eng. *numbed*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being numbed; numbness.

"If the nerve be quite divided, the pain is little, only a kind of stupor or *numbedness*."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

nŭm'-bĕr, * **nom-bre,** * **noum-bre,** * **num-bere,** *s.* [Fr. *nombre* (Norm. Fr. *numbre*), from Lat. *numerum*, accus. of *numerus* = number. The *b* is excrescent. Sp., Port., & Ital. *numero.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. That quality by which it is computed how many units or individuals there are of any thing.

2. That which may be counted; an aggregate of units.

"They say there is divinity in odd *numbers*."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. 1.

3. The aggregate of several units or individuals.

"The *noumbre* of men that eaten was fyve thousynd of men, wymmen, and litel children."—*Wycliffe: Matthew* xiv. 21.

4. A multitude; many.

"Among a *number* one is reckoned none,
Then fin the *number* let me pass untold."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 136.

5. Multitude, numerousness.

"*Number* itself importeth not much in armies, where the people are of weak courage."—*Bacon.*

6. Possibility to be counted.

"Of him came nations and tribes out of *number*"—2 *Esdras* iii. 7.

7. One of a numbered series of things, as a division of a book published in sections.

† 8. (*Pl.*): A succession or aggregate of metrical syllables; poetical measure; poetry, verse.

"Loose *numbers* wildly sweet."
Gray: Progress of Poesy.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Gram.:* That distinctive form given to a word according as it is intended to express or is spoken of one individual or several individuals. In English there are two numbers: the singular, which denotes one, or a single individual; the plural, which is used when two or more individuals are spoken of. In Greek, Sanscrit, and a few other languages, a third number was used, called the dual, when only

two individuals were spoken of. In the oldest English a dual number existed in the case of pronouns.

"How many *numbers* in nouns?"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 1.

2. *Phrenol.:* The name given by Combe to one of the perceptive faculties, the seat of which is placed by Spurzheim just above the external angle of each eye. It is supposed to give facility in arithmetical operations, and is called the organ of calculation.

¶ *The Fourth Book of Moses, called Numbers:*

Old Test. Canon: The fourth book of the Pentateuch. In the Hebrew Bible it is called בְּמִדְבַּר (*Bĕ-midh-bár*) = in the desert, the fifth word of the first chapter. It has been sometimes quoted also as וַיְדַבֵּר (*Vāyĕdhābbēr*) = And he spake—this being the first word of the book. The Septuagint translators named it Ἀριθμοί (*Arithmoi*) = Numbers. The reference is to two numberings of the Israelites. Chaps. i.–iv. give the details of the first census, and prescribe the order in which the tribes were to encamp, and the arrangement and duties of the Levites; v. and vi. contain laws, including those relating to the Nazarites; vii. contains the offerings at the dedication of the tabernacle; viii.–x. 28, other laws and arrangements; x. 29–xiv., the historic narrative, including the sending out of the spies; xv. other laws; xvi. and xvii. the rebellion of Korah, Dathan, and Abiram, with the budding of Aaron's rod; xviii. and xix. Levitical laws, xx. and xxi. the striking of the rock, followed by a miraculous flow of water, the making of the brazen serpent [Nehushtan]; xxii.–xxiv. Balaam's prophecies; xxv. sin with the Midianites; xxvi. the second census; xxvii.–xxxi. other laws and incidents, including the conquest of the Midianites; xxxii.–xxxv. the distribution of the land east of the Jordan; an itinerary of the journey out of Egypt; the establishment of Levitical cities, and provision in cases of homicide by misadventure. The last chapter (xxxvi.) contains some provisions for the marriage of heiresses, so as to retain their inheritance in their own tribes.

The book spans a period of nearly thirty-nine years, commencing with the second year of the wanderings, the second month, and the first day, and terminating in the fortieth year. The Jews and the Christians of early and mediæval times implicitly believed in the Mosaic authorship of Numbers. Modern rationalists resolve the book into different portions, assigning each to a separate writer. One eminent critic of this school considered that 274 verses of Numbers constituted the original narrative; that six verses, appearing to belong to writings of some older time, were inserted by the Deuteronomist (q.v.), and the remaining 1,008 verses—more than three-fourths of the book—belonged to the Later Legislation. The 274 verses of the original narrative are thus given:—

"Ch. x. 29—36; xi., xii., xiii. 1—3, 17—20, 22—24, 26 (except to Kadesh), 27—31, 33; xiv 11—25, 39—45; xvi. 1, 2, 12—15, 23—34 (except Korah, &c., in vers. 1, 24, 27, 32); xx. 1, 14—22; xxi. 1, 13, 16—26, 31—35; xxii. 2—41; xxiii., xxiv., xxv. 1—5; xxxii. 1, 16—24, 33—42."

The six verses from old sources assigned to the Deuteronomist are xxi. 14, 15, 27–30. (*Colenso: On the Pentateuch*, vi. 88.) These views created some excitement when first published, but they have failed to make any considerable impression on the Christian public.

nŭm'-bĕr, * **nom-bre,** * **noum-bre,** *v.t.* [Fr. *nombrer*, from *nombre* = number; Sp. & Port. *numerar*; Ital. *numerare*; all from Lat. *numero* = to number.]

1. To count, to tell, to reckon; to ascertain the number of units or individuals in.

"If a man can *number* the dust of the earth, then shall thy seed also be numbered."—*Genesis* xiii. 16.

2. To give a number to; to affix or put a number or series of numbers on; to denote the place of in a numbered series: as, to *number* the houses in a street.

3. To amount to in number; to reach to the number of: as, The army *numbered* 50,000 men.

4. To reckon, set down, or class, as one of a number, collection, or aggregate.

"He was *numbered* with the transgressors."—*Isaiah* liii. 12.

* 5. To equal in number.

* 6. To possess to the number of.

nŭm'-bĕr-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *number*; *-er.*] One who numbers.

* **nŭm'-bĕr-fûl,** * **num-ber-full,** *a.* [Eng. *number*; *-full.*] Many in number; numerous.

"About the year 700 great was the company of learned men of the English race; yea, so *numberfull*, that they upon the point excelled all nations, in learning, piety, and zeal."—*Waterhouse: Apol. for Learning*, p. 50.

nŭm'-bĕr-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, *& s.* [Number, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of counting; the act of affixing numbers to.

numbering-machine, *s.* A machine for impressing consecutive numbers on account or record books (a paging-machine), coupons, railway certificates, bank-notes, railway tickets, &c. The foundation idea is that of Blaise Pascal (1650), and consists of discs or wheels decimally numbered on their peripheries, the whole mounted on one axle, upon which they turn freely, acting upon each other in serial order. The first wheel of the series containing the units is moved one figure between each impact, and when the units are exhausted the tens come into action, and act in coincidence with the units, which continue their action.

nŭm'-bĕr-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *number*; *-less.*] That cannot be numbered or counted; innumerable.

"Though things sensible be *numberless*
But only five the senses' organs be."
Davies: Immort. of the Soul, s. 13.

Nŭm'-bĕrs, *s. pl.* [Number, *s.*, ¶.]

* **nŭm'-bèr-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *number*; *-y.*]

1. Numerous.

"So many and so *numbery* armies."
Sylvester: Battle of Ivry, 25.

2. Melodious.

"His sweet *numbery* soule."
Sylvester: Handie-Crafts, 1,320.

nŭm'-blęs (le as ęl), *s.* [Fr. *nombles*, from Lat. *lumbulus*, dimin. of *lumbus* = a loin.] The entrails of a deer; the nombles.

"As it were *numbles* chopped in pieces."—*Sir T. Elyot: Governour*, bk. iii., ch. vii.

nŭmb'-nĕss (*b* silent), * **num-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *numb*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being numb or numbed; numbedness, torpor, torpidity.

"Which shows a *numbness* of the skull."
Byron: Verses Spoken at the Meeting of a Club.

* **nŭm'-broŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *number*; *-ous.*] Capable of scansion; rhythmical.

"That *numbrous* kind of writing which is called Verse."—*Sidney: Defence of Poerie*, p. 548.

nū-mĕn ĭ-ī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *numen(ius)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: Curlews, a sub-family of Scolopacidæ. Bill arched, the nasal groove reaching to its tip.

nu-mē'-nĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. νουμήνιος (*noumēnios*) *a.* = used at the new moon; *s.* = a kind of curlew.]

Ornith.: Curlew; the typical genus of the sub-family Numeniinæ (q.v.). The bill is long, considerably arched, the upper mandible broader than high, the nasal groove extending the whole length; the tarsus lengthened, the anterior toes margined and semipalmated, the hinder one raised. Three species have been found in Britain. *Numenius arquatus* (or *arquata*) is the Curlew (q.v.); *N. phæopus*, the Whimbrel, and *N. borealis*, the Esquimaux Curlew.

* **nū'-mĕr-ą-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *numerabilis*, from *numero* = to count; *numerus* = number.] Capable of being numbered or counted.

"In regard of God they are *numerable*."—*Hakewill: Apologie*, bk. iv., ch. iv., § 3.

nū'-mĕr-ąl, *a. & s.* [Lat. *numeralis* = belonging to number (q.v.); Fr. *numéral*; Sp. & Port. *numeral*; Ital. *numerale.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining or relating to number; consisting of number.

"So long a train of *numeral* progressions."—*Locke.*

2. Expressing number; representing number.

"Substituting letters for the *numeral* cyphers."—*Stewart: Human Mind*, pt. ii., ch. v., § 6.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A figure, character, or symbol employed to represent or express a number: as, the Arabic *numerals*, 1, 2, 3, 4, &c.; the Roman *numerals*, I., V., X., L., C., D., and M.

2. A word expressing a number: as, two, three, four, &c.

* **nu-mĕr-ăl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *numeral*; *-ity.*] Number, numeration.

"Yet are they not applicable unto precise *numerality*, nor strictly to be drawn unto the rigid test of *numbers*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv., ch. xii.

* **nū'-mĕr-ąl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *numeral*; *-ly.*] In a numeral manner; according to number; numerically.

"The blasts . . . thereof, maintain no certainty in their course; nor are they *numerally* feared by navigators."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv., ch. xxii.

* **nū'-mĕr-ąr-ў,** *a.* [Low Lat. *numerarius*, from Lat. *numerus* = number; Ital. & Sp. *numerario*; Fr. *numéraire.*] Belonging to, or included in, a certain number.

"A supernumerary canon, when he obtains a prebend, becomes a *numerary* canon."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

* **nū'-mĕr-ātе,** *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *numeratus*, pa. par. of *numero* = to number; *numerus* = number.]

A. *Trans.:* To number, to count, to reckon to tell in numbers.

B. *Intrans.:* To reckon, to calculate, to count.

nū-mĕr-ā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *numerationem*, accus. of *numeratio* = a counting, from *numeratus*, pa. par. of *numero* = to number; Sp. *numeracion*; Ital. *numerazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or art of numbering.

"That star is the term of *numeration*, or point from whence we commence the account."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vi., ch. iii.

* 2. A number, an amount.

"We may . . . observe an equality of length, and parity of *numeration*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. v.

II. *Arith.:* The art of reading numbers, when expressed by means of numerals. The term is almost exclusively applied to the art of reading numbers, written in the scale of tens, by the Arabic method. For the convenience of reading numbers, they are separated into periods of three figures each, as, 126,845,921. [Notation.]

* **nū'-mĕr-ā-tĭve,** *a.* [As if from a Lat. *numerativus*, from *numeratus*, pa. par. of *numero* = to number, to count.] Of or pertaining to numeration or counting.

"Our present *numerative* system."—*Eng. Cyclopædia. (Webster.)*

nū'-mĕr-ā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat., from *numeratus*, pa. par. of *numero* = to number; Fr. *numérateur.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who numbers.

2. *Arith.:* That term of a fraction which indicates the number of fractional units that are taken. It is the term written above the horizontal line. In the fraction $\frac{a}{b}$, *a* is the numerator. In a decimal fraction, the numerator is the number following the decimal point, the denominator not being written: thus, $\cdot 5 = \frac{5}{10}$. [Denominator.]

nu-mĕr'-ĭc-ąl, * **nu-mĕr'-ĭc,** *a.* [Fr. *numérique*; Ital. & Sp. *numerico*, from Lat. *numerus* = number.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Pertaining or relating to number or numbers; denoting number; consisting of numbers not letters: as, *numerical* value.

* 2. The same in number: hence, identically the same.

"Contemplate upon his astonishing works, particularly in the resurrection and reparation of the same *numerical* body."—*South: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 1.

II. *Alg. & Arith.:* A term which stands opposed to literal, and implies that the numbers composing a given expression are denoting by figures, and not by letters. A numerical equation is an equation in which all the quantities, except the unknown or variable quantities, are numbers. Numerical, as opposed to algebraical, is applied to the values of quantities; thus we say, that -5 is numerically greater than -3, although its algebraical value is less. The numerical value of an expression, in algebra, is the number obtained by attributing numerical values to all the quantities which enter the expression, and performing all the operations indicated. Thus, the numerical value of $a^2b - c^2d$, where $a = 2$, $b = 3$, $c = 1$, and $d = 2$, is 10.

"The *numerical* value of a concrete quantity is its ratio to a selected magnitude of the same kind, called the unit. It varies directly as the concrete quantity itself, and inversely as the unit, in terms of which it is expressed."—*Everett: C. G. S. Syst. of Units* (1875), p. 1.

numerical-aperture, *s.*

Optics: The formula by which the illuminating and resolving power of high-power microscopic objectives is now calculated. Since it became customary to interpose water, oil, or other fluid between the object and the lens, it is found that a water-immersion lens of 97½°, and an oil-immersion of 82°, give equal results to a dry or air lens of 180°. This obviously depends on the diameter of the *back* lens of the objective, and this upon the refractive index of the medium between lens and object. It is expressed by the formula, *n* sin *u*, where *n* is the refractive index of the medium—air or fluid—and *u* the semi-angle of aperture. It is thus found that an oil-lens of 180° (oil of ref. index 1·52) has an N.A. of 1·52 against 1·00 for 180° in air. This only represents the comparative diameters of the effective pencils, and the relative *illumination* is, of course, obtained by squaring the N.A.'s to get the comparative areas of the pencils. We thus find that an oil-lens of 180° gives 2·310 the illumination of a dry objective of 180°.

nu-mĕr'-ĭc-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *numerical; -ly.*]

1. In a numerical manner; with respect to number or numerical quantity; in numbers: as, a quantity *numerically* expressed; an algebraic expression *numerically* greater than another, &c.

* 2. Individually: as, a thing is *numerically* the same, or *numerically* different.

* **nū'-mĕr-ĭst,** *s.* [Lat. *numer(us)* = number; Eng. suff. *-ist.*] One who deals with numbers.

"We cannot assign a respective fatality unto each which is concordant unto the doctrine of the *numerists.*"—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. iv., ch. xii.

nū'-mĕr-ō, *s.* [Ital. & Fr., from Lat. *numerus* = number.] Number; the figure or mark by which any number of things is distinguished. (Abbreviated into No.)

* **nu-mĕr-ŏs'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Fr. *numérosité*, from Lat. *numerositatem*, accus. of *numerositas*, from *numerosus* = numerous (q.v.).]

1. The quality or state of being numerous; numerousness.

"If *numerosity* of assertors were a sufficient demonstration, we might sit down herein as an unquestionable truth."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. iv., ch. xii.

2. Harmony, rhythm; harmonious flow.

nū'-mĕr-ō-tage (age as **ăzh),** *s.* [Fr. *numérotage.*] The numbers or system of numbering yarns, according to fineness.

nū'-mĕr-oŭs, *a.* [O. Fr. *numereux*, from Lat. *numerosus*, from *numerus* = number; Ital. & Sp. *numeroso.* Puttenham, in 1589, ranked this among the words of recent introduction into the language.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Many in number; consisting of a great number of individuals or units; not few.

"Drawing after it a *numerous* train of homogeneous consequences."—*South: Sermons,* vol. v., ser. 2.

* 2. Containing many; largely attended.

"In any *numerous* school."—*Johnson: Lives of the Poets; Milton.*

* 3. Consisting of poetic numbers; harmonious, rhythmical, musical, melodious.

"Such prompt eloquence
Flow'd from their lips in prose or *numerous* verse."
Milton: P. L., v. 150.

II. *Bot.:* (1) So many that they cannot be counted with accuracy; (2) a small, but indefinite number.

nū'-mĕr-oŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *numerous; -ly.*]

1. In great numbers: as, a meeting *numerously* attended.

* 2. In poetic numbers; harmoniously, rhythmically.

nū'-mĕr-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *numerous; -ness.*]

† 1. The quality or state of being numerous; the quality of consisting of a great number of individuals or units; numerosity.

* 2. The quality of being harmonious or rhythmical; rhythm, harmony, musicalness, melodiousness.

"That which will distinguish his style is, the *numerousness* of his verse."—*Dryden.*

nū'-mĭ-da, *s.* [Lat. = a Numidian, from Gr. *νομάς* = a nomad.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the subfamily Numidinæ. Bill shorter than head; lateral nostrils in cere at base of bill; head and upper part of neck denuded; wings short; tail short, deflected. Nine species are known, from the Ethiopian region, east to Madagascar, south to Natal and Great Fish River. *Numida meleagris* is the Common Guinea-fowl, domesticated in Britain. [Guinea-fowl.]

Nu-mid'-ĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Numidia, a country in the central part of Northern Africa, and forming the greater portion of that now called Algeria.

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Numidia.

Numidian-crane, *s.* [Demoiselle, *s.*, II. 1.]

nū-mĭ-dī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *numid(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Phasianidæ (q.v.), with two genera, Acryllium and Numida.

nū-mĭs-măt'-ĭc, nū-mĭs-măt'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Lat. *numisma* (genit. *numismatis*) = current coin, from Gr. *νόμισμα* (*nomisma*) = a custom, current coin, from *νομίζω* (*nomizō*) = to use as current coin, from *νόμος* (*nomos*) = custom, usage; *νέμω* (*nemō*) = to distribute.] Pertaining or relating to coins or medals.

"In the hands of but very few *numismatick* antiquaries."—*Ruding: Annals of Coinage,* vol. i. (Pref.)

† **nu-mĭs-ma-tĭ'-cian,** *s.* [Eng. *numismatic; -ian.*] One who studies or is skilled in numismatics; a collector of coins and medals.

"The 'find' of old gold coins lately made in Paris . . . will afford *numismaticians* an exceptional opportunity of adding some choice pieces to their collections."—*St. James's Gazette,* Nov. 9, 1882.

nū-mĭs-măt'-ĭcs, *s.* [Numismatic.] The science and study of coins and medals. Properly the term coin is applied to such pieces of metal as were struck for circulation as money, and the term medal to such as were struck in commemoration of some person or event, but ancient coins are frequently called medals. The parts of a coin or medal are the obverse or front, on which is usually stamped the head, bust, or figure of the sovereign by whom it is issued, or of the person in whose honour it has been struck, or some emblematical figure referring to him; and the reverse, or back, on which is stamped various figures or words. The words in the middle of the field form the inscription, those round the edge the legend. The lower part of the coin, separated by a line from the rest of the field, is the exergue or basis, on which are stamped the place where the coin was struck, the date, &c.

nu-mĭs'-ma-tist, *s.* [Numismatic.] One skilled in numismatics; a numismatologist.

nu-mĭs-ma-tŏg'-ra-phў, *s.* [Lat. *numisma* (genit. *numismatis*) = a coin, and Gr. *γράφω* (*graphō*) = to write, to describe.] The science which treats of coins and medals in their relation to history; numismatics.

nu-mĭs-ma-tŏl'-ŏ-ğĭst, *s.* [Eng *numismatolog(y); -ist.*] One skilled in numismatology.

nu-mĭs-ma-tŏl'-ŏ-ğў, *s.* [Lat. *numismo* (genit. *numismatis*) = a coin, and Gr. *λόγος* (*logos*) = a word, a discourse.] The same as Numismatography (q.v.).

* **nŭm'-mar-ў,** *a.* [Lat. *nummus* = money.] Pertaining or relating to money.

"They borrowed their *nummary* language from the Romans."—*Ruding: Annals of Coinage,* p. 309 (Note z.)

* **nŭm'-mĕt,** *s.* [Noonmeat.]

nŭm-mō-păl'-a-tŭs, *s.* [Lat. *nummus* = a coin, and *palatum* = the palate.]

Palæont.: A genus of Labridæ, allied to Labrus, from the German Chalk. (*Günther.*)

* **nŭm'-mu-lar,** *a.* [Lat. *nummularius*, from *nummus* = money.]

1. Pertaining or relating to coin or money.

2. Having the form or character of a coin.

* **nŭm-mu-lar-ў,** *a.* [Lat. *nummularius.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Pertaining or relating to coin or money; resembling a coin.

"This is instanced in the *nummulary* talent, which was in common use by the Greeks."—*Ruding: Annals of Coinage,* p. 278.

† 2. *Pathol.:* Resembling money in its form. Used specially of the matter expectorated in phthisis, when it is rounded laterally while compressed.

nŭm-mu-lī'-na, *s.* [Lat. *nummul(us)*, dim. from *nummus* = money, fem. sing. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

Zool. & Palæont.: The same as Nummulites (q.v.).

* This name was given by D'Orbigny to a recent form of the genus.

nŭm'-mu-līne, *a.* [Nummulina.] Resembling a nummulite in structure.

nŭm-mu-lĭn'-ĭ-da, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *nummulin(a)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ida.*] [Nummulitidæ.]

nŭm'-mu-līte, *s.* [Nummulites.] A popular name for any member of the genus Nummulites.

nŭm-mu-lī'-tēs, *s.* [Lat. *nummul(us)* = money; suff. *-ites* = *-ite* (*Palæont.*).]

Zool. & Palæont.: The typical genus of the family Nummulitidæ, from Australia and other seas. The shell is thin, lenticular, and like a coin. If a transverse section of it be made, numerous spiral convolutions are seen, each divided into small chambers, the transverse septa collectively looking like broken radii from the centre of the nummulite.

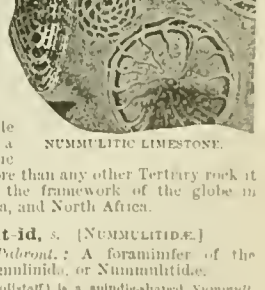
nŭm-mu-lĭt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *nummulit(e); -ic.*] Pertaining to nummulites; containing or consisting of nummulites.

nummulitic-formation, *s.*

Geol.: A formation of Middle and Upper Eocene age, only a very few extending upwards into the Oligocene or downwards into the Lower Eocene. There are distinct species of nummulites in the several portions of the formation, *Nummulites variolarius* being found in its upper, *N. lævigatus* in its middle, and *N. planulatus* in its lower part. Various nummulites occur in the English Bracklesham beds. As nummulites, whose remains were originally deposited at the bottom of the beds of the ocean, are now 10,000 feet high in the Alps, and 16,500 in Western Thibet, it is evident that these regions must have been upheaved to their present elevation since the deposition of the nummulites in Eocene times.

nummulitic-limestone, *s.*

Geol.: A limestone studded with nummulites, occurring in the Pyrenees, Alps, Carpathians, and Balkans; in the Crimea, Morocco, Algiers, Egypt (where it was largely quarried in very ancient times for the building of the Pyramids), on the Turkish frontier near Bagdad, Persia, Afghanistan, Eastern Bengal, and on the frontiers of China. Scinde is especially a nummulitic region. More than any other Tertiary rock it enters into the framework of the globe in Europe, Asia, and North Africa.



NUMMULITIC LIMESTONE.

nŭm-mu-lĭt'-id, *s.* [Nummulitidæ.]

Zool. & Palæont.: A foraminifer of the family Nummulinidæ, or Nummulitidæ.

"Fusulina (distaff) is a spindle-shaped *Nummulitid*, forming masses of limestone."—*Prof. T. R. Jones* in *Cassell's Nat. Hist.,* vl. 356.

nŭm-mu-lĭt-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *nummulit(es)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool. & Palæont.: A family of Foraminifera sub-order Perforata. They have various chambers, connected by a system of vessels or canals, which are continued in a spiral manner along the upper and lower edges of the chambers. The complexity of the test or shell varies in different genera. Called also Nummulinida and Nummulitidea.

† **nŭm-mu-lĭ-tid-ŏ'-a,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *nummulit(es)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-idea.*] [Nummulitidæ.]

***nŭmps, *nŭmp,** *s.* [For *nums*, contract. of *numskull* (q.v.).] A dolt, a numskull, a blockhead.

"Take heart, *mumps!* here is not a word of the stocks."—*Parker: Rep. of Rehears. Transp.* (1673), p. 85.

nŭm'-skŭll, *s.* [Eng. *num* = numb, and *skull*.] A dolt, a blockhead, a dunce, a stupid fellow.

nŭm-skŭlled, *a.* [Eng. *numskull; -ed.*] Dull, stupid, doltish.

"Hocus has saved that cold-pated, *numskulled* ninny-hammer of yours from ruin, and all his family."—*Arbuthnot.*

nŭn, *nonne, *nunne, *s.* [A.S. *nunna*, from Low Lat. *nunna, nonna* = a nun, originally a title of respect, especially used in addressing an old maiden lady, or widow, who had devoted herself to religious duties; properly = mother; cf. Lat. *nonnus* = father, a monk; Gr. *νάννη, νέννα* (*nannē, nenna*) = an aunt; *νάννας, νέννος* (*nannas, nennos*) = an uncle; Sansc. *nanā*, a child's name for mother; Fr. *nonne;* Dan. *nunne;* Sw. *nunna;* Ger. *nonne;* O. H. Ger. *nunnā;* M. H. Ger. *nunne.*]

1. A virgin or widow who has consecrated herself to the service of God by the three vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience, and bound herself to live in a religious house under a certain rule. The first authentic notice of nuns is that by St. Antony, who, when retiring from the world, placed his sister in a house of virgins. St. Augustin, of Hippo, and St. Scholastica, sister of St. Benedict, both founded nunneries, and all the great orders of men have orders of women affiliated to them or following their rule as closely as difference of sex will permit. Communities founded since the Council of Trent mostly follow the rule of St. Augustin, with certain modifications. Nearly all nuns are bound to the recitation of the divine office in choir, and take their meals in common, but each has a separate cell. Their occupations vary. Some devote themselves to the work of education, to nursing the sick, or the care of the poor. Others are contemplative. Excommunication is denounced against any one attempting to force a woman to become a nun against her will, or to prevent her from becoming a nun without just cause. Since the Oxford movement several communities of religious women have been established in England. [Deaconess, Profession, Veil.]

2. A name given to a variety of pigeon, having its head almost covered with a veil of feathers.

3. A name sometimes given to the Smew (q.v.).

4. The blue titmouse.

nun-buoy, *s.* A buoy of a spindle shape, or formed of two cones joined at their bases.

***nŭn,** *v.t.* [Nun, *s.*] To shut up as a nun.

"I will . . . *nun* you up with Aunt Nell."—*Richardson: Sir C. Grandison*, v. 50.

nŭnc dĭ-mĭt'-tĭs, *s.* [Lat. = now thou sendest away.] The name given to the canticle of Simeon (Luke ii. 29–32), from the first two words of the Latin version. The expression is used = dismissal.

nŭn'-ȼhcŏn, nun-chion, *nun-tion, *noon-shun, *noon-chion, *none-chenche, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *none* = noon, and *schenche* = a pouring out or distribution of drink, from *schenchen* = to pour out drink; A.S. *scencan;* cogn. with Dut. *schenken* = to pour out, to give, to present; Dan. *skienke;* Ger. *schenken.* The A.S. *scencan* is a causal verb from *scanc, sceanc* = a shank a hollow bone, and hence a pipe, as a pipe thrust into a cask to draw off liquor. (*Skeat.*)]

1. A meal taken about noon; a luncheon, a lunch.

"They took their breakfasts or their *nuncheons.*"
Butler: Hudibras, i. 1.

¶ Still used by the Hampshire peasants where others would say luncheon.

2. A piece or share of food such as might serve for a luncheon.

***nŭn-ȼĭ-ate** (or **ȼ** as **sh**), *s.* [Lat. *nunciatus, nuntiatus*, pa. par. of *nuncio, nuntio* = to announce.] One who announces; a messenger, a nuncio (q.v.).

"All the *nunciates* of th' ethereal reign,
Who testified the glorious death to man."
Hoole: Jerusalem Delivered, bk. xi.

***nŭn'-ȼĭ-a-ture** (or **ȼ** as **sh**), *s.* [Fr. *nonciature;* Sp. *nunciatura;* Ital. *nunziatura*, from Lat. *nunciaturus, nuntiaturus*, fut. part. of *nuncio, nuntio* = to announce.] The office of a nuncio.

"The princes of Germany, who had known him during his *nunciature.*"—*Clarendon: On Papal Usurpation*, ch. ix.

nŭn'-ȼĭ-ō (or **ȼ** as **sh**), *s.* [Ital. *nuncio, nuntio;* from Lat. *nuntium*, acc. of *nuntius* = a messenger; *nuntio, nuncio* = to announce.]

* **I.** *Gen.:* A messenger; one who announces; one who brings tidings.

"A *nuncio* of more grave aspect."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, i. 4.

2. *Specif.:* A papal ambassador of the second rank, not being a cardinal, who represents the pope at a foreign court. An ambassador who is also a cardinal is styled a legate. [Legate.] Previously to the Council of Trent the papal nuncios acted as judges in the first instance of matters which lay within ecclesiastical jurisdiction: since that time they have been formed into a kind of court of appeal from the decisions of the respective bishops. This jurisdiction, however, holds good only in those countries which are themselves subject to the decretals and discipline of the Council of Trent.

"No *nuncio* had been received here during the hundred and twenty-seven years which had elapsed since the death of Mary." —*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

***nŭn'-ȼle,** *s.* [See def.] Uncle; from *mine uncle*, the *n* of the pers. pron. being tacked on to the noun. (See remarks under N.)

"Prythee, *nuncle*, tell me whether a madman be a gentleman or a yeoman."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, iii. 6.

***nŭn'-ȼu-pāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *nuncupatus*, pa. par. of *nuncupo* = to call by name, to vow in public: *nomen* = a name, and *capio* = to take.]

1. To vow publicly and solemnly.

"The Gentiles *nuncupated* vows to them."—*Westfield.*

2. To dedicate.

"You should have *nuncupated* this handsome monument of your skill to some great one."—*Evelyn.*

3. To declare orally, as a will; to dictate.

"In whose presence did he *nuncupate* it?"—*Barrow: Pope's Supremacy.*

***nŭn-ȼu-pā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *nuncupatio*, from *nuncupatus*, pa. par. of *nuncupo* = to nuncupate (q.v.).] The act of nuncupating, naming, or dedicating.

"But images been goddes by *nuncupation.*"—*Chaucer: Testament of Love*, bk. i.

nŭn'-ȼu-pā-tĭve, *a.* [Fr. *nuncupatif*, from Low Lat. *nuncupativus*, from Lat. *nuncupatus*, pa. par. of *nuncupo* = to call by name, to nuncupate (q.v.).; Ital. & Sp. *nuncupativo.*]

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. Pertaining to naming, vowing, or dedicating.

2. Nominal, nominated.

"To tary the *nuncupative* duke's unsure and uncertain victory."—*Hall Henry VII.* (an. 11).

II. *Law:* Oral, verbal, not written. A term applied to a will or legacy made verbally by the testator, and depending upon oral testimony for proof, though subsequently reduced to writing. (See the extract.) A *nuncupative legacy*, by the Scots Law, is valid to the extent of £100 Scots, or £8 6s. 8d. sterling; if it exceed that amount it is still good to that extent, if the executor chooses so to limit it, but invalid as to the rest. A nuncupative nomination of an executor is invalid.

"But as *nuncupative* wills are liable to great impositions, and may occasion many perjuries, the Statute of Frauds laid them under many restrictions; and the statute 1 Vict. c. 26, finally did away with all *nuncupative* wills, except in the case of soldiers in actual service and mariners or seamen at sea; who may still dispose of their personal estate in this manner."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 23.

***nŭn'-ȼu-pā-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [Lat. *nuncupator* = one who names, from *nuncupatus*, pa. par. of *nuncupo* = to nuncupate (q.v.).] Nuncupative, oral, verbal.

"By his [Griffith Powell] *nuncupatory* will he left all his estate to that [Jesus] Coll."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*

***nŭn'-dĭn-al,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *nundinalis*, from *nundinæ* (for *novendinæ*) = a market, a fair, properly one held every nine days, from *novem* = nine, and *dies* = a day; Fr. *nundinal.*]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining, relating, or belonging to fairs or markets.

B. *As subst.:* A nundinal letter.

nundinal-letter, *s.*

Roman Antiq.: One of the first eight letters of the alphabet, which were repeated successively from the first to the last day of the year, and one of which always expressed the market-day, which returned every nine days.

***nŭn'-dĭn-ar-ў,** *a.* [Lat. *nundinarius*, from *nundinæ* = a fair or market.] The same as Nundinal (q.v.).

***nŭn'-dĭn-āte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *nundinatus*, pa. par. of *nundinor*, from *nundinæ* = a fair, a market.] To buy and sell at fairs or markets.

***nŭn-dĭn-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *nundinatio*, from *nundinatus*, pa. par. of *nundinor* = to traffic at markets; Fr. *nundination.*] The act or practice of buying and selling at fairs or markets; trafficking, bargaining; buying and selling.

"Their common *nundination* of pardons."—*Bishop Bramhall: Schism Guarded*, p. 149.

***nŭn-nā'-tion,** *s.* [From the sound of the letter *n.*]

Arab. Gram.: The pronunciation of *n* at the end of words.

nŭn'-nĕr-ў, *non-ner-ie, *non-ner-y, *s.* [Fr. *nonnerie*, from *nonne* = a nun (q.v.).]

1. A house for nuns; a cloister in which women under a vow of perpetual chastity, and devoted to religious duties, reside during life. Previous to the Reformation, there existed in England 127 such edifices, 2 in Wales, and 20 in Scotland.

"Manie there were which sent their daughters over to be professed nuns within the *nunneries* there."—*Holinshed: Hist. Eng.*, bk. v., ch. xxix.

† 2. The term sometimes applied to the triforium or gallery between the aisles of a church and the clerestory; so called from the situation of the nuns' choir in some convents. At the present time, the roomy galleries over the aisles in Westminster Abbey are called nunneries, probably from having been used by the nuns of Kilburne, when they visited the abbey, to which they were subordinate. (*Weale.*)

***nŭn'-nĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *nun; -ish.*] Of or pertaining to nuns; characteristic of or becoming nuns.

"All three daughters of Merwaldus king of Westmercians, entred the profession and vow of *nunnish* virginitie."—*Foxe: Book of Martyrs*, p. 120.

***nŭn'-nĭsh-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *nunnish; -ness.*] The habits or manners of nuns.

nŭp, *s.* [Nupson.]

nū'-phar, *s.* [Arab. *nufar* = a water-lily.]

Bot.: Yellow Water-lily; Brandy-bottle; the typical genus of the tribe or family Nupharidæ. Sepals four, five, or six; petals many, yellow; stamens many, inserted beneath the disk; filaments short, flattened; fruit an ovoid berry of separable carpels, with many seeds. Known species three or four. Two are British, *Nuphar luteum*, or *lutea*, the Common Yellow Water-lily, and *N. pumilum*, or *pumila*, the Least Yellow Water-lily. The former is frequent in lakes and ditches, the latter is rare, occurring in small lakes in Scotland and Ellesmere. The Turks prepare a cooling drink from the flowers of *N. luteum*. The seeds well washed are eaten in times of scarcity; the bitter and astringent stems have been given in dysentery, and the leaves are said to be styptic.

nu-phăr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *nuphar*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family or tribe of Nymphæaceæ, having the calyx and petals both distinct.

***nŭp'-sŏn,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A fool, a numskull. (*Ben Jonson: Devil is an Ass*, ii. 1.)

nŭp'-tial (ti as sh), *nup-tiall, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *nuptial*, from Lat. *nuptialis* = pertaining to marriage, from *nuptiæ* = a wedding, from *nupta* (properly the fem. sing. of *nuptus*, pa. par. of *nubo* = to veil, to marry) = a bride.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to marriage; used or done at a wedding.

"Espoused Eve decked first her *nuptial* bed."
Milton: P. L., iv. 710.

B. *As subst.:* A wedding, a marriage; nuptials. (Now only used in the plural.)

"She should this Angelo have married; was affianced to her oath, and the *nuptial* appointed."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iii. 1.

nŭp'-tiaļs (ti as sh), *s. pl.* [Nuptial.] A marriage, a wedding; the marriage ceremony. (*Milton: Samson Agonistes*, 1,023.)

nûr, nŭrr, *s.* [Prob. for *gnur* or *knur*; cf. *knur, gnarl,* &c.) A hard knot in wood; a knob; specif., a wooden ball used in the games of hockey and nurr-and-spell (q.v.).

nurr-and-spell, *s.* A game somewhat resembling trap-ball, played with a nurr, which is projected into the air from a tongue of steel, called the spell or spill, by means of a spring.

nu-ra'-ghê, *s. pl.* [Of unknown origin. (*Littré.*)]

Arch.: (See extract.)

"The *Nuraghe* still exist in great numbers in Sardinia. They rise thirty or forty feet above ground, have sometimes two or three stories, each with a domed chamber, connected by spiral passages left in the masonry: sometimes several chambers are on the same floor, communicating by corridors. . . . None are found in so complete a state of preservation that it can be decided whether they terminated above in a perfect or a truncated cone. They are, in general, of regular though rude masonry, but a few are of polygonal construction. They are evidently of high antiquity. . . . To what race to ascribe them is still in dispute."—*G. Dennis: Cities & Cemeteries of Etruria,* ii. 154. (Note 8.)

Nür'-ĕm-bêrg, *s.* [See def.] The name of a town in Bavaria.

Nuremberg-egg, *s.* A peculiar oval-shaped watch or pocket-clock, so called from having been invented at Nuremberg.

nûrl, *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. connected with *nur* (q.v.).] To indent or flute the edges of, as of coins; to mill.

nûrl'-ĭng, *s.* [Nurl.] The indentations or fluting on the edges of coins, the heads of temper and set screws, and similar objects. It is sometimes called milling, and in the mint is called reeding. The crenated edge on coin is intended to prevent clipping or filing the edges of the coin, which might otherwise be done to some extent without discovery, except by careful weighing. Nurling applied to the edges of temper screws is to make them more easy to grasp by the fingers and thumb.

nurling-tool, *s.*

Turning: A milling-tool. One for indenting the heads of temper and tangent screws, &c. A nurling-tool has a roller whose periphery has a sunken groove, indented so as to form the counterpart of the bead which is to be nurled on the head of the temper screw. It is held against the portion of the object to be nurled, while the object is rotated in a lathe.

nûrse, * **nor-ice,** * **norse,** * **nourse,** * **nurce,** * **nur-ice,** * **nour-rice,** * **nourse,** *s.* [O. Fr. *norrice, nurrice* (Fr. *nourrice*), from Lat. *nutrîcem,* accus. of *nutrix* = a nurse, from *nutrio* = to feed, to nourish.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who nurses, tends, or takes care of the young, sick, or infirm: as,

(1) A woman who suckles or tends the child or children of another.

"As a bad *nurse* which fayning to receive
In her owne mouth the food ment for her chyld,
Withholds it." *Spenser: F. Q.,* V. v. 53.

(2) A woman who tends the sick or infirm, especially in an infirmary or hospital.

2. One who or that which nurtures, fosters, cherishes, trains, protects, or promotes; a fosterer, a cherisher, a promoter.

"Dear *nurse* of arts." *Shakesp.: Henry V.,* v. 2.

3. The state or condition of being nursed.

"Can wedlock know so great a curse,
As putting husbands out to *nurse?*"
Cleveland: A Young Man to an Old Woman.

II. *Hort.:* A plant, shrub, or tree which protects a young plant.

nurse-child, *s.* A child that is nursed; a nurseling.

† **nurse-forms,** *s. pl.*

Zool.: Intermediate forms of development in Acalephæ, Entozoa, &c.

nurse-hound, *s.* [Morgay.]

nurse-maid, *s.* A maid-servant employed to look after young children.

* **nurse-name,** *s.* A pet or nickname.

* **nurse-pond,** *s.* A pond for rearing young fish.

nûrse, * **nurce,** * **norysy,** *v.t.* [Nurse, *s.*]

1. To feed and tend as an infant; to feed or nourish at the breast; to suckle.

"Shall I call a nurse of the Hebrew women, that she may *nurse* the child?"—*Exodus* ii. 7.

2. To bring up from infancy; to rear, to nurture.

"To the king of Hongari thys sely chyldren tueye
He sende hem vor to *norysy.*"
Robert of Gloucester, p. 315.

3. To supply with nourishment; to feed, to support.

"Then the Nisæans in their dark abode
Nursed secretly with milk the thriving god."
Addison: Birth of Bacchus.

4. To tend in sickness or infirmity; to act as a nurse to: as, To *nurse* an invalid.

* 5. To promote growth or vigour in.

6. To foment, to foster, to encourage, to cherish, to maintain.

"Why should such sight be *nursed* then by thought?"
Wyatt: To his Ladie.

7. To manage with care and economy; to economize, to husband: as, To *nurse* one's resources.

8. To caress, to fondle.

9. To delay or drive slowly one's own vehicle, so as to dog or wait for another man's omnibus, &c., and thus pick up its passengers.

"—— was summoned for delaying his carriage . . . the cause of the delay was that defendant was waiting to *nurse* one of their omnibuses."—*Morning Chronicle,* March 8, 1858.

nûrs'-ĕr, * **nûrs'-sĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *nurs(e); -er.*]

1. One who nurses; a nurse.

* 2. One who promotes, foments, fosters, or encourages.

"The most bloody *nurser* of his harms."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., iv. 7.

nûrs'-ĕr-y, * **nours-er-y,** *s.* [Eng. *nurse; -ry.*]

* 1. The act of nursing.

"I lov'd her most, and thought to set my rest
On her kind *nursery.* *Shakesp.: Lear,* i. 1.

* 2. That which is nursed; a nursling.

"A jolly dame, no doubt, as appears by the well-bathing of the plump boy, her *nursery.*"—*Fuller: A Pisgah Sight,* pt. i., bk. ii., ch. viii.

* 3. That which is the object of one's care or attention.

"To visit how they prosper'd, bud and bloom,
Her *nursery.* *Milton: P. L.,* viii. 46.

* 4. That which promotes, fosters, educates, or rears; a school.

"It well may serve
A *nursery* to our gentry."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, i. 2.

5. A place or room in a house set apart for young children.

"This border-blacksmith marriage—one they knew—
Raw from the *nursery*—who could trust a child?"
Tennyson: Aylmer's Field, 264.

* 6. A school or public institution where children are taught and trained.

"Public *nurseries,* where all parents are obliged to send their infants."—*Swift: Gulliver's Travels.*

7. A place where trees are raised from seed or otherwise, to be afterwards transplanted; a garden or place where flowers, vegetables, or trees are grown for sale.

"Some peasants, not t' omit the nicest care,
Of the same soil their *nursery* prepare."
Dryden: Virgil: Georgic ii. 359.

8. A place or country which promotes, fosters, or encourages; a promoter, a fosterer.

"To see fair Padua, *nursery* of arts."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, i. 1.

9. A race for two-year-old horses.

"Winning three *nurseries* off the reel."—*Daily Telegraph,* Oct. 26, 1883.

nursery-governess, *s.* A governess for very young children.

nursery-man, *s.* One who keeps a nursery; one who raises flowering plants, vegetables, or trees for sale.

nûrs'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Nurse, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of tending children, the sick, or infirm.

nursing-bottle, *s.* A feeding-bottle (q.v.).

nûrs'-lĭng, * **nurce-ling,** * **nours-ling,** * **nurs-lynge,** *s.* [Eng. *nurse;* dimin. suff. *-ling.*] One who or that which is nursed; an infant; a nurse-child; a fondling.

"This sole which with great spirits abounds,
Can hardly nurce her *nurselings* all in peace."
Stirling: To Prince Henry.

nûrs'-tle (**tle** as **ẹl**), *v.t.* [Noursle.]

nŭr'-ture, * **nour-ter,** *v.t.* [Nurture, *s.*]

1. To feed, to nourish.

"They suppose mother earth to be a great animal, and to have *nurtured* up her young offspring with a conscious tenderness."—*Bentley.*

* 2. To train, to educate, to discipline.

"As a man *nourtereth* his sonne, even so the Lord thy God *nourtereth* the."—*Deuteronomium,* viii. (1551.)

nûr'-ŭk, *s.* [Naraka.]

* **nū-sançe,** *s.* [Nuisance.]

nŭs-sĭ ĕr'-ite, *s.* [From Nussière, France, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An impure form of Pyromorphite (q.v.), containing in addition to the impurities over 20 per cent. of phosphate of lime.

* **nŭs'-tle** (**tle** as **ẹl**), *v.t.* [Noursle.]

nŭt, * **notc,** * **nute,** * **nutte,** *s.* [A.S. *hnutu;* cogn. with Dut. *noot;* Icel. *hnot;* Sw. *not;* Dan. *nød;* Ger. *nuss;* Gael. *cnuth.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

"*Nuts* are hard of digestion, yet possess some good medicinal qualities."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

2. Small round coal.

"In *nuts* an advance of 5d. per ton."—*Colliery Guardian,* Nov. 5, 1880.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Botany:*

(1) A hard one-celled, one-seed indehiscent fruit. As a rule, it is produced by the abortion of two cells and two seeds in a three-celled, three-seeded ovary. The hard shell is the epicarp lignified. Sometimes it is used in a wide enough sense to include both a glans (acorn) and an achene; at others it is distinguished from the first or from both of these.

† (2) A tuber, as in the name Earth-nut (q.v.).

¶ There are many compound names, as *Brazil-nut, earth-nut,* &c., in which nut is the second word. (For these see the first element in the compound.)

2. *Fire-arms:* The tumbler of a gun-lock.

3. *Machinery:*

(1) A small cylinder or other body with teeth or projections corresponding with the teeth or grooves of a wheel.

"Clocks . . . though the screws and teeth of the wheels and *nuts* be never so smooth, yet if they be not oiled, will hardly move."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

(2) A piece of metal tapped, and adapted to be screwed on the end of a butt. It is used for many purposes, but especially on the end of a screw-bolt, in order to keep it firmly in its place.

(3) The screwed sleeve which operates the movable jaw of a monkey-wrench.

(4) One of the rollers or crushing-cylinders of a cider-mill.

4. *Naut.:* A projection on the shank of an anchor to hold the stock in place.

5. *Vehicles:* An axle-nut.

¶ (1) *A nut to crack:* A problem to solve; a puzzle to explain.

"No wonder that to others the *nut* of such a character was hard *to crack.*"—*Lytton: The Coxtons,* pt. i., ch. i.

(2) *Spurious-nut:*

Bot.: A nut, the hardness of which is not produced by the induration of the pericarp. Example, Mirabilis.

(3) *To be nuts to:* To please greatly.

"*Were nuts* alike *to* the civilian and the planter."—*Trevelyan: The Competition-Wallah,* lett. ix.

(4) *To be nuts on:* To be very fond of.

"My aunt *is* awful *nuts on* Marcus Aurelius."—*Black: Princess of Thule,* ch. xi.

(5) *Axle-nut:* A nut screwed to the ends of the spindles or arms of carriage-axles, to hold the wheels on the spindles.

nut-bone, *s.*

Farr.: A sesamoid bone at the posterior side of the pastern joint.

nut-breaker, *s.* A popular name given to the Nutcracker and Nuthatch.

nut-brown, *a.* Brown as a nut long kept and dried.

"King Hardicnute, 'midst Danes and Saxons stout,
Caroused in *nut-brown* ale." *King: On Cookery.*

nut-fastening, *s.* A nut-lock (q.v.).

nut-grass, *s.* [Cyperus.]

nut-hook, *s.*

1. A stick with a hook at the end to pull down boughs, that the nuts may be gathered.

* 2. A name of contempt for a catchpole or bailiff.

"If you run the *nut-hook's* humour on me."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor,* i. 1.

nut-jobber, *s.* The Nuthatch (q.v.).

nut-lock, *s.*

Mach.: A means for fastening a bolt-nut in place, preventing its becoming loose by the jarring or tremulous motion of the machinery. Such are used upon fish-plates of railways, upon harvesters, &c

nut-oil, *s.*

Chem.; A commercial name for oil expressed from the ground nut. It is also applied to oils obtained from many species of nuts, strictly so called. Thus, hazel nuts yield 60 per cent. of a pale yellow oil, having a sweetish taste; walnuts yield 50 per cent. of a greenish oil, which becomes pale yellow by keeping.

nut-pecker, *s.* Nuthatch (q.v.).

nut-pine, *s.*

Bot.: Pinus Fremontiana, a Californian pine. The kernels of the seeds are eaten by the Indians of the region.

nut-shell, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* The hard substance or shell enclosing the kernel of a nut.

2. *Fig.:* A thing of little or no value.

¶ *To be* (or *lie*) *in a nut-shell:* To be in a small compass; to be easily or briefly explained or determined.

nut-tree, *s.*

Bot.: Corylus Avellana and the genus Corylus (q.v.). [Hazel.]

nut-weevil, *s.*

Entom.: Baluninus nucula. It has a very long rostrum, and its white, grub-like larvæ are common in filberts and other nuts.

nut-wrench, *s.*

Mach.: A spanner for removing or fixing the nuts on screws.

nŭt, *v.i.* [Nut, *s.*] To gather nuts.

"*Nutted* in Shotover by the way."—*A. Wood: Life of Himself* (under 1652), p. 73.

nū'-tant, *a.* [Lat. *nutans,* pr. par. of *nuto* = to nod.]

Bot.: Nodding (q.v.).

nu-tā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *nutatio* = a nodding, from *nuto* = to nod.]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* The act of nodding.

"So from the midmost the *nutation* spreads."
Pope: Dunciad, ii. 409.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astron.:* As the attraction of the sun, tending to drag the equator down to the ecliptic which causes the precession of equinoxes [Precession], is greatest at the solstices and ceases at the equinoxes, the precession of the equinoxes cannot be uniform, but varies from time to time. Similarly the moon produces a slight variation in different parts of her monthly revolution. But besides this, the moon, which does not move in the ecliptic but in an orbit inclined to the plane of the ecliptic, has a movement like that of the precession of the earth's equinoxes, which causes the place of the intersection of her orbit with that of the sun to revolve every nineteen years. During half of this time the moon's path is little inclined to the earth's equator, while during the remaining portion of the time it is much inclined. Hence her influence over the time of the earth's equinoxes is unequal. The irregularities in the movement of the earth's equinoxes and her axis caused in the three ways are called nutation. (*Airy: Pop. Astron.* (ed. 6th), p. 187).

2. *Bot.:* The curvatures of the stem which make growing portions of plants successively assume different directions without obvious cause. It is well seen in climbing plants.

3. *Pathol.:* A morbid nodding or oscillation of the head.

nŭt'-crăck-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *nut,* and *cracker.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* An implement with jaws for cracking hard-shell nuts, such as hazel nuts, walnuts, Brazil nuts, &c. The short arm of the lever is pivoted to the moving jaw, and it has fulcrum bearing in shackles which are pivoted to the fixed jaw and curved backward to give access to the jaws.

2. *Ornith.:* The genus Nucifraga, and espec. *N. caryocatactes,* common in southern Europe, a visitor to the northern portions of the continent; flocks have been seen in Switzerland. They feed on the seeds of pine and beech, and on nuts, which they fix in some convenient crevice, and hammer with the beak till the kernel is exposed. The plumage is of different shades of brown, studded with long white spots. Clark's Nutcracker is *N. columbiana.*

nŭt'-gâll, * **nut-gal,** *s.* [Eng. *nut,* and *gall.*] An excrescence of the oak; spec. of *Quercus infectoria.* [Gall, *s.*]

nŭt'-hătch, * **nŭt'-hăke,** *s.* [Eng. *nut,* and and Mid. Eng. *hake* = to hack; the bird that hacks or pecks nuts. (*Skeat.*)]

Ornithology:

1. *Sing.: Sitta europæa.* The upper parts delicate bluish-gray, throat white, under parts reddish-brown, rich chestnut on flanks. Common in England, but rarely seen as it is extremely shy. The bill is wedge-shaped; in habits it resembles the Creeper, but has the power of descending the trunk of a tree head downwards, which the latter bird never does. The Nuthatch is insectivorous, using its bill to prise off the bark to get at the insects underneath.

NUTHATCH.

"The *nuthatch* plasters up the gaping mouth of its nest-hole, till only a postern large enough for entrance and exit but easy of defence, is left."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), iii. 222.

2. *Pl.:* The genus Sitta, the sub-family Sittinæ, or the family Sittidæ.

nu-thē'-tēs, *s.* [Abbrev. from Gr. *νουθετητής* (*nouthetētēs*) = one who warns; a monitor.]

Paleont.: A genus of Lacertilians from the freshwater strata of the Purbeck series.

nŭt'-mĕg, * **nut-megge,** * **note-muge,** *s.* [Eng. *nut* (q.v.), and O. Fr. *muge* = musk, from Lat. *muscus* = musk: cf. Fr. *noix muscade;* Sp. *nuez moscado;* Port. *noz moscado;* Ital. *noce moscada.*]

1. *Bot. & Comm.:* The albumen of *Myristica moschata.* It is of a spheroidal form, like a small bird's-egg. Externally, it is marked with reticulated furrows; internally, it is a greyish red with dark-brown veins. It has a peculiar odour, a bitter, aromatic taste, and is used for flavouring various articles of food.

2. *Bot. (Pl.):* Lindley's name for the Myristicaceæ (q.v.).

3. *Pharm.:* It is an aromatic and gentle stimulant and carminative; in large doses it is narcotic.

nutmeg-butter,

Chem.: A solid oil extracted from nutmegs by expression.

nutmeg-liver, *s.*

Pathol.: An appearance presented by the liver when fatty degeneration of its structure has taken place to a great extent. It looks reticulated with reddish-brown patches corresponding to the hepatic veins, and around them light-yellow rings.

nutmeg-oil, *s.*

Chem.: A transparent, nearly colourless oil, obtained from nutmegs by distillation with water. It has the odour of nutmegs, an aromatic burning taste, sp. gr. 0·948, and is soluble in alcohol.

nutmeg-tree, *s.*

Bot.: Myristica moschata, officinalis, fragrans, or *aromatica.* It is a tree twenty or twenty-five feet in height, with oblong, aromatic leaves, and fruits like a peach, the fleshy part of which, when ripe, separates into two halves, exposing the aril, called "mace," and the kernel, named "nutmeg" (q.v.). It is a native of Banda and the other Molucca Islands, but is cultivated in Sumatra, Java, Cayenne, and the West Indies. The fruits are generally gathered in July and August, in December, and in April. [Nutmeg.]

nutmeg-wood, *s.*

Bot.: A popular name for the wood of the Palmyra palm.

nŭt'-mĕgged, nŭt'-mĕged, *a.* [Eng. *nutmeg; -ed.*] Seasoned or flavoured with nutmeg.

"Old October, *nutmeg'd* nice,
Send us a tankard, and a slice."
Warton: Oxford Newsman's Verses, 1770.

* **nŭt'-mĕg-gў,** *a.* [Eng. *nutmeg; -y.*] Having the appearance, character, or qualities of a nutmeg; resembling a nutmeg.

nū'-trĭ-a, neū'-trĭ-a, *s.* [Spanish *nutria* = an otter.]

I. *Zool.: Myopotamus coypus.*

"At Buenos Ayres an extensive trade is carried on in the skins of the Coypus, there called *nutrias* or otter."—*Eng. Cyclop. (Nat. Hist.),* iii. 190.

2. *Comm.:* The skin of the Coypu, formerly much used, like that of the beaver, in hat-making.

* **nu-trĭ-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *nutricatio,* from *nutricatus,* pa. par. of *nutrico* = to nourish, *nutrix* (genit. *nutricis*) = a nurse.] The act or manner of feeding or being fed.

"The tongue of this animal is a second argument to overthrow this airy *nutrication.*"—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. iii., ch. xxi.

* **nū'-trĭ-ĕnt,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *nutriens,* pr. par. of *nutrio* = to nourish.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Nourishing, nutritious, nutritive.

2. *Anat.:* Conveying nourishment to. Used of various arteries, as that of the femur, that of the humerus, &c.

B. *As subst.:* A substance which nourishes; a nutritious substance.

nū'-trĭ-mĕnt, *s.* [Lat. *nutrimentum,* from *nutrio* = to nourish.]

1. *Lit.:* That which feeds or nourishes; that which affords nourishment or promotes the growth of bodies; aliment, nourishment, food.

"The stomach returns what it has received, in strength and *nutriment.*"—*South: Sermons,* vol. v., ser. 10.

* 2. *Fig.:* That which promotes growth or development.

"And is not virtue in mankind
The *nutriment* that feeds the mind?"
Swift: Miscellanies.

nu-trĭ-mĕn'-tal, *a.* [Eng. *nutriment; -al.*] Affording nutriment or nourishment; nourishing, nutritious, nutritive.

"The stomach, urg'd beyond its active tone,
Hardly to *nutrimental* chyle subdues
The softest food."
Armstrong: Art of Preserving Health, ii.

* **nu-trĭ-tĭal,** * **nu-trĭ-tiall (ti** as **sh),** *a.* [Lat. *nutritius* = nutritious (q.v.).] Nourishing, nutritious, nutritive.

"Diana . . . had *nutritiall* rights
With her borne-brother, the far-shooting sunn."
Chapman: Homer; Hymn to Diana.

nu-trĭ'-tion, *s.* [As if from a Lat. *nutritio,* from *nutritius* = nutritious (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of nourishing.

2. The state of being nourished.

3. That which nourishes; aliment, nutrition, nourishment.

"Fix'd like a plant on his peculiar spot,
To draw *nutrition,* propagate, and rot."
Pope: Essay on Man, ii. 64.

II. *Physiology:*

1. *Animal:* The function exercised in the growth and development of the body. The blood in the capillaries is the source from which all the tissues derive their nutrition, the materials for it being prepared in the blood; then, each individual part by a process of cell-growth carries on the work.

"How the aliment is so prepared for *nutrition,* or by what mechanism it is so regularly distributed."—*Glanville: Scepsis Scientifica.*

2. *Vegetable:* It consists of seven processes: absorption, circulation, respiration, transpiration, excretion, assimilation, and growth. The nutrient substances—some of them essential and all of them useful—are carbon, oxygen, nitrogen, hydrogen, sulphur, iron, calcium, potassium, magnesium, phosphorus, sodium, and chlorine. The organs of nutrition are the root, stem, and leaf.

nu-trĭ'-tiŏus, *a.* [Lat. *nutritivs, nutricius,* from *nutrix* (genit. *nutricis*) = a nurse; *nutrio* = to nourish.] Having the quality or power of nourishing; containing or furnishing nourishment or aliment; capable of promoting the growth or repairing the waste of organic bodies; nourishing, nutritive.

"Thy furrows whiten'd by the woolly rain
Nutritious!" *Philips: Cider.*

nu-trĭ'-tious-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *nutritious; -ly.*] In a nutritious manner; nourishingly.

nu-trĭ'-tious-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *nutritious; -ness.*] The quality or state of being nutritious.

nū'-trĭ-tĭve, *a.* [Fr. *nutritif,* from Lat. *nutritus,* pa. par. of *nutrio* = to nourish; Sp. & Port. *nutritivo.*]

1. Having the quality or power of nourishing; nutritious.

"The hidden *nutritive* power of the divine benediction."—*South: Sermons,* vol. ix., ser. 2.

2. Pertaining or relating to nutritiou; concerned in nutrition.

nū'-trĭ-tĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *nutritive; -ly.*] In a nutritive manner; nutritiously, nourishingly.

nū'-trĭ-tĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *nutritive; -ness.*] The quality or state of being nutritive; nutritiousness.

nū'-trĭ-ture, *s.* [Lat. *nutritura,* fem. sing. of *nutriturus,* fut. part. of *nutrio* = to nourish.] The power or quality of nourishing; nutrition. [Nurture, *s.*]

"Never make a meal of flesh alone, have some other meat with it of less *nutriture.*"—*Harvey: On Consumptions.*

nŭt-tal-līte, *s.* [Named after T. Nuttall; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of Scapolite (q.v.), occurring in crystals in crystalline calcite at Bolton, Massachusetts, U.S.A. Colour, white to smoky-brown; varies much in composition, being frequently much altered. Dana includes it in his species wernerite of the Scapolite group.

nŭt'-tèr, *s.* [Eng. *nut, v.; -er.*] One who nuts; a nut-gatherer.

nŭx, *s.* [Lat. = a nut.]

Bot., Pharm., &c.: A nut (q.v.).

nux-baccata, *s.*

Bot.: A nut enclosed in a pulpy covering formed by some external organ. Example, the Yew.

nux-vomica, *s.*

Pharm.: The seeds of *Strychnos Nux vomica.* [Strychnos.] They contain two alkaloids, strychnia and brucia, with a peculiar acid. Nux vomica has been used in dyspepsia, in some kinds of paralysis, in debility after rheumatic fever, &c. In overdoses the strychnia which it contains produces tetanus. [Strychnia.]

nŭy-sĭ-a, *s.* [Named by Robert Brown, after Peter Nuyts, a Dutch navigator.]

Bot.: A genus of Loranthaceæ, but not, like the rest, a parasite. *Nuytsia floribunda* is the Fire-tree of Australia.

nŭz'-zĕr, †**nŭz-zĕr-a'-na,** *s.* [Hind. *nuzur, nuzar* = a present, an offering; Mahratta *nujur, najar* = a sight, a present, an interview.] In the East Indies, a present or offer made to a superior.

* **nŭz'-zle** (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [Noursle (1).]

A. *Trans.:* To nurse, to foster.

B. *Intrans.:* To nestle; to cling closely or fondly.

* **nŭz'-zle** (2), *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *nose;* frequent. suff. *-le.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To put a ring in the nose of, as a hog.

2. To root up with the nose.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To burrow or root with the nose, as a hog; to rub closely against anything with the nose.

2. To go with the nose near or towards the ground.

"*Nuzzling* like an eel in the mud."—*Arbuthnot.*

3. To loiter, to idle.

nў'-a-ya, *s.* [Sanse., from *ni* = into, and *aya* = going.]

Philos.: One of the six schools of Brahmanic philosophy, and regarded as eminently orthodox. It was founded by Gotama, who must not be confounded with the Gotama or Gautama generally looked on as the founder of Booddhism, though the tenets of both were much akin. The Nyaya philosophy begins with the assertion that supreme felicity is derivable from true knowledge. Ignorance, by producing faults and activity, became the cause of birth. The world is a compound of good and evil, pleasure and pain; but it must be renounced, effort and activity abandoned, and the soul separated from body and mind. The world is held to be in a state of suffering, the doctrine of the transmigration of souls accepted, and men are urged to look forward to final emancipation from pain, birth, activity, fault, and false notions, in which case they shall attain supreme felicity. (*Banerjea: Dialogues on the Hindu Philosophy.*)

nўct-, nўc-tĭ-, *pref.* [Gr. *νύξ* (*nux*), genit. *νυκτός* (*nuktos*) = night.] Noeturnal.

nўc-ta-gĭn-ā'-çĕ-æ, nўc-ta-gĭn-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *nyctago,* genit. *nyctaginis(is);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ, -eæ.*]

Bot.: Nyctagos, an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Chenopodales. It consists of herbs, shrubs, or trees generally articulated, with tumid nodes. Leaves, generally opposite, unequal; flowers axillary or terminal, with a common or proper involucre, often coloured; calyx, tubular with an entire or toothed limb; stamens definite; ovary superior, one-celled, with one erect seed; style one, stigma one; fruit a thin utricle, surrounded by the enlarged persistent base of the calyx. Found chiefly within the tropics. Known genera, fourteen; species, about 100.

nўc-tā'-gō, *s.* [Gr. *νύξ* (*nux*), genit. *νυκτός* (*nuktos*) = night; Fr. *nyctage.*]

Botany:

* 1. *Sing.:* The typical genus of the order Nyctaginaceæ. It is now made a synonym of Mirabilis (q.v.).

2. *Pl.:* The English name given by Lindley to the order Nyctaginaceæ.

nўc'-ta-la, *s.* [Gr. *νυκταλός* (*nuctalos*) = nocturnal.]

Ornith.: A genus of Bubonidæ, sub-family Syrniuæ, with four species, from the North Temperate zone. *Nyctala Tengmalmi* (Tengmalm's Owl) is remarkable from the fact that the ear-openings are of different shape in the skull itself.

nўc-ta-lō'-pĭ-a, *s.* [Lat., from Gr, *νυκταλωπία* (*nuktalōpia*), from *νυκτάλωψ* (*nuktalōps*) = able to see by night only: *νύξ* = night, and *ὤψ* (*ōps*) = the eye.]

Pathol.: Night-blindness. Etymologically, this should mean that one sees comparatively well at night but badly during the day, and hemeralopia, that he sees well by day but badly by night. The two have, however, become hopelessly confused, and the preponderance of authority is in favour of employing them with a meaning opposite to their etymological one. Hippocrates used the word correctly; the erroneous meaning began with Galen. Both are forms of partial amaurosis, produced perhaps by imperfect nutrition of the retina. They sometimes arise in connection with scurvy.

† **nўc'-ta-lōps,** *s.* [Nyctalopia.]

Pathol.: One affected with nyctalopia (q.v.).

nўc'-ta-lō-pў, *s.* [Nyctalopia.]

nўc-tăn'-thēs, *s.* [Pref. *nyct-,* and Gr. *ἄνθος* (*anthos*) = flower.]

Bot.: A genus of Jasminaceæ. *Nyctanthes Arbor tristis* is wild in Central India, Bengal, and Burmah, and is cultivated in gardens in the East. It has very fragrant, orange-coloured flowers, which come out in the night and fall before morning. They are collected by the natives and strung as necklaces or entwined in women's hair. They yield a purple dye and contain an essential oil. The tube of the corolla furnishes a yellow dye, beautiful but fleeting. The leaves are used for polishing wood, and are given in fever and rheumatism.

nўc'-tē-a, *s.* [Gr. *νύκτιος* (*nuktios*) = nightly, a singularly inappropriate name, since the bird is not nocturnal.]

Ornith.: A genus of Bubonidæ, sub-family Bubonine, with one species, *Nyctea scandiaca,* the Snowy Owl (q.v.), ranging from South Carolina to Greenland and Northern Europe.

nўc tĕr-cū-tēs, *s.* [Gr. *νυκτερευτης* (*nuctereutēs*) = one who hunts or fishes by night; *νυκτερευω* (*nuktereuō*) = to hunt or fish by night.]

Zool.: Racoon-dog; an aberrant genus of Canidæ, with a single species, *Nyctereutes procyonoides,* from North China, Japan, and the Amoor valley. Long dark-brown fur; ears short and rounded; back arched like that of a weasel; legs short and slender; dentition normal. Length about thirty inches, of which the tail is four.

nўc-tĕr-ĭb-ĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. *νυκτερις* (*nukteris*) = a bat, and *βιόω* (*bioō*) = to live.]

Entom.: The sole genus of the family Nycteribiidæ. (*Westwood: Class. of Insects,* ii. 584.)

nўc-tĕr-ĭ-bĭ'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *nycteribi(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: Bat-lice; a family of Pupipara, parasitic on bats. They are wingless, but have a pair of halteres on the dorsal surface between the articulations of the posterior limbs.

nўc-tĕr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., &c. *nycter(is);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family belonging to Vespertilionine alliance of Microchiroptera, from the warmer parts of the Old World. Ears enormously developed, membranous, and united, tragus greatly developed; the middle finger has two phalanges. It contains two genera, Megaderma and Nycteris (q.v.).

nўc'-tèr-is, *s.* [Gr. *νυκτερίς* (*nukteris*) = a bat, a night-bird.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Nycteridæ. Dobson enumerates seven species. *Nycteris hispida* (var. *a N. villosa*), *N. grandis, N. arthiopica, N. macrotis, N. capensis, N. thebaica* (the Desert Bat), and *N. javanica* (the Javanese Desert Bat). The latter is the only species found out of Africa.

* **nўct hēm'-ĕr-ŏn,** *s.* [Gr. *νύξ* (*nux*), genit. *νυκτος* (*nuktos*) = night and *ἡμερα* (*hēmera*) = day.] The whole natural day, or day and night, consisting of twenty-four hours.

nўc'-tib ĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *nycti-,* and Gr. *βιος* (*bios*) = life.]

Ornith.: An American genus of Caprimulgidæ, sub-family Podargimæ. The tarsi are very short and feathered, and there is a strong tooth on the margin of the upper mandible. Sclater admits six species. (*Proc. Zool. Soc.,* 1866, pp. 127–130, 585.)

nўc-tĭ-çē-bĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *nycticeb(us);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: In some classifications a family of Lemuroidea, co-extensive with Dr. Mivart's sub-family Nycticebinæ (q.v.).

nўc-tĭ-çē-bĭ'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *nycticeb(us);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Zool.: A sub-family of Lemuridæ (q.v.). It contains two African genera (Perodicticus and Arctocebus), and two from Asia (Loris and Nycticebus).

nўc-tĭ-çē-bŭs, *s.* [Pref. *nycti-,* and Gr. *κῆβος* (*kēbus*) = an ape.]

Zool.: Slow Loris (*Nycticebus tardigradus*), ranging from Hindostan to China, and from Burmah to the great islands. The body and limbs are short; head globular; index finger short, with a nail. The animal is tailless.

nўc-tĭ-çē'-jŭs, *s.* [Pref. *nycti-;* second element doubtful.]

Zool.: A genus of Microchiroptera, family

Vespertilionidæ. There is but one species, *Nycticejus crepuscularis*, ranging from New York to the Rocky Mountains, southwards to New Orleans and to the West Indian Islands.

nŷc-tic'-ôr-ăx, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. νυκτικόραξ (*nuktikorax*) = the night-raven (?): Pref. *nycti-*, and Gr. κόραξ (*korax*) = a raven.]

Ornith.: A genus of Herodiones, family Ardeidæ. Bill very strong, compressed, rather longer than the head; nostrils basal, lores and orbits naked; legs slender, three toes before and one behind; claws short, falcated. Nine species are known, cosmopolitan. *Nycticorax europæus* is the Common Night Heron. (*Ardea nycticorax*, Linn.) [Night-heron.]

nŷc-tĭ-lēs'-tēs, *s.* [Pref. *nycti-*, and Gr. ληστής (*lēstēs*) = a robber.]

Palæont.: A genus of Insectivorous Bats, from the Middle Eocene of North America.

nŷc-tĭn-ŏ-mŭs, *s.* [Pref. *nycti-*, and Gr. νομός (*nomos*) = an abode allotted to any one.]

Zool.: A genus of Bats, sub-family Molossinæ, group Molossi (q.v.). Twenty-one species are known, from the tropical and sub-tropical regions of both hemispheres. The lips are more expansible than in Molossus. *Nyctinomus cestonii* is the sole European species, and has been taken as far north as Switzerland. *N. johorensis*, from the Malay peninsula, is remarkable from the extraordinary form of its ears. *N. brasiliensis* (the Pale-chestnut Mastiff Bat) is very common in tropical America.

nŷc-tĭ-pĭth-ē-çī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *nyctipithec(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Zool.: A sub-family of Cebidæ, with three genera; Nyctipithecus (typical), Chrysothrix (the Saimiris), and Callithrix. They are small, elegant monkeys, with long, hairy, non-prehensile tails.

nŷc-tĭ-pĭ-thē'-cŭs, *s.* [Pref. *nycti-*, and Gr. πίθηκος (*pithēkos*) = an ape.]

Zool.: Douroucouli, Night-monkey, Owl-monkey; a genus of Platyrhine Monkeys, with five species, ranging from Nicaragua to the Amazon and eastern Peru. They have large eyes, are nocturnal, and somewhat lemurine in appearance.

nŷc-tĭ-sâu'-rą, *s.* [Nyctisaurus.]

nŷc-tĭ-sâu'-rŭs, *s.* [Pref. *nycti-*, and Gr. σαῦρος (*sauros*) = a lizard.]

Palæont.: A gigantic genus of Pterosauria (the Ornithosauria of Seeley), from the Chalk of North America. Marsh refers this genus and Pteranodon to a distinct section. [Pteranodontia.]

nŷc-tĭ-thĕr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *nycti-*, and Gr. θηρίον (*thērion*), dimin. from θήρ (*thēr*) = a beast, an animal.]

Palæont.: A genus of Insectivorous Bats, from the Middle Eocene of North America.

nŷc-tĭ-trŏp'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. νύξ (*nux*), genit. νυκτός (*nuktos*) = night, and τρόπος (*tropos*), or τροπή (*tropē*) = a turn, a turning.]

Bot.: (For def. see extract).

"Nyctitropism and *nyctitropic*, i.e., night-turning, may be applied both to leaves and flowers, and will be occasionally used by us, but it would be best to confine the term to leaves."—*Darwin: Movement of Plants*, p. 281.

nŷc-tĭt-rō-pĭsm, *s.* [Nyctitropic.]

Bot.: The sleep of plants, the folding of the leaves, and the closing of the flowers at night; used specially of the former. It is well seen in the compound leaves of the Mimoseæ and the Cæsalpineæ.

"We may conclude that *nyctitropism*, or the sleep of leaves and cotyledons is merely a modification of their ordinary circumnutating movement, regulated in its period and amplitude by the alternations of light and darkness."—*Darwin: Movement of Plants*, p. 412.

nŷc-tō-phĭle, *s.* [Nyctophilus.] Any individual of the genus Nyctophilus (q.v.).

nŷc-tŏph'-ĭ-lŭs, *s.* [Pref. *nycti-*, and Gr. φίλος (*philos*) = loving; φιλέω (*phileō*) = to love.]

Zool.: A genus of Vespertilionine Bats from the Australian region, allied to Plecotus (q.v.). The nasal appendages are very simple. *Nyctophilus Geoffroyi* (Geoffroy's Nyctophile), the sole species, a small bat, brown above and brownish-white beneath, is common in Western Australia. It is the *Nyctophilus timoriensis* of Dobson.

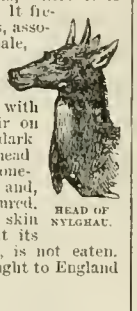
***nŷc,** *s.* [See def.] A contract. of *nide* (q.v.).

* **nŷe,** *a.* & *adv.* [Nigh, *a.*]

* **nŷe,** *v.i.* [Nigh, *v.*]

nŷl-ghâu, nŷl-gâu, neēl'-ghâu, *s.* [Pers. = blue ox.]

Zool.: Portax picta, the largest of the few true Antelopes found in India, where it is confined to the central parts. It frequents forests and low jungles, associating in small herds. The male, which has short, straight, erect horns pointing slightly forward, stands about four feet high at the shoulders, with short stiff mane, tuft of hair on chest and throat. Colour, dark iron-gray or slate, darker on head and legs. The female is about one-third smaller than the male, and, like her young, is fawn-coloured. The tongue is prehensile. Its skin makes excellent leather; but its flesh, from religious scruples, is not eaten. The first specimens were brought to England by Lord Clive in 1767.



HEAD OF NYLGHAU.

* **nym,** *v.t.* [Nim.]

nymph, * **nimphe,** *s.* [Fr. *nymphe*, from Lat. *nympha* = (1) a nymph, (2) a pupa or chrysalis, from Gr. νύμφη (*numphē*) = a bride.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

2. A young and handsome woman; a maiden, a damsel.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Class. Mythol.:* One of certain female deities with which the imagination of the Greeks peopled all the regions of earth and water, and divided them into various orders, according to the place of their abode.

"Ye *nymphs* and nayades with golden heare."
Spenser: Upon the Death of Sir P. Sydney.

2. *Entomology:*

(1) *Gen.:* A pupa, or chrysalis. The third stage of an insect's existence, the first being the egg, the second the larva, and the fourth the imago, or perfect state.

(2) *Spec.:* The third stage, when the insect enteriug it does not cease to be active.

nym'-pha (pl. **nym'-phæ),** *s.* [Lat. = a nymph.]

1. *Entom.:* The same as Nymph, II. 2.

2. *Anat.* (*Pl.*): Two small folds at the sides of the vagina, called also the *labia minora*.

nym-phæ'-a, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. νυμφαία (*numphaia*), fem. of νυμφαίος (*numphaios*) = sacred to the Nymphs. So called because dedicated by the Greeks to the Nymphs.]

1. *Bot.:* White Water-lily; a genus of Nymphæaceæ, family or tribe Nupharidæ. Sepals four; petals expanded, white, blue, or red, in many series, the inner ones passing into stamens, adnate to the disk; ovary many-celled, with the styles radiating on the top; fruit a berry with the numerous seeds buried in the pulp. Known species about twenty, from various regions. One, *Nymphæa alba*, the Great White Water-lily, is British. It has orbicular, entire floating leaves, and large flowers. It is frequent in lakes and still waters. It is occasionally seen with smaller flowers. The rhizomes dye gray; they have been used also for tanning leather, and beer has been made from them. *N. Lotus*, an Indian species, has strongly-toothed leaves and white flowers tinged with pink. It is used as an astringent in diarrhœa, cholera, and diseases of the liver, the root as a demulcent in piles, and the seeds as a cooling medicine in cutaneous diseases, and as an antidote for poisons. The roots are made into curries; the seeds also are eaten, as are those of *N. stellata* another Indian species, in times of scarcity.

2. *Palæobot.:* Heer recognises several species as fossil; one, *Nymphæa Doris*, in the Oligocene at Bovey Tracey. (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xviii. 374.)

nym-phæ-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *nymphæ(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: The typical order of the alliance Nymphales (q.v.). It consists of water plants with a prostrate trunk, great peltate or cordate fleshy leaves, and large, showy, often sweet-scented flowers; sepals four, five, or six; petals many, the inner often passing into stamens; stamens numerous, inserted above the petals into the disk; ovary many-celled, many-seeded, with radiating stigmas alternate with the dissepiments; fruit many-seeded, indehiscent. Found in the northern hemisphere, also in South America, at the Cape, &c. Tribes or families two, Euryalidæ and Nupharidæ (q.v.). Known genera five, species sixty. (*Lindley*, &c.)

nym'-phal, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *nympha(a)* = a nymph; Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to nymphs; nymphean.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A short poem relating to nymphs; specif., one of the divisions of Drayton's *Muses' Elysium*.

2. *Bot.:* Of or belonging to the Nymphales. (*Lindley: Veg. Kingd.* (ed. 3rd), p. 407.)

nym-phā'-lēs, *s. pl.* [Pl. of Lat. *nymphalis* = of or belonging to a fountain: by botanists derived from *nymphæa* (q.v.).]

Bot.: An alliance of Hypogynous Exogens, containing the three orders, Nymphæaceæ, Cabombaceæ, and Nelumbiaceæ (q.v.). (*Lindley.*)

nym-phăl'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *nymphal(is)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: Brush-footed Butterflies; a family of Butterflies having only the two last pairs of legs fitted for walking, the first pair being short, destitute of claws, and rudimentary. The caterpillar is more or less spinous, or hairy, or with horns, or with a forked tail, some foreign species have also stinging hairs. The pupa, whether angulated or smooth, is often of richly-metallic colour. It is suspended with the head downwards, and has no silken belt around the body. The family is divided into eight sub-families—Danainæ, Satyrinæ, Elymniinæ, Morphinæ, Brassolinæ, Acræinæ, Heliconinæ, and Nymphalinæ. Twenty-nine species are found in Britain, including the Purple Emperor, the Red Admiral, the Tortoise-shell, and the Fritillary Butterflies.

nym-phą-lī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *nymphal(is)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: The typical sub-family of Nymphalidæ. The discoidal cell is open or imperfectly closed, either in both wings or in the hinder pair. About 130 genera are known, some of them British, as Argynnis, Vanessa, Apatura, Limenitis, &c.

nym-phā'-lĭs, *s.* [Lat. = of or pertaining to a fountain.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the sub-family Nymphalinæ (q.v.). It resembles the Vanessa, but has the club of the antennæ more lengthened. The larvæ are thin towards the posterior extremity, which is forked. Natives of Continental Europe, &c.

* **nym-phē'-an,** *a.* [Lat. *nympha* = a nymph.] Pertaining or relating to nymphs; inhabited or frequented by nymphs.

* **nym'-phĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *nymph*; dimin. suff. *-et.*] A little nymph.

"Of the *nymphets* sporting there."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 11.

* **nym'-phĭc,** * **nym'-phĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *nymph*; *-ic*, *-ical.*] Pertaining or relating to nymphs; nymphean.

nym-phīp-ą-rŏ'-ŭs, *a.* [Lat. *nympha* = (1) a nymph, (2) a pupa or chrysalis, and *pario* = to bring forth.] Producing nymphs or pupæ.

* **nymph'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *nymph*; *-ish.*] Pertaining or relating to nymphs; nymph-like.

"Thus having sung the *nymphish* crew
Thrust in among them throngingly."
Drayton: Muses Elysium, Nymphal ix.

nymph'-lĭke, * **nymph'-lў,** *a.* [Eng. *nymph*; *like*, *-ly.*] Like a nymph; resembling a nymph or nymphs.

† **nym-phō-lĕp'-sў,** *s.* [Gr. νύμφη (*numphē*) = a nymph, and λῆψις (*lēpsis*) = a seizing; λαμβάνω (*lambanō*), fut. λήψομαι (*lēpsomai*) = to take, to seize.] A species of madness, ecstasy, or fascination, seizing any one who looked upon a nymph in a stream or spring.

"The *nympholepsy* of some fond despair."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 115.

† **nym-phō-lĕp'-tĭc,** *a.* [Nympholepsy.] Frenzied.

"Though my soul were *nympholeptic*
As I heard that virelay."
E. B. Browning: The Lost Bower.

nym-phō-mā'-nĭ-a, nym'-phō-mā-ny, *s.* [Gr. *νύμφη* (*numphē*) = a bride, a nymph, and *μανία* (*manía*) = madness.]

Mental Pathol.: An erotic form of insanity occasionally found in females.

nymph'-ŏn, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *νυμφών* (*numphōn*) = a bridal chamber, from *νύμφη* (*numphē*) = a bride.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Nymphonidæ (q.v.). *Nymphon gracilis*, about a quarter of an inch long, is the most common European species.

nym-phŏn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *nymphon*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Arachnida of the aberrant order Pantopoda, or Podosomata. They have pincer-like cheliceræ and palpi, and long legs. They are akin to the Pycnogonidæ, and, like them, frequent sandy sea-coasts at low water, crawling among marine plants or hiding under stones. They have certain affinities with the Crustacea.

nym-phŏt'-ō-mȳ, *s.* [Gr. *νύμφη* (*numphē*) = a bride, a nymph, and *τομή* (*tomē*) = a cutting; *τέμνω* (*temnō*) = to cut.]

Surg.: The circumcision of the female; the excision of the nymphæ.

* **nys,** *v. i.* [For *ne ys.*] Is not.

"Thou fiudest fault, where *nys* to be found."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; May.

Nȳ'-sa, *s.* [From a girl of that name brought up by Bacchus, who was himself called Dionysus from Nysa, an Indian mountain sacred to him.]

Astron.: [Asteroid, 44].

nȳs'-sa, *s.* [Linnæus calls Nyssa the name of a nymph; it is better known as a mountain in Thrace producing excellent vines.]

1. *Bot.:* A genus of Alangiaceæ, or of Cornaceæ, or the type of a distinct order Nyssaceæ. *Nyssa villosa* is the tupelo, sour gum, black gum, or pepper ridge tree, of the United States. The wood is difficult to split. The subacid fruit of *Nyssa capitata*, or *candicans*, is sometimes called the Ogeechee Lime, and used as a substitute for the common lime.

2. *Paleobot.:* Fossil in the Pliocene of Europe, though now a North American genus.

† **nȳs-sā'-çē-æ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *nyss(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: An order doubtfully established for the reception of the genus Nyssa (q.v.).

nȳs'-sŏn, *s.* [Gr. *νύσσων* (*nussōn*) = pricking, pr. par. of *νυσσω* (*nussō*) = to prick.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Nyssonidæ (q.v.). Five are British.

nȳs-sŏn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *nysson*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Hymenoptera, subtribe Fossores. The antennæ are filiform, with the first joint elongated, the labium is nearly or quite hidden, the maxillæ and labium do not form a proboscis, and the mandibles have no notch on the inner side. (*Latreille.*)

nȳs-tăg'-mŭs, *s.* [Gr. *νυσταγμός* (*nustagmos*) = a winking, from *νυστάζω* (*nustazō*) = to nod, especially in sleep.]

Pathol.: A morbid winking of the eyes, sometimes observable in highly nervous persons.

O.

O, the fifteenth letter, and the fourth vowel of the English alphabet. The shape of the written letter was probably suggested by the circular formation of the lips in uttering the sound. *O* is called the labial vowel, *i* being the palatal vowel, and *a* the guttural. In English *o* has six distinct sounds or shades of sound: (1) The sound of o in *not*, as in *pot* (marked in this book ŏ). (2) The same sound lengthened by a following *r*, as in *or*; and in the digraph *ou*, as in *fought, sought* (unmarked, **o**). (3) The sound of *o* in *go*; and in the digraphs *oe*, as in *foe, toe*; *ow*, as in *grown, moan, boat*; and *ou* in *though* (marked ō). This sound is modified by *r* following the vowel, as in *more* (marked ō). (4) The sound of *o* in *who, move, tomb*; and in the digraphs *oo*, as in *room, soon*; and *ou*, as in *through, wound* (marked o͞). (5) The sound of *u* in *bull* or *full*, as in *wolf, woman* (marked o͝). (6) The sound of *u* in *tub*, as in *son, love, come*; and in the digraphs *oe*, as in *does*; *oo*, as in *blood*; *ou*, as in *enough, tough* (marked ô). The long *o* in modern English, as in *go*, represents an A. S. *ā*, as in *bone* = A. S. *bān, loaf* = A. S. *lāf, stone* = A. S. *stān.*

O. *As a symbol is used:*

1. As a numeral.

* (1) Amongst the ancients for 11, and with a stroke over O for 11,000.

(2) Now as the symbol of nothing, or a cypher.

2. In chemistry for the element oxygen.

* 3. In old music as the sign of *tempus perfectum*, or triple time; as the incomplete circle ☾ was of *tempus imperfectum*. [Tempus.]

O (pl. **ōes**), *s.* & *interj.* [From the letter.]

A. *As substantive:*

* 1. Anything circular, or resembling the letter O; a circle, a sphere; a round spot.

"May we cram
Within this wooden *O*, the very casks
That did affright the air at Agincourt."
Shakesp.: Henry V. (Prol.)

* 2. The arithmetical cipher; nought, nothing.

"Now thou art au *O* without a figure."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 4.

3. The letter O, or its sound.

"Mouthing out his hollow *oes* and aes,
Deep-chested music, and to this result."
Tennyson: The Epic, 50.

4. An exclamation, indicating various emotions. [B.]

"Why should you fall into so deep an *O*?"
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iii. 3.

* 5. A cry to call attention, or to command a cessation of noise, &c.

B. *As interj.:* An exclamation used in earnest or solemn address, entreaty, appeal, or invocation, and prefixed to the noun of address. Attempts have been made to distinguish between O and Oh by some writers: namely that O should be used only in direct address to a person or personified object, and should never be followed by the exclamation point, while Oh should be used in mere exclamations, where no direct address or appeal is made to the object, and may be followed by the exclamation point or not, according to the nature or construction of the sentence. This distinction is, however, merely arbitrary, and is not regarded by most writers, even the best, the two forms being generally used indiscriminately.

"*O*, be not proud." *Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis*, 113.

ō-, *pref.* [Ir. o = a descendant; Gael. *ogha*; Scotch *oe* = a grandson.] A common prefix in Irish surnames, and meaning son of; equivalent to Mac in Gaelic, Fitz in Norman French, and the suffix -son in English surnames.

o', *prep.* [Of.] A contracted form of *of.*

* **o,** *a.* [One.] One.

* **ōad,** *s.* [Woad.]

ōaf, * **auph,** * **aulf,** * **awf,** * **oulphe,** *s.* [Icel. *álfr* = an elf (q.v.). *Oaf* and *elf* are thus doublets.]

1. A changeling; a silly or simple child left by the fairies in the place of another taken away by them.

"The fairy left this *oaf*,
And took away the other."
Drayton: Nymphidia, 79.

2. A simpleton; a simple fellow; a dolt, a blockhead, an idiot.

"This guiltless *oaf* his vacancy of sense
Supplied, and simply too, by innocence."
Byron: Verses Found in a Summer House.

ōaf'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *oaf*; *-ish.*] Like an oaf; simple, silly, stupid, dull, doltish.

ōaf'-ĭsh-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *oafish*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being oafish; silliness, doltishness, stupidity.

ōak, * **ok,** * **okc,** * **ook,** *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *āc*; cogn. with Dut. *eik*; Icel. *eik*; Dan. *eg, eg*; Sw. *ek*; Ger. *eiche.*]

A. *As substantive:*

Ordinary Language and Botany:

1. Any species of the genus Quercus, and specif. *Quercus robur*, the common British oak. It is sometimes sixty to a hundred feet high, with a girth of seventy feet. The branches are long and spreading; the leaves are sinuate-lobed, oblong-obovate; the catkins pendulous, appearing with the leaves in April or May; the fruit a cupola, externally with many adpressed imbricated scales. There are two varieties—*sessiliflora*, with sessile, and *pedunculata* with pedunculated flowers; the latter is the most common in natural woods. Its timber is whitish and hard, that of the other reddish and brittle. The timber of the oak is proverbially good. The acorns are sometimes used to feed swine. The bark is employed in tanning, and as a coarse kind of febrifuge. Oak saw-dust is an ingredient in dyeing a fustian-colour, also drab and brown. The decaying leaves produce heat by fermentation.

2. The genus Quercus (q.v.).

3. Species or genera more or less resembling the oak: as, the Australian Casuarina.

B. *As adj.:* Made or consisting of oak; oaken: as, an *oak* table.

¶ (1) *The Oaks:* The name given to a race for three-year old fillies, carrying 8st. 10lbs. each, run on the last day of the Epsom Summer Meeting; the distance being about one and a half miles. It is one of the three great races of the year, the other two being the Derby and the St. Leger. It was originated in 1779 by the twelfth Earl of Derby, and was named after a hunting-box of his in the neighbourhood.

(2) *To sport one's oak:* To be "not at home" to visitors, notified by the closing of the outer or oak door of one's rooms. (*Univ. slang.*)

oak-apple, *s.* An oak-gall (q.v.).

oak-bark, *s.* The bark of the oak-tree. It is used for tanning.

¶ A decoction of it is employed as an external astringent, gargle, or injection in relaxed sore throat, leucorrhœa, &c.

oak-beauty, *s.*

Entom.: *Amphidasis prodromaria*, a handsome moth, variegated with white, brown, black, &c.; expansion of wings about two inches. The larva feeds on the oak.

oak-currant, *s.*

Bot.: A gall produced on the oak-leaf by the puncture of a hymenopterous insect, *Cynips quercus petiuncoli.* (*Curtis.*)

oak-egger, *s.* [Egger.]

oak-evergreen, *s.*

Bot.: *Quercus Ilex.*

oak-feeding, *a.* Feeding on the leaves of the oak.

Oak-feeding silkworm:

Entom.: A name given to two silkworms, *Antheræa yamamai*, from Japan, and *A. pernyi*, from the North of China. They both yield large cocoons of excellent quality, but rapidly degenerate in Europe.

oak-frog, *s.*

Zool.: *Bufo quercus*, a small batrachian, from North America. It is of light colour, with a yellowish line on the back, and is found in sandy districts where dwarf oaks replace pine forests.

oak-gall, *s.*

Bot.: A gall produced upon different kinds of oak by the punctures of various species of Cynips. [Gall (2), *s.*]

oak hook-tip, *s.*

Entom.: A moth, *Platypteryx Hamula.*

oak-lappet, *s.* [Lappet.]

oak-leather, *s.*

Bot.: A spawn like white kid leather, running over the fissures of old oak. Sowerby described it as *Xylostroma giganteum*. It may be the immature form of *Daedalea quercina*, or a species of Polyporus. It is common in the United States, and is used as material for receiving plaister. (*Berkeley.*)

oak lungs, *s.*

Bot.: *Sticta pulmonacea.* [Sticta.]

oak-paper, *s.* Paper hangings stained or grained to resemble oak.

oak-spangle, *s.* A kind of gall produced on the leaves of the oak by the puncture of *Diplolepis pedunculatis.* (*Curtis.*)

oak-tree, *s.* An oak.

"Beneath the brown shade of the *oak-trees.*"
Longfellow: Evangeline, ii. 3.

Oak-tree Pug:

Entom.: A moth, *Eupithecia abbreviata.*

ōak'-ĕn, * **ōk'-ĕn,** *a.* [A.S. *ācen.*] Made of oak; consisting of oak, or of oak-trees; made of the leaves, branches, &c., of oak.

"But never peep beyond the thorny bound,
Or *oaken* fence." *Cowper: Table Talk,* 583.

ōak-ĕn-pĭn, *s.* [OAKEN.]

Hort.: A kind of apple.

"*Oakenpin,* so called from its hardness, is a lasting fruit, yields excellent liquor, and is near the nature of the Westbury apple, though not in form."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

* **ōak'-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *oak;* dimin. suff. *-ling.*] A young or small oak.

"Planted with young *oaklings.*"—*Evelyn: Sylva,* bk. i., ch. iv., § 3.

ōak'-ŭm, * **ōak'-am,** * **ock-am,** *s.* [A.S. *ācumba* = tow; lit. = that which is combed out, from A.S. prefix *ā-,* and *cemban* = to comb; *camb* = a comb; O. H. Ger. *ācambi.*] [COMB, *v.*]

1. The coarse portion separated from flax or hemp in hackling.

2. Untwisted rope; used for caulking the seams of a ship's plank, being forced in by chisel and mallet. White oakum is that made from unfarred ropes.

"They make their *oakum,* wherewith they calk the seams of the ships, of old seer and weather-beaten ropes."—*Raleigh: History of the World.*

¶ *To pick oakum:* To make oakum by untwisting old ropes. It is a common employment in workhouses and prisons.

* **ōak'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *oak; -y.*] Resembling oak; having some of the properties or characteristics of oak.

"I tell you of the *oaky,* rocky, flinty hearts of men turned into flesh."—*Bp. Hall: Estate of a Christian.*

ōar, * **ar,** * **oor,** * **ore,** * **oare,** *s.* [A.S. *ār;* cogn. with Icel. *ár;* Dan. *aare;* Sw. *åra;* Sansc. *aritra* = a rudder, originally a paddle.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 2.

"Spread all your canvass, all your *oars* employ."
Pope: Homer; Iliad ix. 37.

2. An oarsman; one skilled in rowing.

3. An oar-like appendage or swimming organ of an animal.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Brewing:* A blade or paddle with which mash is stirred in the tun.

2. *Naut.:* An instrument for rowing; a long paddle or piece of timber, round at one end, to suit the hand, and flattened at the other, used to propel a boat, barge, &c., through the water. An oar is frequently used for steering; in which case it is sometimes an ordinary oar shipped in a swivelled fork at the stern, as in whale-boats; or it may be a broad paddle attached to a long arm, working on a swivel near its centre, as is often the case in keel-boats, scows, &c.

¶ A long oar, used occasionally to assist a vessel in a calm, is a sweep, and is operated by two or more men. Small oars are sculls; one rower using one on each side, sitting midlength of the thwart. A rigged oar is one in which the oar is pivoted to the gunwale and moved by a rod, or by a rower sitting abaft it, so that he may face forward.

¶ 1. *To boat oars:* To cease rowing and lay the oars in the boat.

2. *To lie on the oars:*

(1) *Lit.:* To raise them from the water and hold them horizontally.

(2) *Fig.:* To cease from work; to rest.

3. *To put one's oar in:* To interfere in the affairs of others; to meddle officiously.

4. *To ship oars:* To place them in the rowlocks or between the thole-pins, ready for use.

5. *To toss the oars:* To raise them vertically, resting on the handles. It is a form of salute.

6. *To unship the oars:* To take them out of the rowlocks.

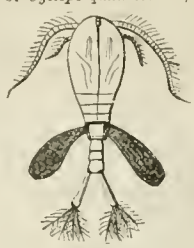
oar-fish, *s.*

Ichthy.: Regalecus banksii; known also as the Ribbon-fish. [REGALECUS.]

oar-footed, *a.* Having feet like oars.

Oar-footed Crustaceans:

Zool.: The Copepoda (q.v.). The animal figured is the female of *Cyclops quadricornis,* the water-flea, highly magnified.



OAR-FOOTED CRUSTACEAN.

"The Copepoda, or *Oar-footed Crustaceans,* are all of small size."—*Nicholson: Zoology* (1878), p. 278.

oar-lock, *s.* A rowlock (q.v.).

oar-propeller, *s.* A device to imitate by machinery the action of sculling.

oar-swivel, *s.* A pivot for an oar on the gunwale; a rowlock.

oar-weed, *s.*

Bot.: The largest form of a fucoid, *Laminaria digitata* or *Cloustoni.*

* **ōar,** *v.i.* & *t.* [OAR, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To row.

"[I] *oar'd* with labouring arms along the flood."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xii. 526.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. To propel by rowing.

"'Bove the contentious waves he kept, and *oar'd*
Himself with his good arms in lusty strokes."
Shakesp.: Tempest, ii. 1.

2. To stir with oars; to work an oar in; to row on.

"Forsook the Ore, and *oar'd* with nervous limbs
The billowy brine."
Hoole: Orlando Furioso, bk. xi.

ōared, *a.* [Eng. *oar; -ed.*] Furnished or provided with oars. (Generally in composition: as, a four-*oared* or eight-*oared* boat.)

oared-shrew, *s.*

Zool.: *Sorex ciliatus* (or *remifer*), a name given by some naturalists to what Bell considers to be the Common Water Shrew, the difference of coloration depending on the season and on the age of the specimen.

ō-ā-rĭ'-tis, *s.* [Gr. ᾠάριον (*ōarion*) = a small egg; suff. *-itis* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the ovarium.

* **ōar'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *oar; -less.*] Destitute of oars; not provided with oars.

"A broken torch, an *oarless* bark."
Byron: Bride of Abydos, ii. 26.

ōars'-man, *s.* [Eng. *oars,* and *man.*] One who rows with an oar; a rower; one skilled in rowing.

"At the prow of the boat rose one of the *oarsmen.*"
Longfellow: Evangeline, ii. 2.

* **ōars'-man-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *oarsman; -ship.*] Skill in rowing.

"Professional *oarsmanship* generally is at a very low ebb in England."—*Daily News,* Sept. 12, 1881.

ōar'-ў, * **ōar'-ĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *oar; -y.*] Resembling an oar or oars; having the form or use of an oar.

"Here all the feather'd troops retreat,
Securely ply their *oary* feet."
Somerville: Fable 12.

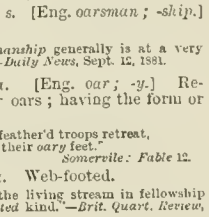
oary-footed, *a.* Web-footed.

"Who never finds the living stream in fellowship with its own *oary-footed* kind."—*Brit. Quart. Review,* lvii. 410.

* **ōaşe,** *s.* [OSIER.] Osiers.

"With *oase,* with boughs and bushes."
Sylvester: Handicrafts, 367.

ō-ā'-sĭs (pl. **ō-ā'-sēş**), *s.* [Lat., from Gr. ὄασις, ἄϋασις (*oasis, auasis*), the term applied to fertile islets in the Libyan desert. Of Egyptian origin; cf. Coptic *ouahe* = a dwelling-place, an oasis; *ouih* = to dwell.] Originally a fertile spot in the Libyan desert; now applied to any fertile spot in the middle of a waste or desert. (Often used figuratively.)



OAST.

"Even where Arabia's arid waste entombs
Whole caravans, the green *oasis* blooms."
Holland: Hopes of Matrimony. (1822.)

ōast, oust, * **ost,** * **oste,** *s.* [A.S. *āst* = a kiln; cogn. with Dut. *east;* O. Dut. *ast,* and allied to A.S. *āl* = a funeral pile.] A kiln for drying hops. The kiln has an upward draught, the floor being perforated and the hops lying upon hair-cloth.

oast-house, *s.* An oast.

ōat, ootc, * **otc,** *s.* [A.S. *āta.*]

1. *Lit. & Bot.:* The genus Avena (q.v.), and specially *Avena sativa.* It has been developed by cultivation from *A. fatua.* It thrives on almost any soil, even in cold mountain valleys and on marshy ground, and has run into many varieties. It is one of the two grains (the other being barley) which extend furthest north in Europe. It is more cultivated in Scotland than in England. In the former country it is largely used for human food [OATMEAL], in the latter, oats are more frequently given to horses.

* 2. A pipe.

"But now my *oat* proceeds." *Milton: Lycidas,* 88.

¶ *Wild oats:* Originally a term for a rakish, dissipated, or extravagant person.

"Well, go to, *wild oats,* spendthrift, prodigal."—*How a Man may Choose a Good Wife.* (1602.)

Now obsolete except in the phrase, *To sow one's wild oats, i.e.,* to indulge in youthful dissipation or excesses; hence, *To have sown one's wild oats* = to have given up the dissipations or excesses of youth; to have reformed.

"Poole had picked up some *wild oats*—he had sown them now."—*Lytton: What will he Do with It?* bk. vii., ch. v.

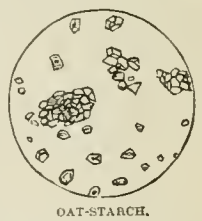
oat-fowl, *s.* A name sometimes given to the Snow Bunting, *Plectrophanes nivalis.*

oat-grass, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Avena (q.v.).

oat-starch, *s.*

Chem.: The starch or flour of the oat (q.v.). The granules are polygonal in form, and smaller than those of maize, varying in size from ·0001 to ·0004 of an inch in diameter. Only the larger granules exhibit a distinct hilum.



OAT-STARCH.

oat-stone, *s.*

Pathol.: An enterolith composed of the indigestible fragments of oatmeal. They are said to be of common occurrence in Scotland, and in other places where much coarse oatmeal is eaten. (*Path. Soc. Trans.,* ix. 87.)

ōat-cāke, *s.* [Eng. *oat,* and *cake.*] A cake made of oaten meal.

"Take a blue stone they make baver or *oatcakes* upon, and lay it upon the cross bars of iron."—*Peacham.*

ōat'-ĕn, * **ot-en,** *a.* [Eng. *oat;* adj. suff. *-en.*] Pertaining to or made of oats, oat-straw, or oatmeal.

"Meanwhile the rural ditties were not mute,
Tempered to the *oaten* flute."
Milton: Lycidas, 33.

¶ Gradually becoming obsolete, its place being supplied by the substantive *oat* used adjectively, as, *oat* cake, rather than *oaten* cake.

ōath, * **ooth,** * **oth,** * **othe,** *s.* [A.S. *āth;* cogn. with Dut. *eed;* Icel. *eidhr;* Dan. & Sw. *ed;* Goth. *aiths;* Ger. *eid;* O. H. Ger. *eit;* O. Ir. *oeth.*]

1. A solemn affirmation or declaration made with an appeal to God for the truth of what is affirmed. By the appeal to the Supreme Being, the person making oath is understood to invoke His vengeance if that which is affirmed or declared is false; or, in case of a promissory oath, if the promise or obligation is wilfully broken. Oaths are of two kinds: (1) Assertory oaths, or those oaths by which the truth of a statement is affirmed: as an oath sworn to the truth of an affidavit; (2) Promissory oaths, or those oaths by which something is promised, or an obligation is assumed: as, the oaths of witnesses; the oath of allegiance, by which the person taking the oath promises allegiance (q.v.) to the sovereign. Modern legislation has also provided particular forms of oaths for Jews; has permitted affirmations to be made by persons who have conscientious objections to take an oath; and has otherwise greatly relieved the King's subjects generally from the penalties and disabilities consequent on the neglect or refusal to take the oaths. Witnesses are allowed to swear to the truth of

their evidence in any way which is binding upon their consciences.

"But whatever be the form of an *oath*, the signification is the same."—*Paley: Moral Philosophy*, bk. iii., ch. xvi.

2. A careless and blasphemous use of the name of the Divine Being, or of anything divine or sacred, either by way of appeal or imprecation, or as a profane exclamation or ejaculation.

"With *othes* gret he was so sworne aboun."
Chaucer: C. T., 3,843.

* ¶ *Ex officio oath:*

Law: An oath whereby any person was obliged to make any presentment of any crime or offence, or to confess or accuse himself or herself of any criminal matter or thing, whereby he or she might be liable to any censure, penalty, or punishment whatsoever. (*Shipley.*)

*** ōath'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *oath*; *-able.*] Capable of having an oath administered; qualified to take an oath.

"You're not *oathable*." *Shakesp.: Timon*, iv. 3.

ōath'-brcāk-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *oath*, and *breaking.*] The breaking or violation of an oath; perjury.

"His *oathbreaking* he mended thus,
By now forswearing that he is forsworn."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry IV.*, v. 2.

*** ōath'-rīte,** *s.* [Eng. *oath*, and *rite.*] The ceremony or form used in the taking of an oath.

ōat'-mâlt, *s.* [Eng. *oat*, and *malt.*] Malt made of oats.

"In Kent they brew with one half *oatmalt*, and the other half barley malt."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

ōat'-mēal, * oote-mele, *s.* [Eng. *oat*, and *meal.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Meal or flour made by grinding oats.

"A bag of *oatmeal* was with great difficulty, and as a matter of favour, procured for the French legation."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

* 2. One of a band of dissipated, riotous profligates, who infested the streets of London in the seventeenth century.

"Roaring boys and *oatmeals*."
Ford: Sun's Darling, i. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* Panic-grass; a plant of the genus Panicum.

2. *Chem.:* The meal of the oat deprived of its husk. It is one of the most important and valuable articles of food, containing a greater proportion of protein compounds than the finest wheaten flour. An analysis of a sample of Scotch oatmeal gave 13 per cent. of nitrogenous material, 60-70 per cent. of heat givers, and 3 per cent. of mineral matter. It is a strong food, and requires much cooking in order to burst its starch cells; the longer it is cooked the more digestible it becomes. Oatmeal is frequently adulterated with barley meal; this is readily detected by the microscope, the granules of the barley being round, and very much larger than those of the oat.

ōats, *s. pl.* [Oat.]

ōaze, *s.* [Ooze, *s.*]

ŏb-, *pref.* [Lat.] A common prefix, used to denote such meanings as, about, against, at, towards, before, upon, over, near, over-against, &c. It sometimes has only an intensive force, and occasionally is used to denote inversion, or position at the back, as *obovate* = inversely ovate; *occiput* = the back of the head. *Ob-* becomes *oc-* before words beginning with *c*, as *occur*; *of-* before *f*, as *offer*; and *op-* before *p*, as *oppose*.

¶ * (1) *Ob-and-sol:* An abbreviation of Objection and Solution, used in the margins of books.

"A vast ocean of *obs and sols*."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy (To the Reader)*, p. 70.

* (2) *Ob-and-soler*, * *Ob-and-soller:* A scholastic disputant; a controversialist, a polemic.

Ŏ-bą-dī'-ąh, *s.* [Heb. עֹבַדְיָהוּ (*Ōbādh-yāhū*), and עֹבַדְיָה (*Ōbādh-yāh*) = servant of God; עָבֶד (*ĕbhĕd*) = a servant, and יָהּ (*yah*) = Jehovah; Gr. Ἀβδίας (*Abdias*), Ὀβδίας (*Obdias*).]

1. *Script. Biog.:* The names of various persons mentioned in the Old Testament (1 Kings xviii. 3; 1 Chron. iii. 21, vii. 3, viii. 38, ix. 16, 44, xii. 9, xxvii. 19; 2 Chron. xvii. 7; xxxiv. 12; Ezra viii. 9; Neh. x. 5; Obadiah i. 1). Nothing is known of the history of the last-named prophet. He is not the same as the Obadiah of 1 Kings xviii. 3-7, or of 2 Chron. xvii. 7.

2. *Old Test. Canon:* The fourth of the minor prophetic books. It contains only one chapter of twenty-one verses, denouncing vengeance against the Edomites for their unbrotherly conduct, when, on the occasion of the capture of Jerusalem by a heathen foe, they helped to plunder that capital, besides cutting off fugitive Jews and surrendering refugees (10-14). Prophecy is then made of the future glory in store for the Jews (17-21). If, as is probable, the capture of Jerusalem referred to was that by Nebuchadnezzar, then the book was written after the year B.C. 588. It is related to Jeremiah xlix. 7-22. (Cf. specially Obadiah 1-6, 8, 16, with Jer. xlix. 14, 15, 16, 9, 10, 7, 12. Which is the original has not been decided: Obadiah 1, 19, 21, is the same in theme as Amos ix. 11, which may possibly explain why Obadiah immediately follows Amos in the Bible.

*** ŏb-ăm'-bų-lāte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *obambulatum*, supine of *obambulo*, from *ob-* = about, and *ambulo* = to walk.] To walk about.

"They do not *obambulate* and wander up and down."—*Adams: Works*, iii. 148.

*** ŏb-ăm-bų-lā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *obambulatio*, from *obambulo* = to walk about.] A walking about; a continued or repeated walking.

"Impute all these *obambulations* and night walks to the quick and fiery atoms, which did abound in our Don."—*Guyton: Don Quixote*, p. 217.

ō'-băn, *s.* [Japanese.] The principal gold coin of Japan, value about £4 2s. sterling.

*** ŏ-bar'-nĕ, * ŏ-bar'-nī,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of drink (?).

"Strong waters, mum,
Meath and *obarni*."
Ben Jonson: The Devil is an Ass, i. 1.

ŏb-blī-ga'-tō, ŏb-lī-ga'-tō, *s.* [Ital. = bound.]

Music: An instrumental part or accompaniment of such importance that it cannot be dispensed with.

*** ŏb-brāid',** *s.* [Upbraid.]

ŏb-clā'-vāte, *a.* [Pref. *ob-*, and Eng. *clavate* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Inversely clavate.

ŏb-cŏm-prĕssed', *a.* [Pref. *ob-*, and Eng. *compressed* (q.v.).]

Bot.: So compressed that the two sutures of a fruit are brought into contact; flattened back and front.

ŏb-cŏn'-ĭc, ŏb-cŏn'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Pref. *ob-*, and Eng. *conic*, *conical* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Conical, with the apex downwards.

ŏb-cor'-dąte, *a.* [Pref. *ob-*, and Eng. *cordate* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Inversely cordate; shaped like a heart, with the apex downwards.

*** ŏb-dor-mī'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *obdormio* = to sleep, from *ob-*, and *dormio* = to sleep.] A sleeping soundly; a sound sleep.

"A peaceable *obdormition* in thy bed of ease and honour."—*Bp. Hall: Contemplations*, bk. iv.

*** ŏb-dūçe',** *v.t.* [Lat. *obduco*, from *ob-*, and *duco* = to lead.] To draw over as a covering.

"A cortex that is *obduced* over the cutis."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 65.

*** ŏb-dŭct',** *v.t.* [Lat. *obductus*, pa. par. of *obduco* = to obduce (q.v.).] To draw over; to obduce. (*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv., ch. v.)

*** ŏb-dŭc'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *obductio*, from *obductus*, pa. par. of *obduco* = to draw over, to obduce (q.v.).] The act of covering, or drawing over as a covering.

ŏb'-dų-rą-çy, *s.* [Eng. *obdura(te)*; *-cy.*] The quality or state of being obdurate or hardened against moral influences; hardness of heart; stubbornness; obstinate persistence in sin or wickedness.

"Thou think'st me as far in the devil's book, as thou and Falstaff, for *obduracy* and persistency."—*Shakesp.*: 2 *Henry IV.*, ii. 2.

ŏb'-dų-rate, * ŏb-dūr'-ąte, *a.* [Lat. *obduratus*, pa. par. of *obduro* = to make hard.] [Obdure, *v.*]

1. Hardened in heart, especially against moral influences; persisting obstinately in sin or wickedness; impenitent.

"To convince the proud what signs avail,
Or wonders move the *obdurate* to relent?"
Milton: P. L., vi. 720.

2. Hard-hearted; unfeeling, stubborn, hard, inflexible.

"There is no flesh in man's *obdurate* heart."
Cowper: Task, ii. 8

* 3. Harsh, rugged.

"They joined the most *obdurate* consonants without one intervening vowel."—*Swift.* (*Todd.*)

*** ŏb'-dų-rāte,** *v.t.* [Obdurate, *a.*] To make or render obdurate; to harden.

"The Holy Ghost saith, I will *obdurate* the hart of Pharao."—*Barnes: Works*, p. 279.

ŏb-dų-rąte-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *obdurate*; *-ly.*] In an obdurate, hard-hearted, or obstinate manner; with obduracy.

ŏb-dų-rąte-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *obdurate*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being obdurate; obduracy, stubbornness.

"This reason of his was grounded upon the *obdurateness* of men's hearts."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 687.

*** ŏb-dų-rā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *obduratio*, from *obduratus* = obdurate (q.v.).] Obduracy; hardness of heart; stubbornness.

"To what an height of *obduration* will sinne lead a man."—*Bp. Hall: Contempt.*; *Plagues of Egypt.*

*** ŏb-dūre',** *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *obduro* = to harden; *ob-*, and *duro* = to make hard; *durus* = hard.]

A. *Trans.:* To make hard or hardened; to render obdurate; to harden. (*Milton: P. L.*, ii. 568.)

B. *Intrans.:* To become hard or obdurate.

"Senseless of good, as stones they soon *obdure*."
Heywood: Troia Britannica, i. 6.

*** ŏb-dūre',** *a.* [Obdure, *v.*] Hard, hardened, obdurate.

*** ŏb-dūred',** *a.* [Obdure, *v.*] Hard, obdurate.

*** ŏb-dūred'-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *obdured*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being obdurate; obduracy.

"Through *obduredness* and infidelity it will needs perish."—*Bp. Hall: Sermon on Acts* ii. 37, 38, 40.

*** ŏb-dūre-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *obdure*; *-ness.*] The quality of being obdurate; obduracy.

"Oh the selfishness and *obdureness* of this sonne of perdition."—*Bp. Hall: Contempt.*; *Christ Betrayed.*

Ŏ-bē'-ąh, *s.* [A West African word.] [Obi.] (For def. see extract.)

"The term *Obeah*, *Obiah*, or *Obia* (for it is variously written) we conceive to be the adjective, and Obe, or Obi, the noun substantive."—*B. Edwards: Brit. West Indies* (ed. 1819), ii. 107.

obeah-man, obeah-woman, *s.* A man or woman who practises Obi (q.v.).

"A negro, when he is taken ill, inquires of the *Obeah-man* the cause of his sickness."—*B. Edwards: Brit. West Indies* (ed. 1819), ii. 111.

*** ŏ-bē'-dĭ-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *obedio* = to obey.] Obedient, compliant.

"By the *obedible* submission of their created nature."
—*Bp. Hall: Contempl.*; *Christ among the Gergesenes.*

ŏ-bē'-dĭ-ęnçe, * o-be-dy-ence, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *obedientia*, from *obediens*, pr. par. of *obedio* = to obey; Sp. & Port. *obediencia*; Ital. *obedienza*, *obbedienza.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The quality or state of being obedient; dutiful submission to authority or restraint; compliance with command, prohibition, or direction; readiness to obey that which is required or directed by authority.

"Myself, and all the Angelic Host . . . our happy state,
Hold, as you yours, while our *obedience* holds."
Milton: P. L., v. 537.

2. Words or actions exhibiting respect or reverence; dutifulness.

"I am your wife in all *obedience*."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew (Ind. 2).

II. *Eccles. & Church History:*

1. The duty which the clergy owe to their immediate superiors in all things consistent with the law of God and of the Church.

2. The submission, in all things lawful, which members of religious orders and congregations vow, at profession, to their superiors and to the rules and constitutions.

3. The written command by which a superior in a religious order or congregation communicates any special order to a subject, *e.g.*, to leave one house and go to another, or to undertake or relinquish a certain office.

4. A party, a following. This use of the

term arose in the fourteenth century, when the seat of the papacy was transferred to Avignon by Clement V. It has now a wider signification: thus, the Roman *obedience* includes all who acknowledge the spiritual supremacy of the Roman Pontiff; the expression the Anglican *obedience* is only employed by those who claim to constitute the Catholic section of the Establishment.

¶ * (1) *To give obedience:* To be obedient: to obey.

"To give *obedience* where 'tis truly owed."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, v. 2.

(2) *Passive obedience:* Unqualified obedience or submission to the commands of another, whether such commands be lawful or unlawful, just or unjust. Passive obedience and non-resistance to authority have been at times taught as a political doctrine.

ō-bē-dĭ-ĕn'-cĭ-ar-ў (c as sh), *s.* [Eng. *obedience(c)*; *-iary.*] One who obeys; one who is obedient.

"Faithfull Catholickes and *obediencyaries* to their church."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 870.

ō-bē'-dĭ-ent, * o-be-dy-ent, *a.* [Fr. *obédient*, from Lat. *obedientem*, pr. par. of *obedio* = to obey, from *ob* = towards, and *audio* = to listen, to hear; Sp. *obediente*; Ital. *obbediente.*] Submissive to authority, restraint, or control; ready to obey the commands or directions of a superior; dutiful, compliant.

"What meant that caution join'd, If ye be found *Obedient?*" *Milton: P. L.*, v. 514.

*** ō-bē-dĭ-ĕn'-tiąl (ti as sh),** *a.* [Fr. *obédientiel.*] According to the rule of obedience; in compliance with command.

"By an *obediential* practice of those duties and commands."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ix., ser. 11.

obediential-obligations, *s. pl.*

Scots Law: Such obligations as are incumbent on parties in consequence of the situation or relationship in which they are placed, as the obligation upon parents to maintain their children. (Opposed to Conventional obligations.)

ō-bē-dĭ-ent-lў, * o-be-di-ente-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *obedient*; *-ly.*] In an obedient manner; with obedience and dutiful submission to authority; submissively.

"To whate'er above was fated
Obediently he bow'd his soul."
Cooper: Father's Advice to his Son.

ō-bēĭ'-sąnçe, *s.* [Fr. *obéissance*, from *obéissant*, pr. par. of *obeir* = to obey (q.v.).]

* 1. Obedience.

"The people stood in *obeisance*."
Gower: C. A. (Prol.)

2. An act of respect or reverence; a bow, a courtesy.

"Bathsheba bowed and did *obeisance* unto the king."—1 *Kings* i. 16.

3. Submission, deference.

"Offering no *obeisance* to the world."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

*** ō-bēĭ'-sąn-çў,** *s.* [Eng. *obeisanc(e)*; *-y.*] The same as Obeisance (q.v.).

*** ō-bēĭ'-sąnt, * o-bey-sant,** *a.* [Fr. *obéissant*, pr. par. of *obeir* = to obey (q.v.).] Obedient, submissive.

"Lo thus he wanne a lustie wife,
Which *obeisant* was at his will."
Gower: C. A., iv.

*** obeisch,** *v.i.* [Obeisant.] To obey; to be obedient.

"Alle that *obeischen* to hym."—*Wycliffe: Hebrews* v.

*** o-beis-sant, * o-bey-sant,** *a.* [Obeisant.]

*** ŏb-ĕ-lĭs'-cąl,** *a.* [Eng. *obelisk*; *-al.*] Having the form of an obelisk; like or resembling an obelisk; tall and tapering like an obelisk.

ŏb'-ĕ-lĭsk, * ob-e-liske, *s.* [Fr. *obélisque*, from Lat. *obeliscum* accus. of *obeliscus*; Gr. ὀβελίσκος (*obeliskos*), dimin. of ὀβελός (*obelos*) = a spit, a pointed pillar; Ital. & Sp. *obelisco.*]

1. *Print. & Writing:* In its Latin sense, a sign like a sharp-pointed spear (†) with which doubtful passages were marked, or references made to notes in the margin, or at the foot of a page; a dagger.

"I have set my mark upon them [*i.e.*, pedantic words]; and if any of them have chanced to escape the *obelisk*, there can arise no other inconvenience from it but an occasion to exercise the choice and judgment of the reader."—*Phillips: New World of Words.* (Pref.)

2. *Arch.:* A quadrangular, slender stone shaft, with a pyramidal apex. The width of the base is usually about one-tenth of the height, and the pyramidal apex has about one-tenth of the whole length. Obelisks were commonly formed from a single stone, mostly of granite. There are, however, two small obelisks in the British Museum formed of basalt, and one at Philæ of sandstone. Obelisks were erected in pairs, and many still exist on the ancient sites, while others have been removed and set up elsewhere. The first obelisk is said to have been erected by Rameses, King of Egypt, in the time of the Trojan war; it was 40 cubits high, and employed 20,000 men in building. There are about a dozen Egyptian obelisks erected in Rome. The largest is that from Heliopolis. It is of granite, and now stands before the north portico of the Church of St. John Lateran, where it was erected in 1588. Its whole height is about 149 feet; without the base, 105 feet. It was removed to Alexandria by Constantine, and to Rome by his son Constantius, and placed in the Circus Maximus. The obelisk at Luxor was presented to the French nation, in 1820, by Mehemet Ali, and was re-erected in Paris in 1833. Its height is 73 feet. The obelisk at Alexandria, known as Cleopatra's Needle, and presented to the English nation at the same time, was allowed to lie prostrate and half buried by the sand, until removed to England and set up on the Embankment in London, at the cost of the late Sir (then Mr.) Erasmus Wilson. It is 68 feet 5½ inches in height, with a width at the base of 7 feet 10⅓ inches by 7 feet 5 inches.

"The Kings of Egypt in times past made of this stone [Syenites] certain long beames which they called *obeliskes.*"—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xxxvi., ch. viii.

*** ŏb'-ĕ-lĭsk,** *v.t.* [Obelisk, *s.*] To mark with an obelisk, as in printing or writing.

*** ŏb'-ĕ-līze,** *v.t.* [Gr. ὀβελίζω (*obelizō*), from ὀβελός (*obelos*) = a spit, an obelisk (q.v.).] To mark with an obelisk; to mark as spurious or doubtful.

ŏb'-ĕ-lŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. ὀβελός (*obelos*) = a spit.] [Obelisk.]

Print. & Writing: A mark (thus — or ÷), so called from its resemblance to a needle, and used in old MSS., or old editions of the classics, to point out a spurious or doubtful passage or reading.

*** ŏb-equi-tāte (equi as ĕk'-kwĭ),** *v.t.* [Lat. *obequito*, from *ob-*, and *equito* = to ride.] [Equitation.] To ride about. (*Cockeram.*)

*** ŏb-equi-tā'-tion (equi as ĕk'-kwĭ),** *s.* [Obequitate.] The act of riding about. (*Cockeram.*)

O'-bĕr-ŏn, *s.* [Cf. O. Ger. *alb*, Icel. *álfr* = an elf (q.v.).]

1. *Medieval Mythol.:* The king of the fairies (*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*), and husband of Titania or Mab.

2. *Astron.:* A satellite of Uranus.

*** ŏb-ĕr-rā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *oberratum*, sup. of *oberro* = to wander about, from *ob-*, and *erro* = to wander.] The act of wandering about. (*Bailey.*)

ō-bēse', *a.* [Lat. *obesus* = (1) eaten away, (2) fat, pa. par. of *obedo* = to eat away: *ob-* = away, and *edo* = to eat.] Very fat or corpulent; fleshy; loaded with fat.

"One said of an over-*obese* priest that he was an Arminian."—*Drayton: On Don Quixote*, p. 8.

ō-bēse'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *obese*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being obese; excessive corpulence or fatness; obesity.

ō-bēs'-ĭ-tў, ō-bēs'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *obésité*, from Lat. *obesitas* = corpulence, fatness, from *obesus* = obese (q.v.); Sp. *obesidad*; Ital. *obesità.*] The quality or state of being obese; obeseness.

"On these many diseases depend . . . on the largeness of the veins, an atrophy; on their smallness, *obesity.*"—*Grew: Cosmologia Sacra.*

¶ This is a stronger term than *corpulency* (q.v.), and denotes a morbid accumulation of fat under the integuments to such an extent as to constitute a disease. Obesity may be hereditary, may arise from over-feeding, or from taking too much fluid. It diminishes mental as well as bodily activity, and is modified by the diminution of non-nitrogenous food, which produces fat.

ō-bēy', * o-beie, * o-beye, * o-bey-en, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *obéir*, from Lat. *obedio* = to obey; Ital. *obedire, obbedire*; Sp. *obedecer.*] [Obedience.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To be obedient or submissive to; to comply with the commands, directions, or injunctions of.

"Love and obedience to her lord she bore:
She much *obeyed* him, but she lov'd him more."
Dryden: Eleonora, 177.

2. To be under the rule or government of; to be ruled or governed by; to be subject to.

3. To follow the impulse, movement, power, or influence of; to be moved by; to submit to the direction or control of: as, A ship *obeys* the helm.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To be obedient or submissive to authority; to do as one is bid.

"'Stand, Bayard, stand!' the steed *obeyed.*"
Scott: Lady of the Lake, v. 18.

* 2. Formerly it was followed by *to*, in accordance with the French idiom.

"Yet *to* their general's voice they soon *obey'd.*"
Milton: P. L., i. 337.

ō-bēy'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *obey*; *-er.*] One who obeys, submits, or complies.

"The force of command consisted in the consent of *obeyers.*"—*Holland, Camden; Elizabeth* (an. 1585), bk. i.

ō-bēy'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Obey.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of submitting or complying with commands or injunctions; obedience, submission.

*** ō-bēy'-ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *obeying*; *-ly.*] In an obedient manner; obediently, submissively.

*** o-bey-saunce,** *s.* [Obeisance.]

*** o-bey-sing, * o-bei-sing,** *s. & a.* [Opeisch.]

A. *As subst.:* The act of obeying; obedience.

B. *As adj.:* Obedient.

"That faineth him so true and *obeising.*"
Chaucer: Legend of Good Women.

*** ŏb-fĭrm',** *v.t.* [Lat. *obfirmo* = to make firm: *ob-*, and *firmus* = strong, firm.] To make firm or strong; to obfirmate.

"The *obfirmed* soul will hold out."—*Bp. Hall: Remedy of Prophaneness*, bk. ii., § 11.

*** ŏb-fĭr'-māte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *obfirmatus*, pa. par. of *obfirmo.*] To make firm; to harden in resolution. [Obfirm.]

"They do *obfirmate* and make obstinate their minds."—*Sheldon: Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 16. (1616.)

*** ŏb-fĭr-mā'-tion,** *s.* [Obfirmate.] Hardness of heart; obstinacy, obduracy.

"All the *obfirmation* and obstinacy of mind by which they shut their eyes against that light."—*Bp. Taylor: Repentance*, ch. ii., § 2.

ŏb-fŭs'-cāte, * ŏf-fŭs'-cāte, *v.t.* [Obfuscate, *a.*]

* 1. *Lit.:* To make dark or gloomy; to darken, to obscure.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To bewilder, to puzzle, to confuse, to muddle.

"If passion and prejudice do not *obfuscate* his reason."—*Waterhouse: Apol. for Learning*, p. 93.

* (2) To darken, to obscure, to cloud.

"The fame of our estimacion shall now be *obfuscate*, utterly extinguished, and nothing let by."—*Hall: Edward IV.* (an. 7).

* (3) To disgrace, to shame.

"All vice and laziness, which *offuscate* and diffame the children of good houses."—*Woodroephe: French Grammar*, p. 364. (1623.)

*** ŏb-fŭs'-cate,** *a.* [Lat. *obfuscatus, offuscatus*, pa. par. of *obfusco, offusco* = to darken over, to obscure, from *ob* = over, and *fusco* = to darken; *fuscus* = dark, swarthy.] Dark, obscured, clouded.

"A very *obfuscate* and obscure sight."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy.*

ŏb-fŭs-cā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *obfuscatio, offuscatio*, from *obfuscatus, offuscatus*, pa. par. of *obfusco, offusco* = to darken, to obscure.] [Obfuscate, *a.*] The act of obfuscating, obscuring or bewildering; the state of being obfuscated or bewildered.

"From thence comes care, sorrow, and anxiety, *ob fuscation* of spirits, desperation, and the like."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 202.

*** ŏb-fŭsque', * ŏf-fŭsque (que as k),** *v.t.* [Fr. *offusquer*, from Lat. *obfusco, offusco* = to

darken; Sp. *ofuscar;* Port. *offuscar.*] [OBFUSCATE, *a.*] To obfuscate, to darken, to obscure, to confuse.

"A superfluous glare not only tries, but *offuscates* the intellectual sight."—*Bolingbroke: Fragments of Essays*, § 5.

ō-bī, *s.* [OBEAH.]

Anthropology:

1. A system of sorcery prevalent, though not to so great an extent as formerly, among the negro population of the West Indian colonies. It appears to have been brought from Africa by negroes who had been enslaved, and to these obeah-men (or women) the blacks used to resort for the cure of disorders, obtaining revenge, conciliating favour, the discovery of a thief or an adulterer, and the prediction of future events. The practice of obi had become so general towards the close of the last century, that a report on the subject was sent to the Lords of the Committee of the Privy Council by the agent of Jamaica; and from that document, and from the reports, there is little doubt that the obeah-men exercised vast influence, and that they carried on a system of secret slow poisoning, the effects of which were attributed by their more ignorant fellows to obi.

2. The magical power or influence by which the purposes enumerated in def. 1 were supposed to be obtained.

"The multitude of occasions which may provoke the negroes to exercise the powers of *obi* against each other."—*B. Edwards: Brit. West Indies* (ed. 1819), ii. 111.

3. A kind of fetish in which the power known as obi was supposed to reside.

"The *obi* is usually composed of a farrago of materials, most of which are enumerated in Jamaica law, viz., blood, feathers, parrots' beaks, dogs' teeth, alligators' teeth, broken bottles, grave-dirt, rum, and eggshells. —*B. Edwards: Brit. West Indies* (ed. 1819), ii. 111, 112.

¶ *To put obi on:* To bewitch by means of obi. When this was done for purposes of revenge, the person on whom obi was put usually fell into a morbid state of body and mind, terminating only by death. This was either the effect of a disordered imagination, or, more probably, of poison.

"She proceeded to say that her stepmother *had put obi upon* her."—*B. Edwards: Brit. West Indies* (ed. 1819), ii. 115.

ŏb-ĭm'-brĭ-cate, *a.* [Pref. *ob-*, and *imbricate* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Having the imbrication directed downwards. (*Henslow.*)

ŏb-ĭ-ō'-nĕ, *s.* [Probably from Obi, a river in Siberia, whence the original species came.]

Bot.: A sub-genus of Atriplex, containing the British species *Atriplex portulacoides* and *A. pedunculata.*

* **ŏb'-ĭt,** *s.* [O. Fr. *obit*, from Lat. *obitus* = a going to . . . death, from *obitum*, sup. of *obeo* = to go near: *ob-* = near, and *eo* = to go.]

1. A death, a decease.

2. The date of a person's death.

"A little inscription thereon, containing his [Durel] name, title, and *obit*."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*, Vol. ii.

3. Funeral ceremonies; obsequies.

4. The anniversary of a person's death; a service for the soul of a person deceased, celebrated on the anniversary of his death.

"At thy hallowed tomb they yearly *obits* show."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 13.

¶ *Post-obit:* [POST, *pref.*].

* **obit-song,** *s.* A funeral song, a dirge.

ŏb-ĭ-tĕr, *adv.* [Lat. = by the way, from *ob-* = by, along, and *iter* = a way.] By the way, in passing along, incidentally: as, An opinion given *obiter.*

obiter-dictum, *s.*

Law: An incidental opinion, as distinguished from a judicial dictum.

ŏ-bĭt'-ū-al, *a.* [Lat. *obitu(s)* = death; Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*] Pertaining to obits, or the days on which funeral solemnities are celebrated.

* **obitual-day,** *s.* The anniversary of death.

"His *obitual-day*."—*Life of A. Wood*, July 10, 1694.

* **ŏ-bĭt'-ū-ar-ĭ-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *obituary*; *-ly.*] In the manner of an obituary.

* **ŏ-bĭt'-ū-ar-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *obituar(y)*; *-ist.*] The recorder of a death. (*Southey.*)

ŏ-bĭt'-ū-ar-ў, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *obitu(s)* = death; Eng. adj. suff. *-ary*; Fr. *obituaire.*]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to the death of a person or persons: as, an *obituary* notice.

B. *As substantive:*

* 1. A list of deceased persons, or of the obitual days on which the anniversary service is performed for the dead.

2. An account or notice of the decease of a person or persons, frequently accompanied with a brief biographical sketch.

ŏb'-jĕct, *s.* [OBJECT, *v.*; Fr. *objet*; O. Sp. *objecto*; Sp. *objeto.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. That about which any power or faculty is employed; that towards which the mind is directed in any of its states or activities.

"Marlborough was, not without reason, the *object* of their bitterest hatred."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. That to the attainment of which efforts are directed; that which is aimed at or desired; aim, ultimate purpose, end, desire.

"The main *object* is to make an impression on the populace."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

3. That on which any action is or may be exercised.

"Titus had, like every other human being, a right to justice, but he was not a proper *object* of mercy."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

4. Anything visible and tangible; a material product or substance.

5. Sight, appearance; the aspect in which anything is presented to notice.

"Extended or contracted all proportions
To a most hideous *object*."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, v. 3.

6. One who is rendered more or less helpless by disease or accident. (*Scotch.*)

7. A person whose appearance is ludicrously ugly, or disfigured; a guy, a sight: as, She has made quite an *object* of herself.

* 8. An obstacle. (*Becon: Works*, iii. 380.)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Gram. & Logic:* The word, sentence, or member of a sentence or clause, denoting the person or thing on which the action expressed by a transitive verb is exercised; a word or member of a sentence or clause governed by a preposition: as in the sentence, "He wrote the letter," *letter* is the object of *wrote*; and in the sentence, "He disputed the fact of her death," the *fact of her death* is the object of *disputed.*

2. *Philos.:* The correlative of subject. [NOMENCLATURE, SUBJECT, *s.*, II. 5.]

object-finder, *s.*

Optics: A means of registering the position of a microscopic object in a slide, so that it may be readily found in future.

object-glass, *s.*

Optics: The objective. The glass at that end of a telescope or microscope which is presented toward the object. By it an image of the object is formed, to be viewed by the eye-glass. In good instruments of either kind the object-glass is achromatic, and composed of two or more lenses, one or more being of flint-glass and the other or others of crown-glass. In practice the term object-glass is applied to telescopes, objective being reserved for microscopes.

object-lesson, *s.* A lesson for the young given with the object to be described, or a representation of it, exposed to the view of the pupils.

"No *object-lesson* should ever be given without the accompaniment of a little story or anecdote."—*Pearson: School Inspection*, p. 16.

object-staff, *s.*

Survey.: A staff the same height as the level, forming a sight to be viewed from thence in determining levels. [LEVELLING-STAFF.]

object-teaching, *s.* Teaching by means of object-lessons.

ŏb-jĕct', * **ob-jecte,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *objecter*, from Lat. *objecto* = to throw against, to oppose, frequent. from *objicio* = to throw against or towards: *ob-* = towards, against, and *jacio* = to throw; Sp. *objetar*; Ital. *obiettare, obbiettare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To put, throw, or place in the way; to oppose.

"Pallas to their eyes
The mist *objected*." *Pope: Homer; Odyssey* vii. 54.

* 2. To put forward, to venture, to expose.

"To *object* their owne bodyes and lyves for their defence."—*Sir T. Elyot: Castel of Helth*, bk. iii., ch. xii.

* 3. To set clearly in view; to expose.

"Amaze poor mortals and *object* their crimes."
Herbert: Immortality.

* 4. To propose, to suggest; to bring forward as a proposal.

"Good Master Vernon, it is well *objected*."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., ii. 4.

5. To bring forward as a charge, matter of reproach, or censure, or in any way adverse or unfavourable; to state or urge as an objection; to offer in opposition; frequently followed by *to* or *against.*

B. *Intrans.:* To make objection in words or argument; to raise objections; to argue against anything.

"Ye kinges mother *objected* openly against his mariage. —*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 60.

* **ŏb-jĕct',** *a.* [Lat. *objectus*, pa. par. of *objicio* = to throw against or towards.] [OBJECT, *v.*]

1. Set or placed before; exposed.

"Flowers growing scattered in divers beds, will shew more so as that they be *object* to view at once."—*Bacon.*

2. Opposed, objected; presented or put forward in opposition.

* **ŏb-jĕct'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *object*; *-able.*] Capable of being made or urged as an objection.

"It is as *objectable* against all those things, which either native beauty or art afford. —*Bp. Taylor: Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 145.

† **ŏb-jĕct'-ĭ-fў,** *v.t.* [Eng. *object*; suff. *-fy.*] To form into an object; to cause to assume the character of an object.

ŏb-jĕc'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *objectionem*, accus. of *objectio*, from *objectus*, pa. par. of *objicio* = to throw towards or against; Sp. *objecion*; Ital. *obbiezione.*] [OBJECT, *v.*]

1. The act of objecting, urging, or bringing forward anything in opposition.

2. That which is or may be urged or brought forward in opposition; an adverse argument, reason, or charge; a ground or reason for objecting or opposing; a fault found or capable of being urged against anything.

"Their scholastical diminutive must make *objections* against every truth."—*Tyndall: Works*, p. 471.

* 3. A charge, an accusation.

"Your spiteful false *objections*"
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., i. 3.

* 4. A cause of trouble or sorrow; care, anxiety.

ŏb-jĕc'-tion-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *objection*; *-able.*] Capable of being objected to; open or liable to objection; calling for disapproval: as, *objectionable* language.

ŏb-jĕc'-tion-a-bly, *adv.* [Eng. *objectionable(le)*; *-ly.*] In an objectionable manner or degree; so as to call for or deserve disapproval or censure.

* **ŏb-jĕc'-tist,** *s.* [Eng. *object*; *-ist.*] One who supports the objective philosophy or doctrine.

* **ŏb jĕc'-tĭ-vāte,** *v.t.* [Eng. *objectiv(e)*; *-ate.*] To objectify.

* **ŏb-jĕc-tĭ-vā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *objectiv(e)*; *-ation.*] The act of objectifying.

ŏb-jĕc'-tĭve, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *object*; *-ive*; Fr. *objectif.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Pertaining or belonging to the object; contained in or proposed as an object.

"Search out the vast treasuries of *objective* knowledge."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 156.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Gram.:* Pertaining or belonging to the object of a transitive verb or a preposition: as, the *objective* case, an *objective* clause.

2. *Metaph.:* (See extracts).

"The terms subjective and *objective* denote the primary distinction in consciousness of self and not-self, and this distinction involves the whole science of mind, for this science is nothing more than a determination of the subjective and *objective* in themselves and in their mutual relations."—*Hamilton: Metaphysics* (ed. Mansel), i. 160, 161.

"*Objective* means that which belongs to, or proceeds from, the object known, and not from the subject knowing, and thus denotes what is real, in opposition to what is ideal—what exists in nature, in contrast to what exists merely in the thought of the individual. *Hamilton: Metaphysics* (ed. Mansel), i. 155, 16.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Gram.:* The objective case; the case in

which the object of a transitive verb or a preposition stands in a sentence.

2. *Mus.*: The same as OBJECTIVE-POINT (q.v.).

"No army could march upon its objective . . . and leave behind it a force sufficiently powerful a position."—*Standard*, Sept. 2.

3. [OBJECT-GLASS].

objective line, *s.*

Perspective: A line drawn on the geometrical plane, the representation of which is sought in the draught or picture.

objective method, *s.*

Philos.: A method of inquiry which moulds its conceptions on realities by closely following the movements of the objects as they severally present themselves to sense, so that the movements of thought may synchronize with the movements of things. (*G. H. Lewes.*)

objective philosophy, *s.* The same as TRANSCENDENTAL-PHILOSOPHY (q.v.).

objective plane, *s.*

Perspective: Any plane situated in the horizontal plane, whose perspective representation is required.

objective point, *s.*

Mil.: The point or position by the securing of which a general obtains either some decisive result or the furtherance of a decisive result.

ŏb jĕc tĭvo lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *objective*; *-ly.*] In an objective manner.

"Aristotle's immovable mover being understood by him not to move the Heavens efficiently, but only objectively and finally."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 612.

* **ŏb jĕc tĭve nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *objective*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being objective; objectivity.

"The faculty of light is fitted to receive that impressed manner of *objectiveness*."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 1.

* **ŏb jĕc tĭv-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *objectiv(e)*; *ity.*] The quality or state of being objective; objectiveness.

"There are numerous expressions in Hamilton which indicate this *objectivity*."—*J. Veitch: Hamilton*, p. 144.

* **ŏb jĕc'-tĭv-ĭze,** *v.i.* [Eng. *objectiv(e)*; *-ize.*] To philosophize according to the objective philosophy.

* **ŏb jĕct-ĭze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *object*, s.; *-ize.*] To make an object of; to place in the position of an object; to look upon as an object.

ŏb jĕct-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *object*, s.; *-less.*] Without an object or purpose; aimless, purposeless.

"*Objectless* as those strange scrawlings on the bare mountain side."—*Brit. Quart. Review*, lvii. 411.

ŏb jĕc tŏr, *s.* [Eng. *object*, v.; *-or.*] One who objects; one who raises or urges objections to a proposition, scheme, or measure.

"Let the *objector* but honestly and impartially examine and observe himself."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 32.

* **ŏb jĕc tu al,** *a.* [Eng. *object*; *-ual.*] Visible.

"Concerning . . . external or *objectual* idols."—*Adams: Works*, ii. 295.

* **ŏb-jĭç-ĭ-ent,** *s.* [Lat. *objiciens*, pr. par. of *objicio* = to object (q.v.).] One who objects; an objector, an opponent.

* **ŏb ju rā tion,** *s.* [Lat. *objuratus*, pa. par. of *objuro* = to bind by oath: *ob-* and *juro* = to swear.] The act of binding by oath.

* **ŏb jure,** *v.i.* [Lat. *objuro.*] To swear.

"The people . . . began *objuring*, foaming, imprecating."—*Carlyle: Miscell.*, i. 353.

* **ob jŭr-gāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *objurgatus*, pa. par. of *objurgo* = to chide: *ob-* and *jurgo* = to chide.] To chide, to blame, to reprove.

* **ŏb-jŭr-gā tion,** *s.* [Lat. *objurgatio*, from *objurgatus.*] [OBJURGATE.] The act of chiding or reproving; reproof, blame, censure, reprehension.

"While the good lady was bestowing this *objurgation* on Mr. Benjamin Allen, Mr. Bob Sawyer and Mr. Pickwick had retired."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xlviii.

* **ŏb jŭr ga tōr-ȳ,** *a.* [Lat. *objurgatorius*, from *objurgatus*, pa. par. of *objurgo* = to chide.] Chiding, reproving, reprehensory; containing reproof or censure.

"The *objurgatory* question of the Pharisees."—*Paley: Evidences*, pt. ii., ch. iv.

ŏb lan çō ō late, *a.* [Pref. *ob-*, and Eng. *lanceolate* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Inversely lanceolate; lanceolate narrowing towards the point of attachment instead of towards the apex. (*Gray.*)

* **ŏb lāt,** *s.* [OBLATE, *s.*]

ŏb lāte, *a.* [Lat. *oblatus*, from *ob-* = towards, and *latus*, pa. par. of *fero* = to bear, to carry.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Flattened or shortened.

2. *Geom.*: A term applied to a spheroid, produced by the revolution of a semi-ellipsis about its shorter diameter. The earth is an oblate spheroid, that is, a figure, broadly speaking, like a sphere or globe, but which is really flattened a little at the poles. The measurement of meridional arc has shown that the equatorial diameter of the earth is about 7,926 miles, and the polar one 7,899, that is, the equatorial is to the polar diameter nearly as 300 to 299.

ŏb lāte, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *oblatus*, pa. par. of *offero* (for *obfero*) = to offer (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.*: Offered up, dedicated, devoted, consecrated.

B. *As substantive:*

Eccles. & Church History (*Pl.*):

1. A congregation of secular priests (and, in one instance, of women), who place themselves unreservedly at the disposal of their superiors.

(1) The Oblates of St. Charles Borromeo were founded by the Archbishop of Milan of that name in 1578. They were introduced into England by Cardinal (then Dr.) Manning in 1857.

(2) The Oblates of Italy, founded at Turin in 1816, have a mission in Eastern Burmah.

(3) The Oblates of Mary Immaculate were founded at Marseilles in 1815 by Charles de Mazenod, afterwards bishop of the diocese. They are employed on the Roman mission in Canada, British India, and the United States, and have eight houses in Britain and three in Ireland.

(4) The Oblates of St. Frances of Rome are a community of women, with simple vows, established in 1433. Called also Collatines.

2. Children dedicated by their parents to the religious life.

3. Lay brothers.

* 4. Invalided soldiers placed in Crown abbeys in France, who swept the church and rang the bells in return for shelter and support.

* **ŏb-lāte,** *v.t.* [OBLATE, *a.* & *s.*]

1. To offer.

"To render the cytie vpon reasonable conditions to them by the Frenche King sent and *oblated*."—*Hall: Henry VI.* (an. 31).

2. To offer as an oblation; to dedicate or devote to the service of God or of the Church.

* **ŏb lāte-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *oblate*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being oblate.

ŏb-lā-tī, *s. pl.* [OBLATE, *a.* & *s.*, B.]

ŏb-lā-tion, * **ob la ci-on,** *s.* [Fr. *oblation*, from Lat. *oblationem*, accus. of *oblatio* = an offering, from *oblatus*, pa. par. of *offero* (for *obfero*) = to offer (q.v.); Sp. *oblacion*; Ital. *oblazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of offering.

"This *oblation* of an heart . . . is the most acceptable tribute we can pay him."—*Locke: Reasonableness of Christianity.*

2. An offering; anything offered as an act of worship or reverence.

"A pin was the usual *oblation*."—*Scott: Don Roderick.* (Introd.)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Canon Law*: Anything offered or dedicated to God or the Church, whether movables or immovables.

* 2. *Church Hist.*: A gift or offering for the expenses of the eucharist, or the support of the clergy and poor.

* **ŏb-lā tion-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *oblation*; *-er.*] One who makes an oblation or offering, as an act of worship or reverence.

* **ŏb-lā'-trāte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *oblatratus*, pa. par. of *oblatro* = to bark at: *ob-* = towards, against, and *latro* = to bark.] To bark, to snarl, to rail. (*Cockeram.*)

* **ŏb-lā-trā-tion,** *s.* [OBLATRATE.] A barking, a snarling; quarrelsome or snappish objection; cavilling.

"The apostle fears none of these currish *oblatrations*."—*Bp. Hall: Sermon preached to the Lords.*

* **ŏb-lĕc'-tāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *oblectatus*, pa. par. of *oblecto* = to please.] To please, to delight, to rejoice.

* **ŏb lĕc tā tion,** *s.* [Lat. *oblectatio*, from *oblectatus*, pa. par. of *oblecto* = to please.] To please, to delight, to rejoice.

1. The act of pleasing highly; the state of being pleased; delight.

2. That which pleases or delights; pleasure, delight.

"Such *oblectations* that can be hid in godliness."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. ii., res. 66.

* **ŏb'-lĭck,** * **ob-like,** *a.* [OBLIQUE, *a.*]

ŏb'-lĭ-gant, *s.* [Lat. *obligans*, pr. par. of *obligo* = to bind down.] [OBLIGATION, II. 2.]

ŏb'-lĭ-gāte, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *obligatus*, pa. par. of *obligo* = to bind down: *ob* = down, and *ligo* = to bind.]

A. *Trans.*: To bind down; to place under an obligation; to oblige or constrain morally or legally.

"That's your true plan—to *obligate*
The present ministers of state."
Churchill: Ghost, iv.

B. *Intrans.*: To be binding or constraining; to bind.

"This oath he himself explains as *obligating*."—*Sir W. Hamilton.* (*Annandale.*)

¶ This word is still common in Scotland, Ireland, and America, but its use is almost entirely confined to the vulgar and illiterate.

ŏb-lĭ-gā-tion, * **ob-li-ga-ci-on,** * **ob-ly-ga-ci-on,** * **ob-li-ga-ci-oun,** *s.* [Fr. *obligation*, from Lat. *obligationem*, accus. of *obligatio* = a binding, from *obligatus*, pa. par. of *obligo* = to bind down; Sp. *obligacion*; Ital. *obligazione.*] [OBLIGATE, OBLIGE.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. The act of binding or constraining.

2. That which binds, constrains or obliges to any act; that which constitutes a legal or moral duty.

"The heir of an obliged person is not bound to make restitution, if the *obligation* passed only by a personal act."—*Taylor: Rule of Holy Living.*

3. A binding agreement or contract; a treaty, a compact.

"Made hym *obligacion*, & hostage hym gan sende."
Robert of Gloucester.

4. A duty imposed by the relations of society; a duty towards one's fellow-men, a claim upon one.

"Both of them had learned by experience how soon James forgot *obligations*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

5. A liability arising from contracts entered into.

"The beggared, the bankrupt, society . . . while meeting those *obligations*, grew richer and richer."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

6. A position or state of being bound or indebted to another for a benefit, favour, or kindness received; a state calling for gratitude: as, He is under great *obligations* to you.

7. An act which binds another to feelings of gratitude.

"Where is the *obligation* of any man's making me a present of what he does not care for himself?"—*L'Estrange.*

II. *Law:*

1. *Eng. Law:* (See extract).

"An *obligation* or bond is a deed whereby the obligor obliges himself, his heirs, executors, and administrators, to pay a certain sum of money to another at a day appointed. If this be all, the bond is called a single one, *simplex obligatio*, but there is generally a condition added, that, if the obligor does some particular act, the *obligation* shall be void, or else shall remain in full force: for instance, repayment of a principal sum of money borrowed of the obligee, with interest. In case this condition is not performed, the bond becomes forfeited, or absolute at law, and charges the obligor, while living; and after his death the obligation descends upon his heir, who, on defect of personal assets, is bound to discharge it, provided he has real assets by descent as a recompense. So that it may be called, though not a *direct*, yet a *collateral*, charge upon the lands."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 19.

2. *Scots Law:* A legal tie by which one is bound to pay or perform something to another. The debtor (in England the *obligor*) is the *obligant* or granter, and the creditor in the obligation (in England the *obligee*) is the receiver or grantee.

¶ *Day of Obligation; Holiday of Obligation; Roman Church:* A day other than Sunday

on which the faithful are bound to hear mass and abstain from servile works. The days of obligation in England are: Christmas Day, the Circumcision (Jan. 1), the Epiphany (Jan. 6), Ascension Day, Corpus Christi, Feast of SS. Peter and Paul (June 29), the Assumption (Aug. 25), and All Saints (Nov. 1).

ŏb lī-ga tō, *s.* [Obligato.]

*** ŏb-lī-gā-tòr-ĭ-lў, * ob li-ga-tor-i-lie,** *adv.* [Eng. *obligato(ry)*; *-ly.*] In an obligatory manner; by obligation.

"Being bound *obligatorilie*, both for himselfe and his successors."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 230.

*** ŏb-lī-gā-tòr-ĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *obligatory*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being obligatory or binding.

ŏb-lī-gą-tòr-ў, *a.* [Lat. *obligatorius*, from *obligatus*, pa. par. of *obligo* = to bind; Fr. *obligatoire.*] Imposing an obligation; binding or constraining legally or morally; requiring the performance of or forbearance from some act. (Followed by *on* or *upon* before the person bound; formerly by *to.*)

"Either now unlawfull, or, at least, neither *obligatory* nor convenient."—*Bp. Hall: Cases of Conscience.*

ŏ-blīġe', * **o-bligg,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *obliger* = to oblige, to bind, from Lat. *obligo* = to bind down, to oblige; *ob-* = to, down, and *ligo* = to bind; Sp. *obligar*; Ital. *obbligare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To bind, to attach firmly.

"He had *obliged* all the senators and magistrates firmly to himself."—*Bacon.*

* 2. To bind by agreement to do something, to bind down.

"Thei *obliged* them to cyue
Forti thousand pound." *Robert de Brunne*, p. 88.

* 3. To bind by treaty or compact; to ally, to make subject.

"Ych *obligi* me to the." *Robert of Gloucester*, p. 12.

4. To constrain or compel by any force, legal, moral, or physical; to impose obligation upon; to compel to something.

"A man is said to be *obliged* when he is urged by a violent motive resulting from the command of another."—*Paley: Moral Philosophy*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

5. To place under an obligation of gratitude by a favour or kindness; to bind by some favour done or kindness shown; to please, to gratify.

6. (*In the passive*): To be indebted, to owe.

"To those mills we are *obliged* for all our metals."—*Bentley: Boyle Lectures.*

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To impose obligations; to be binding, to bind.

"No power can *oblige* any further than it can take cognizance of the offence and inflict penalties."—*South: Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 8.

2. To gratify, to please, to be obliging.

"Sneer'd at by fools, by flatterers besieged,
And so *obliging* that he ne'er *obliged*."
Pope: Epistle to Arbuthnot, 208.

¶ The example shows that the pronunciation was formerly *obleeged.*

ŏb-lī-ġeē', *s.* [Eng. *oblig(e)*; *-ee.*]

Law: The person to whom another is bound, or to whom a bond is given.

"If the condition becomes impossible by the act of God, the act of law, or the act of the *obligee* himself, there the penalty of the obligation is saved."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 20.

*** ŏ-blīġe'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Fr.]

1. Obligation; binding or constraining power or quality.

"I will not reslst, whatever it is, either of divine or human *obligement*."—*Milton: Of Education.*

2. A favour or kindness done, an obligation.

"Interest or *obligement* made the tie."
Dryden: Hind & Panther, i. 437.

ŏ-blīġ'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *oblig(e)*; *-er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who obliges.

"It is the natural property of the same heart, to be a gentle interpreter, which is so noble an *obliger*."—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 453.

2. *Law.:* The same as Obligor (q.v.).

ŏ-blīġ'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Oblige.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Binding; imposing obligation.

2. Willing to oblige others; ready to do favours; kind, complaisant.

"To all *obliging*, yet reserv'd to all."
Walsh: Pastorals, ecl 4.

3. Characterized or distinguished by readiness to oblige others.

"Keppel had a sweet and *obliging* temper."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

C. *As subst.:* The act of doing kindness or favours to others.

ŏ-blīġ'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *obliging*; *-ly.*] In an obliging manner; with civility, complaisance, or kindness; kindly.

"[He] then for mine *obligingly* mistakes
The first lampoon Sir Will or Bubo makes."
Pope: Prol. to Satires, 279.

ŏ-blīġ'-ĭng-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *obliging*; *-ness.*]

* 1. The quality or state of being binding or obligatory; binding power or force; obligation.

"Christ coming . . . did consequently set a period to the *obligingness* of those institutions."—*Hammond: Works*, i. 282.

† 2. The quality or state of being obliging; complaisance, civility; readiness or willingness to do kindness or favours.

"*Obligingness* and doing good in one's generation."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 2.

ŏb lī-gor', *s.* [Eng. *oblig(e)*; *-or.*]

Law: One who binds himself by a bond, or who gives a bond to another.

*** ŏb-līg'-u-late,** *a.* [Pref. *ob-*, and Eng. *ligulate* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Extended on the inner instead of the outer side of the capitulum or head. Used of the corolla of some ligulate Composites or other flowers. (*Henslow.*)

*** ŏb lī-quā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *obliquatio*, from *obliquus* = oblique (q.v.).]

1. *Lit.:* Declination from a straight line or course; the quality or state of being oblique; obliquity.

"The right and transverse fibres . . . must frame a reticulated and quincuncial figure by their *obliquations*."—*Browne: Cyrus' Garden*, ch. iii.

2. *Fig.:* Deviation from moral rectitude; moral obliquity.

ŏb-lique' (que as k), * **ob-lick,** * **ob-like,** *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *obliquus*, *oblicus* = slanting, awry; *ob* = away, and **liquis* = oblique; Ital. *obliquo*; Sp. *oblicuo.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* Having a direction not perpendicular nor parallel to some line taken as a standard of reference; not direct, slanting.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Not direct; indirect; not straightforward.

"The love we bear our friends, . . .
Hath in it certain *oblique* ends."
Drayton: Muses Elysium, iii.

* (2) Malignant, envious, unpropitious, ill-omened.

* (3) Not direct in descent; collateral.

"His natural affection in a direct line was strong, in an *oblique* but weak."—*Baker: Henry I.* (an. 1135).

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* [Oblique-muscle].

2. *Botany:*

(1) *Of the veins of a leaf:* Making an angle with the midrib of 90° to 120°.

(2) *Of a leaf:* Having a slight inequality in the opposite sides.

(3) *Of direction:* Having the margin pointing to the sky, the apex to the horizon; as the leaves of Protea and Fritillaria.

3. *Gram.:* A term applied to any case except the nominative.

¶ *Oblique System of Coordinates:*

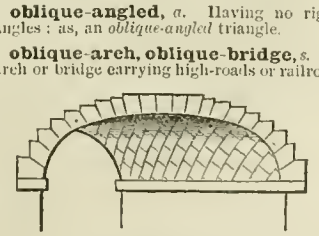
Analysis: A system in which the coordinate axes are oblique to each other.

oblique-angle, *s.*

Geom.: Any angle which is greater or less than a right-angle.

oblique-angled, *a.* Having no right-angles: as, an *oblique-angled* triangle.

oblique-arch, oblique-bridge, *s.* An arch or bridge carrying high-roads or railroads



OBLIQUE ARCH.

across a river, canal, &c., in an oblique direction. They are also called skew-arches.

oblique-circle, *s.*

Spher. projection: A circle whose plane is oblique to the axis of the primitive plane.

oblique-cone, *s.* A cone whose axis is oblique to the plane of its base.

obliquo-crystal, *s.*

Min.: A crystal with one axis perpendicular to each of the others.

oblique-cylinder, *s.* A cylinder whose axis is oblique to the plane of its base.

oblique-leaf, *s.* [Oblique, II. 2. (2).]

oblique-motion, *s.*

Music: [Motion, *s.* II. 4].

oblique-muscle, *s.*

Anat.: A muscle diagonal either as to the main axis of the body or to its transverse planes.

oblique-narration, *s.* [Oblique-speech.]

oblique-plane, *s.*

Diall.: A plane which is oblique to the horizon.

oblique-projection, *s.* A projection made by a line oblique to the plane of projection.

oblique-sailing, *s.*

Nant.: The movement of a ship when, being in some intermediate rhomb between the four cardinal points, it makes an oblique angle with the meridian, and continually changes both its latitude and longitude.

oblique-speech, oblique-narration, *s.*

Rhet.: That which is quoted indirectly or in a different person from that employed by the original speaker. Thus, the words, "I will come," when reported by another person, become "He said that he would come."

oblique-sphere, *s.*

Astron. & Geog.: The celestial or the terrestrial sphere when its axis is oblique to the horizon of the place, which it is everywhere except to an observer on the equator or, did any exist, at the poles.

*** ŏb-lique' (que as k),** *v.i.* [Oblique, *a.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To form an oblique line; to deviate from a straight or perpendicular line; to slope, to slant.

"A line which *obliqued* from the bottom of his spine."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xi.

2. *Mil.:* To move forward obliquely by stepping sideways.

ŏb-lique'-lў (que as k), *adv.* [Eng. *oblique*; *-ly.*]

1. *Lit.:* In an oblique manner or direction; not directly; not in a direct line; to or on one side.

"Till on his course *obliquely* shone
The narrow Valley of Saint John."
Scott: Bridal of Triermain, i. 12.

* 2. *Fig.:* Not directly; indirectly; not in direct words.

"Mr. Hogarth . . . *obliquely* gave the first offence."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. iv., ch. iv.

ŏb-lique'-nĕss (que as k), *s.* [Eng. *oblique*; *-ness.*]

I. *Lit.:* The quality or state of being oblique; deviation from a straight line or course; obliquity.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Indirectness.

* 2. Deviation from moral rectitude; moral obliquity.

*** ŏb-lī'-quĭd,** *a.* [Oblique, *a.*] Oblique.

"Each is . . . changed from his nature trew
By others opposition, or *obliquid* view."
Spenser: F. Q., VII. vii. 54.

ŏb lī'-quĭ-tў, * **ob-lī'-qui tie,** *s.* [Fr. *obliquité*, from Lat. *obliquitas* = obliqueness, from *obliquus* = oblique (q.v.); Sp. *oblicuidad*; Ital. *obliquità.*]

1. *Lit.:* The quality or state of being oblique; deviation from a state of parallelism or perpendicularity.

"Moved contrary with thwart *obliquities*
Milton: P. L., viii. 132.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Deviation from moral rectitude.

"That prize belongs to none but the sincere:
The least *obliquity* is fatal here."
Cowper: Progress of Error, 579.

(2) Irregularity; deviation from ordinary [illegible]

* **[illegible] of the ecliptic:**

Astron. The inclination of the ecliptic to the celestial equator. It is about 23° 27'.

ŏb lĭte, *a.* [Lat. *oblitus*, pa. par. of *oblino* = to smear over.] Smeared over, dim.

"Obscure and *oblite* mention" *Fuller: Pisgah Sight*, II. v. 2.

ŏb lĭt ĕr āte, *v.t.* [Lat. *obliteratus*, pa. par. of *ob* [illegible] = to efface, to smear out: *ob* = over, and *litera* = a letter; Fr. *oblitérer*; Sp. *obliterar*; Ital. *obliterare.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* To efface, to rub out, to erase, to blot out; to render impossible to be deciphered: as, To *obliterate* writing or an inscription.

2. *Fig. & Figuratively:*

(1) To efface, to blot out; to erase from memory by time or other means; to cause to be forgotten.

"Discourse on other themes Ensuing seem'd to *obliterate* the past." *Cowper: Task*, vi. 510

(2) To wear out; to destroy by any means; to put an end to.

"As if their memory of, and affection to, it could scarce be *obliterated*." *Dr. Whitby: On the Five Points*, dis. iii., ch. iii., § 5.

(3) To reduce to a very low or almost imperceptible state: as, To *obliterate* the pulse.

II. *Pathol.:* To cause to disappear. Used specially of any duct or passage, as a vein, an artery, when the two opposite sides have contracted adhesion and the cavity disappeared.

¶ For the distinction between *obliterate, expunge, blot out, raze* or *erase, efface*, and *cancel*, see the Blot.

ŏb lĭt ĕr ātc, *a.* [Obliterate, *v.*]

Botany: A term applied to marks, impressions, or elevations nearly effaced or obliterated.

ŏb lĭt ĕr ā tion, *s.* [Lat. *obliteratio*, from *obliteratus*, pa. par. of *oblitero* = to obliterate (q.v.); Fr. *obliteration*; Sp. *obliteracion*; Ital. *obliterazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* The act of obliterating, erasing, or blotting out; the state of being obliterated or rendered undecipherable.

"There might, probably, be an *obliteration* of all those monuments of antiquity." *Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 138.

2. *Fig.:* The act of effacing or erasing from memory; the state of being forgotten or blotted out from memory.

"The *obliteration* of that original signification." *Bedloe: Nature of Mathem. Evidence*, p. 96.

II. *Pathol.:* The closure of a duct or any cavity by the adhesion of its parietes.

* **ŏb lĭt ĕr ā tive,** *a.* [Eng. *obliterat(e)*; *-ive.*] Tending to obliterate or efface; effacing, erasing.

* **ŏb lĭv ĭ al,** *a.* [Lat. *oblivi(o)* = oblivion (q.v.); Eng. suff. *-al.*] Oblivious, forgetful.

ŏb lĭv ĭ ŏn, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *oblivionem*, acc. of *oblivio* = forgetfulness, from *obliviscor* = to forget: probably from *ob-* and *livesco* = to become livid or dark; Ital. *oblivione, oblivirione.*]

1. Forgetfulness; the act of forgetting.

2. The state of being effaced from the memory; the being forgotten.

"This doctrine has sunk into complete *oblivion*." *Stewart: Philos. Essays*, ess. iii.

* 3. An amnesty; a forgetting or blotting out of offences; a general pardon.

¶ *Acts of oblivion* were passed in England in 1660 and 1690.

"By the act of *oblivion*, all offences against the crown, and all particular trespasses between subject and subject, were pardoned, remitted, and utterly extinguished." *Davies: State of Ireland.*

* **ŏb lĭv ĭ ŏn ĭze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *oblivion*; *-ize.*] To sink in oblivion.

ŏb lĭv ĭ oŭs, * **ob lyv y ouse,** *a.* [Fr. *oblivieux*, from Lat. *oblriosus*, from *oblivio* = oblivion (q.v.).]

* 1. Causing forgetfulness.

"Th' associates and co-partners of our loss Lie thus astonished on th' *oblivious* pool." *Milton: P. L.*, i. 226.

2. Forgetful; accompanied by forgetfulness.

"Through the long night she lay in deep, *oblivious* slumber. *Longfellow: Evangeline*, i. 5.

ŏb lĭv ĭ oŭs lў, *adv.* [Eng. *oblivious*; *-ly.*] In an oblivious manner; forgetfully.

ŏb lĭv ĭ oŭs nĕss, * **ob lĭv ĭ ous nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *oblivious*, *-ness.*] The quality or state of being oblivious; oblivion.

"I dwell here nowe in a schoole of *oblivionesnesse*."—*Foxe Martyrs*, p. 1,565.

ŏb lŏc ū tŏr, *s.* [Lat., from *ob-* = against, and *locutor* = a speaker, from *locutus*, pa. par. of *loquor* = to speak.] A gainsayer.

"There be diverse *obloctors* which . . . saye that he would never have set forth such thinges as he promysed." *Bale: Pref. to Leland's Itinerary.*

ŏb lŏng, *a. & s.* [Fr., from Lat. *oblongus* = long, long across, from *ob-* = over, across, and *longus* = long.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Longer than broad; rectangular, but having the length greater than the breadth.

"Compared in shape to an *oblong* shield."—*Gordon: Tacitus: Life of Agricola.*

2. *Bot.:* Elliptical, with the two ends blunted.

B. *As subst.:* A figure whose length is greater than its breadth; specif., in geometry, a name given to a rectangle whose adjacent sides are unequal. In common language, any figure approximating to this form is called an oblong; in fact, any body which is longer than it is wide is often called an oblong.

"The best figure of a garden is either a square or an *oblong*." *Sir W. Temple: On Gardening*

oblong-chelodine, *s.*

Zool.: *Chelodina oblonga*, a river-tortoise from West Australia.

oblong-obovate, *a.*

Bot.: Between oblong and obovate, but more nearly approaching the latter.

oblong-ovate, *a.*

Bot.: Between oblong and ovate.

oblong sun-fish, *s.*

Ichthy.: *Orthagoriscus truncatus.*

* **ŏb lŏng ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *oblong*; *-ish.*] Somewhat oblong in shape.

* **ŏb lŏng lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *oblong*; *-ly.*] In an oblong form or manner.

"Had the globe of our earth, or of the planets, been either spherical or *oblongly* spheroidical."—*Cheyne: Philos. Treatises.*

* **ŏb lŏng nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *oblong*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being oblong.

* **ŏb lō quĭ oŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *obloquy*; *-ous.*] Containing or of the nature of obloquy; reproachful.

"Emulations which are apt to rise and vent in *obloquious* acrimony."—*Sir E. Saunton: Fragmenta Regalia.*

ŏb lō quў, *s.* [Lat. *obloquium* = contradiction, from *obloquor* = to speak against: *ob-* = against, and *loquor* = to speak.]

1. Censorious speech; reproachful language; reproach, blame, slander; language which brings, or is intended to bring, men into odium or reproach.

"Even his own sect looked coldly on him, and required his services with *obloquy*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

* 2. A cause of reproach or disgrace; a reproach, a disgrace.

"My chastity's the jewel of our house . . .
Which were the greatest *obloquy* i' th' world in me to lose." *Shakesp.: All's Well*, iv. 2.

* **ŏb lŭc tā tion,** *s.* [Lat. *obluctatio*, from *obluctatus*, pa. par. of *obluctor* = to struggle against: *ob-* = against, and *luctor* = to struggle, to strive.] A striving or struggling against.

"He hath not the command of himself to use that artificial *obluctation*." *Potherby: Atheomastix*, p. 125.

* **ŏb mŭr mŭr ĭng,** *s.* [Pref. *ob-* = against, and Eng. *murmuring.*] Murmur, objection. (*H. More: Immort. Soul*, II. ii. 10.)

* **ŏb mu tĕs çençe,** *s.* [Lat. *obmutescens*, pr. par. of *obmutesco* = to be silent; *mutus* = mute, dumb.] Loss of speech; dumbness.

"A vehement fear naturally produceth *obmutescence*." *Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. viii.

* **ŏb nĭxe lў,** *adv.* [Lat. *obnixe.*] Earnestly.

"Most *obnixely* I must beseech both them and you." *—E. Codrington: To Sir E. Dering*, May 24, 1643.

ŏb nŏx ĭoŭs (x as ksh), *a.* [Lat. *obnoxius* = liable to hurt, hurtful: *ob-*, and *noxius* = hurtful, noxious (q.v.).]

* 1. Liable to punishment, harm, or injury; hence, exposed generally.

"Who aspires, must down as low
As high he soar'd; *obnoxious* first or last
To basest things." *Milton: P. L.*, ix. 170.

* 2. Answerable, bound, subject, responsible.

"Examine thyself in the particulars of thy relations, especially where thou governest and takest accounts of others, and are not so *obnoxious* to them as they are to thee."—*J. Taylor: Worthy Communicant*, ch. vi., § 2.

3. Offensive, hateful, odious, unpopular.

"They envy Christ, but they turn upon the man, who was more *obnoxious* to them."—*Donne: Sermons*, ser. 20.

* 4. Reprehensible, censurable; deserving censure or disapproval.

"The singular placidity with which Zadladeen had listened during the latter part of this *obnoxious* story." *—Moore: Fire-worshippers.*

ŏb nŏx ĭoŭs lў (x as ksh), *adv.* [Eng. *obnoxious*; *-ly.*] In an obnoxious manner; reprehensibly, offensively, odiously, hatefully.

ŏb nŏx ĭoŭs nĕss (x as ksh), *s.* [Eng. *obnoxious*; *-ness.*]

* 1. The quality or state of being obnoxious or liable to punishment, harm, or injury; liability.

"Our *obnoxiousness* to the curse of the law for sin."—*South: Sermons*, vol. xi., ser. 6.

2. Offensiveness, odiousness, hatefulness, reprehensibleness.

* **ŏb nū bĭ lāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *obnubilatus*, pa. par. of *obnubilo* = to make cloudy, from *ob-* and *nubilus* = cloudy; *nubes* a = cloud.] To make cloudy; to cloud, to obscure.

"Something yet so foul as did *obnubilate* even the brightest glory." *—Feltham: Resolves*, pt. i., res. 50.

* **ŏb nu bĭ lā tion,** *s.* [Obnubilate.] The act or process of making cloudy, dark, or obscure.

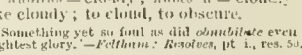
"Let others glory in their . . . *obnubilation* of bodies coruscant." *—Waterhouse: Apol. for Learning*, p. 175.

ō boe (oe as ōĭ), *s.* [Ital. *oboè*, from Fr. *hautbois.*]

Music: A hautboy (q.v.).

† **oboe d'amore,** *s.*

Music: An instrument of the same construction as the ordinary oboe, but standing a minor third lower, being in the key of A.

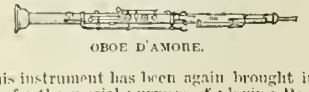


OBOE D'AMORE.

This instrument has been again brought into use for the special purpose of playing Bach's scores correctly, and was so employed in Westminster Abbey, Jan. 15, 1880.

* **oboe di caccia,** *s.*

Music: Hunting-oboe; an old name for an instrument resembling a bassoon on a miniature scale. They are in the key of F or E♭, and are played with a small bassoon reed.



OBOE DI CACCIA.

* **ō bō ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *oboe(e)*; *-ist.*] A player on the oboe; a hautboyist.

* **ŏb ō lar ў,** *a.* [Lat. *obol(us)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ary.*] Pertaining to or consisting of small coin; possessing only small coins; poor, reduced. (*Lamb.*)

ŏb ōle, ŏb ōl, *s.* [Obolus.]

Pharm.: A weight of ten (or, according to some, twelve) grains, or half a scruple.

ŏb ō lĕl la, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dim. of *obolus* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A genus of Lingulidæ, from the Cambrian and Lower Silurian, differing from Obolus in the arrangement of the muscular impressions.

ŏb ō līte, *s.* [Lat. *obol(us)*, and suff. *-ite.*] Any fossil shell of the genus Obolus (q.v.).

obolite-grit, *s.*

Geol.: A green-grained calcareous grit of Lower Silurian age, containing the Obolus Molluscs, found in Russia under the castle of Narva and elsewhere. Called originally, by Sir Roderick Murchison and others, Ungulite-grit, Ungula being Pander's synonym for Obolus.

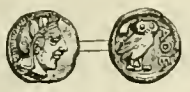
* **ŏb-ŏl-īze,** *v.t.* [OBELIZE.]

ŏb'-ō-lō, *s.* [OBOLUS.] A copper coin current in the Ionian Islands, value about one half-penny.

ŏb-ō-lŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. ὀβολός (*obolos*).]

1. Greek Antiquities:

(1) A small coin of ancient Greece, originally of copper, afterwards of silver, the sixth part of an Attic drachma, and equal to 1½d. Multiples and submultiples of the obolus were also used, as 5, 4, 3, 2, 1½ oboli, and ½, ⅓, and ¼ of an obolus.



OBOLUS.

(2) A small weight, the sixth part of an Attic drachma.

2. Palæont.: A genus of Lingulidæ, confined to the Silurian period; characteristic of the Lower Silurian. Valves orbicular, sub-equal, smooth, unarticulated, kept in apposition by muscular action; the ventral valve has a longitudinal furrow for the fibres of attachment, which pass out between the beaks.

ŏb-ō-văl, *a.* [Pref. *ob-*, and Eng. *oval* (q.v.).]

Bot.: The same as OBOVATE (q.v.).

ŏb-ō-vāte, *a.* [Pref. *ob-*, and Eng. *ovate* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Inversely ovate. Used of a leaf, &c., shaped like a hen's egg, with the broader end at the part most remote from the petiole.

OBOVATE LEAF.

ŏb-ō-vāte-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *obovate*; *-ly.*]

Bot., &c.: In an obovate manner.

ŏb-ō-vŏid, *a.* [Pref. *ob-*, and Eng. *ovoid* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Somewhat obovate.

ŏb-rĕp-tion, *s.* [Lat. *obreptio*, from *obreptus*, pa. par. of *obrepo* = to creep up to: *ob-* = up, and *repo* = to creep.]

* 1. *Ord Lang.:* The act of creeping upon so as to surprise.

"Sudden incursions and *obreptions*, sins of mere ignorance."—*Cudworth: Sermons*, p. 81.

2. *Scots Law:* The obtaining gifts of escheat, &c., by telling falsehoods. The obtaining such gifts by the suppression of the truth is termed subreption.

* **ŏb-rĕp-tĭ-tious,** *a.* [Lat. *obreptitius*, from *obreptus*, pa. par. of *obrepo* = to creep upon; Fr. *obreptice*; Sp. *obrepticio.*] Done or obtained by surprise; with secrecy, falsehood, or by concealment of the truth.

* **ŏb'-rō-gāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *obrogatus*, pa. par. of *obrogo*: *ob-* = against, and *rogo* = to ask.] To proclaim or propose a contrary law for the purpose of abrogating or annulling a former; to abrogate.

ŏb-rō-tŭnd', *a.* [Pref. *ob-*, and Eng. *rotund* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Approaching to roundness; imperfectly round.

* **ŏb-rûte',** *v.t.* [Lat. *obrutus*, pa. par. of *obruo.*] To throw down, to overthrow.

"The misery wherewith ye were *obruted* and overwhelmed."—*Bacon.*

ŏb-sçēne', * **ob-scœne,** *a.* [Lat. *obscenus*, *obscœnus*, a word of doubtful etymology, but possibly connected with *scævus* = left-handed, unlucky.]

1. Immodest or impure in language or action; indecent, lewd, unchaste.

"Words that were once chaste, by frequent use grow *obscene* and uncleanly."—*Watts: Logick.*

* 2. Abominable, odious, vile.

"That, in a Christian climate, souls refined
Should show so heinous, black, *obscene* a deed!"
Shakesp.: Richard II., iv. 1.

* 3. Foul, filthy, disgusting, offensive.

"The boar's *obscener* shape the god belies."—
Pope: Homer; Odyssey iv. 618.

* 4. Inauspicious, ill-omened, unlucky.

"The guilty serpents and *obscener* beasts."
Cowley: Hymn to Light.

ŏb-sçēne'-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *obscene*; *-ly.*] In an obscene manner; indecently, lewdly.

"Then, on a lofty beam, the matron ty'd
The noose dishonest, and *obscenely* dy'd."
Pitt: Virgil; Æneid xii.

ŏb-sçēne'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *obscene*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being obscene; obscenity, immodesty, lewdness.

"We avoid losse by it, and escape *obscenenesse*."—
Ben Jonson: Discoveries.

ŏb-sçŏn'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *obscénité.*]

1. The quality or state of being obscene; impurity or immodesty in word or action; ribaldry, lewdness.

"I wish, at least, our sacred rites were free
From those pollutions of *obscenity*."
Dryden: Juvenal, sat. vi.

2. Obscene or impure words or actions; that which is obscene, indecent, or unchaste; lewdness, ribaldry, indecency.

"Wit employed in dressing up *obscenity* is like the art used in painting a corpse."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. viii.

* **ŏb-sçēn'-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *obscœnus*, *obscenus.*] Obscene, immodest, unchaste, lewd.

"*Obscenous* in recital and hurtful in example."—*Sir J. Harrington: Apol. of Poetry*, pt. x.

* **ŏb-sçēn'-ŏŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *obscenous*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being obscene; obscenity.

ŏb-scür'-ant, *s.* [Lat. *obscurans*, pr. par. of *obscuro* = to obscure (q.v.).] One who or that which obscures; specif. one who opposes the progress of knowledge, inquiry, information, or enlightenment.

† **ŏb-scür'-ant-ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *obscurant*; *-ism.*] The principles or system of an obscurant.

"The dim *obscurantism* of Wordsworth's politics."
—*Nonconformist and Independent*, July 21, 1881, p. 690.

† **ŏb-scür'-ant-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *obscurant*; *-ist.*] The same as OBSCURANT (q.v.).

"No voice, save from a clique of French and English *obscurantists*."—*Edinburgh Review*, July, 1862, p. 202.

ŏb-scu-rā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *obscuratio*, from *obscuratus*, pa. par. of *obscuro* = to make dark or obscure (q.v.).]

1. The act of making dark or obscure; a darkening.

2. The state of being obscured or darkened.

"It is not possible to assign the precise moment of incipient *obscuration*, or of total extinction."—*Herschel: Astronomy* (1858), § 338.

ŏb-scūre', *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *obscur*, from Lat. *obscurus* = dark, covered over, from *ob-* = over, and *scurus* = covered, from the same root as Sansc. *sku* = to cover.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Darkened; imperfectly illuminated, shadowed, gloomy, murky.

2. Bringing on or causing darkness or obscurity.

"*Obscurest* night involved the sky,
The Atlantic billows roared."
Cowper: The Castaway.

* 3. Living in or fond of darkness or night.

"The *obscure* bird clamour'd the livelong night."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, ii. 3.

* 4. Hidden, concealed.

"*Obscure*, but safe, we rest us here."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, ii. 9.

* 5. Retired; away from observation; secluded, remote; as, an *obscure* corner.

6. Not noted, humble, mean, unknown.

"[He], doomed to an *obscure* but tranquil state.
Is pleased with it." *Cowper: Task*, vi. 908.

7. Not easily understood; abstruse; not obvious; difficult to understand.

"He euer so laboured to set his wordes in such *obscure* and doubtful fashion."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 554.

8. Not clear or full; imperfect, defective, indistinct; as, an *obscure* view of distant objects.

* **B.** *As subst.:* Darkness, night.

"That clear *obscure*,
So softly dark." *Byron: Parisina*, i.

obscure-rays, *s. pl.*

Heat: Invisible rays both above and below those of the visible spectrum.

ŏb-scūre', *v.t.* & *i.* [OBSCURE, *a.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To make dark; to darken; to deprive of light; to make dim or gloomy.

"They are all couched in a pit hard by Herne's oak, with *obscured* lights."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. 3.

* 2. To keep in the dark; to hide from view; to conceal.

"And you may marvel why I *obscured* myself,
Labouring to save his life."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, v. 1.

* 3. To prevent from becoming known; to hide; to keep back.

"Much more his absence now
Thus long to some great purpose He *obscures*."
Milton: P. R., ii. 101.

4. To make less intelligible, visible, or legible.

"But the dark mantle of involving time
Has veil'd their beauties, and *obscur'd* their rhyme."
Langhorne: Genius & Valour.

5. To make less glorious, illustrious, or beautiful; to make mean; to degrade.

"Your high self . . . you have *obscured*
With a swain's wearing."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To hide, or to conceal one's self.

"There's bad tidings; I must *obscure* and hear it."
Beaum. & Fl.: Maid in the Mill, iv. 1.

ŏb-scūre'-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *obscure*; *-ly.*]

1. In an obscure manner; darkly, dimly.

"Not, as in northern climes, *obscurely* bright."
Byron: Curse of Minerva.

2. In an obscure, mean, or low state or degree; meanly, unnoticed.

"A line so long beloved and feared
May soon *obscurely* end." *Scott: Rokeby*, v. 23.

3. Not clearly or distinctly; abstrusely, darkly; not plainly.

* **ŏb-scūre'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *obscure*, a.; *-ment.*] The act of obscuring; the state of being obscured; obscuration, darkness.

"Now bolder fires appear,
And o'er the palpable *obscurement* sport."
Pomfret: Dies Novissima.

ŏb-scūre'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *obscure*, a.; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being obscure; darkness, gloominess, dimness.

2. A state, position, or condition of obscurity; privacy, meanness.

"These shall entomb those eyes, that have redeem'd
Me from the vulgar, thee from all *obscureness*."
Daniel: Sonnet 41.

3. Darkness of meaning; unintelligibleness, indistinctness.

"These questions being perplexed, thorny, and troublesome through their *obscureness*."—*Bp. Hall: Via Media; The Way of Peace.*

ŏb-scür'-čr, *s.* [Eng. *obscur(e)*, v.; *-er.*] One who or that which obscures.

ŏb-scür'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *obscurité*, from Lat. *obscuritatem*, acc. of *obscuritas* = darkness, obscurity; from *obscurus* = obscure (q.v.).]

1. The quality or state of being obscure; darkness, gloom.

"A day of darkness and *obscurity*."—*Esther* xi. 8.

2. An obscure, mean, lowly, or humble position or condition.

"Her early years had been passed in poverty and *obscurity*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

3. Darkness of meaning; want of plainness of meaning or expression.

"When all the instruments of knowledge are forbid to do their office, ignorance and *obscurity* must needs be upon the whole soul."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 2.

* 4. A person little known.

"Those illustrious *obscurities*, Vardy and Kent."—
Daily Telegraph, Sept. 19, 1885.

* **ŏb'-sĕ-crāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *obsecratus*, pa. par. of *obsecro* = to entreat: *ob-* and *sacer* = sacred.] To entreat, to beg, to implore, to supplicate.

* **ŏb-sĕ-crā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *obsecratio*, from *obsecratus*, pa. par. of *obsecro* = to obsecrate (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of entreating, imploring, or supplicating; entreaty, supplication.

2. *Rhet.:* A figure of speech in which the orator implores the help of God or man.

* **ŏb'-sĕ-crā-tŏr-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *obsecrat(e)*; *-ory.*] Expressing or containing entreaty or supplication; supplicatory.

"That gracious and *obsecratory* charge."—*Bp. Hall: Peace Maker*, § 26.

* **ŏb'-sĕ-quent,** *a.* [Lat. *obsequens*, pr. par. of *obsequor* = to follow.] Obedient, submissive, obsequious.

"Pliant and *obsequent* to his pleasure."—*Fotherby: Atheomastix*, p. 181.

* **ŏb-sē'-quĭ-ençe,** *s.* [OBSEQUIOUS.] Obsequiousness.

ŏb'-sĕ-quĭes, *s. pl.* [O. Fr. *obseques*, from Lat. *obsequiæ* = funeral rites, from *obsequor* = to follow.] [OBSEQUY (1), *s.*] Funeral rites or ceremonies.

"Lo! at this tomb my tributary tears
I render, for my brethren's *obsequies*."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, i. 2.

ŏb-sē-quĭ-oŭs, *a.* Fr. *obsequieux*, from Lat. *obsequium* = compliant, from *obsequium* = compliance, from *obsequor* = to follow; Sp. [illegible], Ital. *compiacente*. Puttenham, in 1589, classed this among words then of quite recent introduction into the language. Another writer, a little earlier, ranks it among "inkhorn terms, smelling too much of the Latin." (*French English Past & Present* p. 37.)

* 1. Originally, in a good sense; compliant; submissive or obedient to the words or wishes of others; zealous, devoted.

"Besides many other fishes in divers places, which are very obsequent and obsequious when they be called by their names."—*P. Holland: Plutarch's Morals*, p. 97.

2. Compliant in excess; servilely obedient or submissive; cringing, fawning; over ready to comply with the desires of others.

"Judges, who while the popular frenzy was at the height, had been its most obsequious instruments."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

* 3. Following.

"Light issues forth, and at the other door
Obsequious darkness enters."—*Milton: P. L.*, vi. 10.

* 1. Of or pertaining to funerals or mourning; funereal.

"The survivor bound . . .
To do obsequious sorrow."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 2.

* 5. Mourning; grieving as for one dead.

"So obsequious will thy father be."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., ii. 5.

ŏb-sē-quĭ-oŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *obsequious*; *-ly.*]

1. In an obsequious manner; obediently; with ready compliance.

"When theatres for you the scenes forego,
And the box bows obsequiously low."
Shenstone: To a Lady.

* 2. In the character of a mourner; with mourning.

"Whilst I a while obsequiously lament."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 2.

ŏb-sē-quĭ-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *obsequious*; *-ness.*]

* 1. In a good sense; ready and willing compliance with the desires of others; prompt obedience; zeal.

"His assertions are so far from compelling men to come to heaven, as they put many men further out of their way, and work an obduration rather than an obsequiousness."—*Donne: Sermons* 45.

2. Servile submission; excessive or mean compliance.

"[Let not] obsequiousness teach them insolency."
Shirley: Merchant's Wife, i. 2.

* **ŏb-sĕ-quў** (1), *s.* [Lat. *obsequiæ*, from *obsequor* = to follow.] A funeral rite; solemnity or ceremony.

"The corpse . . . after a solemn obsequy, was had to Langly."—*Daniel: Civil Wars*, bk. iii. (Note 7.)

¶ Obsolete in the singular. [OBSEQUIES.]

* **ŏb-sĕ-quў** (2), *s.* [Lat. *obsequium*.] Obsequiousness.

"Censured by some for too much obsequy."
Massinger: Bashful Lover. (Prol.)

* **ŏb-sĕ-rāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *obseratus*, pa. par. of *obsero*, from *ob-*, and *sera* = a bar.] To lock up; to bar. (*Cockeram.*)

ŏb-sĕrv-a-ble, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *observe*; *-able.*]

A. *As adj.*: Capable of being observed or noticed; worthy of observation or notice; noticeable, notable, remarkable.

"In whom it is *observable*, that loving his ease so well as he did, he should run voluntarily into such troubles."—*Baker: King John* (an. 1216).

* **B.** *As subst.*: A notable or noteworthy thing.

"Some memorable *observables* therein."—*Fuller: Pisgah Sight*, III. viii. 1.

ŏb-sĕrv-a-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *observable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being observable, noticeable, or notable.

ŏb-sĕrv-a-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *observable*; *-ly.*] In an observable, noticeable, or notable manner; notably, remarkably.

"It is prodigious to have thunder in a clear sky, as is *observably* recorded in some histories."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. v.

* **ŏb-sĕrv-al,** *s.* [Eng. *observ(e)*; *-al.*] Observation.

"A previous *observal* of what has been said of them."—*North: Examen*, p. 659.

ŏb-sĕrv-ançe, * **ob-serv-aunce,** *s.* [Fr. *observance*, from Lat. *observantia*, from *observans*, pr. par. of *observo* = to observe (q.v.); Sp. *observancia*; Ital. *osservanza.*]

1. The act, practice, or habit of observing or keeping; the act of practising; performance.

"The religious *observance* of Sunday."—*Paley: Moral Philosophy*, bk. v., ch. viii.

2. Observation, attention; regard paid; notice taken.

"He voluntarily declined a strict *observance* of any astronomical system."—*Garth: Ovid: Metam.* (Pref.)

3. The act of observing, perceiving, or noting a thing; observation.

"The strict and vigilant *observance* of the calculations and registers of the bills of births and deaths."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind.*

* 1. The act of watching, taking care of, or attending to.

"Are there no other tokens
Between you 'greed, concerning her *observance*?"
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iv. 1.

* 5. Reverential or respectful attention; homage, obedient regard.

"Rouse up fear and trembling, and do *observance* to my mercy."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, iv. 3.

* 6. A thing to be observed; a rule of practice.

"There are other strict *observances*."
Shakesp: Love's Labour's Lost, i. 1.

7. A rite, form, or ceremony; an act of respect, token, or worship.

"Good formes and orders corrupt into a number of petty *observances*."—*Bacon: Essays: Of Superstition.*

* **ŏb-sĕrv-an-çў,** *s.* [Eng. *observance*(*e*); *-y.*] Homage, respect, obedient regard.

"Nor of them look for such *observancy*."
Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 4.

* **ŏb-sĕr-văn'-dŭm** (pl. **ŏb-sĕr-văn'-dą**), *s.* [Lat., neut. sing. of *observandus*, fut. pass. par. of *observo* = to observe (q.v.).] A thing to be observed or noted.

"The issues of my *observanda* begin to grow too large for the receipts."—*Swift: Tale of a Tub.* (Conclusion.)

ŏb-sĕrv'-ant, *a.* & *s.* [Fr., pr. par. of *observer* = to observe (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Characterized by observation; taking notice, attentive; having good power of observation.

"[The man] from clime to clime *observant* strayed."
Pope: Homer: Odyssey i. 5.

2. Characterized by attention; watchful, careful, attentive.

"This same strict and most *observant* watch."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 1.

3. Attentive or diligent in the observance or practice of duties or commands; careful and diligent in performing or practising. (Followed by *of.*)

* 4. Respectful, carefully attentive, obsequious, obedient. (Followed by *of.*)

"We are told how *observant* Alexander was of his master, Aristotle."—*Digby: On the Soul.* (Dedic.)

B. *As substantive:*

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who observes or notes; a careful observer or noter; one who practises or follows carefully. (*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*, bk. i., § 4.]

2. An obsequious attendant. (*Shakesp.: Lear*, ii. 2.)

II. *Eccles. Hist.:* [OBSERVANTINE].

Ŏb-sĕr-văn'-tĭne, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *observantin.*]

A. *As. adj.*: Belonging to, or characteristic of, the branch of the Franciscan Order described under B.

"It was *Observantine* friars who were welcomed to Mexico by Cortes in 1523."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 356.

B. *As substantive:*

Church Hist.: A branch of the Franciscan order, which separated from the Conventuals in the thirteenth century, whilst Elias of Cortona, who succeeded St. Francis, was Minister-General. They adhere to the original rigour of the institute. [FRANCISCAN.]

"The *Observantines* received in France the name of Cordeliers."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 356.

ŏb-sĕr-văn'-tĭst, *s.* [Eng. *observant*; *-ist.*] *Church Hist.*: An Observantine (q.v.).

ŏb-sĕr'-vant-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *observant*; *-ly.*] In an observant manner; carefully, attentively.

ŏb-sĕr-vā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *observatio*, from *observatus*, pa. par. of *observo* = to observe (q.v.); Fr. *observation*; Sp. *observacion*; Ital. *osservazione.*]

1. The act, habit, or faculty of observing, noting, or marking; the act of seeing or noting in the mind.

"In my small *observations* of mankind."—*Dryden: Virgil: Georgics.* (Dedic.)

2. *Specif.*: The act or practice of observing or taking notice of natural phenomena for scientific or practical purposes.

"The difference between experiment and *observation*, consists merely in the comparative rapidity with which they accomplish their discoveries."—*Stewart: Philos Essays.* (Prelim. Diss., ch. ii.)

* 3. Observance; careful and habitual practice or performance; diligent adherence to.

"The true *observation* of the sabbath consisteth not onely in abstaining from bodely labours."—*Barnes: Epitome of his Workes*, p. 367.

4. That which is observed or noted; specif., the information gained by the systematic noting of natural phenomena; as, nautical or meteorological *observations.*

* 5. Knowledge gained by observing; experience, information.

"If my *observation* . . . deceive me not now."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, ii.

6. A remark made or expressed, and based, or professing to be based, upon knowledge or experience gained by carefully observing things; a comment, a note.

"That's a foolish *observation*."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., ii. 6.

* **ŏb-sĕr-vā'-tion-ăl,** *a.* [Eng. *observation*; *-al.*] Pertaining or relating to observation; containing or consisting of observations.

"The commencement of this *observational* process."—*Chalmers: Bridgewater Treatise*, pt. ii., ch. ii., p. 384.

* **ŏb-sĕrv'-a-tĭve,** *a.* [As if from a Lat. *observativus.*] Observant, attentive, watchful.

* **ŏb-sĕr-vā'-tŏr,** *s.* [Fr. *observateur.*]

1. One who observes, notes, or marks: an observer.

"The *observator* of the bills of mortality . . . hath given us the best account of the number that late plagues have swept away."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 213.

2. One who makes an observation or remark.

"She may be handsome, yet be chaste, you say.
Good *observator*, not so fast away."
Dryden: Juvenal, sat. x.

ŏb-sĕr'-va-tŏr-ў, * **ob-ser-va-tor-ie,** *s.* [Fr. *observatoire*; Sp. *observatorio*; Ital. *osservatorio.*]

1. A building or place arranged and fitted with instruments for making systematic observations of natural phenomena; espec., a building provided with instruments for making astronomical observations.

"Mr. Flamstead, the learned astrologer and mathematician, whom his maty had establish'd in the new *Observatorie* in Greenewich Park."—*Evelyn: Memoirs*, vol. i.

2. A chamber or place of observation at such an altitude as to look over adjacent objects and afford an extensive view. Used as a look-out station for the fire-alarm service, for signalling, &c.

¶ Ptolemy Soter erected an observatory at Alexandria about 300 B.C.. In 1561 one was reared at Cassel. The Royal Observatory at Greenwich was built in 1675. There are observatories at Berlin (1711), Petersburg (1725), Oxford (1772), Calton Hill, Edinburgh (1776), Dublin (1783), Cambridge (1824), and Washington (1842), &c.

ŏb-sĕrve', *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *observer*, from Lat. *observo* = to mark, to take notice of: *ob-*, and *servo* = to keep, to heed.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To look upon attentively and carefully; to regard attentively for the purpose of discovering, noting, or watching anything.

2. To turn the attention to, to note; to take note or notice of; to notice.

"Here reigns the Russian, there the Turk; *observe*
His capital city!"—*Wordsworth: Excurs.*, bk. vii.

3. To detect, to discover.

4. To watch.

"Checked like a bondman: all his faults *observed*."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iv. 3.

5. To keep or adhere to, to fulfil; to be observant of.

"Ceremonies
Which I have seen thee carefully to *observe*."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, v. 1.

6. To keep with due and proper ceremony.

"Ye shall *observe* the feast of unleavened bread."—*Exodus* xii. 17.

7. To practise ritually.

"In the days of Enoch, people *observed* not circumcision."—*White.* (*Todd.*)

* 8. To show respect to, to reverence; to treat with due respect, to humour.

"He is gracious if he be *observed*.'
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv 4.

9. To remark in words; to mention; to make an observation on.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To note, to notice; to take notice.

"*Observe*, he's moody."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

2. To be observant or attentive.

"I do love
To note, and to *observe*."
Ben Jonson: The Fox, ii. 1.

3. To make observations or remarks; to comment, to remark. (Followed by *on* or *upon*, or by *that* preceding a clause.)

"I have barely quoted the true proprietor, without *observing* upon it."—*Pope: Letters.*

ŏb-ẓĕrv'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *observ(e)*; *-er.*]

1. One who observes; one who takes notice of persons or things; espec. one who makes observations of natural pheuomena for scientific or practical purposes; an observant person.

"There is a kind of character in thy life,
That, to the *observer*, doth thy history
Fully unfold." *Shakesp.: Meas. for Meas.*, i. 1.

2. One who looks on; a spectator, a beholder.

"The observed of all *observers*."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 1.

3. One who observes, keeps, or adheres to any rule, custom, institution, rite, or regulation; a careful performer of duty.

"Many nations are superstitious, and diligent *observers* of old customs."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

* 4. An obsequious or sycophantic follower; a sycophant.

"Servile *observers* and polluted tongues."
Chapman: Bussy d'Ambois, iv.

ŏb-ẓĕrv'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Observe.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Observant, attentive, watchful.

C. *As subst.:* The act of noting or noticing; observation.

ŏb-ẓĕrv'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *observing*; *-ly.*] In an observant manner; observantly, attentively. (*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iv. 1.)

* **ŏb-sĕss',** *v.t.* [Lat. *obsessus*, pa. par. of *obsideo* = to besiege: *ob-* = against, and *sideo* = to sit.] To besiege, to beset, to encompass.

"The mind is *obsessed* with inordinate glorie."—*Sir T. Elyot: The Governour*, bk. ii., ch. iv.

* **ŏb-sĕss'-ĭon (ss as sh),** *s.* [Lat. *obsessio*, from *obsessus*, pa. par. of *obsideo* = to besiege.] The act of besieging; the state of being besieged or beset, as by an evil spirit, previously to possession.

"These cases belong theoretically rather to *obsession* than possession, the spirits not actually inhabiting the bodies, but hanging or hovering about them, and affecting them from the outside."—*Tylor: Primitive Culture* (1871), ii. 113.

ŏb-sĭd'-ĭ-ăn, *s.* [After Obsidius, a Roman, who first brought it from Ethiopia.]

Min.: A vitreous lava, having sometimes the chemical composition of orthoclase (q.v.), or of a mixture of other minerals of volcanic origin. Sp. gr. 2·25 to 2·8. Forms important lava streams in the Lipari Islands, Iceland, Mexico, &c.

ŏb-sĭd'-ĭ-ŏn-al, *a.* [Lat. *obsidionalis*, from *obsidio* = a siege, from *obsideo* = to besiege.] Of or pertaining to a siege.

obsidional-coin, *s.* Coin of base metal struck in besieged places as a substitute for current money.

obsidional-crown, *s.*

Roman Antiq.: A crown of grass bestowed upon him who held out a siege, or who caused a siege to be raised.

* **ŏb-sĭd'-ĭ-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *obsidio* = a siege.] Besetting.

* **ŏb-sĭg-ĭl-lā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *ob-*, and *sigillum* = a seal.] The act of sealing up.

* **ŏb-sĭgn'** (*g* silent), *v.t.* [Lat. *obsigno.*] To seal, to confirm.

"God doth *obsign* unto us Himself wholly."—*Bradford: Works*, p. 395.

* **ŏb-sĭg-nāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *obsignatus*, pa. par. of *obsigno* = to seal up; *signum* = a sign, a seal.] To seal, to ratify.

"Keeping the sabbath did *obsignate* the covenant made with the children of Israel."—*Barrow: Exposition of the Decalogue.*

* **ŏb-sĭg-nā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *obsignatio*, from *obsignatus*, pa. par. of *obsigno* = to seal up.] The act of sealing or ratifying; ratification.

"It is called the spirit of *obsignation*, or the confirming spirit."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 1

* **ŏb-sĭg'-nạ-tòr-ў,** *a.* [Lat. *obsignatus*, pa. par. of *obsigno.*] Confirming, ratifying.

* **ŏb-sō-lĕsçe',** *v.i.* [Lat. *obsolesco.*] To become obsolescent.

† **ŏb-sō-lĕsç'-ençe,** *s.* [Lat. *obsolescens*, pr. par. of *obsolesco* = to become obsolete.] The state or process of becoming obsolete.

ŏb sō-lĕsç'-ent, *a.* [Lat. *obsolescens.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Becoming obsolete; passing out of use; passing into desuetude.

"All the words compounded of 'here' and a preposition, except hereafter, are obsolete or *obsolescent*."—*Johnson: Dict.*, s. v. *Hereout.*

2. *Pathol.:* A term applied to miliary tubercle, when, instead of undergoing destructive changes, it becomes shrunken and hard, and thus remains inert. (*Quain: Dict. Med.*)

ŏb'-sō-lēte, *a.* [Lat. *obsoletus*, pa. par. of *obsoleo* = to grow old; to decay.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Passed out of use; fallen into disuse; neglected, disused, out of fashion.

"Echo learns politely to repeat
The praise of names for ages *obsolete*."
Cowper: Conversation, 828.

2. *Biol.* (*Of an organ or part*)*:* The state of being reduced to insignificant proportions by disuse; sometimes more loosely employed of imperfect development, whatever its origin.

3. *Bot.:* (1) The same as 2; (2) hardly evident.

* **ŏb-sō-lēte,** *v.i.* [Obsolete, *a.*] To become obsolete; to pass into disuse.

"Many of their fellows dropped out of use, in consequence partly of the *obsoleting* of their bases."—*Fitzedward Hall: Modern English*, p. 166.

ŏb'-sō-lēte-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *obsolete*; *-ly.*]

Bot.: In an obsolete manner, scarcely; as, *obsoletely* toothed = scarcely toothed.

ŏb'-sō-lēte-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *obsolete*; *-ness.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The quality or state of being obsolete; disuse.

"The reader is therefore embarrassed . . . with *obsoleteness* and innovation."—*Johnson: Proposals for Printing Works of Shakspere.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Biol.:* The state of being reduced to small proportions through disuse, or stunted by imperfect development.

2. *Bot.:* The state of being barely evident.

* **ŏb'-sō-lēt-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *obsolet(e)*; *-ism.*] An obsolete word, idiom, or phrase.

"In these, and perhaps half a dozen more *obsoletisms*."—*Fitzedward Hall: Modern English*, p. 276.

ŏb'-stạ-cle, *s.* & *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *obstaculum* = a hindrance, from *obsto* to = stand in the way: *ob-* = against, and *sto* = to stand; Sp. *obstaculo*; Ital. *ostaculo.*]

A. *As subst.:* That which stands in the way or opposes; something opposed; anything which hinders progress; a hindrance, an impediment; an obstruction, physical or moral.

"William saw with stern delight his adversaries toiling to clear away *obstacle* after *obstacle* from his path."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Hindering, obstinate.

"Fie! Joan, that thou wilt be so *obstacle*."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., v. 4.

* **ŏb'-stạ-cle-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *obstacle*; *-ness.*] Hindering, opposition, perversity.

"How long shall I, living here in earth, striue with your unfaythful *obstaclenesse*?"—*Udal: Mark* ix.

* **ŏb-stạn-çў,** * **ŏb-stan-cie,** *s.* [Lat. *obstantia*, from *obstans*, pr. par. of *obsto* = to stand in the way, to oppose.] Opposition, impediment, hindrance.

"After marriage it is of no *obstancie*."—*Ben Jonson: Silent Woman*, v. 3.

ŏb-stĕt'-rĭc, * **ŏb-stĕt'-rĭck,** * **ŏb-stĕt'-rĭc-al,** *a.* [Lat. *obstetricius*, from *obstetrix* (genit. *obstetricis*) = a midwife, from *obsto* = to stand near; *ob-* = over against, by, and *sto* = to stand.] Of or pertaining to a midwife, or midwifery.

"See him guard their pregnant hour,
Exert his soft *obstetric* power."
Shenstone: Progress of Taste, iv.

* **ŏb-stĕt'-rĭ-cāte,** *v.i. & t.* [Lat. *obstetricatus*, pa. par. of *obstetrico*, from *obstetrix* (genit. *obstetricis*) = a midwife.]

A. *Intrans.:* To act as a midwife; to perform the part or duties of a midwife.

"Nature does *obstetricate*, and do that office of herself when it is the proper season."—*Evelyn: Sylva*, b. ii. d.

B. *Trans.:* To assist by performing the part of a midwife.

* **ŏb-stĕt-rĭ-cā-tion,** *s.* [Obstetricate.]

1. The act of assisting by performing the duties of a midwife.

2. The office or duties of a midwife.

"There he must lie till . . . he shall be by an helpfull *obstetrication*, drawn forth into a larger prison of the world."—*Bp. Hall: Free Prisoner*, § 8.

ŏb-stĕt-rĭ-cian, *s.* [Eng. *obstetric*; *-ian.*] One who is skilled in obstetrics; an accoucheur, a midwife.

* **ŏb-stĕt-rĭ-cious,** *a.* [Obstetric.] Of or pertaining to obstetrics; assisting childbirth; hence, fig., helping to produce or bring forth in any way.

"Yet is all humane teaching but maieutical or *obstetricious*."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, bk. I., ch. iv.

ŏb-stĕt'-rĭcs, *s.* [Obstetric.]

Med.: The art or science of midwifery; the art of assisting women in childbirth, and of treating the diseases incident to pregnancy and after delivery.

* **ŏb-stĕt'-rĭ-çў,** *s.* [Eng. *obstetric*; *-y.*] The same as Obstetrics (q.v.).

ŏb'-stĭ-nạ-çў, *s.* [Lat. *obstinatio*, from *obstinatus* = obstinate (q.v.).]

1. The quality or state of being obstinate; a fixedness of will, opinion, or resolution not to be shaken at all, or at least not without great difficulty; a firm and pertinacious adherence to one's opinion, purpose, or views, which will not yield to persuasion, arguments, or other influence; pertinacity, persistence, stubbornness. (Generally used in a bad sense, as denoting an unreasonable fixedness of purpose or will.)

"They argue with an *obstinacy* worthy the cause of truth."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. v.

2. The quality or state of resisting remedies or remedial measures; the quality of being difficult or almost impossible to remedy, relieve or subdue: as, the *obstinacy* of a disease.

ŏb'-stĭ-nate, * **ob-stĭ-nat,** *a.* [Lat. *obstinatus* = resolute, stubborn, pa. par. of *obstino* = to set about, to be resolved on, from the same root as *sto* = to stand; Fr. *obstiné*; Sp. *obstinado*; Ital. *ostinato.*]

1. Pertinaciously adhering to one's opinions, purpose, or views; firmly fixed in resolution; not to be moved by persuasion, argument, or other means; inflexible, stubborn, pertinacious. (Generally in a bad sense.)

"The queen is *obstinate*,
Stubborn to justice." *Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, ii. 4.

2. Not yielding to remedies or remedial measures; not to be easily removed, remedied, or alleviated: as, an *obstinate* disease.

ŏb'-stĭ-nate-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *obstinate*; *-ly.*] In an obstinate manner; with fixedness of purpose; inflexibly, stubbornly, pertinaciously.

"The Primate indeed and several of his suffragans stood *obstinately* aloof."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

† **ŏb'-stĭ-nate-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *obstinate*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being obstinate; obstinacy, stubbornness.

"Beside a naturall *obstinatenesse* in them."—*Savile: Tacitus; Historie*, p. 133.

* **ŏb-stĭ-nā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *obstinatio*, from *obstinatus* = obstinate (q.v.).] Obstinacy, resolution, stubbornness.

"The stone of *obstination* must be taken away from our hearts."—*Bp. Hall: Contempl.; Lazarus Raised.*

* **ŏb stĭ-pā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *ob-* = against, and *stipatus*, pa. par. of *stipo* = to crowd.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of stopping up, as a passage.

2. *Med.:* Costiveness, constipation.

* **ŏb-strĕp'-ẽr-āte,** *v.i.* [Obstreperous.] To make a loud noise.

"Thump, thump, *obstreperated* the abbess."—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, v. 120.

ŏb-strĕp'-ẽr-ŏŭs, * **ŏb-strĕp-ŏr-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *obstreperus* = clamorous, from *ob-* = against, and *strepo* = to make a noise, to roar.] Making a loud or tumultuous noise; clamorous, tumultuous, noisy, turbulent, loud.

"These pure sensations, that can penetrate
The *obstreperous* city."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk iv.

ŏb strep er ous ly, *ŏb strĕp or ous ly, *adv.* [Eng. *obstreperous*; *-ly.*] In an obstreperous manner; clamorously, tumultuously, with noisy tumult.

ŏb strĕp ŏr ous ness, *ŏb strŏp or ous nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *obstreperous*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being obstreperous; clamour, boisterousness, tumult, noisy turbulence.

"Eagerly taken and enamoured with his [C. Fowler's] *Adulterous witnesses* and indecent canto. —*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*, vol. ii.

* **ŏb strĭc tion,** *s.* [Lat. *obstrictus*, pa. par. of *obstringo* = to bind closely; *ob-* = against, and *stringo* = to strain.] The state or condition of being bound; obligation, bond, constraint, compulsion. (*Milton: Samson Agonistes*, 312.)

* **ŏb stringo,** *v.t.* [Lat. *obstringo.*] To bind, to oblige, to constrain.

How much he was and is *obstringed* and bound to your Grace.—*Gardiner, in Pocock: Records of Reformation*, i. 95.

ŏb strŭct, *v.t.* [Lat. *obstructus*, pa. par. of *obstruo* = to build in the way of anything: *ob-* = against, and *struo* = to build.]

1. To block up, to stop, to close, to bar, as a way or passage, by filling with obstacles or impediments to prevent passing.

"The route of genius is not less *obstructed* with disappointment than that of ambition."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. x.

2. To hinder, to retard, to keep back; to prevent from making progress; to impede, to check.

"If ever thy youth has known the pangs of absence,
Or felt the impatience of *obstructed* love."
Johnson: Irene, iii. 3.

3. To hinder from passing; to impede, to interrupt, to stop: as, A cloud *obstructs* the light of the sun.

"No cloud, or, to obstruct his sight,
Star interposed." *Milton: P. L.*, v. 257.

* 4. To be built up against; to reach to. (*Milton: P. L.*, xii. 52.)

* **ŏb strŭc tĕr, *ŏb strŭc tŏr,** *s.* [Eng. *obstruct*; *-er.*] One who or that which obstructs or hinders; an obstructive.

"One of the chief *obstructors* of the union."—*Baker: Charles II.* (an. 1654).

ŏb strŭc tion, *s.* [Lat. *obstructio*, from *obstructus*, pa. par. of *obstruo* = to build up against; Fr. *obstruction*; Sp. *obstrucion*; Ital. *ostruzione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of obstructing, blocking up, or closing against passage, as a road, river, &c.

2. The act or practice of hindering, retarding or impeding the progress of anything; as, the *obstruction* of business; specif., in Parliamentary language, the taking advantage of forms or regulations, legitimate in themselves when properly used, as speaking against time, motions for adjournment, &c., to block or to hinder the transaction of business. Such practice, when deliberately adopted and persevered in, is an offence against the House, and is punishable by the suspension of the offender for the remainder of the sitting or some longer period.

3. That which obstructs; an obstacle, an impediment; anything which stops or blocks a way or passage.

"Agues come of *obstructions* and penning the humours."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 331.

4. That which impedes or checks progress; a hindrance, a check, an obstacle.

"There is no *obstruction* in this."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, ii. 5.

* 5. A state of stagnation of the vital functions; death.

"To lie in cold *obstruction* and to rot."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iii. 1.

II. *Pathol.*: There may be aortic, mitral, and valvular obstruction, obstruction of the biliary passage of the bowels and of the portal vein.

* **ŏb strŭc tion ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *obstruction*; *-ism.*] The act or habit of obstructing; obstruction.

"To counterbalance the dogged *obstructionism* of the State Church. —*Literary World*, Feb. 3, 1882.

ŏb strŭc tion ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *obstruction*; *-ist.*] One who obstructs progress or the transaction of business; an obstructive.

ŏb strŭc tive, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *obstructif*; Sp. *obstructivo.*]

A. *As adj.*: Causing obstruction; presenting impediment, obstacle, or hindrance; hindering.

"Immoderately taken it is extremely *obstructive*."—*Herbert: Country Parson*, ch. x.

B. *As subst.*: One who or that which obstructs or causes obstruction; specif., one who opposes progress or reform; one who obstructs the transaction of business; an obstructionist.

"The second *obstructive* is that of the fiduciare, that faith is the only instrument of his justification. —*Hammond: Works*, i. 480.

ŏb strŭc tive ly, *adv.* [Eng. *obstructive*; *-ly.*] In an obstructive manner; so as to obstruct; by way of obstruction.

ŏb strŭc tive ness, *s.* [Eng. *obstructive*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being obstructive; obstruction.

ŏb strŭc tŏr, *s.* [Obstructer.]

* **ŏb strú ent,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *obstruens*, pr. par. of *obstruo* = to build up against.] [Obstruct.]

A. *As adj.*: Causing obstruction or impediment; obstructive; blocking up; hindering.

B. *As subst.*: That which obstructs; an obstruction; specif., anything which causes an obstruction in the passage of the body.

* **ŏb stu pĕ făc tion,** *s.* [Lat. *obstupefactus*, pa. par. of *obstupefacio* = to stupefy.] The same as Stupefaction (q.v.).

* **ŏb stu pĕ făc tive,** *a.* [Obstupefaction.] Stupefying, stupefactive.

* **ŏb stu pĕ fy,** *v.t.* [Lat. *obstupefacio*, from *ob-*, and *stupefacio* = to stupefy (q.v.).] To stupefy.

ŏb tāin', * ob taine, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr *obtenir*, from Lat. *obtineo* = to hold, to obtain: *ob-* = near, and *teneo* = to hold; Sp. *obtener*; Ital. *ottenere.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To gain, to acquire, to get; to gain possession of; to win, to procure.

"All the counting that is possible for us in this life to *obtaine*."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 7.

2. To win or gain by entreaty, or by the concession or gift of another.

"Having *obtained* eternal redemption for us."—*Hebrews* ix. 12.

3. To hold; to keep possession; to keep. (*Milton.*)

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To prevail; to be received in common use; to be established in practice; to be recognised or admitted as established or true; to hold.

"Our impious use no longer shall *obtain*."
Dryden. (*Latham.*)

* 2. To prevail, to succeed.

"There is due from the judge to the advocate, some commendation where causes are fair pleaded; especially towards the side which *obtaineth* not."—*Bacon.* (*Todd.*)

ŏb tāin a ble, *a.* [Eng. *obtain*; *-able.*] That may be obtained, gained, or procured; procurable.

"Not otherwise but by it *obtainable*."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 522.

ŏb tāin al, *s.* [Eng. *obtain*; *-al.*] Obtainment. (*W. Taylor.*)

ŏb tāin ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *obtain*; *-er.*] One who obtains or gains.

ŏb tāin mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *obtain*; *-ment.*] The act of obtaining, gaining, or procuring; attainment.

"Such as will avail to their benefit provided they do their parts towards the *obtainment*."—*Dr. Whitby: Five Points*, ch. ii., § ii., dis. 2.

ŏb tĕct' ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *obtectus*, pa. par. of *obtego* = to cover over: *ob-* = over, and *tego* = to cover.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: Protected, encased.

II. *Entom.*: A term applied to a kind of insect metamorphosis, in which the growing wings, antlia, antennæ, and thoracic legs are only partially covered by the pupæ integument, being lodged in recesses on the inner surface, which make corresponding projections on the exterior, where their form and position may be recognised. It characterizes the Lepidoptera. (*Owen: Invert. Anim.* (ed. 1st), p. 238.)

ŏb tĕc tō-, *pref.* [Obtectus.] (See the compound.)

ŏb tecto venose, *a.*

Bot. (*Of a leaf, &c.*): Having the longitudinal veins connected by simple cross-veins.

ŏb tĕm pĕr, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *obtemperer*, from Lat. *obtempero* = to obey.]

A. *Transitive:*

Scots Law: To obey or comply with a judgment of court; to implement.

B. *Intrans.*: To obey.

"The fervent desire which I had to *obtemper* unto your Majestie's commandment. —*Hudson: Judith.* (Dedic.)

* **ŏb tĕm' pĕr ate,** *v.t.* [Lat. *obtemperatus*, pa. par. of *obtempero.*] To obey; to comply with; to yield obedience to.

* **ŏb tĕnd',** *v.t.* [Lat. *obtendo* = to stretch against or before: *ob-* = against, and *tendo* = to stretch.]

1. To oppose; to hold out in opposition; to put forward.

"For a man *obtend* an empty cloud."
Dryden: Virgil: Æneid x. 126.

2. To pretend; to hold out or put forward as the reason of anything.

"Thou dost with lies the throne invade,
Obtending heav'n for what e'er ills befall."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

* **ŏb tĕn ĕ brā tion,** *s.* [Lat. *obtenebratus*, pa. par. of *obtenebro* = to make dark: *ob-* = over, and *tenebro* = to make dark; *tenebræ* = darkness.] The act of making dark; the state of being darkened; darkness.

"In every megrim or vertigo, there is an *obtenebration*. —*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 725.

* **ŏb tĕn' sion,** *s.* [Lat. *obtentio*, from *obtentus*, pa. par. of *obtendo.*] [Obtend.] The act of obtending.

* **ŏb tĕst',** *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *obtestor* = to call as a witness, to beseech: *ob-*, and *testor* = to witness.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To beseech, to supplicate, to conjure; to call upon.

"Nay, he *obtests* the justice of the skies."
Savage: Wanderer, v.

2. To beg for; to entreat.

B. *Intrans.*: To protest.

"We must not bid them good speed, but *obtest* against them."—*Waterhouse.*

* **ŏb tĕs tā' tion,** *s.* [Lat. *obtestatio*, from *obtestatus*, pa. par. of *obtestor* = to obtest (q.v.).]

1. The act of entreating or supplicating; supplication.

"We descend to his *obtestation* of their redresse."—*Bp. Hall: Sermon to the Lords of Parliament.*

2. The act of protesting; protestation.

ŏb tor tion, *s.* [Lat. *obtortus*, pa. par. of *obtorqueo* = to twist.] A twisting.

"Those strange *obtortions* of some particular prophecies to private interests."—*Bp. Hall: Works*, viii. 509.

* **ŏb trĕc tā' tion,** *s.* [Lat. *obtrectatio*, from *obtrectatus*, pa. par. of *obtrecto* = to slander: *ob-* = against, and *tracto* = to handle; *tracto* = to draw.] The act of slandering; slander, detraction, calumny.

"To use obloquy or *obtrectation*."—*Barrow: Sermons*, Vol. ii., ser. 16.

* **ŏb trĕc tā tor,** *s.* [Lat., from *obtrectatus*, pa. par. of *obtrecto.*] A slanderer, a calumniator.

"The breath of *obtrectators* and talebearers."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, ii. 19.

ŏb trûdc', *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *obtrudo* = to thrust against: *ob-* = against, and *trudo* = to thrust.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To thrust or push prominently forward; to thrust in or upon; to introduce without warrant or solicitation, to force; used commonly with the reflexive pronoun: as, He *obtruded* himself into our company.

"Dry rules . . . were *obtruded* upon the public for their improvement."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. ii.

2. To thrust forward; to offer or press with unreasonable importunity.

"Why shouldst thou, then, *obtrude* this diligence?"
Milton: P. R., ii. 387.

B. *Intrans.*: To enter without right; to come forward without warrant or solicitation; to intrude.

ŏb trûd' ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *obtrud(e)*; *-er.*]

1. One who obtrudes; one who thrusts or pushes anything forward.

2. An intruder.

* **ŏb-trŭn'-cāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *obtruncatus*, pa. par. of *obtrunco* = to cut or lop off; *ob-*, and *trunco* = to cut off.] To lop; to deprive of a limb or member. (*Cockeram.*)

* **ŏb-trŭn'-cāte,** *a.* [Obtruncate, *v.*] Lopped; deprived of a limb or member.

"Those props on which the knees *obtruncate* stand."
Lond in Cries. (1805.)

* **ŏb-trŭn-cā-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *obtruncatio*, from *obtruncatus*.] [Obtruncate, *v.*] The act of lopping off or depriving of a limb or member.

ŏb-trū'-şion, *s.* [Lat. *obtrusio*, from *obtrusus*, pa. par. of *obtrudo*.] [Obtrude.]

1. The act of obtruding or thrusting upon others by force.

"Savage rudeness and importunate *obtrusions* of violence."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike.*

* 2. That which is obtruded; violence offered.

"He never reckons those violent and merciless *obtrusions*."—*Milton: Eikonoklastes.*

* **ŏb-trū'-şion-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *obtrusion*; *-ist.*] One who obtrudes; one who is of an obtrusive disposition.

ŏb-trū'-sīve, *a.* [Lat. *obtrusus*, pa. par. of *obtrudo*.] Inclined to thrust or push one's self forward without warrant or solicitation; intruding, intrusive, forward, pert.

"Not obvious, not *obtrusive*, but retired."
Milton: P. L., viii. 504.

ŏb-trū'-sīve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *obtrusive*; *-ly.*] In an obtrusive manner; by way of intrusion.

ŏb-trū'-sīve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *obtrusive*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being obtrusive or intrusive; forwardness.

* **ŏb tŭnd',** *v.t.* [Lat. *obtundo* = to strike, to blunt: *ob-* = upon, and *tundo* = to beat.]

1. To blunt, to dull, to deaden; to reduce the edge, pungency, or violent action of.

"Flattery is always at hand . . . to quiet conviction and *obtund* remorse."—*Rambler*, No. 172.

2. To deafen with noise.

"The *obtunding* story of their suits and trials."—*Milton: Colasterion.*

* **ŏb-tŭn'-dent,** *s.* [Lat. *obtundens*, pr. par. of *obtundo* = to blunt.] [Obtund.]

Med.: A substance which sheathes a part or blunts irritation, usually some oily, bland, or mucilaginous matter; nearly the same as Demulcent (q.v.).

* **ŏb-tu-rā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *obturatus*, pa. par. of *obturo* = to stop up; prob. from *ob-* = against, and Gr. *θύρα* (*thura*) = a door.] The act of stopping up or closing.

"Some are deaf by an outward *obturation*."—*Bp. Hall: Contempl.*; *Deaf & Dumb.*

ŏb'-tu-rā-tŏr, *s.* [Obturation.]

1. *Anat.*: That which closes or stops up an entrance, passage, cavity, &c.

2. *Surg.*: An instrument for distending an opening.

obturator-artery, *s.*

Anat.: An artery arising from the anterior, or sometimes from the posterior, division of the internal iliac artery, and passing along the inside of the pelvis to reach the groove at the upper end of the thyroid foramen, through which it passes, leaving the pelvis, and then dividing into branches.

obturator-fascia, *s.*

Anat.: A membrane stretched over the lower part of the *obturator internus* muscle within the pelvis.

obturator-foramen, *s.*

Anat.: A foramen or opening through the inferior expansion of the pelvis.

obturator-membrane, obturator-ligament, *s.*

Anat.: A fibrous septum attached to the border of the thyroid foramen, which it nearly closes, leaving only a small oval canal for the obturator vessels and nerve.

obturator-muscles, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Two muscles—(1) the *obturator internus*, arising from the deep surface of the obturator membrane, emerging from the pelvis, and inserted into the upper part of the digital fossa of the great trochanter; (2) the *obturator externus*, also arising from the obturator membrane, and inserted into the trochanteric fossa below the *obturator internus*.

obturator-nerve, *s.*

Anat.: A nerve distributed to the adductor muscles of the thigh and to the hip and knee-joints. It arises from the lumbar plexus by two roots, and has an anterior and a posterior branch.

* **ŏb-tūs-ăn'-gu-lăr,** *a.* [Eng. *obtus(e)*, and *angular.*] Having angles obtuse, or greater than right angles; obtuse-angled.

ŏb-tūse', *a.* [Fr. *obtus*, from Lat. *obtusus*, pa. par. of *obtundo* = to blunt; Sp. *obtuso*; Ital. *ottuso.*] [Obtund.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II. 2.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Not having sharpness or acuteness of sensibility or intellect; dull, stupid; wanting in sharpness or acuteness.

"Thy senses then,
Obtuse, all taste of pleasure must forego."
Milton: P. L., xi. 541.

(2) Dull, deadened; not sharp or shrill: as, an *obtuse* sound.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.*: Blunt at the end: as, an *obtuse* leaf or sepal. [Blunt, II.]

2. *Geom.*: Blunt, opposed to sharp, or acute. An obtuse angle is an angle greater than a right angle; an obtuse polyhedral angle is one whose measure is greater than the rectangular triangle. An obtuse cone is a right cone, such that the angle formed by two elements cut from the cone by a plane passed through the axis, is greater than a right angle. An obtuse hyperbola is an hyperbola in which the asymptotes make with each other an obtuse angle, or it is one in which the length of the conjugate axis is greater than that of the transverse axis. An obtuse ellipsoid is the same as a prolate spheroid.

"All salts are angular, with *obtuse*, right, or acute angles."—*Grew: Cosmo. Sacra*, bk. iii., ch. v.

obtuse angled, *a.* Having an obtuse angle or angles.

obtuse-angular, *a.* [Obtusangular.]

obtuse mucronate, *a.*

Bot.: [Blunt, II. (1) ¶].

ŏb-tūse'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *obtuse*; *-ly.*]

1. *Lit.*: In an obtuse manner; not acutely; bluntly.

2. *Fig.*: Dully, stupidly.

ŏb-tūse'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *obtuse*; *-ness.*]

I. *Lit.*: The quality or state of being obtuse, or not acute: as, the *obtuseness* of an angle.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. The quality or state of being obtuse in intellect; dulness, stupidity; want of acuteness or sharpness.

* 2. Dulness of sound.

* **ŏb-tū'-şion,** *s.* [Lat. *obtusio* = bluntness, from *obtusus*, pa. par. of *obtundo* = to blunt.]

1. The act or process of making obtuse or blunt.

2. The state of being dulled or blunted; dulness, deadness.

"*Obtusion* of the senses, internal and external."—*Harvey. On Consumption.*

* **ŏb-tūs'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *obtus(e)*; *-ity.*] The same as Obtuseness (q.v.).

ŏb-ŭm'-brant, *a.* [Lat. *obumbrans*, pr. par. of *obumbro.*]

Entom. (*Of a scutum*): Overlapping the metathorax.

* **ŏb-ŭm'-brāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *obumbratus*, pa. par. of *obumbro* = to darken: *ob-* = over, and *umbra* = a shadow.] To shade, to shadow, to darken, to cloud, to overshadow.

"Those clouds which did hang over and *obumbrate* him."—*Howel: Vocal Forest.*

* **ŏb-ŭm-brā'-tion,** * **ob-um-bra-ci-on,** *s.* [Lat. *obumbratio*, from *obumbratus*, pa. par. of *obumbro.*] The act of darkening, covering, or overshadowing.

"His body was in the blessed Virgin his mother by the heavenly *obumbracion* of the Holy Ghost."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 1,068.

* **ob-um-bre,** *v.t.* [Lat. *obumbro.*] [Obumbrate.] To overshadow.

"The Holy Ghost to thee was *obumbred*."
Chaucer: Balade in Commendation of our Lady.

* **ŏb-ŭn'-coŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *ob-*, intens., and *uncus* = hooked.] Very crooked, hooked.

ŏ bŭs, *s.* [Fr.] A small bomb, a shell.

* **ŏb-vĕn'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *obventio* = that which comes to a person's lot, from *obvenio* = to come in the way of: *ob-* = against, and *venio* = to come.] Anything which happens incidentally, not regularly; an occasional or incidental advantage; specif., an offering, tithe, or oblation.

"The tythes and other *obventions* will also be more augmented and better valued."—*Spenser. State of Ireland.*

* **ŏb vĕr'-sant,** *a.* [Lat. *obversans*, pr. par. of *obversor* = to go about, to show one's self: *ob-* and *versor* = to turn.] Conversant, familiar.

"The similitude of that which is most *observant* and familiar towards it."—*Bacon: Works*, let. 109.

ŏb-vĕrse, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *obversus*, pa. par. of *obverto* = to turn towards.] [Obvert.]

A. *As adjective:*

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.*: Pertaining to one of two possible sides or theories.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.*: Inverted; turned upside-down.

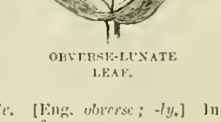
2. *Numis.*: Applied to that side of a coin or medal which bears the head or face.

3. *Mech.*: Applied to a tool having the smaller end towards the haft or stock.

B. *As substantive:*

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.*: Anything necessarily involved in or answering to another; one of two possible sides or views.

2. *Numis.*: That side of a coin or medal which bears the head or face, as distinguished from the reverse (q.v.).



OBVERSE-LUNATE LEAF.

obverse-lunate, *a.*

Bot.: Inversely lunate; crescent-shaped, with the horns of the crescent projecting forwards.

ŏb'-vĕrse-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *obverse*; *-ly.*] In an obverse manner or form.

* **ŏb-vĕr'-şion,** *s.* [Obverse.] The act of obverting or turning toward.

* **ŏb-vĕrt',** *v.t.* [Lat. *obverto*, from *ob-* = towards, and *verto* = to turn.] To turn towards.

"Held very near the eye, and *obverted* to the light."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 729.

ŏb'-vĭ-āte, *v.t.* [Lat. *obviatus*, pa. par. of *obvio* = to meet in the way: *ob-* = over, against, and *via* = a way.]

* **I.** *Lit.*: To meet on the road.

"A rurall person I *obviated*."
S. Rolands: Knave of Clubs (ed. 1844), p. 29.

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. To meet, to anticipate.

"Secure of mind, I'll *obviate* her intent."
Prior: Henry & Emma.

2. To meet half-way, as a difficulty, danger, or objection; to clear away, to remove; to avoid the necessity of.

"The following outlines will, I hope . . . *obviate* this inconvenience."—*Stewart: Outlines of Moral Philosophy.* (Pref.)

* **ŏb-vĭ-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Obviate.] The act of obviating; the state of being obviated.

ŏb'-vĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *obvius* = meeting, lying in the way, obvious (q.v.); Sp. *obvio*; Ital. *ovvio.*]

* 1. Meeting anything; standing or placed in front or in the way.

"I to the evil turn
My *obvious* breast."
Milton: P. L., xi. 373.

* 2. Placed in front, and so ready at hand.

"His wants indeed are many; but supply
Is *obvious*."
Cowper: Task, i. 598

* 3. Open; exposed to danger or accident; uncovered.

"Why was the sight
To such a tender ball as the eye confined,
So *obvious*, and so easy to be quenched?"
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 95.

* 4. Open, admitting, exposed, liable. (*Milton: P. L.*, viii. 158.)

* 5. Liable to happen.

"Faults are as *obvious* to bookes in Presse as misconstruction after."—*Brathwayt: Nature's Embassie*, p. 312.

6. Easily discovered, seen, or understood;

plain, manifest, evident, apparent; as, His meaning is obvious.

ŏb-vi-ous-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *obvious; -ly.*

1. In an obvious manner; plainly, evidently, in a manner easy to be understood.

[illegible] *Stewart Outlines of Moral Philosophy*, § 6, 1 215.

* 2. Naturally.

ŏb-vi-ous-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *obvious; -ness.*] The quality or state of being obvious, plain, or evident.

ŏb-vŏ-lūte, ŏb-vŏ-lūt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *obvolutus*, pa. par. of *obvolvo* = to wrap round, from *ob-*, and *volvo* = to roll.]

1. *Science:* Rolled or turned in or into.

2. *Bot.* (*Of vernation, &c.*): Having the margins of one organ, or part, overlapping those of the opposite one.

ŏb-vŏ-lū-tive, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *obvolutivus.*] (Obvolute, *a.*).

Bot.: The same as Obvolute (q.v.).

ō-bў, *s.* [Heb.]

ŏbˊ, *pref.* [Obs.] The form assumed by the prefix *ob-* before words beginning with *c*, as *occasion, occur*, etc.

ŏbˊc, *s.* [Turk.] A Turkish arrow.

ō-caˊ, *s.* [See def.]

Bot.: The name given in Peru to *Oxalis crenata*, and in Bolivia to *O. tuberosa*, cultivated for their tubers, which, however, are small, and not very valuable. Their acid leaf-stalks are also eaten.

oca-quina, *s.*

Bot.: The name given in the Andes of Peru and Bolivia to *Melloca tuberosa.*

ŏc-ar-ĭ-naˊ, *s.* [Ital.]

Music: A series of seven musical instruments made of terra cotta pierced with small holes, invented by a company of performers calling themselves the Mountaineers of the Apennines. With these instruments, which are of a soft and sweet, yet "travelling" quality of tone, operatic melodies with simply harmonised accompaniments were given.

Ŏc-cam-ĭteˊ, *s.* [See def.]

Hist. & Philos. (Pl.): The revivers of Nominalism, who followed William of Occam (died 1347), and whose opposition to Realism brought about the decline of the scholastic philosophy. (*Blunt.*)

* **ŏc-ca-mўˊ,** *s.* & *a.* A corrupt. of *alchemy* (q.v.).

A. *As subst.:* A kind of mixed or base metal.

"Pilchards, which are but counterfeits to herring, as copper to gold, or *occamy* to silver."—*Nashe's Lenten Stuffe.*

B. *As adj.:* Made of base or mixed metal.

"The ten shillings, this thimble, and an *occamy* spoon."—*Steele, Guardian*, No. 26.

ŏc-caˊ-sion, * **oc-ca-si-oun,** * **oc-ca-sy-on,** *s.* [Fr. *occasion*, from Lat. *occasionem*, accus. of *occasio* = an opportunity: *oc-*, and *casus*, pa. par. of *cado* = to fall; Sp. *ocasion;* Ital. *occasione.*]

* 1. That which falls out or happens; an occurrence, an incident, a casualty.

2. An incident, event, or casualty which indirectly gives rise to something else; an incidental, but not efficient cause; an indirect or accidental cause or origin.

"Have you ever heard what was the *occasion* and first beginning of this custom?"—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

3. An incident, event, or casualty which acts as a cause upon the will; a motive, a reason, a ground.

"'Mad man,' said then the Palmer, 'that does seeke *Occasion* to wrath, and cause of strife.'"
Spenser: F. Q., II. iv. 44.

4. An opportunity; favourable time, circumstance, or season.

"You embrace the *occasion* to depart."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

5. An excuse, a ground.

"He may seek *occasion* fall upon us, and take us for boudmen."—*Genesis* xliii. 18.

6. An incidental need, requirement, or want; a casual exigency.

"A page so kind, so duteous, diligent
So tender over his *occasions.*"
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 5.

7. Circumstances, state or position of affairs; exigency, crisis, juncture: as, He was equal to the occasion.

8. The administration or celebration of the Holy Communion. (*Scotch.*)

9. A certain point of time: as, On this *occasion* he has done well.

¶ (1) *By occasion:* Incidentally.

(2) *On occasion:* As opportunity offers; incidentally; from time to time.

ŏc-caˊ-sion, *v.t.* [Occasion, *s.*]

1. To cause directly or indirectly; to be the cause of; to produce; to give rise to.

"That which *occasioned* the reproof."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 7.

2. To induce, to lead, to influence.

"Which *occasioned* William Douglasse the chancellor's great enimie to gather a power and spoil the lands of this William Creichton."—*Holinshed: Scotland, continued by Pan.*

* **ŏc-caˊ-sion-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *occasion; -able.*] Capable of being occasioned or caused.

"Immoderate displeasure *occasionable* by men's hard opinions."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 13.

ŏc-caˊ-sion-al, *a.* [Fr. *occasionel*; Sp. *ocasional*; Ital. *occasionale.*]

1. Incidental, casual; occurring at times, but not regularly or systematically: as, an *occasional* visitor.

2. Made or done as opportunity serves or circumstances require.

"I therefore very willingly set myself to translate my *occasional* meditations into Latin."—*Bishop Hall: Enoch.* (Ded.)

3. Made or produced upon some special event or subject; special: as, an *occasional* sermon or discourse.

* 1. Produced or producing by accident.

"The ground or *occasional* original hereof was the amazement and sudden silence the unexpected appearance of wolves does often put upon travellers."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. viii.

¶ *Doctrine of occasional causes:* [Occasionalism].

ŏc-caˊ-sion-al-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *occasional; -ism.*]

Philos.: The name given to a development by Guelinx of the Cartesian doctrine that body and spirit form a dualism of perfectly heterogeneous entities. To account for their interaction, Guelinx propounded the doctrine that on the occasion of each psychical process God effects the corresponding motion in the body, and *vice versâ.*

"Descartes left the common opinion, that the soul exerts a natural influence on the body, undisturbed; a part of his disciples perceived that that influence was impossible, and framed the doctrine of *Occasionalism*, which came into acceptance especially through Malebranche."—*Ueberweg: Hist. Philos.*, ii. 110.

ŏc-caˊ-sion-al-ĭst, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *occasional; -ist.*]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to, characteristic of, or in any way resembling the doctrine of Occasionalism (q.v.).

B. *As subst.:* One who adopts or defends the doctrine of Occasionalism (q.v.).

ŏc-caˊ-sion-al-ĭstˊ-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *occasionalist; -ic.*] The same as Occasionalist, *a.*

"He admits its advance on the . . . *occasionalistic* theory of Descartes."—*Mcrz: Leibniz*, p. 101.

* **ŏc-caˊ-sion-ăl-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *occasional; -ity.*] The quality or state of being occasional.

ŏc-caˊ-sion-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *occasional; -ly.*]

1. Upon occasions; at times; according to incidental exigence; as circumstances require or opportunity offers; incidentally; from time to time; not regularly or systematically.

"The king *occasionally* found even that House of Commons unmanageable."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

* 2. Accidentally, casually, incidentally.

* **ŏc-caˊ-sion-āte,** *v.t.* [Eng. *occasion; -ate.*] To occasion, to cause, to produce, to give rise to.

"The lowest may *occasionate* much ill."
More: Song of the Soul, II. iii. 1.

ŏc-caˊ-sion-ĕr, * **oc-ca-cy-on-er,** *s.* [Eng. *occasion; -er.*] One who or that which occasions, causes, or gives rise to anything; a cause; an occasion.

"The Kynges counsaile . . . to endyte all suche persones as were *occasioners* & excentors of that dede."—*Fabyan: Henry III.* (an. 1272).

* **ŏc-caˊ-sive,** *a.* [Lat. *occasus* = the sunset.] Pertaining to the setting sun; western.

* **ŏc-çĕ-caˊ-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *occæcatio*, from *occæco* = to blind, from *oc-*, and *cæco* = to blind; *cæcus* = blind.] The act of blinding or making blind; the state of being blind.

"The misery of this inward *occæcation.*"—*Bp. Hall: Occasional Meditations*, 57.

* **ŏc-çĭ-dent,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *occidentem*, acc. of *occidens*, pr. par. of *occido* to = set: *oc-*, and *cado* = to fall.] The western quarter of the hemisphere, where the sun sets; the west.

"To dim his glory, and to stain the track
Of his bright passage to the *occident.*
Shakesp.: Richard II., iii. 3

ŏc-çĭ-dĕntˊ-al, *a.* [Lat. *occidentalis*; Fr., Sp., and Port. *occidental*; Ital. *occidentale.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. Of or pertaining to the western quarter of the hemisphere, or to some part of the earth lying west of the speaker or spectator; western. (Opposed to oriental.)

"Ere twice in murk and *occidental* damp
Moist Hesperus hath quench'd his sleepy lamp."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, ii. 1.

* 2. Setting after the sun: as, an *occidental* planet.

II. *Fig.:* Inferior in excellence, quality, or beauty; applied to gems, in opposition to orient or oriental, the term applied to the finest gems, which, with few exceptions, come from the East.

occidental-turquoise, *s.* [Odontolite.]

* **ŏc-çĭ-dĕntˊ-al-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *occidental; -ly.*] In the occident or west; after the sun. Opposed to orientally (q.v.).

* **ŏc-çĭdˊ-u-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *occiduus*, from *occido* = to set.] [Occident.] Western, occidental.

ŏc-çĭp-ĭ-tal, *a.* [Lat. *occiput* (genit. *occipitis*) = the back part of the head; Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the occiput or back of the head. There are occipital fossæ and protuberances, an occipital crest, groove, nerve, ridge, sinus, vein, &c.

† **occipital-angle,** *s.*

Anat., &c.: An angle suggested by Daubenton for measurement, varying with the direction of the plane of the *foramen magnum*, which in man looks downwards and forwards, in the anthropoid apes downwards and backwards, and in most quadrupeds almost directly backwards.

occipital-artery, *s.*

Anat.: An artery arising from the posterior part of the external carotid artery, and ultimately dividing into numerous branches on the upper and back parts of the cranium.

occipital-bone, *s.*

Anat.: A rhomboidal bone situated at the lower and hinder part of the cranium. It is perforated by the occipital foramen (q.v.).

occipital-foramen, *s.*

Anat.: A large oval foramen or opening in the occipital bone to afford connection between the cranium and the spinal canal.

ŏc-çĭp-ĭ-tōˊ-, *pref.* [Occiput.]

occipito-atlantal, *a.*

Anat.: Of or belonging to the atlas and the occiput. There are occipito-atlantal ligaments.

occipito-axial, *a.*

Anat.: Of or belonging to the axis and the occiput. There are occipito-axial ligaments.

occipito-frontal, *s.*

Anat.: Of or belonging to the frontal bone and to the occiput. There is an occipito-frontal aponeurosis.

occipito-frontalis, *a.* & *s.* (See compound.)

Occipito-frontalis muscle:

Anat.: A name given to the occipital and frontal muscles, united by a thin aponeurosis, which extends over and covers the upper part of the cranium. (*Quain.*)

occipito-mastoid, *a.*

Anat.: Of or belonging to the mastoid process and to the occiput. There is an occipito-mastoid suture.

occipito-parietal, *a.*

Anat.: Of, belonging to, or connecting

the parietal bone and the occiput. There is an occipito-parietal suture.

ŏc'-çĭ-pŭt, *s.* [Lat., from *oc-* = over, against, and *caput* = the head.]

Anat.: The hinder or back part of the head; that part of the skull which forms the back part of the head.

"His broad brim'd hat
Hangs o'er his *occiput* most quaintly."
Butler: Hudibras.

***ŏc-çĭ-şĭon,** *s.* [Lat. *occisio*, from *occisus*, pa. par. of *occido* = to kill; *oc-*, and *cædo* (in comp. *cido*) = to kill.] The act of killing; slaughter, execution.

"This kind of *occision* of a man . . . ought not to be numbered in the rank of crimes."—*Hale: Pleas of the Crown*, ch. xlii.

ŏc-clûde', *v.t.* [Lat. *occludo: oc-*, and *claudo* (in comp. *cludo*) = to shut.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* To shut or close up; to close.

"*Occluding* the pores they conserve the natural humidity."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. xvii

2. *Chem.:* To absorb.

***ŏc-clû-dent,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *occludens*, pr. par. of *occludo* = to shut up.] [Occlude.]

A. *As adj.:* Serving to shut or close up.

B. *As subst.:* Anything which shuts or closes up.

***ŏc-clûse',** *a.* [Lat. *occlusus*, pa. par. of *occludo.*] [Occlude.] Shut up, closed.

"The appulse is . . . plenary and *occluse.*"—*Holder.*

***ŏc-clû-şion,** *s.* [Lat. *occlusio*, from *occlusus* = occluse (q.v.).]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of shutting up or closing.

"By constriction and *occlusion* of the orifice of the matrix."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., § iii., lett. 20.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Chem.:* The act or state of absorbing.

2. *Pathol.:* The term is used almost exclusively with reference to the vagina.

occlusion of gases, *s.*

Chem.: The absorption of gases by metals, first observed by Deville and Troost. Palladium foil at a temperature of 90° to 97° absorbs or condenses 643 times its volume of hydrogen. Platinum wire at a low red heat takes up four volumes of hydrogen, whilst iron wire at the same temperature absorbs 4·15 volumes of carbonic oxide.

***ŏc-crŭs'-tāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *oc-*, and *crusto* = to encrust (q.v.).] To encrust; to enclose as in a crust; to harden, to encase.

"To arme and *occrustate* themselves in this devilish apostacy."—*More: Def. of the Moral Cabbala*, ch. iii.

ŏc-cûlt', *a.* [Fr. *occulte*, from Lat. *occultus* = hidden.] Secret or hidden from the eye or understanding; not seen or understood; mysterious, invisible, unknown, undetected.

"What kind of thing is this strange *occult* quality called ill-nature?"—*South: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 4

occult-crime, *s.*

Scots Law: A crime committed in secret or privacy.

† **occult-diseases,** *s. pl.*

Pathol.: Diseases the nature, progress, and treatment of which remain hidden. Such a classification can be only temporary and provisional.

occult-lines, *s. pl.* Lines used in the construction of a drawing, but not appearing in the finished work; also dotted lines.

occult-qualities, *s. pl.* Those qualities of body or spirit, the effects of which the ancient philosophers perceived, but which they were unable to investigate or assign any reason for.

occult-sciences, *s. pl.* The imaginary sciences of the Middle Ages, such as alchemy, magic, necromancy, &c.

ŏc-cŭl-tā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *occultatio*, from *occultatus*, pa. par. of *occulto*, frequent. of *occulo* = to hide; Fr. *occultation*; Sp. *ocultacion*; Ital. *occultazione.*]

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* The act of hiding or concealing; the state of being hidden.

2. *Fig.:* Disappearance from public view or notice.

II. *Astron.:*

1. *Gen.:* The temporary obscuration of a heavenly body by the passage of another over its face; as, for instance, the passage of a planet over a fixed star.

2. *Spec.:* The temporary obscuration of a fixed or other star by the passage of the moon over it.

ŏc-cŭlt'-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *occult*; *-ed.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Hidden, concealed, secret.

"If his *occulted* guilt
Do not itself unkennel in one speech."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 2.

2. *Astron.* (*Of a star*): Temporarily hidden by the passage over its disk of another heavenly body, and specially of the moon.

ŏc-cŭlt'-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *occult*; *-ing.*]

Astron.: The same as Occultation (q.v.).

ŏc-cŭlt'-işm, *s.* [Eng. *occult*; *-ism.*] The name given to a system of theosophy practised in the East. Its adepts claim to be able to produce seemingly miraculous effects by purely natural means. [Occultist.]

"*Occultism* is not merely an isolated discovery, showing humanity to be possessed of certain powers over Nature, which the narrower study of Nature from the merely materialistic standpoint has failed to develop; it is an illumination cast over all previous spiritual speculation worth anything, of a kind which knits together some apparently divergent systems."—*A. P. Sinnett: The Occult World*, p. 6.

ŏc-cŭlt'-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *occult*; *-ist.*] One who has studied and been initiated into the mysteries of occultism (q.v.).

"The *occultist* can satisfy himself at one *coup* that there is such a thing as a soul, and that it is material in its nature, by dissociating it from the body under some conditions, and restoring it again. The *occultist* can even do this sometimes with other souls; his primary achievement, however, is to do so with his own."—*A. P. Sinnett: The Occult World*, p. 22.

ŏc-cŭlt'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *occult*; *-ly.*] In an occult or secret manner.

ŏc-cŭlt'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *occult*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being occult, hidden, or secret; secrecy.

ŏc'-cu-pan-çў, *s.* [Eng. *occupant*; *-cy.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of occupying or taking possession.

2. The act of occupying or holding in possession; the time during which one occupies or has possession of anything; the time during which one is an occupant.

II. *Law:* The taking possession of those things which before belonged to nobody, and the right acquired by so taking possession. This, the original and only primitive method of acquiring any property, has been restrained and abridged by the laws of society, in order to maintain peace and harmony among mankind. For this purpose, gifts, contracts, wills, legacies, &c., have been introduced, in order to transfer and continue that property and possession in things personal which has once been acquired by the owner. In some few instances this original right of occupancy is still permitted and recognised. Thus the benefits of the elements, the light, the air, and water can only be appropriated by occupancy.

"*Occupancy* is the taking possession of those things, which before belonged to nobody; a right, however, which, so far as it concerns real property, has been confined by the laws of England within a very narrow compass. It extended only to a single instance: namely, where a man was tenant *pur autre vie*, or had an estate granted to himself only, without mentioning his heirs, for the life of another man, and died during the life of *cestuy que vie*, or him by whose life it was holden: in this case, he that could first enter on the land might lawfully retain the possession, so long as *cestuy que vie* lived, by right of *occupancy*. This seems to have been recurring to first principles, and calling in the law of nature to ascertain the property of the land, when left without a legal owner. For, had the estate *pur autre vie* been granted to a man and his heirs during the life of *cestuy que vie*, there the heir might enter and hold possession, being called in law a special occupant. But the title of common *occupancy* is now reduced almost to nothing by two statutes, directing that the estate *pur autre vie* after payment of debts shall go in a course of distribution like a chattel interest. That of special *occupancy*, by the heir-at-law, continues to this day; such heir being held to succeed to the ancestor's estate, not by descent, but as an occupant specially appointed by the original grant. If no special occupant be named, when the estate *pur autre vie* is of a freehold or any other tenure, it shall go to the personal representative of the person that had the estate thereof by virtue of the grant, and be distributed in the same manner as the personal estate of the testator or intestate."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 13.

ŏc'-cu-pant, *s.* [Fr., pr. par. of *occuper* = to occupy (q.v.); Sp. *ocupante*; Ital. *occupante.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* One who occupies; one who holds in possession; an occupier: as, the *occupant* of a farm or house.

* 2. *Fig.:* A prostitute.

"He with his *occupants*
Are clinged so close like dew worms in the morne
That he'll not stir."
Marston: Satires.

II. *Law:* One who takes possession of that which before belonged to nobody. [Occupancy.]

"Movables found upon the surface of the earth, or in the sea, and are unclaimed by any owner, are supposed to be abandoned by the last proprietor; and, as such, are returned into the common stock, and therefore belong, as in a state of nature, to the first *occupant*, unless they fall within the description of wrecks, or estrays, or wreck, or hidden treasure; for these are vested by law in the sovereign."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 23.

***ŏc'-cu-pāto,** *v.t.* [Lat. *occupatus*, pa. par. of *occupo* = to take possession of.] [Occupy.] To take possession of; to hold, to possess, to occupy.

"The spirits of the wine oppress the spirits animal, and *occupate* part of the place where they are."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 724.

ŏc-cu-pā'-tion, ***oc-cu-pa-ci-on,** *s.* [Fr. *occupation*, from Lat. *occupationem*, accus. of * *occupatio* = a taking possession of, an occupation, from *occupatus*, pa. par. of *occupo* = to take possession of; Sp. *ocupacion*; Ital. *occupazione.*] [Occupy.]

1. The act of occupying or taking possession of and holding; a seizing and holding: as, the *occupation* of a town by an enemy.

2. The act or state of occupying or holding; the time during which one is an occupier; occupancy, tenure, holding: as, during his *occupation* of the farm.

3. The state of being occupied or employed in any way; that which engages one's time or attention; work, employment.

"No *occupation*, all men idle, all;
And women, too, but innocent and pure."
Shakesp.: Tempest, ii. 1.

4. The business of one's life; profession, business, trade, calling, vocation.

"The same their *occupation* and success."
Cowper: Table Talk, 46.

occupation-bridge, *s.* A bridge carried over or under a line of railway, canal, &c., to connect the parts of a farm or estate severed by such railway or canal.

occupation-road, *s.* A private road for the use of the occupiers of a farm or farms.

* **ŏc-cu-pā-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *occupat(e)*; *-ive.*] Occupying or tending to occupy.

ŏc-cu-pĭed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Occupy.]

ŏc'-cu-pī-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *occupy*; *-er.*]

1. One who occupies or takes possession of; one who holds or possesses; an occupant: as, the *occupier* of a house or farm.

* 2. A trader; a retail dealer.

"Mercury the master of merchants and *occupiers*."—*P. Holland: Plutarch's Morals*, p. 632.

ŏc'-cu-pў, oc-cu-pie, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *occuper*, from Lat. *occupo* = to lay hold of, to take possession of, to occupy, from *oc-* = *ob-*, and *capio* = to take; Sp. *ocupar*; Ital. *occupare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To seize; to take possession of and hold.

"The military authorities will be consulted as to the positions which it may be considered necessary to *occupy* in that view."—*Daily Telegraph*, April 22, 1885.

2. To hold in possession; to possess, to fill.

"Palaces which ought to be *occupied* by better men."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

3. To fill, to cover; to take up the room or space of.

"It *occupied* a third of the hemisphere, or 60°."—*Herschel: Astronomy* (ed. 1858), § 556.

* 4. To possess, to enjoy. (With an obscene quibble.)

"These villains will make the word captain as odious as the word *occupy*."—*Shakesp.*: 2 *Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

* 5. To use in business; to make use of; to employ in traffic.

"He made as though he had occasion to *occupy* money, and so borrowed a great sum of them."—*North: Plutarch: Lives*, p. 505.

* 6. To use; to make use of.

"If they bind me fast with new ropes that never were *occupied*, then shall I be weak."—*Judges* xvi. 11.

7. To employ, to engage, to busy. (Often used reflexively.)

"Be *occupied* in prophecies."—*Ecclus* xxxix. 1.

* 8. To give employment to; to employ, to maintain.

"An archbishop may have cause to *occupy* more chaplains than six."—*Act of Henry VIII.* (*Todd.*)

9. To attend to; to follow, as a business, profession, or employment.

"Who occupy their business in deep waters." *Psalm* cvii. 23. (*Prayer Book.*)

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To hold anything in possession; to be an occupant.

2. To engage in trade or traffic; to traffic.

"He called his ten servants, and delivered them ten pounds, and said unto them, *Occupy* till I come." — *Luke* xix. 13.

ȯc cur, **ˈoc curr**, **ˈoc curre**, *v. i.* [Fr. *occurrir*, from Lat. *occurrere* = to run to meet, to meet, to occur; *ob* = against, and *currere* = to run; Sp. *ocurrir*; Ital. *occorrere*.]

* 1. To meet, to come together, to strike, to clash.

"Bodies have a determinate motion according to the degrees of their external impulse, their inward principle of gravitation, and the resistance of the bodies they occur with." — *Bentley: Boyle Lectures.*

2. To be presented or come to the mind, memory, or imagination; to meet the mind; to be suggested; to arise before the mind.

"There doth not *occur* to me any use of this experiment for profit." — *Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 901.

3. To happen, to befall, to fall out, to take place.

"As soon as any opportunity shall *occur* for the same." — *Cromwell to Sir T. Wyatt*, Feb. 22, 1538.

4. To appear here and there; to be met with; to be found existing; to come under observation or notice; as, Gold *occurs* very rarely in Ireland.

* 5. To oppose, to obviate, to meet. (Followed by *to*.)

"Before I begin that, I must *occur to* one specious objection against this proposition." — *Bentley: Sermons*, ser. 1.

ȯc cŭr rençe, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *occurrens*, pr. par. of *occurro* = to occur (q.v.).]

1. The act or state of occurring or happening; accidental or incidental happening.

2. That which happens incidentally or unexpectedly; an incident, an accidental event, a casualty.

"Fear does not, in sudden or hazardous *occurrences*, discompose his mind." — *Locke: Of Education*, § 115.

* **ȯc cŭr-rent**, *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *occurrens*, pr. par. of *occurro* = to occur (q.v.).]

A. *As substantive:*

1. One who meets or opposes; an adversary, an opponent. (*Holland.*)

2. An occurrence, an event.

"My five years absence hath kept me stranger So much to all the *occurrents* of country." — *Beaum. & Fl.: Beggar's Bush*, I. 1.

B. *As adj.:* Incidental, accidental; coming in the way.

* **ȯc cŭrse**, *s.* [Lat. *occursus*.] A meeting or striking together; a clashing.

"The wonderful result of this mutual *occurse*." — *Bentley: Sermons*, ser. 2.

* **ȯc-cŭr-sion**, *s.* [Lat. *occursio*, from *occursus*, sup. of *occurro* = to meet, to occur (q.v.).] A meeting, striking, or clashing together.

"Ever and anon justled by the *occursion* of other bodies." — *Ghanvill: Scepsis*, ch. iv.

ȯ ceąn (cc as sh), **ȯ-ceąne**, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *ocean*, from Lat. *oceanum*, accus. of *oceanus* = the ocean, the main sea, from Gr. ὠκεανός (*ōkeanos*) = the great stream supposed to surround the earth; Sp. & Ital. *oceano*.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit. & Science:* The sea, using that term in its widest sense. Properly speaking, there is but one ocean or sea, all the salt water on the globe, with a few trifling exceptions, like the Caspian, the Sea of Aral, and the Dead Sea, being more or less in complete communication with each other. Different portions of the ocean have received distinctive names: the Arctic, the Atlantic, the Indian, the Pacific, and the Antarctic oceans, five in all; or if the Atlantic and Pacific be separated into a northern and a southern portion by the Equator, then there are seven in all. The unequal heating of portions of the vast expanse of water on the globe, the rotation of the earth, and other causes tend to keep the water in constant circulation and preserve it from being stagnant and impure. [Current.] The winds also agitate the surface, producing waves. [Wave.] The attractions of the moon and sun cause tides. [Tide.] The area of the ocean is about 145,000,000 square miles, or nearly three-fourths of the whole surface of the earth. It largely modifies the temperature of the adjacent lands, tempering the heat of summer and the cold of winter. As far as observation has yet extended, the average depth of the ocean is not more than 2,000 fathoms, i.e., somewhat above two miles. The *Challenger* expedition, which returned to Spithead on May 24, 1876, after three and a half years' absence, took in all four hundred soundings. Seven soundings gave less than a thousand fathoms, whilst north of Papua, in lat. 11° 24′ N., long. 143° 16′ E., the depth was 4,475 fathoms or 27,450 feet. Subsequent soundings have established that it is a trifle deeper off the Kurile Islands, being 4,655 feet. Ordinarily the portion of the ocean fringing the shores is but a few hundred feet deep, but a little further from the land the depth suddenly becomes 2,000 fathoms or more. At 62° Fahr. the relative density of salt and freshwater is as 1·0275 to 1. The ocean has been salt through all known geological periods. The origin of this saltness is a difficult geological problem. Whilst on land the temperature rises as mines or borings become deeper, the opposite occurs with the ocean. As a rule, the surface water is the warmest. The old views as to the absence of animal life in ocean depths have been proved erroneous by the recent expeditions. Abundant life has been brought up from the ocean depth. The level of the ocean remains permanent from age to age. It is the land that is upheaved or subsides, not the ocean which has risen to a higher or sunk to a lower level. The colour of the ocean varies in different places, being as a rule greenish near the shore and blue in the deeper parts. The saltness of the ocean, the nature of the bottom where it is shallow, and the colour of the clouds overhead, all modify the colour.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Any immense space or expanse.

"Those uniform, infinite *oceans* of duration and space." — *Locke.*

(2) (*Pl.*): An immense quantity: as, He has *oceans* of money. (*Colloquial.*)

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to the ocean or main sea.

"Leviathan, which God of all his works Created hugest that swim th' *ocean* stream." — *Milton: P. L.*, i. 202.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Ocean-bed*, *ocean-brim*, *ocean-cave*, *ocean-tide*.

ō ȼē-ăn-ĭc (ç as sh), *a.* [Eng. *ocean*; *-ic*.]

1. Of or pertaining to the ocean; occurring in or near the ocean.

"Any other *oceanic* lands." — *Cook: Voyages*, voy. iii., bk. i., ch. iii.

2. Of or pertaining to Oceania (the islands lying between Asia and America) or its inhabitants.

oceanic delta, *s.*

Physical Geog.: A delta formed on the margin of the ocean, as distinguished from one in a lake, estuary, or large river.

occanic hydrozoa, *s. pl.* [Siphonophora.]

Ō-ȼē-ăn-ĭ-dēs, *s. pl.* [Gr.]

Greek Mythol.: The Ocean-nymphs, daughters of Oceanus and Tethys, and sisters of the rivers. Mythologists made them three thousand in number.

ō-ȼē-ą-nī-tēȩ, *s.* [Gr. ὠκεανίτις (*okeanitis*) = of or belonging to the ocean.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the family Oceanitidæ (q.v.). Coues (*Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., Philadelphia*, 1864, pp. 82–85) enumerates four species: *Oceanites oceanica* (*Procellaria pelagica*), *O.* (*Thalassidroma*) *lineata*, *O.* (*Thalassidroma*) *segethi*, and *O.* (*Thalassidroma*) *gracilis*. [Petrel.]

ō ȼē-ą-nĭt-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *oceanit(es)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Ornith.: A family of Tubinares (q.v.). Four genera are known: Fregetta, Oceanites, Pelagodroma, and Garrodia.

ō ceąn ŏl ō-ğy (ce as sh), *s.* [Eng. *ocean*; *o* connective, and Gr. λογος (*logos*) = a discourse.] That branch of science which treats of the ocean; a discourse on the ocean.

O ȼē-ăn ŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. Ὠκεανός (*Ōkeanos*).]

Greek & Roman Mythol.: The god of the stream Oceanus, and the offspring of Cœlus and Terra, or Heaven and Earth. He espoused his sister Tethys, and their children were the rivers of the earth, and the three thousand Oceanides or Nymphs of Ocean.

ō ȼĕĭ-lạr-ў, *a.* [Lat. *ocell(us)* = a little eye; Eng. adj. suff. *-ary*.] Of or pertaining to ocelli.

ō-ȼĕĭ lāte, ō ȼĕĭ-lāt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *ocellatus* = having little eyes.] [Ocellus.]

1. *Bot.:* Having a spot of one colour surrounded by a spot of a different colour.

2. *Zool.:* Marked with spots resembling eyes.

ocellated hawk-moth, *s.*

Entom.: The Eyed Hawk-moth (q.v.).

ocellated lizard, *s.*

Zool.: *Lacerta ocellata*, common in the South of Europe.

ocellated pond tortoise, *s.*

Zool.: *Emys ocellatus*, from Marquin and the Tenasserim coast. It approaches land tortoises in its habits. The shell is brownish, dotted with spots of chestnut-brown, with lighter edges; under parts yellow.

ocellated-turkey, *s.*

Ornith.: *Meleagris ocellata*, a brilliantly-coloured bird, with metallic plumage; from Honduras and Yucatan.

occllated water-lizard, *s.*

Zool.: *Hydrosaurus* (*Varanus*) *salvator* (*Monitor bicittatus*). Habitat, China and Siam; said to occur also in Ceylon. Some individuals attain a length of nearly seven feet. Their flesh is eaten by the lowest castes of Hindoos.

ō-ȼĕĭ-lŭs (pl. **ō-ȼĕĭ-lī**), *s.* [Lat., dimin. from *oculus* = an eye.]

Entomology & Zoology:

1. *Sing.:* A spot within a ring of another colour, like the pupil within the iris, except that the central spot is often surrounded by additional concentric zones. Example, the ocelli on the tail-coverts of the peacock and those on the wings of the Peacock-butterfly (q.v.). [Vanessa.]

2. *Pl.:* The simple eyes or stemmata of insects, generally situated on the crown of the head between the great compound eyes. (*Darwin.*) Used also of the simple eyes of spiders, crustaceans, molluscs, &c.

ŏȼ'-ĕ-lŏĭd, *a.* [Eng. *ocel(lus)*; *-oid*.] Resembling an ocelot; having some of the characteristics of the ocelot (q.v.).

occloid-leopard, *s.* [*Long-tailed Tiger Cat.*]

ŏȼ'-ĕ lŏt, *s.* [Formed by Buffon from Mexican *tlalocelotl*.]

Zool.: *Felis pardalis*. The fur has a tawny-reddish ground, marked with black spots, aggregated in spots and blotches. It ranges

OCELOT.

through the wooded parts of tropical America, from Arkansas to Paraguay. Length, about four feet, legs short. It is cowardly, but voracious, and destroys a vast number of animals for the sake of sucking the blood, which it prefers to the flesh. In captivity it is playful and gentle.

* **ō'-chĕr**, *s.* [Ochre.]

* **ō'-chĕr-ў**, *a.* [Ochry.]

ŏ-chĕt'-ō-don, *s.* [Gr. ὀχετός (*ochetos*) = a water pipe of leather; suff. *-odon*.]

Zool.: A North American genus of Murinæ, group Sigmodontes. Three species are known, about the size and proportions of *Mus sylvaticus*. The upper incisors are grooved. *Ochetodon humilis* is the American Harvest Mouse.

ōch'-ĭ dōrc, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The shore-crab. (*Devon.*) (*Kingsley: Westward Ho*, ch. ii.)

* **ŏch'-ĭm-ў,** *s.* [Occamy.]

ŏch-lē'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. *ὄχλησις* (*ochlēsis*) = disturbance, annoyance.]

Med.: The overcrowding of dwelling-houses, producing unhealthiness and susceptibility to disease.

ŏch-lĭct'-ĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *ochl(esis)* (q.v.), and Eng. suff. *-etic.*] Of or belonging to ochlesis (q.v.).

* **ŏch-lŏc'-ra-çў,** * **ŏch-lŏc'-ra-tў,** *s.* [Gr. *ὀχλοκρατία* (*ochlokratia*): *ὄχλος* (*ochlos*) = the multitude, and *κρατέω* (*krateō*) = to rule.] The rule or government of the multitude or mob; a mobocracy.

"The best or the worst forms of government, a Democracy or *Ochlocracy*."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. iii., § 1.

¶ Bishop Thirlwall (*Hist. Greece*, ch. x.), following Aristotle, considered democracy as being that in which every attribute of sovereignty might be shared by every freeman. Ochlocracy he described as a democracy corrupted, and exhibiting many features of a tyranny.

* **ŏch-lŏ-crăt'-ĭc,** * **ŏch-lŏ-crăt'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *ochlocra(cy)*; *-tic*, *-tical.*] Of or pertaining to an ochlocracy or government by the mob; having the characteristics of an ochlocracy.

* **ŏch-lŏ-crăt'-ĭc-al-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *ochlocratical*; *-ly.*] In an ochlocratic manner; in manner of an ochlocracy.

* **ŏch-lŏc'-ra-tў,** *s.* [Ochlocracy.]

ŏch'-na, *s.* [Gr. *ὄχνη* (*ochnē*), *ὄγχνη* (*ongchnē*) = a pear-tree, which the genus somewhat resembles in its foliage.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Ochnaceæ. It consists of trees or shrubs from Asia and tropical Africa, &c., with racemes of yellow flowers. The bark of *Ochna hexasperma*, from Brazil, is there applied to insect bites.

ŏch-nā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ochn(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Ochnads; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Rutales. It consists of undershrubs, sometimes downy, or small trees with smooth bark. Leaves simple, alternate, with two stipules at their base or one on their axil. Flowers usually in racemes, with jointed pedicels. Petals definite, sometimes twice as many as the sepals; sepals five, ten, or indetinite; carpels as many as the petals, lying on an enlarged, tumid, fleshy disc or gynobase. Fruit indehiscent, consisting of as many somewhat drupaceous pieces as there were carpels, each one-seeded. Plants of bitter taste, found in India, Africa, and the warmer parts of America. (*Lindley*) Known genera twelve, species about 140.

ŏch'-năd, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *ochn(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ad.*]

Bot. (*Pl.*): Lindley's name for the Ochnaceæ (q.v.).

ŏch'-ra, ōk'-rō, *s.* [West Indian name.]

Bot.: Abelmoschus esculentus.

* **ŏch-rā'-ceoŭs (ce as sh),** *a.* [Lat. *ochra* = ochre (q.v.).] Like ochre; ochreous, ochrey.

ŏch'-răn, *s.* [Gr. *ὠχρός* (*ōchros*) = pale, sallow.]

Min.: A name given by Breithaupt to a variety of bole (q.v.) occurring at Orawieza, Hungary. Colour, pale-yellow; feel, greasy; hardness, 1 to 2; sp. gr. 2·4 to 2·5.

ō'-chre (chre as kĕr), * **oc-car,** * **o-ker,** *s.* [O. Fr. *ocre*, from Lat. *ochra*; Gr. *ὤχρα* (*ōchra*) = yellow ochre, from *ὠχρός* (*ōchros*) = pale, pale yellow; Sp. *ocra*, *ocre*; Ital. *ocra*, *ocrin.*]

I. *Lit. & Chem.:* A term applied to many metallic oxides occurring in an earthy or pulverulent form, *e.g.*, iron or red ochre, &c.

* 2. *Fig.:* Money; especially gold coins, from the colour. (*Slang.*)

"Pay your *ochre* at the doors."—*Dickens: Hard Times*, ch. vi.

ochre-colour, *s.*

Bot.: Yellow, imperceptibly changing to brown.

ō'-chrĕ-a, *s.* [Lat. *ocrea* = a greave.]

Bot. (*Pl.*): The name given by Willdenow to stipules taking the form of a membraneous sheath, as in the Polygonaceæ.

ō'-chrĕ-ate, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *ochre(a)*, Eng. saff. *-ate.*]

Bot. (*Of a plant*): Possessed of ochreæ. [Ochrea.]

ō'-chrĕ oŭs, ō'-chĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Fr. *ocreux*, from *ocre* = ochre; Sp. *ocroso.*]

1. Of or pertaining to ochre; consisting of ochre.

"In the interstices of the flakes is a gray, chalky, or *ochreous* matter."—*Woodward: On Fossils.*

2. Resembling ochre.

† **ō'-chrĕ-oŭs-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *ochreous*; *-ly.*] As if with ochre.

"The beautifully-formed Implement of *ochreously*-stained flint."—*Evans: Ancient Stone Implements*, p. 118.

ō'-chreў, ō'-chĕr-ў, ō'-chrў, *a.* [Eng. *ochre*; *-y.*] The same as Ochreous (q.v.).

"This is conveyed about by the water; as we find in earthy, *ochrey* matter."—*Woodward: On Fossils.*

ō-chrō'-car'-pŭs, *s.* [Gr. *ὠχρός* (*ōchros*) = pale yellow, and *καρπος* (*karpos*) = fruit.]

Bot.: A genus of Clusiaceæ, tribe Clusieæ. The dried flower-buds of *Ochrocarpus longifolius*, a large deciduous tree growing in the Western Ghauts, are used for dying silk; they are called in India nagkesar. The fruit is said to be delicious.

ō'-chrō-ite, *s.* [Gr. *ὠχρός* (*ōchros*) = pale-yellow; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as Cerite (q.v.).

ō chrō-leū'-coŭs, *a.* [Gr. *ὠχρόλευκος* (*ōchroleukos*) = of a pale countenance.]

Bot.: Of a pale ashy colour.

ō-chrō'-ma, *s.* [Gr. *ὤχρωμα* (*ōchrōma*) = paleness, wanness; referring to the flowers, leaves, and wool of the seeds.]

Bot.: A genus of Bombaceæ. *Ochroma Lagopus*, grows in the West Indies. The fruit has a woolly lining. The trunk, when wounded, produces a gum; the bark is antisyphilitic, and the light wood is used as a substitute for cork. The seeds in the capsule are enveloped in a very soft, fine, rufous down, said to be used in the manufacture of English beaver hats.

ō'-chrў, *a.* [Ochrey.]

ŏch-thē'-bĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. *ὄχθη* (*ochthē*) = a bank, and *βιόω* (*biōō*) = to live. (*Agassiz.*)]

Entom.: A genus of Beetles, family Hydrophilidæ. Eleven are British.

* **ŏch'-ў-mў,** *s.* [Occamy.]

ō-çĭm'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ocim(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Labiatæ. It contains four families: Moschosmidæ, Plectranthidæ, Hyptidæ, and Nepetidæ.

ō'-çĭ-mŭm, ō'-çў mŭm, *s.* [Lat. *ocimum*; Gr. *ὤκιμον* (*ōkimon*) = basil.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Ocimeæ. It is of the family Moschosmidæ, and is called in India *túlsí*. *Ocimum basilicum*, *O. grotissimum*, and *O. sanctum* are cultivated in India, and otto is distilled from them. It is supposed that *O. basilicum* yields an Indian fibre used for rope-making. Its seeds are given in diarrhœa, chronic dysentery, and gonorrhœa, its juice for ringworm, and its bruised leaves for scorpion stings. *O. gratissimum* and *O. sanctum*, the last named being sacred to Vishnoo, are also used in India medicinally; the seeds of all are steeped in water and eaten. *O. febrifugum*, a native of Sierra Leone, is a febrifuge. *O. incanescens*, a Brazilian plant, is diuretic and diaphoretic.

Ocrea.

* **ō-çĭv'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Lat. *ociwm*, *otium* = leisure, idleness.] Sloth.

"The avoiding of idleness and *ociosity*."—*Hooper: Works*, ii. 92.

ō'-crĕ-a, *s.* [Lat.]

Rom. Antiq.: A kind of greave or legging covering the foreleg from the knee to the ankle. It was made of tin, bronze, or other metal, modelled to the leg of the wearer, and fastened behind by straps and buckles, and generally richly ornamented by various designs embossed or chased upon it.

* **ō'-crĕ-āt-ĕd,** *a.* [Lat. *ocreatus*, from *ocrea* = a greave or legging.] Wearing an ocrea or legging; hence, booted.

"A scholar midertook, for a small wager, much beneath the penalty, to address himself *ocreated* unto the Vice-chancellor."—*Fuller Worthies; Norwich.*

ŏct-, ŏc-tą-, ŏc tŏ-, *pref.* [Lat. *octo-*, from *ὀκτώ* (*oktō*) = eight.] Having eight, consisting of eight. (The meaning completed by the second portion of the word.)

ŏc' tą chord, ŏc'-tŏ chord, *s.* [Pref. *octa-*, *octo-*, and Gr. *χορδη* (*chordē*) = a string.

Music.:

1. A musical instrument with eight strings.

2. A system of eight sounds.

ŏc-tą-ē'-drąl, *a.* [Octahedral.]

ŏc tą ē'-drĭte, ŏc-tŏ-hē'-drĭte, *s.* [Octahedrite.]

ŏc tą ē'-drŏn, *s.* [Octahedron.]

ŏc-tą-ĕt ĕr-ĭs, *s.* [Gr.] A period or cycle of eight years, during which three months of 30 days each were intercalated so as to make the average length of the year 365¼ days.

ŏc'-tą-gŏn, *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *octa-*, and Gr. *γωνία* (*gōnia*) = an angle, a corner.]

A. *As adj.:* Having eight sides and angles; octagonal.

"The *octagon* tower from which rose the city cross surmounted by the unicorn of Scotland."—*Macaulay Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Geom.:* A polygon of eight angles or sides. A regular octagon is an octagon all of whose sides and angles are respectively equal to each other. The angle at the centre of a regular octagon is 45°, and the angle at the vertex of any angle is 135°. The area of a regular octagon, whose side is 1, is equal to 4·8284271.

2. *Fort.:* A place having eight bastions.

ŏc-tăg'-ŏn-al, *a.* [Eng. *octagon*; *-al.*] Having eight sides and eight angles; of an octagon shape.

ŏc-tăg'-ў-noŭs, *a.* [Octogynous.]

ŏc-tą-hē'-drąl, ŏc-tą-ē'-drąl, *a.* [Octahedron.] Pertaining to an octahedron; of the form of an octahedron; having eight equal surfaces.

octahedral iron-ore, *s.* [Magnetite.]

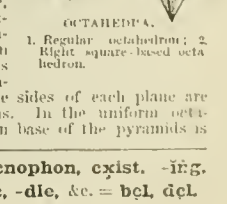
ŏc tą-hē'-drĭte, *s.* [Eng. *octahedr(on)*; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral occurring mostly in square octahedrons more or less modified. Crystallization, probably tetragonal, but Mallard, judging from the optical characters of some crystals from Brazil, is inclined to regard it as monoclinic. Cleavage, basal and octahedral, perfect. Hardness, 5·5 to 6; sp. gr. 3·82 to 3·95, higher after heating; lustre, approaching adamantine; colour, shades of brown, indigo-blue, black; fracture, sub-conchoidal; brittle. Compos.: oxygen, 30; titanium, 61; being pure titanic acid. This is a trimorphous mineral, the two other species being rutile and brookite (q.v.). Found in several localities, especially at Bourg d'Oisans, Isère, France; and lately in splendent and highly modified crystals in the Binnenthal, Switzerland.

ŏc tą-hē'-drŏn, ŏc-tą-ē'-drŏn, *s.* [Pref. *octo-*, and Gr. *ἕδρα* (*hedra*) = a seat, a base; Ger. *oktaedre*; Fr. *octaèdre*; Lat. *octaedros.*]

1. *Geom.:* A solid figure contained by eight equal equilateral triangles.

2. *Min.:* Two four-sided pyramids united base to base. In the regular octahedron the three sides of each plane are of the same length; in the obtuse octahedron the base is longer, and in the acute octahedron, shorter than the two sides. In some obtuse and acute octahedrons the base is square, in others rectangular. In the rhomboidal octahedron the common base is a rhomb or rhombic, and the three sides of each plane are of different lengths. In the uniform octahedron the common base of the pyramids is



Octahedra.

1. Regular octahedron; 2. Right square-based octahedron.

...t square, and the two planes are not all equal, but resemble each other two and two opposite sides of the pyramid. (*Phillips: Mod. Hist.*, 1870, c. *of Constantinople*.)

*** ŏc-tăm'-er-ous,** *a.* [Pref. *octa-*, and Gr. μέρος (*meros*) = a part.]

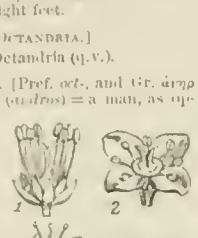
Bot.: Having the parts in eights.

*** ŏc-tăm'-e-ter,** *s.* [Pref. *octa-*, and Eng. *meter*.] A verse of eight feet.

† ŏc-tăn'-dĕr, *s.* [OCTANDRIA.]

Bot.: One of the Octandria (q.v.).

oc-tăn'-dri-a, *s. pl.* [Pref. *oct-*, and Gr. ἀνήρ (*anēr*), gen. ἀνδρός (*andros*) = a man, as opposed to a woman or female.]



OCTANDRIA.

1. Acer (Monœcia); 2. Chrysosplenium (Digynia); 3. Polygonum (Trigynia); 4. Elatine (Tetragynia).

Bot.: Linnæus's eighth class of plants. They have eight stamens in the same flower with the pistil or pistils. They are divided into four orders, Monogynia, Digynia, Trigynia, and Tetragynia, according to the number of pistils.

ŏc-tăn'-dri-an, *a.* & *s.* [OCTANDRIA.]

A. *As a hjective*:

Bot.: Having eight stamens; of or belonging to the class Octandria (q.v.).

B. *As subst.*: A plant of the class Octandria (q.v.).

ŏc-tăn'-drous, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *octandr(ia)*; Eng. suff. *-ous*.] [OCTANDRIAN, A.]

ŏc'-tāne, *s.* [Lat. *oct(o)* = eight; suff. *-ane*.]

Chem.: C_8H_{18}. The name given to the hydrocarbons of the paraffin series containing eight atoms of carbon. Obtained in the pure state by heating octyl iodide with zinc and dilute hydrochloric acid. It is a mobile liquid, boils at 125°, and has a sp. gr. of .7032.

oct-ăn'-gu-lar, *a.* [Pref. *oct-*, and Eng. *regular*.]

Geom.: Having eight angles.

oct-ăn'-gu-lar-nŏss, *s.* [Eng. *octangular*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being octangular, or of having eight angles.

Ŏc-tāns, *s.* [Lat. *octans* = an eighth part, fr. *octo* = eight.]

Astron.: The Octant; one of Lacaille's Southern constellations.

ŏc-tant, *s.* [OCTANS.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: An eighth part of a circle.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Astronomy*:

(1) That position of a planet or heavenly body when it is half-way between conjunction and opposition, or quadrature, and so is distant from another body or point the eighth part of a circle or 45°.

(2) [OCTANS.]

2. *Optics, &c.*: An instrument for measuring angles, resembling a quadrant or sextant in principle, but having an arch of 45°, the eighth part of a circle.

ŏc-ta-pla, *s.* [Gr. ὀκταπλόος (*oktaploos*).] A polyglot Bible printed in eight languages, usually in parallel columns, so as to present the different texts at one view.

† ŏct-arch, *s.* [OCTARCHY.] A ruler of an octarchy. (*Haydn.*)

ŏc-tar'-chy, *s.* [Pref. *oct-*, and Gr. ἄρχη (*archē*) = rule, government.] Government by a body of eight persons.

ŏc-ta-roon', *s.* [OCTOROON.]

ŏc-ta-stўlc, ŏc-tō-stўlc, *s.* [Pref. *octa-*, *octo-*, and Gr. στυλος (*stulos*) = a pillar, a column.]

Arch.: A building, as a temple having eight columns in front.

*** ŏc-ta-teŭch, * ŏc'-tō-teŭch,** *s.* [Lat. *octateuchus*, from Gr. ὀκτατευχος (*oktateuchos*), ὀκτώ (*oktō*) = eight, and τεῦχος (*teuchos*) = a book, a composition; Fr. *octateuque*; Sp. *octateuco*.] A collection of eight books; specif., the first eight books of the Old Testament.

"Not unlike unto that [style] of Theodoret in his questions upon the *octateuch*."—*Baumer. View of Antiq.*, p. 37.

ŏc-tave (a as ĭ), *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *octavus* = eighth, from *octo* = eight; Sp. *octavo*; Ital. *ottavo*.]

*** A.** *As adj.*: Denoting eight, consisting of eight.

"Boccace is said to have invented the *octave* rhyme or stanza of eight lines."—*Dryden. Preface to Fables.*

B. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A small cask of wine; the eighth part of a pipe.

* 2. A verse or stanza of eight lines.

3. In the sonnet the first two stanzas of four lines each.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Ecclesiastical*:

(1) The eighth day after a particular church festival, the day of the feast itself being counted.

"When his wondrous *octave* roll'd again,
He brought a royal infant in his train."
Dryden: Britannia Redivivus, 21.

(2) The eight days following a particular church festival.

"To be holden in the *octaves* of the Epiphanie."—*Holinshed. Henry III.* (an. 1226).

2. *Music*:

(1) The interval of an eighth. It may be major, minor, or augmented. It was the diapason of the Greek system.

(2) The first note of the harmonic scale.

(3) An organ stop of four feet pitch on the manuals, or eight feet on the pedals.

octave-coupler, *s.* [ORGAN-COUPLER.]

octave-flute, *s.*

Music: A piccolo (q.v.).

ŏc-tā'-vō, *s.* & *a.* [Lat. abl. sing. of *octavus* = eighth.] [OCTAVE.]

A. *As subst.*: The size of one leaf of a sheet of paper, which has been folded so as to make eight leaves; hence, applied to a book printed with eight leaves to the sheet. It is generally written 8vo, and varies in size according to the sizes of paper employed: as, foolscap *octavo* (or 8vo), imperial *octavo* (or 8vo), &c.

B. *As adj.*: Having eight leaves to the sheet; of or equal to one leaf of a sheet of paper folded so as to make eight leaves.

"It was an *octavo* pocket-book."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. ii., ch. iii.

ŏc'-tēne, *s.* [Lat. *oct(o)* = eight; suff. *-ene*.] [OCTYLENE.]

*** ŏc-tĕn'-nĭ-al,** *a.* [Lat. *octennis* = eight years old; *octennium* = a period of eight years: *octo-* = eight, and *annus* = a year.]

1. Happening or recurring every eighth year.

2. Lasting eight years.

*** ŏc-tĕn'-nĭ-al-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *octennial*; *-ly*.] Once in eight years.

*** ŏc'-tĕt,** *s.* [Lat. *octo* = eight.]

Music: A musical composition for eight parts.

ŏc'-tile, *s.* [Lat. *octo* = eight.]

Astron.: The same as OCTANT (q.v.).

ŏc-tĭl'-lĭ-ŏn, *s.* [From Lat. *octo* = eight, on analogy of *million, billion*, &c.] The number produced by involving a million to the eighth power; a number represented by 1 followed by 48 ciphers. Abroad, the number represented by 1 followed by 27 ciphers.

ŏc-tō-, *pref.* [OCT-.]

octo-bass, *s.*

Music: An instrument of the viol family, the low octave of the violoncello. It has three strings tuned in fifth and fourth. It has movable keys to press the strings upon frets of the neck. The keys are moved by levers governed by the left hand, and by pedal keys on which the foot of the player acts. Its compass is one octave and a fifth.

Ŏc-tō'-bĕr, * Oc-to-bre, *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *October*, from *octo-* = eight, it having been originally the eighth month of the Roman year; Fr. *octobre*; Ital. *ottobre*; Sp. *octubre*.]

A. *As substantive*:

1. The tenth month of the year; it contains thirty-one days.

"Green rye in September, when timely thou past,
October for wheat sowing calleth us fast."
Tusser: Points of Husbandry; *October*.

2. Ale or cider brewed in October; hence, good ale.

B. *As adj.*: Made or produced in October: as, *October* ale.

October-bird, *s.*

Ornith.: (See extract).

"The most delicious bird in the West Indies is the Ortalan, or *October bird*. It is the *Emberiza oryzivora* of Linnæus, or Rice-bird of South Carolina."—*B. Edwards: British West Indies* (ed. 1819), 124.

ŏc-tō-brŏm-ē'-thўl, *s.* [Pref. *octo-*; Eng. *brom(ine)*, and *ethyl*.]

Chem.: A compound in which eight atoms of hydrogen in the two atoms of ethyl have been replaced by two atoms of bromine.

octobromethyl-oxide, *s.*

Chem.: $(C_2HBr_2)_2O$. A thickish liquid having an odour of perspiration, formed by heating ethylidene oxychloride with bromine for ten hours. It fumes in the air, and is insoluble in water.

ŏc-tō-dĕç'-ĭ-mal, *a.* [Lat. *octodecimus*, from *octodecim* = eighteen: *octo* = eight, and *decem* = ten.]

Crystallog.: Applied to a crystal whose prism has eight faces, and the two summits together, ten faces.

ŏc-tō-dĕç'-ĭ-mō, *s.* & *a.* [Lat. neut. abl. sing. of *octodecimus*.] [OCTODECIMAL.]

A. *As subst.*: The size of one leaf of a sheet of paper folded so as to make eighteen leaves to the sheet; hence, a book printed on sheets folded into eighteen leaves. It is commonly abbreviated into 18mo.

B. *As adj.*: Having or consisting of eighteen leaves to the sheet; of or equal to one leaf of a sheet of paper folded so as to make eighteen leaves.

ŏc-tō-dĕn'-tāte, *a.* [Pref. *octo-*, and Eng. *dentate*.] Having eight teeth.

ŏc'-tō-dŏn, *s.* [Pref. *oct-*, and Gr. ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Octodontidæ, and the sub-family Octodontinæ, with three species, from Peru, Bolivia, and Chili. The best known is *Octodon Cumingii*, a rat-like animal, rather smaller than the water-vole. Brownish-yellow, pencilled with black on back; yellowish beneath; feet white.

ŏc-tō-dŏn'-tī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *octodon*, genit. *octodontis*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

1. *Zool.*: A family of Hystricomorpha, with three sub-families, Ctenodactylinæ, Octodontinæ, and Echinomyinæ.

2. *Palæont.*: Four fossil genera; Ctenomys from the Pliocene, and Megamys from the Eocene of La Plata; and Palæomys and Archæomys from the Lower Miocene of France and Germany.

ŏc-tō-dŏn'-tī-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *octodon*, genit. *octodontis*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

Zool.: A sub-family of Octodontidæ. Chief genera, Octodon and Petromys.

*** ŏc-tō-ē-drīc-al,** *s.* [OCTAHEDRON.] The same as OCTAHEDRAL (q.v.).

ŏc-tō-ē'-drīte, *s.* [OCTAHEDRITE.]

ŏc-tō-făr'-ĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Formed with pref. *octo-*, on analogy of *multifarious* (q.v.).]

Bot.: In eight directions.

ŏc'-tō-fĭd, *a.* [Lat. *octo* = eight, and *findo* (pa. t. *fidi*) = to cleave, to cut.]

Bot.: Cleft or divided into eight segments, as a calyx.

*** ŏc-tŏg'-a-mў, * ŏc-tŏg'-a-mўe,** *s.* [Pref. *octo-*, and Gr. γάμος (*gamos*) = marriage.] The act of marrying eight times.

"But of no nombre mencioun made he,
Of bygamye or of *octogamye*."
Chaucer: C. T., 5,615.

ŏc-tō-ğĕn-ăr'-ĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *octogenarius* = containing eighty; *octogeni* = eighty each, from *octoginta* = eighty; *octo* = eight.]

A. *As adj.:* Of eighty years of age; over eighty years old; between eighty and ninety years of age.

B. *As subst.:* A person of eighty years of age; one between eighty and ninety years of age.

* **ŏc-tŏg'-ĕn-ar-ў,** *a.* [Lat. *octogenarius.*] The same as OCTOGENARIAN (q.v.).

* **ŏc-tŏg'-ŏn-al,** *a.* [OCTAGONAL.]

ŏc-tō-gўn'-ĭ-a, *s. pl.* [Pref. *octo-*, and Gr. γυνή (*gunē*) = a woman.]

Bot.: Any Linnæan order which has eight styles or pistils in a hermaphrodite flower. Only one such exists, Dodecandria Octogynia.

ŏc-tŏg'-yn-oŭs, *a.* [OCTOGYNIA.]

Bot.: Having eight pistils or styles.

* **ŏc-tō-hē'-drŏn,** *a.* [OCTAHEDRON.]

ŏc-tō'-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *oct(o)* = eight; Eng. suff. *-ic.*] Containing eight atoms of carbon.

octoic-acid, *s.* [CAPRYLIC-ACID.]

ŏc-tō-lŏc'-u-lar, *a.* [Pref. *octo-*, and Eng. *locular* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Having eight cells for seeds.

* **ŏc'-tŏn-ar-ў,** *a.* [Lat. *octonarius*, from *octoni* = eight each; *octo* = eight; Fr. *octonaire.*] Belonging or pertaining to the number eight.

"The Pythagoreans call the *octonary* ασφαλεια."
—*More: Def. of the Phil. Cabbala*, App. ch. ii.

* **ŏc-tŏn-ŏc'-u-lar,** *a.* [Lat. *octoni* = eight each, and *oculus* = an eye.] Having eight eyes.

"Spiders [are] for the most part *octonocular.*"—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. viii., ch. iii.

ŏc'-tō-pēde, *s.* [Lat. *octo* = eight, and *pes* (genit. *pedis*) = a foot.] An eight-footed animal.

"Spiders, industrious, hardworking *octopedes.*"—*Lytton: Night & Morning*, bk. i., ch. vi.

ŏc-tō-pĕt'-a-loŭs, *a.* [Gr. ὀκτώ (*oktō*) = eight, and πέταλον (*petalon*) = a petal.]

Bot.: Having eight petals.

ŏc'-tō-pŏd, *a.* & *s.* [OCTOPODA.]

A. *As adj.:* Having eight feet.

"*Octopod* dibranchiates."—*Owen: Invert.* (Index.)

B. *As subst.:* An animal having eight feet; specif., any individual of the Octopoda (q.v.).

ŏc-tŏp'-ō-da, *s. pl.* [Pref. *octo-*, and Gr. πόδα (*poda*), pl. of πούς (*pous*) = a foot.]

Zool.: A section of Dibranchiate Cephalopods. Arms eight, suckers sessile, eyes lixed; body united to the head by a broad cervical band; branchial chamber divided; oviduct double; shell internal and rudimentary. It contains two families, Argonautidæ and Octopodidæ.

ŏc-tō-pŏd'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *octopod(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: The typical family of the section Octopoda (q.v.). It contains seven genera and sixty-two species.

ŏc'-tō-pŭs, *s.* [Pref. *octo-*, and Gr. πούς (*pous*) = a foot.]

Zoology:

1. The typical genus of the family Octopodidæ. The body is oval, warty, or cirrose, finless; arms long, unequal, suckers in two rows, mantle supported in front by the branchial septum. In the male the third right arm is hectocotylized (q.v.). Found on the coasts of the temperate and tropical zones. Forty-six species are known, varying in length from one inch to more than two feet. They are the "polypi" of Homer and Aristotle; they are solitary animals, frequenting rocky shores, and are very active and voracious; the females oviposit on seaweeds or in empty shells. They are regularly exposed for sale in the markets of Smyrna and Naples, and the bazaars of India.

OCTOPUS.

2. Any individual of the genus.

ŏc-tō-rā'-dĭ-āt-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *octo-*, and Eng. *radiated* (q.v.).] Having eight rays.

ŏc-tō-roon', *s.* [Lat. *octo* = eight.] The child of a quadroon and a white person.

ŏc-tō-spĕr'-moŭs, *a.* [Pref. *octo-*, and σπέρμα (*sperma*) = a seed.] Containing eight seeds.

ŏc-tō-stўle, *s.* [OCTASTYLE.]

ŏc-tō-sўl-lăb'-ĭc, ŏc-tō-sўl-lăb-ĭc-al, *a.* [Pref. *octo-*, and Eng. *syllabic, syllabical* (q.v.).] Consisting of eight syllables.

ŏc'-tō-sўl-la-ble, *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *octo-*, and Eng. *syllable* (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Consisting of eight syllables; octosyllabic.

"I call this the *octosyllable* metre from what I apprehended to have been its original form."—*Tyrwhitt: Ling. & Vers. of Chaucer.*

B. *As subst.:* A word consisting of eight syllables.

* **ŏc-tō-teŭch,** *s.* [OCTATEUCH.]

ŏc'-troi (roi as **rwâ), oc-troy,** *s.* [Fr., from *octroyer* = to grant, from Lat. * *auctorico* = to authorize, to grant; *auctor* = an authority, an author.]

1. A tax or duty payable at the gates of French cities on articles brought in there.

2. A grant or privilege, as an exclusive right of trading, granted by Government to a particular person or company; a concession.

3. The constitution of a state granted by a prince.

ŏc'-tu-or, *s.* [Lat. *octo-* = eight.]

Music: The same as OCTET (q.v.).

* **ŏc'-tu-ple,** *a.* [Lat. *octuplus*, from *octo* = eight.] Eightfold.

ŏc'-tu-plĕt, *s.* [OCTUPLE.]

Music: A group of eight notes which are to be played in the time of six.

ŏct'-ўl, *s.* [Lat. *oct(o)* = eight; *-yl.*]

Chem.: C_8H_{17}. Capryl; the eighth term of the series of alcohol-radicals. It may be separated from the chloride, $C_8H_{17}Cl$, by the action of acetate of sodium in the cold. In the free state it is represented by the formula $\left.\begin{matrix}C_8H_{17}\\C_8H_{17}\end{matrix}\right\}$.

octyl-alcohol, *s.* [OCTYL-HYDRATE.]

octyl-bromide, *s.*

Chem.: $C_8H_{17}Br$. Obtained as an oily liquid by treating octylic-alcohol with phosphorus and bromine. It is heavier than water, soluble in alcohol, and boils at 190°.

octyl-carbinol, *s.* [NONYLIC-ALCOHOL.]

octyl-chloride, *s.*

Chem.: $C_8H_{17}Cl$. Produced by the action of pentachloride of phosphorus on octylic-alcohol. It is colourless, lighter than water, and smells of oranges. It boils at 175°, and has a gravity of ·895 at 16°.

octyl-hydrate, *s.*

Chem.: $C_8H_{17}HO$. Octyl-alcohol, caprylic alcohol. Obtained by distilling ricinoleate of potassium, or acetate of octyl with canstic alkali. It is a transparent, colourless, oily liquid, having an aromatic odour. It boils at 180°; sp. gr. ·826 at 16°. Dissolves in ether, alcohol, and acetic acid; insoluble in water. It combines with chloride of calcium, forming deliquescent crystals, and with sodium it yields substitution products.

octyl-hydride, *s.*

Chem.: $C_8H_{17}H$. Hydride of capryl. One of the constituents of American petroleum, and found in the portion coming over at 115°–120°. It is a colourless liquid with a faint odour of ether, boiling at 119°; sp. gr. 0·728 at 0°. Chlorine converts it into octyl-chloride.

octyl-iodide, *s.*

Chem.: $C_8H_{17}I$. Obtained as an oil by the action of iodine and phosphorus on octylic alcohol. It has the odour of oranges; sp. gr. 1·31; boils at 211°. Heated with alcoholic ammonia it yields hydriodate of octylamine.

octyl-oxide, *s.*

Chem.: $\left.\begin{matrix}C_8H_{17}\\C_8H_{17}\end{matrix}\right\}O$. Obtained in rather an impure state by distilling iodide of octyl with octylate of sodium.

octyl-sulphide, *s.*

Chem.: $\left.\begin{matrix}C_8H_{17}\\C_8H_{17}\end{matrix}\right\}S$. Separates as an oily liquid lighter than water when protosulphide of sodium is heated with octyl-iodide. It has an unpleasant odour, and is slightly soluble in alcohol.

ŏc-tўl'-a-mīne, *s.* [Eng. *octyl*, and *amine.*]

Chem.: $\left.\begin{matrix}C_8H_{17}\\H_2\end{matrix}\right\}N$. Caprylamine. Produced by heating alcoholic ammonia with iodide of octyl. It is a colourless inflammable liquid, having the odour of fish. Sp. gr. ·786; boils at 168°, precipitates metallic salts, and forms crystallizable compounds with acids. Insoluble in water.

ŏc-tўl-ēne, *s.* [Eng. *octyl*; *-ene.*]

Chem.: C_8H_{16}. Octene. Caprylene. Obtained by heating chloride of octyl and alcoholic potash, and by distilling fatty acids with potash-lime. It is a mobile oil, lighter than water, boiling at 118–120°. Insoluble in water, but very soluble in alcohol and ether. Nitric acid acts on it with energy, forming nitro-octylene, $C_8H_{15}(NO_2)$.

octylene-acetate, *s.*

Chem.: $\left.\begin{matrix}C_2H_3O_2\\C_8H_{16}\\C_2H_3O_2\end{matrix}\right.$. Obtained by heating an etherial solution of the bromide with acetate of silver to 100°. Is a thick, oily liquid, boiling below 245°. (*Watts.*)

octylene-bromide, *s.*

Chem.: $C_8H_{16}Br_2$. An amber-coloured liquid, produced by direct combination of bromine with octylene and octyl hydrate.

octylene-hydrate, *s.*

Chem.: $C_8H_{16}(HO)_2$. Octylic glycol. Obtained as an oily liquid by decomposing the acetate with potash and redistilling. It is inodorous, colourless, and has a burning, aromatic taste. Soluble in alcohol and ether. Sp. gr. ·932 at 0°. Boils at 245–250°.

oc-tў-lēn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *octylen(e)*; *-ic.*] Derived from octylene.

octylenic-chlorhydrin, *s.*

Chem.: $C_8H_{16}\left.\begin{matrix}\overline{\quad}HO.\\\quad Cl.\end{matrix}\right.$ Obtained as an aromatic liquid, boiling at 235–240°, by the action of hypochlorous acid on octylene in presence of mercurous oxide suspended in water.

ŏc-tўl'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *octyl*; *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to octyl.

octylic-acid, *s.* [CAPRYLIC-ACID.]

ŏ-cū'-ba, *s.* [For etym. and def. see compound.]

ocuba-wax, *s.* A vegetable wax obtained from the fruit of *Myristica ocuba.* It is yellowish-white, of the consistence of beeswax, melts at 36°, and is soluble in boiling alcohol. Used in Brazil for the manufacture of candles.

ŏc'-u-lar, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *ocularis* = pertaining to the eye; *oculus* = an eye; Fr. *oculaire*; Sp. *ocular*; Ital. *oculare.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to the eye; depending on the eye; received or known from actual sight.

"The heathens who had not *ocular* demonstration, . . . made their attack upon his miracles."—*Observer*, No. 11.

* 2. Visible to the eye; plain, evident, manifest.

"That still remaines a marke too *ocular*
To leave your heart yet blinded."
Chapman: Homer; Odyssey xxiii.

* 3. Seeing; using or acting by the eye.

"Thomas was an *ocular* witness of Christ's death and burial."—*South: Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 4.

B. *As subst.:* The eye-piece of a telescope or microscope.

ocular-cone, *s.* The cone formed within the eye by a pencil of rays proceeding from an object, the base of the cone being on the cornea, the apex on the retina.

ocular-spectra, *s. pl.*

Physiol. & Optics: Phantasms, the offspring of sensations arising without any light falling on the retina. They have no objective reality, and are caused perhaps by an intrinsic stimulation of some portion, probably a

ceremonial one of the visual apparatus. (*Foster: Physiol.*)

ŏc u lar ly, *adv.* [Eng. *ocular*; *-ly.*] In an ocular manner; by the eye or actual view or sight.

"Andrew Thevat in his Cosmography doth *ocularly* overthrow it." *Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vii., ch. xv.

***ŏc u lar ỹ,** *a.* [Lat. *ocularis* = ocular (q.v.).] Of or pertaining to the eye; ocular.

ŏc u late, ŏc u lāt ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *oculatus*, from *oculus* = an eye.]

1. *Lit.*: Furnished or provided with eyes; having eyes.

2. *Fig.*: Having spots resembling eyes.

ŏc u li form, *a.* [Lat. *oculus* = an eye, and *forma* = form, shape.] Resembling an eye in form, shape, or appearance.

ŏc u lĭ na, *s.* [Lat. *ocul(us)* = an eye; fem. sing. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

Paleont. & Zool.: The typical genus of the family Oculinidæ (q.v.), from the Eocene Tertiary. The coralium is arborescent, and the cœnenchyma nearly smooth.

ŏc u lĭn ĭ dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ocolina(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Paleont. & Zool.: A family of Aporose Zoantharia, with several extinct and some surviving genera. The coralium is compound, with an abundant and compact cœnenchyma, its surface smooth or striated. A few dissepiments are present, but no synapticulæ.

ŏc u list, *s.* [Lat. *oculus* = an eye; Fr. *oculiste.*] One who is, or professes to be, skilled in the treatment of diseases of the eye.

ŏc u lo-, *s.* [OCULUS.] Of, or belonging to, or moving the eye.

oculo motor, *a.*

Anat.: Moving the eye. Used of the oculomotor nerve; the third pair of nerves.

ŏc u lŭs, *s.* [Lat. = an eye.]

1. *Anat.*: The eye.

2. *Bot.*: A leaf-bud.

ō-çỹ drome, *s.* [OCYDROMUS.] Any individual of the genus Ocydromus (q.v.).

"The chief interest attaching to the *Ocydromus* is their inability to use in flight the wings with which they are furnished, and hence an extreme probability of the form becoming wholly extinct in a short time." —*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xvii. 723.

ŏç ỹ-drō mi a, *s.* [OCYDROMUS.]

Entom.: A genus of Empidæ (q.v.) Antennæ apparently two-jointed, second joint short, seta long, proboscis slightly exserted, legs slender. Six species known.

ō-çỹd rō mine, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *ocydrom(us)*; Eng. suff. *-ine.*] Belonging to or characteristic of the genus Ocydromus.

"So far the distribution of the *Ocydromine* form is wholly in accordance with that of most others characteristic of the New Zealand sub-region." *Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xvii. 723.

ō-çỹd rō-mŭs, *s.* [Gr. *ὠκυδρόμος* (*ōkudromos*) = swift running: *ὠκύς* (*ōkus*) = swift, and *δραμεῖν* (*dramein*), 2nd aor. inf. of *τρέχω* (*trecho*) = to run.]

Ornith.: A genus of Rallidæ, named by Wagler in 1830. [OCYDROME.] Wallace estimates the number of species at four. *Ocydromus Earli* is Earl's Weka Rail, *O. australis*, the Weka Rail, of which a white variety sometimes occurs. These birds thrive and have bred in the gardens of the Zoological Society, Regent's Park.

ō-çỹ mŭm, *s.* [OCIMUM.]

o çỹp ŏ da, *s.* [Gr. *ὠκυπόδης* (*ōkupodēs*) = swift-footed.]

Zool.: Sand-crab; the typical genus of Milne Edwards' family Ocypodidæ (q.v.). Seven species are known, of which the most remarkable is *Ocypoda ceratophthalma*, the Racer, or Horseman Crab. [OCYPODE.]

ō çỹ pode, *s.* [OCYPODA.] Any individual of the genus Ocypoda, especially the Racer, or Horseman Crab.

"The *ocypode* burrows in the dry soil, making deep excavations, bringing up literally armfuls of sand. . . . So inconvenient are the operations of these industrious pests that men are kept regularly employed at Colombo filling up the holes formed by them."—*Tennent: Ceylon*, i. 590.

o çỹ pō-dĭ an, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *ocypod(a)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-an.*]

Zoology:

1. *Sing.*: Any member of the genus Ocypoda (q.v.).

2. *Pl.*: The family Ocypodidæ (q.v.).

ō çỹ-pŏd ĭ dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ocypod(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Brachyurous Crustacea, founded by Milne-Edwards. It contains two genera, Ocypoda and Gelasimus.

ō çỹ pŭs, *s.* [Gr. *ὠκύπους* (*ōkupous*) = swift-footed: *ὠκύς* (*ōkus*) = swift, and *πούς* (*pous*) = a foot.]

Entom.: A genus of Staphylinidæ (q.v.). *Ocypus olens*, the Devil's Coach-horse (q.v.), is common in Britain.

ŏd, ŏd, ō dỹl, ō dỹle, *s.* [Gr. *ὁδός* (*hodos*) = a way, a path, a road; and *ὕλη* (*hulē*) = matter as a principle of being.] The name given, in 1845, by Baron von Reichenbach to a natural force, "imponderable" or "influence," which he believed himself to have discovered. He thought it was present in all bodies, but was developed especially by magnets, crystals, heat, light, and chemical and vital action. It was held to explain the phenomena of mesmerism, and has since been made to do duty anew for those of spirit-rapping, table-turning, &c. It has been credited with the ability to produce luminous appearances, visible, however, only to persons of peculiar sensitiveness.

"That *od* force of German Reichenbach
Which still from female finger-tips burnt blue."
E. B. Browning, in *Goodrich & Porter.*

***ŏd,** ***ŏdd,** *interj.* [A corrupt. of God.] An oath.

ŏd a-căn'-tha, *s.* [Pref. *od(on-)*, and Gr. *ἄκανθα* (*akantha*) = a spine.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the sub-family Odacanthinæ (q.v.). Thorax nearly cylindrical, elytra truncated, articulations of the tarsi entire. *Odacantha melanura* is British.

ŏd a-căn-thĭ-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *odacanth(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Entom.: A sub-family of Carabidæ (q.v.).

ō-dal, *a.* [UDAL.]

ō dal lisk, ō-da lisque (que as k), *s.* [Fr. *odalisque*, from Turk. *odelik*, from *oda* = a chamber.] A female slave or concubine in the Sultan's seraglio or a Turkish harem; one of the ladies of the harem, of whom the Sultan has personal knowledge.

"The nominal authority of the Sultan, or Shah, is practically overshadowed by the veiled despotism of his mother, the Sultana Valide, or his favourite *odalisque*."—*Cooper: Heroines of the Past*, p. 9.

ō-dal-lĕr, *s.* [UDALLER.]

ŏd'-ăx, *s.* [Gr. *ὀδάξ* (*odax*) = biting.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Labridæ, with six species from the coasts of Australia and New Zealand. *Odax radiatus* is from Western Australia. All the species are of small size.

ŏdd, ***odde,** *a.* [Icel. *oddi* = a triangle, a point of land, an odd number; cf. *oddahalfi* = an odd number, *oddamadhr* = an odd man, a third man; *standask iodda* = to stand at odds, to be at odds; cogn. with A.S. *ord* = the point of a sword; Dan. *od* = a point; *odde* = a tongue of land; Sw. *udda* = odd, not even; *udde* = a point, a cape. (*Skeat*).]

1. Not even; not divisible by 2; not divisible into pairs; distinguished by numbers not divisible by 2.

"They say there is divinity in *odd* numbers."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. 1.

2. Remaining over after a number has been divided into pairs: as, There were twenty couples and one *odd* one.

3. Wanting a match or pair; one of a pair of which the other is wanting; belonging to a broken set: as, an *odd* boot, three *odd* volumes of a set.

4. Expressing an indefinite number; exceeding a specified number or quantity.

"Nine score and *odd* posts."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, iv. 3.

¶ The *and* is frequently omitted.

"Eighty *odd* years of sorrow have I seen."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 3.

5. Not included or reckoned amongst others; not taken into account; hence, trifling, of little or no value or consequence; taken at random.

*6. Occasional, casual, incidental.

"On some *odd* time" *Shakesp.: Othello*, ii. 3.

*7. Out of the way, lonely, secluded, retired, deserted.

"Whom I left, cooling of the air with sighs.
In an *odd* angle of the isle."
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2

*8. Unequalled, uncommon, matchless, unique.

"He in soueraine dignitie is *odde*."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 28.

9. Singular, peculiar, strange, fantastical, whimsical, eccentric, droll.

"You're an *odd* man"
Shakesp. Troilus & Cressida, iv. 5.

* 10. At odds; on terms of enmity or contention.

"The general state, I fear,
Can scarce entreat you to be *odd* with him."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iv. 5.

11. Strange, unlikely.

"Mr. Locke's Essay would be a very *odd* book for a man to make himself master of."—*Addison: Spectator.*

***odd-conceited,** *a.* Strangely devised, fantastical.

"I'll knit it up in silken strings,
With twenty *odd-conceited* love-knots."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 7.

odd-looking, *a.* Having an odd or singular look; singular or peculiar in appearance.

odd-side, *s.*

Founding: When many castings are required from one pattern, or from a number of patterns, moulded in the same flask, the false-part is prepared with care in an odd-flask, and is preserved indefinitely.

ŏdd-fĕl lōw, *s.* [Eng. *odd*, and *fellow.*] A member of an extensive friendly society known as the Order of Oddfellows. It has its headquarters at Manchester, and the business of the order is regulated by a movable committee, meeting annually in different towns, and consisting of delegates from the various lodges, and presided over by a grand-master. It has its own forms of binding oaths, passwords, and signs, and has an official publication called the *Oddfellows' Magazine.*

ŏdd-ĭ tỹ, *s.* [Eng. *odd*; *-ity.*]

1. The quality or state of being odd, singular, or peculiar; strangeness, singularity, oddness.

2. An odd person or thing; something strange, peculiar, or singular: as, He is a great *oddity.*

ŏdd-lỹ, ***od-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *odd*; *-ly.*]

†1. In an odd manner; not evenly.

2. In an odd, strange, peculiar, or singular manner; strangely, singularly.

"How *oddly* will it sound, that I
Must ask my child forgiveness."
Shakesp.: Tempest, v. 1.

¶ *Oddly Odd Number*: A number which, when divided by 4, leaves 3 for a remainder, or which is of the form $4n + 3$. Thus, 3, 7, 11, 15, &c., are oddly odd numbers.

ŏdd-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *odd*; *-ment.*]

1. A trifle, a remnant.

"So many book *oddments* of accounts, &c."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Diary*, vi. 54

2. (*Pl.*): The parts of a book such as index, title, &c., which are not portions of the actual text.

ŏdd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *odd*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being odd or uneven.

2. The quality or state of being odd, strange, peculiar, or singular; oddity, strangeness, singularity, eccentricity.

"What in *oddness* can be more sublime
Than Sloane, the foremost toyman of his time?"
Young: Love of Fame, iv.

ŏdds, ***oddes,** ***ods,** *s., sing. & pl.* [ODD.]

1. The state of being odd; inequality; excess of any number as compared with another; the difference in favour of one number against another.

"God's arm strike with us! 'tis a fearful *odds*"
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 3.

2. Superiority, advantage.

"And with that *odds* he weighs King Richard down."
Shakesp.: Richard II., iii. 4.

3. Probability; that which justifies the attributing of superiority to one of two or more persons or events.

"The *odds* appeared visibly against him."—*Hart Statius: Thebaid*, vi. (Note 32.)

4. Specif., in betting, the excess of the amount of the bet made by one party over that of another.

† 5. Quarrel, dispute, contention, discord. (Obsolete except in the phrase *at odds.*)

"I cannot speak
Any beginning to this peevish *odds.*"
Shakesp.: Othello, ii. 3.

¶ (1) *At odds:* At variance, quarrelling.

"He flashes into one gross crime or other,
That sets us all at *odds.*" *Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 3.

(2) *Odds and ends:* Miscellaneous trifles; odd articles.

ōde, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *oda, ode*, from Gr. ᾠδή (*ōdē*), a form of ἀοιδή (*aoidē*) = a song, from ἀείδω (*aeidō*) = to sing; Ital. *oda, ode*; Sp. *oda.*] A short poem or song; a lyric poem; a poetical composition fitted or intended to be set to music.

"The collection includes Alexander's Feast, the noblest *ode* in our language."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

*** ode-factor,** *s.* A contemptuous epithet for a writer or dealer in odes.

ode-maker, *s.* A writer or composer of odes.

***ōde-lĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *ode*; dim. suff. *-let.*] A little or short ode.

*** ōde'-măn,** *s.* [Eng. *ode*, and *man.*] A writer of an ode or odes. (*Wolcot.: P. Pindar*, p. 18.)

ō-dē-ŏn, * ō-dē'-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *odeum*, from Gr ᾠδεῖον (*ōdeion*), from ᾠδή (*ōdē*) = a song.]

Greek Antiq.: A hall or theatre in which musical and poetical compositions were performed in competition for prizes. Hence, a hall or building for the performance of musical or dramatic works.

ō'-dėr-īte, *s.* [ODITE.]

*** ō-dē'-ŭm,** *s.* [ODEON.]

*** ō'-dĭ-ble, * o-dy-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *odibilis*, from *odi* = to hate.] Hateful, odious.

"Mid of the feld befell a case sodeine,
Full vnhappy, lotlsome, and *odible.*"
Lidgate: Story of Thebes, iii.

ŏd'-īc, *a.* [Eng. *od*; *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the force or influence termed *od.*

ŏd-ĭc-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *odic*; *-al -ly.*] In an odic manner; by means of odic force.

ō-dī'-na, *s.* [Latinised from the native name in the south of India.]

Bot.: A genus of Anacardiaceæ. *Odina Wodier* is an Indian tree which furnishes a dark red gum, known in Europe as ging or kuni gum. It is used in calico printing, and as a varnish. The bark of the tree is employed in tanning, and its fibres for ropes. It is astringent, and a decoction of it is made into a lotion in eruptions and old ulcers.

O-dĭn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *Odin*; *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to Odin, or Woden.

ō'-dĭn-īte, *s.* [ODITE.]

ō-dĭ-ŏŭs, *a.* [Fr. *odieux*, from Lat. *odiosus*, from *odium* = hate; *odi* = to hate; Sp. & Ital. *odioso.*]

1. Hateful: deserving to be hated. Odious is less forcible than abominable or detestable: as, an *odious* crime.

2. Causing hate.

"For daring single to be just
And utter *odious* truth." *Milton: P. L.*, xi. 704.

3. Causing disgust or repugnance; offensive, disagreeable, repulsive.

"They had formerly seen only the *odious* side of that polity."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

4. Exposed to hate; unpopular, offensive.

"By unjust dealing they became most *odious.*"—*Hayward.*

ō-dĭ-ŏŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *odious*; *-ly.*]

1. In an odious or hateful manner; so as to deserve or excite hatred; hatefully.

"It is sufficient for their purpose that the word sounds *odiously.*"—*South: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 3.

2. Invidiously; so as to excite hate, repugnance, or disgust.

ō-dĭ-ŏŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *odious*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being odious or hateful; hatefulness; the quality of exciting hatred, disgust, or repugnance; offensiveness.

"Rather weighing the greatness of the booty, than the *odiousness* of the villany by which it was gotten."—*Raleigh: Hist. World*, bk. v., ch. iii., § 1.

† 2. The state of being hated; hatred.

"An aged gentleman of approved goodness, who had gotten nothing by his cousin's power but danger from him, and *odiousness* for him."—*Sidney.*

*** ōd'-ist,** *s.* [Eng. *od(e)*; *-ist.*] A writer of odes.

"The original *odist* thus parodied by his friend."—*Poetry of the Anti-Jacobin*, p. 24.

ō'-dīte, ō'-dĭn-īte, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; probably after Odin of Scandinavian mythology.]

Min.: A name given by Berzelius to a somewhat altered mica, Muscovite (q.v.), in the belief that a new metal, odinium, had been found therein. Found in Norway.

ō'-dĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat., from *odi* = to hate.]

† 1. A feeling of hatred; dislike or disgust.

2. That which provokes or excites hatred or disgust; offensiveness, unpopularity.

"Monsieur Blinville, the French ambassador, celebrated mass openly, that the *odium* might fall on the king."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. ii., ch. ii.

odium-theologicum, *s.* The hatred or bitterness of opposed theologians; theological hatred or bitterness.

ŏd'-īze, *v.t.* [Eng. *od*; *-ize.*] To impregnate or charge with odic force.

*** od-ling,** *s.* [Etym. unknown.] A word, so far as is known, occurring only in the example quoted below. Giffard (Note *in loc.*) writes, "I can say nothing with certainty, having never met with the word elsewhere. From the context, it evidently = some form of trickery.

"His profession is skeldring and *odling.*"—*Ben Jonson: Every Man out of his Humour.* (*Character of the Persons.*)

ŏd'-mўl, *s.* [Gr. ὀδμή (*odmē*) = a smell, a scent; *-yl.*]

Chem.: The hypothetical radical of odmyl-sulphide.

odmyl-sulphide, *s.*

Chem.: When fats or oils containing oleic acid are distilled with sulphur, a fetid oil passes over. This, on being dissolved in alcohol, yields precipitates with various metallic salts. An analysis by Anderson, of the precipitate thrown down by mercuric chloride, led him to regard it as a compound of mercuric chloride and mercurous sulphide, with the body $C_8H_{18}S_2$, which he calls sulphide of odmyl.

ŏ-dŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. ὁδόμετρον (*hodometron*), from ὁδός (*hodos*) = a way, a road, and μετρον (*metron*) = a measure; Fr. *odomètre.*] An instrument employed for registering the number of revolutions of a carriage-wheel, to which it is attached. Two wheels of the same diameter, and turning freely on the same axis, are placed face to face; the edge of one is cut into 100 teeth, and that of the other into 99 teeth, and an endless screw works into the notches in each wheel. When the screw has turned 100 times around, the wheel having 99 teeth will have gained one notch on the other, which gain is shown by an index attached to one wheel, which passes over a graduated arc on the other. Every hundred turns are thus registered on the second wheel, and all turns less than a hundred are shown by a separate index. Now, instead of the screw turning on its axis, it is found more convenient to have the screw fast, and to allow the weight of the machine to be suspended freely, so that as the carriage wheel turns, the effect is the same as turning the screw on its axis.

ŏ-dŏ-mĕt'-rĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *odometr(y)*; *-ical.*] Of or pertaining to an odometer, or to measurements made by it.

*** ŏ-dŏm'-ĕ-trўs,** *s.* [Eng. *odometer*; *-y.*] The measurement of distances travelled by means of an odometer.

ŏ-dŏn-, ŏ-dŏnt-, ŏ-dŏn-to-, *pref.* [Gr. ὀδους (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.] Having teeth, or processes resembling teeth; resembling teeth.

-ŏ-dŏn, -ŏ-dŏnt, *suff.* [ODON-.]

ŏd-ŏ-nĕs'-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. ὁδός (*hodos*) = a way, and νηστις (*nestis*) = fasting.

Entom.: A genus of Moths, family Bombycidæ. *Odonestis potatoria* is the Drinker-moth (q.v.).

ŏ-dŏn-tăg'-ra, *s.* [Pref. *odont-*, and Gr. ἄγρα (*agra*) = a seizure.]

1. *Pathol.:* Toothache, as the result of gout or rheumatism.

2. *Dent.:* A form of dental forceps.

ŏ-dŏn-tăl'-gĭ-a, *s.* [Pref. *odont-*, and Gr. ἄλγος (*algos*) = pain.]

Pathol.: Toothache; pain in the teeth, arising from any cause.

ŏ-dŏn-tăl'-gĭc, *a.* & *s.* [ODONTALGIA.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the toothache.

B. *As subst.:* A remedy for the toothache.

ŏ-dŏn-tăl-gў, *s.* [ODONTALGIA.]

ŏ-dŏn'-ta-līte, ŏ-dŏn'-tō-līte, *s.* [Pref. *odonto-*, and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Min.: A name used to distinguish the false from the true turquoise used in jewellery. It is formed by the coloration of fossil or semi-fossil bones, by phosphate of iron (vivianite), which sometimes produces specimens of a fine turquoise-blue colour. When decomposed by hydrochloric acid, the true turquoise gives a rich blue colour on addition of ammonia, while the odontolite, with the same test, remains unaltered.

ŏ-dŏnt-, *pref.* [ODON-.]

ŏ-dŏnt-ăs'-pĭs, *s.* [Pref. *odont-*, and Gr. ασπις (*aspis*) = a shield.]

1. *Ichthy.:* A genus of Selachoidei, with two species, large sharks from tropical and temperate seas. Teeth large, awl-shaped, with one or two small cusps at the base.

2. *Palæont.:* Fossil teeth have been found in the Eocene of Sheppey.

ŏ-dŏn-tĭ-a (t as sh), *s.* [Gr. ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Odontiidæ.

ŏ-dŏn-tĭ'-a-sĭs, *s.* [Gr., from ὀδοντιάω (*odontiaō*) = to cut the teeth.] [ODON-.] Dentition; the cutting of the teeth.

ŏ-dŏn'-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *odont(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Moths, group Pyralidina. The antennæ of the male are short and pubescent; the palpi short and projecting; the wings thick, the anterior ones oblong, with a tuft of scales on the inner margin. Larva short, feeding on stems. Only one known British species, *Odontia dentalis.*

ŏ-dŏn-tī'-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδοντος (*odontos*) = a tooth; Eng. suff. *-itis.*]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the teeth.

ŏ-dŏn'-tō, *s.* [ODON-.] A kind of powder prepared from certain herbs, and used for cleaning and whitening the teeth; a dentifrice.

ŏ-dŏn-tō-, *pref.* [ODON-.]

ŏ-dŏn'-tō-blăst, *s.* [Pref. *odonto-*, and Gr. βλαστός (*blastos*) = a sprout, a shoot.]

Physiol.: (See extract).

"The first formation of the dentine is effected by cells termed *odontoblasts*, which lie in the delicate connective tissue."—*Carpenter: Human Physiol.*, p. 56.

ŏ-dŏn'-tō-çētes, *s. pl.* [ODONTOCETI.]

Zool.: The English rendering of the scientific name Odontoceti (q.v.).

"The Mystacocetes have passed beyond the *Odontocetes* in specialization. —*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xv. 393.

ŏ-dŏn-tō-çē'-tī, *s. pl.* [Pref. *odonto-*, and Gr. κῆτος (*kētos*) = a sea-monster.]

1. *Zool.:* Toothed whales; a sub-order of Cetacea with four families: Physeteridæ, Platanistidæ, Delphinidæ, and the extinct Squalodontidæ. The sub-order is sometimes divided into Delphinidæ, Catodontidæ, Rhynchoceti, and Zeuglodontidæ.

2. *Palæont.:* Members of the sub-order appear first in the Miocene.

ŏ-dŏn-tō-chī'-la, *s.* [Pref. *odonto-*, and Gr. χειλος (*cheilos*) = a lip.]

Entom.: A genus of Cicindelidæ (q.v.). The species, fifty-seven in number, are slender, dark-bronzed forms, mostly from the tropical forests of South America, though some extend to Java and Celebes.

ō-dŏn-tŏg'-ĕn-y, *s.* [Pref. *odonto-*, and Gr. γενεσις (*genesis*) = to produce.] The generation or mode of development of the teeth.

ō-dŏn-tō-glŏs'-sūm, *s.* [Pref. *odonto-*, and Gr. γλωσσα (*glossa*) = a tongue, which the labellum resembles.]

Bot.: A genus of Orchids, tribe Vandeæ, family Brassidæ. The species, which are very beautiful, are indigenous in the hotter parts of America. About sixty species are cultivated in British greenhouses.

ō-dŏn-tō-grăph, *s.* [Pref. *odonto-*, and Gr. γραφω (*graphō*) = to write, to draw.]

Engineering: An instrument for marking out the teeth of gear-wheels.

ō-dŏn-tŏg-ra-phy, *s.* [Eng. *odontograph*; *-y.*] A description of the teeth.

ō-dŏn-tŏid, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. ὀδους (*odous*), genit. ὀδοντος (*odontos*) = a tooth; Eng. suff. *-oid.*]

A. *As adj.:* Resembling a tooth. Used specif. of the body of the atlas in the Vertebrata.

B. *As subst.:* [ODONTOID-PROCESS].

odontoid-ligaments, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Two thick and very strong bundles of fibres, extending upwards from the odontoid-process to the condyles of the occipital bones and the *foramen magnum.* There are lateral or alar and middle odontoid ligaments.

odontoid-process, *s.*

Anat.: A large blunt or tooth-like process on the body of the axis or second vertebra. It forms the pivot on which the head rotates.

ō-dŏn-tŏl'-cæ, *s. pl.* [Pref. *odont-*, and Gr. ὁλκος (*holkos*) = a furrow.]

Palæont.: An order of Odontornithes (q.v.). The vertebræ resemble those of recent birds, the sternum is without a keel, wings rudimentary; teeth in a groove, not in separate sockets. The order was founded by Marsh for the reception of Hesperornis (q.v.).

† ō-dŏn-tō-lite, *s.* [Pref. *odonto-*, and Gr. λιθος (*lithos*) = stone.]

Palæont.: Any fossil tooth or a stone containing one.

ō-dŏn-tŏl-ŏg'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *odontolog(y)*; *-ical.*] Of or pertaining to odontology.

ō-dŏn-tŏl'-ō-ğy, *s.* [Pref. *odonto-*, and Gr. λογος (*logos*) = a discourse; Fr. *odontologie.*]

Anat.: That branch of anatomical science which deals with the teeth; a treatise on the teeth.

ō-dŏn-tō-phŏr'-a, *s. pl.* [Pref. *odonto-*, and Gr. φορος (*phoros*) = a bearer; φέρω (*pherō*) = to bear.]

Zool.: (See extract).

"The term Mollusca may be used as a convenient denomination for the Lamellibranchiata and *Odontophora*, i.e. Gasteropoda, Pteropoda, and Cephalopoda, of Cuvier, which can be readily shown to be modifications of one fundamental plan of structure."—*Huxley. Anat. Invert. Animals*, p. 470.

ō-dŏn-tŏph'-ŏr-an, *s.* [ODONTOPHORA.] Any individual belonging to the Odontophora (q.v.). (*Huxley: Anat. Invert. Anim.*, p. 506.)

ō-dŏn-tō-phŏre, *s.* [ODONTOPHORA.]

Zool.: (See extract).

"The cavity of the mouth [in the Odontophora] is invariably provided with an organ which is usually, though not very properly, called the tongue, and which might more appropriately be denominated the *odontophore*. It consists essentially of a cartilaginous cushion, supporting, as on a pulley, an elastic strap, which bears a long series of transversely disposed teeth. The strap . . . acts after the fashion of a chain-saw. . . . Besides the chain-saw-like motion of the strap, the *odontophore* may be capable of a licking or sponging action as a whole."—*Huxley. Introd. to Class. of Animals*, pp. 28, 33.

ō-dŏn-tō-phō-rī-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *odontophor(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Tetraonidæ (Grouse), having two teeth on each side of the lower mandible, near the point. The species are natives of America, where they take the place of the Old World partridges and quails.

ō-dŏn-tŏp-tĕr'-ĭs, *s.* [Pref. *odonto-*, and Gr. πτερις (*pteris*) = a fern.]

Palæobot.: A genus of Ferns. The frond is pinnate, the leaflets being attached by their entire bases; veins generally given off from the base. *Odontopteris Schlotheimii* is common in the Coal Measures of Europe and North America. *O. cycadea* is from the Lower Lias.

ō-dŏn-tŏp tĕr yx, *s.* [Pref. *odonto-*, and Gr. πτερυξ (*pterux*) = a winged creature, a bird.]

Palæont.: A genus of birds, probably belonging to the Natatores, and allied to the Anatidæ, from the Eocene of Sheppey. The jaws are furnished with denticulations of a compressed conical form, and of two sizes, the larger resembling canine teeth. Owen says (*Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, 1873, p. 520) that the bird, which he named *Odontopteryx toliapicus*, was web-footed and a fish-eater, and that in the catching of its slippery prey, it was assisted by the pterosauroid character of its jaws.

ō-dŏnt-or-nĭth'-ōs, *s. pl.* [Pref. *odont-*, and Gr. ὀρνιθες (*ornithes*), pl. of ὀρνις (*ornis*) = a bird.]

Palæont.: A sub-class of Birds having the jaws furnished with true teeth sunk in distinct sockets or in a continuous groove. Wings well-developed or rudimentary. It contains two orders, Odontotormæ and Odontolcæ.

*** ō-dŏn-tō-sâu'-rŭs,** *s.* [Pref. *odonto*, and Gr. σαυρος (*sauros*) = a lizard.]

Palæont.: A genus of Labyrinthodonts, founded by Von Meyer for his *Odontosaurus Voltzii*, from the Bunter sandstone of Salzbad. Now merged in Labyrinthodon (q.v.).

ō-dŏn-tō-stĕ'-mŏn, *s.* [Pref. *odonto-*, and Gr. στήμων (*stēmōn*) = a thread, a stamen.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Odontostemoneæ. The only known species grows in California. It has loose panicled racemes of small white flowers. (*Baker.*)

ō-dŏn-tō-stĕ-mō-nĕ'-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *odontostemon* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Liliaceæ.

ō-dŏn-tō-stŏm'-ą-toŭs, *a.* [Pref. *odonto-*, and Gr. στομα (*stoma*), genit. στόματος (*stomatos*) = the mouth.]

Entom.: Having mouths furnished with mandibles.

ō-dŏn-tō-tor'-mæ, *s. pl.* [Pref. *odonto-*, and Gr. τόρμος (*tormos*) = a hole, a socket.]

Palæont.: An order of Toothed Birds, founded by Marsh for the reception of Ichthyornis and Apatornis. There are distinct teeth sunk in separate sockets; the sternum is carinate, the vertebræ are biconcave, and the wings well-developed.

ō-dŏn-trĭ'-pў, *s.* [Pref. *odon-*, and Gr. τρυπαω (*trupaō*) = to perforate.] The act or process of perforating a tooth in order to remove purulent matter contained in the cavity.

*** ō-dŏr,** *s.* [ODOUR.]

*** ō-dŏr-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *odor*; *-able.*] Capable of being smelt. (*Puttenham: Eng. Poesie*, bk. ii., ch. i.)

*** ō-dŏr-ą-mĕnt,** *s.* [Lat. *odoramentum*, from *odoro* = to scent.] [ODOUR.] A perfume, a scent.

"*Odoraments* to smell to, rose-water, violet flowers, &c."—*Burton: Anat. Melancholy*, p. 389.

*** ō-dŏr-ant,** *a.* [Lat. *odorans*, pr. par. of *odoro* = to scent.] Odorous, fragrant, sceuted.

*** ō-dŏr-ate,** *a.* [Lat. *odoratus*, pa. par. of *odoro* = to scent.] [ODOUR.] Having a strong smell or scent, whether fragrant or fetid; strong-smelling. (*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 114.)

*** ō-dŏr-ăt-ĭng,** *a.* [Eng. *odorat(e)*; *-ing.*] Fragrant, scented; diffusing scent or perfume.

ō-dŏr-ĭf-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *odorifer*, from *odor* = odour; *fero* = to bear, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*; Fr. *odorifere*; Ital. & Sp. *odorifero.*]

1. Having a sweet scent or odour; fragrant, perfumed, scented.

"*Odoriferous* woods of Comorin."
Moore: Veiled Prophet of Khorassan.

2. Producing scents or perfumes.

"Beautiful, as at first, ascends the star
From *odoriferous* Ind."
Cowper: Natura Unimpaired. (Trans.)

3. Bearing scents; fragrant, balmy.

"Gentle gales,
Fanning their *odoriferous* wings, dispense
Native perfumes." *Milton: P. L.*, iv. 157.

ō-dŏr-ĭf'-ĕr-oŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *odoriferous*; *-ly.*] In an odoriferous manner; odorously, fragrantly.

ō-dŏr-ĭf'-ĕr-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *odoriferous*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being odoriferous; fragrance, sweetness of scent, odorousness.

ō'-dŏr-ĭno, *s.* [Lat. *odor*; *-ine.*]

Chem.: A volatile base, obtained by Unverdorben from bone-oil. It appears to have been impure picoline. (*Watts.*)

ō-dŏr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *odorus*, from *odor* = odour (q.v.); O. Fr. *odorous*; Ital. *odoroso.*] Having or giving out a sweet odour or scent; fragrant, perfumed, sweet-scented.

"Iris there, with humid bow,
Waters the *odorous* banks." *Milton: Comus*, 993.

ō'-dŏr-oŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *odorous*; *-ly.*] In an odorous manner; fragrantly; with sweet odour or scent.

ō'-dŏr-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *odorous*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being odorous; fragrance, sweetness of scent, sweet odour.

ō-dŏs-tŏm-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Pref. *odo(n)-*, and Gr. στομα (*stoma*) = a mouth.]

1. *Zool.:* A genus of Pyramidellidæ (q.v.). Shell subulate or ovate, smooth; apex sinistral, aperture ovate, columella with a single tooth-like fold, lip thin, operculum horny. Range from low water to fifty fathoms. About thirty-five species have been described from British, Mediterranean, and Madeiran coasts.

2. *Palæont.:* The genus apparently commences in the Chalk Measures onward.

ō-doŭr, * ō'-dòr, *s.* [Fr. *odeur*, from Lat. *odorem*, accus. of *odor* = a scent; Sp. *odor*; Ital. *odore.*] Any scent or smell, whether fragrant or fetid; when used alone it generally means a sweet or pleasant smell; fragrance, perfume.

"So we th' Arabian coast do know
At distance, when the spices blow;
By the rich *odour* taught to steer."
Waller: To a fair Lady playing with a Snake.

¶ Odours in plants arise from the disengagement of volatile matter. They may be permanent, as in some woods; fugitive, as in the orange or the violet; or intermittent, the scent being perceived only in the evening, as in *Pelargonium triste*, *Hesperis tristis*, *Gladiolus tristis*, and some other species with *tristis* or *triste* for their specific name. They bear pale yellowish or brownish tinted flowers. A garden is more odoriferous in the morning than at noon, and after rain than in dry weather.

¶ (1) *In bad odour:* In bad repute, in disfavour.

(2) *Odour of sanctity:* An expression which originally expressed the belief that the corpse of a holy person emitted a sweet scent, and that of an unbaptised person the reverse. Now used only in a figurative sense of the reputation.

*** ō-doŭred,** *a.* [Eng. *odour*; *-ed.*] Having an odour or smell.

ō-doŭr-lĕss, ō'-dòr-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *odour, odor*; *-less.*] Destitute of odour or smell; having no scent or smell.

"It is tasteless, but not *odorless*."—*E. A. Poe: Hans Pfaal.*

*** ŏds,** *s.* [See def.] A corruption of God's, used in various oaths and exclamations. (See the compounds.)

*** ods bobs,** *interj.* [For *God's body.*] An exclamation of surprise, astonishment, or bewilderment.

*** ods bodikins,** *interj.* [For *God's bodikin* (or little body).] A minced oath.

"'*Ods-bodikins!*' exclaimed Titus, 'a noble reward.'"
—*Ainsworth: Rookwood*, ch. ix.

*** ods body,** *interj.* [For *God's body.*] A minced oath.

*** ods fish,** *interj.* [For *God's fish.*] An exclamation of surprise or wonder.

*** ods pittikins,** *interj.* [For *God's pittikin* (or little pity).] An exclamation used as a form of minced oath.

"*Ods-pittikins*, can it be six miles yet?"
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 2.

ō'-dўl, ō-dўle, *s.* [OD, *s.*]

ō-dўl'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *odyl*; *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the force termed od or odyl.

ō'-dўl-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *odyl*; *-ism.*] The doctrine of odic or odylic force.

ŏd-ȳ-nĕr'-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. ὀδυνήρος (*odunēros*) = painful; ὀδύνη (*odunē*) = pain, in reference to the sting.]

Entom.: A genus of hymenopterous insects, family Vespidæ. *Odynerus parietum* is the Wall-wasp, a solitary species which excavates its burrows three or four inches deep in walls and clay banks. The nest is stored with caterpillars or the larvæ of beetles slightly stung, so as to paralyze them. In the midst of these the female deposits her egg and then closes up the nest. The larva, on being hatched, feeds on the caterpillars or larvæ.

Ŏd'-ȳs-seȳ, *s.* [Gr. Ὀδυσσεία (*Odusseia*), from Ὀδυσσεύς (*Odusseus*), the Greek form of Ulysses; Fr. *Odyssée;* Ital. *Odissea;* Sp. *Odisea.*] A celebrated epic poem attributed to Homer, and descriptive of the adventures of Ulysses in his return home from the siege of Troy.

œ, oy, *s.* [Gael. *ogha.*] A grandchild. (*Scotch.*)

"Think whiles, my s.-a., or else Steenie, my œ, was dead."—*Scott: Antiquary,* ch. xl.

œ-cŏd'-ô-ma, *s.* [Fem. of Gr. οἰκοδόμος (*oikodomos*) = a house builder; οἶκος (*oikos*) = a house, and δέμω (*demō*) = to build.]

Entom.: A genus of Formicidæ. *Œcodoma cephalotes,* the Leaf-carrying or Sauba ant of Brazil, cuts pieces about the size of a shilling out of the leaves of trees, and stores them away in its nest; it also visits houses in quest of provisions.

œ-cŏl'-ô-ġy, *s.* [Gr. *œcologie;* Gr. οἶκος (*oikos*) = a dwelling, and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.]

Biol.: The knowledge of the sum of the relations of organisms to the surrounding outer world, to organic and inorganic conditions of existence; the economy of Nature, the correlations between all organisms living together in one and the same locality, their adaptations to their surroundings, their modification in the struggle for existence, especially the circumstances of parasitism, &c. (*Haeckel: Hist. Creation* (Eng. ed.), ii. 354.)

œ-cô-nŏm-ĭc a,l, œ-cŏn'-ô-mȳ, &c. [See Economical, Economy, &c.]

œ-cŏph'-ôr-a, *s.* [Gr. οἶκος (*oikos*) = a house, and φορός (*phoros*) = bearing, carrying.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Œcophoridæ (q.v.).

œ-cô-phŏr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *œcophor*(*œ*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Moths, group Tineina. The lower palpi are recurved and pointed; the anterior wings are elongate, the posterior lanceolate or elongate, not indented. Larva with sixteen legs. Known British species, thirty-two.

œ-cu-mĕn'-ĭc a,l, *a.* [Ecumenical.]

*** œ'-cŭs,** *s.* [Gr. οἶκος (*oikos*) = a house.]

Arch.: In ancient architecture, apartments near or connected with the dining-room.

œ-dē'-ma, *s.* [Gr. οἴδημα (*oidēma*), from οἰδέω (*oudeō*) = to swell.]

1. *Bot.:* A swelling; used specif. of the tumid glands found on the woody tissue of Conifers.

2. *Pathol.:* Local, as distinguished from general dropsy.

œ-dē'-ma-toŭs, œ-dē'-ma-tōse, œ-dē-măt'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. οἴδημα (*oidēma*), genit. οἰδήματος (*oidēmatos*) = a tumour.] Pertaining or relating to œdema; containing a serous humour.

"*Œdematous* swellings arose in her legs, and she languished and died."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

œ-dĕm'-ĕr-a, *s.* [Gr. οἶδος (*oidos*) = a swelling, a tumour, and μηρός (*mērus*) = the thigh.]

Entom.: A genus of Beetles, sub-tribe Stenelytra. *Œdemera cœrulea* is very common in Britain.

œ-dĭc-nē'-mĭd-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *œdicnem*(*us*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: Thick-knees; a sub-family of Charadriidæ. The basal portion of the bill is depressed and weak, the apical strong and swollen. The nostrils are in a deep longitudinal groove on each side of the bill. The legs long; the hind toe small and raised from the ground. Found in the warmer parts of the Eastern Hemisphere.

œ-dĭc-nē'-mŭs, *s.* [Gr. οἶδος (*oidos*) = a swelling, a tumour, and κνημις (*knēmis*) = a greave, a legging.]

Ornith.: Thick-knee; a genus of Charadriidæ. They have a strong bill with large membranaceous nostrils, not placed in a groove; the feet are three-toed, the tail longer than the wings, rounded and graduated. *Œdicnemus crepitans,* the Thick-knee, Stone Curlew, or Norfolk Plover, is a summer visitant to Britain. They frequent sands and downs, and run very quickly.

œ dĭp'-ô-da, *s.* [Gr. οἶδος (*oidos*) = a swelling, a tumour, and ποὺς (*pous*), genit. ποδός (*podos*) = a foot.]

Entom.: A genus of Acrididæ. *Œdipoda migratoria* is the Migratory Locust. [Locust.] *Œ. cinerescens* is a nearly allied species in the south-east of Europe.

œ-dô gō-nĭ'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *œdogoni*(*um*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A doubtful sub-order of green-spored Algæ, order Conjugatæ.

œ-dô gō'-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. οἶδος (*oidos*) = a swelling, and γωνια (*gōnia*) = an angle.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the sub-order Œdogonieæ. They produce fruit by the division of cells. Many species exist.

œ-gŏph'-ô-nȳ, *s.* [Gr. αἴξ (*aix*), genit. αἰγός (*aigos*) = a goat, and φωνή (*phōnē*) = a sound.]

Pathol.: A peculiar tremulous noise, like the bleating of a goat, accompanying bronchophony in cases of pleurisy.

œ'-ġȳ-rīte, *s.* [Ægirite.]

œ'-il, *s.* [Fr. = an eye.] (See compound.)

œil-de-bœuf, *s.* [Lat. = an ox-eye.]

Arch.: A name given to a round or oval opening in the frieze or roofs of large buildings for the purpose of admitting light to the interior.

Œil-de-bœuf.

***œ'-il lāde, * ō cil'-iād (i as y),** *s.* [Fr. *œillade,* from *œil* = an eye.] A glance, an ogle, a wink.

"She gave *œillads* and most speaking looks
To noble Edmund." *Shakesp.: Lear,* iv. 5.

œil'-lĕt (œi as ôi), *s.* [Fr.] [Oillet.]

œl-la'-chĕr-ite (œ as ę), *s.* [Named after J. Œllacher, who described it; *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in micaceous lamellæ, associated with a variety of chlorite, at Kenmnat, in the Pfitschthal, Tyrol. Sp. gr. 2·884 to 2·994; lustre, pearly; colour, grayish-white; the optic-axial angle being the same as in muscovite. It is regarded as a barium-holding mica.

*** œl'-lĕt,** *s.* [A dimin. from Fr. *œil* = an eye.] An eye, bud, or shoot of a plant.

œ-năn'-thāte, *s.* [Eng. *œnanth*(*ic*); *-ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of œnanthic acid.

œ-năn'-thē, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. οἰνάνθη (*oinanthē*) = (1) the first shoot of the vine; (2) its flower; (3) (*Œnanthe pimpinelloides*): οἶνος (*oinos*) = wine, and ἄνθος (*anthos*) = a flower, from the sweet scent.]

Bot.: Water Dropwort; a genus of Umbelliferæ, family Sesclinidæ. The umbels are compound; the bracts or bracteoles many; the petals notched, their lips long and inflexed; the fruit subterete, with a broad commissure, five blunt convex ribs, and single vittæ in the interstices. Flowers of the circumference on long stalks and sterile; those of the centre sessile, or nearly so, and fertile. Found in the Eastern Hemisphere. Known species about twenty; six are British, *Œnanthe fistulosa, Œ. pimpinelloides, Œ. Lachenalii, Œ. silvifolia, Œ. crocata,* and *Œ. Phellandrium.* Of these, *Œ. crocata,* the Hemlock Water Dropwort, a plant three to five feet high, has the root of large, fusiform, sessile knobs, and broad leaflets. It is a rank poison, and is sometimes gathered by mistake for celery, or the root for parsnips. It is the same with *Œ. Phellandrium. Œ. fistulosa,* the Common Water Dropwort, is common in England and Ireland, but is not found in Scotland. The tubers of *Œ. pimpinelloides,* the Callous-fruited Water Dropwort, are wholesome.

œ-năn'-thĭc, *a.* [Lat. *œnanth*(*e*)(q.v.); suff. *-ic.*]

1. *Bot.:* Belonging to the genus Œnanthe.

2. *Chem.:* Possessing a vinous odour.

œnanthic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{14}H_{14}O_2$ (?). Œnanthylous acid. A colourless, tasteless, inodorous oil, obtained by treating œnanthic ether with an alkali, and decomposing the product with sulphuric acid. Insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether, and in alkalis and the alkaline carbonates. It requires further investigation, some chemists asserting that it is merely a mixture of capric and caprylic acids.

œnanthic ether, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{18}H_{18}O_2$ (?). The name given by Liebig and Pelouze to an ethereal liquid which exists in all wines, and is the source of their peculiar odour. It is a very mobile liquid, possessing a strong vinous odour and a disagreeable taste. Soluble in alcohol and ether, insoluble in water, and having a vapour density of 9·8.

œ-năn-thŏ'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *œnanth*(*yl*); o connect., and suff. *-ic.*] [Œnanthylic.]

œ-năn-thŏl, *s.* [Eng. *œnanth*(*yl*), and (*alcoh*)*ol.*]

Chem.: $C_7H_{14}O = C_7H_{13}O{\cdot}H$. Œnanthyl hydride. Œnanthylic aldehyde. A transparent colourless oil, isomeric with butyrone, produced by the dry distillation of castor-oil. It has a peculiar disagreeable odour and a sweet taste, is slightly soluble in water, very soluble in alcohol and ether, and boils at 152°. Its sp. gr. = 0·827.

œ-năn-thōnc, *s.* [Eng. *œnanth*(*yl*); *-one.*] [Œnanthylone.]

œ-năn'-thŏyl, *s.* [Eng. *œnanth*(*e*); *-yl.*]

Chem.: $C_7H_{13}O$. The hypothetical radical of œnanthylic acid and its derivatives. The same name is sometimes, but inappropriately, given to heptyl (C_7H_{15}). (*Watts.*)

œnanthyl-acetone, *s.* [Œnanthylone.]

œnanthyl-chloride, *s.*

Chem.: $C_7H_{13}OCl$. A strong-smelling liquid obtained by distilling a mixture of œnanthylic acid and phosphorus pentachloride. It is decomposed by water into œnanthylic and hydrochloric acids.

œnanthyl-hydride, *s.* [Œnanthol.]

œ-năn-thŷl-ą-mīdc, *s.* [Eng. *œnanthyl,* and *amide.*]

Chem.: $C_7H_{15}NO = N{\cdot}H_2{\cdot}C_7H_{13}O$. A crystalline body produced by the action of ammonia on œnanthylic anhydride. It forms minute scales soluble in alcohol and ether.

œn-ăn-thŷl-āte, *s.* [Eng. *œnanthyl*(*ic*); *-ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of œnanthylic acid.

œ-năn'-thŷl-ēne, *s.* [Eng. *œnanthyl; -ene.*] [Heptene.]

œ-năn-thŷl'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *œnanthyl; -ic.*] Containing œnanthyl,

œnanthylic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_7H_{14}O_2 = \begin{matrix} C_7H_{13}O \\ H \end{matrix}\Big\}O$. A transparent, colourless oil, obtained by distilling carefully a mixture of castor-oil and dilute nitric acid, and washing the product with water. It has the odour of cod-fish, a pungent, exciting taste, and is soluble in nitric acid, in alcohol, and in ether. Its sp. gr. is 0·9167 at 24°, and it boils at 212°. The ammonium and potassium salts are very soluble in water. The barium salt, $C_{14}H_{26}Ba''O_4$ forms white, lancet-shaped tablets, soluble in hot water and in hot alcohol, but insoluble in ether. The silver salt, $C_7H_{13}AgO_2$, is obtained as a white precipitate on adding silver nitrate to a solution of ammonium œnanthylate. It is insoluble in water, and turns brown on exposure to the light.

œnanthylic-alcohol, *s.* [Heptylalcohol.]

œnanthylic-aldehyde, *s.* [Œnanthol.]

œnanthylic-anhydride, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{14}H_{26}O_3 = \begin{matrix} C_7H_{13}O \\ C_7H_{13}O \end{matrix}\Big\}O$. A colourless oil, produced by the action of phosphorus

[illegible] hydrous [illegible] potassium œnanthylate. When heated it emits an aromatic odour, and when kept in badly closed bottles it [illegible] Its sp. gr. 0·921 at 14°.

œnanthylic ether, *s.*

Chem. (*Pl.*). Two ethers of the series are known: œnanthylate of ethyl, $C_7H_{13}(C_2H_5)O_2$, obtained by passing hydrochloric-acid gas into an alcoholic solution of œnanthol; and œnanthylate of phenyl, $C_7H_{13}(C_6H_5)O_2$, produced by the action of chloride of œnanthyl on phenylic alcohol. Both are colourless oils, lighter than water, soluble in alcohol and ether and solidifying in freezing mixtures.

œ-nan-thyl one, *s.* [Eng. *œnanthyl*, and *(ac)one.*]

Chem.: $C_{17}H_{34}O = C_7H_{13}OC_7H_{13}$. (Œnanthyl acetone. A crystalline substance produced by the dry distillation of calcium œnanthylate. It is soluble in alcohol, from which it crystallizes in large, colourless lamin*æ*, melts at 30°, and has a sp. gr. of 0·825.

œ-nan-thyl ous, *a.* [Eng. *œnanthyl*; *-ous.*] Containing œnanthyl.

œnanthylous acid, *s.* [Œnanthic acid.]

œ-nō-car-pŭs, *s.* [Gr. οἶνος (*oinos*) = wine, and καρπος (*karpos*) = fruit; because wine is made from the fruit.]

Bot.: A genus of Palmaceæ, tribe Arecæ. The fruit of *Œ. distichus Bonplandi*, a fine Brazilian palm, about eighty feet high, contains oil.

œ-nŏk-rine, *s.* [Gr. οἶνος (*oinos*) = wine, and κρινω (*krinō*) = to separate.]

Chem.: The name of a test-paper sold in Paris for the purpose of detecting the fraudulent coloration of wines. It is stated that [illegible]th of magenta in wine is sufficient to give the paper a violet shade.

œ-nōl, [Mesitylene.]

œ-nōl-in, *s.* [Eng. *œnol*; *-in.*]

Chem.: $C_{70}H_{70}$. The colouring matter of red wine, obtained by precipitating with basic acetate of lead, and exhausting the dried precipitate with a mixture of ether and hydrochloric acid. It is a nearly black powder when dry, insoluble in pure water, but soluble in water containing a vegetable acid, and easily soluble in alcohol.

œ-nōl-ō-gy, *s.* [Gr. οἶνος (*oinos*) = wine; suff. *-ology.*] The science of wine; that branch of science which deals with the nature, qualities, and varieties of wines.

***œ-nō-măn-çy,** *s.* [Gr. οἶνος (*oinos*) = wine, and μαντεια (*manteia*) = prophecy, divination.] A form of divination amongst the Greeks. from the colour, sound, &c., of wine when poured out in libations.

œ-nō-mā-nī-a, *s.* [Gr οἶνος (*oinos*) = wine, and μανια (*mania*) = madness.]

1. An insatiable desire for wine or other intoxicating liquors; dipsomania.

2. The same as Delirium tremens (q.v.).

***œ-nō-mĕl,** *s.* [Gr. οἶνος (*oinos*) = wine, and μελι (*meli*) = honey.] Wine mixed with honey; mead.

> "These memories, to my thinking,
> Make a better *œnomel*."
> *E. B. Browning. Wine of Cyprus.*

œ-nŏm-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. οἶνος (*oinos*) = wine, and μετρον (*metron*) = a measure.] A form of hydrometer adapted to determine the alcoholic strength of wines.

***œ-nŏph-ĭ-list,** *s.* [Gr. οἶνος (*oinos*) = wine, and φιλεω (*philéō*) = to love.] A lover of wine.

œ-nō-thĕr-a, *s.* [Lat. *œnothera* and *œnotheris* = a fabulous herb said to render wild beasts gentle; Gr. οἰνοθηρας (*oinothēras*), οἰνοθηρις (*oinothēris*) = a kind of willow-herb (?), the root of which smells like wine.]

Bot.: Evening Primrose; a genus of Onagraceæ, tribe Epilobieæ. The calyx limb is deeply four-cleft, the petals four, the stamens eight, the capsule four-valved, the seeds many, naked. Known species about 100, all American. (*Œnothera biennis* is the Common Evening Primrose. [Evening-primrose.]

œ-nȳl, *s.* [Mesityl.]

o'er, *adv.* & *prep.* [See def.] A contracted form of over (q.v.), frequently used in poetry and composition.

o'er raught, *pa. par.* Over-reached.

o'er strawed, *pa. par.* Over-strewn.

o'er-lāy, *s.* Pref. *o'er*, and Eng. *lay*, v. (q.v.).] An upper garment, a cloak, an overall. (*Scotch.*)

oèr-stĕd-ite, *s.* [Named after Oersted; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of Zircon (q.v.), occurring in reddish-brown crystals, frequently disposed on crystals of augite. Hardness, 5·5; sp. gr. 3·669; lustre, adamantine; colour, reddish-brown. Found at Arendal, Norway.

œ-sŏ-phăg-ŏ-al, œ-sō-phăg-ē-an, *a.* [Eng. *œsophag(us)*, *-al*, *-ean.*] Of or pertaining to the œsophagus (q.v.). There are *œsophageal* arteries, glands, and nerves, and an *œsophageal* plexus.

œ-sŏph-a-gĭsm, *s.* [Lat. *œsophag(us)*; Eng. suff. *-ism*; Fr. *œsophagisme.*]

Pathol.: The erroneous feeling that one has swallowed a pin or a fish-bone. It is a nervous affection, and has sometimes been cured by a dose of opium at bed-time. (*Tenner: Pract. of Medicine*, ii. 97.)

œ-sŏph-a-gŏt-ō-my, *s.* [Gr. οἰσοφάγος (*oisophagos*) = the œsophagus, and τομή (*tomē*) = a cutting; τεμνω (*temnō*) = to cut.]

Surg.: An operation recommended by Lisfranc for opening the œsophagus for the removal of foreign bodies too large to be otherwise extracted.

œ-sŏph-a-gŭs, *s.* [Gr. οἰσοφάγος (*oisophagos*), from οἰσω (*oisō*), fut. of φέρω (*pherō*) = to bear, and φαγειν (*phagein*) = to eat.]

Anat.: A slightly flexed canal, between the pharynx and the stomach, inclining to the left in the neck, the right in the upper thorax, and the left again through the posterior mediastinum. It is narrow and flat in the neck, and rounded in the lower and longest part. It passes through the diaphragm, and terminates nearly opposite the tenth dorsal vertebra in the cardiac orifice of the stomach. The passage of the food is caused by muscular contraction through the action of the par-vagum nerve. [Gueller.]

O. F. An abbreviation for the oxidizing flame of the blow-pipe.

œs-trĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *œstr(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: Bot-flies; a dipterous family founded by Leach, who included in it the genera Œstrus, Cephalemyia, and Gasterophilus. The family is co-extensive with the Linnæan genus Œstrus.

œs-trŭ-al, *a.* [Gr. οἶστρος (*oistros*) = a vehement desire.]

Physiol.: An epithet applied to the period of sexual desire in animals.

œs-trŭ-ā-tion, *s.* [Œstrual.]

Physiol.: The state or condition of being œstrual, or of having sexual desire.

œs-trŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. οἶστρος (*oistros*).

Entom.: Bot-fly, a genus founded by Linnæus, and modified by Leach and others. Several species are known, each parasitic on some particular herbivorous mammal. Three are British: *Œstrus* (*Gasterophilus*) *equi*, *Œ. boris*, and *Œ. oris*, which attack the horse, ox, and sheep, respectively. The hide of the rhinoceros is no defence against the attacks of these insects, and they have been found in man. [Bot-fly.]

of (f as v), *prep.* [A.S. *of*; cogn. with Dut., Icel., Sw., Dan. & Goth. *af*; Ger. *ab*; O.H.Ger. *aba*; Lat. *ab*; Gr. ἀπό (*apo*); Sanse. *apa*=away. *Off* is merely another spelling of *of*.] (Off.) A preposition expressing such relations as out of, from, away, proceeding from, forming part of, as from a cause, agent, author, source, material, means, &c.

1. Expressing the relation of source, origin.

> "It is *of* the Lord's mercies that we are not consumed."—*Lamentations* iii. 22.

2. Expressing partition or reference to a whole or aggregate; out of; from amongst.

> "Certain *of* his friends."
> *Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis*, 588.

3. Expressing possession or ownership; belonging to: as, the palace *of* the king.

4. Expressing attributes, qualities, or conditions: as, a man *of* sense, false *of* heart, quick *of* apprehension, &c.

5. Expressing partition and privation: as, deprived *of* fortune.

6. With a superlative: amongst, out of.

> "York is most numest *of* any man."
> *Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, i 3.

7. Expressing the relation of the object to a verbal notion.

> "'Tis not in hate *of* you"
> *Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iii. 1.

8. Expressing reference to a thing; concerning, about, relating to.

> "To hear thee speak *of* Naples."
> *Shakesp. Tempest*, i. 2.

9. Expressing extraction or origin.

> "'Of whence are you?' 'Not *of* this country.'"
> *Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iii. 2.

10. From.

> "You took bribes *of* France."
> *Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI.*, iii. 1.

11. Expressing the matter, material, or constituents of anything.

> "A ladder quaintly made *of* cords."
> *Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iii. 1.

12. Expressing the contents or material filling anything.

> "A deep glass *of* rhenish wine."—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, i. 2.

13. Expressing motive, reason, or ground.

> "I must, *of* force." *Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, ii. 3.

14. Expressing faculties or power granted.

> "If any man minister, let him do it as *of* the ability which God giveth."—*1 Peter* iv. 11.

15. Expressing reference to an agent or person by whom, or a thing by which, anything is done.

> "When thou art bidden *of* any man to a wedding, sit not down in the highest room."—*Luke* xiv. 8.

16. Expressing apposition, identity, or equivalence; used with a name or appellation: as, the City *of* London, the Empire *of* Russia, &c.

17. Expressing passage or change from one state to another.

> "O miserable *of* happy! is this the end
> Of this new glorious world."
> *Milton: P. L.*, x. 720.

18. Expressing reference to time or distance: as, within a mile *of* the town, within an hour *of* his arrival.

19. During, in the course of.

> "My custom always *of* the afternoon."
> *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, i. 5.

20. In, on; with indefinite expressions of time: as, *of* late, *of* old.

*21. Upon, on.

> "God's blessing *of* your good heart."
> *Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

*22. With.

23. To, amongst: as, He was admitted *of* the council.

*24. In consequence of; in virtue of; through.

> "What shall become *of* this?"
> *Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing*, iv. 1.

25. Used in adjurations.

> "*Of* charity, what kin are you to me?"
> *Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, v.

¶ *Of* was formerly frequently used with verbs in phrases where it is now dropped, as pray *of*, beseech *of*, desire *of*.

> "I humbly do desire your grace *of* pardon."
> *Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, iv. 1.

¶ *Of one's self*: By one's self; without aid or interference from others; alone.

> "They [the gates] will open *of themselves*."
> *Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, i. 4.

of-bĭt-en, *s.* [Eng. *off*, and *bitten.*]

Bot.: *Scabiosa succisa.*

of-cōme, *s.* [Eng. *of*, and *come.*] Produce, product, income.

off, * **of,** *adv.*, *a.*, *prep.*, *interj.*, & *s.* [Another spelling of *of* (q.v.).]

A. *As adverb*:

Expressing separation, disjunction, discussion, division, or partition.

1. Away from; denoting separation or distance.

> "Six miles *off* from Ampthill."
> *Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, iv. 1.

2. To a distance; away.

> "I'll go farther *off*." *Shakesp.: Tempest*, iii. 2.

3. From, away; with verbs denoting removal or separation; as, to cut *off*, to tear *off*, to put *off*, &c. (*Shakesp.: Tempest*, iii. 3.)

4. From, away; with verbs denoting departure, abatement, or cessation: as, a pain goes *off*.

5. From, away; with verbs denoting direction: as, to look *off*.

6. Added to verbs to denote ease, rapidity, readiness, or completeness.

"This distilled liquor drink thou *off*."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iv. 1

7. Denoting interruption, so as not to take place: as, the match is *off*.

* 8. Against; on the opposite or adverse side.

¶ *Off* as an adverb is largely used with verbs in special senses, which will be found under the several verbs: as, to *come off*, to *go off*, to *pass off*, to *take off*, &c.

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Most distant, farthest; as applied to horses the right side, as distinguished from the left or near side.

2. Proceeding from another: as, an *off* thoroughfare or street.

3. Free from occupation, business, work, or duty: as, an *off* day, *off* time.

II. *Cricket:* Applied to that part of the field which is on the right hand of the wicket-keeper. (Opposed to *on*.)

C. *As preposition:*

1. Away from; distant from.

"Ferrate, about two miles *off* this town, though most of the modern writers have fixed it to Frascati."
—Addison: On Italy.

2. To seaward of: as, the ship was *off* the port.

3. Away from. (With verbs denoting separation, removal, or departure.)

"Come *off* the breach."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., ii. 4.

4. Not on; away from; from.

"I was never *off* my legs, nor kept my chamber a day."—*Temple.*

5. Leading from: as, a street *off* Cheapside.

¶ Frequently used in combination with *from*.

"Take this *from off* the head."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iv. 1.

D. *As interj.:* Away, begone; a command to depart, and expressive of contempt, disgust, or abhorrence.

E. *As substantive:*

Cricket: The off side; the part of the field to the wicket-keeper's right hand.

¶ (1) *Off one's head:* Distracted; not in one's senses.

(2) *Off-side:*

Football: The position of being out of play—speaking generally, through being in front of the football.

"Every player is *on side*, but is put *off side* if he enters a scrimmage from his opponent's side, or, being in a scrimmage, gets in front of the ball, or when the ball has been kicked, touched, or is being run with by any of his own side behind him (*i.e.*, between himself and his own goal-line). A player being *off side* is put *on side* when the ball has been run five yards with, or kicked by, or has touched the dress or person of any player of the opposite side, or when one of his own side has run in front of him either with the ball, or having kicked it when behind him."—*Laws of the Rugby Union.*

(3) *Well* (or *badly*) *off:* In good (or bad) circumstances.

* **off cap,** *v.i.* To take off the cap or hat in salute.

"Three great ones *off-capped* to him."
Shakesp.: Othello, i. 1.

off-chance, *s.* A degree of slight probability.

off-colour, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As subst.:* An inferior or defective colour. (Used in reference to precious stones.)

B. *As adj.:* Out of sorts. (*Slang.*)

off-come, *s.* An excuse, an apology; an escape by subterfuge.

"A gude *off-come* prudently and creditably handled."
—Scott: Bride of Lammermoor, ch. xxvi.

off-corn, *s.* Inferior or waste corn thrown out during dressing.

"Such *off-corn* as cometh give wife for her share."
Tusser: Five Hundred Points.

off-cut, *s.* A piece cut off; spec., that part of a printed sheet which in some methods of imposition is cut off before folding, and then placed within the other previously folded portion.

off-day, *s.* A day on which the usual business or occupation is discontinued.

off-drive, *v.t.*

Cricket: To drive or hit to the off.

"*Off-driving* both bowlers for four."—*Daily Telegraph*, July 1, 1885.

off drive, *s.*

Cricket: A hit or drive to the off.

off-going, *s.* Going away; departing.

Off-going crops:

Law: Crops sown during the last year of a tenancy, but not ripe till after its expiry. Law or custom enables the tenant to take these away. Called also Away-going crops.

off-hand, *adv.* & *a.*

A. *As adv.:* Readily, without hesitation, easily; in a free and easy manner.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Done without hesitation or study; free and easy.

2. Acting in a free and easy manner.

off-reckoning, *s.*

Mil.: A proportion of the full pay of troops retained from them in special cases, until the time of final settlement, to meet various expected charges.

* **off-season,** *s.* That season or period of the year when people of fashion go out of town.

off-side, *s.* The farthest side off; the right-hand side in driving.

off-street, *s.* A small street leading out of a main thoroughfare; a bye-street.

off-time, *s.* The time during which one's regular business or occupation is discontinued; leisure time.

ŏff, *v.i.* [Off, *adv.*]

Naut.: To steer from the land; to move off shore (Used only in the present participle.)

ŏf'-făl, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *off*, and *fall(l)*; Dut. *afval*; Dan. *affald*; Ger. *abfall* = the parts allowed to fall off, as not being worth retaining.]

A. *As substantive:*

* 1. Refuse, waste; that which is thrown away as worthless.

"Poor Lazarus lies howling at his gates for a few crumbs; he only seeks chippings, *offals*."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, pt. iii., § 1.

2. Waste meat; those parts of an animal which are rejected by the butcher as unfit for use.

* 3. Carrion.

"I should have fatted all the region kites
With this slave's *offal*." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii. 2.

4. Rubbish, trash; anything of no use or value.

"What trash is Rome,
What rubbish, and what *offal*."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 3.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Refuse, worthless.

"Glean not in barren soil these *offal* ears,
Sith reap thou mayst whole harvests of delight."
Southwell: Lewd Love is Lost.

ŏff'-cast, *s.* [Eng. *off*, and *cast*.] That which is cast away or rejected; rubbish.

"The *offcasts* of all the professions."—*Savage: R. Medlicott*, bk. iii., ch. 6.

ôf-fĕnçe', ôf-fĕnse', *s.* [Fr. *offense*, from Lat. *offensa*; Sp. *ofensa*; Ital. & Port. *offensa*.] [Offend.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of striking; a striking against; assault. (Now only used in the phrase arms (or weapons) of *offence*.)

2. The act of offending; an affront, an insult; anything which hurts or wounds the feelings; an outrage.

"Reconcilement after deep *offence*"
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

3. A crime; an act of wickedness; the transgression of any law, human or divine; a misdeed, a trespass.

"Their wickednesses and abominable *offences* dailie committed against his divine majestie."—*Holinshed: Hist. Eng.*, bk. v., ch. xvii.

¶ Although obsolete in England, the spelling *offense* is usual in America.

4. A breach of any rule or custom: as, an *offence* against good manners.

* 5. Hurt, harm, injury.

"Worm nor snail do no *offence*."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 2.

6. The state of being offended; displeasure, annoyance, anger, wrath.

"I am now so far in *offence* with my niece."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, iv. 2.

¶ Used especially in the phrase, *To take offence*.

II. *Law:* Generally any crime or misdemeanour; specif., a crime not indictable but punishable summarily.

* **ôf fĕnçe',** *v.t.* [Offence, *s.*] To offend.

"All the world by thee *offenced*."
Hudson: Judith, vi. 323.

* **ôf fĕnçe'-fûl,** *a.* [Eng. *offence*; *-ful(l)*.] Giving or causing offence or displeasure; annoying, criminal, wrong.

"Your most *offenceful* act."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 3.

* **ôf-fĕnçe'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *offence*; *-less*.] Free from offence; inoffensive; harmless; innocent, unoffending.

"As one who would beat his *offenceless* dog, to affright an imperious lion."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, ii. 3.

ôf-fĕnd', *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *offendre*, from Lat. *offendo*, from *ob-* (for *ob-*) = against, and *fendo* (used only in compounds) = to strike; Sp. *ofender*; Ital. *offender*.]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To attack, to assail, to strike.

"He was fain to defend himself, and withal so to *offend* him, that by an unlucky blow the poor Phthonus fell dead at his feet."—*Sidney: Arcadia.*

* 2. To harm, to hurt, to injure, to damage.

"Thou *offendest* thy lungs to speak so loud."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

3. To make angry; to displease, to affront, to insult, to mortify.

"If any, speak; for him have I *offended*."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iii. 2.

4. To annoy; to be offensive to; to molest.

"The rankest compound of villainous smell that ever *offended* nostril."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 5.

* 5. To injure by tempting or drawing to evil, wickedness, or neglect of duty; to tempt to go astray.

"Whoso shall *offend* one of these little ones which believe in me, it were better for him that a millstone were hanged about his neck, and that he were drowned in the depth of the sea."—*Matthew* xviii. 6.

* 6. To transgress, to violate; to sin against.

"He hath *offended* the law."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iii. 2.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To transgress or violate any human or divine law; to commit a crime or offence. (Generally followed by *against*.)

"To *offend* originally signifies to impinge, that is to stumble, or hit dangerously upon somewhat lying cross our way."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 1.

2. To commit a breach of any rule or custom: as, to *offend* against good manners.

3. To cause anger or dislike; to give offence.

* 4. To take offence; to be offended; to be scandalized; to be led into sin.

"If meat make my brother to *offend*, I will eat no meat while the world standeth."—*1 Corinth.* viii. 13.

* **ôf-fĕnd'-ant,** *s.* [Eng. *offend*; *-ant*.] One who offends; an offender.

"If the *offendant* did consider the grief and shame of punishment."—*Breton: Packet of Letters*, p. 43.

ôf-fĕnd'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *offend*; *-er*.] One who offends; one who commits a crime or offence; one who violates any law human or divine; a transgressor, a criminal.

"A gang of bullies was secretly sent to slit the nose of the *offender*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

* **ŏf-fĕn'-dĭ-cle,** *s.* [Lat. *offendiculum*.] A stumbling-block.

"To be *offendicle* to any man."—*Becon: Works*, fo. 610.

* **ôf fĕn'-drĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *offender*; *-ess*.] A female who offends; a female offender.

"A desperate *offendress* against nature."—*Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well*, i. 1.

ôf-fĕnse', *s.* [Offence.]

* **ôf-fĕn-sĭ-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *offensibilis*, from *offensus*, pa. par. of *offendo* = to offend (q.v.).] Causing or giving offence; causing hurt or injury.

* **ôf fĕn'-sion, ° of-fen-ci-on, ° of-fen-si-oun,** *s.* [Lat. *offensio*, from *offensus*, pa. par. of *offendo* = to offend (q.v.).] Offence, damage, hurt, injury.

"My here that hangeth long aboun,
That never yet felt non *offensioun*."
Chaucer: C. T., 2,413.

ôf-fĕn'-sĭve, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *offensif*, from Lat. *offensus*, pa. par. of *offendo*; to offend (q.v.); Ital. *offensivo*; Sp. *ofensivo*.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining to or used for offence or attack: as, an *offensive* weapon. Opposed to defensive (q.v.).

2. Consisting of or carried on by attacks; assaultive, aggressive.

"To make warre *offensive* not onely to stand vpon the defence."—Sir T. North: *Tacitus Historie*, p. 123.

* 3. Injurious, hurtful, harmful, noxious.

"It is an excellent opener for the liver, but *offensive* to the stomach."—Holland: *Natural History.*

4. Causing or giving offence; causing anger or irritation, irritating, vexing, annoying.

"Nothing is more *offensive* to free and proud nations than the sight of foreign uniforms and standards."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

5. Disgusting, displeasing; causing disgust, pain, or unpleasant sensations.

"The rivers die into *offensive* pools."
Cowper: *Task*, ii. 96.

* 6. Taking offence; offended.

"Lest, she *offensive* at my presumption, I perish in the height of my thoughts."—Greene: *Menaphon*, p. 53.

B. *As subst.* (*with the def. article*): The act of attacking; an offensive or aggressive attitude: as, To act on *the offensive*.

¶ *A league* (or *alliance*) *offensive and defensive*: A league or compact under which two or more nations bind themselves to make war together against any other nation or nations, and to defend each other in case of attack.

ôf-fĕn-sĭve-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *offensive*; *-ly.*]

1. In an offensive manner; by way of attack or aggression.

2. So as to cause offence, irritation, or annoyance.

"He became *offensively* arrogant and vain."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

* 3. Injuriously, mischievously; so as to cause hurt, harm, or injury.

"Done *offensively* against the good of men."—Hooker: *Eccles. Polity.*

4. In a disgusting or offensive manner; so as to cause disgust.

"The liquor was found to stink *offensively*."—Boyle: *Works*, iv. 613.

ôf-fĕn sĭve nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *offensive*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being offensive; injuriousness, unpleasantness; cause of disgust.

"Cartesius was sensible of the *offensiveness* of this opinion."—Cudworth: *Intellectual System*, p. 863.

ŏf-fĕr, * **of-fre,** * **of-fren,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *offrian*, from Lat. *offero* = to offer, from *ob-* (for *ob-*) = towards, near, and *fero* = to bring; Fr. *offrir*; Ital. *offerire, offrire*; Sp. *ofrecer*; Port. *offrecer.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To tender; to present for acceptance or refusal; to proffer: as, To *offer* one's hand, To *offer* a book.

2. To present for competition: as, To *offer* a prize.

3. To present as an act of worship; to sacrifice, to immolate. (Frequently followed by up.)

"To the fire-eyed maid of smoky war,
All hot and bleeding will we *offer* them."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry IV.*, iv. 1.

4. To present or put forward to notice; to proffer, to propose, to obtrude. (Frequently used reflexively.)

"Some ideas forwardly *offer* themselves to all men's understandings."—Locke.

5. To threaten, to menace; to set about, to attempt.

"*Offer* him no violence."
Shakesp.: 3 *Henry VI.*, i. 1.

6. To bid, as a price, payment, or reward.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To be at hand; to present itself; to appear; to be ready.

"Th occasion *offers*, and the youth complies."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

2. To proffer; to declare one's willingness or readiness for any act: as, He *offered* to accompany me.

3. To attempt; to make as if.

"If he should *offer* to choose."
Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, i. 2.

¶ Sometimes followed by *at*.

* 4. To threaten.

"His power, like to a fangless lion,
May *offer*, but not hold."
Shakesp.: 2 *Henry IV.*, iv. 1.

ŏf-fĕr, *s.* [Fr. *offre*; Ital. & Port. *offerta*; Sp. *oferta.*] [OFFER, *v.*]

1. The act of offering or presenting for acceptance or rejection a proposal to be accepted or refused; a proffer.

"A fire that will be sure to destroy the offering through mercy should spare the *offer*."—South: *Sermons*, Vol. iii., ser. 5.

2. That which is offered; a proffer; a proposal made. (Frequently used in the sense of a proposal of marriage.)

"I assure you, she has refused several *offers* to my own knowledge."—Goldsmith: *The Bee*, No. 2.

3. The act of bidding or offering a price, payment, or reward for anything.

4. A price or payment offered for anything; a price or sum bid.

5. An offering; anything offered or presented by way of acknowledgment or sacrifice.

6. An attempt, an endeavour; a threat.

"One sees in it a kind of *offer* at modern architecture."—Addison: *On Italy.*

¶ (1) *On offer:* For sale.

(2) *Promise and offer:* [PROMISE, *s.*].

* **ŏf-fĕr-a-blĕ,** *a.* [Eng. *offer*; *-able.*] Capable of being offered; fit or suitable to be offered.

"Allowing all that hath Cesar's image onely on it, *offerable* to Cesar."—Montaigne: *Iacoute Essayes*, pt. i., tr. x., § 7.

ŏf-fĕr-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *offer*; *-er.*] One who offers; one who makes an offering; one who offers or dedicates in worship.

"Nay, let's be *offerers* all."
Beaum. & Flet.: *Two Noble Kinsmen*, iv. 4.

ŏf-fĕr-ĭng, * **of fer yng,** * **of-fring,** * **of-fryng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [OFFER, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of presenting for acceptance or rejection; an offer, a proffer.

2. That which is offered; specif., that which is offered as an act of worship; a gift, sacrifice, or oblation made to a deity or divine being.

"*Offerings* consecrated to him who is the Lord of battle."—Baker: *Of the first Danish King in England.*

II. *Eng. Church:* Offerings are personal tithes, payable by custom to the parson or vicar of the parish, either at certain fixed times, as Easter, Christmas, &c., or on special occasions, as marriages, christenings, churchings of women, burials, &c.

ŏf fĕr-tōr-ȳ, * **of-fer-tor-ie,** *s.* [Fr. *offertoire*, from Lat. *offertorium* = a place to which offerings were brought, an offertory, from *offertor* = an offerer; *offero* = to offer (q.v.); Ital. *offertorio*; Sp. *ofertorio.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. The act of offering; an offer.

"He went into St. Paul's church, where he made *offertory* of his standards."—Bacon.

2. That which is offered.

II. *Church Ritual:*

1. *Roman:* That part of the mass in which the priest prepares the elements for consecration.

"When the *offertory* was begon she discended doune and offred beyng crouned."—Hall: *Henry VIII.*, an. 25).

2. *Anglican:*

(1) The sentences in the Communion service read while the alms are being collected.

(2) The alms collected.

III. *Music:* The setting of the offertory sentences.

* **ŏf-fĕr-ture,** *s.* [OFFERTORY.] An offer; a proposal of kindness or peace; an overture.

"Bought by inches with the bribe of more *offertures* and advantages to his crown."—Milton: *Answer to Eikon Basilike.*

ŏf-fĭce, * **of-fiz,** * **of-fis,** * **of-fyce,** *s.* [Fr. *office*, from Lat. *officium* (contracted from *opificium*), from *opes* = wealth, aid, help, and *facio* = to do; Sp. *oficio*; Port. *officio*; Ital. *officio, offizio.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Employment or business, public or private; duty or duties customarily performed or undertaken by any one, or to which one is appointed; a charge; a position of trust, whether of a sacred or secular character.

2. A particular duty, charge, or commission.

"Give me the *office*
To choose you a queen."
Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale*, v. 1.

3. The particular function, purpose, or end fulfilled, intended, or assigned to be done by any particular thing; that function or purpose which a particular thing is fitted or intended to fulfil.

"In this experiment the several intervals of the teeth of the comb do the *office* of so many prisms."—Newton: *Optics.*

4. An act of worship.

5. An act, good or ill, voluntarily rendered; a service. (Generally in a good sense.)

"Wolves and bears . . . have done
Like *offices* of pity."
Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale*, ii. 3.

6. A house, building, or apartment in which persons transact their customary business, or discharge their respective duties or employments; a place where business is carried on; a counting-house.

7. (*Pl.*): The rooms or places in which the domestic duties of a house are discharged, consisting of kitchens, sculleries, pantries, brewhouses, cellars, &c.; also detached or out-houses, as stables, coach-houses, barns, &c.; and in towns, underground and vaulted apartments under the same roof.

"As for *offices*, let them stand at distance, with some low galleries to pass from them to the palace itself."—Bacon: *Essays: Of Building.*

8. The persons, collectively, who are intrusted to transact business in a particular office; those who are intrusted with official duties.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Canon Law:* A benefice which has no jurisdiction attached to it.

2. *Eccles.:* A formulary of devotions; a form of service appointed for a particular occasion; a prescribed form or act of worship.

"The Lord's prayer, the ten commandments, and the creed, is a very good *office* for them, if they are not fitted for more regular *offices*."—Taylor.

¶ (1) *Arms of Office:*

Her.: Arms worn by the holders of certain offices, as, for instance, those borne by the kings of arms.

(2) *Divine Office:*

Roman Ritual: Divinum officium, a phrase which occurs in the decree of Pius V., imposing the Breviary, as it at present exists, upon the whole Roman Church, with certain specified exceptions. The Divine Office consists of Matins, with Lauds, Prime, Tierce, Sext, None, and Vespers with Compline. The daily recitation of the Divine Office in the Roman Church is obligatory: (*a*) on all clerics who hold a benefice; (*b*) on all persons in holy orders; and (*c*) on all religious of both sexes professed for service of the choir. A remnant of this custom is found in the Preface to the Prayer Book, where it is enjoined that "all Priests and Deacons are to say daily the Morning and Evening Prayer either privately or openly, not being let by sickness or some other urgent cause."

(3) *Holy Office:* [INQUISITION, *s.*, II. 1.]

(4) *Inquest of Office:* [INQUEST].

(5) *Little Office:*

Roman Ritual: An office modelled on the Divine Office, though not nearly so long, and recited in honour of the Virgin Mary. In many congregations the Little Office is substituted for that of the Breviary.

(6) *To give the office:* To forewarn; to give information. (*Slang.*)

(7) *To say one's Office:* To recite the Divine Office.

office-bearer, *s.* One who holds or discharges a particular office or duty.

† **office-book,** *s.* A book containing the more important offices of the Church.

"Employing its old *office-books* as the materials for the revised formularies."—*Church Times*, July 24, 1885.

office-copy, *s.*

Law: A copy or transcript of a proceeding filed in the proper office of a court under the seal of such office.

office-found, *s.*

Law: The finding of a jury in an inquest of office, by which the crown becomes entitled to take possession of real or personal property.

office hours, *s. pl.*

1. The hours during which an employé is bound to attend at his office.

2. The hours during which an office is open for the transaction of business.

* **ŏf-fĭce,** *v.t.* [OFFICE, *s.*] To perform, as a duty or function; to discharge the duties of.

"The air of Paradise did fan the house,
And angels *officed* all."
Shakesp.: *All's Well that Ends Well*, iii. 2.

* **ŏf-fĭced,** *pt. par.* or *a.* [OFFICE, *v.*] Having a particular place, duty, or function.

"So stands this squire
Officed with me."
Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale*, i. 2.

ŏf'-fĭ-çĕr, * **of-fi-cere,** *s.* [Fr. *officier*, from Low Lat. *officiarius* = one who performs a duty or office, from *officium* = duty, office.]

1. One who holds or discharges an office; an official; a person commissioned or authorized to perform a particular public duty, or to fill a particular public situation; a public functionary. [¶.]

"But, by your leave,
I am an *officer* of state." *Shakesp.: Coriol.*, v. 2.

2. A constable, a police-officer.

* 3. One who performs an office or service for another.

"The gods can have no mortal *officer*
More like a god than you."
Shakesp.: Pericles, v. 3.

* 4. A retainer, a servant.

"Calling my *officers* about me."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, ii. 5.

¶ *Officer*, when used absolutely, means one who holds a commission in the army or navy. They are sometimes divided into combatant and non-combatant officers; the latter consisting of those discharging civil duties, as the medical, commissariat, or transport officers, paymasters, &c. In the army officers are divided into general officers, staff officers, field officers, commissioned officers, brevet officers, and warrant and non-commissioned officers. In the navy officers are divided into commissioned, warrant, and petty officers.

ŏf-fĭ'-çĕr, *v.t.* [Officer, *s.*] To furnish or provide with officers; to appoint officers over.

"His army was more numerous, better *officered*, and better disciplined than that of the allies."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

ŏf-fĭ'-cĭal (ci as sh), * **of-fi-ciall,** * **of-fy-cyall,** *a.* & *s.* [O. Fr. *official* (Fr. *officiel*), from Lat. *officialis* = pertaining to duty or office (q.v.); Sp. *oficial*; Port. *official*; Ital. *officiale.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to an office or public duty or charge. (*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, ii. 3.)

2. Made by virtue of authority; derived from an authorized officer or officers: as, an *official* statement.

3. Duly authorized; as, information from an *official* source.

* 4. Performing or serving for the discharge of a particular duty, service, or function. (*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xxi.)

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who holds a civil office; one appointed to discharge the duties of a public office or charge.

* 2. *Eccles.:* The person to whom the cognizance of causes is committed by such as have ecclesiastical jurisdiction. (*Ayliffe.*)

ŏf-fĭ'-cĭal-dŏm (ci as sh), *s.* [Eng. *official*; *-dom.*]

1. The whole body of officials. [Official, B. 1.]

2. Officialism (q.v.).

"[His] abilities were applied too often and too long to the duties of *officialdom*."—*St. James's Gazette*, Nov. 6, 1886.

ŏf-fĭ'-cĭal-ĭşm (ci as sh), *s.* [Eng. *official*; *-ism.*] The management of public matters by officials; red-tapeism.

"[It] would lead to the establishment of State *officialism*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 31, 1885.

* **ŏf-fĭ-cĭ-ăl'-ĭ-tў (c as sh),** *s.* [Officialty.]

ŏf-fĭ'-cĭal-lў (ci as sh), *adv.* [Eng. *official*; *-ly.*] In an official manner; by virtue of proper authority; by the proper officer or official.

"The names . . . are never *officially* announced to the public."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

* **ŏf-fĭ-cĭ-ăl-tў** * **ŏf-fĭ-cĭ-ăl-ĭ-tў (c as sh),** *s.* [Eng. *official*; *-ty*, *-ity.*]

Ecclesiastical:

1. The office, duty, or post of an official.

2. The court or jurisdiction of an official.

"Proved immediately by witnesses before the *officiality*, or bishop's court, at Paris."—*Hume: On the Understanding.* (Note L.)

* **ŏf-fĭ-cĭ-ā-rў (c as sh),** *a.* [Low Lat. *officiarius*, from Lat. *officium* = duty, office.] Pertaining or relating to an office; official; subordinate. (*Heylin: Hist. Presbyt.*, p. 3.)

ŏf-fĭ'-cĭ-āte (c as sh), *v.i.* & *t.* [Low Lat. *officiatus*, pa. par. of *officio* = to discharge an office (q.v.); Ital. *officiare*; Sp. *oficiar.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To perform or discharge official duties; to perform the duties, services, or ceremonies pertaining to an office; espec. to conduct public worship.

"To obtain even a pittance by *officiating* at such places."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

* **B.** *Trans.:* To give, provide, or supply in discharge of an office or duty.

"Merely to *officiate* light
Round this opaeous earth, this punctual spot."
Milton: P. L., viii. 22.

ŏf-fĭ'-cĭ-ā-tŏr (c as sh), *s.* [Eng. *official*(*e*); *-or.*] One who officiates; spec., a priest.

"A little of the *officiators'* own blood."—*Tylor: Primitive Culture* (ed. 1873), ii. 289.

ŏf-fĭ-çĭ'-na, *s.* [Lat. a = workshop.] (See etym. & compound.)

officina sculptoris, *s.* [Apparatus, B. 3.]

ŏf-fĭ-çĭ'-nal, *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *officina* = a workshop (for *opificina*, from *opifex* = a workman); Ital. & Sp. *officinale.*]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Used in a shop; of or pertaining to a shop.

2. *Pharm.:* Of or belonging to a plant employed in preparing medicines recognised in the Pharmacopœia, and therefore kept by apothecaries for the use of physicians.

B. *As subst.:* A drug or medicine sold in an apothecary's shop.

* **ŏf'-fĭ-çĭne,** *s.* [Lat. *officina.*] A workshop; an office-room.

ŏf-fĭ'-cious, *a.* [Fr. *officieux*, from Lat. *officiosus* = obliging, from *officium* = duty, office; Sp. *oficioso*; Ital. *officioso.*]

* 1. Observant of all proper offices.

"With granted leave *officious* I return."
Milton: P. R., ii. 302.

* 2. Attentive, obliging; ready to do kind offices; kind.

"You valiant Cutts th' *officious* Muses crown."
Walden: Conquest of Namur.

3. Forward in kindness; meddling, importunate, over zealous.

"Know, *officious* lords,
I dare, and must deny it."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

ŏf-fĭ'-cious-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *officious*; *-ly.*]

* 1. Kindly; with solicitude and kindness.

2. With importunateness; in an officious, meddlesome, or importunate manner; meddlingly.

"Flatt'ring crowds *officiously* appear,
To give themselves, not you, an happy year."
Dryden: To Lord Chancellor Hyde.

ŏf-fĭ'-cious-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *officious*; *-ness.*]

1. Solicitude, anxious care, attention; readiness to do kind offices.

"With familiar and affectionate *officiousness* and sumptuous cost."—*H. More: On Godliness*, bk. viii., ch. xiii.

* 2. Serviceableness, usefulness, utility, service, use.

"In whom is required understanding as in a man, courage and vivacity, as in a lion, service and ministerial *officiousness*, as in the ox."—*Brown.*

3. Excessive forwardness in interfering in matters which do not concern one; meddlesomeness, interference.

ŏff'-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *off*; *-ing.*]

Nautical:

1. That portion of the sea beyond the midline between the coast and the horizon.

2. The position of a vessel, in that part of the sea beyond the mid-line between the coast and the horizon.

"The discrepancy in the estimate of the vessel's *offing*."—*Daily News*, Sept. 30, 1881.

off'-ish, *a.* [Eng. *off*; *-ish.*] Rather shy or distant in manner.

o͝ff'-lĕt, *s.* [Eng. *off*, and *let* (q.v.).] A pipe laid at the level of the bottom of a canal, &c., to let off the water.

* **o͝ff'-rĭng,** *pr. par.* & *s.* [Offering.]

off'-scŏur-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *off*, and *scouring.*] That which is rubbed or scoured off in cleaning anything; hence, refuse, rubbish, rejected matter; that which is rejected, thrown away, or despised.

"Thou hast made us as the *offscouring* and refuse in the midst of the people."—*Lamentations* iii. 45.

off'-scŭm, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *off*, and *scum.*]

A. *As subst.:* Refuse, rubbish; that which is rejected or despised.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Refuse, low, vile.

"The *offscum* rascality of men."—*Trans. of Boccalini*, p. 207. (1626.)

off'-sĕt, *s.* [Eng. *off*, and *set.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A child, a scion, a descendant.

"His man-minded *offset*."
Tennyson: Talking Oak, 51.

2. A spur or branch from a range of mountains or hills.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Architecture:*

(1) A splay or narrow slanting course of stone or brick, serving to connect two portions of a wall, the uppermost of which recedes from the face of that beneath.

(2) A break or recess in a front, setting back from the general surface.

2. *Comm.:* A sum, quantity, or amount set off as an equivalent for another sum or account; hence, a set off; anything given or allowed as an equivalent or exchange.

3. *Hort.:* A young radical bulb or shoot, which being properly and carefully separated from the parent roots, and planted, serves to propagate the species. Closely allied to a Runner (q.v.). Example, Sempervivum.

"They produce such a number of *offsets*, that many times one single cluster has contained above a hundred roots."—*Miller: Gardener's Dictionary.*

4. *Surv.:* A short course measured perpendicularly to a longer one, as from the main line to the hedge, fence, or extremity of an inclosure, field, &c. The method of offsets is employed in surveying fields bounded by irregular lines.

offset-staff, *s.*

Surv.: A rod used for measuring offsets; it is usually ten links in length, and is divided into ten equal parts.

* **off'-sĕt,** *v.t.* [Offset, *s.*] To set off; to balance by an equivalent; to cancel by an opposite and equal account, sum, or value.

off'-shoot, *s.* [Eng. *off*, and *shoot*, s.] A branch or shoot from a main stem, as from a root, trunk, stream, street, &c.

off'-skip, *s.* [Eng. *off*, and *skip* = *scape*, as in landscape (q.v.).]

Art: A term used to denote that part of a landscape which recedes from the spectator into the distance.

off'-spring, * **of-spring,** * **of-spryng,** * **os-spryng,** *s.* [A.S. *ofspring*, from *of* = off, and *springan* = to spring.]

1. A scion, a child, a descendant or descendants, near or remote.

"Prove the share
His *offspring* hold in his paternal care."
Cowper: Hope, 140.

2. A production of any kind.

"Hail, holy light, *offspring* of Heaven first-born!"
Milton: P. L., iii. 1.

* 3. Propagation, generation.

"That which cannot hereunto attain personally, doth seem to continue itself by *offspring* and propagation."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

* 4. Origin, descent, lineage, family.

* **ŏf-fŭs-cāte,** * **ŏf-fŭs-cā-tion,** *s.* [Obfuscate, Obfuscation.]

off'-ward, *adv.* [Eng. *off*; *-ward.*] Leaning from the shore, as a ship when she is aground.

oft, * **of-te,** *adv.* & *a.* [A.S. *oft*; cogn. with Icel. *oft*, *opt*; Dan. *ofte*; Sw. *ofta*; O. H. Ger. *ofto*; Ger. *oft*; Goth. *ufta.*] [Often.]

A. *As adv.:* Often, many times, frequently. (Used in poetry.)

* **B.** *As adj.:* Frequent, repeated.

"By *oft* predict that I in heaven find."
Shakesp. Sonnet 14.

* **of-te,** *adv.* [Oft.]

of'-ten (*t* silent), *adv.* & *a.* [An extended form of *oft*, which first was lengthened into *ofte* (two syllables), and then to *often* before a vowel or *h.*] [Oft.]

A. *As adv.:* Frequently, many times; oft, not rarely or seldom.

"In journeyings *often*."—2 *Corinthians* ii. 26.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Frequent, repeated.

"Use a little wine for thy stomach's sake, and thine *often* infirmities."—1 *Timothy* v. 23.

often-bearing, *a.*

Bot.: Bearing fruit more than twice in one season.

*** often comer,** *s.* One who comes frequently.

*** of ten lỹ** (*t* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *often*; *-ly.*] Often, frequently.

of ten nẽss (*t* silent), *** of ton nosse,** *s.* [Eng. *often*, *-ness.*] Frequency.

"In the wild oftenesse and offensiveness of doing well."—*Barker: Eccles. Polity*, bk. i., § 5.

*** oft en sith (oft** as **ŏf), of to sithe, of ton sitho, * of to sithes,** *adv.* [Eng. *oft*, *ft*, or *often*, and Mid. Eng. *sith* = time.] Oftentimes, often, frequently.

"Upon Grisilde, this poure creature,
Full *ofttendre* liste markis sette his eye."
Chaucer: C. T., 8,969.

oft en tīmes (oft as **of),** *adv.* [Eng. *often*, and *times.*] Often, many times, frequently, oftimes.

"This song to myself did I *oftentimes* repeat."
Wordsworth: Pet Lamb.

oft tīmes, *adv.* [Eng. *oft*, and *times.*] Often, oftentimes, many times, frequently.

"Such (we will hope the lowest in the scale)
Do I remember *ofttimes* to have seen."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

ō, g., *s.* [Ogee.]

ŏg ạm, *s.* [Ogham.]

ŏg-cŏ ite, *s.* [Gr. ὄγκος (*ongkos*) = a bend, a curve; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A name given by Breithaupt to a chlorite which occurs in groups of crystals, having a bent or curved form, and a micaceous structure. Found at the St. Gothard, and at Rauris, Salzburg. Dana refers it to his Prochlorite, and the *Brit. Mus. Cat.* to the Rhodolite of Des Cloizeaux (see these words).

*** ŏg-dŏ-ăd,** *s.* [Gr. ὀγδοάς (*ogdoas*), genit. ὀγδοάδος (*ogdoados*) = the number eight.] A thing composed of eight parts, as a poem of eight lines, a body of eight persons, &c.

*** ŏg dŏ ăs-tĭch, * ŏg dŏ ăs tĭck,** *s.* [Gr. ὀγδοας (*ogdoas*) = the number eight, and στιχος (*stichos*) = a row, line, or verse.] A poem of eight lines.

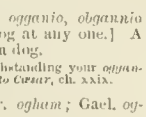
"His request to Diana in a hexastick, and her answer in an *ogdoastick*."—*Selden: Illustrations of Drayton's Poly-Olbion*, s. 1.

ō ġeē, ō ġīve, *s.* [O. Fr. *augive*, from Sp. *auge* = the highest point; Fr. *ogive.*]

1. *Architecture:*

(1) A wave-like moulding, having an inner and outer curve, like the letter S. [Moulding.]

(2) A pointed arch, the sides of which are each formed of two contrasted curves, the one concave and the other convex.



Ogee.

2. *Ordn.:* An ornamental moulding, shaped like the letter S, used on guns, mortars, and howitzers.

ogee-plane, *s.* A joiner's plane for working ogee-mouldings.

o gee-chee, *s.* [Native name.] [Nyssa.]

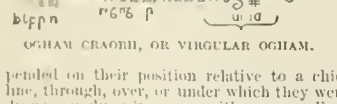
*** ŏg gạ nĭ-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *ogganio*, *obgannio* = to yelp or growl as a dog at any one.] A growling or snarling, as of a dog.

"Nor will I abstaine notwithstanding your *oggannition*."—*Mountagu: Appeale to Cæsar*, ch. xxix.

ŏg ham, ŏg-ạm, *s.* [Ir. *ogham*; Gael. *ogha'm.*]

1. A peculiar kind of writing used by the ancient Irish and some other Celtic nations.

2. One of the characters used in this kind of writing. They consisted principally of straight lines, the significance of which de-



Ogham Craobh, or Virgular Ogham.

pended on their position relative to a chief line, through, over, or under which they were drawn, singly or in groups, either perpendicularly or obliquely. The place of this chief line was sometimes filled by the edge of the substance (usually stone) on which the oghams were incised.

3. A particular mode of (Irish) speech.

o ghi-gee, *s.* [Native name.] [Spondias.]

ō ġiv ạl, *a.* [Eng. *ogiv(e)*; *-al.*]

Arch.: Of or pertaining to an ogive or ogee; in shape of an ogee.

ō ġive, *s.* [Fr.] [Ogee, 1 (2).]

ō gle, *v.t.* & *i.* [Prob. from a Dut. * *oogelen*, a frequent. of *oogen* = to cast sheep's eyes upon one; cf. Low Ger. *ogeln* = to ogle; O. Dut. *oogheler* = a flatterer, from Dut. *ooge* = the eye.]

A. *Trans.:* To look at with side glances, as with a wish to attract attention, or in fondness.

B. *Intrans.:* To cast side glances with a view to attract attention, or in fondness.

"To patch, nay *ogle*, may become a saint."
Pope: Rape of the Lock, v. 23.

ō-gle, *s.* [Ogle, *v.*] A side glance or look.

"For glances beget *ogles*, *ogles* sighs."
Byron: Beppo, xvi.

ō-glėr, *s.* [Eng. *ogl(e)*; *-er.*] One who ogles.

"A certain sect of professed enemies to the repose of the fair sex, called *oglers*."—*Tatler*, No. 145.

ō-glĭ-ō (*g* silent), *s.* [Olio.]

ŏg-mŏ-rhĭ-nŭs, *s.* [Gr. ὄγμος (*ogmos*) = a furrow, and ρις (*rhis*), genit. ρινός (*rhinos*) = the nose.]

Zool.: A name proposed by Peters for F. Cuvier's seal-genus Stenorhynchus, that name having been applied by Lamarck in 1819 to a genus of crabs.

ō-gre (gre as **gẽr),** *s.* [Fr., from Sp. *ogro*, O. Sp. *huergo*, *uerco*; Ital. *orco* = a hobgoblin, from Lat. *orcus* = hell, the god of the infernal regions.] An imaginary monster, in fairy tales and popular legends, said to live upon human flesh; hence, generally, a monster, a frightful hideous creature.

ō-gre-ĭsh (gre as **gẽr),** *a.* [Eng. *ogre*; *-ish.*] Resembling an ogre; characteristic of or befitting an ogre.

ō-gre-ĭsm (gre as **gẽr), ō-grĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *ogre*; *-ism.*] The character or habits of ogres.

ō-grĕss (1), *s.* [Fr. *ogresse.*] A female ogre.

ō-grĕss (2), *s.* [Fr. *ogresse.*]

Her.: A cannon-ball or pellet of a black colour.

*** ō-grĭl-lŏn,** *s.* [Fr.] A little ogre. (*Thackeray.*)

ŏ ġўġ-ĭ-ạn, *a.* [See def.]

1. *Lit.:* Of or pertaining to Ogyges, a legendary king of Athens and of Thebes, son of Terra, or of Neptune, and husband of Thebe, daughter of Jupiter. In his reign, B.C. 1764, Attica is said to have been inundated with a deluge, which has been called the Ogygian Deluge.

2. *Fig.:* Of great and obscure antiquity.

Ŏ-ġўġ-ĭ-ạn, *a.* [See def.]

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2. *Fig.:* Of great and obscure antiquity.

ōh, *interj.* [A later spelling of O (q.v.).] An exclamation denoting surprise, pain, sorrow, anxiety; also used in addresses and invocations.

ohm (1), *s.* [Fr. & Ger.] A liquid measure containing forty imperial gallons.

"Cost some hundred florins the *ohm*."
Longfellow: Golden Legend, iv.

ōhm (2), **ōhm'-ăd,** *s.* [Named after Prof. Ohm.]

Electromagnetics: The British Association unit of resistance. It is 10^9 C.G.S. units of resistance, and is the same as the value of one earth-quadrant per second. [C. G. S.]

Ohm (3), *s.* [See the compound.]

Ohm's law, *s.*

Elect.: A law enunciated by Prof. Ohm, in 1827, for determining the quantity of electromotive force in a voltaic battery. It is that the intensity of the current in a voltaic current is equal to the electromotive force divided by the resistance. [Intensity, II. 2.]

O.H.M.S. [See def.] The recognised abbreviation for On Her Majesty's Service.

ō-hŏn', *interj.* [Gael.] Alas! woe is me!

"*Ohon!* it's an ill feight when he that wins has the warst o't."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xx.

-ŏĭd, *suff.* [Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance, shape.] A suffix used to denote resemblance.

ŏĭ-dē-mĭ ạ, *s.* [Gr. οἴδημα (*oidēma*) = a swelling.]

Ornith.: Surf-duck; a genus of Anatidæ, with five species from the Nearctic and Palæarctic regions. Bill broad, with dilated margins, and coarse lamelliform teeth, gibbous above the nostrils, which are nearly mesial, large, and elevated. Prevailing colour, black in the male, brown in the female. *Oidemia perspicillata* is the Black Duck, and *O. fusca*, the Velvet Duck.

ō ĭd-ĭ ŭm, *s.* [Latinised from a dimin. of Gr. ᾠόν (*oon*) = an egg.]

Bot.: Link's name for a supposed genus of Mucedines (Hyphomycetous Fungi). It consists of delicate horizontal filaments, creeping over leaves, fruits, or decaying vegetable or animal substances, constituting an interlaced fleecy coat, with erect pedicels, bearing oval bodies called conidia, which, becoming detached and falling, germinate, producing new plants. *Oidium Tuckeri* is the Vine Fungus (q.v.); *O. lactis* grows on sour milk, *O. albicans* in the human mouth, forming aphthæ. Many are only imperfect states of other genera, but Berkeley considers that some are mature and genuine species.

*** oigne-ment,** *s.* [Oinement.]

ŏĭl, * oile, oyl, * oyle, *s.* [O. Fr. *oile* (Fr. *huile*), from Lat. *oleum*, from Gr. ἔλαιον (*elaion*) = oil; A.S. *ele*; Goth. *olew*; Dut. & Dan. *olie*; Icel. *olia*; Ger. *oel*; Gael. *uill*; Wel. *olew.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. *Art:*

(1) The fixed oils used in painting on canvas, &c., are linseed, walnut, and poppy, expressed from the seeds and purified in various ways, and rendered drying by the addition of the oxides of lead or zinc. Cold-drawn linseed oil is the best for use, especially after being boiled upon charcoal to separate the mucilage and other impurities. These oils are the vehicles or media in which the pigments are ground and diluted for use; they should be pale in colour, limpid, and transparent, and should dry quickly. The essential oils used in painting are those of turpentine for diluting the pigments ground in oil, and of spike or lavender for wax and enamel painting.

(2) An oil-colour (q.v.).

"On thy palette lie the blended *oils*."
Tickell: To Sir Godfrey Kneller.

2. *Bot.:* Oils of various kinds occur in the form of minute drops in the cells of many, if not of nearly all plants. They are of two kinds, essential and fixed oils, the former being special secretions in glands, glandular hairs, and hairs on parts exposed to light. Fixed oils are found chiefly in the cells of tissues, and have a relation to, or, at times, seem to occur as substitutes for starch. Some fruits contain oil in their perisperms; spores of cryptogamic plants and pollen grains have it in abundance.

3. *Chem.:* A term generally applied to all neutral fatty substances which are liquid at ordinary temperatures. The mineral oils, and many of the volatile oils of vegetable origin, are simply compounds of carbon and hydrogen, but the larger proportion of vegetable and animal oils contain oxygen in addition, whilst a few also contain nitrogen and sulphur, as in oil of mustard. The vegetable and animal oils containing oxygen are mostly glycerides of fatty acid, and are characterized by being insoluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol, but readily soluble in ether.

II. *Fig.:* Labour, toil.

"His *ogle* and labour lost."
Touchstone of Complexions (Pref., p. vii.).

¶ For many oils see the word with which oil is combined, as almond, lavender, &c.

¶ *To strike oil:*

(1) To discover a petroleum spring by boring.

(2) To discover some unexpected means of gaining great financial profit or advantage.

oil bag, *s.* A sack of horsehair or cocoa-nut fibre, used in pressing oleine from the stearine in a press.

oil-beetle, *s.*
Entom.: The genus Meloe (q.v.).

oil-bird, *s.*
Ornithology:
1. *Steatornis caripensis*, the Guacharo (q.v.).
2. *Batrachostomus moniliger*, discovered by Mr Layard among the precipices of Adam's Peak range. (*Tennent: Ceylon* (ed. 5th), i. 180.)

oil-box, *s.* A box containing a supply of oil for a journal, and feeding it by means of a wick or other contrivance; an oil-cup.

oil-cake, *s.* The marc or refuse after oil is pressed from flax, rape, mustard, cotton, or hemp-seed; or from cocoa-nut pulp. Used for cattle-feed or manure. Linseed-cake is principally used as a food for cattle in this country, and rape-cake for fattening sheep.

Oil-cake mill: A machine to crumble oil-cake as food for stock.

oil-can, *s.*
1. A can or vessel for storage of oil, from which it is withdrawn for sale or use, as the case may be.
2. A can for holding oil for supplying lamps, oil-cups, or journals.
3. An oiler for lubricated bearings.

oil cellar, *s.* An oil-reservoir in the bottom of a journal-box.

oil-cloth, *s.* A tarpaulin; painted canvas for floor-covering. The latter description is prepared from cloth especially woven for the purpose, frequently of great width, and covered on each side by a peculiar series of processes with paint. Figures or patterns in oil-colours are afterwards printed on one side by means of wooden blocks. [FLOOR-CLOTH.]

oil-cock, *s.* A faucet admitting oil from an oil-cup to the journal.

oil-colour, *s.* A colour or pigment made by grinding a colouring substance in oil.

oil-cup, *s.* [OIL-BOX.]

oil-fuel, *s.* Refined or crude petroleum, naphthaline, shale-oil, creosote, grease, residuum tar, &c. (Used for the furnaces of steamships.)

* **oil-gas,** *s.*
Chem.: A gas of high illuminating power, obtained by dropping oil on iron plates heated to redness and collecting the gaseous product.

oil-gilding, *s.* A process of gilding in which the gold-leaf is laid on a surface prepared by a priming of whiting and size, several coats of clear cole or transparent size, and an upper surface of oil-gold size, made of boiled linseed-oil and ochre, laid on by a brush.

oil-gland, *s.*
Bot.: A gland producing oil, as in the leaves of *Hypericum perforatum*.

oil-hole, *s.* A passage for a lubricant.

oil leather, *s.*
Leather: Leather prepared by currying hides in oil. The hides are somewhat moist, that the oily matters may be gradually and thoroughly absorbed.

oil-mill, *s.* A kind of mill for expressing vegetable oils.

oil-mineral, *s.* [PETROLEUM.]

oil-nut, *s.*
Bot.: The genus Hamiltonia. The best-known species is the Olive-bearing Oil-nut, *Hamiltonia oleifera*, a native of North America.

* **oil of angels,** *s.* A gift or bribe of money, in allusion to the coin angel.

"His stripes wash'd off
With *oil of angels*."
Massinger: Duke of Milan, iii. 2.

oil of brick, *s.* An empyreumatic oil used by lapidaries as a vehicle for emery, by which precious stones are sawn or cut. The brick is soaked in oil and subjected to distillation at a high temperature.

oil of holly, *s.* A beating.

oil of male fern, *s.*
Chem. & Pharm.: An oil of a dark green colour, formed by dissolving the soluble matters contained in the rhizomes of the male fern. It is used as an anthelmintic.

* **oil of talc,** *s.* A cosmetic common in the seventeenth century, consisting of talc calcined.

"She ne'er had or hath
Any belief in Madam Bauldree's bath
Or Turner's *oil of talc*." *Ben Jonson: Underwoods.*

oil of vitriol, *s.* [SULPHURIC-ACID.]

oil of wine, *s.* [ETHERIN.]

oil-painted, *a.* Painted in oil-colours. (*Longfellow: Children of the Lord's Supper.*)

oil-painting, *s.*
1. The art of painting in oil-colours, the invention of which has been generally but erroneously attributed to Van Eyck, in the early part of the fifteenth century. The colours chiefly used are white lead, Cremnitz white, chrome, king's yellow, Naples yellow, ochre, Dutch pink, Terra di Sienna, yellow lake, vermilion, red-lead, Indian-red, Venetian red, lakes, browns, pinks, Vandyke brown, burnt and unburnt umber, Prussian blue, Antwerp blue, ivory black, blue black, asphaltum, ultramarine.

"The claim of Van Eyck to the invention of *oil-painting* in the fifteenth century has been shown to be untenable."—*Tennent: Ceylon*, i. 491.

2. A painting executed in oil-colours. Such pictures are painted on wood or metal, but most commonly on canvas, stretched upon a frame, and primed with a kind of size mixed with paint of drab or white colour.

oil palm, *s.* [OILY-PALM.]

oil-passage, *s.*
Bot. (*Pl.*): Passages producing oil, as in Umbelliferæ and Compositæ.

oil-plant, *s.*
Bot.: Sesamum orientale.

oil-press, *s.* A press for extracting oil from the seeds of various plants.

oil-pump, *s.* A pump to raise oil from a can or reservoir and discharge it on to a journal.

oil-safe, *s.* A storage-vessel for oil, protected from access of fire, and measurably from the heat of the surrounding atmosphere.

oil-sardine, *s.*
Ichthy.: Clupea scombrina. [SARDINE.]

oil-seed, *s.*
Bot.: (1) *Verbesina sativa;* (2) *Guizotia oleifera;* (3) *Ricinus communis.* [CASTOR-OIL.]

oil shale, *s.* [OIL-COAL.]

oil-shop, *s.* A shop where oils, colours, &c., are sold.

oil-skin, *s.* Cloth treated with oil to make it water and perspiration proof; it is used for making waterproof clothing, &c.

oil-spring, *s.* A spring which yields mineral oils, such as petroleum, naphtha, &c. [OIL-WELL.]

oil-still, *s.* A still for hydrocarbons, notably petroleum.

oil stone, *s.* A slab of fine-grained stone, set in a wooden block and provided with a wooden cover, used for imparting a keen edge to tools; it is so called because oil is used for lubricating its rubbing surface.

oil-test, *s.* A test or standard for ascertaining the degree of heat at which the hydrocarbon vapours of petroleum are liable to explode. That legally employed in Great Britain consists in heating the oil in a porcelain vessel surrounded by a hot-water bath. A wire is placed ¼ inch above the rim of the vessel, and when a thermometer, whose bulb is submerged 1½ inches below the surface of the oil, indicates the desired heat, say, 90°, a small flame is passed quickly along the wire over the surface of the oil; if no flash is produced, the heat is continued and the test applied at every 3° above this until the flashing-point is reached.

oil-tree, *s.*
Bot.: Bassia longifolia. [BASSIA.]

oil way *s.* An oil-hole.

oil well, *s.* A well sunk into an oil-bearing mineral bed, for the reception of the mineral oil or petroleum which filters or flows into it. Oil-wells vary in depth from 100 to 1,000 feet, but the mode of sinking them is substantially similar. [PETROLEUM.]

oil, * **oyl,** *v.t.* [OIL, *s.*]
1. *Lit.:* To rub or smear over with oil; to lubricate with oil; to anoint.

"Amber will attract straws thus *oiled*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

* 2. *Fig.:* To make smooth or pleasant; to smooth over.

"Error, *oiled* with obsequiousness . . . has often the advantage of truth. —*South: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 9.

oiled, * **oyled,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [OIL, *v.*]

oiled leather, *s.* Leather dressed with oil, as Chamois-leather.

oiled-paper, *s.* [TRACING-PAPER.]

oiled-silk, *s.*
Fabric: Silk which has been treated with a boiled oil, so as to render it water and perspiration proof.

oil-er, *s.* [Eng. *oil; -er.*]
1. One who or that which oils.
2. A can for applying oil to a journal; an oil-can.
* 3. One who deals in oils; an oilman.

oil-er-y, *s.* [Eng. *oiler; -y.*]
1. The articles sold or dealt in by an oilman.
2. An oil-shop.

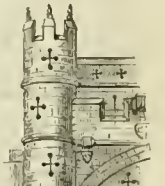
oil-i-ness, * **oyl-i-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *oily, -ness.*] The quality or state of being oily; greasiness, unctuousness.

"Basil hath fat and succulent leaves; which *oiliness*, if drawn forth by the sun, will make a very great change."—*Bacon: Natural History*, § 521.

oil-ing, *pr. par.* & *s.* [OIL, *v.*]
A. *As pr. par.* (See the verb).
B. *As substantive:*
1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of smearing, covering, or lubricating with oil.
2. *Wool:* A stage in the manufacture of wool to prevent the fibres from becoming felted in the subsequent scribbling and carding.

oiling-out, *s.*
Fine Art: Preparing the surface of a picture which is to be retouched by spreading over it a very slight coating of oil, the better to receive the fresh pigments.

oil-let, oil-lette, oy'-let, *s.* [Fr. *œillet*, dimin. of *œil* = an eye.]
Arch.: Openings or loopholes made in the battlements and walls of mediæval fortifications, through which arrows were discharged at the besiegers.


OILLET.
(*Monk-bar, York.*)

oil-man, *s.* [Eng. *oil*, and *man.*] One who deals in oils, colours, &c.

oil-y, *a.* [Eng. *oil; -y.*]
I. *Literally:*
1. Consisting of or containing oil; having the nature or qualities of oil.

"The instances we have wherein crude and watry substance turneth into fat and *oily*, are of four kindes." —*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 355.

2. Covered or smeared with oil; greasy, unctuous, fatty.
3. Resembling oil: as, an *oily* appearance.
II. *Figuratively:*
1. Fat, greasy.

"A little, round, fat, *oily* man of God."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 69.

2. Unctuous, smooth, glib; smoothly sanctimonious; bland, wheedling.

"Flattery's guile in *oily* words profuse."
Glover: Leonidas, x.

oily-grain, *s.*
Bot.: The genus Sesamum (q.v.).

oily-palm, *s.*
Bot.: The genus Elæis (q.v.).

-oin, *suff.* [Eng. suffs. *-o(id)*, and *-in* (*Chem.*).]
Chem.: Bearing a slight resemblance to; distantly connected with.

oinc-ment, * **oyne-ment,** * **oigne-ment,** *s.* [O. Fr. *oignement* = an anointing, an unguent; *oindre* (Fr. *oindre*) = to anoint; Lat. *ungo.*] [OINTMENT.]

***oint, *oynt,** *v.t.* [Fr. *oint*, pa. par. of *oindre* = to anoint (q.v.).] To anoint.

oint ment, *oynt ment, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *oinement*, the *t* being inserted from a confusion with the verb to *anoint* (q.v.).] A soft unctuous substance or compound used for smearing or anointing, especially the body or a diseased part; an unguent.

ois an ite (ois as was), *s.* [From Oisan(s), l. Isère, France where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: (1) The same as OCTAHEDRITE (q.v.); (2) the same as EPIDOTE (q.v.).

O.K., *phr.* [See def.] A slang abbreviation of "Orl Korrect" = All Correct. (*Amer.*)

ō ka pi, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: A mammal, said to belong to the giraffe family, inhabiting Central Africa. The first person to draw attention to it was Sir Henry M. Stanley, who learned from the dwarfs of the existence of a horse-like animal in the depths of the forest. In 1901 Sir Harry Johnston brought home the skin and two skulls, but little has been ascertained of the habits of the animal beyond the fact that it goes about in pairs—male and female—and is found only in the deepest recesses of the forest which lies to the west and south of the Albert Nyanza. Professor Lankester has proposed to found a distinct genus, Okapia, the name of the animal to be *Okapia Johnstoni*.

oke, *s.* [Turk.]

1. A Turkish and Egyptian weight, equal to about 2¾ lbs.

2. A Hungarian and Wallachian measure of capacity, equal to about 2½ pints.

ō kēn ite, *s.* [After Oken, the German naturalist; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in closely aggregated minute acicular crystals, sometimes fibrous, diverging, also compact. Compos.: silica, 50·6; lime, 26·4; water, 17·0 = 100.

ōk ra, ōk rō, *s.* [OCHRA.]

ōk tib bē hite, *s.* [After Oktibbeh(a) Co., Missouri; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A name given by Shepard to a group of meteoric irons, in which the proportions of iron and nickel would correspond to the formula, FeNi.

-ol, *suff.* [Eng. (*alcoh*)*ol*.]

Chem.: A suffix terminating compounds which are true alcohols. Thus, phenol-phenylic *alcohol*.

ōl a cā çē æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *olax*, genit. *olac(is)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: Olacads; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Berberales. It consists of trees or shrubs, often spiny, with simple, rarely compound, alternate, entire, exstipulate leaves; the calyx small, entire, or slightly toothed, often becoming at last enlarged; petals definite, separate, or cohering in pairs by the intervention of stamens; three to ten of the stamens fertile; ovary one-celled, or occasionally imperfectly three or four-celled; ovules two, three, or one; style filiform; stigma simple. Fruit drupaceous, one-celled, one-seeded. Mostly from the warmer parts of the Eastern Hemisphere. Known genera, twenty-three; species uncertain. (*Lindley.*)

ōl a ēăd, *s.* [Lat. *olax*, genit. *olac(is)*; Eng. suff. *-ad*.]

Bot. (Pl.): Lindley's name for the Olacaceæ.

ōl a fīte, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Min.: A name apparently given by Breithaupt to the "oligoclase-albite" of Scheerer, a felspar included by Dana under albite. It contains an excess of protoxides.

ōl ăx, *s.* [Lat. = odorous; *oleo* = to smell.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Olacaceæ (q.v.). The species, of which about twenty four are known, are shrubs or small trees, often thorny, chiefly from Asia and Australia. The wood of *Olax zeylanica*, a small Ceylonese tree, is fetid and tastes salt. It is given in putrid fevers, and the leaves are eaten as a salad. The fruit of *O. scandens*, a sub-Himalayan species, is used for making sherbet.

***ōld,** *s.* [WOLD.]

old, *olde, *a. & adv.* [A.S. *eald*; O. Northumb. *ald*, *eogn* with Dut. *oud*; Goth. *altheis*; Ger. *alt*. From the same root as Lat. *alo* = to nourish; Goth. *alan*.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Far advanced in years or life; having lived a long time; having passed a prolonged existence; aged. Applied to animals or plants.

"Jason, whiche sigh his fuillr *olde*,
Upon Medea made hym bolde
Of art magike." *Gower: C. A.*, v.

2. Past the middle period of life or existence.

"Mistaken blessing which *old* age they call."
Dryden: Juvenal, sat. 10.

3. Not new; not fresh or recent; having existed for a long time.

"Would he discard all his dearest, his *oldest*, his most trusty friends?"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

4. Made or produced long before; ancient, antiquated.

"Were they not of the same streine, as our *old* monuments doo expresse."—*Holinshed: Descrip. Eng land*, bk. iii., ch. xiv.

5. Decayed by process of time; worn.

"No man putteth a piece of new cloth unto an old garment."—*Matthew* ix. 16.

6. Having passed an existence of any specified duration: as, five years *old*; a month *old*.

7. Formerly existing; ancient.

"It was scide to *olde* men: thou shalt not sle."—*Wycliffe: Matthew* v.

8. Existing or subsisting before something else; former, previous: as, To build a house on the site of an *old* one.

9. Long past: as, *old* times.

10. Long-practised, experienced.

"Then said I unto her that was *old* in adulteries, will they now commit whoredoms with her?"—*Ezekiel* xxiii. 43.

11. Long cultivated or worked: as, *old* land.

12. Having the thoughts, feelings, or experience of an old person; sagacious, sensible, thoughtful, far-seeing, sharp: as, To have an *old* head on young shoulders.

13. Crafty, cunning.

14. Used as a familiar term of affection or cordiality. (*Colloquial.*)

"Go thy ways, *old* Jack."—*Shakesp.*: 1 *Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

* 15. Plenty, copious, abundant; more than enough.

"News, *old* news."—*Shakesp.*; *Taming of the Shrew*, iii. 2.

16. Antiquated, worn out; wanting in vigour, sense, or liveliness.

17. Customary, wonted.

"Your *old* vice still."—*Shakesp.*: *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iii. 1.

B. *As adv.:* Of old; in old times; formerly.

"A song that *old* was sung."
Shakesp.: *Pericles.* (Prol.)

¶ *Of old:* In old times; long ago; from ancient times; formerly, anciently.

"As were the dregs of Romulus *of old*."
Thomson: Liberty, v. 202.

* **old-accustomed,** *a.* Customary from old times.

old-age, *s.* That period or portion of life past middle-age; advanced age or years.

¶ During youth the metabolic activity of the body is able, not merely to balance the daily waste, but to add new material. After the culmination of manhood, or of womanhood, the body is able only to meet its daily waste, and as old age creeps on not even that. The several organs do not decay simultaneously, but they are so correlated that the failure of one sooner or later affects the other. The power of resistance to detrimental change becomes less after the climacteric (q.v.), and prepares the way for the total failure of some essential organ with fatal results. [DEATH.]

Old Catholics, *s. pl.*

Church Hist.: The name assumed by a body of German priests and laymen who refused to accept the dogma of Papal Infallibility, and, in consequence of its definition, formed themselves into a separate body. It was essentially a University movement, for the German bishops who had left Rome to avoid voting—Hefele among the number—afterwards submitted. Van Schulte, a professor at Prague, published a formal protest; then came the Nuremberg protest of "Catholic professors" (Aug., 1870). Father Hyacinthe's "Appel aux Eveques" followed in *La Liberta* early in 1871, and (March 28) Dr. Dollinger set forth his reasons for withholding his assent "as a Christian, a theologian, an historical student, and a citizen." Dollinger and Friedrich were immediately excommunicated. In the September following a Congress was held at Munich, when it was resolved to seek re-union with the Greeks. In 1872 a second congress was held at Cologne, at which Dean Stanley was present, and sent an account to the *Times*, which aroused much interest in England. On Aug. 11, 1873, Dr. Reinkens was consecrated at Rotterdam by Dr. Hey de Kamp, Jansenist Bishop of Deventer, and, in 1876, Dr. Reinkens consecrated Dr. Herzog. The first synod (1874) made confession and fasting voluntary; the second (1877) reduced the number of feasts, and admitted only such impediments to marriage as were recognised by the State; the third (1876) permitted priests to marry, but forbade them to officiate after marriage. This prohibition was annulled by the fifth synod (1878), and, in consequence, Friedrich, Reusch, and some others withdrew. Congregations of Old Catholics exist in Austria, Italy, Spain, Switzerland, France, and Mexico, but their numbers are small. In Germany they seem to be dwindling away, but the protest of Dollinger and his fellows will remain an important landmark in religious history.

old-clothesman, *s.* One who deals in old or cast-off clothes.

Old Continent, *s.*

1. The continent of Europe.

2. The Eastern Hemisphere, as distinguished from the New Continent of North and South America.

Old Country, *s.* A name given in the United States and the Colonies to Great Britain and Ireland, and generally by any colony to its mother country.

old-faced, *a.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Looking old and venerable.

"Ten times more dishonourably ragged than an *old-faced* ancient."—*Shakesp.*: 1 *Henry IV.*, iv. 2.

2. *Print.:* Applied to type with a face resembling that of the type used by the early printers who employed Roman characters.

This line is set in old-faced type.

old-fashioned, *a.*

1. Formed according to old or antiquated fashion or custom.

2. Quaint; partaking of the old style or fashion.

"Round this *old-fashioned*, quaint abode
Deep silence reigned."
Longfellow: Wayside Inn. (Prel.)

old gentleman, *s.* A euphemism for the devil.

old-gentlemanly, *a. & adv.*

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or befitting an old gentleman. (*Byron: Don Juan*, i. 216.)

B. *As adv.:* Like an old gentleman.

old-gooseberry, *s.* The devil. [GOOSEBERRY, ¶ (2).]

old-lady, *s.*

Entom.: A name given by collectors to *Mormo maura*.

old maid, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* An unmarried woman somewhat advanced in years.

2. *Bot.:* A West-Indian name for *Vinca rosea*.

old-maidish, *a.* Like or characteristic of an old maid; prim.

"Don't be so precise and *old-maidish*."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Camilla*, bk. v., ch. viii.

* **old maidism,** *s.* The state or condition of an old maid; advanced spinsterhood.

old man, *s.*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A man advanced in years.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* *Artemisia Abrotanum*.

2. *Mining:* Stuff which has been worked upon before; working left by the old men, meaning ancient miners.

¶ (1) *Old Man of the Mountain:* [MOUNTAIN, ¶ (1).]

(2) *Old Man of the Sea:* The old man, in the *Arabian Nights*, who leaped on and clung to the back of Sindbad the Sailor, refusing to let go or dismount: hence, any intolerable burden, bore, or nuisance which one cannot get rid of.

Old Man's Beard:

Bot.: (1) *Clematis Vitalba*; (2) Geropogon, an asteraceous genus; (3) *Tillandsia usneoides*.

Old Man's Eye-brow :

Bot. : Drosera binata.

Old Man's Head :

Bot. : Pilocereus senilis.

Old Nick, *s.* The devil.

old-oil, *s.* A name given by watchmakers to olive oil after it has been purified and rendered limpid.

Old Red Conglomerate, Old Red Sandstone Conglomerate, *s.*

Geol. : A conglomerate with pebbles and boulders occurring in Caithness, on the Don, north of Aberdeen, near Balgownie Bridge, and in other parts of Scotland. Prof. Ramsay considered it to be of glacial origin.

Old Red Sandstone, *s.*

1. *Geol. :* [Devonian].

2. *Comm., &c. :* The formation yields both building and paving stones.

* **old-said,** *a.* Said long ago; said of old.

old-sand, *s.*

Founding : The sand forming the floor of the moulding-shop to the depth of two or three feet, and filling the deep pits under the cranes. It is generally quite black, weak, and friable, and unfit for the face of any mould. On the other hand, its porous character makes it well-suited for filling the flasks over the facing-sand.

old-school, *s.* A school or party belonging to old times, or having the opinions, manners, &c., of bygone days.

Old Scratch, *s.* The devil. So called, according to Brewer, from Schratz, or Skratts, a demon of Scandinavian mythology.

old-song, *s.* A mere trifle; a nominal sum or price: as, To buy anything for an *old song.*

old-sow, *s.*

Bot. : Melilotus cærulea, called also *Trigonella cærulea.*

old-style, *s.* [Style.]

Old Testament, *s.* [Testament.]

Old Tom, *s.* A strong variety of gin.

¶ So called, according to Brewer, from Tom or Thomas Chamberlain, one of the firm of Messrs. Hodges' gin distillery, who first concocted it.

old-wife, *s.*

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. A chattering old woman; a gossip.

2. A man having the habits or character of an old woman.

II. *Technically :*

1. *Domestic :* A chimney-cap or cowl; an apparatus for curing smoky chimneys.

2. *Ichthy. :* A popular name for *Cantharus lineatus,* common on the British coast.

old woman's bitter, *s.*

Bot. : (1) *Picramnia Antidesma;* (2) *Citharexylum cærulenm.*

old woman's tree, *s.*

Bot. : Quinia jamaicensis.

Old World, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As subst. :* The Eastern Hemisphere, comprising Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia.

B. *As adjective :*

1. *Lit.* (*Of the form* Old World): Inhabiting the Eastern Hemispheres.

2. *Fig.* (*Of the form* old-world): Pertaining to a bygone age; old-fashioned, antiquated.

Old World Ant-thrushes : [Pittidæ].

Old World Monkeys : [Catarhine].

Old World Vultures : [Vulturinæ].

öld'-ęn, *a.* [Eng. *old : -en.*] Old, ancient, bygone. (*Shakesp. : Macbeth,* iii. 4.)

* **öld'-ęn,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Olden, *a.*]

A. *Trans. :* To make old; to cause to appear old; to age.

B. *Intrans. :* To become old; to age.

"He looked very much *oldened.*"—*Thackeray : Pendennis,* ch. lxx.

öl-dęn-lănd'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after H. B. Oldenland, a Dane, who in 1695 collected plants at the Cape of Good Hope.]

Bot. : A genus of Cinchonaceæ, family Hedyotidæ. It is so closely akin to Hedyotis (q.v.), that some botanists make it a section of that genus. A decoction of *Oldenlandia corymbosa* is used in India in bilious fever.

öld'-ĕr, *a.* [Comp. of *old,* a. (q.v.).]

Older Pliocene, *s.* [Pliocene.]

öld'-hąm, *s.* [See def.] A cloth of coarse construction, so called from the town where it was first made.

öld-hā'-mī-ą, *s.* [Named in honour of Dr. Oldham.]

Palæont. : A fossil genus of Lower Cambrian age, from Bray Head, co. Wicklow, Ireland, of which the "true nature is altogether unknown." (*Nicholson : Palæont.,* i. 161.) *Oldhamia antiqua,* the commonest species, consists of a central thread-like axis, from which spring bundles of short, radiating branches at regular intervals. The genus has been referred to the Sertularian Zoophytes, to the Polyzoa, and, with most probability, by Salter, to the calcareous sea-weeds.

öld'-hąm-īte, *s.* [Named after Dr. Oldham; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min. : A mineral occurring in small spherules in a part of the Busti Meteorite, and apparently sparsely distributed through that of Bishopville. Crystallization, determined by the cleavages and optical characters, isometric. Hardness, 4·0; sp. gr. 2·58; colour, pale chestnut-brown. Compos.: apparently a sulphide of calcium, with a little over three per cent. of sulphide of magnesium. It is mostly encrusted with gypsum as an alteration product.

Öld'-hā-vęn, *s.* [See def.] A place in the London basin of the Eocene strata.

Oldhaven-beds, *s. pl.*

Geol. : A series of beds, twenty to thirty feet thick, forming the base of the London clay. They consist almost entirely of rolled flint pebbles on a sandy base. About 150 species of fossils (marine and estuarine shells, and plant remains, including Ficus, Cinnamomum, and Coniferæ) have been found.

öld'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *old ; -ish.*] Rather old.

öld'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *old ; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being old or advanced in years; old age; existence for a long period.

"May their false lights . . . discover presses, holes, stains, and *oldness* in their stuffs."—*Beaum. & Flet. : Philaster,* v. 1.

2. Antiquity; long existence or continuance: as, the *oldness* of a house.

* **öld'-stĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *old ; -ster* : cf. *youngster.*] An old or oldish person; one advanced in years.

"Leave all us *oldsters* to bore one another to death."—*H. Kingsley : Ravenshoe,* ch. xlvi.

-ōle, *suff.* [Lat. *oleum* = oil.]

Chem. : A suffix occasionally used instead of *-ene,* to denote hydro carbons. Thus, benzole = benzene.

ō'-lĕ-ą (pl. **ō-lĕ-æ**), *s.* [Lat., from Gr. ἐλαία (*elaía*) = an olive-berry, an olive-tree (q.v.).]

Botany :

1. *Sing. :* Olive; the typical genus of the order Oleaceæ or Oleineæ (q.v.). The leaves are undivided; the flowers axillary, clustered, in colour greenish; the corolla four-cleft; the berry two-celled, each one-seeded, one of the two often abortive. *Olea europæa* is the Olive (q.v.). An oil is obtained also from *O. ferruginea,* and its wood is prized in India for turning, &c. *O. glandulifera,* another Indian tree, furnishes a wood which takes a fine polish, and is not attacked by insects. The oil of *O. cuspidata* is antiperiodic, as are the bark and leaves of *O. glandulifera.* The flowers of *O. fragrans* are used in China for flavouring tea.

2. *Pl. :* A tribe of Oleaceæ, having for its fruit a drupe or berry.

ō-lē-ā-çē-æ, ō-lē-ī-nē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *olea*); fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ, -ineæ.*]

Bot. : Oliveworts; an order of Perigynous Exogens, alliance Solanales. It consists of trees or shrubs, usually with dichotomous branches; opposite, generally simple, leaves; flowers in terminal or axillary racemes or panicles; a four-cleft, gamopetalous corolla; two, rarely four, stamens; a two-celled ovary, each cell with two pendulous seeds; style, one or none; stigma, bifid or undivided. Closely akin to Jasminaceæ. Natives chiefly of temperate climates. Divided into two tribes, Oleæ and Fraxineæ. Known genera, 24; species, 150. Two genera represented in Britain, viz., Ligustrum and Fraxinus (q.v.).

ō-lē-ăg'-ĭn-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *oleaginus* = belonging to olive-oil, from *oleum* = oil (q.v.); Fr. *oléagineux ;* Ital. & Sp. *oleaginoso.*]

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. *Lit. :* Having the nature or qualities of oil; oily, unctuous, greasy.

"The sap, when it first enters the root, is earthy, watery, poor, and scarcely *oleaginous.*"—*Arbuthnot : On Aliments,* ch. iii.

2. *Fig. :* Smoothly and hypocritically sanctimonious; unctuous, fawning, oily.

II. *Bot. :* Fleshy in substance, but filled with oil.

ō-lē-ăg'-ĭn-oŭs nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *oleaginous ; -ness.*] The quality or state of being oleaginous; oiliness, unctuousness.

"In speaking of the *oleaginousness* of urinous spirits, I employ the word 'most' rather than 'all.'"—*Boyle : Works,* i. 611.

ō-lē-ą-mĕn, *s.* [Lat. *oleum* = oil (q.v.).] A soft unguent or liniment prepared from oil.

ō-lē'-ą-mīde, *s.* [Eng. *ole(ic),* and *amide.*]

Chem. : $C_{18}H_{33}O.N.H_2$. An amide of a fatty acid, obtained from almond oil by the action of alcoholic ammonia. It is crystalline, insoluble in water, but soluble in warm alcohol. Melts at 81°.

ō-lē-ăn'-dĕr, *s.* [Fr. *oléandre ;* Ital. *oleandro ;* Sp. *elendro;* Port. *eloendro, loendro;* Low Lat. *arodendrum, lorandrum ;* by Mahn and Littre considered a corrupt. of *rhododendron* (q.v.), by Skeat a corrupt. of *laurodendron.*]

Bot. : Nerium Oleander, the Common, and *N. odorosum,* the Sweet-scented Oleander. They have lanceolate coriaceous leaves, with parallel veins and fine roseate flowers. The former is a native of India, now naturalised in many warm countries. A decoction of its leaves forms a wash used in the south of Europe to destroy cutaneous vermin; the powdered wood and bark are used at Nice as the basis of a rat-poison. Sweet-scented Oleander is wild in central India, Sind, Afghanistan, and the outer Himalayas to 5,500 feet. Often cultivated in India, &c. All parts of the plant, especially the root, are poisonous.

"A fairy bride from Italy
With smells of *oleanders* in her hair."
E. B. Browning : Aurora Leigh, ix

oleander hawk-moth, *s.*

Entom. : Chærocampa nerii. Fore wings, pale rosy-gray, with blotches of dull green, and wavy whitish streaks. The larva feeds on the oleander. Found, though rarely, in the south of England.

ō-lē-ās-tĕr, *s.* [Lat. = the oleaster, from *olea* (q.v.).]

Botany :

1. *Sing. :* The genus Elæagnus (q.v.).

2. *Pl. :* Lindley's name for the Elæagnaceæ.

ō-lē-ąte, *s.* [Eng. *ole(ic) ; -ate.*]

Chem. : A salt of oleic acid.

oleate of lead, *s.*

Chem. : $\frac{(C_{18}H_{33}O)_2}{PbO_2}$. Obtained by decomposing an alcoholic solution of oleate of sodium with acetate of lead, and washing the result. It dries in a vacuum to a white light powder, dissolves slowly in cold, but more quickly in boiling ether.

ō-lĕc-rą-nal, *a.* [Olecranon.] Of or pertaining to the olecranon.

ō-lĕc'-rą-nŏn, *s.* [Gr. ὠλέκρανον (*ōlekranon*), contr. from ὠλενόκρανον (*ōlenokranon*), *i.e.,* ὠλένης κρανιον (*ōlenēs kranion*) = the point of the elbow.]

Anat. : The elbow; the larger of the two apophyses at the upper end of the ulna, ending in a rough tuberosity and an obtuse point.

ō-lē-ēne, *s.* [Nonylene.]

ō-lē' fĭ-ant, *a.* [Lat. *oleum* = oil, and *facio* (pass. *fio*) = to make.] Producing or forming oil.

olefiant-gas, *s.* [Ethene.]

o lĕ fines, *s. pl.* [OLEFIANT.]

Chem.: Hydrocarbons of the general formula C_nH_{2n}, and capable of forming oily liquids by combination with chlorine and bromine, as in Dutch liquid, $C_2H_4Cl_2$ = ethylene dichloride.

ō lē ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *ole(um)* = oil; Eng. adj. suff. *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from oil.

oleic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{18}H_{34}O_2$. Obtained by the saponification of olive oil. The acid is separated by forming a lead soap, which is dissolved in ether, and afterwards decomposed by addition of hydrochloric acid. The oleic acid dissolves in the ether, from which it is obtained by evaporation. It forms dazzling white needles, which melt at 14°, and volatilize without decomposition. Sp. gr. = ·898 at 19°. It is tasteless, inodorous, and insoluble in water, but very soluble in alcohol and ether.

oleic ether, *s.*

Chem.: $C_3H_5(C_{18}H_{33}O)_3$. Obtained by passing dry hydrochloric acid gas into a solution of oleic acid in alcohol. It separates as a colourless liquid. Sp. gr. ·87 at 18°; soluble in alcohol.

ō lē ĭf ĕr oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *oleum* = oil, *fero* = to bear, to produce, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Producing or bearing oil.

ō lē ĭn, *s.* [Lat. *ole(um)* = oil; *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: Oleic acid forms three glycerides, monolein, $(C_3H_5)'''(OH)_2(C_{18}H_{33}O_2)$; diolein, $(C_3H_5)'''(OH)(C_{18}H_{33}O_2)_2$; and triolein, the odem of natural fats, $(C_3H_5)'''(C_{18}H_{33}O_2)_3$. These compounds can be produced by heating oleic acid and glycerin, in suitable proportions, in sealed tubes. They are all liquid, and solidify about 15°.

o lĕ ĭ nĕ æ, *s. pl.* [OLEACEÆ.]

o lēnes, *s. pl.* [OLEFINES.]

ō lēn ĭ dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *olen(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Paleont.: [PARADOXIDÆ.]

*** ō-lĕnt,** *a.* [Lat. *olens*, pr. par. of *oleo* = to smell.] Smelling, scented.

"Lay with sweet breast."
R. Browning: King & Book, ix. 313.

ō lēn ŭs, *s.* [Gr. *ὠλένη* (*ōlēnē*) = the arm from the elbow downwards.]

Paleont.: A genus of Trilobites, akin to Paradoxides (q.v.). The glabella is conical, there are only fourteen body-rings, and the pygidium is well-developed. Commences in the Upper Cambrian, and survives till the Upper Silurian. [PARABOLINA.]

ō lĭ c, *pref.* [Lat. *oleum* = oil.] Having oil in its composition; oily.

oleo-phosphoric, *a.*

Chem.: Containing oleic and phosphoric acids.

oleo-phosphoric Acid:

Chem.: A phosphoretted fatty acid contained in the brain. It contains about 2 per cent. of phosphorus. Boiled for some time with water it is converted into oleic acid and phosphoric acid.

o lĭ ō gräph, *s.* [Pref. *oleo-*, and Gr. *γράφω* (*graphō*) = to write, to draw.] A picture in oil colours, produced by a process similar to that of lithographic printing.

ō lĭ o-mar gar ine, *s.* [Pref. *oleo-*, and Eng. *margarine.*]

Chem.: The more oily part of beef fat, prepared extensively in America by allowing the melted fat to cool slowly to 30°, when most of the stearin crystallizes out and is removed by pressure. An oleomargarine is prepared in England by adding nut oil to suet fat in such proportion as to reduce the melting-point to that of butter-fat. Both kinds are largely used in making up artificial butter and cheese. [BUTTERINE.]

ō lē ŏm ĕ tĕr, *s.* [Pref. *oleo-*, and Eng. *meter.*] A species of hydrometer adapted for determining the relative densities of oils.

ō-lĭ-ōne, *s.* [Eng. *ol(ic)*, and *(acet)one.*]

Chem.: A term applied to the oily liquid obtained by the dry distillation of oleic acid with quicklime. It is supposed to be the acetone of oleic acid, but has not been obtained pure.

o lĭ ŏp tēne, *s.* [ELEOPTENE.]

*** o lĭ ōse,** *** o-lĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *oleosus*, from *oleum* = oil.] Having the nature or qualities of oil; oily, oleaginous.

"Rain water may be endued with some vegetating or prolifick virtue, derived from some saline or *oleose* particles it contains." *Ray: On the Creation*, pt. i.

*** o lĭ ŏs ĭ tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *oleos(e)*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being oily; oiliness, greasiness.

ō lèr ā çĕ æ, *s. pl.* [HOLERACEÆ.]

o lèr ā ceoŭs (ce as **sh),** *a.* [Lat. *olera-ceus*, from *olus*, genit. *oleris* = potherbs.]

Bot.: Edible, eatable, esculent.

"From an herby and *oleraceous* vegetable to become a kind of tree." *—Arabian Miscellanies*, tract i.

O lè roń, *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: An island off the west coast of France, at the mouth of the river Charente, formerly in the possession of England.

¶ *Laws of Oleron:*

Law: A celebrated code of maritime law compiled in France under the reign of Louis IX., about A.D. 1266. They derive their name from an unfounded notion that they were compiled by Richard I. of England while at anchor off Oléron. They were the foundation of most of the European maritime codes.

*** ŏl făct',** *v. t.* [Lat. *olfacto*, freq. of *olfacio* = to smell: *oleo* = to smell, and *facio* = to make.] To smell.

"There is a Machiavelian plot,
Tho' every mare *olfact* it not."
Butler: Hudibras, i. 1.

*** ŏl făc tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *olfact*; *-ive.*] The same as OLFACTORY (q.v.).

*** ŏl făc tōr,** *s.* [OLFACT.] The nose; the organ of smell.

ŏl făc tōr ȳ, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *olfactorius*, from *olfacto* = to smell; Fr. *olfactoire*; Sp. *olfatorio*; Ital. *olfattorio.*]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to smell, or the sense of smelling.

B. *As subst.:* An organ of smelling. (Usually in the plural.)

"Your gay lavender bag is placed across the arm of the sofa, to regale my *olfactories*."—*Southey: Letters*, iv. 545.

olfactory-lobe, *s.* A lobe constituting part of the olfactory apparatus. It is small in man, larger in the rabbit, and yet larger in the lamprey.

olfactory-nerves, *s. pl.*

Anat.: The fifth pair of cerebral nerves ramifying on the Schneiderian membrane, producing the sense of smell, and also sensibility to the nose.

ŏ-lĭb-ă-nŭm, ŏl ĭ băn, *s.* [Low Lat. *olibanum*; probably from Lat. *oleum* = oil, and *libanus* = frankincense; from Arab. *lubán.*]

Chem.: Incense. A gum-resin, occurring in rounded, pale yellow grains, obtained from a Boswellia growing in Abyssinia. It contains 56 per cent. of resin soluble in alcohol, 30 per cent. of gum soluble in water, and from 4 to 8 per cent. of an aromatic oil.

ŏl ĭ bēne, *s.* [Lat., &c. *olib(anum)*; Eng. suff. *-ene.*]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{16}$. A volatile oil obtained by distilling olibanum with water. Dry hydrochloric acid gas converts it into a crystalline hydrochloride, smelling like camphor, melting at 127°, and readily soluble in alcohol.

*** ŏl ĭd,** *** ŏl'-ĭ-dŏus,** *a.* [Lat. *olidus*, from *oleo* = to smell.] Stinking, fetid; having a strong and disagreeable smell.

"Of which *olid* and despicable liquor I chose to make an instance."—*Boyle: Works*, i., 688.

*** ol ĭ faunt,** *** ol ĭ phant,** *** ol-ĭ-vant,** *** ol-y-faunce,** *s.* [ELEPHANT.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* An elephant.

2. *Mus.:* The name of an obsolete species of horn, so called because it was made of ivory. Three specimens of this instrument are in South Kensington Museum, two of the eleventh century, one of the fifteenth.

ŏl ĭg-, *pref.* [OLIGO-.]

ŏl ĭ gæ'-mĭ-a, *s.* [Pref. *olig-*, and Gr. *αἷμα* (*haima*) = blood.]

Pathol.: The same as ANÆMIA (q.v.).

† ŏl ĭ găn'-droŭs, *a.* [Pref. *olig-*, and Gr. *ἀνήρ* (*anēr*), genit. *ἀνδρός* (*andros*) = a male.]

Bot.: Having fewer than twenty stamens.

ŏl'-ĭ-garch, *s.* [Gr. *ὀλιγάρχης* (*oligarchēs*).] [OLIGARCHY.] A member of an oligarchy; one of a few in power.

ŏl-ĭ gar'-chal, *a.* [Eng. *oligarch*; *-al.*] The same as OLIGARCHIC (q.v.).

"The whole defence
Our *oligarchal* tyrants have to boast,
Are poor barbarians."
Glover: The Athenaid, xiii.

ŏl ĭ garch'-ĭc, ŏl-ĭ-garch'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Gr. *ὀλιγαρχικος* (*oligarchikos*), from *ὀλιγαρχία* (*oligarchia*) = an oligarchy (q.v.); Fr. *oligarchique.*] Of or pertaining to a oligarchy; of the nature of an oligarchy.

"Alcibiades cared as little for an *oligarchical* as a democratical government."—*Smith: Thucydides*, viii.

ŏl'-ĭ-garch-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *oligarch(y)*; *-ist.*] One who advocates or supports oligarchical government.

ŏl'-ĭ-gar-chȳ, * ol-ĭ-gar-chie, *s.* [Fr. *oligarchie*, from Low Lat. *oligarchia*, from Gr. *ὀλιγαρχία* (*oligarchia*), from *ὀλιγος* (*oligos*) = few, and *ἀρχή* (*archē*) = government; Ital. *oligarchia.*] A form of government in which the supreme power is vested in the hands of a small exclusive class; the members of such a class or body.

"The government was in the hands of a close *oligarchy* of powerful burghers."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

ŏl'-ĭ-gĭst, *s.* [Gr. *ὀλίγιστος* (*oligistos*), irreg. sup. of *ὀλιγος* (*oligos*) = few, little.]

Min.: The same as OLIGIST-IRON (q.v.).

oligist-iron, *s.*

Min.: A name given to hematite (q.v.) because of its weak magnetic properties; but Haüy suggested that the name should signify the lesser amount of iron contained in hematite compared with that in magnetite.

ŏl-ĭ-gĭst'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *oligist*; *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to oligist (q.v.).

ŏl-ĭ-gō-, *pref.* [Gr. *ὀλίγος* (*oligos*) = few, little.] A prefix denoting smallness of proportion, fewness, or littleness.

ŏl'-ĭ-gō çēne, *a.* [Pref. *oligo-*, and Gr. *καινός* (*kainos*) = recent.]

Geol.: A term employed by Beyrich to designate certain Tertiary beds of Germany (Mayence, &c.). It includes the Lower Miocene and part of the Upper Eocene of the earlier works of Lyell, who adopts the name in the last edition of his *Stud nt's Elements of Geology.* EOCENE, MIOCENE.]

ŏl-ĭ-gō chæ'-tą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *oligo-*, and Gr. *χαίτη* (*chaitē*) = loose, flowing hair.]

Zool.: An order of Annelida, sub-class Chætopoda. The locomotive appendages take the form of chitinous setæ in rows on the sides and ventral surface of the body. No branchiæ. All are monœcious, and there is no metamorphosis. There are two sub-orders, Oligochæta Terricola, the more extensive, containing the Earthworms (type Lumbricus), and Oligochæta Limicola, dwelling in water or mud (type *Naïs proboscidea*). Their range is cosmopolitan; a few are marine.

ŏl'-ĭ-gō-chæ'-toŭs, *a.* [OLIGOCHÆTA.] The same as OLIGOCHETE (q.v.).

"The Lumbrici differ from other *Oligochætous* worms."—*Rolleston: Forms of Animal Life*, p. 125.

ŏl-ĭ-gō chēte, *a.* [OLIGOCHÆTA.] Belonging to or characteristic of the order Oligochæta (q.v.).

"The genus Balatro, which lives upon the surface of *Oligochete* worms."—*Prof. P. M. Duncan* in *Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, vi. 247.

ŏl'-ĭ-gō-clāse, *s.* [Pref. *oligo-*, and Gr. *κλάσις* (*klasis*) = a fracture.]

Min.: A mineral belonging to the felspar group of unisilicates. Crystallization, triclinic, but rarely occurring in distinct crystals; twin-crystals resemble those of albite. Hardness, 6 to 7; sp. gr. 2·56 to 2·72; lustre, vitreous, somewhat greasy; colour, various shades of gray, white; transparent to sub-translucent; fracture, conchoidal, sometimes uneven. Compos.: silica, 62·1; alumina, 23·7; soda (partly replaced by lime), 14·2 = 100. Dana recognises four varieties—(1) Cleavable, crystallized or massive; (2) Compact massive,

including much felsite; (3) Aventurine oligoclase, or Sunstone; (4) Moonstone; most of which, however, is referable to orthoclase. A frequent constituent of eruptive and metamorphic rocks.

oligoclase-albite, *s.* [OLAFITE.]

oligoclase-diorite, *s.*

Petrol.: A greenish-gray, greenish-black, or speckled rock, consisting of a crystalline-granular admixture of oligoclase and hornblende. When very compact in structure it is classed as a Diorite-aphanite.

ŏl-ĭ-gō-çȳ-thæ-mą, *s.* [Pref. *oligo-*, Gr. κύτος (*kutos*) = a cell, and αἷμα (*huima*) = blood; Fr. *oligocythémie.*]

Pathol.: That condition of the blood, in which the red corpuscles are fewer in number than is normal.

ŏ-lĭg′-ō-dŏn, *s.* [Pref. *oligo-*, and Gr. ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Oligodontidæ. Twelve species are known, from India, Ceylon, and the Philippines.

ŏl-ĭ-gō-dŏn′-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *oligodon*, genit. *oligodont(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Ground Snakes, separated from the Calamariidæ. There are four genera, with forty species, mostly from the Oriental regions. (*Wallace.*)

ŏl′-ĭ-gŏn, *s.* [Gr. ὀλίγον (*oligon*), neut. of ὀλίγος (*oligos*) = little.] (See the compound.)

oligon-spar, *s.* [OLIGONITE.]

ŏ-lĭg′-ŏn-ĭte, *s.* [Gr. ὀλίγον (*oligon*), neut. of ὀλίγος (*oligos*) = little; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as SIDERITE (q.v.).

ŏl-ĭ-gŏp′-ŏr-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *oligo-*, and Gr. πόρος (*porus*) = a channel, a passage.]

Palæont.: A genus of Echinoidea, from the Carboniferous rocks. There were only four rows of plates in each ambulacral area.

ŏl-ĭ-gōr′-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. ὀλιγωρέω (*oligōreō*) = to esteem lightly. (*McNicoll.*)]

Ichthy.: A genus of Percidæ (q.v.). *Oligorus macquariensis* is the Murray Cod (q.v.). *O. gigas*, from the coast of New Zealand, is the Hapuku of the natives and colonists. Dr. Hector considers it entitled to generic distinction, on account of anatomical differences.

ŏl-ĭ-gō-spĕr′-moŭs, *a.* [Pref. *oligo-*, and Gr. σπέρμα (*sperma*) = a seed.]

Bot.: Having few seeds.

ŏl-ĭ-gŏt′-rō-phȳ, *s.* [Pref. *oligo-*, and Gr. τρόφη (*trophē*) = nourishment; τρέφω (*trephō*) = to nourish.] Deficiency of nourishment.

ŏ-lī-ō, * **ōg-lī-ō** (*g* silent), * **ō-lī-ą,** *s.* [Sp. *olla* = a dish, a mixed dish of meat and vegetables, from Lat. *olla* (O. Lat. *aulo*) = a pot; Port. *olha.*]

* I. A dish of stewed meat.

2. A mixture, a medley.

"I have such an *olio* of affairs, I know not what to do."—*Congreve: Way of the World.*

3. A miscellany; a collection of various pieces or compositions, chiefly musical.

* **ol-ĭ-phant,** *s.* [OLIFANT.]

* **ŏl′-ĭ-tōr-ȳ,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *olitorius*, from *olitor* = a gardener, from *olus* (genit. *oleris*) = potherbs.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining or belonging to the kitchen garden or potherbs.

"Work to be done in the orchard and *olitory* garden."—*Evelyn: Kalend. Hort., January.*

B. *As subst.:* A potherb.

"To neglect timely cover to your tender *olitories.*"—*Evelyn: Kalend. Hort., November.*

ŏ-lī′-vą, *s.* [OLIVE.]

I. *Zool.:* Olive; a genus of Buccinidæ (q.v.). Shell cylindrical, polished; spire very short, suture channelled; aperture long, narrow, notched in front; columella callous, striated obliquely; body-whorl furrowed near base. No operculum in the typical species, *Oliva porphyria.* Large foot and mantle lobes; eyes near tips of tentacles. Known species 120, from sub-tropical coasts of America, West Africa, India, China, and the Pacific.

2. *Palæont.:* Twenty fossil species, commencing in the Eocene Tertiary.

ŏl-ĭ-vā′-ceoŭs (ce as sh), *a.* [Lat. *oliv(a)* = an olive; Eng. adj. suff. *-aceous.*] Having the qualities or characteristics of the olive; of the colour of the olive; olive-green (q.v.).

ŏl′-ĭ-var-ȳ, *a.* [Lat. *olivarius*, from *oliva* = an olive.] Resembling an olive.

olivary-bodies, *s. pl.*

Anat.: The second portion of the *medulla oblongata*, behind the anterior pyramids.

olivary-process, *s.*

Anat.: A narrow portion of bone on a level with the optic foramina and in front of the pituitary fossa, from which it is separated by a shallow transverse groove.

ŏl-ĭ-văs′-ter, *a.* [O. Fr. *olivastre* (Fr. *olivâtre*), from Lat. *oliva* = an olive; Ital. *olivastro.*] Of the colour of an olive; olive-coloured; of a tawny colour. (*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 399.)

ŏl′-ĭve (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] An escutcheon attached to the strap of a travelling bag or satchel and perforated for the passage of the swivelled stud or button.

ŏl′-ĭve (2), * **ol-yve,** *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *olive*, from Lat. *oliva*, from Gr. ἐλαία (*elaia*) = an olive-tree; Ital. and Sp. *oliva.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

2. The fruit or drupe of the olive, from which olive-oil is obtained. It is also used as a condiment.

3. The colour of the olive; a dark tawny colour, composed of violet and green in nearly equal proportions.

4. The same as OLIVA (q.v.).

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* *Olea europæa.* The leaves are oblong or lanceolate, smooth above but horny beneath; the small white flowers in axillary, erect racemes; the ellipsoidal fruits bluish-black, berry-like, and pendulous. It is rarely above twenty-five feet high, but is of slow growth, and reaches a great age. Two varieties are known, the Oleaster (q.v.), not to be confounded with any of the modern order Thymelaceæ, and the cultivated variety. The former is spiny, and has worthless fruit; the many sub-varieties of the latter are unarmed and have large, oily fruits. The specific name *europæa* implies that Europe was its native continent, which is doubtful. Its original seat was probably western Asia, and perhaps Europe as well. It was very early brought into cultivation, and in classic times was sacred to Minerva. It was very abundant in Palestine, and even yet there are fine olive plantations near Jerusalem, Nabulus (formerly Shechem), &c. It is often mentioned in the Old Testament by the Hebrew name זַיִת (*záith*), and in the New by that of ἐλαία (*elaia*). Both are correctly translated olive. The Mount of Olives was named from it, and Gethsemane means an oil-press. The tree has been introduced into and is cultivated in the countries bordering on the Mediterranean, and in some mountainous parts of India and Australia. The unripe fruits are pickled, and the ripe olives used for the manufacture of olive-oil (q.v.).

2. *Chem.:* When ripe, olives weigh about 30 grains each, and contain 25 per cent. of water, and 69 per cent. of fat. When scarcely formed they contain a considerable quantity of mannite, which disappears as the fruit ripens.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to the olive; of the colour of the olive; tawny.

¶ *Olives of Beef, Beef olives:* Slices of beef rolled, seasoned, and fried.

olive-bark tree, *s.* [BUCIDA.]

olive-branch, *s.*

I. *Lit.:* A branch of the olive-tree. It has long been considered an emblem of peace.

2. *Fig.:* A child. (Generally used in the plural.) (Founded on Ps. cxxviii. 3.)

olive-green, *s.* A dark, brownish green, resembling the colour of the olive. It is in the proportion of ⅔ green and ⅓ purple.

olive-malachite, *s.* [OLIVENITE, LIBETHENITE, VAUQUELINITE.]

olive-oil, *s.*

1. *Chem.:* Florence oil. Salad oil. A non-drying oil, extracted from the fruit of the olive by pressure. It has a pale yellow colour with a tinge of green, a mild and agreeable taste, is almost free from odour, and solidifies between 0° and 10°. It consists of the triglycerides of oleic, palmitic, and stearic acids. Sp. gr. ·9144 –·9176 at 15°. It is frequently adulterated with almond, nut, colza, and other oils.

2. *Pharm.:* It is used as a laxative; as an emollient ingredient in enemas; to envelope the poisonous particles in the stomach in cases of poisoning; to relieve pruritus in skin diseases; and to protect the surface from the air in scalds and burns.

olive-ore, *s.* [OLIVENITE.]

olive-tree, *s.* An olive.

olive-wood, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The wood of the olive-tree. It resembles box, but is softer and has darker veins, and is susceptible of a high polish. The roots are very much knotted, and are used for making ornamental boxes.

2. *Bot.:* The genus Elæodendron (q.v.).

olive-yard, *s.* An inclosure in which olives are cultivated.

* **ŏl′-ĭved,** *a.* [Eng. *oliv(e)*; *-ed.*] Decorated or covered with the branches or leaves of the olive.

"Green as of old each *olive'd* portal smiles."
Warton: The Triumph of Isis

ŏl′-ĭ-vĕn-ĭte, *s.* [Lat. *oliva* = an olive; Ger. *oliven* = olive; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral occurring as crystals, in globular groups of divergent fibres, ligniform, and sometimes almost pulverulent. Hardness, 3·0; sp. gr. 4·1 to 4·4; lustre, when crystallized, adamantine to vitreous; colour, all shades of green, from olive-green to blackish-green, sometimes brown, straw-yellow, and in pulverulent varieties almost white; streak, in the denser forms, olive-green to brown. Compos.: arsenic acid, 35·7; phosphoric acid, 3·7; oxide of copper, 57·4; water, 3·2 = 100. Dana divides this species into (1) Crystallized, sp. gr. 4·135 to 4·378; (2) Fibrous, sp. gr. 3·913; (3) Earthy, massive, and often soiling the fingers. With the exception of a few inferior specimens found in other localities, this mineral has been hitherto confined to some old mines in Cornwall.

ŏl′-ĭ-vĕr, *s.* [From the name of the inventor.] A small lift-hammer, worked by the foot. The hammer-head is about 2½ inches square and 10 inches long, with a swage tool, having a conical crease, attached to it, and a corresponding swage is fixed in a square cast-iron anvil-block, about 12 inches square and 6 deep, with one or two round holes for punching, &c.

* **ol-ĭ-vere,** *s.* [Fr. *olivier*, from *olive* = an olive.] An olive-tree.

"And they brent all the cornes of that lond
And all hir *olyveres*, and vines eke."
Chaucer: C. T., 14,042.

ŏl-ĭ-vĕt, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of mock pearl, used as beads and in traffic with savage nations.

ŏ-lĭv′-ĕt ăn, *s.* [From Mount Olivet.]

Eccles. & Church Hist. (Pl.): Monks of the order of Mount Olivet, a reform of the Benedictines, founded (1313) by Bernard Tolomei, of Siena. They wore a cassock, scapular, cowl, and sleeved robe.

ŏl′-ĭve-wòrt, *s.* [Eng. *olive*, and *wort.*]

Bot. (Pl.): Lindley's name for the Oleaceæ (q.v.).

ŏ-lĭv′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *oliv(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Gasteropodous Molluscs separated by Tate from Buccinidæ. Genera, Oliva and Ancillaria.

ŏl′-ĭv-ĭl, *s.* [Probably from *oliv(e o)il.*]

Chem.: A neutral, crystalline substance, occurring in the gum of the olive-tree. It is extracted by boiling alcohol, from which it may be purified by recrystallization. The crystals are inodorous, colourless, and have a bitter-sweet taste. It is soluble in water, slightly in ether, and in all proportions in boiling alcohol. Strong sulphuric acid colours it blood-red.

ŏl′-ĭ vine, *s.* [Eng. *oliv(e)*; suff. *-ine* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as CHRYSOLITE (q.v.).

ŏl-i-vin-ite, *s.* [OLIVENITE.]

ŏl-i-vĭ-rŭ-tin, *s.* [Eng. *oliv(e)*, and *rutin.*]

Chem. The red substance produced by the action of sulphuric acid on olivil. It dissolves in the acid, but is precipitated by addition of water. With ammonia it forms a fine violet colour.

ŏl-iv-ite, *s.* [Eng. *oliv(e)*; *-ite* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A bitter substance obtained from the unripe fruit and leaves of the olive. It separates from alcohol in neutral crystals, insoluble in alcohol, but soluble in dilute acids.

ŏl-la (1), *s.* [Sp. = a dish, an olio, from Lat. *olla* = a dish; Port. *olha.*] [OLIO.]

1. A kind of funerary urn or jar.

2. A dish of stewed meat; an olio, an olla-podrida.

"He was in the habit of swallowing *ollas* and sweetmeats."—*Motley: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

olla podrida, *s.* [Sp., lit. = putrid or rotten pot or dish.]

1. *Lit.:* A dish much in favour amongst all classes in Spain. It is composed of a mixture of all kinds of meat, cut up fine, and stewed with various kinds of vegetables.

2. *Fig.:* An incongruous mixture; a miscellaneous collection of any kind; a medley.

ŏl-la (2), *s.* [Hind.] A palm-leaf used in the East Indies for writing on with a sharpened piece of wood or metal.

ŏl-lite, *s.* [Lat. *oll(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ite.*] [LAPIS-OLLARIS.]

***ŏl-ó-grăph,** *s.* [HOLOGRAPH.]

-ŏl-ó-gў, *s.* [Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a word, a discourse.] A suffix denoting a particular branch of science, as, *geology*, physiology, &c.

ŏl-ó-gў, *s.* [-OLOGY.] Any science or branch of knowledge. (Generally in a jocular sense.)

"She was supposed to understand chemistry, geology, physiology, and a hundred other *ologies*."—*Nares: Thinks-I-to-myself*, i. 68.

ŏl-pĕ, *s.* [Gr. = a leathern oil-flask.] A term applied to that description of jug which has no spout, but an even rim or lip.

Ŏ-lўm-pĭ-ăd, *s.* [Gr. ὀλυμπιάς (*olumpias*), genit. ὀλυμπιάδος (*olumpiados*), from Olympia, a district in Elis, where the Olympic games were celebrated.] [OLYMPIC-GAMES.] A period of four years being the interval from one celebration of the Olympic games to another, by which the ancient Greeks reckoned their time. The first Olympiad corresponds with the 776th year before the birth of Christ. The last Olympiad was the 293rd, corresponding to the year 393 A.D.

Ŏ-lўm-pĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [OLYMPIAD.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to Olympus or Olympia; Olympic.

*** B.** *As subst.:* One who contended at the Olympic games.

"A ring of Greeks have hemm'd thee in,
Like an *Olympian* wrestling."
Shakesp. Troilus & Cressida, iv. 5.

Ŏ-lўm-pĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. ὀλυμπικός (*olumpikos*).]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to Olympus or Olympia; Olympian.

B. *As subst.* (*Pl.*): The Olympic games.

Olympic games, *s. pl.*

Greek Antiq.: The greatest of the national festivals of Greece, celebrated once every four years at Olympia, or Pisa, in Elis, in honour of Olympian Jupiter. In these games none were allowed to contend but those who could prove that they were freemen of genuine Hellenic origin, and sustained by crime or immorality. The contests consisted in athletic exercises, music, and poetry. The victors were crowned with garlands of wild olive. The place where these renowned games were celebrated is a plain, now called Anti-Lalla, opposite the town of Lalla. They commenced a little after the summer solstice, on the fourteenth of the Attic month Hecatombæon.

Ŏ-lўm-pĭ-ŏn-ĭc, *s.* [Gr. ὀλυμπιονίκης (*olumpionikēs*), from Ὄλυμπος (*Olumpos*) = Olympus, and νικη (*nikē*) = victory.] An ode in honour of a victor in the Olympic games.

ōm, *s.* [Sanse.]

1. *Brahmanism:* A sacred and mystical syllable, of which the etymology is lost in antiquity. Its original meaning appears to have been solemn affirmation or assent. In the Upanishads it appears first as a mystic monosyllable, its letters (there are three in Sanscrit, *a*, *u*, *m*) standing each for one of the Hindoo Triad of gods, Brahma, Vishnu, and Shiva. It is said to have been "milked out" of the Vedas. (*Monier Williams.*)

"There was formerly only one Veda, the sacred monosyllable *om*, the essence of all speech."—*The Bhagavata Purana.*

2. *Boeddhism:* It is almost always employed at the commencement of mystic formulæ. (*Monier Williams.*)

ōm-a-căn-tha, *s.* [Gr. ὦμος (*ōmos*) = the shoulder, and ἄκανθα (*akantha*) = a prickle.]

Entom.: A genus of Beetles, sub-family Lamiinæ (q.v.). *Omocantha gigas* is a very large species from the African Gold Coast.

ŏm'-a-gra, *s.* [Gr. ὦμος (*ōmos*) = the shoulder, and ἄγρα (*agra*) = a seizure.]

Pathol.: Gout in the shoulder; pain in the shoulder.

o-măn-dĕr, *s.* [Corrup. from Calamander (?).] (See the compound.)

omander-wood, *s.*

Bot. & Comm.: A variety of Calamander-wood obtained in Ceylon from *Diospyros Ebenaster.*

ŏ-mā-sŭm, *s.* [Lat.]

Compar. Anat.: The third stomach of the Ruminantia. Called also the Psalterium and Manyplies.

ŏm'-bre (bre as bĕr), *s.* [Fr. *hombre*, from Sp. *juego del hombre* = (lit., the game of the man) the game of ombre, from Lat. *hominem*, accus. of *homo* = man.] A game of cards, played by two, three, or five players.

"Her joy in gilded chariots, when alive,
And love of *ombre*, after death survive."
Pope: Rape of the Lock, i. 56.

ŏm-brŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. ὄμβρος (*ombros*) = rain, and μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.] An apparatus or instrument to measure the depth of rain which falls; a rain-gauge (q.v.).

ŏm-brŏ-phў'-tŭm, *s.* [Gr. ὄμβρος (*ombros*) = rain, and φυτόν (*phuton*) = a plant.] So called because they are said to spring up after rain.]

Bot.: A genus of Balanophoraceæ. They are eaten in Peru like mushrooms.

ō-mĕg'-a, *s.* [Gr., lit. = the great or long *o*, from ὠ = *ō*, and μέγα (*megă*) = great.] The last letter of the Greek alphabet. [ALPHA.]

ŏm'-e-lĕt, ŏm'-e-lĕtte, * **ŏm'-lĕt,** *s.* [Fr. *omelette*; O. Fr. *aumelette*, supposed to be from O. Fr. *alemalle* = a thin plate.] A kind of pancake made chiefly with eggs.

ō'-mĕn, *s.* [Lat., from O. Lat. *osmen*, a word of doubtful origin.] A chance event or occurrence, considered as a sign of good or ill; anything thought to portend good or ill; a sign of a future event; a prognostic, an augury.

"With better *omen* dawned the day."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, vi. 23.

*** ō'-mĕn,** *v.t.* & *i.* [OMEN, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To prognosticate, to portend; to foresee or foretell from omens; to presage, to divine, to predict.

"Vespasian, thus being bespattered with dirt,
Was *omened* to be Rome's emperor for it."
Swift: A Vindication of the Libel

B. *Intrans.:* To give an omen or augury; to portend, to betoken.

ō'-mĕned, *a.* [Eng. *omen*; *-ed.*] Containing an omen or augury; presaging. (Generally used in the compound ill-*omened.*)

"Hints deep *omen'd* with unwieldy schemes,
And dark portents of state."
Akenside: Pleas. of Imagination, iii.

ō-mĕn-tal, *a.* [Lat. *oment(um)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*] Pertaining or relating to the omentum; connected with the omentum.

ō-mĕn'-tum (pl. **ō-mĕn'-ta**), *s.* [Lat.]

Anat.: One layer of the peritoneum passing over the liver, and another behind. These two layers meet at the under surface, pass to the stomach, and form the lesser omentum; then, surrounding the stomach, passing down in front of the intestines, and returning to the transverse colon, they form the greater omentum.

*** ō mĕr,** *s.* [Heb. עֹמֶר (*ōmĕr*).] A Hebrew measure of capacity, the tenth part of an ephah (q.v.). (*Exodus* xvi. 36.)

ŏ-mĭch'-mўl, *s.* [Gr. ομιχμα (*omichma*) = urine; *-yl.*]

Chem.: An oxidised substance of resinous consistence contained in the ethereal extract of urine. Soluble in alcohol, ether, and alkalis.

*** ŏm-ĭ-lĕt'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [HOMILETICAL.]

*** ŏm-ĭn-āte,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *ominatus*, pa. par. of *ominor* = to prophesy, to portend; *omen* (genit. *ominis*) = an omen (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To presage, to predict, to portend, to prognosticate.

"To *ominate* ill to my dear nation."—*Seasonable Sermons*, p. 23. (1644.)

B. *Intrans.:* To presage, to omen, to portend.

"This *ominates* sadly, as to our divisions with the Romanists."—*Decay of Piety.*

*** ŏm-ĭn-ā'-tion,** *s.* [OMINATE.] The act of ominating or presaging; prognostication; a foreboding.

"A particular *omination* concerning the breach of friendship."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. xxi.

ŏm'-ĭn-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *ominosus*, from *omen* (genit. *ominis*) = an omen (q.v.).]

1. Containing or exhibiting an omen of ill; inauspicious, unlucky, ill-omened.

"This day is *ominous*."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, v. 3.

* 2. Containing an omen or augury of any kind; prophetic.

"Though he had a good *ominous* name to have made a peace, nothing followed."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

3. Prophesying or presaging ill.

"The *ominous* raven often he doth hear."
Drayton: Barons' Wars, v.

ŏm'-ĭn-oŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *ominous*; *-ly.*]

* 1. In an ominous manner; with omens of good or ill.

2. With ill omens; in a manner portending evil.

ŏm'-ĭn-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *ominous*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being ominous.

"Heightened the opinion of the *ominousness* of this embassy."—*Burnet: Hist. Own Time* (an. 1687).

*** ō-mĭs-sĭ-ble,** *a.* [As if from a Lat. *omissibilis*, from *omissus*, pa. par. of *omitto* = to omit (q.v.).] Capable of being omitted.

"The third person being *omissible* when the subject noun is expressed."—*Whitney: Life & Growth of Language*, ch. xi.

ō-mĭss'-ĭôn (ss as sh), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *omissionem*, accus. of *omissio* = a leaving out, from *omissus*, pa. par. of *omitto* = to omit (q.v.); Sp. *omision*; Ital. *omissione.*]

1. The act of omitting; the act of failing or neglecting to fulfil some duty or do some thing which one ought or has power to do; neglect of duty.

"Too grievous for the trespass of *omission*."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 691.

2. The act of passing over, leaving out, or neglecting to insert; as the omission of a word in a sentence.

3. That which is omitted or left out.

"The *omissions* in comparison are no where many. One or two copies omit the 30th verse of Matthew v."—*Grew: Cosmo. Sacra*, bk. v., ch. i.

*** ō-mĭs'-sĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *omissus*, pa. par. of *omitto* = to omit (q.v.).] Omitting; leaving out; neglecting.

"The *omissive* untowardnesse shall lend the way."—*Bp. Hall: Sermon to the Lords* (Feb. 19, 1629).

*** ō-mĭs'-sĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *omissive*; *-ly.*] In an omissive manner; by omission or leaving out.

ō-mĭt', *v.t.* [Lat. *omitto* (for *onmitto*, from *om-* = *ob-* = away, and *mitto* = to send); Sp. *omitir*; Fr. *omettre*; Ital. *omettere.*]

* 1. To let go.

"What if we do *omit* this reprobate?"
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iv. 3.

2. To neglect; to pass by; to leave undone or unnoticed; to fail or neglect to do or fulfil; to disregard, to pretermit.

"This judgment generall all to trial brings
Both for committed and *omitted* things."
Stirling: Domesday; Seventh Houre.

* 3. To neglect; to fail to profit by; to let slip. (*Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar*, iv. 3.)

* 4. To neglect; not to attend to or care for.

"Therefore *omit* him not; blunt not his love."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 4.

5. To leave out; not to mention or insert: as, To *omit* a word in a sentence.

ō-mĭt'-tançe, *s.* [Eng. *omit; -ance.*] The act of omitting; omission, forbearance, neglect.

"But that's all one: *omittance* is no quittance."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, iii. 5.

ō-mĭt'-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *omit; -er.*] One who omits, neglects, or disregards.

ŏm-ma-strĕph'-ēş, *s.* [Gr. ὄμμα (*omma*) = the eye, and στρέφω (*strephō*) = to twist.]

1. *Zool.:* Sagittated Calamary; a genus of Teuthidæ (q.v.). Body cylindrical, terminal fins large and rhombic; arms with two rows of suckers, sometimes an internal membranous fringe, tentacles short and strong, with four rows of cups. Pen, a shaft, with three diverging ribs, and a hollow conical appendix; length from one inch to nearly four feet. Fourteen recent species, from open seas of all climates.

2. *Palæont.:* Similar pens of four species from the Oxford Clay, Solenhofen; one species from the Tertiary.

ŏm-ma-tō-phō-ca, *s.* [Gr. ὄμμα (*omma*), gent. ὄμματος (*ommatos*) = an eye, and φώκη (*phōkē*) = a seal.]

Zool.: A genus of Phocidæ, sub-family Stenorhynchinæ, between which and Cystophorinæ, *Ommatophoca Rossii*, the sole species, is possibly a connecting link. It was discovered during Ross's expedition to the South Pole (1839-43), a fact which its specific name commemorates.

* **ŏm-nē'-ĭ-tў,** * **ōm-nĭ'-ĕ-tў,** *s.* [Lat. *omnis* = all.] That which is essentially all; that which comprehends all; the Deity.

ŏm-nĭ-, *pref.* [Lat. *omnis* = all.] A prefix giving the widest possible extension to the second element of the word of which it is a component part.

† **ŏm-nĭ-ăc'-tĭve,** *a.* [Pref. *omni-*, and Eng. *active.*] Working in all places; universally active.

"He is everlastingly within creation as its utmost life, omnipresent and *omniactive*."—*Contemporary Review*, xxiii. 29.

* **ŏm-nĭ-hĕ-nĕv-ō-lĕnce,** *s.* [Pref. *omni-*, and Eng. *benevolence.*] Benevolence or goodwill towards all.

"*Omnibenevolence* pardons."
Browning: Ring & Book, xi. 2002.

ŏm'-nĭ-bŭs, *s.* [Lat. = for all; Lat. dat. pl. of *omnis* = all.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 2.

2. The same as OMNIBUS-BOX (q.v.).

II. *Technically:*

1. *Glass-making:* A sheet-iron cover for articles in a lear or annealing-arch, in order to protect them from drafts of air.

2. *Vehicles:* A long four-wheeled vehicle to carry passengers; the seats being arranged on each side, the passengers facing, and the door at the rear; additional seats for passengers being arranged on the roof. Commonly abbreviated to 'bus. Established in Paris by a decree of Louis XIV., 1662. Re-established, 1819. Introduced in London in 1829.

* **omnibus-box,** *s.* A large box in a theatre, being on the same level as, and having communication with, the stage.

* **ŏm-nĭ-cor-pŏr'-ĕ-al,** *a.* [Pref. *omni-*, and Eng. *corporeal* (q.v.).] (See extract.)

"He is both incorporeal and *omnicorporeal*, for there is nothing of anybody which he is not."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 347.

† **ŏm-nĭ-ĕr'-u-dĭte,** *a.* [Pref. *omni-*, and Eng. *erudite.*] Learned in everything.

"That *omnierudite* man."—*Southey: The Doctor*, ch. xcv.

* **ŏm-nĭ-fär'-ĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat *omnifarius* = of all sorts.] Of all kinds, varieties sorts, or modes.

"Brought the confused chaos of *omnigurious* atoms into that orderly compages of the world that now is."
Cudworth: Intell. System, p. 26.

* **ŏm-nĭf'-ĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *omnifer*, from *omnis* = all; *fero* = to bear, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Bearing or producing all kinds; all-producing.

* **ŏm-nĭf'-ĭc,** * **ŏm-nĭf'-ĭck,** *a.* [Lat. *omnis* = all, and *facio* = to make.] All-creating, all-forming.

"Silence, ye troubled waves, and thou, deep, peace!
Said then th' *omnifick* word; your discord end."
Milton: P. L., viii. 217.

* **ŏm-nĭf-ĭ-çençe,** *s.* [Lat. *omnis* = all, and *faciens*, pr. par. of *facio* = to do.] Omnipotence; doing of all or any things.

"Meekly dextrous *omnificence*."—*Literary World*, Feb 19, 1882.

* **ŏm'-nĭ-form,** *a.* [Lat. *omniformis: omnis* = all, and *forma* = form, shape.] Of all forms or shapes; having every shape.

"The living *omniform* seminary of the world."—*Berkeley: Siris*, § 281.

* **ŏm-nĭ-form'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *omniform; -ity.*] The quality or state of being omniform.

"Her self-essensiid *omniformity*."
More: Song of the Soul, iii.

* **ŏm'-nĭ-fў,** *v.t.* [Lat. *omnis* = all, and *facio* (pass. *fio*) = to make.] To render universal; to make everything of.

"To magnify, or rather *omnify*, his Lord and Master."—*Ward: Sermons*, p. 3.

* **ŏm-nĭg'-ĕn-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *omnigenus: omnis* = all, and *genus* = a race, a kind.] Of all kinds; containing all kinds.

* **ŏm'-nĭ-graph,** *s.* [Lat. *omnis* = all; suff. *-graph* (q.v.).] The same as PANTOGRAPH (q.v.).

ŏm-nĭm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Pref. *omni-*, and Gr. μετρον (*metron*) = a measure.] A surveying apparatus made public in September, 1869, by Eckhold, a German, to supersede chain-measuring. It consisted of a theodolite and a level, a telescope and a microscope. (*Haydn.*)

* **ŏm-nĭp'-ar-ĕnt,** *s.* [Pref. *omni-*, and Eng. *parent.*] Parent of all. (*Davies: Holy Roode*, p. 12.)

* **ŏm-nĭ păr'-ĭ-ent,** *a.* [Lat. *omniparens*, from *omnis* = all, and *pario* = to bring forth, to produce.] Bearing, producing or bringing forth all things; all-producing.

* **ŏm-nĭ păr'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Pref. *omni-*, and Eng. *parity* (q.v.).] General equality; equality in every point or way.

* **ŏm-nĭp'-ar-oŭs,** *a.* [OMNIPARIENT.] Producing all things; omniparient.

* **ŏm-nĭ-pā'-tĭent (ti as sh),** *a.* [Pref. *omni-*, and Eng. *patient.*] Capable of bearing or enduring everything; having powers of unlimited endurance.

* **ŏm-nĭ-pĕr-çĭp'-ĭ-ençe,** * **ŏm-nĭ-pĕr-çĭp'-ĭ-en-çy,** *s.* [Pref. *omni-*, and Eng. *percipience, percipiency.*] The quality or state of being omnipercipient; unlimited perception.

"This omnipresence or *omnipercipience* terrestrial."—*More. Antidote against Idolatry*, ch. ii.

* **ŏm-nĭ-pĕr-çĭp'-ĭ-ent,** *a.* [Pref. *omni-*, and Eng. *percipient* (q.v.).] Perceiving or able to perceive all things; having unlimited perception.

"An *omnipercipient* omnipresence which does hear and see whatever is said or transacted in the world."—*More. Antidote against Idolatry*, ch. ii.

ŏm-nĭp'-ō-tençe, * **ŏm-nĭp-ō-ten-çy,** * **om-ni-po-ten-cye,** *s.* [Fr. *omnipotence*, from Late Lat. *omnipotentia: omnis* = all, and *potentia* = power; Sp. & Port. *omnipotencia:* Ital. *omnipotenza.*]

1. The quality or state of being omnipotent; unlimited, infinite, and almighty power (An attribute of God.)

"God uses not to proceed according to the rule of an absolute *omnipotency*."—*Bp Hall: Serm. at Westminster* (April 5, 1628).

2. Unlimited power over a particular thing.

"[Love] by his own *omnipotence* supplies."
Denham: Sophy.

ŏm-nĭp'-ō-tent, *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *omnipotens: omnis* = all, and *potens* = powerful; Sp., Port., & Ital. *omnipotente.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Almighty; having unlimited or infinite power; all-powerful.

"He must needs have the power of all finite being: which is, to be *omnipotent*."—*Grew. Cosmo. Sacra*, bk. i., ch. i.

2. Having unlimited power over a particular thing.

"Oh, *omnipotent* love! how near the god drew to the complexion of a goose!"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. 5.

* 3. Arrant, desperate.

"The most *omnipotent* villain that ever cried 'Stand' to a true man."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, i. 2

B. *As subst.* (with the definite article): The Almighty, the Supreme Being.

"Boasting I could subdue
Th' *Omnipotent*."
Milton: P. L., iv. 86.

ŏm-nĭp'-ō-tent lў, *adv.* [Eng. *omnipotent; -ly.*] In an omnipotent manner; with infinite or unlimited power.

"The Lord, *omnipotently* great."
Stirling: Domesday; Eleventh Houre.

ŏm-nĭ-prĕs'-ençe, * **ōm ni prēs' en çy,** *s.* [OMNIPRESENT.] The quality or state of being omnipresent; presence in every place at the same time; universal presence, ubiquity. (An attribute of God.)

"He also went
Invisible, yet staid, such privilege
Hath *omnipresence*."
Milton: P. L., viii. 680.

ŏm-nĭ prĕs'-ent, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *omnis* = all, and *præsens* = present.] Present in every place at the same time; universally present, ubiquitary.

"Each be *omnipresent* to perceive
What endless links the blended fabric weave."
Brooke: Universal Beauty, bk. ii.

* **ŏm-nĭ-prĕ-sĕn'-tial (ti as sh),** *a.* [Eng. *omnipresent; -ial.*] Implying universal presence.

"His *omnipresential* filling all things being an inseparable property of his divine nature."—*South: Sermons*, vol. viii., ser. 1.

* **ŏm nĭ-prĕv'-a-lent,** *a.* [Pref. *omni-*, and Eng. *prevalent* (q.v.).] Prevalent or prevailing everywhere, all-powerful.

"The Earl of Dunbar, then *omniprevalent* with King James."—*Fuller: Worthies*, ii. 360.

* **ŏm-nĭ-rē'-gen-çy,** *s.* [Pref. *omni-*, and Eng. *regency.*] Universal rule.

"The *omniregency* of Divine Providence."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, i. 38.

ŏm-nĭsc'-ĭ-ençe, ŏm nĭsc'-ĭ-en-çy (sc as sh), *s.* [Lat. *omnis* = all, and *scientia* = knowledge; *scio* = to know; Fr. *omniscience*; Sp. *omnisciencia*; Ital. *omniscienza.*] The quality or state of being omniscient; boundless or unlimited knowledge; infinite knowledge or wisdom. (An attribute of God.)

"Men cannot persuade themselves that omnipotence, *omniscience*, and omnipresence should ever be swapt in swadling clothes."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 8.

ŏm-nĭsc'-ĭ-ent (sc as sh), *a.* [Lat. *omnis* = all, and *sciens*, pr. par. of *scio* = to know; Fr. *omniscient*; Sp. *omnisciente.*] Having omniscience or knowledge of all things; infinitely wise.

"For what can scape the eye
Of God all-seeing, or deceive his heart
Omniscient?"
Milton: P. L., x. 7.

ŏm-nĭsc'-ĭ-ent-lў (sc as sh), *adv.* [Eng. *omniscient; -ly.*] In an omniscient manner; with infinite or unlimited knowledge or wisdom.

* **ŏm-nĭsc'-ĭ-oŭs (sc as sh),** *a.* [Lat. *omnis* = all, and *scio* = to know.] The same as OMNISCIENT (q.v.).

"I dare not pronounce him *omniscious*, that being an attribute individually proper to the Godhead."—*Hakewill: On Providence.*

* **ŏm-nĭ-spĕc'-tĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *omnis* = all, and *specto* = to behold, to see.] Beholding or seeing all things; able to see everything.

"Thee great omniscient, *omnispective* Power!"
Boyse: The Only Wish.

ŏm'-nĭ-um, *s.* [Lat. = of all; gen. pl. of *omnis* = all.] On the Stock Exchange a term used to express the aggregate value of the different stocks in which a loan is funded.

omnium-gatherum, *s.* A miscellaneous collection of persons or things; a medley.

"Our meeting . . . was merely an *omnium-gatherum* of all the party."—*D. of Buckingham: Court of William IV. & Victoria*, vol. ii., ch. v.

* **ŏm-nĭv'-a gant,** *a.* [Lat. *omnis* = all, and *vagans*, pr. par. of *vagor* = to wander.] Wandering everywhere and anywhere.

* **ŏm-nĭv'-a-lençe,** *s.* [Lat. *omnis* = all, and *valens*, pr. par. of *valeo* = to be able.] Omnipotence.

"Making another one *omnivalence*."
Davies: Summa Totalis, p. 17.

***ŏm nĭv a lĕnt,** *a.* [OMNIVALENCE.] All-powerful, omnipotent.

ŏm nĭv ŏr a, *s. pl.* [Lat. omnis = all, and voro = to devour.]

1. *Zool.* : A division of Artiodactyle Ungulates, comprising two recent families (Hippopotamidæ, and Suidæ), and two fossil (Anoplotheridæ and Oreodontidæ).

2. *Ornith.* : In Temminck's classification an order of birds feeding on animal and vegetable substances (example, the starling).

ŏm nĭv ŏr oŭs, *a.* [Lat. omnivorus; Fr. omnivore.] [OMNIVORA.] All devouring; eating all and everything.

"Under this head may be classed the indiscriminate or omnivorous appetite of the Patagonian."—*Lindsay: Mind in the Lower Animals*, i. 49.

¶ Often used figuratively; chiefly in the expression, an omnivorous reader = one who devours all kinds of literature.

ō mō-, *pref.* [Gr. ὦμος (*ōmos*) = the shoulder.]

Anat. : Of or belonging to the shoulder.

omo hyoid, *a.*

Anat. : Connecting the hyoid bone with the shoulder. There is an *omo-hyoid* muscle.

ŏ mŏg ra phȳ, *s.* [Gr. ὁμος (*homos*) = the same, and γραφω (*graphō*) = to write, to describe.] A method of representing objects, intended to be a substitute for engraving, lithography, and painting.

ō mŏ phăg ĭc, *a.* [Gr. ὠμοφάγος (*ōmophagos*) = eating raw flesh: ὠμος (*omos*) = raw, undressed, and φαγεῖν (*phagein*) = to eat.] Eating raw flesh; in any way connected with the use of raw flesh as food.

"These bloody *omophagic* feasts were celebrated every three years."—*S. Baring-Gould: Origin of Religious Belief*, i. 167.

omophagic-rites, *s. pl.*

Comparative Mythol. : Rites in which human flesh was eaten. The term as an act of worship or devotion covers all religious ceremonies of which cannibalism forms or formed a part. It is specifically applied to the Orphic rites, in which the myth of the passion of Zagreus was commemorated by the sacrifice of a man, who was dismembered, and eaten. These rites were celebrated triennially at Chios and Tenedos, and from these terrible feasts Dionysos obtained the appellation of eater of raw flesh. Omophagic rites were introduced into Italy about the end of the third century B.C., and in B.C. 189 the Senate, warned of the nature by a freedman who had been initiated, and who was marked out as a victim, issued the decree "De Bacchanalibus," which banished the Orphic mysteries from Italy. The raw flesh of a ram or an ox was afterwards substituted for human flesh.

ō mō plāte, *s.* [Gr. ὠμοπλάτη (*ōmoplatē*), from ωμος (*ōmos*) = the shoulder, and πλάτη (*platē*) = the flat surface of a body, from πλατυς (*platus*) = flat, broad; Fr. *omoplate*.]

Anat. : The shoulder-blade or scapula.

***ō mō pla tŏs cŏp ȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *omoplate*; and Gr. σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to view, to observe.] Divination by a shoulder-blade.

ŏmph ą çĭne, *a.* [Gr. ὀμφάκινος (*omphakinos*), from ὀμφαξ (*omphax*) = an unripe grape.] Pertaining to or derived from unripe fruit.

ŏmph ą çīte, *s.* [Gr. ὄμφαξ (*omphax*) = an unripe grape; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *omphazit*.]

Min. : A monoclinic mineral, of a grass-to leek-green colour, forming an important constituent of the rock called Eclogite. Original analyses were probably made on impure material; subsequent investigation indicates a relationship with the minerals of the pyroxene or hornblende groups. Dana places it with the former, and *Brit. Mus. Cat.* with the latter. Found at the Sau-alpe, Carinthia.

ŏm phą lā ą, *s.* [A contract. of *omphalandria* (from Gr. ὀμφαλός (*omphalos*) = the navel, and ἀνηρ (*anēr*), gent. ἀνδρος (*andros*) = a man), under which name Dr. Patrick Browne first described it.]

Bot. : A genus of Euphorbiaceæ, tribe Acalypheæ. *Omphalea diandra* is the Cob-nut, or Hog-nut, of Jamaica. The seeds, after the embryo has been extracted to diminish their cathartic effect, are eaten. The white juice of *O. triandra*, which grows in Guiana, turns black in drying, and is used for ink.

ŏm phăl ĭc, *a.* [Gr. ὀμφαλικος (*omphalikos*), from ὀμφαλος (*omphalos*) = the navel.] Of or pertaining to the navel.

ŏmph ą lō , *pref.* [Gr. ὀμφαλός (*omphalos*) = the navel.] Belonging to or connected with the navel.

omphalo-mesenteric, *a.* Connected with the navel and the mesentery: chiefly used to designate the first developed vessels in the embryo, which disappear before birth. From them the general circulation proceeds; but as soon as the placental circulation is established, they cease to carry blood, and dwindle away.

ŏm phą lō bĭ ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *omphalo-*, and Gr. λοβος (*lobos*) = a legume.]

Bot. : A genus of Connaraceæ. [ZEBRAWOOD.]

ŏm pha lō çēle, *s.* [Pref. *omphalo-*, and Gr. κηλη (*kēlē*) = a tumour; Fr. *omphalocèle*.]

Pathol. : A rupture of the navel.

ŏm-phą lōde, ŏm-phą lō dĭ ŭm, *s.* [OMPHALODES.]

* 1. *Anat.* : The umbilicus or navel.

2. *Bot.* : The name given by Turpin to the centre of the hilum of a seed through which the vessels pass into the raphe or chalaza.

ŏm phal ō dēş, *s.* [Gr. ὀμφαλώδης (*omphalōdes*): pref. *omphalo-*, and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, the fruit resembling the navel in form.]

Bot. : Venus's Navelwort; a genus of Boraginaceæ, tribe Cynoglosseæ. The species are from southern Europe and western Asia. *Omphalodes linifolia*, a plant with bluish-white flowers, is valued for garden-borders. *O. verna* and other species are cultivated in shrubberies.

***ŏm phăl ŏ măn çy,** ***ŏm-phăl ō măn tĭ ą,** *s.* [Pref. *omphalo-*, and Gr. μαντεία (*manteia*) = prophecy, divination.] Divination by means of the number of knots in the navel-string of an infant, to show how many more children its mother will have.

ŏm-phą-lŏp sū chōĭ, *s. pl.* [OMPHALOPSYCHITE.]

*** ŏm-phą-lŏp sȳ chīte,** *s.* [Pref. *omphalo-*, and Gr. ψύχη (*psuchē*) = spirit, soul.]

Church Hist. & Ecclesiol. (Pl.) : The same as HESYCHAST (q.v.). They retired to a corner, and fixed their eyes upon their navel for a long time, after which, they said, a divine light beamed forth from the mind itself, which diffused through their souls wonderful delight.

ŏm-phą-lŏp tĕr, ŏm-phą lŏp tĭc, *s.* [Gr. ὀμφαλός (*omphalos*) = the navel, and ὀπτηρ (*optēr*) = one who looks or views; ὀπτικος (*optikos*) = pertaining to sight.]

Optics : A optical glass which is convex on both sides; a double-convex lens.

ŏm-phą-lŏr rhā gĭ ą, *s.* [Pref. *omphalo-*, and Gr. ῥαγή (*rhagē*) = a bursting forth; ῥήγνυμι (*rhēgnumi*) = to burst through.]

Pathol. : Umbilical hæmorrhagia.

ŏm phą lŏs, *s.* [Gr.]

Anat. : The navel or umbilicus.

ŏm phą lŏt ŏ mȳ, *s.* [Gr. ὀμφαλοτομία (*omphalotomia*), ὀμφαλητομία (*omphalētomia*), from ὀμφαλός (*omphalos*) = the navel, and τομή (*tomē*) = a cutting; τέμνω (*temnō*) = to cut.]

Surg. : The operation of cutting the navel-string.

ŏmph ą zīte, *s.* [OMPHACITE.]

ŏm phȳ ma, *s.* [Gr. ὀμφαλός (*omphalos*) = the navel (?), and φῦμα (*phuma*) = a swelling, a tumour.]

Paleont. : A genus of Zoantharia, formerly called Cyathophyllum (q.v.). *Omphyma turbinata* is common in the Wenlock Limestone.

ŏ mȳ, *a.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Scot. *oam* = steam, vapour.] Mellow, as land. (*Provincial.*)

ŏn, *prep., adv. & interj.* [A.S. *on*; cogn. with Dut. *aan*; Icel. *á*; Dan. *an*; Sw. *å*, (prep.) *on* (adv.): Goth. *ana*; Ger. *an*; Gr. ἀνά (*ana*); Russ. *na*; Sanse. *ana*. *In* is a weakened form of *on*. (*Skeat.*)]

A. *As preposition:*

1. Upon the surface or upper part of anything and supported by it; placed or lying upon the surface of.

"*On* the grass she lies."
Shakesp. : *Venus & Adonis*, 473.

2. Supported by.

"Leaning *on* their elbows."
Shakesp. : *Venus & Adonis*, 44.

3. Hence, after and in consequence of; as a result of and immediately after.

"*On* her frights and griefs
She is before her time delivered."
Shakesp. : *Winter's Tale*, ii. 2

4. Denoting reliance or dependence: as, To rely *on* a person for help.

5. Denoting the conditions or considerations in view of which anything is done, agreed, or arranged: as, Peace was settled *on* favourable terms.

"Find pardon *on* my true submission."
Shakesp. : *1 Henry IV.*, iii. 2.

6. Denoting a pledge or engagement, or that which is pledged.

"I charge thee *on* thy duty."
Shakesp. : *Much Ado About Nothing*, i. 1.

7. At the peril of: as, *On* thy life, speak not.

8. Denoting invocation or imprecation: as, A curse *on* him.

9. To the account of.

"His blood be *on* us and *on* our children."—*Matthew* xxvii. 25.

10. Denoting performance or action upon the surface, upper part, or outside of anything: as, To play *on* a harp, or *on* a drum.

11. Denoting motion of anything moving, falling, or being thrown towards and to the surface or upper part of anything.

"Whosoever shall fall *on* this stone shall be broken: but *on* whomsoever it shall fall it will grind him to powder."—*Matthew* xxi 44.

12. Toward; in the direction of.

"If Cæsar nod *on* him."
Shakesp. : *Julius Cæsar*, i. 2.

13. Denoting direction of thought.

"I think *on* thee." *Shakesp.* : *Sonnet* 19

14. Toward, on, for; denoting the object of some feeling: as, To have pity *on* a person.

15. At or near; in proximity to; denoting situation, position, or place: as, an island *on* the coast of England.

16. In reference or relation to: as, *on* our part, *on* your side.

17. In support of; in favour of; on the side of: as, To bet *on* a horse, The chances are *on* our side.

18. At or in the time of.

"Ac *on* a May morwenyng *on* Malverne hulles
Me by fel for to slepe." *Piers Ploughman*, p. 1.

19. On the occasion of, with reference to a cause or motive: as, To wear official dress *on* state occasions.

20. Denoting a state, condition, occupation, or engagement.

"Hither sent *on* the debating of a marriage."
Shakesp. : *Henry VIII*, ii. 4

21. On the staff of; among the contributors to, with names of journal: as, He was *on* the *Times*.

* 22. Confounded with *of*.

"Be not jealous *on* me."
Shakesp. : *Julius Cæsar*, i. 2.

* 23. For; on account of.

"A thing to thank God *on*."—*Shakesp.* : *1 Henry IV.*, iii. 3.

B. *As adverb:*

1. Forward; in progression: as, To move *on*.

2. Forward; in succession.

"These smaller particles are again composed of others much smaller, all which together are equal to all the pores or empty spaces between them; and so *on* perpetually till you come to solid particles, such as have no pores."—*Newton: Optics*.

3. In continuance; without ceasing or intermission: as, To sleep *on*, To read *on*.

4. Attached to, or arranged on the body.

"The Athenian garments he hath *on*."
Shakesp. : *Midsummer Night's Dream*, ii. 1.

5. On the stage or platform: as, An actor goes *on*.

6. Arranged; agreed to; coming off: as, A match is *on*.

C. *As adj:* Becoming intoxicated; tipsy. (*Slang.*)

D. *As intecj.* : Forward! advance! go on!

"Charge, Chester, charge! *On*, Stanley, *on*.
Were the last words of Marmion."
Scott : *Marmion*, vi. 32.

¶ (1) *To be on* :

(*a*) To have made a bet or bets.

(*b*) To be tipsy.

(2) *On fire:* [Fire, *s.*, III. 2].

(3) *On hand:* [Hand, *s.*, ¶ 13].

(4) *On high:* [High, ¶ (2)].

(5) *On side:* [Off, *adv.*, ¶ (2)].

(6) *On the way:* In a condition of travelling, moving, or making progress.

(7) *On the wing:* In flight, flying; hence, fig., departing.

(8) *On it, on't:* Used for *of it.* (*Now only vulgar.*)

on-come, *s.*

1. A fall of rain or snow.

2. The beginning of a business, especially of one requiring great exertion.

3. An attack, especially of a disease.

on coming, *a.* Coming near, approaching, nearing. (*G. Eliot: Middlemarch*, ch. xx.)

on-hanger, *s.* A hanger-on; one who hangs on or attaches himself to another.

***on,** *a.* [One.]

ŏn'-ą-gĕr, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *ὄναγρος* (*onagros*).

¶ I. *Ancient Ordn.:* An ancient military engine for hurling stones out of a cup-shaped receptacle, so called from the action of the wild ass in kicking out with his hind legs.

2. *Zool.:* *Equus onager*, the Wild Ass of the Asiatic deserts, of which there are several varieties. The Wild Ass of Assyria was considered specifically distinct by Geoffroy St. Hilaire, and named *E. hemippus*, but the two forms "seem to be very nearly akin." (*Schuter.*)

ŏn'-ą-grą (pl. **ŏn ą graę**), *s.* [Fem. of Lat. *onager, onagrus.*] [Onager.]

1. *Bot. & Surg.:* The typical genus of the order Onagraceæ (q.v.); now reduced to a synonym of Œnothera (q.v.).

2. (*Pl.*): Jussieu's name for the order Onagraceæ.

ŏn ą grā'-çĕ-æ, ŏn-ą-grā rĭ-ē'-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *onagr(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ, -ariæ.*]

Bot.: Onagrads; an order of Epigynous Exogens, alliance Myrtales. It consists of herbs or shrubs, with alternate or opposite, simple, entire, or toothed leaves; and red, purple, white, blue, or yellow axillary or terminal flowers. Calyx superior, tubular; the limb four-lobed; æstivation valvate; petals generally equal in number to the division of the calyx, inserted into the throat; stamens one, five, or eight, inserted into the calyx; ovary two to four cells, generally surrounded by a disk; fruit baccate or capsular, with two to four cells, many-seeded. Found in America, India, and Europe; rarer in Africa. Tribes six—Jussiæeæ, Epilobeæ, Montineæ, Circeæ, and Gaureæ. Known genera twenty-two, species 300. British genera: Epilobium, Ludwigia, and Circæa (q.v.).

ŏn'-ą-grăd, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *onogr(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ad.*]

Bot. (*Pl.*): Lindley's name for the Onagraceæ.

ŏn'-ą-graę, *s. pl.* [Onagra.]

ō'-nan-ĭşm, *s.* [From Onan (Gen. xxxviii. 9); suff. *-ism.*] Self-pollution, masturbation.

ŏ năp'-pō, *s.* [Brazilian name.]

Zool.: Callithrix discolor, sometimes called the Ventriloquist Monkey. It is from Para and the Brazils, and is nocturnal.

***onçe,** *s.* [Ounce.]

once (as **wŭns**), ***ones, *onis, *ooncs, *oonys,** *adv.* [A.S. *anes*, originally the genit. sing. masc. and neut. of *án* = one.]

1. One time; on or at one time or occasion only.

"He died unto sin *once*."—*Romans* vi. 10.

2. On a certain occasion; at one time.

"The little Love-God lying *once* asleep."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 154.

3. At one time; formerly, in past time.

"I no more can see what *once* I was."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, l. 764.

4. At some future time; some time or other.

5. Used with the force of, as soon as; especc., with *if* and *when*.

"Having *once* this juice, I'll watch Titania."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 1.

¶ I. *At once,* **At oncs:*

(1) At one and the same time; simultaneously. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 767.)

(2) Immediately, forthwith, without delay.

"Stand not upon the order of your going,
But go *at once*." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, iii. 4

(3) Suddenly, precipitately; not gradually or by degrees.

"Night came on, not by degrees prepar'd,
But all *at once*." *Dryden: Cymon & Iphigenia*, 3.3.

2. *Once* is used substantively with *this* and *that*: as, *this once, that once* = this or that one occasion.

3. *Once and again:* Repeatedly; more than once.

4. *Once in a way* (properly, *once and away*): Once and no more; on rare occasions; only occasionally.

ŏn'-chŭs, *s.* [Gr. *ὄγκος* (*onykos*) = a barb.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil placoid fishes, known only by its spines, unless some minute scales also belong to it. *Onchus tenuistriatus* occurs in the Bone-bed of the Ludlow rocks at the top of the Silurian.

ŏn'-çĭd, *s.* [Oncidium.] Any plant of the genus Oncidium (q.v.).

"The inflorescence of this *Oncid*."—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, No. 403, p. 381.

ŏn çĭ-dĕr'-ēş, *s.* [Gr. *ὄγκος* (*onykos*) = a hook, and *δηρος* (*dēros*) = long.]

Entom: A genus of Laniinæ (q.v.). They have long bodies, and strong legs and claws. *Oncideres romicosus*, from tropical America, gnaws branches of trees round till they fall to the ground. *O. cingulatus*, further north, is the Hickory-girdler which attacks the Hickory tree. (*Bates.*)

ŏn çĭ-dĭ'-ą-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *oncidi(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-adæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Pulmoniferous Gasteropods, section Inoperculata, with two genera, Oncidium (q.v.) and Vaginulus. Animal slug-like, covered by coriaceous mantle, broader than foot, no shell, eyes at tip of cylindrical retractile tentacles.

ŏn-çĭd-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. of Gr. *ὄγκος* (*onykos*) = a bulk, a mass.]

1. *Bot.:* A genus of Orchidaceæ, tribe Vandeæ, family Brassidæ. It owes its generic name to the fact that there are excrescences at the base of the labellum. It resembles Odontoglossum (q.v.), but has the column shorter, and not narrowed at the base. More than two hundred species are known from the mountainous parts of tropical America. Many have been introduced into Britain. One of the best known is *Oncidium Papilio*, the Butterfly-plant (q.v.). *O. altissimum* sends up fifteen to twenty flower spikes, bearing in all about two thousand flowers.

2. *Zool.:* The typical genus of the family Oncidiadæ (q.v.). They live on aquatic plants in the marshes and on the coasts of the warmer parts of the Old World. Sixteen species are known, from Britain, Mediterranean, the Red Sea, Mauritius, Australia, and the Pacific.

ŏn-çĭn-ō-lā'-bēş, *s.* [Gr. *ὄγκινος* (*ongkinos*) = a hook, and *λάβη* (*labē*) = a handle.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Oncinolabidæ (q.v.). They have very small suckers disposed in five bands.

ŏn-çĭn-ō-lăb'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *oncinolab(es)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Holothuroidea in which the skin has barbed spicules, and there is no respiratory tree; tube feet present.

ŏn'-cō-graph, *s.* [Gr. *ὄγκος* (*onykos*) = bulk; suff. *-graph.*] An instrument invented by Dr. C. S. Roy for recording the measurements made by his oncometer.

ŏn-cŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. *ὄγκος* (*onykos*) = bulk, and *μετρον* (*metron*) = a measure.] An instrument invented by Dr. C. S. Roy for measuring an internal organ. It consists of a membrane, with metal capsules applied to the outside of the organ; warm oil is inserted into one of the chambers of the instrument, a greater or less amount being required as the organ is large or small. (*Foster: Physiol.*)

ŏn-cō-rhŷn'-chŭs, *s.* [Gr. *ὄγκος* (*ongchos*) = a barb, and *ρυγχος* (*rhunghos*) = a snout.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Salmonidæ, differing only from Salmo in the increased number of anal rays more than fourteen. All the species are migratory, ascending American and Asiatic rivers flowing into the Pacific.

ŏn'-cō-sinc, *s.* [Gr. *ὄγκωσις* (*onkōsis*) = swelling, intumescence; Ger. *onkosin.*]

Min.: An amorphous mineral; colour, apple-green to brownish or gray; translucent. Compos.: a hydrated silicate of aluminia and potash; related to pinite (q.v.). Occurs at Passeckeu, near Taufsweg, Salzburg.

ŏn cō spĕr'-mą, *s.* [Gr. *ὄγκος* (*onkos*) = anything bent, and *σπέρμα* (*sperma*) = a seed; named from the hooked seeds.]

Bot.: A genus of Palmaceæ, tribe Areceæ. *Oncosperma filamentosa* is called by the Malays the Nibung, or Nibong, and grows in the Eastern Archipelago. The delicate white heart, when young, is eaten in Borneo like cabbage. The wood is used for building.

ŏn cŏt'-ō mў, *s.* [Gr. *ὄγκος* (*onykos*) = a tumour, and *τομη* (*tomē*) = a cutting.

Surg.: The opening of a tumour with a lancet or other cutting instrument.

ŏn-dą-trą, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: A genus found by Lacépède for the reception of the Musquash (*Fiber zibethicus*), to which he gave generic distinction.

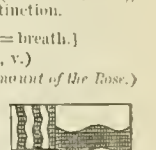
***onde,** *s.* [A.S. *onda, onda* = breath.]

1. Breath. (*Gower: C. A.*, v.)

2. Malice, rage, fury. (*Romaunt of the Rose.*)

ŏn'-dĕ, ŏn'-dў, *a.* [Fr.

Her.: Wavy; applied to charges, the edges of which are curved and recurved like waves.



ONDE.

ŏnd'-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *on*, and *ding.*] A fall of rain or snow. (*Scotch.*)

"'What sort of night is it?' 'Ganting a' snaw, father.'"—*Scott. Heart of Midlothian*, ch. viii.

on dit (*t* silent), *s.* [Fr., lit. = one says, they say.] They say, people say; it is said. As a noun it is used to signify a current rumour, a flying report.

one (as **wŭn**), ***ôn,** ***oo,** ***oon,** *a., pron., adv., & s.* [A.S. *ān*; cogn. with Dut. *een*; Icel. *einn*; Dan. *een*; Sw. *en*; Goth. *ains*; Ger. *ein*; Ir. & Gael. *aon*; Wel. *un*; Lat. *unus*; O. Lat. *oinos*; Gr. *οἰνος* (*oinos*).]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Being or consisting of a single thing or a unit; not two or more.

"*One* Lord, *one* faith, *one* baptism: *one* God and Father of all."—*Ephesians* iv. 5.

2. Forming a whole; undivided, single.

"And he seide, for this thing a man schal leve fadir and modir and he schal drawe to his wyf, and thei schal be tweyne in oo flesch."—*Wycliffe: Matthew* xix.

3. Single in kind, common; the same.

"*One* plague was on you all."—*1 Samuel* vi. 4.

4. Denoting a contrast, or expressing one particular thing as opposed to another.

"Ask from the *one* side of heaven unto the other whether there hath been any such thing as this."—*Deuteronomy* iv. 32.

5. Some; said of a single person or thing indefinitely.

"I will marry *one* day."
Shakesp. Comedy of Errors, ii. 1.

¶ Frequently used in combination with *any* or *some*.

"When *any one* heareth the word of the kingdom and understandeth it not, then cometh the wicked one and catcheth away that which was sown in his heart."—*Matthew* xiii. 19.

B. *As pronoun:*

1. A single person.

2. Used, like the French *on* (from which, however, it is not derived), as a general or indefinite nominative for any man; any person.

"*One* would swear he saw them quake."
Shakesp. Rape of Lucrece, l. 1393.

***C.** *As adv.:* Only, alone.

D. *As substantive:*

1. A particular individual, whether a person or thing.

"*One*, mine ancient friend."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, i. 2.

¶ In this sense *one* can take a plural form.

"In this land the Shining *Ones* commonly walked."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

2. The first whole number, consisting of a unit.

3. The symbol representing the first whole number (1 or I.).

¶ (1) *At one:* In accord or agreement; reconciled. [Atone.]

(2) *Just the same*; a matter of no consequence; as, It is all one to me what you choose say.

(3) *Some day:*

(a) On a certain or particular day already past.

(b) On some future day; some day; at some future indefinite time.

"You shall find it."
Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, iii. 3.

* *One* is largely used in composition, the meanings of the compounds being generally sufficiently obvious, as *one-arched*, *one-armed*, *one-eyed*, *one-handed*, *one-masted*, &c.

one berry, *s.*

Bot.: *Paris quadrifolia.*

one blade, *s.*

Bot.: *Ophrys bifolia.*

one horse, *a.*

1. *Lit.:* Drawn by a single horse.

"severely humbled to her *one-horse* chair."
Jeaffreson: Modern Fine Lady.

2. *Fig.:* Insignificant, poor, mean, small, petty. (*Amer. Slang.*)

one ribbed, *a.*

Bot.: Having but one rib as in most leaves. [MIDRIB.]

one sided, *a.*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* Having only one side.

2. *Fig.:* Supporting or in favour of one side or party; partial, unjust, unfair: as, a *one-sided* speech, a *one-sided* view, &c.

II. *Bot.:* Having all the parts turned one way, the stalk being twisted; unilateral, secund. Example: the flowers of Antholiza.

one sidedly, *adv.* In a one-sided manner; unfairly; without regard to the rights or claims of both sides.

one sidedness, *s.* The quality or state of being one-sided; partiality, bias.

one (as **wŭn**), *v.t.* [ONE, *a.*] To cause to be one; to unite.

"Lo, ech thing that is *oned* in himselve
Is more strong than whan it is scatered."
Chaucer: C. T., 7,550.

one, *suff.* [Lat. *-onus*, an adj. termination.]

Chem.: A termination of hydrocarbons, belonging to the series which has the general formula C_nH_{2n-4}: as, pentone C_5H_6. (*Cent. Dict.*)

ô nē gīte, *s.* [From Lake Onega, on the shore of which it was found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An acicular form of Gothite (q.v.) found enclosed (wholly or in part) in crystals of quartz.

one head (one as **wŭn), on hed, oon hede,** *s.* [Eng. *one*; *-head.*] Oneness, individuality, unity.

"We reden of the *oonhede* of the Tryntye."—*Wycliffe: James.* (Prol.)

ŏ neir ô crite, *s.* [ONEIROCRITIC.] An interpreter of dreams; an oneirocritic.

ŏ neir ô crĭt ĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. ὀνειροκριτικος (*oneirokritikos*), from ὀνειρος, ὀνειρον (*oneiros, oneiron*) = a dream, and κρινω (*krinō*) = to judge, to discern.]

A. *As adj.:* Having or pretending to have the power of interpreting dreams, or of foretelling future events from dreams.

B. *As subst.:* One who interprets or pretends to interpret dreams.

"Having surveyed all ranks and professions, I do not find in any quarter of the town an *oneirocritick*, or an interpreter of dreams."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 505.

ŏ neir ô crit ĭc al, *a.* [ONEIROCRITIC.] The same as ONEIROCRITIC (q.v.).

"That new kind of observation which my *oneirocritical* correspondent has directed him to make."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 535.

ô neir ô crit ĭ cĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *oneirocritic*, *-ism.*] The same as ONEIROCRITICS (q.v.).

ŏ neir ô crit ĭcs, *s.* [ONEIROCRITIC.] The art of interpreting dreams.

ô neir ô dŷn ĭ a, *s.* [Gr. ὀνειρος, ὀνειρον (*oneiros, oneiron*) = a dream, and ὀδυνη (*odunē*) = pain.] Painful dreams; nightmare; disturbed sleep.

ŏn cir ŏl ô gĭst, *s.* [Eng. *oneirology(y)*; *-ist.*] One who is versed or skilled in oneirology.

"The oneirocrites or *oneirologists*."—*Southey: The Doctor*, ch. cxxviii.

ŏn cir ŏl ô gy, *s.* [Gr. ὀνειρος, ὀνειρον (*oneiros, oneiron*) = a dream, and λογος (*logos*) = a discourse.] That branch of science which treats of dreams; a discourse or treatise on dreams.

ŏ neir ô măn cy, *s.* [Gr. ὀνειρος, ὀνειρον (*oneiros, oneiron*) = a dream, and μαντεια (*manteia*) = prophecy, divination.] Divination or foretelling of future events by dreams.

"*Oneiromancy*, thus symbolically interpreting the things seen in dreams, is not unknown to the lower races."—*Tylor: Primitive Culture*, i. 110.

ŏn ei rŏs cŏ pist, *s.* [Eng. *oneiroscop(y)*; *-ist.*] One who is skilled in oneiruscopy; an interpreter of dreams.

ŏn cī rŏs cŏ pỹ, *s.* [Gr. ὀνειρος, ὀνειρον (*oneiros, oneiron*) = a dream, and σκοπεω (*skopeō*) = to see, to observe.] The art of interpreting dreams; oneirocritics.

one ly, *a.* & *adv.* [ONLY.]

one lỹ nĕss (one as **wŭn),** *s.* [Eng. *onely*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being alone or single; singleness, oneness. (*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 633.)

one ment (one as **wŭn),** *s.* [Eng. *one*; *-ment.*] The quality or state of being one; accord, concord.

"Let such discord 'twixt agreeing parts,
Which hence can be set at *onement* more."
Bp. Hall: Satires, bk. iii., sat. 1.

one nĕss, one nesse (one as **wŭn),** *s.* [Eng. *one*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being one or single; unity, individuality.

"The like unity and *oneness* in my created beings."
—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 559.

on er (on as **wŭn),** *s.* [Eng. *on(e)*; *-er.*] A person who excels or is A 1 at anything. (*Slang.*)

ŏn cr ą rỹ, *a.* [Lat. *onerarius*, from *onus* (genit. *oneris*)=a load, a burden; Fr. *oneraire.*] Fitted or intended for the carriage of burdens; comprising a burden.

ŏn cr āte, *v.t.* [Lat. *oneratus*, pa. par. of *onero* = to load, to burden; *onus* (genit. *oneris*) = a load.] To load, to burden.

"I will not *onerate* and overcharge your stomachs."
—*Becon: Works*, i. 61.

ŏn ĕr ā tion, *s.* [Lat. *oneratio*, from *onerātus*, pa. par. of *onero* = to load, to burden.] The act of loading or burdening.

ŏn ĕr oŭs, *a.* [Fr. *onéreux*, from Lat. *onerosus*, from *onus* (genit. *oneris*)=a load, a burden.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Burdensome, heavy, weighty: as, *onerous* duties, *onerous* cares.

2. *Scots Law:* Being or made for a consideration; being for the advantage of both sides: as, an *onerous* contract.

onerous cause, *s.*

Scots Law: A good and legal consideration.

ones, oonys, *adv.* [A.S. *ánes.*] [ONCE.]

1. At one; in accord or agreement.

2. Once.

ŏn ey ĕr, *s.* [Supposed to be from the mark o. e., an abbreviation of the Lat. *oneretur nisi habeat sufficientem exoneracionem* = let him be charged, unless he has a sufficient excuse.] The accountant of the exchequer (Malone). The word is found only in Shakespeare (1 *Henry IV.*, ii. 1), and may be a misprint for *moneyer* (q.v.).

ŏn fall, *s.* [Eng. *on*, and *fall.*]

1. A falling on or upon; an attack, an onslaught, an onset.

2. A fall of rain or snow.

3. The fall of the evening.

ŏn gō ĭng, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *on*, and *going.*]

A. *As subst.:* Procedure, progress.

B. *As adj.:* Proceeding, progressing; not intermittent.

on hed, *s.* [ONEHEAD.]

ŏ nĭc ô lō, nĭc ô lō, *s.* [Ital.] A variety of onyx used for making cameo. (*Brande.*)

ŏn ĭon (i as y), *s.* [Fr. *oignon*, from Lat. *unionem*, accus. of *unio* = a single onion, from *unus* = one.]

Botany, Hort., &c.:

1. *Allium cepa*, and the genus Allium. The onion, which has a coated bulbous root, and large fistular leaves, has been cultivated from a very early age (Num. xi. 51). In England it is generally sown in rich, loamy, and rather moist soil in March; afterwards it is thinned and weeded, and the soil stirred. It is ready to be taken up in September. It may be kept through the winter. A variety of it is called the potato, or underground onion. It multiplies in bulbs below the ground.

2. Various plants of other genera, more or less resembling the common onion. [OSMUNDA.]

onion eyed, *a.* Having the eyes filled with tears, as through the use of an onion; ready to weep.

"I, an ass, am *onion-eyed*."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iv. 2.

onion shell, *s.* A popular name for a species of oyster of roundish form; also for some species of Mya and Lutraria. (*Annandale.*)

ŏ nir ô crit ĭc, *a.* & *s.* [ONEIROCRITIC.]

ŏ nĭs çĭ ą, *s.* [ONISCUS.]

Zool.: A genus of Buccinidæ (q.v.). Shell with a short spire, long, narrow aperture, slightly truncated in front; outer lip thickened, denticulate; inner lip granulated. Recent species, nine, from the West Indies, China, Gallapagos, and the United States, in about twenty fathoms; fossil, three, from the Miocene of United States and St. Domingo.

ŏ nĭs çĭ dæ, *s.* [Lat. *onisc(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Isopoda and its cursorial section. Only the outer antennæ visible, inner minute; body generally oval, with very distinct rings; branchial plates of the hinder abdominal legs rudimentary, those of the anterior well developed; the air enters them by small apertures at their base. Habits terrestrial. Found under stones, in dead leaves, split wooden posts, moss, or cellars.

ŏ nĭs çĭ form, *a.* [Lat. *oniscus*, and *forma* = form.]

Entom.: Of the form of an oniscus. Swainson called the larva of the Lycænidæ *oniciformis*, or verniform.

ŏ nĭs cŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. ὀνισκος (*oniskos*), dimin., from ὀνος (*onos*) = an ass.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Oniscidæ (q.v.). *Oniscus armadillo* is the woodlonse.

ŏn kŏt ô mỹ, *s.* [ONCOTOMY.]

on less, *conj.* [UNLESS.]

ōn lĭ nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *only*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being alone.

ŏn look ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *on*, prep., and *looker* (q.v.).] One who looks on; a looker-on; a spectator.

ŏn look ĭng, *a.* [Eng. *on*, prep., and *looking.*] Looking on, onward or forward; foreboding.

ōn lỹ, onc ly, on liche, oon liche, oon li, oon ly, *a.*, *adv.*, *prep.*, & *conj.* [A.S. *anlic* = one-like, i.e., unique, from *án* = one, and *lík* = like.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Single, alone.

"He had taken that one for his *onely* studie."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 5.

2. Alone; by itself; without addition or aid; single, mere.

3. Alone in its class; without a fellow or mate; solitary: as, an *only* child.

4. Pre-eminent; distinguished above all others.

5. Principal, chief.

"His *onely* hart-sore, and his *onely* foe."
Spenser: F. Q., II. i. 2.

B. *As adverb:*

1. In one manner; for one purpose alone: merely, simply, alone; to, of, or for one person or thing alone.

"That aperteineth and longeth *only* to the juges."—*Chaucer: Tale of Melibeus.*

2. Solely; no other than.

"Every imagination of the thoughts of his heart was *only* evil continually."—*Genesis* vi. 5.

3. Singly; without more: as, *only*-begotten.

C. *As prep.:* Except.

"Our whole office will be turned out, *only* me."—*Pepys: Diary*, Aug. 22, 1668.

D. *As conj.:* Excepting that; but: as, They are very alike, *only* one is darker than the other.

¶ (1) *Only not:* Almost; very nearly; all but. (Lat. *tantum non.*)

*(2) *Only not all:* Almost all; all but a very few.

ŏ-nŏb'-rȳ-chĭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. ὀνόβρυχις (*onobrychis*): ὄνος (*onos*) = an ass, and βρύχω (*bruchō*) = to roar.]

Bot.: Sainfoin or Saufoin. A genus of papilionaceous plants, tribe or sub-tribe Hedysareæ. It consists of herbs or shrubs, having pinnate leaves with a terminal leaflet; the flowers, which are purple, red, or white, in axillary spikes or racemes; the legume compressed, indehiscent, not jointed; often spiny-winged or crested; one to two seeded. Known species fifty; from the temperate parts of the Old World. One, *Onobrychis sativa*, is perhaps British. [SAINFOIN.]

ŏn'-ō-çĕn-tâur, *s.* [Gr. ὄνος (*onos*) = an ass, and κένταυρος (*kentauros*) = a centaur (q.v.).]

Myth.: A fabulous monster, represented on ancient sculpture, with a body partly human and partly asinine.

ŏ-nŏç'-ĕr-ĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *ono(nis)*, and Eng. *cerin.*]

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{20}O$ (?). Obtained from the root of *Ononis spinosa* by extraction with boiling alcohol, from which it is recrystallized. It forms interlaced capillary crystals, sparingly soluble in ether, but readily in alcohol and warm oil of turpentine.

ŏn-ō'-frĭte, *s.* [From San Onofré, Mexico, where first found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A fine granular ore, having a lead-gray colour. Compos.: selenium, 6·49; sulphur, 10·30; mercury, 81·63 = 98·12, which corresponds to the formula, HgSe + 4HgS. Related to Tiemannite (q.v.).

* **ŏ-nŏl'-ō-ğȳ,** *s.* [Gr. ὄνος (*onos*) = an ass, and λόγος (*logos*) = a word, a discourse.] A foolish way of speaking; foolish talk.

* **ŏn'-ō-măn-çy,** * **ŏn-ō-măn'-tĭ-a** (or **t** as **sh**), * **ō-nŏm'-ō-măn-çy,** *s.* [Gr. ὄνομα (*onoma*) = a name, and μαντεία (*manteia*) = prophecy, divination.] Divination or prediction by the letters of a name.

"Destinies were superstitiously, by *onomancy*, deciphered out of names."—*Camden: Remains; Of Names.*

* **ŏn-ō-măn'-tĭc,** * **ŏn-ō-măn'-tĭc-ăl,** *a.* [Gr. ὄνομα (*onoma*) = a name, and μαντικος (*mantikos*) = pertaining to prophecy or divination; μαντεία (*manteia*) = divination.] Pertaining to onomancy; predicting by the letters of a name.

"An *onomantical* or name-wisard Jew."—*Camden: Remains; Of Names.*

* **ŏn'-ō-măs-tĭc,** *a.* [Gr. ὀνομαστικός (*onomastikos*) = pertaining to names, from ὄνομα (*onoma*) = a name.] Pertaining to or consisting of a name; specif., in law, applied to the signature of an instrument, where the body of it is in the handwriting of another person. (*Burrill.*)

* **ŏn-ō-măs'-tĭk-ŏn,** *s.* [Gr. ὀνομαστικόν (βιβλίον) (*onomastikon* (*biblion*)), from ὀνομαστικός (*onomastikos*) = pertaining to naming.] A collection of names and terms with their explanations, arranged alphabetically or in other order; a dictionary, a lexicon, a vocabulary.

* **ŏn-ō-ma-tĕch'-nȳ,** *s.* [Gr. ὄνομα (*onoma*) = a name, and τέχνη (*technē*) = art.] Prognostication by the letters of a name.

* **ŏn-ō-ma-tŏl'-ō-ğĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *onomatolog(y)*; *-ist.*] One who is versed in onomatology, or the history of names.

"What would our *onomatologist* have said?"—*Southey: The Doctor*, ch. clxxvi.

* **ŏn-ō-ma-tŏl'-ō-ğȳ,** *s.* [Gr. ὄνομα (*onoma*), genit. ὀνόματος (*onomatos*) = a name; suff. *-ology*; Fr. *onomatologie.*]

1. A treatise or discourse on names; the history of names.

2. That branch of science which relates to the rules to be observed in the formation of names or terms.

ŏn-ŏm-ą-tōpe, *s.* [ONOMATOPŒIA.] A word formed to represent the sound of, or made by, the thing signified.

ŏn-ŏm-a-tŏ-pœ'-ĭ-a, ŏn-ŏm-ą-tŏ-pē'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. ὀνοματοποιία (*onomatopoiia*), from ὄνομα (*onoma*), genit. ὀνόματος (*onomatos*) = a name, and ποιέω (*poiĕō*) = to make; Fr. *onomatopée.*] Name-making; the formation of words in imitation of the sounds made by the things signified: as, buzz, hiss, peewit, &c. It is held by some philologists that all language had its origin in onomatopœia, words formed by this principle being the most natural, and readily suggesting the actions or objects producing the sounds which the words are intended to represent.

"The office of *onomatopœia* was the provision, by the easiest attainable method, of the means of mutual intelligence; in proportion, then, as it became easier to make the same provision by another method, the differentiation and new application of signs already existing, the primitive method went into comparative disuse—as it has ever since continued, though never absolutely unused."—*Whitney: Life & Growth of Language*, ch. xiv.

ŏn-ŏm-ą-tŏ-pœ'-ĭc, *a.* [ONOMATOPŒIA.] Formed by onomatopœia; imitative of the sounds produced by the actions or objects intended to be represented.

"Where the *onomatopœic* or imitative elements is most conspicuous—as in *cuckoo* and *peewit*, in *mock* and *whiz*."—*Whitney: Life & Growth of Language*, ch. xiv.

ŏn-ŏm-ą-tŏ-pō-ĕt'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. ὀνοματοποιητικός (*onomatopoiētikos*), from ὀνοματοποιία (*onomatopoiia*) = onomatopœia (q.v.).] The same as ONOMATOPŒIC (q.v.)

"We have regarded the reproduction, with intent to signify something of the natural tones and cries, as the positively earliest speech; but this would so immediately and certainly come to be combined with imitative or *onomatopoetic* utterances, that the distinction in time between the two is rather theoretical than real. Indeed, the reproduction itself is in a certain way *onomatopoetic*."—*Whitney: Life & Growth of Language*, ch. xiv.

ŏn-ō-măt'-ō-pȳ, *s.* [ONOMATOPŒIA.]

* **ŏ-nŏm'-ō-măn-çy,** *s.* [ONOMANCY.]

ŏ-nŏn'-ĕ-tĭn, *s.* [Altered from *ononin* (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_{48}H_{44}O_{13}$(?). Produced, together with glucose, by boiling onospin with dilute acids. It forms long, colourless prisms, soluble in alcohol, but less readily in ether and alkalis. It is coloured deep red with ferric chloride.

ŏ-nō'-nĭde, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *onon(is)*; *-ide.*]

Chem.: Applied to a substance, of variable composition, obtained from an aqueous extract of *Ononis spinosa*. It is precipitated by sulphuric acid, like glycyrrhizin, and is believed to be that compound only gradually altered by oxidation.

ŏ-nō'-nĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *onon(is)*; *-in.*]

Chem.: $C_{62}H_{68}O_{27}$. Prepared from a decoction of the root of *Ononis spinosa* by addition of acetate of lead, and treatment of the precipitate with sulphuretted hydrogen. It forms colourless needles or scales, without taste or smell, sparingly soluble in boiling water, but more soluble in boiling alcohol. It assumes a crimson colour with sulphuric acid and binoxide of manganese.

ŏ-nō'-nĭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. ὀνωνίς (*onōnis*) = rest-harrow.]

Bot.: Rest-harrow; a genus of papilionaceous plants, sub-tribe Trifolieæ. The leaves are pinnately trifoliate; the calyx campanulate, five-cleft, with linear segments; standard broad, serrate; keel rostrate; legumes long and few-seeded. About sixty species are known. Three are British: *Ononis arvensis*, *O. spinosa*, and *O. reclinata.*

ŏn-ō-por'-dŏn, ŏn-ō-por'-dŭm, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. ὀνοπορδον (*onopordon*).]

Bot.: Cotton-thistle; a genus of Composites, sub-tribe Carduineæ. The achenes are four-ribbed and glabrous; the pappus plumose, rough, sessile, united into a ring at the base; deciduous; the anthers with a terminal appendage; the involucre globose, spinescent. About twenty are known. One, *Onopordon Acanthium*, the Common Cotton-thistle, or St. Mary's thistle, is perhaps British, though Watson considers it an alien or denizen. It is from two to five feet high, with a winged stem and pale purple flowers.

ŏ-nŏs'-ma, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. ὄνοσμα (*onosma*) = a kind of anchusa.]

Bot.: A genus of Boraginaceæ. It consists of plants with beautiful yellow, purple, or white flowers. *Onosma echioides*, *O. Emodi*, and *O. Hookeri* are Indian dye-plants. The twisted root of the first is applied to eruptions. The leaves are alterative, and the flowers cordial and stimulant; they are used in India in rheumatism and palpitation of the heart. (*Calcutta Exhib. Rep.*)

ŏ-nō'-spĭn, *s.* [From *ono(nis)* *spin(osa).*] [ONONIS.]

Chem.: $C_{60}H_{68}O_{25}$. Produced, together with formic acid, by boiling ononin with baryta-water. On passing carbonic acid gas into the solution, and digesting the precipitate in boiling water, onospin deposits on cooling, as a white, interlaced, crystalline mass, insoluble in ether, but soluble in alcohol and the alkalis. It is coloured crimson-red by sulphuric acid and binoxide of manganese. Melts at 162°.

* **ŏn'-sāy,** *s.* [Eng. *on*, and *say.*] A beginning.

* ¶ *To give the onsay:* To commence, to begin; to take the initiative.

"First came Newe Custome, and hee *gave the onsay*,
And sitheus thinges have gone worse every day."
New Custome, ii. 2.

ŏn'-sĕt, *s.* [Eng. *on*, and *set.*]

1. The act of setting or rushing on; an attack, an assault, an onslaught; espec. the attack of troops upon an enemy, fort, town, &c.

"Barbaric armies suddenly retire
After some furious *onset*."
Gratinger: Sugar Cane, ii.

* 2. An attack of any kind.

"The first impetuous *onsets* of his grief."
Philips. (*Todd.*)

* 3. Anything set on or added by way of ornamental appendage.

4. A beginning; the setting about anything.

"There is surely no greater wisdome, than well to time the beginnings and *onsets* of things."—*Bacon: Essays; On Delayes.*

* **ŏn'-sĕt,** *v.t.* [ONSET, *s.*]

1. To set upon; to attack, to assault.

2. To set about, to begin.

"This for a while was hotly *onsetted*, and a reasonable price offered, but soon cooled again."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall.*

ŏn'-slâught (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *on*; Mid. Eng. *slaght*, *sluht*, *slaught* = a blow, slaughter, from A.S. *sleaht* = a blow.]

1. A furious attack; an onset, an assault.

"A furious *onslaught* upon the company."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 17, 1883.

2. An inroad, an incursion. (*Scotch.*)

"'Twas agreed
By storm and *onslaught* to proceed."
Butler: Hudibras, i. 3.

ŏn-stĕad, on-sted, *s.* [Perhaps for *wonstead*; from Mid. Eng. *wone* = to dwell, and *stead* = a place; or simply Eng. *on*, and *stead.*] A farmstead; the buildings on a farm, a steading. (*Scotch & North of Eng.*)

"Speak to Lord Evandale to gie us a bit eik, or outshot o' some sort, to the *onstead*."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. xxxvii.

ŏn-tăr'-ĭ-ŏ-lĭte, *s.* [From Ontario Co., Canada, where found; suff. *-lite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A black to gray scapolite (q.v.), occurring in limestone at Galway, Ontario Co.

ŏn-thŏph'-a-ğŭs, *s.* [Gr. ὄνθος (*onthos*) = dung, and φαγεῖν (*phagein*) = to eat.

Entom.: A genus of Scarabeidæ (q.v.). They are somewhat flat and of small size. Seven, including *Onthophagus taurus* and *O. vacca*, are British.

ŏn'-tō, *prep.* [Eng. *on*, and *to.*] On the top of; upon, on, to. (*Chiefly American.*)

ŏn-tō-ğĕn'-ĕ-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. ὤν (*ōn*), genit. ὄντος (*ontos*) = being, and Eng. *genesis* (q.v.).]

Biol.: [ONTOGENY].

¶ This form is used by Haeckel himself; both forms are used indifferently by his translator.

ŏn-tō-ğĕ-nĕt'-ĭc, *a.* [ONTOGENESIS.] Of or pertaining to Ontogenesis (q.v.).

ŏn-tō-ğĕ-nĕt'-ĭc-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *ontogenetic*; *-al*, *-ly.*] In an ontogenetic manner; by way of ontogenesis (q.v.).

ŏn-tŏ-ĕn-ĭ-sĭs, *s.* [ONTOGENESIS.]

Biol.: (See extract).

"The history of development . . . of organic individuals usually called embryology, but more correctly and comprehensively, *Ontogeny.*"—*Haeckel. Nat. Creation,* i. 1.

ŏn-tō-lŏj-ĭc, ŏn-tō-lŏj-ĭc-al, *a.* [ONTOLOGY; Fr. *ontologique*; Sp. *ontológico.*] Of or pertaining to ontology, or the science of being.

"The latest *ontological* systems being little distinguishable from the Alexandrian."—*G. H. Lewes History of Philosophy,* ii. 2.

ontological argument, ontological proof, *s.*

Philos.: An argument for, or proof of the existence of God, derived from the very idea which man has of God—the greatest object or being that can be conceived. This conception exists in the intellect of all such as have the idea of God, and in the intellect of the atheist as well, for he understands what is expressed by "the absolutely greatest." But the greatest cannot be in the intellect alone, for then it would be possible to conceive something still greater, which should exist not only in the intellect, but in external reality. Hence the greatest must exist at the same time in the intellect and in the sphere of objective reality. God, therefore, is not simply conceived by man; he also really exists. The ontological argument was thus formulated by Anselm (1033-1109), and was revived in the seventeenth century by Descartes. (*Ueberweg.*)

ŏn-tō-lŏj-ĭc-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *ontological*; *-ly.*] In an ontological manner; by way of ontology.

ŏn-tŏl-ō-gĭsm, *s.* [Eccles. Lat. *ontologismus*; Fr. *ontologisme.*]

Philos. & Church Hist.: A form of Platonic mysticism, the chief tenet of which is that the human intellect has an immediate cognition of God as its proper object, and the principle of all its cognitions. The writings of Prof. Ubaghs of Louvain, a prominent Ontologist, were censured by the Inquisition in 1866, and since then ontologism has ceased to have any practical influence on Roman metaphysical teaching. (*Addis & Arnold.*)

ŏn-tŏl-ō-gĭst, *s.* [Eng. *ontology*; *-ist.*] One who is versed in or treats of ontology; an ontological philosopher or metaphysician.

"Reid who is in principle as much *ontologist* as Hegel."—*Edinburgh Review,* Oct. 1859, p. 290.

ŏn-tŏl-ō-gy, *s.* [Gr. ὤν (*ōn*), genit. ὄντος (*ontos*) = being, pr. par. of εἰμί (*eimi*) = to be; Fr. *ontologie.*]

Philosophy:

1. The doctrine of the theory of being. In this sense, ontology deals with the nature, essence, qualities, and attributes of all existances.

2. The same as METAPHYSICS (q.v.).

ō'-nŭs, *s.* [Lat.]

1. A load, a burden.

2. The same as ONUS PROBANDI (q.v.).

3. Duty, obligation.

"On me be the *onus* of bringing it forward."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre,* ch. xvii.

onus probandi, *s.* [Lit. = the burden of proving.] The burden of proof; the obligation of furnishing evidence to prove a statement.

ŏn'-ward, * **on-wardc,** *adv.* & *a.* [Eng. *on*; *-ward.*]

A. *As adv.:* Towards a point in front; forward, on, in advance.

"*Onward* to Troy he goes."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,504.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Forward, advancing, moving forward or towards the front.

"The impetuous Earl no warning heeds,
But furious holds the *onward* way."
Scott: The Chase.

* 2. In a state of advanced progression; advanced, forward; advanced towards completion or perfection.

"Philoxenus came to see how *onward* the fruits were of his friend's labour."—*Sydney: Arcadia.*

* 3. Leading forward towards perfection.

* **ŏn'-ward-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *onward*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being onward; an advance, a pushing forward.

"That *onwardness* to the wonted strength, ministereth that pleasure whereby we be so refreshed. —*Sir T. More: Utopia,* bk. ii., ch. viii.

ŏn-wārdş, *adv.* [Eng. *on*; *-wards.*] Onward, forward, in advance.

ŏn-ȳ-, *pref.* [ONYCHO-.]

ŏn-ȳ, *a.* [ANY.] Any. (*Scotch.*)

"And if by *ony* queer mischance Doustercivil had got his claws on t. —*Scott: Antiquary,* ch. xliv.

ŏn-ȳ-chą, *s.* [ONYX.] Heb. שׁחֶלֶת (*Shechhel-leth*), probably the operculum of a mollusc of the genus Strombus.

"Take sweet spices, *onycha*, and galbanum."—*Exodus* xxx. 34.

ŏ-nȳch-ĭ-ą, *s.* [ONYX.]

Pathol.: A whitlow at the side of the finger-nail; paronychia.

ŏn'-ȳ-chīte, *s.* [ONYCHO-.]

Petrol.: A kind of marble.

ŏn-ȳ-chō-, *pref.* [Gr. ὄνυξ (*onux*), genit. ὄνυχος (*onuchos*) = a finger-nail, a claw, a hoof.] A nail, a claw, the meaning completed by the second element of the word.

* **ŏ-nȳch-ō-măn-çȳ,** *s.* [Pref. *onycho-*, and Gr. μαντεια (*manteia*) = prophecy, divination.] Divination by means of the nails of the fingers.

ŏn-ȳ-chō-mȳ-cō-sĭs, *s.* [Pref. *onycho-*, and Gr. μυκης (*mukēs*) = a fungus.]

Pathol.: Favus of the nails. [FAVUS.] When tinea is established on the scalp it produces itching; scratching follows, and some of the fungi are transferred to the parts beneath the nail, where they grow till they perforate the nail itself. The remedy is a lotion of corrosive sublimate.

ŏn-ȳ-chŏph-ŏr-ą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *onycho-*, and Gr. φορος (*phoros*) = bearing, from φερω (*pherō*) = to bear.]

Zool.: An order of Myriapoda, containing a single genus, Peripatus (q.v.). Nicholson suggests the name Onychopoda for the sake of uniformity.

ŏn-ȳ-chō-tcū-thĭs, *s.* [Pref. *onycho-*, and Lat., &c. *teuthis* = a calamary.]

Zool.: Uncinated-Calamary; pen narrow, with hollow, conical apex; arms with two rows of suckers; tentacles long and powerful, with a double series of hooks. Length from four to twenty-four inches. Eight species, from the Atlantic, Indian, and Pacific oceans.

ŏ-nȳg-ĕn-ą, *s.* [Pref. *ony-*, and Gr. γενος (*genos*) = family.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the family Onygenei (q.v.).

ŏn-ȳ-ĝĕn'-ĕ-ī, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *onygen(a)*; Lat. masc. pl. adj. suff. *-ei.*]

Bot.: A family of Ascomycetous Fungi. It consists of a flocculent spreading mycelium, sending up white stalk-like bodies crowned by a globular peritheciun filled with interlacing and branching filaments, bearing at their extremities globular cells with spores. Found on the feathers of dead birds, on cast-off horse-shoes, &c. Only British genus, Onygena (q.v.).

* **ŏn-ȳ-gŏph-ą-ĝĭst,** *s.* [Gr. ὄνυξ (*onux*) = a nail, and φαγειν (*phagein*) = to eat.] One who bites his nails.

"A substitute for biting the nails which I recommend to all *onygophagists.*"—*Southey: The Doctor,* ch. ii., a. 1.

ō'-nȳx, *s.* [Gr. ὄνυξ (*onux*) = a nail, a precious stone streaked with veins, the ὀνυχιον (*onuchion* of Theophrastus.]

1. *Mineralogy:*

(1) A name given by the ancients to a striped variety of stalagmitic calcite, or "alabastrites," as it was then called.

(2) A variety of agate (q.v.), in which the variously-coloured layers are in straight parallel bands, adapted for and used in the carving of cameos.

2. *Pathol.:* [KERATITIS].

onyx-marble, *s.*

Min.: A name given to a beautiful clear white stalagmitic carbonate of lime, found in Oran, Algeria. Used for vases, tazzas, &c.

ō-nȳx'-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. ὄνυξ (*onux*) = a nail.] [INGROWING, ¶.]

ō-ō, *pref.* [Gr. ὠόν (*ōon*) = an egg.] An egg; the meaning completed by the second element.

ō'-ō-çȳst, *s.* [Pref. *oo-*, and Eng. *cyst* (q.v.).]

Physiol. (Pl.): Ovicells; globular sacs, appended to the cells or chambers in which the polypides are contained in some of the Polyzoa. They serve as marsupial pouches for the ova.

ō-ō-gō-nĭ'-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. ὠογονια (*ōogonia*) = the laying of eggs; ὠογονέω (*ōogneō*) = to lay eggs: pref. *oo-*, and γονεύω (*goneuō*) = to beget.]

Bot.: A special female cell in Algæ which, contracting, produces the oosphere. In the Saprolegniæ and Peronosporeæ they are spherical, full of protoplasm, and usually terminal.

ō-ōid'-al, *a.* [Gr. ὠόν (*ōon*) = an egg; Eng. suff. *-oidal.*] Resembling an egg; egg-shaped.

ôokh, *s.* [East Ind.] The sugar-cane.

ō'-ō-lītc, *s.* [Pref. *oo-*, and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

1. *Petrol.:* A variety of limestone, composed of grains, like the roe of a fish, each of which has usually a small fragment of some organism or a grain of a mineral as a nucleus, around which concentric layers of calcareous matter have accumulated. [PISOLITE.] (*Lyell.*)

2. *Geol. & Palæont.:* The term is not now generally petrological, but is chiefly chronological, being applied to a certain considerable portion of the Secondary period and to the strata then deposited. A band or belt of oolitic rocks, about thirty miles in breadth, crosses England obliquely from the coast of Yorkshire to that of Dorsetshire. The oolite is thus divided:—

I.—UPPER OOLITE.

1. *British:* (1) Purbeck beds; *a.* Upper, *b.* Middle, *c.* Lower; (2) Portland stone and sand; (3) Kelloway Rock.

2. *Foreign:* (1) Marnes and *Gryphæa virgula* of Argonne, (2) Lithographic Slate of Solenhofen.

II.—MIDDLE OOLITE.

1. *British:* (1) Coral Rag, (2) Oxford Clay, (3) Kelloway Rock.

2. *Foreign:* Nerinæan Limestone of the Jura.

III.—LOWER OOLITE.

1. *British:* (1) Cornbrash and Forest Marble, (2) Great or Bath Oolite, (3) Stonesfield Slate, (4) Fuller's Earth of Bath, (5) Inferior Oolite.

Foreign: Undetermined.

The oolitic rocks affect the physical geography of the parts of England which they traverse. The clays and shale, decaying rapidly, give rise to long valleys, and the calcareous strata of the Upper, Middle, and Lower Oolite make three parallel ridges, the chalk above constituting a fourth. A similar appearance is produced in the same way in France between Paris and Metz. During the Oolitic period England and Europe were largely covered by the sea, hot enough to be studded in places with coral reefs and contain certain cephalopods like Ammonites and Belemnites. At intervals muddy sediment so clouded the water as to kill the coral animals. This series of events was repeated more than once. Islands in the sea had a vegetation of Cycads, Ferns, Coniferæ, &c. Reptiles abounded, birds had apparently come into being [ARCHÆOPTERYX], and mammals of the Marsupial type. Some trap rocks in the Morea, in the Apennines, &c., seem to have proceeded from volcanoes active at this time, and some granites in the Alps appear contemporaneous. [JURASSIC.]

3. *Comm., &c.:* Some of the oolitic limestones, as the Bath stone, are excellent for building.

ō'-ō-līthe, *s.* [OOLITE.]

Palæont.: The fossil egg of any oviparous animal.

ō-ō-lĭt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *oolit(e)*; *-ic.*] Pertaining to oolite; consisting of or resembling oolite.

¶ For Oolitic-formation, Oolitic-strata, Oolitic-rocks, Oolitic-series, &c., see OOLITE, *Geol.* 2.

oolitic iron-ore, *s.*

Min.: A variety of limonite, and sometimes of turgite (q.v.), occurring in masses of closely aggregated roe-like grains, resembling the rock oolite (q.v.).

ō-ō-lĭ-tĭf'-ĕr-ŏŭs, *a.* [Eng. *oolit(e)*; *i* connect., and Lat. *fero* = to bear, to produce.] Producing oolite.

ō-ō-lŏg'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *oology(y)*; *-ical.*] Belonging to or connected with oology (q.v.).

"If a storm-swept island . . . held out the hope of some *oological* novelty, there was the egg-collector."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), iii. 773.

ō-ŏl'-ō-ĝĭst, *s.* [Eng. *oolog(y)* : *-ist.*] A person devoted to the study of oology; one who collects birds' eggs, with a view to their systematic study.

"*Oologists* first saw the need of separating from the true Passeres several groups of birds that had for many years been unbeatingly associated with that very uniform assemblage."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), iii. 773.

ō-ŏl'-ō-ĝy, *s.* [Pref. *oo-*, and Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse; Fr. *ŏologie.*]

Nat. Hist.: A branch of ornithology which seeks to found a scientific classification of birds on the character of their eggs. According to Evelyn (*Diary*, Oct. 18, 1671), Sir Thomas Browne made a collection of eggs "of all the birds and fowls he could procure." The *Oologie Ornithologique* of Des Murs (Paris, 1862) was the first work on the subject. In a popular sense, oology includes the subject of nidification.

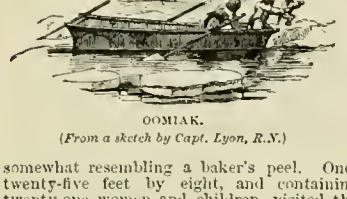
"*Oology*, taken alone, proves to be a guide as misleading as any other arbitrary method of classification."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), iii. 773.

ôo'-lŏng, ôu'-lŏng, *s.* [Chinese = green dragon.] A variety of black tea, having the flavour of green tea.

ō-ŏl'-y-sĭs, *s.* [Pref. *oo-*, and Gr. λύσις (*lusis*) = a loosing.]

Bot.: Monstrous ovular development.

oô'-mĭ-ăk, *s.* [Native name.] A long, broad boat, used by the Esquimaux for conveying women, children, and property during their excursions in the summer season. It is furnished with seats, and propelled by means of oars,



OOMIAK.

(*From a sketch by Capt. Lyon, R.N.*)

somewhat resembling a baker's peel. One, twenty-five feet by eight, and containing twenty-one women and children, visited the *Fury* and *Hecla* during Parry's expedition for the discovery of a north-west passage, 1821–23. (*Capt. G. F. Lyon: Private Journal*, ch. ii.)

***oones,** *adv.* [A.S. *ânes.*] Once. (*Chaucer: Persones Tale.*)

ō'-ō-nĭn, *s.* [Albumix.]

ôop, *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To bind with thread; hence, to join, to unite. (*Scotch.*)

ôo'-păk, *s.* [Chinese.] A variety of black tea.

ō ō-phō'-rĭd'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *oo-*, and Gr. φορός (*phoros*) = bearing.]

Bot.: The larger form of spore case in Selaginella.

ō-ō-phō'-rī-tĭs, *s.* [Pref. *oo-*; Gr. φορός (*phoros*) = bearing, and suff. *-itis* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: The same as Ovaritis (q.v.).

oô'-rĭĕ, ôu'-rĭĕ, *a.* [Icel. *úrigr* = wet, from *úr* = drizzling rain.]

1. Chill, cold, shivering.

2. Sad-like; bleak, dismal, melancholy. (*Scotch.*)

ôos'-ĭte, *s.* [From the Oos Valley, Baden, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral having a composition related to those of the Pinite group (q.v.). It occurs in six or twelve-sided prisms, in a so-called pinite-porphyry (q.v.), and is probably a pseudomorph after dichroite (q.v.).

ō'-ō-sphēre, *s.* [Pref. *oo-*, and Eng. *sphere.*]

Bot. (Pl.): In the Algæ and some Fungi and Hepaticæ a female cell; the mass of protoplasm requiring to be fertilized; a germ-cell (q.v.).

ō-ō-spō-răn'-ĝĭ-ŭm (*pl.* **ō-ō-spō-răn'-ĝĭ-ą**), *s.* [Pref. *oo-*, and Mod. Lat. *sporangium.*]

Bot.: The name given by Thuret to the organs producing the smaller spores in certain dark-spored Algæ. Opposed to Trichosporangia (q.v.).

ō'-ō-spōre, *s.* [Pref. *oo-*, and Eng. *spore.*]

Bot.: In Algæ, Fungi, &c., an embryo.

oôst, *s.* [Oast.]

ō-ŏs'-stĕ-ĝĭte, *s.* [Pref. *oo-*, Gr. στέγω (*stegō*) = to cover, and suff. *-ite.*]

Zool.: An egg-covering in some crustaceans (*e.g.*, the Amphipods and Isopods) formed by a leaf-like expansion of certain body segments.

ō-ō-thē'-cą, *s.* [Pref. *oo-*, and Lat. *theca* (q.v.).]

Zool.: An egg-case. Example, that of the cockroach.

ō-ŏt'-ō-coĭd, *a.* & *s.* [Ootocoidea.]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to or having the characteristics of Dana's order or sub-class Ootocoidea (q.v.).

"The semi-oviparous method of reproduction in *Ootocoid* mammals."—*Amer. Journ. Science & Art*, xxxvi, 319.

B. *As subst.:* Any individual of the Ootocoidea.

"The *Ootocoids*, or non-typical mammals."—*Amer. Journ. Science & Art*, xxx. 70.

ō-ŏt-ō-cōĭ'-dē-ą, *s. pl.* [Gr. τὰ ᾠοτόκα (*tà ōōtoka*) = oviparous animals, as opposed to τὰ ζωοτόκα (*tà zōōtoka*) = viviparous animals (*Arist.: H. A.*, i. 5, 1); and εἶδος (*eidos*) = resemblance.]

Zool.: Dana's fourth order of mammals, including the Marsupialia and Monotremata, which he terms Semi-oviparous. He refers his other orders to a sub-class including typical mammals; and the semi-oviparous to a second, including the non-typical species, intermediate in some important respects between mammals and oviparous vertebrates.

oô'-trŭm, *s.* [Otrum.]

oôze, *v.i.* & *t.* [Ooze, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To flow gently or in small quantities from the pores of a body; to percolate, as a liquid, through the pores of a substance, or small openings.

"The latent rill, scarce *oozing* through the grass."
Thomson: Spring, 496.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To come out; to come to light or public knowledge: as, A secret *oozes* out.

2. To flow away, to depart: as, His courage *oozed* out at his fingers' ends.

***B.** *Trans.:* To emit or give out slowly and gently; to allow to flow.

oôze, ***oose,** ***wose,** *s.* [A.S. *wáse* = ooze; *wós* = juice; cogn. with Ital. *vás* = wetness; M. H. Ger. *wase*; O. H. Ger. *wuso* = turf, sod. For the loss of the initial *w* cf. provinc. *ood* for *wood*, *oman* for *woman*, &c.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Soft mud, slime; earth so wet as to flow gently or easily yield to pressure.

"Many dashed into the stream, and, up to their waists in *ooze* and water, cried to the holy fathers to bless them."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Geol.:* A stratum consisting of minute calcareous and siliceous tests derived from various foraminifers, &c., the wreckage of land, with volcanic ash here and there, found on ocean-beds. It was discovered in the Atlantic, where it exists between 5,000 and 15,000 feet in depth, whence it is often called Atlantic ooze; but it occurs also in the Pacific, and probably in the ocean everywhere. The chief foraminifer constituting the ooze is Globigerina (q.v.). The ooze is an appropriate habitation for sea-lilies, sponges, &c. It is identical with the material of which chalk is composed [Chalk], and its deposition has gone on uninterruptedly from cretaceous times till now.

2. *Tanning:* A solution of tannin obtained by infusing or boiling oak-bark, sumac, catechu, or other tannin-yielding vegetable; the liquor of a tan-vat.

† **ō-ō-zō'-ą,** *s. pl.* [Pref. *oo-*, and Gr. ζῷα (*zōa*), pl. of ζῷον (*zōon*) = a living creature.]

Zool.: The same as Protozoa (q.v.).

oôz'-y, *a.* [Eng. *ooz(e)*; *-y.*] Containing or consisting of ooze; resembling ooze; slimy, miry.

"Breed shoals of fish in *oozy* dens."
King: Art of Love, pt. vi.

***ŏ-pā'-cāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *opacatus*, pa. par. of *opaco* = to make dark, from *opacus* = shady.] To shade, to cloud, to darken, to obscure.

ō'-pą-çĭte, *s.* [Lat. *opac(us)* = dark; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A name proposed for certain black opaque scales or grains found in many rocks, which are incapable of identification by means of the microscope.

ŏ-păç'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *opacité*, from Lat. *opacitatem*, acc. of *opacitas*; *opacus* = shady.]

1. *Lit.:* The quality or state of being opaque; darkness; want of transparency; the quality or state of being impervious to light.

"Some fools have been made sacred for their immense profundity and *opacity*."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 510.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Obtuseness; dimness of intellect.

(2) Obscurity; want of clearness. (*Bp. Hall: Sermon on* 1 *John* i. 5.)

***ŏ-pā'-coŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *opacus.*] Dark, obscure, opaque.

"These *opacous* clouds."
Brome: An Ode. (1643.)

***ŏ-pā'-coŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *opacous*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being opacous; opacity, opaqueness; imperviousness to light.

"Mysteries, which . . . even the *opacousness* of the place were not obscure enough to conceal."—*Evelyn: Sylva*, bk. iv., § 8.

***ŏ-păc'-ŭ-lar,** *a.* [Lat. *opacus.*] The same as Opaque (q.v.).

"Any little motes or specks of *opacular* matter."—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, ii. 155.

ō'-pah, *s.* [Native name.] [Kingfish, 1.]

***ō-pāke',** *s.* [Opaque.]

ō'-pal, *s.* [Gr. ὀπάλλιος (*opallios*) = a precious stone. (*Dioscorides.*)]

Min.: An amorphous form of silica combined with water, which varies in amount from 2·75 to 21, though mostly ranging from 3 to 9 per cent. Hardness, 5·5 to 6·5; sp. gr. 1·9 to 2·3, thus being below quartz-silica in both hardness and sp. gr. Lustre, vitreous to resinous; colours, very variable, in some kinds a rich play of colours. The varieties are numerous. Dana divides them as follows: (1) Precious or Noble Opal, exhibiting a play of delicate colours; the best, for jewellery purposes are found in the porphyritic rocks of Czerwenitza, Hungary. (2) Fire Opal, with fire-like reflections. (3) Girasol, translucent and bluish-white. (4) Common Opal, (*a*) milk-white, greenish, yellowish, &c.; (*b*) Resin-opal or Wax-opal; (*c*) dull olive and mountain-green; (*d*) brick-red; (*e*) Hydrophane, which by absorption of water becomes transparent to translucent; (*f*) Forcherite, coloured by orpiment. To this division also belongs much of the semi-opal. (5) Cacholong, opaque, porcelain-white. (6) Opal Agate, opal of different shades of colour. (7) Menilite, or Liver-opal. (8) Jasp-opal, opaque from oxide of iron and other impurities. (9) Wood-opal, the substance of wood replaced by opal-silica. (10) Hyalite, a very pure form of opal occurring in glass-like concretions, mostly associated with modern volcanic rocks. (11) Fiorite or Siliceous Sinter, formed by the decomposition of siliceous minerals in the vicinity of fumaroles and hot springs; (*a*) Fiorite; (*b*) Michaelite; (*c*) Geyserite. (12) Float-stone, spongy tuberose concretions from the "adhesive clay-slate" (slaty-clay) of the Paris Basin. (13) Tripolite or Infusorial Earth, consisting of the siliceous shells of Diatoms, &c.; (*a*) Infusorial Earth; (*b*) Randanite; (*c*) Tripoli-slate; (*d*) Alumocaleite.

"Thick through the whitening *opal* plays thy beams."
Thomson: Summer, 156.

opal-allophane, *s.* [Schrotterite.]

opal-glass, *s.* [Opaline.]

opal-jasper, *s.* [Opal.]

ŏ-pal-ĕsçe', *v.i.* [Eng. *opal*; *-esce.*] To become or be opalescent; to give out a play of colours like an opal.

ŏ-pal-ĕsç'-ençe, *s.* [Eng. *opalescen(t)*; *-ce.*] The quality or state of being opalescent; a play of colour like that of an opal; a reflection of a milky and iridescent light.

"A fine white powder . . . diffused through clear glass gives it the *opalescence* of a cloudy medium."—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. x., p. 235.

ŏ-pal-ĕsç'-ent, *a.* [Eng. *opalesc(e)*; *-ent.*] Resembling opal; having the iridescent tints

of opal, reflecting a coloured lustre from a single spot.

ŏ pa li na, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *opalus* = an opal.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Opalinidæ (q.v.). The species are mouthless, free-swimming, and ovate or elongate in shape. Van Beneden (*Animal Parasites*, p. 78) says that "the rectum of frogs is always full of the species *Opalina ranarum*, which swarm in this cavity . . . and doubtless live on the contents of the intestine."

ŏ pal ine, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *opal*; *-ine.*]

A. *Ordy.:* Pertaining to or resembling opal.

"Frequently mixed with a ruby or *opaline* redness." *Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. iii., ch. xiii.

B. *As subst.:* A semi-translucent glass, also known as fusible porcelain or milk-glass. It is a glass whitened by the addition of phosphate of lime, peroxide of tin, or other ingredients.

opaline-felspar, *s.* [Labradorite.]

ŏ pal in-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *opalin(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Ciliata, sub-order Holotricha. The genera Opalina and Anoplophrya are parasitic within the intestines of Amphibia and Invertebrata.

ŏ pal ize, *v.t.* [Eng. *opal*; *-ize.*] To make to resemble opal.

ŏ pal ized, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Opalize.]

opalized-wood, *s.* Wood petrified by silica so as to acquire a structure resembling that of common opal.

ŏ pal-ŏ-type, *s.* [Eng. *opal*, o connect., and *type.*]

Photog.: A picture on milky glass.

ŏ pāque (que as k), * **ŏ pāke,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *opaque*, from Lat. *opacus* = shady; Ital. & Sp. *opaco.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang. & Physics:* Dark, shady, obscured; impervious to rays of light; not transparent.

"They
Shot upward still direct, whence no way round
Shadow from body *opaque* can fall."
Milton: P. L., iii. 619.

¶ The epithet is applied to wood, metals, &c. If, however, an opaque body be cut in sufficiently thin slices it will become translucent.

2. *Bot.:* Dull, the reverse of shining, not the reverse of transparent.

* **B.** *As subst.:* Opacity, obscurity.

"This *opaque* of nature and of soul."
Young: Night Thoughts, i. 43.

ŏ pāque-lȳ (que as k), *adv.* [Eng. *opaque*; *-ly.*] In an opaque manner; darkly, obscurely, dimly.

ŏ pāque-nĕss (que as k), * **ŏ pāke-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *opaque*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being opaque; opacity; imperviousness to light.

"The earth's *opakeness*, enemie to light."
More: On the Soul, pt. ii. bk. i.

* **ōpe,** *a.* [Ope, v.] Open.

"The gates are *ope*." *Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, i. 4.

* **ōpe,** *v.t.* [A shortened form of *open* (q.v.).] To open. (Used only in poetry.)

"That golden key,
That *opes* the palace of eternity."
Milton: Comus, 14.

ŏ pĕg-ra-phą, *s.* [Gr. ὀπή (*opē*) = a chink, and γραφη (*graphē*) = drawing. So called because the shields or apothecia are cracks upon the surface of the thallus resembling Hebrew or similar characters upon a pale ground.]

Bot.: A genus of Lichens, family Graphidæ, growing on the bark of trees, on stones, &c. Several are British.

ōp-en, * **opun,** *a., adv., & s.* [A.S. *open* = open, lit. that which is lifted up, from *up* = up (q.v.); cogn. with Dut. *open*, from *op* = up; Icel. *opinn* = open, from *upp* = up; Dan. *aaben* = open, from *op* = up; Sw. *öppen* = open, from *upp* = up; Ger. *offen* = open, from *auf*, O. H. Ger. *uf* = up. (*Skeat.*)]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) Unclosed; not shut, not fastened up, not stopped; unsealed, unfastened.

(2) Not closed; expanded, spread: as, An *open* hand.

(3) Uncovered.

"In the *open* air." *Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iii. 2.

(4) Not underground, sunk, or bored: as, An *open* cutting.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Not closed; ready to hear, see, or receive anything; attentive.

"The eyes of the Lord are upon the righteous, and his ears are *open* unto their cry." —*Psalm* xxxiv. 15.

(2) Having no obstacle or obstruction intervening; unobstructed, clear, free.

(3) Not concealed, hidden, or kept back; plain, evident, undisguised, exposed to view.

"They cruelly to themselves the Son of God afresh, and put him to an *open* shame." —*Hebrews* vi. 6

(4) Liable to attack, not protected, exposed to be attacked.

"The service that I truly did his life,
Hath left me *open* to all injuries."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., v. 2.

(5) Free to be used or enjoyed; not restricted.

"Let me have *open* means to come to them."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 2.

(6) Free, generous, liberal, open-handed, bounteous.

"Having often of your *open* bounty tasted."
Shakesp.: Timon, v. 1.

(7) Characterised by liberality, generosity, or open-handedness: as, To keep *open* house.

(8) Free from dissimulation; frank, artless, sincere, plain, not reserved.

"The French are always *open*, familiar, and talkative."—*Addison.*

(9) Characterised by or expressive of frankness, sincerity, or artlessness: as, An *open* countenance.

"With dry eyes, and with an *open* look,
She met his glance." *Dryden: Sigismonda*, 389.

(10) Free to be debated, capable of being argued, not yet decided, debateable, moot: as, An *open* question.

(11) Not settled or adjusted, not balanced or closed: as, To keep an account *open*.

(12) Not already occupied; free, disengaged: as, To keep a day *open* for an appointment.

(13) Free to be accepted or rejected: as, He left his challenge *open*.

(14) Not frosty; mild, moderate.

"An *open* and warm winter portendeth a hot and dry summer."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Gram.:* Applied to a letter enunciated without closing the mouth, or with full utterance: as, An *open* vowel.

2. *Music:* Applied to the strings of a stringed instrument when not compressed with the finger so as to alter the pitch; also to the note so produced. [Open-notes.]

* **B.** *As adv.:* Openly, without disguise or secrecy.

"Do not then walk too *open*."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, iii. 3.

C. *As subst.:* An open, clear, or unobstructed space: espec. in the phrase, *the open.*

"The Egyptians . . . engaged the enemy in the *open*."—*Times*, March 30, 1876.

¶ * (1) *In open:* Openly, publicly, without disguise, in public.

"The lady Anne
This day was view'd *in open* as his queen."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

(2) *Letters of open doors:*

Scots law: Letters passing the signet, which are requisite when goods are to be poinded which are deposited in lockfast places.

open-air, *s.* Air unconfined; a place where it is thus unconfined, viz., one outside houses.

Open-air Mission: A mission founded in 1853. Its agents preach in the open air, especially at races, fairs, and other large gatherings of people.

Open-Baptist, *s.*

Church Hist. (*Pl.*): Baptists who admit to the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper Christians of other denominations who have not been baptised by immersion.

open-bill, open-beak, *s.*

Ornith. (*Pl.*): Anastomus, a genus of Ciconiidæ, sub-family Ciconiinæ (True Storks).

open-breasted, *a.*

1. *Lit.:* Having the breast or bosom exposed; applied to a garment so made as to expose the breast.

2. *Fig.:* Free from dissimulation; frank, open, plain.

"Thou art his friend,
And therefore I'll be *open-breasted* to thee."
Beaum. & Fletch.: Custom of the Country, v. 1.

open-bundle, *s.*

Bot.: A bundle of cells in which the cambium is continually forming new layers of permanent cells with the effect of increasing the thickness of that part of the stem. Examples, most Dicotyledons and Coniferæ.

open-cast, *a.*

Min.: A term signifying that the mineral, whatever it may be, is obtained by open working, and not by sinking shafts.

open-charter, *s.*

Scots Law: A charter from the crown, or from a subject, containing a precept of sasine which has not been executed.

open-cheque, *s.* [Check, *s.*, A. II. 2.]

open-credit, *s.*

Comm.: Credits given by bankers to their clients without personal guarantees or deposit of securities.

open-diapason, *s.*

Music: The name in England of the chief open foundation stop of an organ. On the manuals it is of metal, on the pedal organ of metal or wood. The metal pipes of this stop are cylindrical, and are usually made of spotted metal, or of an equal mixture of tin and lead. This stop is of eight feet length on the manuals, and sixteen feet on the pedals, unless stated to the contrary on the register.

* **open-doored,** *a.* Hospitable, ready to admit.

"The slender entertainment of a house
Once rich, now poor, but ever *open-doored*."
Tennyson: Geraint & Enid, 302.

* **open-eyed,** *a.* Watchful, vigilant.

"*Open-eyed* conspiracy his time doth take."
Shakesp.: Tempest, ii. 1.

open-flank, *s.*

Fort.: That part of the flank which is covered by the orillon.

open-harmony, *s.*

Music: Chords formed by as equidistant a disposition of the parts as possible.

* **open-headed,** * **open-heded,** *a.* Bare-headed, uncovered. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 6,228.)

open-link, open-ring, *s.* The same as Lap-ring (q.v.).

open-notes, *s. pl.*

Music: Of stringed instruments, the notes of the open strings (q.v.). Of wind instruments, such as the horn, trumpet, &c., the series of natural harmonics which can be produced by the lip of the performer without the assistance of a slide, key, or piston.

open-pipe, *s.*

Music: A pipe open at the top, as opposed to one closed at the top. The pitch of a closed pipe is approximately one octave lower than that of an open pipe of the same length.

open-policy, *s.*

Comm.: A policy in which, at the time of effecting the insurance, it is stated that the interest is to be hereafter declared.

open-score, *s.*

Music: A score in which each part has a separate line assigned to it.

open-sesame, *s.* [Sesame.]

open-space, *s.* A place not built over or enclosed.

Open Space Act:

Law: An Act (40 & 41 Vict., c. 35) empowering the then Metropolitan Board of Works (whose powers are now transferred to the London County Council) and the Corporation of London to acquire open spaces for the benefit of the London public and the people generally.

open-steek, *s.* An open-stitch; a particular kind of stitch in sewing. (*Scotch.*)

open-strings, *s. pl.*

Music: Strings producing the sounds assigned to them according to the system of tuning belonging to the particular instrument.

open-tail, *s.* A popular name for the medlar.

open-tide, *s.*

1. Early spring; the time when flowers begin to open; the period between Epiphany and Ash-Wednesday.

2. The time after corn is carried out of the field. (*Prov.*)

open-verdict, *s.* A verdict returned by the jury upon an inquest, by which it is found that a crime has been committed, without specifying the criminal; or that a sudden or violent death has occurred, without assigning any cause.

open-work, *s.* Work, especially of an ornamental nature, made so as to show openings through its substance.

ō'-pen, * **o-pen-en,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *openian*, from *open* = open; Dut. *openen*; Icel. *opna*; Dan. *aabne*; Sw. *öppna*; Ger. *öffnen*.] (OPEN, *a.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To make open; to unclose; to free from fastening.

"To *openen* and undo the hye gates of hevene."
Piers Ploughman, p. 124.

2. To expand; to spread open.

"Thou *openest* thy hand."—*Psalm* civ. 28.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To free from obstruction; to render free of access; to make accessible an entrance, passage, or view into.

"He *opened* the rock, the waters gushed forth."—*Psalm* cv. 41.

2. To make ready to hear or receive anything.

"Thine ear was not *opened*."—*Isaiah* xlviii. 8.

3. To make open, evident, plain, or public; to bring to view or knowledge; to show, to declare, to manifest, to reveal, to disclose.

"To thee have I *opened* my cause."—*Jeremiah* xx. 12.

* 4. To expound, to explain, to interpret.

"He *opened* to us the Scriptures."—*Luke* xxiv. 32.

5. To make known; to make accessible to travellers or traders: as, To *open* up a country.

6. To make free to use or enjoyment: as, To *open* a park or public garden.

7. To begin, to commence; to make a start in.

"By this time Schomberg had *opened* the campaign auspiciously."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

* 8. To affect with feeling; to touch, to impress.

"Whose heart the Lord *opened*, that she attended unto the things which were spoken of Paul."—*Acts* xvi. 14.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To make a place, thing, &c., to open; to cause anything to be open, as a door.

"*Open* to me, my sister."—*Canticles* v. 2.

(2) To become open or unclosed; to unclose itself; to be opened or parted.

"The earth *opened* and swallowed up Korah."—*Numbers* xvi. 32.

(3) To begin, to commence: as, The story *opens* as follows; The debate *opened*.

(4) To begin to appear: as, The mountain *opened* on our view.

II. *Hunting:* To bark on view or scent of the game.

"As prompt and light as when the hound
Is *opening*." *Scott: Bridal of Triermain*, iii. 12.

¶ (1) *To open a case:*

Law: To speak first in it. The privilege rests with the advocate who takes the affirmative side.

(2) *To open pleadings:*

Law: To state briefly before a jury the substance of the pleadings. This is generally done by the junior counsel.

ō'-pen-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *open*; *-er.*] One who or that which opens; specif., a machine for opening cotton taken from the bales in which it has been closely compacted.

"True *opener* of mine eyes, prime angel blest."
Milton: P. L., xi. 598.

ō'-pen-hănd-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *open*, and *handed*.] Generous, liberal, bounteous, munificent, free, beneficent.

"The people readily forgave a courageous *open-handed* sailor for being too fond of his bottle."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

ō'-pen-hănd-ĕd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *openhanded*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being open-handed; generosity, liberality, munificence, bounty.

"Various motives urged Bulstrode to this *open-handedness*."—*G. Eliot: Middlemarch*, ch. lxvii.

ō'-pen-heart-ĕd (ea as **a),** *a.* [Eng. *open*, and *hearted*.] Sincere, candid, frank, open, free from dissimulation; generous.

"Of an *openhearted* generous minister you are not to say that he was in an intrigue to betray his country; but in an intrigue with a lady."—*Arbuthnot.*

ō'-pen-heart-ĕd-lў (ea as **a),** *adv.* [Eng. *openhearted*; *-ly.*] In an openhearted manner; sincerely, frankly, generously, openly.

ō'-pen-heart-ĕd-nĕss (ea as **a),** *s.* [Eng. *openhearted*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being openhearted; sincerity, candour, generosity.

ō'-pen-ĭng, * **o-pen-yng,** *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [OPEN, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Beginning, first in order: as, an *opening* chapter.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of opening, the state of becoming opened.

"With *openings* fast the gaping earth gave way,
And in her inmost womb received the day."
Rowe: Lucan, i. 954.

* 2. A beginning, a commencement: as, the *opening* of a debate, the *opening* of a tale.

* 3. A first sign or appearance; the dawn.

"God has been pleased to dissipate this confusion and chaos, and to give us some *openings*, some dawnings of liberty and settlement."—*South: Sermons.*

4. An open place, a breach, a break, a chasm, a hole, a perforation, an aperture.

"Yet from an *opening* to the right appear'd
A beam of sunshine."
Hoole: Orlando Furioso, xiii.

5. A space cleared of underwood, or thinly wooded, as distinguished from a thick forest. (*American.*)

II. *Arch.:* A piercing or unfilled part in a wall, left for the admission of light, air, &c.

¶ *Opening the copper:*

Soap-making: An operation effected by putting in salt or brine till the ley runs freely on the laver from the goods.

opening-bit, *s.* A tapering tool with angular sides for widening an aperture.

opening-knife, *s.* A blunt strong-bladed knife for opening oysters and tinned meats or fruit.

opening-machine, *s.* A machine for loosening the tussocks of cotton as it comes from the bale, so that the offal and dust may be removed and the fibres parted.

ō'-pen-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *open*; *-ly.*]

1. In an open manner, publicly, without secrecy, disguise.

"That justice that sees in secret, and rewards *openly*."—*South: Sermons*, vol. viii., ser. 1.

2. In an open, candid, or frank manner; candidly, sincerely.

"And therefore I
Will write and shewe all *openly*."
Gower: C. A. (Prol.)

3. Plainly, evidently.

"My love will show itself more *openly*."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iv. 1.

ō'-pen-mŏŭthed, *a.* [Eng. *open*, and *mouthed*.]

I. *Lit.:* Having the mouth wide open; gaping.

"Nor doth 't affect this fond gentility,
Whereon the fool world *openmouthed* gazes."
Drayton: Pastorals, ecl. 5.

2. *Fig.:* Greedy, ravenous, clamorous.

ō'-pen-nĕss, * **o-pen-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *open*; *-ness.*]

I. *Lit.:* The quality or state of being open; freedom from obstruction; the state of being exposed.

"The *openness* thereof in manie places to the weather."—*Holinshed: Description of Britaine*, ch. xiii.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Plainness, clearness; freedom from ambiguity, doubt, or obscurity; manifestness.

"Deliver with more *openness* your answers
To my demands." *Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, i. 6.

2. Freedom from disguise or reserve; unreservedness, plainness.

3. Candour, frankness, sincerity.

"An *openesse* and frankesse of dealing."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Simulation.*

4. An expression or character of candour or frankness: as, the *openness* of a countenance.

5. Mildness; freedom from severity: as, the *openness* of the weather.

ŏp'-ĕr-a, *s.* [Ital. = work, performance, from Lat. *opera* = work, from *opus*, genit. *operis* = work; Fr. *opéra*; Sp. *opera*.]

1. A dramatic entertainment, in which music forms an essential and not merely an accessory part. The opera is composed of solos, recitatives, duets, trios, quartetts, or other pieces for single voices; choruses and finales; accompanied throughout with instruments variously combined to produce certain desired effects. Overtures or introductions precede the whole work or its several acts in nearly every case. The dramatic effect is heightened by the accessories of costumes and scenery, but they are not absolutely indispensable. The libretto or book of words rarely possesses any claim to literary merit, but serves as a mere framework for the composer. In many of the German and French operas of a lighter character spoken dialogue is introduced in the place of recitative, and the same practice is often observed in English opera, so called. There are many varieties of opera, but the chief are: the grand opera or *opera seria*, the romantic opera or *opera drammatica*, and the comic opera or *opera bouffa*, for which the French term *opera bouffe* has been adopted in England and America. The opera is of Italian origin, and of comparatively modern date, and is the immediate successor of the miracle-plays with music.

"The show and decoration of the Italian *opera*."—*Goldsmith: On Polite Learning*, ch. xii.

2. The score or libretto of a musical drama.

3. The theatre or building in which operas are performed.

opera-bouffe, *s.* [OPERA.]

opera-cloak, *s.* A kind of cloak worn by ladies at the opera, theatre, or evening reunions.

opera-dancer, *s.* One who dances in an opera; a ballet-dancer.

opera-girl, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A ballet-girl.

2. *Bot.* (*Pl.*): *Mantisia saltatoria.* [MANTISIA.]

opera-glass, *s.* A binocular telescope of the kind invented by Galileo. It has a plano-concave or double-concave eye-glass, so that the image is not inverted and little light is lost, thus securing great distinctness. [FIELD-GLASS.]

opera-hat, *s.* A folding hat of felt, silk, or fur.

opera-house, *s.* A theatre built especially for the performance of musical dramas.

* **ŏp'-ĕr-a-ble,** *a.* [Ital. *operabile*, from Lat. *operor* = to work; *opus* (genit. *operis*) = work.] Possible to be done; practicable.

"Uncapable of *operable* circumstances, or rightly to judge the prudentiality of affairs."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, p. 9.

ŏp-ĕr-ăm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Lat. *opera* = work, and Eng. *meter*.] An attachment to a machine to indicate the number of rotations of a shaft. It consists of a train of gear-wheels and pinions inclosed in a box and connected to or moved by the rotating shaft. A finger on the dial-plate indicates the number of rotations performed by the shafting.

* **ŏp'-ĕr-ançe,** * **ŏp-ĕr-an-çў,** *s.* [Lat. *operans*, pr. par. of *operor* = to work; *opus* (genit. *operis*) = work.] The act or state of operating; operation.

"[They] do effect
Rare issues by their *operance*."
Beaum. & Flet. (*I*) *Two Noble Kinsmen*, i. 3

* **ŏp'-ĕr-ant,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *operans*, pr. par. of *operor* = to work.]

A. *As adj.:* Operating, effective; having power to produce an effect.

"Faith, I must leave thee love, and shortly too;
My *operant* powers their functions leave to do."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 2.

B. *As subst.:* One who operates; an operator.

"They dare know of what may seem deform
The supreme fair sole *operant*."
Coleridge: Religious Musings

ŏp'-ĕr-āte, *v.i.* & *t.* [Lat. *operatus*, pa. par of *operor* = to work; *opus* (genit. *operis*) = work; Fr. *opérer*; Ital. *operare*.]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Common Language:*

1. To act; to perform work; to exercise power or strength, physical or mechanical.

"Nature and grace must *operate* uniformly; even as gravitation *operates* uniformly upon matter." —*Jeffrey*: Hare i.

2. To have or produce a desired result or effect; to act. [II. 1.]

"The plain convincing reason *operates* on the mind both of a learned and ignorant hearer as long as they live." —*Swift.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Med.:* To act or produce a certain effect on the human system.

2. *Surg.:* To perform an operation upon a human body.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To effect; to produce or accomplish as an agent; to cause.

2. To work; to set or keep in operation or activity.

ŏp-ĕr-ăt'-ĭc, * **ŏp-ŏr-ăt'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *operat(e)*; *-ic*, connect., and suff. *-ic*, *-ical.*] Pertaining to opera; designed for or appropriate to opera; resembling opera.

ŏp-ĕr-ā'-tion, * **o per-a ci-on,** *s.* [Fr. *opération*, from Lat. *operationem*, accus. of *operatio* = work, from *operatus*, pa. par. of *operor* = to work, to operate (q.v.); Sp. *operacion*; Ital. *operazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or process of operating; the exertion of power or strength, physical, mechanical, or moral; agency, action.

"In architecture, as in all other operative arts, the end must direct the *operation*." —*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 6.

2. Action; power or quality of producing a desired effect or result; mode or power of acting; active qualities: as, the *operation* of a medicine.

3. An effect or result produced; influence.

"That false fruit
Far other *operation* first display'd."
Milton: P. L., ix. 1,012.

4. A series of acts or processes in experiments; process, manipulation: as, *operations* in chemistry.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Math.:* Something to be done; generally some transformation to be made upon quantities, which transformation is indicated either by rules or by symbols.

"The very quantities which we should otherwise have to calculate by long and tedious *operations*." —*Herschel: Astronomy* (ed. 5th), § 292.

2. *Mil. & Naval:* The carrying out of preconcerted plans by regular movements; a series of military or naval movements.

"In war every *operation*, from the greatest to the smallest, ought to be under the absolute direction of one mind. —*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

3. *Surg.:* An act performed by a properly qualified person upon a human body, either with the hand or by means of an instrument, for the purpose of healing the part operated on, or of restoring it to its normal condition.

"Charles II. had so much kindness for him as to send for a surgeon from Paris to perform the *operation*. —*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. iii., ch. i.

ŏp-ĕr-ā-tĭve, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *opératif*; Sp. & Ital. *operativo.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Having the power of acting or of exciting force, physical, mechanical, or moral; having forcible agency; active in producing results or effects.

"The *operative* strength of a thing may continue the same." —*South: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 1.

2. Efficacious, effective; producing effects; having influence.

"Your lordship may perceive how effectual and *operative* your lordship's best dealing with her Majesty was." —*Bacon: To the Lord Keeper*, Sept. 24, 1594.

* 3. Practical; worked or carried on by mechanical or manual power, as opposed to mental or intellectual: as, an *operative* art. (See example under OPERATION, I. 1.)

B. *As subst.:* A skilled workman; an artisan, a mechanic.

* **ŏp-ĕr-ā-tĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *operative*; *-ly.*] In an operative manner.

"If . . . the art of the shipwright were in the timber itself, *operatively* and effectually, it would there act just as nature doth." —*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 155.

ŏp-ĕr-ā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat., from *operatus*, pa. par. of *operor* = to work, from *opus* (genit. *operis*) = work; Fr. *opérateur*; Sp. *operador*; Ital. *operatore.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which operates or produces an effect.

"Chymical and other accidental discoveries have been made, besides and beyond and without the intention of the *operator*. —*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 154.

2. *Surg.:* One who performs an operation upon the human body, either with the hand or by means of instruments.

* **ŏp-ĕr-a-tŏr-y,** *s.* [Eng. *operat(e)*; *-ory.*] A laboratory. (*Cowley.*)

ŏ-pĕr'-cu-lar, *a.* [Lat. *operculum*: Eng. adj. suff. *-ar.*] Pertaining to or having an operculum; operculate.

ŏ-pĕr-cu-lăr'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Lat. *operculum* = a cover, a lid, so named from the operculate calyx.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the family Opercularidæ (q.v.). They are pretty plants, several of which are cultivated in Britain.

ŏ-pĕr-cu-lăr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *opercul(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Cinchonaceæ, tribe Coffeæ.

ŏ-pĕr'-cu-late, ŏ-pĕr'-cu-lāt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *operculatus*, from *operculo* = to furnish with a cover.] The same as OPERCULAR (q.v.). Specif., in botany, used to describe a calyx which is united into a kind of cap or lid, which falls off entire. Example, Eucalyptus.

ŏp-ĕr-cū'-lĭ form, *a.* [Lat. *operculum* = a lid, and *forma* = form, shape.] Having the form of a lid or cover.

ŏ-pĕr-cu-lĭ'-na, *s.* [Lat. *opercul(um)*; fem. sing. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

Paleont.: A genus of Foraminifera, family Nummulitidæ. The spiral convolutions are all visible. It commences in the Upper Cretaceous, but abounds in the Eocene of southern Europe and of Africa.

ŏ-pĕr'-cu-lum, *s.* [Lat., from *operio* = to shut, to close.]

1. *Anat.:* The group of convolutions in the cerebrum between the two divisions of the fissure of Sylvius.

2. *Botany:*

(1) *Gen.:* A lid, as of the pitcher in Nepenthes.

(2) *Spec.:* The lid closing the urn, theca, or sporangium in mosses.

3. *Ichthy.:* One of a chain of broad flat bones forming the gill-cover in osseous fishes.

4. *Zool.:* In many of the Gasteropoda, a calcareous, horny, or fibrous plate, secreted by the metapodium, and serving to close the orifice of the shell when the animal is retracted. The Periwinkle is a familiar example. The term is also applied to a lid which closes the shell of the sessile cirripedes of Balanus and Verruca, and of the lids of certain eggs.

ŏp-ĕr-ĕt'-ta, *s.* [Ital., dimin. of *opera.*]

Music: A short opera, or musical drama of a light character.

* **ŏp'-ĕr-ōse,** * **ŏp'-ĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *operosus*, from *opus* (genit. *operis*) = work; Ital. & Sp. *operoso.*] Laborious; full of or attained with labour, trouble, and tediousness.

"All these *operose* proceedings were adopted by one of the most decided tyrants in the rolls of history." —*Burke: French Revolution.*

* **ŏp'-ĕr-ōse-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *operose*: *-ly.*] In an operose manner.

* **ŏp'-ĕr-ōse-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *operose*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being operose; laboriousness.

"God and nature do things every where in the most frugal and compendious way, and with the least *operoseness*." —*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 672.

* **ŏp-ĕr-ŏs'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Lat. *operositas*, from *operosus* = operose (q.v.).] Laboriousness; great labour or trouble; operoseness.

"There is a kind of *operosity* in sin." —*Bp. Hall: Select Thoughts*, 45.

* **ŏp'-ĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *operosus.*] Laborious, operose.

"Written language, as it is more *operous*, so it is more digested and is permanent." —*Holden: On Speech.*

* **ŏ-pĕr-tā-nĕ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *opertaneus*, from *operio* = to shut, to close.] Secret, hidden, private.

* **ōpe'-tīde,** * **ope-tyde,** *s.* [Eng. *ope*, and *tide.*] Early spring; open-tide.

"God grudges not our moderate and seasonable jollities, there is an *opetide* by his allowance as well as a Lent." —*Bp. Hall: Sermon in Lent.* (1641.)

ŏph'-ĭ-, *pref.* [OPHIO-.]

ŏ-phī'-a-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. ὀφίασις (*ophiasis*) = a bald place on the head of serpentine or winding form. (*Galen.*)]

Pathol.: (See etym.).

ŏ-phĭb'-ō-lŭs, *s.* [Pref. *ophi-* and Gr. βόλος (*bolos*) = a throw with a casting net.]

Zool.: A genus of snakes, family Colubridæ. Coues (*U.S. Geog. Survey* (1875), vol. v.) enumerates three species. *Ophibolus getulus* is the King-snake of America, a deadly foe of the rattlesnake, which it overcomes and devours. An equal antipathy exists between it and the Mocassin-snake, on which account the King-snake is protected in the Southern states.

ŏph-ĭ-çĕph'-a-lŭs, *s.* [OPHIOCEPHALUS.]

ŏph'-ĭ-cleĭde, *s.* [Fr. *ophicléide* (lit. = key-serpent); pref. *ophi-*, and Gr. κλεις (*kleis*), genit. κλείδος (*kleidos*) = a key.]

Music: A wind instrument of metal, invented to supersede the serpent in the orchestra and in military bands. It consists of a wide conical tube, terminating in a bell like that of a horn, having ten vents with keys, and a mouthpiece like that of the serpent. There are two sorts of ophicleides, alto and bass. The bass ophicleide is written on the F-clef, and its compass is three octaves and one note, from B on the third space below the bass staff, to C on the third space of the treble staff. They are in two keys, C and B♭. The alto ophicleide has a compass similar in extent to that of the bass instrument, but starting from a note one octave higher. This instrument is not so satisfactory as its bass fellow, and is therefore but rarely heard. The double-bass ophicleides are in F and E♭, a fifth below the bass ophicleides in C and B♭. The amount of breath required to play the double-bass ophicleide will probably prevent its general adoption.

OPHICLEIDE.

ŏph-ĭd-ĕr'-pĕ-tŏn, *s.* [Gr. ὀφίδιον (*ophidion*) = a little snake, and ἑρπετόν (*herpeton*) = a reptile.]

Paleont: A genus of Labyrinthodonts from the Coal Measures. Prof. Miall placed them in his group Aistopoda.

ŏ-phĭd'-ĭ-a, *s. pl.* [Gr. ὄφις (*ophis*) = a serpent.]

1. *Zool.:* Snakes; an order of the class Reptilia, which is placed by Prof. Huxley in his division Sauropsida (q.v.). The body is always cylindrical and vermiform, covered with horny scales, but without a bony exoskeleton. Vertebræ procœlous, with rudimentary transverse processes. They have no sternum, pectoral arch, forelimbs, or sacrum; nor, as a rule, are traces of hinder limbs present, though they occasionally occur, *e.g.* in Python (q.v.). Hooked conical teeth are always present, anchylosed with the jaw. [POISON-FANG.] The order is pre-eminently tropical, the species rapidly diminishing as the distance from the Equator increases, and wholly ceasing before the Arctic or Antarctic Circle is reached. The classification is not fixed. According to Wallace, the order contains twenty-five families. There is another and natural division into three sub-orders: (1) Thanatophidia (Venomous Snakes), with two groups, Proteroglyphia and Solenoglyphia; (2) Colubriformes (Innocuous Colubriform Snakes); and (3) Typhlopidæ (Blind Snakes).

2. *Paleont.:* First found in the Eocene of Sheppey, others from Miocene of Germany,

and in some Tertiary beds in the United States. Most of these appear to have belonged to the Pythonidæ. Poison-fangs have been found in some of the later Tertiary deposits, and a colubrine snake from the Upper Miocene of the South of France. (*Wallace.*) The more important genera will be described under their names.

ŏ-phĭd'-ĭ-an, *a. & s.* [Mod. Lat., &c. *ophidi(a)*; Eng. suff. *-an.*]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to or having the characters of the order Ophidia (q.v.).

B. *As subst.:* Any individual of the order Ophidia.

"No remains of *ophidians* are known to occur in any Palæozoic or Mesozoic deposit."—*Nicholson: Palæont.*, ii. 199.

ŏph-ĭ-dĭ'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ophidi(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: A family of Anacanthani (q.v.). The body is more or less elongated, naked or scaly. Verticals generally united, dorsal occupying greater portion of the back; ventrals rudimentary, or absent. Mostly marine. Dr. Günther divides the family into five groups: Brotulina, Ophidiina, Fierasferina, Ammodytina, and Congrogadina.

ŏ-phĭd-ĭ-ĭ'-na, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ophidi(um)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

Ichthy.: A group of Ophidiidæ (q.v.). The ventrals are replaced by a pair of barbels, inserted below the glosso-hyal. It contains two genera, Ophidium and Genypterus.

ŏ-phĭd'-ĭ-ōĭd, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *ophidi(um)*; Eng. suff. *-oid.*] Belonging to or having the characteristics of the family Ophidiidæ, or the genus Ophidium.

"The fifth group of *ophidioid* fishes includes two genera."—*Prof. Seeley* in *Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, v. 66.

ŏ-phĭd'-ĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Ophidia.] Snake-like; belonging to the order Ophidia or Serpents.

ŏ-phĭd'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. *ὀφίδιον* (*ophidion*) = a fish resembling the conger, prob. *Ophidium barbatum.*]

Ichthy.: The typical genus of the group Ophidiina. Body elongate, compressed, covered with minute scales; teeth small. Seventy species are known, from the Atlantic and Pacific; all differing in the structure of the air-bladder. *Ophidium barbatum*, about nine inches long, is a Mediterranean fish, occasionally straying to the British coast. The body is flesh-coloured, the dorsal and anal fins margined with black.

ŏph-ĭ-dō-ba-trā'-chĭ-a, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ophid(ia)*, *o* connect., and Eng., &c. *batrachia.*]

Zool.: A synonym of Owen's Ophiomorpha (q.v.).

ŏph-ĭ-mor'-phĭc, *a.* [Pref. *ophi-*, and Gr. *μορφη* (*morphē*) = form.] Having the form of a serpent.

"The god being an heavenly (*ophimorphic*) being, whose symbol was a serpent of five, seven, or nine heads."—*Fortnightly Review*, vi. (N.S.), p. 564.

ŏph-ĭ-ŏ-, *pref.* [Gr. *ὄφις* (*ophis*), genit. *ὄφεως* (*opheōs*), *ὄφεος* (*opheos*) = a serpent.] Of, belonging to, or in any respect resembling a serpent or snake.

ŏph-ĭ-ŏ-căr'-ŷ-ŏn, *s.* [Pref. *ophio-*, and Gr. *καρυον* (*karuon*) = a nut.]

Bot.: A genus of Sabiaceæ, placed by Lindley in the Dodoneæ (q.v.). The only species, *Ophiocaryon paradoxum*, grows in British Guiana. Its seeds are sometimes brought to England under the name of snake-nuts, their embryo being spirally twisted like a coiled-up snake.

ŏph-ĭ-ŏ-çĕ-phăl'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ophiocephal(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: An acanthopterygian family of freshwater fishes, with elongate, sub-cylindrical bodies. They often leave the water for a considerable time. Habitat, the rivers of the Oriental region. There are two genera, Ophiocephalus and Channa, and twenty-six species.

ŏph-ĭ-ŏ-çĕph'-a-lŭs, *s.* [Pref. *ophio-*, and Gr. *κεφαλη* (*kephalē*) = the head.]

Ichthy.: Walking-fish; the typical genus of the family Ophiocephalidæ (q.v.). *Ophiocephalus striatus* is universally distributed over India. The male constructs a nest, in which the ova are deposited.

ŏph-ĭ-ŏc-ō-ma, *s.* [Pref. *ophio-*, and Gr. *κομη* (*komē*) = hair.]

Zool.: A genus of Ophiurida. The rays are simple, not squamose, and separated at their base by small pentagonal plates. The species are called Brittle stars, from their fragility. Forbes enumerates ten British species.

ŏph-ĭ-ō-dĕş, *s.* [Gr. *ὀφιώδης* (*ophiōdēs*) = snaky.]

1. *Zoology:*

(1) Wagner's name for a genus of Brazilian lizards, family Scincidæ, which have two rudimentary limbs close to the anus.

(2) A genus of Plumulariidæ, having many thread-like organs, ending in knobs with thread cells.

2. *Entom.:* A genus of Ophiusidæ (q.v.). *Ophiodes lunaris* is the only British species.

ŏph-ĭ-ō-ĝĕneş, *s. pl.* [Gr. *ὀφιογενής* (*ophiogenēs*) = serpent-gendered.]

Anthrop.: The name of some Asiatic tribes mentioned by Strabo, Ælian, and Pliny.

"The *Ophiogenes*, or serpent-race of the Troad, kindred of the Vipers, whose bite they could cure by touch, and descendants of an ancient hero transformed into a snake."—*Tylor: Primitive Culture* (1871), ii. 218

ŏph-ĭ-ō-glŏs-sā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ophioglosso(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Adders' Tongues; an order of Acrogens, alliance Filicales. The vernation is straight, the capsules, which are in spikes or panicles, formed on the margin of a contracted leaf, are large, coriaceous, two-valved, without a ring, or areola. Distribution, the Asiatic islands, the West Indies, &c. Known genera three or four, two of which—Ophioglossum and Botrychium—are British. Number of species undetermined.

ŏph-ĭ-ō-glŏs'-sŭm, *s.* [Pref. *ophio-*, and Gr. *γλῶσσα* (*glōssa*) = the tongue, which the frond of these ferns resembles in form.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Ophioglossaceæ (q.v.). The frond is ovate and simple, the capsules spiked. Known species three or four. One, *Ophioglossum vulgatum*, the Common Adder's Tongue, is British. It has ovate, linear, or elliptic, oblong fronds, from six to nine inches long. Is found in damp pastures, on banks, in woods, &c., and is in fruit from May to July. There are two sub-species, *Ophioglossum vulgatum* proper, and *O. lusitanicum.*

* **ŏph-ĭ-ŏg'-ra-phy,** *s.* [Pref. *ophio-*, and Gr. *γράφω* (*graphō*) = to write, to describe.] A description of serpents; ophiology.

ŏph-ĭ-ŏl'-a-trў, *s.* [Pref. *ophi-*, and Gr. *λατρεια* (*latreia*) = service, worship.] Serpent-worship (q.v.).

"Thenceforth such direct examples of *ophiolatry* may be traced on into classic and barbaric Europe."—*Tylor: Primitive Culture* (1871), ii. 117.

ŏph'-ĭ-ō-līte, *s.* [Pref. *ophio-*, and Gr. *λίθος* (*lithos*) = stone.]

Petrol.: A rock composed of serpentine mixed with more or less dolomite, magnesite, or calcite. Hence Hunt divides it into (1) Dolomitic, (2) Magnesitic, and (3) Calcitic Ophiolite, according to the particular one of the three minerals present in each case. It is clouded green, veined with white or pale green. Called also Verd-antique. (*Dana.*)

ŏph-ĭ-ŏ-lŏĝ'-ĭc, ŏph-ĭ-ŏ-lŏĝ'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *ophiolog(y)*; *-ic*, *-ical.*] Of or pertaining to ophiology.

ŏph-ĭ-ŏl'-ŏ-ġĭst, *s.* [Eng. *ophiolog(y)*; *-ist.*] One who is versed in ophiology, or the natural history of serpents.

ŏph-ĭ-ŏl'-ŏ-ġў, *s.* [Pref. *ophio-*, and Gr. *λογος* (*logos*) = a discourse.] That branch of zoology which deals with the natural history, classification, and description of serpents.

* **ŏph'-ĭ-ō-măn-çў,** *s.* [Pref. *ophio-*, and Gr. *μαντεια* (*manteia*) = prophecy, divination.] A mode of divination by the actions, appearance, or behaviour of serpents, as by their manner of eating, or by their coils.

ŏph-ĭ-ŏ-mor'-pha, *s. pl.* [Pref. *ophio-*, and Gr. *μορφη* (*morphē*) = form.]

Zool.: The family Cæciliadæ (q.v.), which was raised to ordinal rank by Owen. They are serpentiform or vermiform amphibians, without limbs, anus terminal, the skin generally with horny scales imbedded in it. Eyes rudimentary or absent.

ŏph-ĭ-ŏ-mor'-phoŭs, *a.* [Ophiomorpha.] Having the form of a serpent.

ŏ-phĭ'-ŏn, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *ὀφιων* (*ophiōn*) = a fabulous animal in Sardinia; a centaur.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Ophionidæ (q.v.).

ŏph-ĭ-ŏn-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *ophion*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Ichneumons having the abdomen laterally compressed, and more or less shaped like a scimitar.

* **ŏph-ĭ-ŏph'-a-ġoŭs,** *a.* [Ophiophagus.] Eating or feeding on serpents.

"All snakes are not of such poisonous qualities as common opinion presumeth; as is confirmable from *ophiophagous* nations, and such as feed upon serpents."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vi., ch. xxviii.

ŏph-ĭ ŏph'-a ġŭs, *s.* [Pref. *ophio-*, and Gr. *φαγειν* (*phagein*) = to eat.]

Zool.: A genus of Elapidæ, with one species, *Ophiophagus elaps.* It is one of the largest and most deadly of the Indian snakes, and, though widely distributed, is not very common. It attains a maximum length of about fourteen feet, the head is beautifully shielded, and the neck dilatable, like that of a cobra. Its generic name has reference to its habit of feeding on snakes.

ŏph-ĭ-ŏ-pō-gŏn, *s.* [Pref. *ophio-*, and Gr. *πωγων* (*pōgōn*) = the beard.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Ophiopogoneæ (q.v.). They are from eastern Asia.

ŏph-ĭ-ŏp-ō-gō'-nĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ophiopogon*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ew.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Liliaceæ.

ŏph'-ĭ-ŏps, *s.* [Pref. *ophi-*, and Gr. *ὠψ* (*ōps*) = the eye.]

Zool.: A genus of Lizards, family Lacertidæ. They have no eyelids. *Ophiops elegans* is found at Smyrna.

ŏph-ĭ-ŏr-rhĭ'-za, *s.* [Pref. *ophio-*, and Gr. *ῥίζα* (*rhiza*) = a root.]

Bot.: A genus of Hedyotidæ (q.v.), from India, Burmah, and Assam. *Ophiorrhiza Mungos* is so called because it is said to be one of the plants which the Mungoose eats when bitten by a snake. It is popularly believed in India to be a remedy for bites of snakes, mad dogs, &c. The plant is so bitter that the Malays call it earth-gall.

ŏph-ĭ-ŏ-sâu'-rŭs, *s.* [Ophisaurus.]

ŏph'-ĭ-ŏ-thrĭx, *s.* [Pref. *ophio-*, and Gr. *θριξ* (*thrix*) = hair.]

Zool.: A genus of Ophiurida, *Ophiothrix fragilis* is the Common Brittle-star.

ŏph-ĭ-ŏx'-ў-lŏn, *s.* [Pref. *ophio-*, and Gr. *ξυλον* (*xulon*) = wood.]

Bot.: A genus of Carisseæ. The Telugu physicians give the root of *Ophioxylon serpentinum* as a febrifuge and an alexipharmic. Called also *Rauwolfia serpentina.*

ŏph-ĭ-sâu'-rŭs, *s.* [Pref. *ophi-*, and Gr. *σαῦρος* (*sauros*) = a lizard.]

Zool.: Glass-snake; an American genus of Zonuridæ, ranging from Virginia to Cape Florida. There is but one species, *Ophisaurus ventralis.* It is small, breakable, and limbless. Length, from twenty-eight to forty inches.

ŏph-īte (1), *a. & s.* [Gr. *ὀφίτης* (*ophitēs*), from *ὄφις* (*ophis*) = a serpent; Fr. *ophite.*]

* **A.** *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to a serpent.

B. *As substantive:*

Min.: The same as Serpentine (q.v.).

Ŏph'-īte (2), *s.* [Gr. *ὄφις* (*ophis*) = a serpent; suff. *-ite.*]

Church Hist. & Eccles. (*Pl.*): A sect of serpent-worshippers which seems to have arisen prior to the Christian Church, but which was little known till the second century, when Christian as well as Jewish Ophites arose. They mingled Gnosticism with their Christian belief. When they celebrated the Lord's Supper, they allowed a serpent to crawl around and over the bread. At the close of the ordinance, the worshippers kissed the serpent,

and then sung a hymn of adoration to the Supreme Being, whom the serpent in Paradise, whom they identified with Christ, had made known to men. Called also Serpentarians. (*Mosheim, Neander.*)

***ŏ phī-tēs,** *s.* [Gr.] [Ophite (1), B.]

ŏ phīt ic, *a.* [Eng., &c. Ophite (1); suff. *-ic.*]

Petrol.: Of or belonging to the rocks called Ophites. (See extract.)

"For the first time I propose following M. Michel Lévy, to employ the term *ophitic* structure, from its first having been noticed in connection with those interesting rocks, the ophites of the Pyrenees."—*Prof. Judd*, in *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xli. 360, 361.

Ŏph-ĭ ū-chŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. ὀφιοῦχος (*ophiouchos*): ὄφις (*ophis*) = a serpent, and ἔχω (*echō*) = to have.]

Astron.: Serpentarius, the Serpent-bearer, a constellation of the northern hemisphere. One of the ancient asterisms, having Hercules on the north, Scorpio on the south, and Serpens on the west. It has about eighty stars visible to the naked eye, the chief being Ras Alague (q.v.).

ŏph-ĭ ūr-a, *s.* [Gr. ὀφίουρα (*ophiura*), fem. of ὀφίουρος (*ophiouros*) = serpent-tailed: pref. *ophi-*, and οὐρά (*oura*) = tail.]

1. *Zool.:* Sand-star; the typical genus of the family Ophiuridæ, and the order or class Ophiuroidea. The arms are very long, and adapted for creeping. When touched, it can cast off one or all of its rays, hence it is difficult to preserve specimens entire.

2. *Paleont.:* The genus occurs from the Carboniferous, or at least from the Lias, till now.

ŏph-ĭ-ūr-ĭd, *a. & s.* [Ophiurida.]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to or characteristic of the Ophiurida (q.v.).

"An *ophiurid* arm."—*P. H. Carpenter*, in *Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, vi. 269

B. *As subst.:* Any individual of the Ophiurida (q.v.).

"The mouth of an Echinopædium becomes that of the *Ophiurid*."—*Huxley: Anat. Invert. Anim.*, p. 566.

ŏph-ĭ-ūr-ĭ-dæ, ŏph-ĭ-ūr-ĭ-dą, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ophiur(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*, or neut. *-ida.*]

Zool.: Ophiurids; the typical family of the order (or order of the class) Ophiuroidea. They have simple and undivided arms; the genital fissures are mostly five in number. Mr. P. H. Carpenter includes under it the genera Ophiura, Ophiocoma, and Ophiothrix (q.v.).

ŏph-ĭ-ụ-rĭd-ĕ ą, ŏph-ĭ ụ-rōĭd-ĕ-ą, *s.pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ophiur(a)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-idea* or *-oidea.*]

1. *Zool.:* Prof. Huxley, who adopts the form Ophiuridea, and calls it an order of Echinodermata, thus defines it:

"The body is depressed, and gives off five arms of a different structure from itself. Each presents a central axis, formed by a chain of quadrate ossicles, and for each ossicle a row of four superficial plates; one ventral, one dorsal, and two lateral. The ambulacral vessel lies between the ventral plates and the quadrate ossicles, and only extends to the summit of each arm. The larvæ are pluteiform, and have a skeleton."—*Classif. of Animals* (1869), p. 129.

Mr. P. H. Carpenter adopts the form Ophiuroidea, and calls it a class containing two orders, Ophiurida and Astrophytida.

2. *Paleont.:* Ophiurids have existed from Silurian times till now.

ŏph ĭ-ūr-ōĭd, *s.* [Ophiuroidea.] Any individual of the order Ophiuroidea (q.v.).

"The development of the *ophiuroids* is sometimes direct."—*Nicholson: Zoology* (1873), p. 197.

ŏph-ĭ-ū-są, *s.* [Lat. *ophiusa, ophiussa*; from Gr. ὀφιοῦσα (*ophiousa*), ὀφιοῦσσα (*ophioussa*) = (1) The name of Cyprus, and various other islands which abound in serpents. (2) A magical herb growing in the island of Elephantine.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Ophiusidæ (q.v.).

ŏph ĭ ūs ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *ophiusa*); fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Moths, group Noctuina. The thorax is robust, the abdomen smooth, the wings thick, the larva elongate, with the pro-legs long. One British species. [Ophiodes, 2.]

ŏph-rĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *ophr(ys)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Orchidaceæ, having the pollen powdery, granular, or sectile, and the anther terminal, erect. It contains the families Serapiadæ, Satyriadæ, Gymnadeniadæ, Holotrichiadæ, Disidæ, and Corycidæ

ŏph rў dĭ-na, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ophryd(ium)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

Zool.: A sub-family of Vorticellidæ. The animalcules excrete and inhabit a soft, mucilaginous, solitary sheath or compound zoocythium. Two genera, Ophionella and Ophrydium. (*Saville Kent.*)

ŏ-phrўd-ĭ ŭm, *s.* [Gr. ὀφρύδιον (*ophrudion*), dimin. from ὀφρυς (*ophrus*) = an eyebrow.]

Zool.: The type-genus of the sub-family Ophrydina (q.v.), from salt and freshwater. Saville Kent records three species, *Ophrydium versatile, O. Eichornii*, and *O. sessile.* He obtained luxuriant colonies of the last species from a pond in Epping Forest.

ŏph-rў-ō-dĕn-drĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ophryodendr(on)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Tentaculifera Actinaria. The tentacles are apparently united so as to form one or more distinct proboscidiform appendages, the distal terminations of which are naked or cirrate. Two genera, Ophryodendron and Acinetopsis.

ŏph-rў-ō-dĕn-drŏn, *s.* [Pref. *ophryo-*, and Gr. δενδρον (*dendron*) = a tree.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Ophryodendridæ (q.v.). They are marine, and the animalcules are mostly associated in colonies. Parasitic on Hydrozoa and Crustaceans. Six species, one (*Ophryodendron pedicellatum*) British. (*Saville Kent.*)

ŏph-rў-ō-glē-ną, *s.* [Pref. *ophryo-*, and Gr. γλήνη (*glēnē*) = the pupil of the eye.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Ophryoglenidæ (q.v.). There are three species, *Ophryoglena acuminata, O. atra*, and *O. oblonga*, inhabiting pond and bog waters.

ŏph-rў-ō-glē-nĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ophryoglen(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Holotrichous Ciliata. The animalcules are free-swimming and ciliate throughout. Saville Kent enumerates nine genera.

ŏph'-rўs, *s.* [Lat. = *Listera ovata* (?); Gr. ὀφρύς (*ophrus*) = an eyebrow. Named from the markings of the lip.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Ophreæ. It is of the family Serapiadæ. The tubers are ovoid, the perianth spreading, the petals small, no spur; glands of the stalks of the pollen-masses each in a distinct little pouch. The flowers are beautiful, and have all a curious resemblance to certain insects. The genus is from Europe, the north of Africa, and the west of Asia. About thirty species are known; three, viz., *Ophrys apifera* (the Bee-orchis), *O. aranifera* (the Spider-orchis), and *O. muscifera* (the Fly-orchis), are British.

OPHRYS.

ŏph-thăl'-mĭ-ą, *** ŏph'-thăl-mў,** *s.* [Gr. ὀφθαλμία (*ophthalmia*), from ὀφθαλμος (*ophthalmos*) = an eye.]

Pathol.: A term used to indicate the structural changes produced by proliferation and catarrhal inflammation, going on to the formation of pus in the mucous membrane of the eye, exhibiting various forms, catarrhal, pustular, purulent (in the new-born infant), gonorrhœal, strumous, or scrofulous, and chronic. The chief symptoms are redness of the eye, chemosis, or swelling, discharge of fluid and pus, intolerance of light, and frequently, in severe cases, spasmodic closure of the eyelids. When the cornea is involved, destruction of the eye and permanent loss of sight—as in diphtheria and small-pox, or from sand, &c., as amongst the troops and natives in Egypt especially—is a common result. Treatment of the discharge by caustics and astringents is imperatively called for.

ŏph-thăl'-mĭc, *a.* [Gr. ὀφθαλμικός (*ophthalmikos*), from ὀφθαλμός (*ophthalmos*) = the eye. Pertaining or relating to the eye.

ophthalmic-barberry, *s.* [Berberis.]

ophthalmic-ganglion, *s.*

Anat.: A ganglion formed by the short root of the third cerebral nerve. It supplies the motor filaments to the iris.

ŏph-thăl-mĭ-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. ὀφθαλμός (*ophthalmos*) = the eye; *-itis.*]

Pathol.: Ophthalmia. (*Parr*, &c.)

ŏph-thăl-mo-, *pref.* [Gr. ὀφθαλμός (*ophthalmos*) = the eye.] Relating to the eye.

ŏph-thăl-mŏ-dўn'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Pref. *ophthalmo-*, and Gr. ὀδυνη (*odunē*) = pain.] Pain, especially a rheumatic pain of the eye.

ŏph-thăl-mŏg'-rą-phў, *s.* [Pref. *ophthalmo-*, and Gr. γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] A description of the eye.

ŏph-thăl-mŏl'-ō-ĝist, *s.* [Eng. *ophthalmolog(y)*; *-ist.*] One who is versed or skilled in ophthalmology.

ŏph-thăl-mŏl'-ō-ĝў, *s.* [Pref. *ophthalmo-*, and Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a word, a discourse.] That branch of science which deals with the eye, its anatomy, and its diseases.

"The ophthalmoscope has created a new and brilliant era for *ophthalmology*."—*Times*, May 4, 1875.

ŏph-thăl-mŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Pref. *ophthalmo-*, and Eng. *meter.*]

1. *Surg.:* An instrument of the nature of compasses for measuring the capacity of the chambers of the eye in anatomical experiments.

2. *Optics:* An instrument invented by Helmholtz for ascertaining the true distance at which an object shall be viewed for the accommodation of each eye. It consists of two planes of glass at right angles to each other, and a sight-tube through which they and an object beyond them are viewed. By rotating the glasses on their common axis until the two images formed by reflection from their back surfaces coincide, the proper point of vision is ascertained.

ŏph-thăl-mŏ-plĕĝ'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Pref. *ophthalmo-*, and Gr. πληγή (*plēgē*) = a stroke; πλήσσω (*plēssō*) = to strike.]

Pathol.: Paralysis of one or more of the muscles of the eye.

ŏph-thăl-mŏp-tō-sĭs, *s.* [Pref. *ophthalmo-*, and Gr. πτωσις (*ptōsis*) = a falling.]

Pathol.: Prolapse of the globe of the eye.

ŏph-thăl'-mŏ-scōpe, *s.* [Pref. *ophthalmo-*, and Gr. σκοπεω (*skopeō*) = to see.]

Optics: An instrument invented by Helmholtz, and described by him in 1851. It is used for the examination of the inner structure of the eyeball, and is composed of a small round mirror with a central perforation, which reflects the light of a lamp placed at the side of the eye. When the mirror only is used, the method is known as direct; when a strong convex lens intervenes between the eye and the mirror it is termed indirect.

ŏph-thăl-mŏs'-cō-pў, *s.* [Ophthalmoscope.]

1. The art or science of examining the interior of the eye, and of judging of it pathologically by means of an ophthalmoscope.

2. A branch of physiognomy which deduces the knowledge of a man's temper and character from the appearance of his eyes.

ŏph-thăl'-mō-stăt, *s.* [Pref. *ophthalmo-*, and Gr. στατός (*statos*) = placed, fixed, from ιστημι (*histēmi*) = to stand.] An instrument for holding the eye in a fixed position to facilitate operations.

*** ŏph-thăl-mŏ-tŏl'-ō-ĝist,** *s.* [An incorrect formation for *ophthalmologist.*] The same as Ophthalmologist (q.v.).

*** ŏph-thăl-mŏ-tŏl'-ō-ĝў,** *s.* [Ophthalmology.]

ŏph-thăl-mŏt'-ō-mȳ, *s.* [Pref. *ophthalmo-*, and Gr. *τομή* (*tomē*) = a cutting.]

1. *Anat.:* The dissection of the eye.

2. *Surg., &c.:* The extirpation of the eye.

* **ŏph'-thăl-mȳ** *s.* [Ophthalmia.]

ō-pī-ăm'-mōne, *s.* [Eng. *opi(anic)*, and *ammon(ia).*]

Chem.: $(C_{10}H_9O_4)_2\}_{H}^{'}N$. Diopianylamide.

An amide of opianic-acid, obtained by gently heating opianic acid with ammonia. It forms a pale yellow crystalline powder, insoluble in cold water, unaltered by dilute acids, but slowly decomposed by potash into potassic opianate and ammonia.

ō'-pĭ-ăn-āte, *s.* [Eng. *opian(ic)*; *-ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of opianic acid.

* **ō'-pĭ-ăne,** *s.* [Eng., &c. *opi(um)*; suff. *-ane.*]

Chem.: The same as Narcotine (q.v.)

ō-pĭ-ăn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *opian(e)*; suff. *-ic.*] Derived from narcotine.

opianic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{10}O_5$. Produced by the oxidation of narcotine by the action of sulphuric acid and binoxide of manganese. It crystallizes in thin colourless prisms, having a bitter taste and slight acid reaction. Dissolves easily in boiling water, alcohol, and ether, melts at 140°, and by oxidation is converted into hemipinic acid. It forms crystallizable salts. The lead salt, $(C_{10}H_9O_4)_2PbO_2$, forms shining transparent crystals, which melt at 150°, and begin to decompose at 180°.

opianic-ether, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{10}H_9(C_2H_5)O_5$. Obtained by heating opianic acid with alcoholic hydrochloric acid to 100° in a sealed tube. It crystallizes from alcohol in inodorous, brilliant white needles, with a bitter taste, easily soluble in alcohol and ether, and melts at 92°.

ō'-pĭ-ăn-ĭne, *s.* [Eng. *opian(ic)*; *-ine.*]

Chem.: A base resembling narcotine, found by Hinterberger in Egyptian opium. Its existence, distinct from narcotine, is doubtful.

o-pĭ-ăn-ō, *pref.* [Opianic.] (See compound.)

opiano-sulphurous acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{10}H_8SO_6$(?). A transparent crystalline mass, possessing acid properties, obtained by evaporating a solution of opianic acid in sulphurous acid. It forms crystalline salts with the carbonates of barium and lead.

ō'-pĭ-ăn-ȳl, *s.* [Eng. *opian(ic)*; *-yl.*]

Chem.: $(C_{10}H_9O_4)$. The hypothetical radical of opianic acid.

ō'-pĭ-ăte, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *opi(um)*; *-ate.* Explained in the Glossary to Holland's translation of Pliny (1601), as if then of recent introduction into English.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. A medicine, compounded with opium, and of a thicker consistence than syrup; a soft electuary.

2. A medicine compounded with opium, and having the quality of inducing sleep or rest; a narcotic.

"A pillow, which, like *opiates* ill-prepared, intoxicates." *Young: Night Thoughts*, viii. 67.

II. *Fig.:* Anything which has the power or quality of inducing rest or inactivity; anything which dulls sensation, whether mental or physical, or which relieves uneasiness or irritation.

"The shade with kindly *opiate* blessed." *Brooke: Jerusalem Delivered*, ii.

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Causing or inducing sleep; soporific, narcotic, somniferous.

"An anodyne or *opiate* quality resolvent of the bile."—*Arbuthnot: On Diet.*

2. *Fig.:* Causing rest or inactivity; soothing.

"Hermes, or his *opiate* rod." *Milton: P. L.*, xi. 133.

* **ō'-pĭ-āte,** *v.t.* [Opiate, *s.*]

1. *Lit.:* To mix with opium.

2. *Fig.:* To lull to sleep.

"*Opiate* all her active powers to rest." *Fenton: Epist. to T. Lambard.*

* **o-pie,** *s.* [O. Fr.] Opium.

"With narcotikes and *opie* of Thebes fine." *Chaucer: C. T.*, 1,474.

* **ō-pĭf'-ĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *opifer*, from *ops*, genit. *opus* = help, aid, and *fero* = to bring.] Bringing help or aid.

* **ŏp'-ĭ-fĭce,** *s.* [Lat. *opificium*, from *opus* = work, and *facio* = to do.] Workmanship, handiwork. (*Bailey.*)

* **ō-pĭf'-ĭ-çĕr,** *s.* [Lat. *opifex*, genit. *opificis*, from *opus* = work, and *facio* = to do.] One who executes any work; a workman, an artificer.

"There is an infinite distance betwixt the poor mortal artist and the almighty *opificer.*"—*Bentley.*

* **o-pime,** *a.* [Lat. *opimus.*] Plentiful, rich, excellent.

"Great and *opime* preferments and dignities."—*H. More: On Godliness*, bk. ii., ch. xv., § 3.

* **ŏ-pĭn'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *opinabilis*, from *opinor* = to opine, to think; Sp. *opinable*; Ital. *opinabile.*]

1. That may or can be opined or thought.

"That which is sensible and *opinable.*"—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 913.

2. Open to question or doubt; doubtful.

"The manner is doubtful and *opinable.*" *Chaucer: Remedie of Love.*

* **ŏ-pĭn'-ąnt,** *s.* [Eng. *opin(e)*; *-ant.*] One who forms an opinion.

"The opinions differ pretty much according to the nature of the *opinants.*"—*Thackeray: Roundabout Papers*, iv.

* **ŏp-ĭ-nā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *opinatio*, from *opinatus*, pa. par. of *opinor* = to opine (q.v.).] The act of opining or thinking; opinion, notion.

* **ŏ-pĭn'-ą-tive,** *a.* [Lat. *opinatus*, pa. par. of *opinor* = to opine (q.v.); Ital. & Sp. *opinativo.*] Obstinate or stiff in opinion; opinionated.

"Be not *opinative*; maintaine no factions."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 353.

* **ŏ-pĭn'-ą-tive-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *opinative*; *-ly.*] In an opinative or opinionated manner; conceitedly.

* **ŏ-pĭn'-ā-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat., fr. *opinatus*, pa. par. of *opinor*; Fr. *opinateur.*] One who holds an opinion; one fond of his own opinions.

"Which sufficiently confuteth those heretical *opinators.*"—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 12.

ŏ-pīne', *v.i.* & *t.* [Fr. *opiner*, from Lat. *opinor*, * *opino* = to suppose, from *opinus* = supposing; Sp. & Port. *opinar*; Ital. *opinare.*]

† **A.** *Intrans.:* To think, to suppose, to imagine, to judge.

* **B.** *Trans.:* To think of or about; to suppose.

"An angry man, ye may *opine*,
Was he." *Byron: Mazeppa*, viii.

* **ŏ-pĭn'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *opin(e)*; *-er.*] One who opines, thinks, or supposes; one who holds an opinion.

"Weak and wilful *opiners*, but not just arbitrators."—*Bp. Taylor: Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 157.

* **ŏ-pĭn-ĭ-ās-tre (trc** as **tĕr).** * **ŏ-pĭn-ĭ-ās'-tĕr,** *a.* & *s.* [O. Fr. *opiniastre*; Fr. *opiniâtre.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Unduly attached to one's own opinion, and obstinate in adhering to it.

2. Obstinately adhered to.

"Men are so far in love with their own *opiniastre* conceits, as they cannot patiently endure opposition."—*Ralegh: Arts of Empire*, ch. xiv.

B. *As subst.:* The same as Opinator (q.v.). (*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 12.)

* **ŏ-pĭn-ĭ-ās-trĕ-tȳ (tre** as **tĕr),** *s.* [Opiniatretv.] Obstinacy.

* **ŏ-pĭn-ĭ-ăs-troŭs,** *a.* [Opiniastre.] The same as Opiniastre, A.

* **ŏ-pĭn'-ĭ-ātc,** *v.t.* [Lat. *opinio* = an opinion.] To maintain obstinately or dogmatically.

"They did *opiniate* two principles."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 12.

* **ŏ-pĭn'-ĭ-ąte,** * **ŏ-pĭn'-ĭ-āt-ĕd,** *a.* [Opiniate, *v.*] Opinionated; obstinate in adhering to one's opinion; dogmatical.

"The choler of a few *opiniate* men."—*Bp. Bedell: To Mr. Waddesworth*, p. 325.

* **ŏ-pĭn'-ĭ-ątc-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *opinionate*; *-ly.*] In an opinionate manner.

* **ŏ-pĭn'-ĭ-ā-tĕr,** *a.* [Opiniatre.]

* **ŏ-pĭn'-ĭą-tĭvc (i** as **y),** *a.* [Eng. *opiniat(e)*; *-ive.*]

1. Obstinate or stiff in adhering to one's opinion; opinionated.

2. Imagined; not proved.

"In a mass of *opiniative* uncertainties; like the silver in Hiero's crown of gold."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica*, ch. vii.

* **ŏ-pĭn'-ĭą-tĭvo-lȳ (i** as **y),** *adv.* [Eng. *opiniative*; *-ly.*] In an opinative manner; conceitedly, dogmatically.

* **ŏ-pĭn-ĭą-tive-nĕss (i** as **y),** *s.* [Eng. *opiniative*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being opiniative: obstinate adherence to one's opinion.

"The first obstacle to good counsell is pertinacy or *opiniativeness.*"—*Ralegh: Arts of Empire*, ch. xiv

* **ŏ-pĭn'-ĭ-ā-tŏr,** *s.* [Eng. *opiniat(e)*; *-or.*] One who adheres obstinately or dogmatically to his opinion.

"Forced to end his days in a mean condition: as it is pity but all such politick *opiniators* should."—*South: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 3.

* **ŏ-pĭn'-ĭ-ā-tre (tre** as **tĕr),** *v.t.* & *i.* [Opiniatre, *a.* & *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To oppose.

"The party still *opiniatred* his election for very many days."—*Clarendon: Religion & Policy*, ch. viii.

B. *Intrans.:* To follow one's opinion obstinately.

"Dr. Short . . . must not *opiniatre.*"—*North: Examen*, p. 649.

* **ŏ-pĭn'-ĭ-ā-tre (tre** as **tĕr),** *a.* & *s.* [Fr., O. Fr. *opiniastre.*]

A. *As adj.:* Attached or adhering obstinately or dogmatically to one's opinion; dogmatical, opinionated.

"*Opiniatre* in discourse, and priding himself in contradicting others."—*Locke: Of Education*, § 189.

B. *As subst.:* The same as Opiniator (q.v.).

"A stiff *opiniatre.*"—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 34.

* **ŏ-pĭn-ĭ-ăt-rĕ-tȳ,** * **ŏ-pĭn'-ĭ-ą-trȳ,** *s.* [Fr. *opiniatreté.*] Obstinate attachment or adherence to one's own opinion or notions.

"What in them was science is in us but *opiniatrety.*"—*Locke: Human Understanding*, bk. i., ch. iv.

ŏ-pĭn'-ĭc, *a.* [Altered from *opianic* (q.v.).] Containing or derived from opianic acid.

opinic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{14}H_{10}O_8{\cdot}3H_2O$. Obtained by the action of hydriodic acid on hemipinic acid. It crystallizes in prisms or tables, which turn yellow on exposure to the air; soluble in water and alcohol, and slightly soluble in ether. Heated on platinum foil it gives off a vanilla odour.

ō-pĭn'-ĭ-cŭs, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Her. An imaginary animal borne as a charge, having the head and wings of a griffin or eagle, a short tail like that of a camel, and the body of a lion. It is sometimes represented without wings.

ō-pĭn'-ĭon (i as **y),** * **o-pyn-y-oun,** *s.* [Fr. *opinion*, from Lat. *opinionem*, accus. of *opinio* = a supposition, from *opinor* = to suppose, to opine (q.v.); Sp. *opinion*; Ital. *opinione.*]

1. That which is opined; a mental conviction of the truth of something, founded on evidence which is not sufficient to produce absolute knowledge or certainty; belief stronger than impression, less strong than positive knowledge.

"I cannot put off my *opinion* so easily."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 1.

2. The judgment or sentiments which the mind forms of persons or things, or of their qualities; estimation, esteem.

"The only *opinion* which he values is the *opinion* of his fellows."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

3. Settled judgment, convictions, or persuasions; belief, views.

"As far, however, as he could be said to have any *opinions*, his *opinions* were Whiggish."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

4. Favourable judgment; estimation, esteem.

* 5. Credit, reputation.

"Thou hast redeemed thy lost *opinion.*" *Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, v. 4.

* 6. Arrogance, conceitedness, conceit.

"Pride, haughtiness, *opinion*, and disdain." *Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, iii. 1.

* 7. Opinionativeness, dogmatism; obstinacy in adhering to one's own opinions or notions.

"Learned without *opinion* and strange without heresy."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 1.

8. The formal judgment or statement of

...ver of a lawyer upon a case or point submitted to him.

• *Oath of opinion:*

Scots Law: A kind of oath allowed to be taken in certain cases by tradesmen and such like men, whereby they swear not to a positive fact, but to what they believe to be a fact.

*** ŏ-pĭn-ĭŏn (i as y),** *v.t.* [OPINION, *s.*] To think, to suppose; to hold as an opinion.

"That the soul and the angels are devoid of quantity and dimension, is generally opinioned."—*Glanvill: Sceptis Scient.*(ed.).

*** ŏ-pĭn-ĭŏn-a-blĕ (i as y),** *a.* [Eng. *opinion*; *-able.*] Capable or admitting of being made a matter of opinion; admitting of various opinions; not positively or certainly settled or defined.

ŏ-pĭn-ĭŏn-āt ĕd, * ŏ-pĭn-ĭŏn-ate (i as y), [Eng. *opinion*; *-ate, -ated.*]

1. Obstinate or stiff in adhering to one's own opinions or notions; stiff in opinion.

* 2. Fancied, imaginary. (*Feltham: Resolves*, p. 95.)

ŏ-pĭn-ĭŏn-ātc-lĭ (i as y), *adv.* [Eng. *opinionate*; *-ly.*] In an opinionated manner; obstinately, dogmatically.

"Where either are only *opinionately* wise."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. i., Res. 85.

*** ŏ-pĭn-ĭŏn-āt-ist (i as y),** *s.* [Eng. *opinionat(e)*; *-ist.*] An opinionated person; one who adheres obstinately to his own opinions or notions; an opinionist.

† ŏ-pĭn-ĭŏn-āt-ĭve, *a.* [Eng. *opinionat(e)*; *-ive.*]

1. Unduly and obstinately adhering to one's own opinions and notions; opinionated; fond of preconceived notions.

"Bold and *opinionative* enough to dare and to dictate."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. iv., ch. vii.

2. Imaginary; not proved.

"We will deny ourselves of some things, both *opinionative* and practical, for your sake."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

ŏ-pĭn-ĭŏn-āt-ĭve-lĭ (i as y), *adv.* [Eng. *opinionative*; *-ly.*] In an opinionative manner; with undue or stubborn adherence to one's own opinions or notions.

† ŏ-pĭn-ĭŏn-āt-ĭve-nĕss (i as y), *s.* [Eng. *opinionative*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being opinionative; undue or stubborn adherence to one's own opinions and notions.

*** ŏ-pĭn-ĭŏn-ā-tŏr (i as y),** *s.* [Eng. *opinion(ate)*; *-or.*] An opinionative person; one fond of preconceived notions, and stubbornly adhering to his own opinions.

*** ŏ-pĭn-ĭŏned (i as y),** *a.* [Eng. *opinion*; *-ed.*] Having or holding an opinion; conceited.

"He's so *opinion'd* of his own abilities."—*Dryden: Sir Martin Mar-all*, i.

*** ŏ-pĭn-ĭŏn-ĭst (i as y),** *s.* [Eng. *opinion*; *-ist*; Fr. *opinioniste.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who is fond of preconceived notions; an opinionative person; an opinionator.

"Every conceited *opinionist* sets up an infallible chair in his own brain."—*Glanvill: To Albina.*

2. *Church Hist.:* A name applied in the sixteenth century to those who refused to acknowledge the Pope as Vicar of Christ, as he did not practise evangelical poverty. (*Littre.*)

*** ŏ-pĭp-ar-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *opiparus*: from *opes* = riches, and *paro* = to furnish.] Sumptuous.

*** ŏ-pĭp-ar-oŭs-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *opiparous*; *-ly.*] In a sumptuous manner; abundantly.

Ŏ-pĭs, *s.* [A name of Artemis.]

Paleont.: A genus of Cyprinidæ (q.v.). It is strong, ventricose, cordiform, obliquely-keeled, with prominent beaks and cardinal teeth 1-1. Forty-two species are known, from the Trias to the Chalk.

ŏp ĭ-sŏm-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. ὀπίσω (*opisō*) = backward, again, and Eng. *meter.*] An instrument for measuring distances upon a map. It consists of a wheel turning as a nut upon a screw.

ŏ-pĭs-thō-, *pref.* [Gr. ὄπισθεν (*opisthen*) = behind, at the back.] Situated on, pertaining to, or connected with the back or rear.

ŏ-pĭs-thō-brăn̆ch, *s.* [OPISTHOBRANCHIATA.] Any individual of the molluscan order Opisthobranchiata.

ŏ-pĭs-thō-brăn̆-chĭ-ā-tą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *opistho-*, and Mod. Lat. *branchiata* (q.v.).]

Zool.: An order of Gasteropoda. Shell rudimentary or wanting; branchiæ arborescent or fasciculated, more or less completely exposed on the back and sides towards the rear of the body. It contains two sections, Tectibranchiata and Nudibranchiata.

ŏ-pĭs-thō-brăn̆-chĭ-ate, *a.* & *s.* [OPISTHOBRANCHIATA.]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to or having the characteristics of the Opisthobranchiata (q.v.).

"The animal is truly *Opisthobranchiate*."—*Huxley: Anat. Invert. Anim.*, p. 505.

B. *As subst.:* Any individual of the order Opisthobranchiata (q.v.).

ŏ-pĭs-thō-çœ-lĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *opistho-*, and Gr. κοῖλος (*koilos*) = hollow.]

Paleont.: A sub-order of Crocodilia, established by Owen, based "upon more or less of the anterior trunk vertebræ being united by ball-and-socket joints, but having the ball in front, instead of, as in modern crocodiles, behind." (*Owen: Paleont.* (ed. 2nd), p. 300.)

ŏ-pĭs-thō-çœ-lĭ-an, *a.* [OPISTHOCŒLIA.] Belonging to or having the characteristics of the sub-order Opisthocœlia (q.v.).

"*Opisthocœlian* vertebræ from the Great Oolite at Chipping Norton."—*Owen: Paleont.* (ed. 2nd), p. 300.

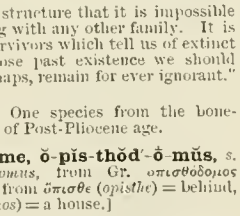
ŏ-pĭs-thō-çœ-loŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *opisthocœl(ia)*; Eng. suff. *-ous.*] The same as OPISTHOCŒLIAN (q.v.) (*Huxley: Class. Anim.*)

ŏ-pĭs-thŏc-ō-mī, *s. pl.* [OPISTHOCOMUS.]

Ornith.: In some classifications an order of Birds, erected for the reception of the Hoazin.

ŏ-pĭs-thō-cŏm-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *opisthocom(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: A family of Opisthocomi or of Gallinæ (Game-birds), with the single genus Opisthocomus (q.v.).



OPISTHOCOMUS CRISTATUS.

ŏ-pĭs-thŏc-ō-mŭs, *s.* [Pref. *opistho-*, and Gr. κόμη (*komē*) = hair.]

1. *Ornith.:* Hoazin (q.v.). There is but one species, *Opisthocomus cristatus.* It has such "anomalies of structure that it is impossible to class it along with any other family. It is one of those survivors which tell us of extinct groups, of whose past existence we should otherwise, perhaps, remain for ever ignorant." (*Wallace.*)

2. *Paleont.:* One species from the bone-caves of Brazil of Post-Pliocene age.

ŏ-pĭs-thō-dŏme, ŏ-pĭs-thŏd-ō-mŭs, *s.* [Lat. *opisthodomus*, from Gr. οπισθοδομος (*opisthodomos*), from ὄπισθε (*opisthe*) = behind, and δομός (*domos*) = a house.]

Greek Arch.: The enclosed space behind a temple. The treasury at Athens was so called because it stood behind the temple of Minerva. The same as the Latin *posticum.*

ŏ-pĭs-thŏg-ną-thoŭs, *a.* [Pref. *opistho-*, and Gr. γναθος (*gnathos*) = a jaw.]

Anthrop.: (See extract).

"Welcker distinguishes the extremely orthognathous as *opisthognathous* (or with retreating teeth), a distinction which does not seem to me quite justifiable."—*Vogt: Lectures on Man* (ed. Hunt), p. 83.

*** ŏ-pĭs-thŏg-rą-phў,** *s.* [Pref. *opistho-*, and Gr. γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] A writing upon the back of anything: espec., the act of writing upon the back of a leaf or sheet which is already written upon on one side.

ŏ-pĭs-thŏp-tĕr-æ, *s. pl.* [Pref. *opistho-*, and Gr. πτερόν (*pteron*) = a wing.]

Ichthy.: A sub-family of Siluridæ established by Gunther. They are small South American Siluroids, the majority of which inhabit water at an elevation of 14,000 feet above the sea-level. In the Andes the members of this sub-family replace the Loaches of the Northern hemisphere.

ŏ-pĭs-thŏt-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *opistho-*, and οὖς (*ous*), genit. ὠτός (*ōtos*) = the ear.]

Anat. (Human & Compar.): Of or belonging to the posterior ossification of the auditory capsule, corresponding with the mastoid and part of the petrous bones in man. (*Huxley.*)

opisthotic-centre, *s.*

Anat.: A centre of formation in the development of the temporal bone in the cranium. It surrounds the *fenestra rotunda* and the cochlea.

ŏ-pĭs-thŏt-ō-nŏs, *s.* [Pref. *opistho-*, and Gr. τονος (*tonos*) = stretching.]

Pathol.: A species of tetanus in which the body is bent backwards. [LOCKJAW.]

ŏ-pĭs-tō-mą, *s.* [Gr. ὀπίσω (*opisō*) = behind, and στομα (*stoma*) = mouth.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Opistomidæ (q.v.).

ŏ-pĭs-tŏm-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *opistom(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Rhabdocœla (q.v.). They have a proboscis, coloured eyes, and calcareous particles connected with hearing.

*** ŏ-pĭt-u-lā-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *opitulatio*, from *opitulatus*, pa. par. of *opitulor* = to bear help: *ops* (genit. *opis*) = help, and *latus*, pa. par. of *fero* = to bear.] The act of giving help or aid; aiding; help.

ō-pĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. ὄπιον (*opion*), dimin. from ὀπός (*opos*) = the milky juice which flows from a plant or is drawn off by incision.]

1. *Chem.:* The dried juice obtained from *Papaver somniferum*, extensively cultivated in Asia Minor, Egypt, and India. An incision is made in the unripe capsules, the juice is left to dry overnight, and then removed with a blunt knife. Opium is a complex substance, containing morphine (3–15 per cent.), the most important alkaloid, narcotine, codeine, narceine, thebaine, papaverine, meconic acid, meconin, resin, and fat, together with other substances, the composition of which is not clearly established.

2. *Pharm.:* In small doses it produces brief excitement, and then acts as a soporific. In large doses the sleep becomes coma, and death ensues. It is given to allay pain and spasm.

¶ *Tincture of Opium:* [LAUDANUM].

opium-bases, *s. pl.*

Chem.: The crystalline alkaloids extracted from the dried juice of the poppy. The best known are morphine, codeine, thebaine, papaverine, narcotine, and narceine.

opium-eater, *s.* One who habitually uses opium as a stimulant. [OPIUM, 2.]

opium-fat, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_{12}O$ (?). Oily acid of opium; a soft, almost liquid, fat, obtained from opium mare by treatment with alcohol and then with ether. It has a sharp, burning taste and acid reaction, dissolves in ether, alcohol, and oils, and forms soap with alkalis.

opium-poppy, *s.*

Bot.: *Papaver somniferum.* It is a glaucous plant, with large white or bluish-purple flowers; the capsule ovoid or globose, stipulate, and the leaves amplexicaul, sinuate-lobed or toothed. It is wild in Europe, Asia, and West Africa; in Britain it is an escape from gardens, in which it is often cultivated [OPIUM.]

opium-resin, *s.*

Chem.: $C_8H_{12}NO_3$ (?). A brown substance, destitute of taste and odour, which becomes fluid when warm. Soluble in alcohol and alkalis, insoluble in water.

opium-traffic, *s.*

Hist., &c.: In China, India, Turkey, and other parts of the East, and, to a small extent, in the West, opium is used as a narcotic drug. The great source whence China has always derived its opium has been India, where, since 1793, the drug has been a government monopoly, the cultivators in Behar, Benares, and Malwa being paid at a fixed rate for their crops for exportation to China. The trade, which was conducted in clippers, was contraband; the Chinese government having in 1796 prohibited the importation of opium,

and issued various subsequent proclamations on the subject, of the same tenor as the first. Nevertheless, by the connivance of the Chinese local officers, the importation about trebled in the twenty years between 1816–17 and 1836–37, in the two latter years being 20,040 chests, valued at more than £2,000,000. In March, 1839, the Chinese authorities, without warning given, enforced the law, forbade all foreigners to quit Canton, and ordered them to deliver up the opium in their possession, which was burnt. War with Britain resulted, and the Chinese were obliged to pay an indemnity for the opium. They have since been compelled to admit it, but the religious community dislikes the opium traffic, and at times takes active steps for its abolition. A Royal Commission, in its report of 1895, suggested increased State supervision over its growth and manufacture in India, a report accepted by the Imperial Government.

† **ŏ-ple,** *s.* [Lat. *opulus.*] [Ople-tree.]

ople-tree, *s.* The wild Guelder Rose, *Viburnum opulus.*

ŏp-ō-bâl-sąm, *s.* [Gr. ὀπός (*opos*) = juice, and Eng. *balsam* (q.v.).] [Balsam of Mecca.]

ŏp-ō-dĕl-dŏc, *s.* [A word coined by Paracelsus; the first element is probably the Gr. ὀπός (*opos*) = juice.]

* 1. A kind of plaster, said to have been invented by Mindererus, and used for external injuries.

2. A saponaceous camphorated liniment, a solution of soap in ardent spirits, with camphor and essential oils, soap-liniment.

ŏ-pŏp'-ą-năx, † **ŏ-pŏp'-ō-năx,** *s.* [Gr., from ὀπός (*opos*) = juice, and πάναξ (*panax*), a kind of plant, lit. = all-healing, from πᾶς (*pas*), neut. πᾶν (*pan*) = all, and ἀκείσθαι (*akeisthai*) = to heal; Fr. *opoponax.*]

1. *Bot.:* A genus of Umbelliferæ, family Peucedanidæ. *Opopanax Chironium* is a plant six or seven feet high, resembling a parsnip, and inhabiting the Levant.

2. *Chem.:* The resinous juice obtained from the roots of the *Pastinaca opoponax.* It occurs in irregular lumps of a yellowish-red colour, with a bitter, acrid taste and peculiar odour. Pelletier found it to contain resin 42 per cent., gum 33·4, ligneous matter 9·8, starch 4·2, and malic acid 2·8. The resin melts at 100°.

3. *Pharm.* (*Of the form* opoponax): Used like the other gum resins in pharmacy. (*Garrod.*) It is a stimulant and antispasmodic.

ŏp-ōr-ăn'-thŭs, *s.* [Gr. ὀπώρα (*opōra*) = the end of summer, and ἄνθος (*anthos*) = flower.]

Bot.: A genus of Amaryllidaceæ, tribe Amarylleæ. *Oporanthus luteus* is a small plant with pure yellow flowers from the south of Europe. It is a purgative.

* **ŏ-pōr'-ĭ-çē,** *s.* [Gr. ὀπωρικός (*opōrikos*), from ὀπωρική (*opōrikē*), from ὀπώρα (*opōra*) = autumnal fruits.]

Med.: A medicine composed of autumnal fruits (especially quinces, pomegranates, &c.) and wine. Formerly employed as a remedy in dysentery, diseases of the stomach, and the like. (*Dunglison.*)

ŏp-ōr-ĭn' ĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. ὀπωρινός (*opōrinos*) = of or belonging to the end of summer, referring to the time of flowering.]

Bot.: A sub-genus of Leontodon. The pappus of all the flowers is one-seriate, feathery, dilated at the base. The buds are erect. One British species, *Leontodon* (formerly *Apargia*) *autumnalis.* (*Sir J. Hooker.*)

* **ŏ-pō-rŏp'-ō-list,** *s.* [Gr. ὀπωροπώλης (*opōropōlēs*) = a fruiterer: ὀπώρα (*opōra*) = autumnal fruit, and πώλης (*pōlēs*) = a seller; πωλεω (*pōleō*) = to sell.] A fruiterer. (*Bailey: Erasmus,* p. 219.)

ŏ-pŏs'-sŭm, *s.* [From *opassum,* the native name of *Didelphys virginiana* among several of the tribes of North American Indians.]

Zool.: The popular name for the pouched mammals which have a geographical range from the United States to Patagonia. They vary from the size of a mouse to that of a large cat, and have long noses, ears, and (generally) naked prehensile tails. The Virginian Opossum (*Didelphys virginiana*), common over all temperate America, is the best-known of the family [Didelphidæ], and is found even in towns, where it acts as a scavenger by night. The Crab-eating Opossum (*D. cancrivora*) inhabits central and tropical South America. Lord Derby's Opossum (*D. derbiana*), like some others which have been placed in a separate group, has no pouches in which to carry its young; they commonly ride on their mother's back, twining their prehensile tails round hers. The Murine Opossum (*D. murina*), no larger than a common mouse, is bright red, and ranges from central Mexico to the south of Brazil. The most remarkable of the group, the Three-striped Opossum (*D. tristriata*), from Brazil, is reddish-gray, with three deep-black bands down the back. [Didelphys.]

opossum-mouse, *s.*

Zool.: *Petaurus pygmæus,* sometimes classed as *Acrobata* (or *Petaurista*) *pygmæa.* [Acrobata.]

opossum-shrimp, *s.* [Mysis.]

ŏp'-pĭ-dąn, *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *oppidanus,* from *oppidum* = a town.]

A. *As substantive:*

* 1. An inhabitant of a town; a townsman.

"The *oppidani,* in the mean time, were not wanting to trouble us; and particularly the bailiffes."—*A. Wood: Ann. Univ. Oxford* an 1528.

2. At Eton College, a student who is not on the foundation, and who boards in the town, as distinguished from a King's Scholar.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to a town; civic.

"Temporal government of Rome, and *oppidan* affairs."—*Howell: Letters,* bk. i., § 1, let. 38.

* **ŏp-pĭg'-nĕr-ăte,** * **ŏp-pĭg'-nōr-ăte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *oppignueratus,* pa. par. of *oppignero* = to pledge, to pawn: *op* = *ob,* and *pignero* = to pledge; *pignus* (genit. *pignoris*) = a pledge.] To pledge, to pawn.

"He had sold and *oppignerated* all his patrimony, to give large donatives to other men."—*Bacon: Apoph thegm* 175.

* **ŏp-pĭg-nŏr-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Oppignerate.] A pledge. (*Andrewes: Sermons,* v. 74.)

* **ŏp-pĭ-lāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *oppilatus,* pa. par. of *oppilo* = to crowd together: *op* = *ob* = against, and *pilo* = to drive; Fr. *oppiler;* Ital. *oppilare.*] To crowd together; to fill with obstructions; to block up.

"It . . . consumeth the humours, *oppilating* the nerves."—*Venner: Via Recta,* p. 131.

* **ŏp-pĭ-lā'-tion,** *s.* [Fr., from *oppiler* = to oppilate (q.v.).] The act of crowding, obstructing, or blocking up; an obstruction; a block; a stoppage, especially in the lower intestines.

"It . . . removeth the *oppilations* and stoppings of the liuer."—*Holinshed: Descr. Eng.,* bk. iii., ch. 1.

* **ŏp'-pĭ-lā-tĭve,** *a.* [Fr. *oppilatif.*] Causing obstruction; obstructive.

* **ŏp-plēte',** * **ŏp-plēt'-ĕd,** *a.* [Lat. *oppletus,* pa. par. of *oppleo* = to fill up: *op* = *ob,* and *pleo* = to fill.] Filled, crowded, full.

* **ŏp-plē'-tion,** *s.* [Opplete.] The act of filling up; the state of being filled up; fulness. (*Gentleman Instructed,* p. 309.)

* **ŏp-pōne',** *v.t.* [Lat. *oppono,* from *op* = *ob* = against, and *pono* = to place.] To oppose.

"What can you not do,
Against lords spirituall or temporall,
That shall *oppone* you?"
Ben Jonson: Alchymist, iii. 2.

* **ŏp-pō'-nen-çy,** *s.* [Eng. *opponent; -cy.*] The act of opening an academical disputation; the proposition of objections to a thesis; an exercise for a degree.

ŏp-pō'-nent, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *opponens,* pr. par. of *oppono* = to place opposite; Sp. *oponente;* Ital. *opponente.*] [Oppone.]

* **A.** *As adjective:*

1. Opposite; situated or standing opposite or in front.

"Her sympathizing lover takes his stand
High on th' *opponent* bank."
Thomson: Spring, 666.

2. Opposed, antagonistic, adverse.

"It was *opponent* to our search ordain'd,
That joy, still sought, should never be attain'd."
Prior: Knowledge, 28.

B. *As substantive:*

1. One who opposes; one who supports the opposite side in a cause, controversy, or argument; an adversary, an antagonist.

"For, while his *opponents* were united, his adherents were divided."—*Macaulay. Hist. Eng.,* ch. xxiii.

2. One who attacks some thesis or proposition; one who opens a dispute or argument by raising objections to a tenet or doctrine; the correlative to defendant or respondent.

"How becomingly does Philopolis exercise his office, and seasonably commit the *opponent* with the respondent, like a long practised moderator."—*More.*

ŏp-pōr-tūne, * **op-or-tune,** *a.* [Fr. *opportun,* from Lat. *opportunus,* lit. = near the port, from *op* = *ob* = over against, and *portus* = a port; Sp. *oportuno;* Ital. *opportuno.*] Seasonable, convenient, timely, fit; well-timed.

"The most *opportune* place, the strongest suggestion."
Shakesp. Tempest, iv. 1.

* **ŏp-pŏr-tūne,** *v.t.* [Opportune, *a.*] To suit, to accommodate.

* **ŏp'-pŏr-tūne-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *opportune; -ful.*] The same as Opportune, *a.* (q.v.). (*Middleton: Mayor of Quinborough,* iv.)

ŏp'-pŏr-tūne-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *opportune; -ly.*] In an opportune manner; at an opportune or convenient time or place; seasonably, conveniently.

"Most *opportunely* comes
Some hero." *Buckinghamshire: Essay on Poetry.*

ŏp'-pŏr-tūne-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *opportune; -ness.*] The quality or state of being opportune; convenience, seasonableness, timeliness.

ŏp'-pŏr-tūn-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *opportune,* a.; *-ism.*] The act or practice of making the most of opportunities; specif., in politics, the practice of turning circumstances to the advantages of one's party, even at the sacrifice of party principles. [Opportunist.]

ŏp'-pŏr-tūn-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *opportune,* a.; *-ist.*] One who endeavours to turn circumstances to the advantage of his party; one who adopts the principles of Opportunism (q.v.).

"He disliked being called *Opportunist;* but Burke's notion of political method is not a bad definition of Opportunism, and one which Gambetta would surely not have disclaimed."—*Pall Mall Gazette,* Dec. 31, 1885.

ŏp-pŏr-tūn-ĭ-tў, * **op-por-tun-i-te,** *s.* [Fr. *opportunité,* from Lat. *opportunitatem,* accus. of *opportunitas,* from *opportunus* = opportune (q.v.); Sp. *oportunidad;* Ital. *opportunita.*]

1. Fit, opportune, or convenient time or occasion; a time, occasion, or place attended with favourable circumstances; suitable or propitious occasion or chance.

"They had had the *opportunity* which he had assured them that they should have."—*Macaulay. Hist. Eng.,* ch. xxv.

* 2. Convenience, fitness, suitability.

"Hull, a town of great strength and *opportunity,* both to sea and land affairs."—*Milton.* (*Webster.*)

* 3. Occurrence, occasion.

"The *opportunity* of temptations."—*Jeremy Taylor.* (*Webster.*)

* 4. Importunity, earnestness.

"Entreats us to be happy, with an *opportunity* so passionate."—*Jeremy Taylor.* (*Webster.*)

* 5. Character, habit. (*Halliwell.*)

¶ *To take an opportunity:* To avail one's self of a convenient or favourable time or occasion.

"I shall *take an* early *opportunity* of resigning my place."—*Macaulay. Hist. Eng.,* ch. xvii.

ŏp-pō-są-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *opposable; -ity.*] The capability of being placed so as to act in opposition.

"*Opposability* of the thumb."—*St. G. Mivart,* in *Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), iii. 167.

ŏp-pōs'-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *oppos(e); -able.*]

1. That may or can be opposed; capable of being opposed or resisted.

2. Capable of being opposed or set against something else.

"Their thumbs are never *opposable* like those of the Simiadæ and of Man."—*Mivart. Man & Apes,* p. 5.

* **ŏp-pōs'-ąl,** *s.* [Eng. *oppos(e); -al.*] The act of opposing; opposition.

"The castle-gates opened, fearless of any further *opposal.*"—*Sir T. Herbert. Travels,* p. 81.

ŏp-pōse, * **op-os-yn,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *opposer, s'opposer,* from *op* (= Lat. *op* = *ob*) = against, and *poser* = to place.

A. *Transitive:*

1. To place or set in front or over against; to set opposite.

"*Oppose* thy steadfast gazing eyes to mine."
Shakesp., 2 Henry VI., iv. 10.

* 2. To expose or set in full view.

"*Opposing freely*
The beauty of her person to the people."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII, iv. 1.

3. To set in opposition; to make an adversary, to confront.

"They were at first *opposed* to enemies as undisciplined as themselves."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

4. To set against; to set or put in opposition, with a view to counterbalance or countervail, and thus to defeat, hinder, prevent, or destroy effects.

"He *opposes* the memorandum as a counterpoise against them all."—*Hakewill: Apologie*, bk. iv., § 7.

5. To resist by physical means, arguments, or otherwise; to act as an opponent to.

6. To withstand; to check; to resist effectually; to combat.

"A simple woman, much too weak
To *oppose* your cunning."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 4.

7. To contend or compete against: as, To oppose a rival for a prize.

* 8. To examine; to search into.

"Thou might thyn owne conscience
Oppose, if thou hast be aught one."
Gower: C. A., v.

* 9. To offer, to propose.

"*Opposing* great rewardes to him that finde him."
Chapman: Blinde Beggar of Alexandria, i. 1.

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To be set or placed opposite; to be opposite.

"The four *opposing* coignes
Which the world together joins."
Shakesp.: Pericles, iii. (Prol.)

* 2. To act adversely or in opposition; to make opposition.

"*Oppose* against their wills."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 1.

3. To obstruct; to act obstructively; to make or raise objections.

ŏp-pōsed, *pt. par.* & *a.* [OPPOSE.]

A. *As pt. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Set opposite or over against; opposite.

"The *opposed* continent."
Shakesp.: Henry IV., iii. 1.

2. Antagonistic, adverse, hostile; being or feeling against: as, He is *opposed* to the plan.

* **ŏp-pōse'-lĕss**, *a.* [Eng. *oppose*; *-less.*] Not to be opposed; irresistible.

"To quarrel with your great *opposeless* wills."
Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 6.

ŏp-pōs-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *oppos(e)*; *-er.*]

1. One who opposes in party, principle, controversy, or otherwise; an opponent, an antagonist, an adversary, an enemy, a rival.

"And thou, my soul, of all such men beware,
That unto holiness *opposers* are."
Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress, pt. ii.

* 2. An officer formerly belonging to the Green Wax in the Exchequer.

ŏp-pō-şīte, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *opposite*, from Lat. *oppositus*, pa. par. of *oppono* = to set against; * op*, *ob* = over against, and *pono* = to place.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Standing, situated, or set over against or in front: as, the *opposite* house.

2. Antagonistic, adverse, hostile, opposed.

"By free consent of all, none *opposite*."
Milton: P. R., iii 358.

3. Different in nature or quality; opposed or antagonistic in nature or character; contrary, inconsistent, repugnant.

1. Being the other of two; different.

"Advantages of dress would be too powerful an antagonist for the *opposite* sex."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. 2.

II. *Bot.:* Placed on the opposite sides of some other body or thing, and on the same horizontal plane. Used of leaves with respect to the stem, of branches with respect to the trunk, of the embryo with respect to the lateral endosperm, &c.

B. *As substantive:*

1. One who or that which opposes; an opponent, an adversary, an enemy.

"He is, indeed, sir, the most skilful, bloody, and fatal *opposite*, that you could possibly have found."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

2. One who or that which is different in nature or quality from another or others; one of two or more contrary or inconsistent things.

"*Opposites* complete while contraries exclude one another."—*French: Study of Words*, p. 169.

* ¶ *To be opposite with:* To differ from; to show aversion to. (*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, iii. 5.)

opposite-angles, *s. pl.*

Geom.: Angles formed by two straight lines crossing each other, which are not adjacent angles. [ADJACENT, INTERIOR.]

opposite-cones, *s. pl.*

Geom.: Cones to which a straight line can be everywhere applied on the surface of both.

opposite-sections, *s. pl.*

Geom.: Sections made by a plane cutting two opposite cones.

* **ŏp'-pō-şīte-lў**, *adv.* [Eng. *opposite*; *-ly.*]

1. In an opposite manner, place, or direction; in a position to face each other.

"The *oppositely* noted planet."—*Drayton: Poly-Olbion*, s. 11. (Note.)

2. Adversely.

oppositely-pinnate, *s.*

Bot. (*Of a leaf*): Having the pinnules opposite to each other.

* **ŏp-pō-şīte-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *opposite*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being opposite; opposition.

ŏp-pō-sĭ-tion, * **op-po-si-el-on**, *s.* & *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *oppositionem*, accus. of *oppositio*, from *oppositus*, pa. par. of *oppono* = to place against; Sp. *oposicion*; Ital. *opposizione.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Situation or position so as to front something else; a standing over against or opposite.

"Before mine eyes in *opposition* sits
Grim Death."
Milton: P. L., ii. 803.

2. The act or state of opposing; attempt or effort to check, withstand, or resist.

"Harangues are heard, but soon
In factious *opposition*."
Milton: P. L., xi. 664

* 3. The act of opposing or offering for combat.

"The *opposition* of your person in trial."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, v. 2.

4. The state of being opposed, compared with, or set against something else; contrast, contrariety.

5. That which opposes; an obstacle, a hindrance, an impediment: as, The stream met with no *opposition* in its course.

6. The whole body of opposers collectively; specif., the party in the houses of parliament, or other legislative assembly, which is opposed to the administration in office for the time being, and which succeeds to power on a change of government.

"The *opposition* . . . sullenly assented to what the ministry proposed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

* 7. A combat, an encounter.

"In single *opposition*, hand to hand."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., i. 3.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astron.:* The situation of two heavenly bodies when they are diametrically opposed to each other, or when their longitudes differ by 180°. Thus there is always an opposition of sun and moon at every full moon; also the moon, or a planet, is said to be in opposition to the sun when it passes the meridian at midnight. [CONJUNCTION.] Signified by the symbol ☍, as ☽ ☍ ☉ = the opposition of Jupiter to the Sun.

"That now next at this *opposition*
Which in the signe shal be of the Leon."
Chaucer: C. T., 11,369.

2. *Fine Art:* The same as CONTRAST (q.v.).

3. *Logic:* Opposition of judgments is the relation between any two which have the same matter, but a different form, the same subject and predicate, but a different quantity, quality, or relation. There are five kinds of Opposition, viz., Contradictory, Contrary, Inconsistent, Subaltern, and Subcontrary.

4. *Rhet.:* A figure whereby two things are joined which seem incompatible.

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the party opposed to an administration for the time being in office: as, the *opposition* benches.

* **ŏp-pō-sĭ'-tion-ĭst**, *s.* [Eng. *opposition*; *-ist.*] One of the opposition; an opponent; a member of the party opposed to an administration for the time being in office.

"In words of equal size
Some *oppositionist* replies."
Prior: County Ball.

* **ŏp-pō-sĭ'-tion-lĕss**, *a.* [Eng. *opposition*; *less.*] Without an opposition party.

"The parliament is met, but empty and totally *oppositionless*."—*Walpole: Letters*, ii. 82.

* **ŏp-pŏş'-ĭ-tĭve**, *a.* [Fr. *oppositif.*] Capable of being put in opposition.

"Not without some *oppositive* comparison."—*Bp. Hall: Prosecution of the Transfiguration.*

* **ŏp-pō'-şĭve**, *a.* [Eng. *oppos(e)*; *-ive.*] Actuated by a spirit of opposition; contradictory.

"An obstinate, dissentious, and *oppositive* spirit."—*Hart. MS.*, i. 610.

ŏp-prĕss', * **op-presse**, *v.t.* [Fr. *oppresser*, from Low Lat. *oppresso*, from Lat. *oppressus*, pa. par. of *opprimo* = to oppress, to press upon; *op* = *ob* = against, on, and *premo* = to press.]

* 1. To press upon; to exert pressure on; to act upon by pressure.

"The weak *oppressed*, the impression of strange kinds
Is formed in them by force, by fraud, or skill."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,242.

2. To load, burden, or weigh down with cruel, unjust, or unreasonable impositions; to treat with cruelty, rigour, or severity; to crush with unreasonable severity.

"Israel is *oppressed* of the Madianites, because he returned agayne into idolatrie."—*Judges* vi. (Note.) (1551.)

3. To overpower, to overwhelm, to subdue, to overburden, to depress.

"Nature, being *oppress*, commands the mind
To suffer."
Shakesp.: Lear, ii. 4.

* 4. To use violence to; to ravish.

"He a maiden hath *oppressed*,
Which in hire ordre was professed."
Gower: C. A., v.

* 5. To rob or deprive forcibly.

"To ben *oppressed* of hire maidenhede."
Chaucer: C. T., 11,697.

6. To sit or lie heavy upon: as, Excessive food *oppresses* the stomach.

* 7. To afflict, to distress, to harass.

"You ne'er *oppressed* me with a mother's groan."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, i. 3.

* 8. To suppress, to crush.

"The mutiny there he hastes to *oppress*."
Shakesp.: Pericles, iii. (Prol.)

ŏp-prĕss'-ĭŏn (ss as sh), *s.* [Fr. *oppression*, from Lat. *oppressionem*, accus. of *oppressio* = a pressing down or upon, from *oppressus*, pa. par. of *opprimo* = to oppress (q.v.); Sp. *opresion*; Ital. *oppressione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of oppressing; the act of burdening or loading with cruel, unjust, or unreasonable impositions or exactions; excessive rigour in government, tyranny.

"Surely *oppression* maketh a wise man mad."—*Eccles.* vii. 7.

2. The state of being oppressed; misery.

"And the Lord . . . saw the *oppression* of Israel because the King of Syria oppressed them."—2 *Kings* xiii. 4.

3. That which oppresses; hardship, calamity.

* 4. An act of cruelty or violence; violence. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 6,471.)

5. Depression or dulness of spirits; lassitude of body; a feeling of weight or heaviness in the mind or body.

II. *Pathol.:* A sensation of weight or fulness in an organ or part, which in consequence fulfils its functions with difficulty; as oppression of the chest, attended with difficulty of breathing.

ŏp-prĕs'-sĭve, *a.* [Fr. *oppressif*; Sp. *opresivo*; Ital. *oppressivo.*]

1. Unreasonably or unjustly severe, rigorous, burdensome, or harsh.

"However *oppressive* a game law may be, the transition is but too easy from a poacher to a murderer."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

2. Using or given to oppression; tyrannical, cruel.

3. Overpowering, overwhelming, heavy, burdensome.

"To ease the soul of one *oppressive* weight."
Pope: Moral Essays, i. 105.

ŏp-prĕs'-sĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *oppressive*; *-ly.*] In an oppressive manner; with unreasonable or unjust severity, rigour, or harshness.

"Her [France] taxes are more injudiciously and more *oppressively* imposed."—*Burke: On a late State of the Nation.*

ŏp-prĕs'-sĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *oppressive*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being oppressive.

ŏp-prĕs'-sŏr, * **op-pres-sour**, *s.* [Lat., from *oppressus*, pa. par. of *opprimo* = to oppress; Fr. *oppresseur.*] One who oppresses;

one who harasses others with unreasonable or unjust severity, rigour, or harshness.

"Their freedom purchased for them at a cost
Of all their hard *oppressors* valued most."
Cowper: Expostulation, 172.

* **ŏp-prĕss'-ŭre** (**ss** as **sh**), *s.* [From *oppress*, as *pressure* from *press*.] Oppression.

"The *oppressures* that exercis'd the defence and patience of one man."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, ii. 222.

ŏp-prō'-brĭ-ŏŭs, * **op-pro-brĭ-ouse,** *a.* [Lat. *opprobriosus*; *opprobrium* = reproach.]

1. Full of or containing reproach or opprobrium; reproachful and contemptuous; abusive, scurrilous, disgraceful.

"*Opprobrious* more
To France than all her losses and defeats."
Cowper: Task, v. 379.

* 2. Infamous; blasted with injury.

"This dark *opprobrious* den of shame."
Milton: P. L., ii. 58.

* 3. Using scurrilous, abusive, or contemptuous language; reviling.

"[He] inly groaning, thus *opprobrious* spoke."
Pope: Homer; Iliad vii. 108.

ŏp-prō'-brĭ-ŏŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *opprobrious*; *-ly*.] In an opprobrious manner; with abuse and insult; scurrilously.

"To taunt and scorn you thus *opprobriously*."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 1.

ŏp-prō'-brĭ-ŏŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *opprobrious*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being opprobrious; scurrility, reproachfulness, abusiveness.

"A righteous man is better that hath none images, for he shall be free from *opprobriousness*."—*Barnes: Works*, p. 344.

ŏp-prō'-brĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat., from *op* = *ob* = on, upon, and *probrum* = disgrace, infamy.]

1. Scurrilous or abusive language; abuse, scurrility.

2. Disgrace, reproach, infamy.

* **ŏp-prō'-brў,** *s.* [Opprobrium.]

* **ŏp-pūgn'** (*g* silent), * **op-pugne,** *v.t.* [Fr. *oppugner*, from Lat. *oppugno* = to beat with the fists: *op* = *ob* = on, against, and *pugno* = to fight; *pugnus* = the fist.]

1. To fight against; to oppose, to resist.

"The true catholike faythe is, and euer hath been, *oppugned* and assaulted by the deuyll."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 571.

2. To combat with arguments; to oppose; to reason against.

* **ŏp-pŭg'-nan-çў,** *s.* [Eng. *oppugnant*; *-cy*.] The act of opposing or resisting; opposition, contention.

"What discord follows! each thing meets
In mere *oppugnancy*." *Shakesp.: Troilus*, i. 3.

* **ŏp-pŭg'-nant,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *oppugnans*, pr. par. of *oppugno* = to fight against.] [Oppugn.]

A. *As adj.:* Opposing, resisting, hostile, repugnant.

B. *As subst.:* One who oppugns or resists; an opponent.

* **ŏp-pŭg-nā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *oppugnatio*, from *oppugnatus*, pa. par. of *oppugno* = to fight against.] [Oppugn.] The act of oppugning; resistance, opposition.

"In spite of all the violence of tyrants, and *oppugnation* of rebellious nature."—*Bp. Hall: Satan's Fiery Darts Quenched*, Dec. 1, Temp. 1.

* **ŏp-pūgn'-ẽr** (*g* silent), *s.* [Eng. *oppugn*; *-er*.] One who oppugns, opposes, attacks, or resists; an opponent.

"Propagating the gospel against its *oppugners*."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*, i.

† **ŏps-āis-thĕn'-ĭcs,** *s.* [Gr. ὄψ (*ōps*) = the eye, and αἴσθησις (*aisthēsis*) = perception, sensation.] Eye-sensation, sight. (*Rossiter.*)

* **ŏp'-sĭ-ma-thў,** *s.* [Gr. ὀψιμαθία (*opsimathia*), from ὀψε (*opse*) = late, and μαθεῖν (*mathein*), 2 aor. infin. of μανθάνω (*manthanō*) = to learn.] Late education; education late in life.

ŏp'-sĭ-mōse, *s.* [Gr. ὄψιμος (*opsimos*) = tardy.] *Min.:* The same as Klipsteinite (q.v.).

ŏp-sĭ-ŏm'-ĕ-tẽr, *s.* [Gr. ὄψις (*opis*) = sight, and μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.]

Optics: An instrument for measuring the limits of distinct vision in different individuals, for determining the focal length of lenses suited for remedying imperfect vision.

* **ŏp-sō-mā'-nĭ-a,** *s.* [Gr. ὄψον (*opson*) = food, dainties, and μανία (*mania*) = madness.] A morbid love or fancy for some particular food or dish.

* **ŏp-sō-mā'-nĭ-ăc,** *s.* [Opsomania.] One who is affected with opsomania.

* **ŏp-sō-nā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *opsonatio*, from *opsonatus*, pa. par. of *opsono*, *obsono*, *obsonor* = to buy provisions, from Gr. ὀψώνιον (*opsōnion*) = provisions.] A buying of provisions; catering.

† **ŏpt,** *v. i.* [Fr. *opter*, from Lat. *opto* = to wish, to desire.] To choose, to decide.

"Alsatians who have not *opted* for French nationality."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Nov. 3, 1883.

* **ŏpt'-a-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *optabilis*, from *opto* = to wish, to desire.] To be wished for; desirable.

* **ŏp'-tāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *optatus*, pa. par. of *opto* = to wish, to desire.] To wish for; to desire.

* **ŏp-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *optatio*, from *optatus*, pa. par. of *opto* = to wish, to desire.] A desiring; a wishing for anything; the expression of a wish.

"To this belong *optation*, obtestation, interrogation."—*Peacham.*

ŏp'-ta-tĭve, ŏp-tā'-tĭve, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *optatif*, from Lat. *optativus*, from *optatus*, pa. par. of *opto* = to wish; Sp. & Port. *optativo*.]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Expressing a wish or desire.

"An *optative* blessing may properly proceed from an inferior."—*Fuller: General Worthies*, ch. v.

2. *Gram.:* Pertaining to that mood of a verb which expresses desire. [Optative-mood.]

B. *As substantive:*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Something to be desired.

2. *Gram.:* The optative mood (q.v.).

optative-mood, *s.*

Gram.: That mood or form of a verb in which, in the Greek and some other languages, a wish or desire is expressed.

* **ŏp'-ta-tĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *optative*; *-ly*.] 1. *Ord. Lang.:* In an optative manner; by desire.

2. *Gram.:* By means of the optative mood.

ŏp'-tĭc, * **ŏp'-tĭck,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *optique*, from Gr. ὀπτικός (*optikos*) = belonging to the sight; Sp. & Port. *optico*; Ital. *ottico*.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining or relating to sight or vision; pertaining to the organ of sight: as, an *optic* nerve, &c.

2. Used for vision; aiding or subservient to the sight.

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

* 3. Pertaining or relating to the science of optics; optical.

B. *As substantive:*

1. The organ of sight; an eye.

"From which our nicer *optics* turn away."
Cowper: Hope, 494

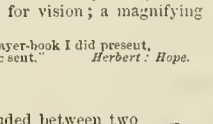
* 2. A glass used for vision; a magnifying glass; an eye-glass.

"Then an old prayer-book I did present,
And he an *optic* sent." *Herbert: Hope.*

3. [Optics.]

optic-angle, *s.*

1. The angle included between two lines drawn from the two extremities of an object to the centre of the pupil of the eye; the visual angle. (See illustration.)



Optic angle.

2. The angle which the optic axes of the eyes make with one another as they tend to meet at some distance before the eyes.

optic-axis, *s.*

1. *Optics:* The straight line joining the centre of the eye and that of any object immediately in front of it.

2. *Crystallog., &c.:* The line in a double refracting crystal in the direction of which no double refraction occurs. In some form of crystals there is but one optical axis, in others there are two.

optic-commissure, *s.* [Chiasma.]

optic-foramen, *s.*

Anat.: A foramen in the back of the eye, affording a passage to the optic nerve and the ophthalmic artery.

optic-lobes, *s. pl.*

Comp. Anat.: The homologues in amphibia, fishes, and birds of the mammalian *corpora quadrigemina*, the principal nervous centres for the supply of sight. The destruction of one produces blindness on the opposite side. They are situated in the medulla oblongata, between the spinal cord and the cerebellum.

optic-nerve, *s.*

Anat.: The nerve of sight, proceeding from the optic lobes or *corpora quadrigemina* to the eye, terminating in an expansion called the retina. The inner portion of the fibres of the two optic nerves decussates at the commissure, passing to the opposite eye, whilst the outer portion continues its course to the eye of the same side, which has been supposed to assist in the production of single vision, although it is more probable that the latter is the result of a mental act. The closest relations exist between the optic nerve, its disc, the retina, and the choroid, as regards the cerebral and intra-ocular circulation, particularly seen in the course of cerebro-spinal disease.

optic-neuritis, *s.*

Pathol.: A lesion of the optic disc, usually associated with meningitis of the base of the brain, tumours, and large hæmorrhages. It is marked by serous infiltration and papillary prominence, commencing in the neurilemma, the pupils often dilated, but in simple atrophy contracted, going on in unfavourable cases to congestion, and ending in the most hopeless form of blindness, from primary or progressive atrophy. By the ophthalmoscope alone can any opinion be formed of the significance of the various appearances in optic-neuritis, which is of the gravest character.

optic-thalami, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Two ganglia, situated between the *corpora striata* and the *corpora quadrigemina* on each side of the third ventricle, composed of gray matter. With the gray substance of the *pons* and the other centres of gray matter they constitute, as shown by Dr. Carpenter, the real sensorium.

optic-tracts, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Two flattened white cords crossing the peduncles or crura of the hemispheres of cerebrum.

optic-vesicle, *s.*

Anat. & Embryol. (*Pl.*): Vesicles developed from the anterior primary encephalic vesicle. From them again the eyes ultimately develop.

ŏp'-tĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *optic*; *-al*.]

1. Pertaining or relating to sight or vision; optic.

2. Pertaining or relating to the science of optics. (*Boyle: Works*, i. 673.)

optical-glass, *s.* Glass manufactured for optical purposes. It is of various densities, according to the purpose for which it is intended, but the cardinal requisite is perfect homogeneity.

optical-square, *s.* A reflecting instrument used by surveyors and others for laying off lines at right angles to each other. It consists of a box containing two plane mirrors, set at an angle of 45° with each other, so that the image of an object reflected from one mirror to the other will form an angle of 90° with its true position, indicating the correct direction in which a perpendicular offset to the main line shall be measured.

optical-telegraph, *s.*

1. A semaphore.

2. An electric telegraph of the needle or pointer class.

ŏp'-tĭc-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *optical*; *-ly*.] By sight or optics.

ŏp-tĭ'-cian, *s.* [Fr. *opticien*.]

* 1. One who is versed in the science of optics.

2. One who makes or deals in optical glasses and instruments.

"The aid which these sciences have received from the *optician*."—*Stewart: Of the Human Mind*, pt. ii., § i. (Introd.)

ŏp′-tĭcs, *s.* [Optic.]

Phys.: Optics was defined by Sir David Brewster as that branch of knowledge which treats of the properties of light and of vision as performed by the human eye. He divided his treatise on the subject into four parts. 1. On the Reflection and Refraction of Light: (1) Catoptrics (q.v.). (2) Dioptrics (q.v.). 2. Physical Optics. 3. On the application of optical principles to the explanation of Natural Phenomena. 4. Of Optical Instruments. The more modern division of the science is into 1. Sources of Light; 2. Transmission, Velocity, and Intensity of Light; 3. Reflection of Light. Mirrors; 4. Single Refraction. Lenses; 5. Dispersion and Achromatism; 6. Optical Instruments; 7. The eye considered as an optical Instrument; 8. Phosphorescence and Fluorescence; and 9. Double Refraction, Interference, and Polarization.

ŏp′-tĭ grăph, *s.* [Gr. ὀπτομαι (*optomai*) = to see; suff. *-graph*.]

Optics: A form of camera used for the purpose of copying landscapes. The rays from the object to be drawn are reflected from a plane-mirror through the object-glass of the instrument to a speculum, and thence through an eye-glass to the eye. Between the eye and the speculum is a piece of parallel faced glass with a small dot in its centre, exactly in the focus of the eye-glass. By moving the pencil, the dot seen in the field of the telescope is passed over the outlines of the object, which are at the same time traced on the paper by the pencil.

* **ŏp-tĭ-mă-çўˊ,** *s.* [Optimate.]

1. The body of optimates or aristocrats collectively; the nobility, the aristocracy.

2. Government by an aristocracy.

3. Supremacy.

"An *optimacy* of a few [sins] all prime coequal in their power."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 529.

* **ŏp′-tĭ-mate,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *optimas*, genit. *optimat-is* = an aristocrat, from *optimus* = best.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining or belonging to the optimates or aristocracy; noble.

B. *As substantive:*

1. One of the optimates; a noble, an aristocrat; a chief man in a state.

2. (*Pl.*): The Roman aristocracy; hence, any aristocracy or nobility (in this sense pron. **ŏp-tĭ-mā′-tēs**).

ŏp-tĭ-mē′, *s.* [Lat. = excellently.] In the university of Cambridge one of those candidates for a degree who come out immediately below the wranglers (q.v.). They are divided into Senior and Junior Optimes.

ŏp-tĭm-ĕ′-tĕr, *s.* [Optometer.]

ŏp′-tĭm-ĭsm, *s.* [Lat. *optim(us)* = best; Eng. suff. *-ism*.]

1. *Philos.:* The name given to the view propounded in the *Theodicée* of Leibnitz that this world, as the work of God, must be the best among all possible worlds; for, were a better world possible than that which actually exists, God's wisdom must have known, His goodness must have willed, and His omnipotence must have created it. Leibnitz maintained that, if there was to be a world, it must consist of finite beings; this is the justification of finiteness and liability to suffering, or metaphysical evil; that physical evil, or pain, is salutary as punishment, or means of tuition; and that God could not remove moral evil, or wrong, without removing the power of self-determination, and, therewith, the possibility of morality itself. J. S. Mill (*Three Essays upon Religion*, p. 40) points out that Leibnitz did not maintain that this is the best of all conceivable, but of all possible, worlds, so that his doctrine (though not that of his caricature, Pangloss) might be held by a "limited" Theist.

2. The tendency to take the most hopeful view of matters in general; the belief that the world is growing better.

ŏp′-tĭm ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *optim(ism)*; suff. *-ist*.] One who supports or advocates the doctrine of optimism.

ŏp′-tĭm-ĭst′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *optimist*; *-ic*.] Supporting or advocating optimism; characterized by optimism.

"There is nothing otherwise than moral in her cheerfully *optimistic* view of life."—*Athenæum*, March 4, 1882.

* **ŏp-tĭm-ĭ-tўˊ,** *s.* [Lat. *optimus* = best.] The state of being best. (*Bailey.*)

* **ŏp′-tĭm-ĭze,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Lat. *optim(us)* = best; suff. *-ize*.]

A. *Intrans.:* To hold or advocate the doctrine of optimism.

B. *Trans.:* To consider or represent as super-excellent.

"Some baby dolings *optimized* by her mother."—*Blackmore: Clara Vaughan*, ch. lxviii.

ŏp′-tĭon, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *optionem*, acc. of *optio* = choice; cogn. with *opto* = to wish, to choose; Sp. *opcion*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. Wish, choice, desire.

"Might I have my *option*, O God, give mee rather a little, with peace and love."—*Bishop Hall: Occasional Meditations*, 81.

2. The right, power, or liberty of choosing; the right, power, or privilege of choice; the power of deciding on or choosing one's course of action.

3. The exercise of the right, power, or liberty of choosing; choice, preference.

"Transplantation must proceed from the *option* of the people."—*Bacon.*

II. *Technically:*

* 1. *Church of Eng.:* The right of choice which an archbishop had of any one ecclesiastical preferment in the gift of any of his suffragan bishops, after he had been consecrated by him.

2. *Stock Exchange:* A bargain in which a dealer has the right to buy, or sell, or both, a certain amount of stock at a given price, during a specified time.

¶ *Local Option:* [Local-option].

ŏp′-tion-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *option*; *-al*.]

1. Left to or depending on one's own choice; not compulsory or necessary.

"In the former case the use of words is, in a great measure, *optional*."—*Stewart: Human Mind*, ch. iv., § 2.

2. Leaving anything to choice; involving a power of choice or option.

optional-writ, *s.*

Law: A writ commanding a defendant to do some act required, or to show cause why he has not done it. It is distinguished from a peremptory writ (q.v.).

ŏp′-tion-ăl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *optional*; *-ly*.] In an optional manner; with the power or right of choosing.

ŏp′-tŏ-grăm, *s.* [Gr. ὀπτός (*optos*) = seen, visible, and γράμμα (*gramma*) = that which is drawn or written; Fr. *optogramme*.]

Optics: The image on the retina described under optography (q.v.).

ŏp-tŏg′-ra-phў, *s.* [Gr. ὀπτός (*optos*) = that which is seen, visible, and γραφή (*graphē*) = delineation; Fr. *optographie*.]

Optics: The temporary retention in certain cases of an image, that of the last person or thing seen, on the retina of the eye when a man or a beast dies. Kuhn found such an image in the eye of an ox an hour after its death. It has been thought that possibly the image of a murderer might be found on the retina of the victim's eye, which would be a great aid to justice.

ŏp-tŏm′-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. ὄπτομαι (*optomai*) = to see, and μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.]

Optics: An instrument for ascertaining the extent of vision in different individuals, for the purpose of choosing proper lenses to correct defects of sight.

ŏp′-ū-lençe, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *opulentia*, from *opulentus* = rich, opulent (q.v.); Sp. *opulencia*; Ital. *opulenza*.] Wealth, riches, affluence.

"She had been restored to *opulence* and honour by libertines."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

* **ŏp′-ū-lęn-çўˊ,** *s.* [Lat. *opulentia*, from *opulentus* = opulence (q.v.).] Riches, opulence.

ŏp′-ū-lent, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *opulentus*, from *ŏpes* = riches; Sp. & Ital. *opulento*.] Rich, wealthy, affluent; abounding in riches or wealth.

"That *opulent* republic."—*Hume: Essays*, pt. i., ess. 7.

ŏp′-ū-lent-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *opulent*; *-ly*.] In an opulent manner; richly; with riches or affluence.

* **ŏp-ŭnˊct′-lўˊ,** *adv.* [Lat. *op* = *ob* = on, at, and *punctum* = a point.] Opportunely, seasonably.

ō-pŭn′-tĭ-a (**t** as **sh**), *s.* [From Opus, a city of Locris, where some species abound.]

Bot.: Indian-fig; the typical genus of the family Opuntiaceæ (q.v.). The stem consists of flat joints broader above than below, at length becoming cylindrical and continuous. All the species were originally American. *Opuntia vulgaris* is indigenous in tropical America, Bermuda, &c., whence it has been introduced into southern Europe; its fruit imparts a red tinge to the urine of those who eat it. *O. Tuna* furnishes a rich carmine pigment, used in Naples as a water-colour. *O. Dillenii* is used in the Deccan as a hedge-plant about cantonments. Cochineal insects brought to India flourished on it, and it yields a coarse fibre used in paper-making.

ō-pŭn′-tĭ-ā′-çē-æ (**t** as **sh**), *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *opuntiā(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: The same as Cactaceæ (q.v.).

ō-pŭn′-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *opuntiā(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Cactaceæ (q.v.).

ō′-pŭs (pl. **ŏp′-ĕr-ą**), *s.* [Lat.]

1. A work; specif., a musical composition numbered for convenience of reference and distinction. In this sense frequently abbreviated to *op.*

2. *Mason.:* [Opus-reticulatum].

opus alexandrinum, *s.* [Lit. = work of Alexandria.] A mosaic pavement consisting of geometric figures in black and red tesseræ on a white ground.

opus incertum, *s.* A kind of masonry formed of small stones of irregular shape touching only at certain points, the interstices being filled with well-composed mortar.

opus operantis, *phr.*

Roman Theol.: Usually employed adverbially (*ex opere operantis*). The phrase (= the work of the worker) is used to signify that the effect of a particular rite or act of devotion is directly due, not to the rite (*opus*) itself, but to the dispositions of the person who is the subject of the rite or who practises the devotion. This is the Protestant view of the efficacy of the sacraments, as opposed to the Roman and High Anglican view. [Opus operatum.]

opus operatum, *phr.*

Roman Theol.: Usually employed adverbially (*ex opere operato*). The expression opus operatum (= the work done) was used by mediæval theologians to signify that grace was conferred by the sacrament itself, and adopted by the Council of Trent, which, in the eighth canon (*De Sacramentis in genere*) of the seventh session, anathematizes any one who shall say that the sacraments do not confer grace *ex opere operato*. The necessary dispositions on the part of the recipient are *conditiones sine qua non*; and, according to the Roman view, the grace conferred is due, not to these necessary dispositions, but to the sacrament as received with these necessary dispositions.

"When we say the sacrament confers grace *ex opere operato*, our meaning is that grace is conferred by virtue of the sacramental act itself instituted by God for this end, not by the merit of the minister or the recipient."—*Bellarmin: De Sacramentis*, lib. ii., i.

opus-reticulatum, *s.* A network arrangement of stones or bricks. The west front of Rochester Cathedral is so built.

* **ō-pŭs′-cŭle,** * **ō-pŭs′-cu-lŭm,** * **ō-pŭs′-cle** (**cle** as **sel**), *s.* [Lat. *opusculum*, dimin. of *opus* = a work; Fr. *opuscule*; Sp. *opusculo*; Ital. *opusculo*, *oposcolo*.] A little work.

-or, *suff.* [Lat.] A suffix used with Latin words and their English derivatives to express an agent, as *actor*; also in law terms, as *lessor*, *mortgagor*.

or, *conj.* [A contraction of *other*, *owther*, *outher*, *auther*, &c.] [Either.] A disjunctive particle marking, or seeming to mark, an alternative.

1. It answers:

(1) To a preceding *either*.

"At Venice you may go to any house *either* by land or water."—*Addison: On Italy.*

(2) To a preceding *whether*.

"Imagine concerning this world, *whether* it was to perish or no."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

2. It is used in poetry for *either*.

"Approach me as ye are,
Or one, or all, in your accustom'd forms."
Byron: Manfred, i. 1.

3. It is used in poetry for *whether*.

"*Or* in the ocean drenched, or in the fire."
Shakesp. Venus & Adonis, 494.

4. It is used to connect a series of words or propositions, presenting a choice between any two of them.

"Be it of werre *or* pees, *or* hate *or* love."
Chaucer: C. T., 1673.

5. It is used to express an alternative of terms, definitions, or explanations of the same thing in different words: as, a figure with four equal sides and angles, or a square.

6. *Or* sometimes begins a sentence, in which case it expresses an alternative with the preceding sentence, or a transition to a fresh argument, illustration, or topic.

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

7. Or is sometimes used redundantly.

"*Or* whether his fall enraged him, or how 'twas."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, i. 3.

8. It is used in the sense of lest, or than. (*Scotch.*)

or, *adv.* [A.S. *ǽr* = erc.] Ere, before; sooner than.

"*Or* I could make a prologue to my brains,
They had begun." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 2.

¶ *Or ere, or e'er, or ever:* Before that; ere ever.

"Would I had met my dearest foe in heaven
Or ever I had seen that day, Horatio!"
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 2.

¶ It is probable that *or ere* arose as a reduplicated expression, in which *ere* repeats and explains *or*; later this was confused with *or e'er*, whence *or ever*. (*Skeat.*)

or, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *aurum* = gold.]

Her.: Gold. In engraving it is denoted by small dots or points spread all over the bearing.

"Azure, an Eagle rising *or*, the Sun
In dexter chief." *Tennyson: Merlin*, 325.

* **ŏr'-a,** *s.* [A.S.] A money of account among the Anglo-Saxons. It is valued in Domesday Book at 1s. 8d.

ŏr'-ache, ar-rach, † **ŏr'-ach,** * **ŏr'-răch,** *s.* [Fr. *arroche*; corrupted from Lat. *atriplex*; Ital. *atrepice.*]

Bot.: The genus Atriplex (q.v.); specially *Atriplex hortensis*, formerly used more than now as a potherb.

orache-moth, *s.*

Entom.: *Hadena atriplicis.*

ŏr'-a-cle, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *oraculum*, a double diminu. from *oro* = to speak, to pray; Sp. *oraculo*; Ital. *oracolo.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The answer of a god or inspired priest or agent of a god to an inquiry, usually respecting the future, or the issue of a proposed plan or enterprise.

"Whatsoe'er she saith, for *oracles* must stand."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 11.

2. The place where a god could be consulted, through his inspired or consecrated agent, relative to the future, or the issue of a proposed plan or enterprise: as, The *oracle* of Delphi.

3. A god or divinity by whom answers were given regarding future events.

4. The revelations, communications, or utterances of God through his prophets. In this sense rarely found except in the plural.

"The main principle whereupon our belief of all things therein contained dependeth, is, that the scriptures are the *oracles* of God."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

* 5. The sanctuary or most holy place in the Jewish Temple.

"The *oracle* he prepared in the house within, to set there the ark of the covenant."—1 *Kings* vi. 19.

6. The Temple itself.

"Siloa's brook, that flow'd
Fast by the *oracle* of God." *Milton: P. L.*, i. 12.

7. One who communicates a divine command or message; one who was the intermediary of the revelations, communications, or commands of God; a prophet.

"God hath now sent his living *oracle*
Into the world." *Milton: P. L.*, i. 460.

8. One who is reputed as uncommonly wise, skilled, or experienced; one whose opinion is looked upon as above question.

"Montague, so lately the *oracle* of the Committee of Supply, was now heard with malevolent distrust."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv

* 9. A wise sentence or decision of high authority; an oracular dictum.

* 10. A cant name for a watch.

"Pray, my lord, what's a clock by your *oracle*?"—*Swift: Polite Conversation.*

II. *Anthrop.:* Oracles are of high antiquity. They existed among the Egyptians (Herod. v. 89, viii. 82), and the poetry of the Greeks and the Romans is full of allusion to them. The Hebrews might lawfully, by the high priest, consult the Urim and Thummim (Num. xxvii. 21), but they also illicitly sought responses from teraphim (Judges xvii. 5), and from the gods of surrounding nations (2 Kings, i. 2, 3, 6, 16). The responses were supposed to be given by a supernatural afflatus, either through a person, as at Delphi and Cumæ, or through some object, as in the rustling of the sacred grove at Dodona. But in every case there is present the idea of a power more than human taking possession of a person or thing, and making that person or thing the vehicle of the response. (Cf. Num. xxiii., xxiv., Acts xvi. 16; Homer, *Odys.* v. 396; Virgil, *Æn.* vi. 45–51). Tylor holds that the belief in oracles was a consequence of animism, and, after giving instances of the survival of the belief among races of low culture, says (*Prim. Cult.*, ed. 1873, ii. 138), "Could a South Sea Islander have gone to Delphi to watch the convulsive struggles of the Pythia, and listen to her raving, shrieking utterances, he would have needed no explanation whatever of a rite so absolutely in conformity with his own savage philosophy."

oracle-possession, *s.*

Anthrop.: The state or condition of being possessed by an oracle-spirit (q.v.).

"Real or simulated, the details of *oracle-possession* alike illustrate popular belief."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 133.

oracle-spirit, *s.*

Anthrop.: A spirit supposed to "possess" a human being, whose actions it influences, and through whom it speaks. (Cf. Acts xvi. 16–18.).

"The general doctrine of . . . *oracle-spirits* appears to have its earliest, broadest, and most consistent position within the limits of savagery. —*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 124.

* **ŏr'-a-cle,** *v.i.* [ORACLE, *s.*] To utter oracles.

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

* **ŏr'-a-clĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *oracl(e)*; *-er.*] A giver of an oracle.

"The Delphian *oracler*,'
Sylvester: Sixth Day, First Week, 823.

ŏ-răc'-u-lar, *a.* [Lat. *oracularis*, from *oraculum* = an oracle (q.v.).]

1. Of or pertaining to an oracle or oracles; uttering oracles.

"Oh, couldst thou speak,
As in Dodona once thy kindred trees
Oracular," *Cowper: Yardley Oak.*

2. Resembling an oracle; having or partaking of the character or nature of an oracle: as

(1) Obscure, ambiguous, like the oracles of antiquity.

(2) Venerable, grave, reverend.

"Fables false as hell;
Yet deem'd *oracular*." *Cowper: Task*, v. 862.

(3) Dogmatic, positive, magisterial, authoritative.

"The maintenance of these *oracular* truths."—*Bp. Hall: The Reconciler.* (Ded.)

ŏ-răc'-u-lar-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *oracular*; *-ly.*] In an oracular manner; like an oracle; magisterially, dogmatically.

"A timid jury will give way to an awful judge delivering *oracularly* the law."—*Burke: Powers of Juries.*

ŏ-răc'-u-lar-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *oracular*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being oracular.

* **ŏ-răc'-u-loŭs,** *a.* [As if from a Lat. *oraculosus*, from *oraculum* = an oracle (q.v.).]

1. Uttering oracles; speaking oracularly.

"Let him *oraculous*, the end, the way
The turns of all tny future fate display."
Pope: Homer: Odyssey x. 642.

2. Ambiguous, obscure, equivocal.

"As for equivocations, or *oraculous* speeches, they cannot hold out long."—*Bacon: Essays: Of Simulation.*

* **ŏ-răc'-u-loŭs-lĭ,** *adv.* [Eng. *oraculous*; *-ly.*] In an oraculous or oracular manner; oracularly; as an oracle.

"The testimonies of antiquity and such as pass *oraculously* amongst us."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. i., ch vi.

* **ŏ-răc'-u-loŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *oraculous*, *-ness.*] The quality or state of being oraculous or oracular; oracularness.

* **ŏr'-aġe (a as ĭ),** *s.* [Fr.] A storm, a tempest.

"To stem that *orage* of faction."—*North: Examen*, p. 632.

* **ō-rā'-ġeoŭs,** *a.* [Fr. *orageux.*] Stormy.

"Whose early life may have been rather *orageous*."—*Thackeray: Newcomes*, ch. xxxi.

* **ŏr'-aĭ-şŏn,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *orationem*, accus. of *oratio* = a prayer, from *oro* = to speak, to pray.] A prayer; a verbal supplication; oral worship. (Now written *orison* (q.v.).)

"At dead of night, 'mid his *orasions*"
Dyer: Ruins of Rome

ŏr'-al, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *os* (genit. *oris*) = the mouth.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Uttered or delivered by the mouth; verbal, spoken, not written.

"*Oral* records and the silent heart
Depository faithful."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

2. *Zool.:* Connected with the mouth; situated near the mouth.

* **oral-pleading,** *s.*

Law: Pleading by word of mouth. This was superseded by written pleadings in the reign of Edward III.

ŏ-rā'-lĕ, *s.* [Lat. neut. of *oralis* = belonging to the mouth.] [FANON, ii. 1.]

ŏr'-al-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *oral*; *-ly.*]

1. In an oral manner; by word of mouth; in words, not by written communication; verbally.

"The faith of the Jews was not delivered to them *orally*."—*Tillotson: Rule of Faith*, pt. iii., § 9.

* 2. With, in, or through the mouth; by means of the mouth.

"Not *orally* traducible to so great a distance ages."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind.*

ō-răng', *s.* [ORANG-UTAN.]

orang-utan, orang-utang, ourang-outang, *s.*

Zool.: *Simia satyrus*, the Mias of the Dyaks. The name by which it is known in England is Malay, and signifies, "the wild man of the wood." It is a dull, slothful animal, but possessed of great strength. Wallace (*Malay Peninsula*, ch. iv.) says that he was told by a Dyak chief that "no animal dare attack it but the crocodile and the python. He always kills the crocodile by main strength, standing upon it, pulling open its jaws, and ripping up its throat. If a python attacks a mias, he seizes it with his hands, and then bites it, and soon kills it. The mias is very strong; there is no other animal in the jungle so strong as he." These animals are now confined to the swampy forests of Sumatra and Borneo. Their height has been variously stated, but, according to Wallace (*loc. cit.*), "we have not the least reliable evidence of the existence of Orangs in Borneo more than four feet two inches high." The legs are very short, the arms as disproportionately long, reaching to the ankle when the animal is placed in an erect position. The hair is long, ruddy-brown, with a decidedly red tinge, face dark, eyes and nose small, jaws prognathous, the hair falling over the forehead and backward over the neck; it is long on the limbs, with a downward direction on the upper, and an upward on the lower arm. There are neither cheek pouches nor natal callosities, nor a tail, and the hips are covered with hair. The males have a longish beard, and they sometimes develop warty protuberances on each side of the face. Hence some authorities have discriminated two species, but Dr. Mivart considered them merely varieties. [SIMIA.] The resemblance to man in appearance is greatest in the females and in young animals. The head of a baby Orang is not very different from that of an average European child; but in the adult the muzzle is as well-marked a feature as in the Carnivora. The Orang is arboreal, and forms a sort of nest or shelter among the trees. It never walks erect, unless when using its hands to support itself by branches overhead, or when attacked. Representations of its walking with a stick are entirely imaginary.

ŏr'-aṇġe, * **or-enge,** * **or-onge,** *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *orenge* (Fr. *orange*). The word should properly be *narenge*, from Pers. *nārang*,

narinj, naranj = an orange. The initial *a* was lost in French, and the *a* became *o* under the mistaken idea that the word had some connection with Lat. *aurum* = gold, from the colour; Sp. *naranja*; Port. *laranja*.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

2. A secondary colour, produced by the mixture of the primaries red and yellow. It is contrasted by blue, and its type may be seen in the garden marigold.

"A scarf of *orange* round the stony helm."
Tennyson: Princess. (Prol., 102.)

II. *Botany, &c.:* Properly *Citrus Aurantium*, the sweet orange. The leaves are ovate, oblong, acute, slightly serrulated; petiole more or less winged; the pulp is sweet. It is a native of India, and by some botanists is believed to be only a variety of the citron (*Citrus medica*). It was introduced into the south of Europe about the twelfth century, having been brought into Arabia about three centuries earlier. It lives about six hundred years. Among the many varieties are the China orange, which is the common orange of the markets; the Blood, or Malta orange; the St. Michael's orange; the Noble, or Mandarin orange, &c. A single tree in St. Michael's has yielded 20,000 oranges fit for packing. The orange contains malic acid; the rind is bitter and aromatic; the fruit itself is said to be disinfectant. Orange leaves are sometimes prescribed for hysteric females, instead of tea. Orange poultice has been recommended in India in skin diseases. Sometimes there is a monstrous separation of the carpels, producing what is popularly called a horned orange. There are various allied species, specially the Bitter, or Seville orange, *C. Bigaradia*, largely imported for the manufacture of candied orange-peel, &c. It, too, has run into several varieties. Another species is the Bergamot (q.v.). Sir Joseph Hooker makes all these varieties of *C. Aurantium*.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to an orange; having the colour of an orange.

"The whole High Street was gay with *orange* flands."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

orange-bat, *s.*

Zool.: Rhinonycteris aurantia, from northern Australia, about two inches long, the fur bright orange in the male, pale yellow in the female.

orange-blossom, *s.* The blossom of the orange-tree. It is commonly worn in wreaths by brides at their marriages as a symbol of purity.

orange-chrome, *s.* A sub-chromate of lead, which yields a beautiful orange pigment of a higher colour than orange vermilion.

orange-colour, *s.*

Bot., &c.: Yellow, with a perceptible mixture of red. Akin to apricot colour, but redder. (*Lindley.*)

orange-coloured, *a.* Having the colour of an orange.

orange-cowry, *s.*

Zool.: Cypræa aurora, called also the Morning-dawn Cowry. It is worn as a mark of chieftainship in the Friendly Islands.

orange-dove, *s.*

Ornith.: Chrysœna victor (Gould). The young birds and females are green, but the male has bright orange plumage. (*Ibis*, 1875, p. 435.)

orange flower, *s.* The same as ORANGE-BLOSSOM (q.v.),

"Odours of *orange-flowers* and spice."
Longfellow: The Quadroon Girl.

Orange-flower water:

Chem.: In the preparation of neroli oil from the flowers of the bitter orange a certain proportion of water distils over, and this, on being separated from the oil which floats on the surface, constitutes the orange-flower water of commerce.

Orange-flower oil: [NEROLI-OIL].

orange footman, *s.*

Entom.: A British moth, *Lithosia aureola*.

orange-lily, *s.*

Bot.: Lilium bulbiferum, a lily with large, handsome, red, or orange, scentless flowers. It is a native of southern Europe, &c.

orange list, *s.*

Fabric: A kind of wide baize.

orange-moth, *s.*

Entom.: A British geometer moth, *Angerona prunaria*, one of the Ennomidæ.

orange musk, *s.* A species of pear.

orange-oil, *s.*

Chem.: The oil obtained from the rind of the sweet orange. It consists mainly of a dextro-rotatory terpene, $C_{10}H_{16}$, closely resembling terebenthene, having a sp. gr. of ·85 at 15°.

orange-poa, *s.* A young unripe fruit of the citron or orange, used for flavouring wines.

orange-peel, *s.* The peel or rind of an orange separated from the fruit. It is dried and candied, and used as a stomachic, and in flavouring puddings, cakes, &c.

orange-pekoe, *s.* A black tea from China, of which there is also a scented variety.

orange-pippin, *s.* A species of apple.

orange-root, *s.* [HYDRASTIS.]

orange-sallow, *s.*

Entom.: A British night-moth, *Xanthia citrago*.

orange-skin, *s.* An orange-coloured hue of the skin, chiefly observable in children.

orange-tailed clear-wing, *s.*

Entom.: A British hawk-moth, *Sesia andreniformis*.

orange tawny, *s.* & *a.*

1. *As subst.:* A colour between yellow and brown.

2. *As adj.:* Of a brownish-yellow colour; of a colour between yellow and brown.

"Your *orange-tawny* beard."—*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, i. 2.

orange-thorn, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Citriobatus.

orange-tip, *s.*

Entomology:

1. *Euchloe cardamines*, Called by Newman and Stainton *Anthocharis cardamines*. The wings in the female are nearly white, but in the male the apical half is deep orange. Expansion of the wings about 1¾ inch. Found in April and May. Larva found in July on *Cardamine Impatiens*, and other Cruciferæ.

2. The name is also given to some species of Teracolus.

orange-tree, *s.*

Bot., &c.: Citrus Aurantium. [ORANGE.]

orange under-wing, *s.*

Entom.: A British night-moth, *Brephos Parthenais*.

orange upper-wing, *s.*

Entom.: Hoporina croceago, a British moth of the family Orthosidæ.

orange-wife, orange-woman, *s.* A woman who sells oranges.

"Hearing a cause between an *orange-wife* and a fosset seller."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, ii. 1.

ŏr-ăngˊ-ēade, *s.* [Fr., from *orange.*] A kind of drink made from orange juice, with an infusion of orange-peel.

ŏr-an-geăt (ge as zh), *s.* [Fr.]

1. Candied orange-peel.

2. Orangeade.

ŏr-ăngˊe-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *orange*; *-ism.*] The tenets or principles of the Orangemen.

Ŏr-ăngˊe-man, *s.* [Named after William III. of England, Prince of Orange.]

Hist. & Polit.: An association of Irish Protestants, chiefly in Ulster, but with affiliated lodges in various parts of the United Kingdom, the Colonies, and America. They have passwords and grips, and there is an initiatory ceremony. They became an organised body in 1795, but the system existed much earlier. They claim to do honour to the memory of William III., but their action towards their Roman Catholic countrymen is greatly opposed to the tolerance shown by that monarch; for example, at the capitulation of Limerick (1691). In the third decade of the 19th century, Brunswick Clubs, an offshoot from the original institution, were founded to oppose Catholic Emancipation. Orangemen in Ulster wear the flowers of the Orange-lily (*Lilium bulbiferum*), on July 1 and 12, the anniversaries of the Boyne (1690) and Aughrim (1691), and they also celebrate November 5, on which day the Prince of Orange landed in Torbay (1688).

*ŏr-ăngˊ-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *orange*; *-er.*] A vessel employed in carrying oranges.

"Nothing afloat, from a St. Michael *oranger* to a fifty-gun frigate, could stand with her in a gale."—*See S. Lakeman: What I saw in kaffir-land*, p. 149.

ŏr-ăngˊ-ĕr-y, *s.* [Fr. *orangerie*, from *orange* = an orange.]

1. A place where oranges are cultivated; a gallery or place where orange-trees are preserved during the winter.

"The finest *orangery*, or artificial greenhouse."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 477.

*2. A species of snuff.

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

ŏr'-ăngˊ-ĭte, *s.* [Eng. *orang(e)*, from its colour; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An orange-yellow variety of thorite (q.v.). Named by Bergemann, who thought he had discovered a new element not existing in thorite, "donarium." Orangite yields a higher sp. gr. than thorite, and frequently envelopes it. Found at Brevig, Norway.

ŏ-rār-ĭ-ŭm, ***ŏr-ā-rў,** *s.* [Lat., from *oro* = to speak, to pray.]

1. *Class. Antiq.:* A napkin or scarf worn by the classic nations for the same use as a modern pocket-handkerchief, or to wave in the circus on triumphal occasions.

2. *Eccles.:* A scarf sometimes twined round the handle of the mediæval crozier. Also the scarf or stole of a priest, or the border or hemming of a robe.

***ŏr-ā-rў,** *s.* [ORARIUM.]

***ŏr'-āte,** *v.i.* [ORATION.] To make an oration; to deliver a speech; to harangue. (Used in ridicule or contempt.)

"This continent, where every man naturally *orates*."—*Scribner's Monthly*, Aug. 1880, p. 556.

ŏ-rā-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *orationem*, acc. of *oratio* = a speech, from *oratus*, pa. par. of *oro* = to speak, to pray; Sp. *oracion*; Ital. *orazione.*] An elaborate speech or discourse, composed according to the rules of oratory, and delivered in public, and treating of some important subject in elevated and dignified language; an eloquent speech prepared beforehand and spoken in public. Especially applied to a speech or discourse delivered on some important or special occasion: as, a funeral *oration*, an *oration* on the anniversary of some important event, &c., and to academic declamations.

"The lord archbishop vpon the greece of the quire, made a long *oration*."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 178.

ŏr'-ā-tŏr, ***or-a-tour,** *s.* [Fr. *orateur*, from Lat. *oratorem*, acc. of *orator* = a speaker, from *oratus*, pa. par. of *oro* = to speak, to pray; Sp. & Port. *orador*; Ital. *oratore.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who delivers an oration; a public speaker; one who pronounces an oration in public on some special occasion.

"The *orator*, however, though he charmed his hearers, did not succeed in convincing them."—*Macaulay: Eng. Hist.*, ch. xix.

2. An eloquent speaker; one who is distinguished for his skill as a public speaker.

"I am no *orator*, as Brutus is."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iii. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* One who prays for relief; a petitioner; the plaintiff or complainant in a bill in chancery.

2. *Universities:* A public officer who acts as the mouthpiece of the university. He reads, writes, and records all letters of a public character, introduces distinguished personages on whom honorary degrees are about to be conferred, &c. Called also Public Orator.

***ŏr-ā-tŏr-ĭ-al,** *a.* [Eng. *orator*; *-ial.*] The same as ORATORICAL (q.v.).

"The *oratorial* part of these gentlemen seldom vouchsafe to mention fewer than fifteen hundred, or two thousand people."—*Swift: Considerations about Maintaining the Poor.*

***ŏr-ā-tŏr-ĭ-al-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *oratorial*; *-ly.*] In an oratorial manner; oratorically.

*** ŏr-ą-tōr'-ĭ-ąn,** *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *oratory*; *-an.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Rhetorical; like an orator.

"In an *oratorian* way."—*North: Examen*, p. 420.

2. Belonging to the Congregation of the Oratory of St. Philip Neri, to the French Oratory, or to any Congregation of a similar name.

B. *As subst.:* A member of any of the Congregations mentioned under A. 2., especially of the Oratory of St. Philip Neri. [ORATORY, ¶.]

"The great *Oratorian* has feelings as quick as his intellect is deep."—*Dublin Review*, July, 1879, p. 203.

ŏr-ą-tŏr'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *oratory*; *c* connect., and suff. *-al.*] Pertaining to an orator or oratory; befitting or necessary for an orator; rhetorical.

ŏr-ą-tŏr'-ĭc-ąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *oratorical*; *-ly.*] In an oratorical manner; like an orator.

*** or-a-tor-ie,** *s.* [ORATORY.]

ŏr-ą-tŏr'-ĭ-ō, *s.* [Ital. an oratory, an oratorio, from Lat. *oratorius* = belonging to prayer; Fr. *oratoire.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* An oratory, a place of worship, a chapel.

2. *Music:* A composition for voices and instruments illustrating some subject taken directly from scripture or paraphrased upon some theme in sacred history. The music consists of symphonies or overtures, airs, recitatives, duets, trios, choruses, &c., with accompaniments for orchestra or organ.

*** ŏr-ą-tŏr'-ĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *oratorius*, from *orator.*] Oratorical, rhetorical.

*** ŏr-ą-tŏr'-ĭ-oŭs-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *oratorious*; *-ly.*] In an oratorical manner; rhetorically.

"Nor do they oppose things of this nature argumentatively, so much as *oratoriously*."—*Bp. Taylor: Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 115.

*** ŏr'-ą-tŏr-ĭze,** *v.i.* [Eng. *orator*; *-ize.*] To act the orator, to harangue.

"Mr. Pickwick *oratorizing*, and the crowd shouting."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xxiv.

ŏr'-ą-tŏr-ў, * or-a-tor-ic, *s.* [Fr. *oratoire*, from Lat. *oratorium*, neut. sing. of *oratorius* = belonging to prayer. In the 2nd and 3rd senses from Lat. *oratoria* (*ars*) = (the art) of speaking; Sp. & Ital. *oratoria*, *oratorio.*]

1. A place for prayer or worship; a chapel, espec. one for private devotions.

"Don make an auter and an *oratory*."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 1,907.

2. The art of speaking in public in an eloquent and effective manner; the art of an orator; the art of speaking according to the rules of rhetoric.

"The former . . . laid the greatest weight of his *oratory* upon the strength of his arguments offered to their understanding and reason."—*Swift: Letter to a Young Clergyman.*

3. The exercise of eloquence in oral discourse; speeches made; eloquence; eloquent language.

"This enabled the promoters to declare that the *oratory* excited enthusiasm, and that the resolutions were passed by acclamation."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 12, 1882.

* 4. Orators collectively.

"Men divinely taught, and better teaching . . .
Than all the *oratory* of Greece and Rome."
Milton: P. R., iv. 360.

¶ (1) *Oratory of St. Philip Neri:*

Church Hist.: A congregation of priests, without vows, but agreeing to a rule of life, founded by St. Philip Neri, about the middle of the sixteenth century, and approved by Gregory XIII. in 1575. The objects of the institute are mission work and education. St. Philip took a deep interest in England, but the first house in this country was founded by Cardinal (then Dr.) Newman at Mary Vale (Old Oscott), in 1847, though there seems to have been a project for introducing Oratorians into England in the reign of James II. The evening exercises of the Oratory consist of plain earnest sermons, with vernacular hymns. Many of the Oxford men who "went over" became members of this congregation.

(2) *Oratory of the Immaculate Conception:*

Church Hist.: A congregation founded at Paris in 1852 by M. Pétetot, curé of St. Roch, and M. Gratry. The members have the same aims as the defunct French Oratory, whose rule they follow. [¶ (3).]

(3) *The French Oratory:*

Church Hist.: A congregation of priests founded at Paris in 1611 by Cardinal de Bérulle. Their aims were to deepen devotion, to promote professional studies, and to spread an ecclesiastical spirit among the clergy. (*Addis & Arnold.*)

*** ŏr-ą-trĕss, * ŏr-ą-trix,** *s.* [Lat. *oratrix*, fem. of *orator.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A female orator.

"I see love's *oratresse* pleads tediously to thee."
Warner: Albions England, bk. ii., ch. ix.

2. *Law:* A female plaintiff or complainant in a bill in chancery.

ŏr-ą-vĭtz-ĭte, *s.* [From Orawitz(a), Hungary, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An amorphous mineral occurring in nodules. Hardness, 2 to 2·5; sp. gr. 2·701; lustre, wax-like, unctuous. Compos.: a hydrated silicate of alumina, with some zinc. Found with calamine (q.v.).

orb (1), *s.* [Fr. *orbe*, from Lat. *orbem*, accus. of *orbis* = a circle, an orb; Ital. & Sp. *orbe.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A circle, a sphere, a globe, a ball, a spherical body.

"A mighty collection of water inclosed in the bowels of the earth, constitutes an huge *orb* in the interior or central parts."—*Woodward: Nat. Hist.*

* 2. The eye-ball; the eye.

"A drop serene hath quenched their *orbs*,
Or dim suffusion veil'd." *Milton: P. L.*, iii. 25.

3. A circular body, as a wheel.

"The *orbs*
Of his fierce chariot roll'd as with the sound
Of torrent floods." *Milton: P. L.*, vi. 830.

4. A circle, a circuit, a ring; the sphere in which a star moves; the orbit described by a heavenly body.

"Astronomers . . . framed to their conceit eccentricks and epicycles, and a wonderful eugme of *orbs*, though no such things were."—*Bacon.*

* 5. A celestial body.

"By all the operation of the *orbs*."
Shakesp.: Lear, i. 1.

* 6. The earth.

"The *orb* below as hush as death."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, ii. 2.

* 7. A sphere of action; a region.

"He gazed upon that mighty *orb* of song."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.

* 8. A period or revolution of time.

"Fatal course
Had circled his full *orb*." *Milton: P. L.*, v. 860.

II. *Technically:*

* 1. *Astron.:* One of the hollow and transparent globes or spheres, inclosed one within another and concentric, which were conceived by ancient astronomers to carry with them the planets in their revolutions. That in which the sun was placed was called the *orbis maximus*, or chief orb.

2. *Arch.:* A boss or knot of foliage, flowers, or other ornaments in cornices.

3. *Her.:* A globe encircled bearing a cross; a mound (q.v.).

"Presented with the Bible, the spurs, and the *orb*."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

orb-fish, *s.* [ORBIS.]

*** orb** (2), *s.* [O. Fr. *orbe*, from Lat. *orbus* = bereaved, deprived.]

Arch.: A mediæval term for a blank or blind window or panel.

*** orb,** *v.t.* & *i.* [ORB (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To form into a circle; to roll.

"That our happiness may *orb* itself into a thousand vagancies of glory and delight."—*Milton: Reason of Church Government*, bk. i., ch. i.

2. To encircle, to surround, to inclose.

"*Orbed* in a rainbow." *Milton: Nativity*, 141.

B. *Intrans.:* To be formed into an orb; to assume the appearance of an orb.

"*Orb* unto the perfect star."
Tennyson: In Memoriam, xxiv. 15.

*** orb'-āte,** *a.* [Lat. *orbatus*, pa. par. of *orbo* = to bereave.] Bereaved, childless, fatherless

*** or-bā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *orbatio*, from *orbatus*, pa. par. of *orbo* = to bereave.] Privation of children or parents: privation generally.

"How did the distressed mothers wring their hands for this woful *orbation*."—*Bp. Hall: Contemp.*; *Elijah cursing the Children.*

orbed, *a.* [Eng. *orb* (1); *-ed.*]

1. Having the form of an orb; circular, round, spherical.

"Let each . . .
Fit well his helm, gripe fast his *orbed* shield,
Borne ev'n or high." *Milton: P. L.*, vi. 542.

¶ Still used as the second element in the compound full-*orbed*, applied to the moon.

2. Encircled, surrounded.

"Gold was the beam, the wheels were *orbed* with gold."
Addison: Ovid; Metamorphoses ii.

*** orb'-ĭc, * orb'-ĭc-ąl, * orb'-ĭck,** *a.* [Eng. *orb* (1), *s.*; *-ic*, *-ical.*] Spherical, circular.

"How the body of this *orbick* frame
From tender infancy so big became"
Bacon: Pain or Nature.

*** orb-ĭ-cle,** *s.* [Lat. *orbiculus*, dimin. of *orbis* = an orb.] A little orb, globe, sphere, or ball.

"Such wat'ry *orbicles* young boys do blow."
G. Fletcher: Christ's Triumph on Earth.

or-bĭc'-ų-lą, *s.* [A fem. form of *orbiculus* (q.v.).]

Zool. & Palæont.: The name given by Sowerby to the molluscous genus called by Lamarck Discina (q.v.).

or-bĭc'-ų-ląr, *a.* [Lat. *orbicularis*, from *orbiculus*, dimin. of *orbis* = an orb; Fr. *orbiculaire.*] Having the form of an orb; spherical, circular.

"Parted by th' empyreal bounds,
His quadrature, from thy *orbicular* world."
Milton: P. L., x. 351.

*** orbicular-bone,** *s.*

Anat.: A name formerly given to the orbicular process (q.v.), which in childhood is really a separate bone.

orbicular-leaf, *s.*

Bot.: A leaf perfectly circular, as the leaf of *Cotyledon orbicularis.*

orbicular-ligament, *s.*

Anat.: A ligament connecting the head of the radius with the small sigmoid cavity of the ulna. Called also the annular ligament.

orbicular-muscles, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Two muscles: (1) *Orbicularis oris*, an orbicular muscle with concentric fibres around the orifice of the mouth; called also *sphincter oris.* (2) *Orbicularis palpebrarum*, a thin elliptical muscle surrounding the fissure between the eyelids, covering their surface, and spreading some distance around.

orbicular-process, *s.*

Anat.: The orbicular bone of childhood, which in the adult becomes a flattened rounded tubercle at the end of the long process of the incus, and articulates with the stapes.

ŏr-bĭc-ų-ląr-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *orbicular*; *-ly.*] In an orbicular, spherical, or circular manner; spherically, circularly.

*** or-bĭc-ų-ląr-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *orbicular*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being orbicular; sphericity, circularity.

*** or-bĭc-ų-lā'-tą,** *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of Lat. *orbiculatus* = rounded, circular.]

Zool.: A section of Brachyurous Crustaceans having the carapace globular, rhomboidal, or oval, and always very solid.

or-bĭc'-ų-ląte, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *orbiculatus*, from *orbiculus*, dimin. of *orbis* = an orb (q.v.); Fr. *orbiculé*; Ital. *orbicolato.*]

A. *As adj.:* Made into or having the form of an orb, sphere, or circle; orbicular.

*** B.** *As subst.:* That which is orbiculate; specif. a thing having a figure, the vertical section of which is oval, and the horizontal section circular.

or-bĭc'-ų-lāt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *orbiculatus.*] The same as ORBICULATE, A. (q.v.).

or-bĭc'-ų-ląte-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *orbiculate*; *-ly.*]

Bot.: So as to be nearly orbicular.

orbiculately-depressed, *a.*

Bot.: Spherical, except that it is depressed at the top.

*** or-bĭc-ų-lā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *orbiculatus* = orbiculate (q.v.).] The quality or state of being orbiculate.

"It might have been more significantly called *orbiculation*, seeing this circumfusion makes not only a circle, but fills a sphere."—*More: Song of the Soul.* (Introd.)

or-bĭc-ų-lī'-na, *s.* [Lat. *orbicul(us)*; fem. sing. adj. suff. *-ina.* From the circular form of the shell.]

Zool.: A genus of Foraminifera. *Orbiculina numismatis* is found in sea-sand.

or bic ụ lus, *s.* [Lat., dimin. from *orbis.*]

Bot.:

1. An appendage of a flower, forming a thick solid mass, covering over the ovarium, and adhering to the stamens, as in Stapelia.

2. (*Pl.*): The circular bodies found in the cup of a Nebularia.

*** or bic,** *a.* [Orbic.]

or bic ụ la, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from *orbis.*] (Orb (1).)

Bot.: The scutellum of the hchenaceous genus Usnea.

or bis, *s.* [Lat. = a circle.]

Ichthy.: (*Orthagoriscus orbis*), a fish without scales, but with a prickly skin. It inhabits the Indian seas, and is unfit for food.

or bit, *s.* [Lat. *orbita* = a track, a course, from *orbis* = an orb (q.v.); Fr. *orbite;* Ital. & Sp. *orbita.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 2.

"In such a manner that the planets revolve in *orbits* almost circular."—*Macaulay: Sir I. Newton,* bk. iv., ch. i.

* 2. A small orb.

"Roll the lucid *orbit* of an eye."
Young: Satires, v. 7.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* The bony cavity in which the eye is situated.

2. *Astron.:* The path of a primary planet in its revolution round the sun, or of a secondary one in its revolution round the primary.

3. *Ornith.:* The skin which surrounds the eye of a bird.

orbit-sweeper, *s.*

Astron.: An instrument invented by Airy, to follow the inclined path of a comet or planet. It resembles a German equatorial, the polar axis of which is of greater length than usual, and which works for some distance at its upper end in a tubular bearing.

or bit al, * **or bit ụ al,** *a.* [Eng. *orbit; -al, -ual.*] Pertaining to an orbit.

* There are *orbital* bones and foramina, also an orbital arch, nerve, plate of ethmoid bone, and process of palate bone.

*** or bit ar,** *a.* [Eng. *orbit; -ar.*] The same as Orbital (q.v.).

or bit ar ỹ, *a.* [Eng. *orbit; -ory.*] Connected with or surrounding the orbit.

or-bĭ tē læ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *orbis* = a circle, and *tela*, pl. of *tela* = a web.]

Zool.: In the arrangement of Walckenaër a section of Aranciidæ (True Spiders), spreading webs of a regular and open texture, either orbicular or spiral, and remaining in the middle or on one side to catch their prey. Type, Epeira (q.v.).

or bi tōīd ēs, *s.* [Lat. *orbita* = a wheel-track, an orbit, and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, from the circularity of the shell.]

Palæont.: A genus of Nummulitidæ, found in the Nummulitic Limestone. The shell is of a complicated type. It commences in the Upper Cretaceous rocks, and becomes very abundant in the Eocene of the United States, the West Indies, &c.

or bit ō lī tēs, *s.* [Lat. *orbita* = an orbit, and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = stone.]

Zool. & Palæont.: A genus of Foraminifera akin to Orbiculina, but with larger chambers.

or bit ō sphĕn oīd, *a.* [Eng. *orbit; o* connect., and *sphenoid.*]

Compar. Anat.: A term applied to the lesser wings of the sphenoid bone; part of the third cranial segment, corresponding with the *ale minores* or processes of Ingrassias in man, &c., always forming the back of the orbit. (*Huxley.*)

*** or bit ụ al,** *a.* [Orbital.]

*** or bit ụ ar ỹ,** *a.* [Eng. *orbit; -ary.*] Of or pertaining to an orbit; orbital.

*** orb ī tūde,** *s.* [Lat. *orbitudo*, from *orbus* = bereaved.] Privation of children or parents; orbation, orbity.

or bit ụ lid ē a, *s. pl.* [Dimin. of Lat. *orbita* = an orbit, and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Zool.: A family of Non-perforated Foraminifera, with compact, porcellanous, calcareous tests.

*** orb ĭ tỹ,** * **orb i tie,** *s.* [Fr. *orbité*, from Lat. *orbitate m*, accus. of *orbitas*, from *orbus* = bereaved.] The same as Orbitude (q.v.).

"Old age and *orbity*, as Cæcilius professed, were those two things that emboldened him."—*Up. Hall: Balm of Gilead,* § 3.

orb like, *a.* [Eng. *orb* (1), s., and *like.*] Resembling an orb.

or-bu lī na, *s.* [Dimin. of Lat. *orbis* = a ring, a circle, from the globular test or shell.]

Zool.: A genus of Foraminifera, like a small perforated sphere. Found abundantly in the Globigerina ooze off the coast of Portugal, &c. Best known species, *Orbulina universa.*

*** orb ỹ,** * **orb ĭe,** *a.* [Eng. *orb* (1), s.; *-y.*]

1. Resembling an orb; orblike, circular, round.

"It smote Atrides *orbic* targe."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad iii.

2. Revolving.

"*Orbic* hours." *Chapman: Homer; Odyssey* x.

*** orc,** * **ork,** *s.* [Lat. *orca*, a marine animal, perhaps the grampus.] A marine animal, not clearly identified. It may be the grampus, or, as suggested by Nares, the narwhal.

"The haunts of seals and *orcs*." *Milton: P. L.,* xi. 835.

or ca, *s.* [Lat.] (Orc.)

Zool.: Grampus, Killer-whale; a genus of Delphinidæ, with nine species, from the northern and southern oceans. The face is short and rounded, the dorsal long and falcate, pectorals very large, nearly as broad as long.

Or ca dĭ an, *a.* & *s.* [From a promontory in Caithness, called by Ptolemy *Orcas.*]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to the Orcades or Orkney Islands.

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of the Orkney Islands.

or ca nĕttc, *s.* [Orchanet.]

or çĕ ĭn, *s.* [Altered from *orcin.*]

Chem.: $C_7H_7NO_3$. Lichen red. Present in the orchil of commerce, and prepared from orcin by the action of oxygen and vapour of ammonia. Hydrochloric acid precipitates it in fine red flocks. It dissolves in alcohol to a deep scarlet solution, gives a violet-red colour with fixed alkalis, and is decolorised by the action of zinc and hydrochloric acid.

or-çĕl la, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. Lat. from *orca* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A genus of Delphinidæ, with two species, from the Ganges and the Irrawaddy. The head resembles that of the Pilot Whale (*Globiocephalus melas*) and porpoise-like flippers are present.

or cha nĕt, or ca nĕtte, *s.* [Fr. *orcanette.*]

Bot.: The same as Alkanet (q.v.).

or çhard, * **or-ehærd,** * **ort-ehard,** *s.* [A.S. *orceard, orcerd, ortgeard, wyrtgeard* = a wort-yard, or yard of vegetables; cogn. with Icel. *jurtagarðhr* = a garden of herbs, from *jurt* (later *urt*) = herbs, and *garðhr* = a yard or garden; Dan. *urtgaard* = a garden of herbs, from *urt* = herbs, and *gaard* = yard or garden; Sw. *örtegård*, from *ört*, and *gård*; Goth. *aurtigards.*] (Garden, Wort, Yard.]

* 1. A garden of any kind, especially one for vegetables or herbs.

"Neither is that *orchard* vnfruitful, which vnder showe of sundrie weedes, hath medicinable plasters for all infirmities."—*Gascoigne. To the Youth of England.*

2. An inclosed plantation of fruit trees, especially of apples, pears, plums, and cherries; a garden for the cultivation of fruit-trees; a collection of fruit-trees.

"Planting of *orchards* is very profitable, as well as pleasurable."—*Bacon: Advice to Villiers.*

orchard-grass, *s.*

Bot.: *Dactylis glomerata.*

orchard-house, *s.* A glass-roofed house, with sloping roof, in which fruit-trees, too delicate to be exposed to the open air, are cultivated by means of artificial heat.

orchard oriole, *s.*

Ornith.: *Emberiza oryzivora*, the Bob-o'-link. [Oriole.]

or çhard ing, *s.* [Eng. *orchard; -ing.*] The cultivation of orchards. (*Evelyn: Sylva.*)

*** or çhard ist,** *s.* [Eng. *orchard; -ist.*] A cultivator of orchards; a grower of fruit-trees.

"However expert the *orchardist* may be, much will depend on soil."—*Trans. Adelphi Society,* xiii. 24.

or çhard man, *s.* [Eng. *orchard*, and *man.*] One who owns or rents orchards for the purpose of fruit-growing. (*Athenæum*, Oct. 24, 1885, p. 542.)

*** ŏr çhat,** *s.* [Orchard.]

or-çhĕl la, *s.* [Archil.] (See compound.)

orchella-weed, *s.*

Bot.: Various species of Roccella used in dyeing. [Roccella.]

*** or chĕ sŏg ra phỹ,** *s.* [Gr. ὄρχησις (*orchēsis*) = dancing, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write, to describe; Fr. *orchesographie.*] A treatise upon dances or dancing.

*** or ches ter,** *s.* [Orchestra.]

or-chĕs tēs, *s.* [Gr. ὀρχηστής (*orchēstēs*) = a dancer.]

Entom.: A genus of Curculionidæ (q.v.), founded by Illiger. Hind femora incrassated, saltatorial, antennæ eleven-jointed. They are leaf-miners, and the larvæ of *Orchestes pratensis* affect the leaves of *Centaurea scabiosa.*

or chĕs tra, * **or ches ter,** * **or ches tre,** *s.* [Lat. *orchestra*, from Gr. ὀρχήστρα (*orchēstra*); ὀρχέομαι (*orcheomai*) = to dance; Fr. *orchestre;* Ital. *orchestra;* Sp. *orquestra.*]

1. In Greek and Roman theatres, the semicircular area, included by the straight line which bounded the stage in front and the first row of the ascending steps. In the Greek theatre this space was always occupied by the chorus. In Roman comedy there was no chorus; and in Roman tragedies, both the chorus and the musicians were placed upon the stage itself, the whole of the *orchestra* being reserved for the senators.

2. In modern theatres, &c.: (1) The place where the band, or band and chorus, are placed in modern concert-rooms, theatres, &c. (2) The collection of instruments of varied compass and quality of tone which constitutes a full band. There are no orchestral scores earlier than the latter part of the sixteenth century, so all statements as to concerted instrumental music before that time are wholly conjectural.

or chĕs'-tral, *a.* [Eng. *orchestr(a); -al.*] Of or pertaining to an orchestra; fitted or intended to be performed by an orchestra.

ŏr-chĕs-trā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *orchestr(a); -ation.*] The arrangement of music for an orchestra; instrumentation.

"His eccentricities of *orchestration*."—*Pall Mall Gazette,* Jan. 23, 1884.

*** or ches tre,** *s.* [Orchestra.]

or chĕs'-trĭe, *a.* [Eng. *orchestr(a); -ic.*] Pertaining or relating to an orchestra; orchestral.

*** or chĕs-trī'-nō,** *s.* [Ital.]

Music: A mechanical musical instrument, in shape like a pianoforte, and with a similar key-board. The sounds were produced by the friction of a circular bow upon the strings.

*** ŏr chĕs'-trĭ-ŏn,** *s.* [Orchestra.]

Music: An obsolete musical instrument, resembling a portable organ. It was invented by the Abbé Vogler about 1789.

or'-chĭd, *s.* & *a.* [From Lat. *orchidem*, accus. of *orchis.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Sing.:* A plant of the genus Orchis, the order Orchidaceæ, or the alliance Orchidales.

2. *Pl.:* Lindley's name for the Orchidaceæ (q.v.).

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to an orchid: as, *orchid* flowers. (*Lindley: Veg. King.* (ed. 3rd), p. 824.)

or chĭ dā çē æ, or-chĭd ē æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *orchis*, genit. *orchid(is)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ, -eæ.*]

Bot.: Orchids; the typical order of the alliance Orchidales. It consists of perennial herbs or shrubs, with fibrous, fasciculated,

fleshy, or tuber-like roots. Leaves flat, terete, or equitant, generally sheathing, membranous, coriaceous, or hard; flowers irregularly clustered, spiked, racemose, or panicled, with a solitary bract. Perianth adherent, in two or three rows, sometimes resupinate; sepals three, petals three, stamens and style consolidated into a central column, stamens three, only one perfect; ovary often twisted, one-celled, of six carpels, with three parietal placentæ. Fruit generally capsular; seeds very numerous, minute. All the species are terrestrial in temperate latitudes; in the tropics many are epiphytes, growing on trees. They are remarkable for their irregular flowers, often very beautiful, sometimes very fragrant. Found in nearly all climates. Known genera 400; species 3,000. Divided into seven tribes: Malaxeæ, Epidendreæ, Vandeæ, Ophreæ, Arethuseæ, Neotteæ, and Cypripedeæ.

or-chĭ-dā'-ceoŭs (ce as sh), *a.* [Mod. Lat. *orchidace(æ)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Pertaining to orchids; belonging to the order Orchidaceæ.

or'-chĭ-dal, *a.* [Lat. *orchis*, genit. *orchid(is)*; Eng. suff. *-al.*]

Bot.: Of or belonging to the alliance Orchidales. (*Lindley: Veg. King.* (ed. 3rd), p. 170.)

or-chĭ-dā'-lēs, *s. pl.* [Masc. or fem. pl. of Mod. Lat. *orchidalis*, from Lat. *orchis* (q.v.).

Bot.: An alliance of Endogens, consisting of epigynous orders, with one to three stamens and exalbuminous seeds. There are three orders: Burmanniaceæ, Orchidaceæ, and Apostasiaceæ.

*** or-chĭd-ĕ-an,** *a.* [Mod. Lat. *orchid(eæ)*; *-an.*] Pertaining or belonging to the order Orchidaceæ (q.v.).

"The great *Orchidean* family."—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, No. 403, p. 381.

† or-chĭd'-ĕ-oŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *orchid(eæ)*; *-eous.*] The same as Orchidaceous (q.v.).

or-chĭd ŏl'-ō-ġĭst, *s.* [Eng. *orchidology(y)*; *-ist.*] One who is versed in orchidology.

"The first inflorescence which the celebrated *orchidologist* received."—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, No. 403, p. 389.

ŏr-chĭd-ŏl-ō-ġy, *s.* [Eng. *orchid*; *o* connective, and suff. *-ology.*]

Nat. Science: That branch of botany which relates to orchids.

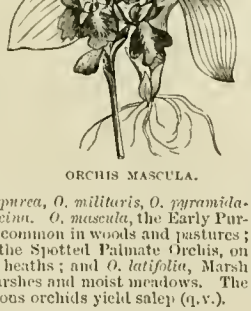
or'-chĭl, or'-chĭll, *s.* [Archill.]

or'-chĭ-ō-çēle, *s.* [Gr. ὄρχις (*orchis*), genit. ὄρχιος (*orchios*) = a testicle, and κήλη (*kēlē*) = a tumour.]

Pathol.: A name given to various affections of the testicle.

or'-chĭs, *s.* [Lat. *orchis*; Gr. ὄρχις (*orchis*) = a testicle; an orchid, so called from the form of its root.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Orchidaceæ. It is one of the tribe Ophreæ or Ophrydeæ, and the family Serapiadæ. The tubers are globose, ovoid, or palmate; the lip is spurred; the glands of the stalks of the pollen masses contained in a common little pouch. Chiefly from Europe, north Africa, and Asia. About seventy are known. Ten are British: *Orchis mascula*, *O. laxiflora*, *O. latifolia*, *O. maculata*, *O. Morio*, *O. ustulata*, *O. purpurea*, *O. militaris*, *O. pyramidalis*, and *O. hircina*. *O. mascula*, the Early Purple Orchis, is common in woods and pastures; *O. maculata*, the Spotted Palmate Orchis, on pastures and heaths; and *O. latifolia*, Marsh Orchis, on marshes and moist meadows. The tubers of various orchids yield salep (q.v.).



ORCHIS MASCULA.

or-chī'-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. ὄρχις (*orchis*) = a testicle; Eng. suff. *-itis*, denoting inflammation.]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the testicles.

or-chŏt'-ō-mȳ, *s.* [Gr. ὄρχις (*orchis*) = a testicle, and τομή (*tomē*) = a cutting.]

Surg.: The operation of cutting out a testicle; castration.

or'-çĭn, *s.* [Eng. &c. *orc(hella)*; suff. *-in.* See also def. and Archell.]

Chem.: $C_7H_8O_2$. Orcinol. Exists ready-formed in several lichens, and is prepared artificially from orsellic acid by boiling with water for thirty or forty minutes, $C_8H_8O_4 = C_7H_8O_2$ (orcin) + CO_2. On evaporation the orcin crystallizes in the form of colourless, six-sided, monoclinic prisms, which are soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, have a nauseous sweet taste, and melt at 58°. Orcin gradually turns red on exposure to the air. It forms substitution products with chlorine, bromine, and iodine. It yields rhombic crystals.

or'-çĭn ŏl, *s.* [Orcin.]

*** ord,** *** orde,** *s.* [A.S.] A point, a beginning, an edge.

or-dāin', *** or-deyne,** *** or-deine,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *ordener* (Fr. *ordonner*), from Lat. *ordino* = to set in order; *ordo*, genit. *ordinis* = order; Sp. *ordenar*; Ital. *ordinare.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To set in order, to arrange, to prepare.

"All things that we *ordained* festival
Turn from their office to black funeral."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iv. 5.

2. To institute, to establish, to found.

"The cause why music was *ordained*."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iii. 1.

3. To set apart for an office or duty; to appoint. [II.]

"To do the work for which it was *ordained*."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

4. To decree, to order; to give orders or directions for; to appoint. (Used espec. of the decrees of Providence or fate.)

"Jeroboam *ordained* a feast in the eighth month."—1 *Kings* xii. 32.

II. *Eccles.:* To invest with ministerial function or sacerdotal power; to give authority to, with established or customary rites or ceremonies, to exercise the office of a minister.

"He cannot be a true pope, unless he were rightly *ordained* priest."—*Chillingworth: Religion of Protestants*, ch. ii., pt. i., § 109.

or-dāin'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *ordain*; *-able.*] Capable of being ordained or appointed.

"The nature of man is *ordainable* to life."—*Bishop Hall: Remains*, p. 377.

or-dāin'-ẽr, *** or-dain-our,** *** or-dein-our,** *s.* [Eng. *ordain*; *-er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who ordains, appoints, establishes, or decrees; one who invests with sacerdotal functions.

"That again depends upon the *ordainer's* secret intention."—*Chillingworth: Religion of Protestants*, ch. ii., pt. i., § 109.

2. *Eng. Hist.:* One of a junto of nobles in the reign of Edward II., whom the king was obliged to empower with authority to enact ordinances for the government of the kingdom, the regulation of the king's household, &c. (*J. R. Green.*)

or-dāin'-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *ordain*; *-ment.*] The act of ordaining or appointing; ordination.

*** or-dal,** *s.* [Ordeal.]

*** or-dā'-lĭ-an,** *a.* [Eng. *ordal*; *-ian.*] Pertaining or relating to trial by ordeal.

"To revive the old *ordalian* trvall used by our Heathen ancestors."—*Bp. Hall: Cases of Conscience*, Dec. 2, case 2.

*** orde,** *s.* [Ord.]

or'-dē-al, *** or dal,** *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *ordél*, *ordal* = a dealing out, discrimination, judgment, decision, from a pref. answering to O. H. Ger. *ur-*; Goth. *us-*; Dut. *oor-* = out, and *dail* = Eng. dole (q.v.); cogn. with O. Fries. *ordel*; O. Sax. *urdéli*; Dut. *ordeel*; Ger. *urtheil*; O. H. Ger. *urtéli*, *urteili.*] [Deal, Dole.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit. & Anthrop.:* The *judicium Dei* of mediæval writers; the practice of referring disputed questions (especially those touching the criminality of a suspected person) to supernatural decision, in the belief that the Deity would work a miracle rather than the innocent should suffer or the guilty escape punishment. Dr. E. B. Tylor (*Encyc. Brit.*, ed. 9th, xvii. 818) says of the practice, that "in principle, and often in the very forms used, it belongs to ancient culture, thence flourishing up to the mediæval European and modern Asiatic levels, but dying out before modern civilization." It existed among the Jews. A wife accused of adultery was required to drink "the bitter water that causeth a curse" (Numbers v. 12-31), and a strangely similar institution exists at the present day among the negroes of the Gold Coast; and ordeal in some form or other is still practised by races of low culture, and by individuals of low culture among races standing in the forefront of civilization. In the Middle Ages in Europe ordeal was sanctioned both by the civil and the ecclesiastical authorities, and was chiefly of three kinds: (1) By fire—a survival from the early classic times (cf. Sophocles, *Antigone*, 264; Æschylus, *Frag.* 284), in which the accused had to walk barefoot and blindfolded over red-hot ploughshares, or to take up and carry a piece of red-hot iron a certain distance. This method was allowed only to persons of high rank; (2) By water, for persons of the middle and lower classes. This was of two kinds. The accused had to take a stone out of boiling water, and if, after a certain time, his arm presented no marks of injury, he was adjudged innocent. In the second case—a common method when witchcraft was alleged—the accused, bound hand and foot, was thrown into a river or pond, and it was believed that a guilty person would float without effort, and that an innocent person would infallibly sink; (3) Wager of battle. [Battle, *s.*, B. 1.] Besides these three principal methods there were three others in less general use: A supposed murderer was required to touch the body of the murdered man, and was pronounced guilty if blood flowed from the wounds (*Shakesp.: Richard III.*, i. 2); the Ordeal of the Eucharist, in which divine judgment was supposed to follow unworthy reception of the sacrament; and the Corsned (q.v.).

2. *Fig.:* A severe or strict trial through which one has to pass; trying circumstances.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or connected with trial by ordeal: as, *ordeal* laws.

ordeal bean, ordeal nut, *s.*

Bot., &c.: The seeds of *Physostigma venenosum*, a leguminous plant used in Old Calabar, of which it is a native. Persons suspected of witchcraft, or more ordinary crime, are required to eat the beans till they vomit them or die. If they do the former, they are held to be innocent; if the latter, they are considered to be guilty. The Calabar Ordeal-bean contracts the pupil of the eye.

ordeal root, *s.*

Bot.: The root of a species of Strychnos used by the native population of western Africa.

ordeal-tree, *s.*

Botany:

1. *Of Guinea: Erythrophlæum guineense.*

2. *Of Madagascar: Cerbera Tanguin.* The fruit, which is poisonous, is given in some kind of broth to the accused person. If he recover, he is deemed innocent; if he die, this is held to prove his guilt. On May 9, 1830, the then reigning Queen of Madagascar administered the ordeal to about thirty men, some noblemen and others of the common people, who were accused of sorcery. The former recovered, the latter died. Certain women, subjected to the same ordeal in April, all recovered.

or'-dẽr, *** or-dro,** *s.* [Fr. *ordre* (O. Fr. *ordene*, *ordine*), from Lat. *ordinem*, accus. of *ordo* = order; Sp. *orden*; Ital. *ordine.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Regular or methodical disposition or arrangement; method; harmonious relation between the parts of anything; regular succession: as,

(1) Of material things arranged methodically.

(2) Of intellectual notions or ideas: as, the orderly arrangement of the matter of a discourse.

"To know the true state of Solomon's house, I will keep this *order*: I will set forth the end of our foundation, the instruments for our works, the several employments assigned, and the ordinances we observe."—*Bacon: New Atlantis*

(3) Of recurring phenomena, periods of time: as, The *order* of the months.

2. Proper state or condition; a normal, healthy, or proper condition: as, The organs of the body are in or out of *order*.

3. Established process; customary mode of procedure; established usage; specif., the established or customary mode of procedure in public debates or discussions.

4. Absence of confusion or disturbance; tranquillity; freedom from disorder or tumult; regular government: as, To keep *order* at a meeting.

¶ *Order* is used alone as an exclamation to call the attention of a speaker or member of an assembly or meeting to the fact that he is transgressing the rules of debate or otherwise out of order.

"Then there was a cry of *order*: and he was threatened with the sergeant and the Tower."—*Macaulay Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv

5. A rule, a regulation: as, a standing *order*.

¶ (11).

6. A precept, a mandate; a direction, whether verbal or written.

"They have already *order*
This night to play before him."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 1.

7. Specifically:

(1) A direction, demand, or instruction to supply goods, to make purchases, &c.; a commission.

(2) A direction, written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, to pay money: as, a post-office *order* for five pounds.

(3) A ticket of admission to a place of entertainment, &c.; a free pass: as, an *order* for a theatre.

8. A class, a rank, a degree.

"The king commanded the high priest and the priests of the second *order*, to bring forth out of the temple all the vessels."—*2 Kings* xxiii. 4.

9. A body of men of the same rank or profession, constituting a separate or distinct class of the community.

"Find a barefoot brother out,
One of our *order*."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iii. 3.

10. A body of persons associated together by the possession of a common honorary distinction conferred upon by a prince or other authority; hence, the dignity, rank, or distinction itself: as, The *Order* of the Garter, the *Order* of St. Michael and St. George. The various orders have distinctive insignia, consisting generally of a collar, star, badge or jewel, and ribbon. [Bath, Garter, Knighthood, Star, Thistle, &c.]

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* The different modes of architectural treatment adopted by the ancients in constructing their public edifices and buildings of the higher class. They are usually separated into five, principally distinguished from each other by the proportions of their columns and the kind of capitals employed, but also by the relative proportions and decorative parts of their entablatures, as well as other minor features. They are known as the Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, Tuscan, and Composite. (See these words.)

2. *Ecclesiastical:*

(1) In the Roman Church, "a Sacrament of the New Law by which spiritual power is given, and grace conferred for the performance of sacred duties." The Council of Trent (sess. xxiii.) asserted, and anathematised those who denied (1) That there was a real priesthood in the New Law; (2) that, besides the priesthood, there were grades of orders; (3) that Order was a Sacrament instituted by Christ; (4) that the Holy Ghost was given and a character conferred at ordination; (5) that unction was properly used in ordination; (6) that there was a divinely appointed hierarchy in the Roman Church; (7) that bishops were superior in power to priests, and were the ministers of Confirmation and Order; and (8) that bishops appointed by the Roman Pontiffs were true and legitimate bishops. The doctrine of Apostolical Succession is a necessary deduction from the view that Order is a Sacrament.

(2) (*Pl.*): In the Roman Church Orders are divided into two classes: Sacred, or Major, and Minor Orders (see these words). Some theologians regard the episcopate as the completion and extension of the priesthood, while others consider it a separate order. In the East the number of orders has varied at different times, but in the Greek, Coptic, and Nestorian Churches the orders recognised are those of bishop, priest, deacon, subdeacon, and reader. Anglicans acknowledge three: bishops, priests, and deacons. The validity of Anglican Orders is denied by the Roman Church. English clerics entering that church, and wishing to become priests, must be ordained by a Roman Bishop. The question assumed great practical importance in connection with the Oxford movement, and the arguments for and against their validity may be seen in Dr. Lee's *Validity of English Orders*, and the late Canon Estcourt's *Question of Anglican Ordinations Discussed*.

3. *Geom.:* Rank or class. In analysis, magnitudes are classed into orders, depending upon the degree of their equations. All algebraic magnitudes whose equations are of the first degree are of the first order; those whose equations are of the second, third, &c., degrees, are respectively of the second, third, &c., orders.

4. *Nat. Science:* The designation given to the division immediately below a class or subclass and next above a tribe or a family. [Natural-order.]

5. *Rhet.:* The placing of words and members in a sentence in such a manner as to contribute to force and beauty of expression, or to the clear illustration of the subject.

¶ (1) *Close order:*

Mil.: Said of the ranks when drawn up at the distance of one pace between each other.

(2) *General orders:*

Mil.: The orders or notices issued by a commander-in-chief to the troops under his command.

(3) *In order:*

(*a*) In proper, fit, or normal state or condition.

(*b*) With a view; for the purpose; to the end.

(4) *Open order:*

Mil.: Said of the ranks when drawn up at the distance of two paces between each other.

(5) *Order in Council:* An order issued by the sovereign with and by the advice of the privy council.

(6) *Order of battle:*

Mil.: The disposition of troops according to the nature of the ground, and other circumstances, for the purpose of engaging an enemy, either in attack or defence.

(7) *Order of curves:* [Order, s., II. 3].

(8) *Order of the day:*

(*a*) *Parl.:* A parliamentary phrase expressing the business set down for debate on a particular day in the minutes or votes.

(*b*) *Mil.:* Specific commands or notices issued by a superior officer to the troops under his command.

(9) *Religious Orders:*

Eccles. & Church Hist.: The name Order is popularly given to all associations of a monastic character. Strictly speaking, it is of far less extended application, and is confined to associations which have received the formal approbation of the Roman Pontiff and the members of which are bound by solemn vows. Thus Orders are sharply marked off from Congregations, in which the vows are simple, and for the erection of which the consent of the Ordinary alone is necessary. The term Order did not come into use till the tenth century, when offshoots from the Benedictines first appeared, and grew into such communities as those of Citeaux, Cluny, and La Chartreuse, where modifications of the Benedictine rule were practised. Next in importance come the Mendicant Orders and the Jesuits, the Hieronymites, the Minims, Theatines, Capuchins, and Barnabites. (See these words.)

(10) *Sailing orders:*

Naut.: The final instructions given to government vessels.

(11) *Standing orders:*

Parl.: Certain rules and regulations laid down for the transaction of business in parliament. They must always be followed unless suspended temporarily by a special vote.

(12) *To give order:*

(*a*) To direct, to command; to issue an order or command.

"*Give order* to my servants."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, v.

(*b*) To give directions; to prescribe the arrangement, disposition, or management of.

"*Give order* for my funeral."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., ii. 5.

* (13) *To take order:* To make the necessary disposition or arrangements; to take steps or measures.

"I will *take order* for her keeping close."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 2.

(14) *To take orders:* To become a cleric; to devote one's self to the work of the ministry in an Episcopal Church.

"Though he never could be persuaded *to take orders*, theology was his favourite study."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

order-book, *s.*

1. *Comm.:* A book in which orders for goods are entered; a book in which directions for purchases are entered.

2. *Parl.:* A book in which motions proposed to be brought before the house are entered previously.

or'-dĕr, *v.t.* & *i.* [Order, s.]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To put in order; to arrange or dispose in an orderly or methodical manner; to reduce to order.

"Thus my battle shall be *ordered*."
Shakesp.: Richard III., v. 3.

* 2. To conduct, to manage, to dispose, to regulate.

"How to *order* these affairs."
Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 2

* 3. To manage, to treat.

"How shall we *order* the child, and how shall we do unto him?"—*Judges* xiii. 12.

4. To give an order or command to; to command, to direct.

"His wife *ordered* all her nuns to their knees"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

5. To give an order or commission for; to direct or desire to be supplied: as, To *order* goods of a tradesman.

6. To prescribe; to arrange beforehand.

"Why was my breeding *ordered* and prescribed."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 30.

* 7. To admit to holy orders; to ordain.

"The book requireth due examination, and giveth liberty to object any crime against such as are to be *ordered*."—*Whitgifte.*

B. *Intrans.:* To give orders; to issue orders or directions.

¶ (1) *Order arms:*

Mil.: A word of command at which the rifle is brought to a position with its butt resting on the ground.

(2) *To order arms:* To bring the rifle to a position with its butt resting on the ground.

(3) *To order about:* To give orders to, as to a servant; to treat as a servant or inferior.

"He would not be *ordered about* by Cannon."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. xiii.

* **or'-dĕr-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *order; -able.*] Capable of being ordered; compliant with orders.

"Being very *orderable* in all his sickness."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, X. vii. 22.

or'-dĕr-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *order; -er.*]

1. One who sets in order, regulates, arranges, or methodizes.

"The supreme *orderer* of all things."—*Edwards. Freedom of the Will*, pt. iv., § 9.

2. One who gives orders or directions.

* **or'-dĕr-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *order; -less.*] Without order; out of order or rule; disorderly.

"All form is formless, order *orderless*."
Shakesp.: King John, iii. 1.

or'-dĕr-lĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *orderly; -ness.*] The quality or state of being orderly; regularity, methodicalness.

or'-dĕr-lў, *a.*, *adv.*, & *s.* [Eng. *order; -ly.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In order; arranged or disposed in order.

"The children *orderly*, and mothers, pale
For fright." *Surrey: Virgile; Æneis* ii.

2. Methodical, regular.

"The book requireth but *orderly* reading."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

3. Observant of order or method; not disorderly; keeping order.

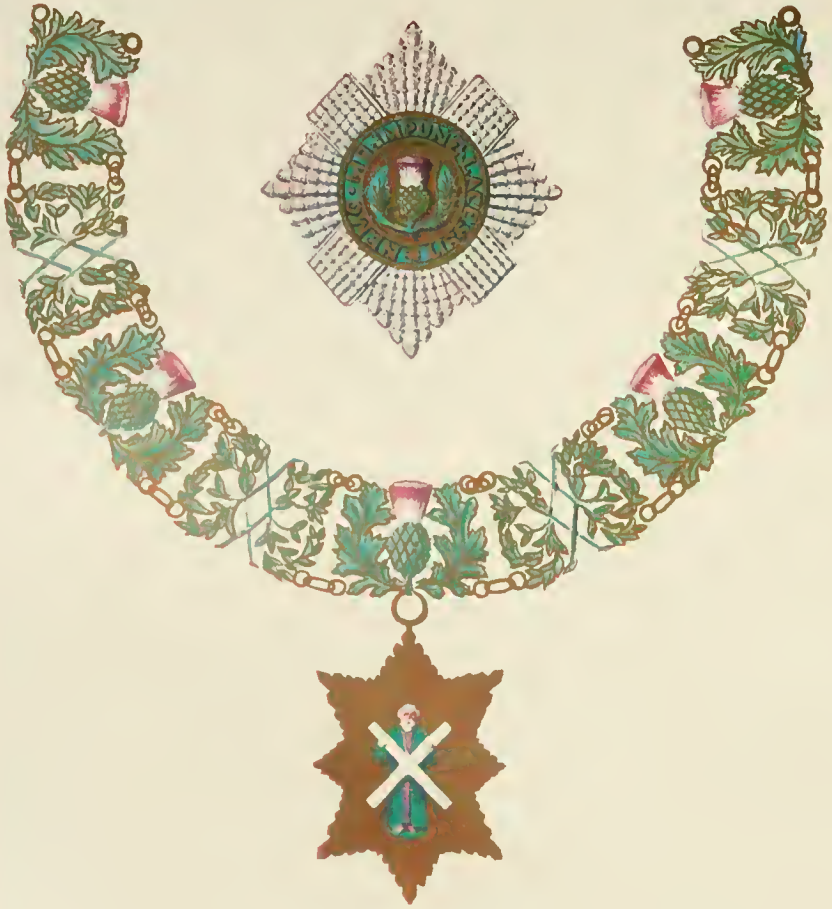
"Men are not good, but for necessity:
Nor *orderly* are ever born, but bred."
Drayton. Civil Wars, vii.

4. Well regulated; free from disorder or confusion; characterized by good order.

"Their *orderly* and not tumultuary arming."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 141.

5. According to established order or method.

"Till *orderly* judgment of decision is given against it."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*



THE COLLAR, BADGE, AND STAR OF THE MOST ANCIENT AND MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE THISTLE.

THE COLLAR, BADGE, AND STAR OF THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER OF ST. PATRICK.

II. *Mil.:* On duty: as, an *orderly* sergeant.

B. *As adv.:* According to due order or method; duly, regularly.

"But, *orderly* to end where I begun."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 2.

C. *As substantive:*

1. A private soldier or non-commissioned officer who attends upon a superior officer to carry orders, messages, &c.

"Two *orderlies* were appointed to watch the palace."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

2. A man or boy employed to keep the public streets clean by sweeping.

"The *orderlies* keep the streets free from mud in winter and dust in summer."—*Mayhew: London Labour & London Poor*, ii. 294.

orderly-book, *s.*

Mil.: A book in which the orderly sergeants enter general and regimental orders. There is one for each company.

orderly-officer, *s.*

Mil.: The officer on duty for the day; the officer of a corps whose turn of duty it is to superintend its internal economy, cleanliness, food, &c.

orderly-room, *s.*

Mil.: A room set aside in a barrack in which the administrative work is carried on. It usually communicates with the adjutant's office, and in it the prisoners are settled with by the commanding officer, the regimental orders are issued to the sergeants, and other official business is conducted.

orderly-system, *s.* The system of keeping the streets of a town clean by means of orderlies; street-orderly system.

* **or-dĭn-a-bĭl-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *ordinable; -ity.*] The quality or state of being ordinable; capability of being ordained or appointed.

"An *ordinability*, as a great doctor of our church expresseth it, that is, a meetness, fitness, and due disposition toward the obtaining it."—*Bp. Bull: Works*, 367.

* **or'-dĭn-a-ble,** *a.* [As if from a Lat. *ordinabilis*, from *ordino* = to ordain (q.v.).] Capable of being ordained or appointed.

"Yet it is not *ordinable* or applicable to the use or benefit of the man that knows them."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 5.

or'-dĭn-al, * **or-din-all,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *ordinal*, from Lat. *ordinalis*, from *ordo*, genit. *ordinis* = order; Sp. *ordinal;* Ital. *ordinale.*

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Denoting order or succession: as, first, second, third, &c.

"Using the cardinal number, as such, and not for the *ordinal*."—*Grew: Cosmo. Sacra*, bk. v., ch. iii.

2. *Nat. Science:* Of or pertaining to an order; comprehending families and, usually, genera; though sometimes a genus is so abnormal that it constitutes a family, and even an order, of itself.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A number denoting order or succession.

2. A book containing the forms for making, ordaining, and consecrating bishops, priests, and deacons; an order, a ritual.

* 3. A book containing forms, rules, or tables of any kind.

"He hath, after his *ordinall*,
Assigned one in speciall."
Gower: C. A., vii.

* **or'-dĭn-al-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *ordinal; -ism.*] The quality or state of being ordinal.

or'-dĭn-ance, * **or-dyn-aunce,** *s.* [O. Fr. *ordenance* (Fr. *ordonnance*), from *ordener* (Fr. *ordonner*) = to ordain; Sp. *ordenanza;* Ital. *ordinanza.* Originally *ordinance* and *ordinance* were but different ways of spelling the same word.]

* 1. Order, orderly disposition or arrangement. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, IV. iii. 5.)

* 2. Order, rank, degree.

"When one but of my *ordinance* stood up."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 2.

* 3. Ordnance, cannon.

"Caves and womby vaultages of France,
Shall chide your trespass and return your mock,
In second accent to his *ordinance*."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry V.*, ii. 4

4. An established rule, custom, rite, or ceremony; an observance commanded.

"By custom and the *ordinance* of times."
Shakesp.: Henry V., ii. 4.

¶ Often used among Presbyterians for the sacraments; as, To administer the *ordinance* of baptism.

5. A rule established or ordered by authority; a law, edict, or statute; a decree or dispensation of the Divine Being or of fate.

"The total *ordinance* and will of God."
Cowper: Task, i. 742.

* 6. The act of establishing, forming, or setting in order; foundation.

"The werkis weren maad perfyt at the *ordynaunce* [*a fundatione*] of the world."—*Wycliffe: Ebruis* iv.

¶ (1) *Ordinance of the Forest:* A statute, 33 and 34 Edward I., made relative to matters and causes of the forest.

(2) *Ordinance of Parliament:* A temporary Act of Parliament.

(3) *Self-denying Ordinance:* [SELF-DENYING].

or'-dĭn-ănd, *s.* [Lat. *ordinandus*, fut. pass. part. of *ordino* = to ordain (q.v.).] A candidate for ordination; one who is about to be ordained or admitted to holy orders.

* **or'-dĭn-ant,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *ordinans*, pr. par. of *ordino* = to ordain (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Ordaining, appointing, regulating. (*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 2.)

B. *As subst.:* One who ordains; a bishop who confers orders.

* **or-dĭn-ar,** *a.* [Fr. *ordinaire.*] Ordinary.

or'-dĭn-ar-ĭ-lў, * **or-din-ar-i-lye,** *adv.* [Eng. *ordinary; -ly.*]

1. In an ordinary manner; according to established or settled rules or method.

2. Usually, generally, commonly; in most cases.

"A form and person more than *ordinarily* comely."
Observer, No. 8.

or'-dĭn-ar-ў, * **or-din-ar-ie,** * **or-din-ar-ye,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *ordinaire*, from Lat. *ordinarius*, from *ordo*, genit. *ordinis* = order; Sp. & Ital. *ordinario.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Established, settled, regular, customary, according to established rule or order.

2. Usual, common, frequent, habitual.

"These fits
Are with his highness very *ordinary*."
Shakesp.: 2 *Henry IV.*, iv. 4.

3. Such as may be found or met with at any time; not distinguishable from others by any special mark or feature; not out of the common; hence, often applied to something rather inferior or mediocre; commonplace.

"The most *ordinary* machine [clock or watch] is sufficient to tell the hours, but the most elaborate alone can point out the minutes and seconds, and distinguish the smallest difference of time."—*Hume: Essays*, pt. ii., ess. i.

4. Plain, not handsome.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. The mass, the general body, the generality.

"I see no more in you,
Than in the *ordinary* of nature's sale-work."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, iii. 5.

2. Something ordinarily used; something in ordinary or common use.

3. A meal prepared for all comers, as distinguished from one especially ordered for a particular person or persons; a repast.

"[He] for his *ordinary* pays his heart,
For what his eyes eat only."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, ii. 2.

4. An eating-house where meals are served to all comers; a place where there is a fixed price for each meal.

"On the market-day we dyned at an *ordinaire*."—*Antob. of Sir J. Bramston.* (1683.)

* 5. A settled order or use for public worship.

"Osmund . . . devised that *ordinary* or form of service."—*Fuller: Church History*, III. i. 23.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Her.:* An heraldic term indicating an addition to a coat-of-arms. The ordinaries proper are nine in number, viz., the chief, pale, bend, bend sinister, fess, bar, chevron, cross, and saltier. The name is also applied to the lesser ordinaries or sub-ordinaries, such as the gyron, pile, orle, tressure, &c.

2. *Law:*

(1) *Civil Law:* A judge who has authority to take cognizance of causes in his own right, and not by deputation.

(2) *Common & Canon Law:* An ecclesiastical judge; one who has ordinary and immediate jurisdiction in ecclesiastical matters. In the Anglican Church the bishop is the ordinary of his own diocese, and the two archbishops are the ordinaries of their respective provinces.

"He had, as supreme *ordinary*, put forth directions, charging the clergy of the establishment to abstain from touching in their discourses on controverted points of doctrine."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

3. *Navy:*

* (1) The establishment of persons employed to take charge of government ships when laid up in harbour.

(2) The state of a ship, out of commission, and laid up in charge of officers. A ship in ordinary is one laid up under the charge of the master attendant.

¶ (1) *In ordinary:* In constant and actual service: as, a chaplain or physician *in ordinary* to the Queen.

(2) *Judge ordinary:*

Scots Law: The sheriff of a county.

(3) *Lord ordinary:*

Scots Law: In the Court of Session the title given to the judge before whom a cause depends in the outer house.

(4) *Lord ordinary on the hills:*

Scots Law: The judge who officiates weekly in the bill-chamber of the Court of Session.

* (5) *Ordinary of assizes and sessions:* A deputy of the bishop appointed to give criminals their neck-verses (q.v.).

(6) *Ordinary of Newgate:* The chaplain who attended to the condemned prisoners in Newgate, prior to its being pulled down in 1902.

(7) *Ordinary of the Mass:*

Roman Liturgy: The part of the mass which precedes and that which follows the Canon.

ordinary-conveyances, *s. pl.*

Law: Those deeds of transfer which are entered into between two or more persons without an assurance in a superior court of justice.

ordinary-seaman, *s.*

Naut.: A sailor competent to perform the ordinary or commoner duties, but who has not been sufficiently long at sea to be qualified to be rated as an able seaman.

* **or'-dĭn-ar-ў-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *ordinary; -ship.*] The state, position, or office of an ordinary.

* **or-din-at,** *a.* [ORDINATE, *a.*]

* **or'-dĭn-āte,** *v.t.* [ORDINATE, *a.*] To appoint, to ordain, to regulate.

"The Almighty, who *ordinates* all their [thy enemies] motions to his own holy purpose."—*Bp. Hall: The Balm of Gilead*, § 3.

or'-dĭn-ate, * **or-din-at,** * **or-dyn-ate,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *ordinatus*, pa. par. of *ordino* = to set in order, to ordain (q.v.).]

* **A.** *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Regular, well regulated, temperate. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 9,160.)

2. *Geom.:* (See extract).

"*Ordinate* figures are such as have all their sides and all their angles equal."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

B. *As substantive:*

Analyt. Geom.: The ordinate of a point is one of the elements of reference, by means of which the position of a point is determined with respect to fixed straight lines, taken as coördinate axes. The ordinate of a point to a diameter of a conic section is the distance of the point from that diameter, measured on a line parallel to a tangent drawn at the vertex of the diameter. The ordinate to a diameter is equal to half the chord through the point which is bisected by the diameter. [CO-ORDINATE, *s.*]

* **or'-dĭn-ate-lў,** * **or-dyn-ate-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *ordinate; -ly.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In a regular or methodical manner; in due order.

"I wyl *ordynately* treate of the two partes of a publyke weale."—*Sir T. Elyot: The Governour*, bk. i., ch. ii.

2. Temperately, properly, duly. (*Chaucer: The Persones Tale.*)

II. *Geom.:* In the manner of an ordinate.

or-dĭn-ā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *ordinatio*, from *ordinatus*, pa. par. of *ordino* = to set in order, to ordain; Fr. *ordination;* Sp. *ordinacion;* Ital. *ordinazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of disposing or arranging in

regular order; the state of being disposed in regular order; order, arrangement.

"Cyrus disposed his trees like his armies in regular ordinance."—*Browne: Garden of Cyrus.*

2. In the same sense as II.

"The French reformed from preaching you restrain, because they judge their *ordination* vain."—*Dryden: Hind & Panther*, ii. 457.

3. The state of being ordained or appointed; settled or established order or tendency.

II. *Eccl.:*

1. *Roman:* The act of conferring the sacrament of order. Women are incapable of being validly ordained (1 Cor. xiv. 34; 1 Tim. ii. 11, 12). Ordination is, in the normal course of things, conferred by bishops, but abbots may confer minor orders on their subjects. Dimissory letters are necessary if a man is to be ordained for a diocese other than that in which he was born, and he must have legitimate and sufficient title (q.v.). Ordination to sacred orders, according to the general law of the Church, can only take place on the Saturdays in the four Ember weeks, on the fifth Saturday in Lent, or on Holy Saturday, and always during mass. Minor orders (q.v.) can be conferred at general ordinations, and also on any Sunday or holiday, not necessarily during mass. The Council of Trent (sess. xxiii., can. 8, *de Ref.*) enjoins that sacred orders should be publicly conferred in the cathedral or in one of the principal churches of the diocese, in the presence of the canons, but custom has sanctioned a departure from the practice when a reasonable cause exists. Regulars are usually ordained in their monasteries. [Order, *s.* II.]

2. *Anglican:* Strictly speaking, the term ordination is used only of priests, deacons being "made," and no lower order being recognised. Order is not a sacrament in the Anglican Church, though there is more than a tendency on the part of High Churchmen to recognise it as such, and the Rev. Orby Shipley (*Gloss. Eccles. Terms*, s. v. *Ordination*) says, "The ordination of priests has generally been counted among the five lesser Sacraments of the Church." [Order, *s.* II. (2).] Ordinations are held on the Sundays following the four Ember seasons, and the canonical interstices are observed. [Interstice, *s.* ¶.]

3. *Presbyterian:* Ordination by laying on the hands of the Presbytery is required before a probationer obtains the full status of a minister. It is not conferred unless he have received a call as pastor or an appointment as a missionary. Elders are ordained by the Session.

*** or-dĭn-ā-tĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *ordinativus*, from *ordinatus*, pa. par. of *ordino* = to ordain (q.v.); O. Fr. *ordinatif*; Ital. & Sp. *ordinativo.*] Tending to ordain; directing.

"In that *ordinative* and gubernative eminency."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 259.

*** or-dĭn-ā-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat. from *ordinatus*, pa. par. of *ordino*; Ital. *ordinatore*; Fr. *ordinateur.*] One who ordains, appoints, or establishes; a director; a ruler. (*Adams: Works*, i. 424.)

ord-nançe, * or-den-ance, * or-din-ance, * or-don-ance, *s.* [The same word as *ordinance* (q.v.).] The original meaning was the bore or size of the gun, and thence the word came to be applied to the gun itself, exactly as in the case of Caliver (*Skeat*). [Ordinance.] Cannons, great guns, howitzers; fire arms too large and heavy to be fired from the person; artillery.

¶ *Board of Ordnance:* The name given to a Board now dissolved, consisting of a master-general, surveyor-general, clerk, and storekeeper, to which was entrusted the duty of providing guns, ammunition, and arms of every kind for the army and navy, of erecting fortifications, and of providing forage for the troops at home.

ordnance datum, *s.*

Survey.: A fixed level to which all the levels taken in the ordnance survey are referred. It is a point or level twelve feet six inches below Trinity High-water mark, or four feet six inches above Trinity Low-water mark.

ordnance survey, *s.* The official survey of Great Britain and Ireland, carried out at the expense of the country by the Royal Engineers, assisted by civilians. This survey originated in the mutual desire on the part of English and French scientific men to determine the precise difference of longitude between the meridians of the Greenwich and Paris observatories. The maps or plans are plotted to various scales. The scale adopted in the case of towns of 4,000 or more inhabitants is $\frac{1}{500}$ of the linear measurement, or 126·72 inches to a mile, or one inch to 41⅓ feet; that for parishes is $\frac{1}{2500}$ of the linear measurement, which is equivalent to 25·344 inches to a mile, or one square inch to an acre; that for counties 6 inches to a mile, and that for the general map of the kingdom one inch to a mile. The maps exhibit in exact proportions property divisions, rivers, roads, houses, &c., and give at frequent intervals the heights above ordnance datum (q.v.).

or-dŏn-nançe, *s.* [Fr.] [Ordinance.]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* The act of disposing or arranging in proper order; the proper arrangement or disposition of the parts of a building or work of art, or of the figures in a picture, &c.

"The general design, the *ordonnance* or disposition of it."—*Dryden: Life of Plutarch.*

II. *French History:*

* 1. The name given to a decree of the king or regent before the revolution of 1789.

2. The decision of a criminal court upon the motion of the procurator-general.

*** or-dŏn-nant,** *a.* [Fr., pa. par. of *ordonner* = to ordain.] Pertaining to or implying ordonnance.

or-dure, *s.* [Fr., from O. Fr. *ord* = filthy, from Lat. *horridus* = horrid (q.v.); Ital. *ordura*, from *ordo* = dirty, foul.]

1. Dung, excrement, fæces, filth.

"Gardeners do with *ordure* hide those roots,
That shall first spring." *Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iv. 4.

* 2. Defect, imperfection.

* 3. Crime, fault.

"Those let me curse; what vengeance will they urge,
Whose *ordures* neither plague nor fire can purge?"
Dryden: The Medal, 188.

*** or-dū-roŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *ordur(e)*; *-ous.*] Pertaining to, consisting of, or of the nature of ordure; filthy. (*Drayton: Pastorals*, Ecl. 11.)

*** or-dyn-aunce,** *s.* [Ordinance.]

öre (1), *** or,** *s.* [A.S. *ór* = ore, *ár* = brass; cogn. with Icel. *eir* = brass; O. H. Ger. *êr*; Ger. *erz*; Goth. *aiz, ais*; Lat. *æs* = ore, bronze; Sansc. *ayas* = iron.]

Min. (*Pl.*): Substances found in the earth from which metals are obtained by various processes, but chiefly by roasting and smelting. Ore consists of metals mineralized by chemical combination with one or more of the non-metallic elements. The principal ores are combinations of metals with sulphur, forming sulphides; with chlorine, forming chlorides; with oxygen, forming oxides; and with carbonic, silicic, sulphuric, arsenic, and phosphoric acids, forming carbonates, silicates, sulphates, arsenates, and phosphates. Generally speaking, however, all mineral substances containing metals, combined or free, are called ores. They are found in veins or lodes, in bedded masses, and also disseminated in rocks of all ages, both igneous and stratified sedimentary. In the latter, the ores of iron and manganese are the most abundant, and often occur in beds of large extent. Some ores, as well as native metals, are also found in alluvial deposits; gold, platinum, &c. in those known as placers; and the oxide of tin in those known as stream-works, from which much ore has been obtained in Cornwall and the Malay Peninsula, and of late years in New South Wales. These have been derived from the degradation and wearing away of older rocks, the minerals having been washed out and re-deposited by the agency of water.

ore-concentrator, ore-separator, *s.*

Mining: A contrivance to sort ores according to richness, or to separate the metallic portions of powdered ores from the gangue.

ore-crusher, *s.*

Mining: A mill for breaking ores into small pieces for further treatment.

ore furnace, *s.*

Metall.: A furnace for operating upon ores. The term is general, but the actual furnaces have specific names and various constructions, according to the metal, its gangue, the condition, &c.

ore-separator, *s.* [Ore-concentrator.]

ore-stamp, *s.* [Stamp-mill.]

ore-washer, *s.*

Metall.: A means of separating metal from ore after the latter has been reduced to powder.

*** ore-weed, ore-wood,** *s.* Sea-weed. (*Carew.*)

*** ore** (2), *s.* [A.S. *ár.*] Grace, favour, help, protection. (*Sowdon of Babylon*, 2,512.)

Ŏr-ĕ-ăd, *s.* [Lat. *oreas* (genit. *oreados*), from Gr. Ὀρειάς (*Oreias*), genit. Ὀρειάδος (*Oreiados*), from ὄρος (*oros*) = a mountain; Fr. *Oréade.*]

Class. Mythol.: One of the nymphs of the mountains, who generally attended upon Diana, and accompanied her in hunting.

ör-ĕ-ădş, *s.* [Oread.]

Bot.: *Agaricus oreades.*

ŏ-rē-ăs, *s.* [Oread.]

Zool.: The more usual name for the genus Boselaphus (q.v.). [Palæoreas.]

ŏr-ĕ-ăs'-tẽr, *s.* [Pref. *oreo-*, and Gr. ἀστήρ (*astēr*) = a star.]

Zool. & Palæont.: The typical genus of the family Oreastridæ (q.v.). Found in the upper part of the Chalk, in the Tertiary, and recent.

ŏr-ĕ-ăs'-trĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *oreaster*, genit. *oreastr(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: A family of Starfishes, order Asteroidea. There are two rows of ambulacral feet, the skin is granular, pierced by minute holes.

Ŏr-ĕ-gŏn, *s.* [Sp. *Orejones* = great-eared (people).] [*Great-eared tribes.*]

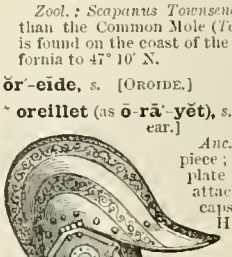
Geog.: One of the United States, forming the westernmost portion of the Union.

Oregon mole, *s.*

Zool.: *Scapanus Townsendii.* It is larger than the Common Mole (*Talpa europæa*), and is found on the coast of the Pacific, from California to 47° 10′ N.

ŏr'-ēĭde, *s.* [Oroide.]

*** oreillet** (as **ō-rā'-yĕt**), *s.* [Fr. *oreille* = the ear.]



HELMET, WITH OREILLET.

Anc. Arm.: An ear-piece; a round or oval plate to cover the ear, attached to the steel caps of the reign of Henry VI. They were fastened with hinges to enable them to be lifted up. They were frequently perforated to enable the wearer to hear better, and sometimes they had spikes projecting from their centres.

ŏr-ĕ ī'-nŭs, *s.* [Gr. ὀρεινός (*oreinos*) = mountainous.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Cyprinidæ, group Cyprinina. The vent and anal fin in a sheath, covered with enlarged tiled scales. Three species, from the mountain streams of the Himalayas.

ŏ-rĕl-lĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *orell(ana)* = the specific name of the Arnotto-tree; *-in.* (*Chem.*)]

Chem.: A yellow colouring matter, occurring, together with bixin, in annatto. It is soluble in water and alcohol, and dyes alumed goods yellow.

ŏr-ĕ-ō-, *pref.* [Gr. ὄρος (*oros*) = a mountain.] Pertaining to or connected with mountains; inhabiting mountains.

ŏr-ĕ-ŏ-dăph'-nē, *s.* [Pref. *oreo-*, and Gr. δαφνη (*daphnē*) = a laurel.]

1. *Bot.:* A genus of Lauraceæ, chiefly from tropical America. It consists of large trees with alternate leaves and panicles or racemes of umbel-like heads of flowers, with nine stamens. *Oreodaphne opifera* is a large tree found in the forests between the Orinoco and the Parana. When incision is made in the bark, there gushes out a volatile oil, which is a discutient. The fruit, when distilled, yields a yellow wine-coloured and scented volatile oil, used in Brazil in contractions of the joints, pains in the limbs, &c. *O. fætens* furnishes the til of the Canaries, a kind of wood with a bad odour; *O. exaltata*, the Sweet Wood of Jamaica; and *O. cupularis*, the cinnamon of the Isle of France.

2. *Paleobot.:* *Oreodaphne Heerii* is found in the Older Pliocene of Italy.

ŏr-rē'-ō-dŏn, *s.* [Pref. *oreo-*, and Gr. ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of the family Oreodontidæ (q.v.). It is from the Miocene of North America, and is intermediate between the Suida and the Cervidæ. Its size was about equal to that of a sheep.

ŏr-ŏ-ō-dŏn'-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *oreodon*, genit. *oreodont(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: The Ruminating Hogs of Leidy. A transitional family of Artiodactyla, having affinities with the Suida and the Ruminantia. Though it is probable that they chewed the cud, there is no evidence on the point.

ŏr-ĕ-ō-dŏx'-ą, *s.* [Pref. *oreo-*, and Gr. δόξα (*doxa*) = glory.]

Bot.: A genus of Palms, tribe Areceæ; *Oreodoxa oleracea* is the same as *Areca oleracea*. [CABBAGE-TREE.]

* **ŏr-ĕ-ŏg'-rą-phy,** *s.* [Pref. *oreo-*, and Gr. γράφω (*graphō*) = to draw, to write, to describe.] The science of mountains; a description of mountains.

ŏr-ĕ-ō-nĕc'-tēş, *s.* [Pref. *oreo-*, and Gr. νήκτης (*nēktēs*) = a swimmer.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Cyprinidæ, group Cobitidina, from hill streams near Hong-Kong.

ŏr-ĕ-ō-phă-şĭ'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *oreophas(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: Mountain Curassows; a sub-family of Cracidæ.

ŏr-ĕ-ō-phā'-sĭs, *s.* [Pref. *oreo-*, and Lat. *phasis* (*volucris*) = the Phasian bird, the pheasant.]

Ornith.: Mountain Curassow; the sole genus of the sub-family Oreophasinæ (q.v.). There is but a single species, *Oreophasis Derbianus*, from the mountains of Guatemala. The first specimen brought to England was in the collection of the Earl of Derby (1775–1851), after whom it was named.

ŏr-ĕ-ō-pĭ-thē'-cŭs, *s.* [Pref. *oreo-*, and Gr. πίθηκος (*pithēkos*) = an ape.]

Palæont.: A genus of Catarhine Monkeys from the Italian Miocene, with dental affinities to some of the generalised types of the primitive Ungulates.

ŏr-ĕ-ō-sâu'-rŭs, *s.* [Pref. *oreo-*, and Gr. σαῦρος (*sauros*) = a lizard.]

Palæont.: A genus of Lacertilia, family Glyptosauridæ, from the Eocene Tertiary of North America.

ŏr-ĕ-ŏs'-ĕ-lĭn, *s.* [Lat. *oreoselin(um)* = mountain parsley; *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $(C_7H_8O_2)_2$. Isomeric with benzoic acid, obtained by the action of alcoholic potash on peucedanin. It forms fine silky needles, slightly soluble in water, easily in alcohol and ether, and also in potash with yellow colour.

ŏr-ĕ-ŏs'-ĕl-ōne, *s.* [Eng. *oreosel(in)*; *-one.*]

Chem.: $\left.\begin{matrix}C_7H_5O\\C_7H_5O\end{matrix}\right\}O$. The anhydride of oreoselin, prepared by the action of dry hydrochloric acid gas on athamanta, heating to expel the valerianic acid, and dissolving in alcohol, from which it crystallizes in masses of fine needles. It is without taste or smell, insoluble in water, and melts at 190°.

ŏr-ĕ-ŏt'-rą-gŭs, *s.* [Pref. *oreo-*, and Gr. τράγος (*tragos*) = a he-goat.]

Zool.: A genus of Antelopes, founded by Sundevall, with a single species, *Oreotragus saltator*, the *Antilope saltatrix* of Boddaert. [KLIPSPRINGER.]

ŏ-rĕx'-ĭs, *s.* [Gr.]

Med.: A desire or longing.

* **orf-gild,** *s.* [A.S. *orfegild*, *yrfegild*: *orfe*, *yrfe* = property, and *gild*, *geld* = payment.]

Old Law: The restitution of goods or money taken away by a thief by violence if the robbery was committed in the day-time.

* **or-fray,** *s.* [OSPREY.]

* **or-frāyş,** * **or-frāieş',** * **or-phrese,** *s.* [O. Fr. *orfrais* (Fr. *orfroi*).] [ORPHREY.] Fringe of gold or silver embroidery laid on copes and other church vestments.

* **or-gal,** *s.* [ARGAL.]

* **or-gą-mĕnt,** *s.* [A corrupt. of Gr. ὀρείγανον (*oreiganon*).] The same as ORIGAN (q.v.).

or'-gan, * **or-gane,** *s.* [Fr. *organe* = an organ or instrument wherewith anything may be made or done (*Cotgrave*), from Lat. *organum* = an implement, from Gr. ὄργανον (*organon*), cogn. with ἔργον (*ergon*) = work; Sp. & Ital. *organo.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. An instrument; the means by which any office, duty, or function is performed; that by which some important action is performed or object attained; espec. one of those parts of an animal or vegetable body by which some particular action, duty, operation, or function is performed; a natural instrument: as, The eye is the *organ* of sight; the lungs are the *organs* of respiration; animals and plants have reproductive *organs*, &c.

2. A medium, means, or instrument of communication between persons; a medium or channel of conveying or expressing one's opinions. (*Cowper: Task*, ii. 355.)

3. Hence, a newspaper, as the medium of expressing public opinion.

"The *organs* of the extreme party." — *Evening Standard*, Sept. 11, 1885.

* 4. A musical instrument of any kind.

5. The vocal organs collectively; the voice.

* 6. Palate, taste. (*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 367.)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.* (*Pl.*): Members of an organized being through which its functions are executed. Thus the root, stem, and leaves of a plant, the heart, &c., the brain and stomach of an animal are organs. They are composed of tissues.

2. *Music:* The most comprehensive and important of all wind instruments. Its history can be traced back to the earliest antiquity. Starting from a small collection of pipes, perhaps even from a syrinx, it has gradually grown in size and complexity until, at the present day, one performer has complete control over many thousands of pipes. The עוּגָב (*ûgâb*), translated "organ," in Genesis (iv. 21) and Job (xxi. 12), was probably one of the earliest and simplest forms of a collection of pipes placed over a wind-box or soundboard. In this rudimentary state, the wind was admitted to each pipe at the will of the player by means of a sliding strip of wood, which could be pulled in and out; this mechanism was the ancestor of our modern key-board. The next step was, to have more than one series of pipes; strips of wood passing lengthwise under the mouths of each set enabled the player, by pulling a stop, to exercise a choice as to which he used. Afterwards, as larger organs were constructed, the smaller were called "portative" because they could be carried about in processions, &c., and the large were called "positive" (POSITIVE), because they were fixtures. The essential principles of the construction of an organ were thus discovered, and it only remained to expand the instruments (1) by the placing of several organs under the control of one player, with a separate manual or clavier for each; (2) by the use of keys to be played by the feet, or pedals; (3) by the increase of the compass; (4) by the introduction of great variety of tone; (5) by perfecting the bellows and wind-supply, and placing the registers under the organist's control by means of mechanical appliances. It is probable that the use of water in ancient organs (hence called hydraulic organs) was merely for the purpose of graduating the exit of air from a chamber into the pipes. In modern instruments, four, or sometimes even five, rows of keys are found, each representing a distinct instrument; these are named after their use or characteristics; as, Great organ, that used for grand effects, the principal manual; Choir organ, that used for the accompaniment of voices; Solo organ, that containing stops for solo use; Swell organ, pipes placed in a distant box, with shutters opening and closing like venetian blinds, by means of which a *crescendo* can be made; Pedal organ, the pipes controlled by the pedals. Pipes range from 32 feet to ¾ inch in length; they are divided into two great classes: Flue and Reed, names which need no explanation. The title of stops generally intimates their quality of tone, *e.g.*, Flute, Violin, Oboe, Clarinet, Trumpet, &c. The touch of a large organ is made "light" by levers filled with highly compressed air, hence called Pneumatic levers; the long array of stops is controlled by composition-pedals, combination-pistons, or by ventils; and, lastly, mechanical means have superseded manual labour for blowing.

¶ By the old writers the instrument was called *the organs*, or *a pair of organs.*

¶ *Organ of Bojanus:*

Comp. Anat. & Physiol.: A double organ with two bilaterally symmetrical halves, one on each side of the body, just below the pericardium, communicating with it and with the mantle cavity, in the Lamellibranchiata. This organ performs the function of a kidney, is in some cases connected with reproduction, and probably corresponds to the pseudo-hearts of the Brachiopoda.

organ blower, *s.* One who blows the bellows of an organ.

organ-builder, *s.* One whose business is to construct musical organs.

organ-coupler, *s.*

Music: The mechanism in an organ which connects together two manuals, or a manual and the pedals, in such a manner that when one is played upon the other is simultaneously acted upon; *e.g.*, "Swell to great" means that when playing on the great organ the swell will also be acted upon; "Great to pedals" means that the pedals, when played, will draw down the keys of the great organ, &c. Octave couplers are those which act at the interval of an octave above or below.

organ-fish, *s.*

Ichthy.: The same as DRUM-FISH (q.v.).

organ-harmonicon, *s.*

Music: A large harmonium or cabinet-organ.

organ-ling, *s.* A large kind of ling.

organ-loft, *s.*

Building: That part of a church designed for receiving the organ and its appurtenances. In ancient buildings it was customary to place it at one side of the choir, usually the north.

organ-metal, *s.* An alloy of tin and lead, sometimes with zinc, of which organ-pipes are made.

organ-pipe, *s.*

1. *Lit. & Music:* A tube in which air is vibrated to produce a musical sound. [ORGAN, PIPE.]

* 2. *Fig.:* A windpipe, a throat, a voice. (*Shakesp.: Tempest*, iii. 3.)

Organ-pipe coral:

Zool.: *Tubipora musica.*

organ-point, *s.*

Music: A passage in which the tonic or dominant is sustained continuously by one part, while the other parts move. Also called the pedal-point.

organ-rest, *s.*

Her.: A figure of uncertain origin borne by certain ancient families.

organ-screen, *s.*

Arch.: An ornamental stone wall or piece of timber framework, on which a church organ is placed, and which in English cathedrals and churches usually forms the western termination of the choir.

organ-stop, *s.* [STOP, *s.*]

* **or-gan,** *v.t.* [ORGAN, *s.*] To furnish with an organ or organs; to form organically.

"Thou art elemented and *organed* for other apprehensions."—*Mannyngham: Discourses*, p. 89.

or-gan-dlĕ, or-gan-dy, *s.* [Fr. *organdi.*]

Fabric: A kind of muslin or cotton fabric remarkable for lightness and transparency.

or găn'-ĭc, * **or-găn'-ĭck,** * **or-găn-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Fr. *organique*; Ital. & Sp. *organico*, from Lat. *organicus.*] [ORGAN, *s.*]

1. Pertaining or relating to an organ or organs of animals or plants.

2. Pertaining to objects that have organs; pertaining to organized beings or objects; pertaining to the animal and vegetable kingdoms; pertaining to, exhibiting, or possessing characteristics peculiar to animal or vegetable

life and structure: as, *organic* bodies, *organic* remains.

* 3. Forming a whole composed of a systematic arrangement of parts; organized.

* 4. Instrumental; acting as instruments of nature or art to a certain end.

¶ *Organic description of curves:*

Geom.: The description of curves on a plane by means of instruments.

organic acids, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Carbon acids. Derived from hydrocarbons by the substitution of one or more of the univalent group (COOH), called carboxyl, or oxatyl, for an equal number of hydrogen atoms in the hydrocarbon; the number of atoms replaced determining whether the acid is mono-, di-, or tri-basic. Most of these acids are formed by the oxidation of alcohols, by replacing H_2 in the oxatylic portion by O, *e.g.*, $\left.\begin{matrix}CH_3\\CH_2\end{matrix}\right\}HO + O_2 = \left.\begin{matrix}CH_3\\COOH\end{matrix}\right\}$ (acetic acid) $+ H_2O$; but there are several which cannot be regarded as derivatives of alcohols of any known series.

organic analysis, *s.*

Chem.: The application of such processes as shall determine the relative proportion of the elements of which a compound is composed, and the number of atoms of the component elements contained in the molecule.

organic bases, *s. pl.*

Chem.: The alkaloids of vegetable and animal origin, and the derivatives of ammonia produced by the destructive distillation of complex organic matter, and those formed chemically by substituting the hydrogen of ammonia by organic radicals. They have a strongly alkaline reaction, saturate acids like ammonia, and form with them, in many instances, well-defined crystalline salts.

organic chemistry, *s.*

Chem.: The chemistry of the carbon compounds in which the hydrogen or nitrogen of the substance is directly united with carbon. No distinction is drawn between compounds which are the products of animal and vegetable life and those obtained by direct combination of the elements. It is owing to the number and great complexity of the carbon compounds that they are dealt with under a separate division.

organic disease, *s.*

Pathol.: The morbid state of an organ itself, as distinguished from a functional disease, i.e., one affecting functions.

organic laws, *s. pl.* Laws directly affecting the fundamental parts of the constitution of a state.

organic matter, *s.* (See extract.)

"There is no elementary or self-subsistent *organic matter*, as Buffon taught: the inorganic elements into which the particles of organic matter pass by their final decomposition are organically recomposed, and fitted for the sustenance of animals, through the operations of the vegetable kingdom. No animal can subsist on inorganic matter."—*Owen: Anat. Invertebrates* 1843, p. 28.

organic radical, *s.*

Chem.: A group of atoms containing one or more atoms of carbon, of which one or more bonds are unsatisfied. It may be a monad, dyad, or triad radical, according to the number of monad atoms required to complete its active atomicity.

organic remains, *s. pl.*

Paleont.: The remains of organized bodies (animals and plants) found in a fossil state. [Fossil, B. I. 1, 2.]

organic substance, organic body, *s.* A substance or body having organs in action and consequently life. The category includes animals and plants.

or-găn-ĭc-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *organical*; *-ly.*]

1. In an organic manner; with or by means of organs.

"All stones, metals, and minerals are real vegetables, that is, grow *organically* from seeds, as well as plants." *Locke: Nat. Philosophy*, ch. viii.

2. With reference to organic structure or disposition of parts.

3. With reference to the essential working parts or system.

"Having a voice in what *organically* concerns the affairs of Egypt."—*W. E. Gladstone*, in *Times*, Feb. 8, 1882.

or-găn-ĭc-al-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *organical*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being organic.

or-găn-ĭ-çĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *organic*; *-ism*; Fr. *organicisme.*]

Pathol.: The hypothesis that every disease springs from the lesion of some particular organ.

* **or-găn-ĭ-ĕr,** *s.* [Organy.]

* **or-gą-nĭf-ĭc,** *a.* [Lat. *organum* = an organ, and *facio* = to make.] Forming organs or organisms; producing an organized structure; acting through or resulting from organs.

or-găn-īze, *v.t.* [Organize.]

or-găn-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *organ*; *-ism*; Fr. *organisme.*]

1. Organic structure or disposition of parts; organization.

"The advantageous *organism* of the eye."—*Grew: Cosmo. Sacra*, ch. iii.

2. An organized body; a body exhibiting organization and organic life; a member of the animal or vegetable kingdom.

"A bucket dropped overboard catches only the water that is free of phosphoric *organisms*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 15, 1885.

or-găn-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *organ*; *-ist*; Fr. *organiste*; Sp. & Ital. *organista.*]

1. One who plays upon an organ.

"*Organist* of Westminster, and one of his Majesty's private music."—*Wood: Fasti Oxon.*, vol. ii.

* 2. A priest who organized or sang in parts.

organist-tanager, *s.* [Euphonia, II.]

* **or-găn-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *organ*; *-ity.*] Organism.

"Devoid of heterogeneall *organity*."
H. More: Immort. of Soul, I. ii. 24.

or-gą-nīz-ą-bĭl-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *organizable*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being organizable; capability of being organized or turned into living tissue.

or-gąn-īz-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *organiz(e)*; *-able.*] Capable of being organized.

"In the midst of an *organizable* fluid or blastema."
Carpenter: Animal Physiology, ch. i.

* **or-gąn-ī-zāte,** *a.* [Eng. *organiz(e)*; *-ate.*] Organized. (*H. More: Preexist. of Soul*, 21.)

or-gąn-ī-zā-tion, or-gąn-ī-ză-tion, *s.* [Eng. *organiz(e)*; *-ation*; Fr. *organisation.*]

1. The act of organizing; the act or process of arranging and getting into proper working order: as, the *organization* of an expedition.

2. The state of being organized; that which is organized; an organized body.

3. Organic structure; the disposition or arrangement of the organs for the performance of vital functions.

"His physical *organization* was unusually delicate."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

4. The arrangement of the parts of an aggregate or body for work or action; systematic preparation for action.

"The kind of *organization* which will produce equality."—*Brit. Quarterly Review*, 1873, p. 245.

or-gąn-īze, or-gąn-īşe, *v.t.* [Fr. *organiser*; Sp. & Port. *organizar*; Ital. *organizare.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To form or furnish with suitable or necessary organs; to give an organic structure to. (Generally in the pa. par.)

2. To arrange or dispose systematically the parts of an aggregate or body for work or action; to get into proper working order.

"The musical portion of the procession, which was remarkably well *organised*."—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 7, 1885.

* II. *Music:* To sing in parts: as, To *organize* the Hallelujah.

or-gąn-īz-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [Organize.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Charged or entrusted with the organization of a body: as, The *organizing* secretary of a society.

organizing force, *s.*

Physiol.: One of the names for that force or power which an organized body has of assimilating matter. Called also Plastic-force, &c.

or-gąn ō-, *pref.* [Organo-.] Relating to or connected with an organ or organs.

* **or-găn-ō-ĕn,** *s.* [Pref. *organo-*, and Gr. γενναω (*gennaō*) = to engender; Fr. *organogène.*]

Chem.: A name formerly given to oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, and carbon, which are the essential elements in every animal and vegetable structure.

or-gąn ō ĕn-ĕ-sĭs, *s.* [Pref. *organo-*, and Eng. *genesis.*]

Embryol. & Biol.: The branch of science which traces the gradual formation of an organ from its earliest appearance.

or-găn-ō ĕn-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *organogen(y)*; *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to organogeny or the development of organs in plants and animals.

or-gąn-ŏg-ĕn-ȳ, *s.* [Organogenesis.] The development or formation of organs in plants and animals.

or-găn-ō-grăph-ĭc, or-găn-ō-grăph-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *organograph(y)*; *-ic*, *-ical.*] Of or pertaining to organography.

or-gąn-ŏg-rą-phĭst, *s.* [Eng. *organograph(y)*; *-ist.*] One who is versed in organography; one who describes the organs of plants or animals.

or-gąn-ŏg-rą-phy, *s.* [Pref. *organo-*, and Gr. γραφω (*graphō*) = to write, to describe.] A description of the organs of plants and animals.

or-găn-ō-lĕp-tĭc, *a.* [Pref. *organo-*, and Gr. ληπτικός (*lēptikos*) = disposed to accept; λαμβάνω (*lambano*) = to take; Fr. *organoleptique.*]

1. Making an impression upon the senses of other organs.

2. Capable of receiving impressions.

or-găn-ō-lŏg-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *organolog(y)*; *-ical.*] Of or pertaining to organology.

or-gąn-ŏl-ō-gy, *s.* [Pref. *organo-*, and Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.]

1. *Gen.:* The branch of physiology which treats of the organs of the body.

2. *Spec.:* A description of the special organs which phrenologists find in the brain; phrenology.

or-gąn-ō-mĕ-tăl-lĭc, *a.* [Pref. *organo-*, and Eng. *metallic.*] (See compound.)

organometallic-bodies, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Compounds of hydrocarbon radicals with monad, dyad, and tetrad metals, *e.g.*, sodium ethide, NaC_2H_5; zinc methide, $Zn^{ii}(CH_3)_2$; stannic dimethyl di-iodide, $Sn^{iv}(CH_3)_2I_2$, &c.

* **or-gą-nŏn,** *s.* [Gr.] [Organ, *s.*]

Philos.: A word formerly almost synonymous with method. It implied a body of rules and canons for the direction of the scientific faculty generally, or with reference to some particular branch of inquiry.

"Physiology in a material point of view is the *organon* of medicine."—*Hamilton: Metaph. & Logic* (ed. Mansel), iii. 34.

¶ *Novum Organon:* The name given by Bacon to the book in which he developed the inductive system of philosophy.

or-găn-ō-nō-mĭ-ą, *s.* [Pref. *organo-*, and Gr. νομος (*nomos*) = a law.] The doctrine of the laws of organic life.

or-găn-ō-plas-tĭc, *a.* [Pref. *organo-*, and Eng. *plastic* (q.v.).] Having the property of producing or evolving the tissues of the organs of animal or vegetable beings.

or-gąn-ŏs-cō-pȳ, *s.* [Pref. *organo-*, and Gr. σκοπεω (*skopeō*) = to see, to observe.] Phrenology.

* **or-gą-nŭm,** *s.* [Organ.]

1. The same as Organon (q.v.).

2. A name given to a machine or contrivance in aid of the exercise of human labour in architecture and other arts.

* **or-gąn-ȳ** (1), *s.* [Origanum.]

Bot.: *Origanum vulgare.*

* **or-gąn-ȳ** (2), *s.* [Organ.] An instrument; a means.

"Th' unresisted *organies* to seduce you"
Chapman: All Fooles, ii. 1.

or-gąn-zīne, *s.* [Fr. *organsin*; Ital. *organzino.*]

1. Thrown silk (q.v.).

2. Silk fabric made of such thread.

or'-gāṣm, *s.* [Fr. *orgasme*, from Gr. ὀργασμος (*orgasmos*), from ὀργάω (*orgaō*) = to swell, espec. with lust.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Sudden vehemence; immoderate excitement or action.

2. *Med.:* A state of excitement of an organ.

"By means of the curious lodgment and inoculation of the auditory nerves, the *orgasms* of the spirits should be allayed, and perturbations of the mind quieted."—*Berham: Physico-Theol.*, bk. iv., ch. iii.

or'-geat (ge as zh), *s.* [Fr., from *orge* = barley.] A liquor or syrup extracted from barley and sweet almonds, and used as a flavour for beverages and edibles, or medicinally as a mild demulcent.

or'-ğĕ-ĭs, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The same as ORGAN-LING (q.v.).

* **or-ğĭ-ăs'-tĭc,** *a.* [Gr. ὀργιαστικός (*orgiastikos*), from ὄργια (*orgia*) = orgies (q.v.).] Of or pertaining to the Greek Orgia, or festivals in honour of Dionysos.

"Women who worshipped a barbarous god with bloody and *orgiastic* rites."—*Elton Origin of English History*, p. 25.

or'-ğĭes, *s. pl.* [Fr. *orgies*, from Lat. *orgia*, from Gr. ὄργια (*orgia*) = orgies, plural of ὄργιον (*orgion*) = a sacred act; connected with ἔργον (*ergon*) = work; Ital. *orgie*; Sp. *orgia*, pl. *orgias*.]

1. Secret rites or ceremonies connected with the worship of some of the pagan deities, espec. applied to the revels at the Dionysia, or feasts in honour of Dionysos or Bacchus, which were characterized by wild and frantic revelry.

2. A wild revel, a drunken carouse; drunken revelry.

"In Bacchus' *orgies* I can bear no part,
And scarcely know a Diamond from a Heart."
Whyte: Poems.

* **or-ğĭl-loŭs,** * **or'-gu-loŭs,** *a.* [Fr. *orgueilleux*, from *orgueil* = pride.] Proud, haughty.

"From isles of Greece
The princes *orgillous*, their high blood chafed,
Have to the port of Athens sent their ships."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida. (Prol.)

orgueş, *s.* [Fr.]

1. *Fort.:* Timbers shod with iron so suspended as to be dropped upon an enemy passing through a breach or gateway.

2. *Ord.:* An arrangement of a number of parallel musket-barrels, so placed as to be fired simultaneously by a train of powder. Such was the weapon of Fieschi, who fired at Louis Philippe (1844), and it may be held to be the predecessor of the Mitrailleuse (q.v.).

* **or'-gu-loŭs,** *a.* [ORGILLOUS.]

† **or'-ğy,** *s.* [ORGIES.] A revel, a carouse, drunken revelry.

"The midnight *orgy*, and the mazy dance."
Byron: English Bards & Scotch Reviewers.

or-ğy'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. ὄργυια, ὀργυιά (*orguia*) = the length of the outstretched arms, a measure of length.]

Entom.: A genus of Moths, family Liparidæ. *Orgyia antiqua* is the Common Vapourer; *O. gonostigma* is the Scarce Vapourer; *O. camosa*, the Reed Tussock, and *O. fuscelina*, the Dark Tussock. [VAPOURER.]

o-rĭb-a-ta, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. ὀρειβάτης (*oreibatēs*) = a mountain climber.]

Zool.: Wood mite; the typical genus of the family Oribatidæ (q.v.). The species are numerous, and one American form is beneficial, as it feeds on the eggs of some moths.

ŏr-ĭ-băt'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *oribat(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: Wood-mites; a family of Spiders, Acarina, breathing by tracheæ. Eyes are present; there are cheliceræ, with nippers. The first joint of the palpi is very large, the mouth is adapted for biting; the skin is hard and brittle, whence they are sometimes called Beetle-mites. There are twelve genera.

* **ŏr'-ĭ-chălc,** * **ŏr-ĭ-călche,** * **ŏr-ĭ-chăl'-cŭm,** *s.* [Lat. *orichalcum*, *aurichalcum* = mountain brass, from ὀρειχαλκός (*oreichalkos*), from ὄρος (*oros*) = a mountain, and χαλκός (*chalkos*) = brass; Ital. *oricalco*; Sp. *auricalco*; Fr. *orichalque*.] A metallic substance resembling gold in colour; a mixed metal resembling brass; brass, bronze.

"Nor costly *orichalch* from strange Phœnice."
Spenser. Muiopotmos, 78.

ŏr-ĭ-chăl'-çīte, *s.* [AURICHALCITE.]

ŏr'-ĭ-ęl, * **ŏr'-ĭ-ôl,** * **o-ry-all,** *s.* [O. Fr. *oriol* = a porch, a gallery, a corridor, from Low Lat. *oriolum*, from Lat. *aureolum* = gilded, from *aurum* = gold.]

* 1. A recess within a room; a small room; a portico.

2. A projecting window, mostly of a trigonal or pentagonal form, and divided by mullions and transoms into different bays and other proportions. Sometimes it is of two stories, and when it does not reach to the ground it is supported on brackets or corbels.

* **ŏr'-ĭ-ęn-çy,** *s.* [Eng. *orient*; *-cy.*] Brightness of colour; strength of colour.

"Black and thorny plum-tree is of the deepest *oriency*."—*Evelyn: Sylva*, bk. iii., ch. iv., § 12.

ŏr'-ĭ-ęnt, *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *oriens*, genit. *orientis*, pr. par. of *orior* = to rise.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Rising, as the sun.

"Moon that now meet'st the *orient* sun, now fly'st
With the fixed stars." *Milton: P. L.*, i. 215.

2. Eastern, oriental.

"To shew how the *orient* part is joined with the occident."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 215.

3. Clear, bright, shining, pellucid, lustrous.

"And yet they [pearls] as *orient* as they be, wax yellow with age."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, pt. i. p. 255.

4. Of superior quality or excellence; perfect; without a flaw.

"Accumulated store of gold
And *orient* gems."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

B. *As substantive:*

1. That part of the horizon in which the sun first appears; the east.

"Furrowing all the *orient* into gold."
Tennyson: Princess, iii. 2.

* 2. A pearl.

"The toughest pearl-diver may return with true *orients*."—*Carlyle. Sartor Resartus*, bk. i., ch. ii.

ŏr'-ĭ-ęnt, *v.t.* [ORIENT, *a.*]

1. *Lit. & Surv.:* To define the position of in respect to the east; to ascertain the position of relative to the points of the compass.

2. *Fig.:* To adjust or connect by reference to first principles.

ŏr-ĭ-ĕn'-tăl, * **ŏr-ĭ-ĕn'-tăll,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *oriental*, from Lat. *orientalis*, from *oriens*, genit. *orientis*, pr. par. of *orior* = to rise.] [ORIENT, *a.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Eastern; situated or being in the east; pertaining to the east or eastern countries.

"The false restrictions of *oriental* reserve."—*Cooper: Heroines of the Past*, p. 69.

* 2. Proceeding from the east.

"To receive some appropriate influence from the sun's ascendant and *oriental* radiations."—*Browne Vulgar Errours.*

3. Derived or taken from the east or eastern nations.

"The idea was, like most others of his, *oriental*."—*Observer*, No. 9.

4. Excellent, from the belief that the mineral productions of the East far transcend those of the West.

"Set with great and *oriental* perles."—*Hall: Henry VIII.* (an. 12).

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of an eastern country; an Asiatic.

"The Jews, and all the *Orientals*, took all those prophecies in a literal sense."—*Grew: Cosmo. Sacra*, bk. iv., ch. i.

oriental-amethyst, *s.*

Min.: A variety of sapphire (q.v.), of various shades of purple, resembling those of amethyst.

oriental-carnelian, *s.*

Min.: A carnelian (q.v.) of a very deep colour.

oriental-opal, *s.* [PRECIOUS-OPAL.]

oriental-region, *s.*

Zool. & Geog.: A small, compact, but rich and varied region, consisting of all India and China from the limits of the Palæarctic region, all the Malay peninsula and islands as far east as Java, Borneo and the Philippines, and Formosa. (*Wallace: Geog. Dist. Anim.*, i. 75.)

oriental-ruby, *s.*

Min.: The true ruby, a red variety of sapphire (q.v.). [RUBY.]

oriental-sapphire, *s.*

Min.: The true sapphire (q.v.), which includes the transparent varieties of corundum.

oriental-topaz, *s.*

Min.: A variety of sapphire (q.v.), of various shades of yellow.

ŏr-ĭ-ĕn'-tăl-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *oriental*; *-ism.*]

1. An idiom, expression, or form of speech peculiar to the eastern languages; the idioms of the Asiatic nations.

2. The customs or manners of eastern nations.

"The separation of the sexes which disgraces modern *Orientalism*."—*Cooper Heroines of the Past*, p. 6.

* 3. Knowledge of oriental languages and literature.

ŏr-ĭ-ĕn'-tăl-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *oriental*; *-ist.*]

1. An inhabitant or native of eastern countries; an oriental.

2. One who is learned in the languages and literature of eastern nations; one who studies eastern languages, antiquities, or customs.

"Professor Björn Sthal, a Swedish *orientalist*."—*Teignmouth: Life of Sir W. Jones.*

¶ The first International Congress of Orientalists was held in Paris, Sep. 1, 1873.

* **ŏr-ĭ-ĕn-tăl'-ĭ-tў,** * **ŏr-ĭ-ĕn-tăl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *oriental*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being oriental or eastern.

"His revolution being regular, it hath no efficacy peculiar from its *orientality*."—*Browne. Vulgar Errours*, bk. vi., ch. vii.

ŏr-ĭ-ĕn'-tăl-īze, *v.t.* [Eng. *oriental*; *-ize.*] To render oriental; to adapt or conform to oriental manners, customs, or character.

ŏr'-ĭ-ĕn-tāte, *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *orient*; *-ate.*]

A. *Trans.:* To cause to assume an eastern direction; to turn towards the east.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To assume an eastern direction; to turn towards the east.

II. *Fig.:* To discover one's true position; to find out where one is.

ŏr-ĭ-ĕn-tā'-tion, *s.* [Fr.] [ORIENTATE.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* The act of turning towards the east; the state of being turned towards the east; a determination of the position of the east.

2. *Fig.:* The act of finding out one's true position.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anthrop.:* (See extract).

"In discussing sun-myth and sun-worship, it has come into view how deeply the association in men's minds of the east with light and warmth, life and happiness and glory, of the west with darkness and chill, death and decay, has from remote ages rooted itself into religious belief. It will illustrate and confirm this view to observe how the same symbolism of east and west has taken shape in actual ceremony, giving rise to a series of practices concerning the position of the dead in their graves and the living in their temples, practices which may be classed under the general heading of *Orientation*."—*E. B. Tylor Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1871), ii. 382.

2. *Arch.:* The placing or building of a church so that its chancel is towards the east, or that part of the east in which the sun rises on the day of the patron saint.

3. *Biol.:* A term applied to the means by which animals, when taken from home, are able to trace their way back.

4. *Surv.:* The act of determining the direction of the side of a triangle, or the direction of a chain of triangles.

ŏr'-ĭ-ĕn-tā-tŏr, *s.* [Eng. *orientat(e)*; *-or.*]

Surv.: An instrument used in regulating the ground-plan of a church, so as to present the chancel to the east.

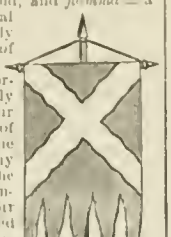
* **ŏr'-ĭ-ęnt-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *orient*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being orient, bright, or lustrous; brightness, lustre; specif. applied to gems.

"Pearls far short of the Indian in *orientness*."—*Fuller. Worthies; Cumberland.*

ŏr'-ĭ fĭçe, * **or-ĭ fĭs,** * **or-ĭ fex,** *s.* [Fr. *orifice*, from Lat. *orificium*; lit., the making of a mouth, from *os* (genit. *oris*) = a mouth, and *facio* = to make; Sp. & Ital. *orificio.*] An opening or aperture, as of a tube, pipe, &c.; a perforation.

"And yet the spacious breadth of this division
Admits no *orifice*." *Shakesp.: Troil.*, v. 2.

***or ĭ flamb** (*b* silent), **or ĭ flamme, or y flambe,** (O. Fr. *oriflambe*, from Low Lat. *auriflamma* = a golden flame, a golden banner Lat. *aurum* = gold, and *flamma* = a flame.] The ancient royal banner of France; originally the banner of the abbey of St. Denis, near Paris, which received many important grants from the early French kings. Its colour was purple with a tinge of azure, and gold. It became the banner of the monarchy in the reign of Philip I. The oriflamme borne at Agincourt was, according to Sir H. Nicolas, an oblong red flag, split into five points. It sometimes bore upon it a saltire wavy, from the centre of which golden rays diverged.



ORIFLAMME.
(From *Martin Hautcœur de Francs.*)

ŏr ĭ găn, *s.* [ORIGANUM.] *Bot.:* Marjoram (q.v.).

ŏr ĭ găn ĭ dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *origan(um)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of menthaceous plants, tribe Saturcia.

ŏ rĭg ą nŭm, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. ὀριγανον (*origanon*), ὀριγανος (*oreiganos*) = wild marjoram.]

Bot.: Marjoram; the typical genus of the family Origanidæ. Calyx five-toothed or two-lipped, with ten to thirteen nerves. Upper lip of the corolla erect, nearly plane; lower one patent, trifid. Stamens diverging, the connective sub-triangular. Small, often hoary, much-branched, aromatic shrubs. Known species twenty-one. *Origanum vulgare*, the Common Marjoram, is British. [MARJORAM.] *O. Dictamnus* is the Cretan Dittany (q.v.). In India *O. heracleoticum* and *O. normale* are used as pot-herbs. *O. Marjorana* is a seasoning herb. *O. sipyleum* is the Hop-plant, sometimes cultivated in cottage windows.

"*Origan* or organent, which in tast (as wee have said) resembleth saverie."—*P. Holland Pliny*, bk. xx., ch. xvii.

Ŏr ĭ gĕn ĭşm, *s.* [Eng., &c. *Origen*; *-ism.*]

Church Hist.: The name given to a corpus of religious opinions attributed to Origen (A.D. 185–253), a Father of the Church, and one of the most learned writers of his age. He was chief catechist at Alexandria, and was ordained priest, though he had rendered himself physically unfit from an erroneous conception of the teaching of Jesus in Matthew xix. 12. He was deposed from the priesthood in A.D. 229. The opinions attributed to him were: (1) That there is an inequality between the Persons of the Trinity, the Father being the greatest; (2) the pre-existence of human souls, including that of Christ; (3) that mankind will not have material bodies at the Resurrection; (4) the limited duration of the punishment of the wicked and of the evil spirits; and (5) the re-absorption of all intelligent beings into the Source of Being whence they sprang.

"To defend themselves against the charge of *Origenism*."—*McClintock & Strong: Cyclop. Bib. Lit.*, vii. 435.

Ŏr ĭ gĕn ĭst, *a.* & *s.* [Eng., &c. *Origen*; *-ist.*]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to or characteristic of either of the sects described under B. (More usually of the former.)

"A very able defence of *Origenist* opinions was printed anonymously, in the year 1661, by Rust, Bishop of Dromore."—*Blunt: Dict. Sects*, p. 398.

B. *As substantive:*

Church Hist. (Pl.):

1. Those who held all or any of the opinions attributed to Origen of Alexandria.

¶ In A.D. 544 Justinian I. issued an edict against them, and the Fifth General Council (the Second of Constantinople) condemned them in 553.

2. A sect mentioned by Epiphanius, as the followers of an Origen of whom nothing is known. They are spoken of as addicted to shameful vices.

Ŏ rĭg ĕn ĭst ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *Origen*; *-istic.*] Belonging to or characteristic of the sect founded by Origen of Alexandria.

"The mysticism . . . of the *Origenistic* monks."—*McClintock & Strong: Cyclop. Bib. Lit.*, vii. 434.

ŏr ĭg ĭn, *s.* [Fr. *origine*, from Lat. *originem*, accus. of *origo* = a beginning, from *orior* = to rise, to begin; Ital. *origine.*]

1. The beginning or first existence of anything; the commencement; the rise.

"I think he would have set out just as he did, with the *origin* of ideas."—*Locke: Diversions of Purley*, vol. i., ch. ii.

2. That from which anything primarily proceeds; the source, fountain, cause, or occasion of anything; that from which anything derives its existence or beginning.

"The *origin* of forms . . . hath been found one of the most perplexed enquiries that belong to natural philosophy."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 37.

3. Descent, derivation.

¶ *Origin of a muscle:*

Anat.: The more fixed extremity of a muscle, when this can be ascertained. (*Quain.*)

*** ŏr ĭg ĭn,** *v.t.* [ORIGIN, *s.*] To originate; to give rise to.

"This proverb was *origined*."—*Fuller: Worthies*, ii. 675.

*** ŏ rĭg ĭn ą ble,** *a.* [Eng. *origin*; *able.*] Capable of being originated.

ŏ rĭg ĭn ąl, * o rig ĭn all, * or yg yn all, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *original*, from Lat. *originalis*, from *origo* (genit. *originis*) = an origin (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *original*; Ital. *originale.*]

I. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to the origin, beginning, or early state of anything; first, primary, primitive.

"He was the *original* author of those sanguinary schemes."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. Having the power or talent to originate new thoughts or combinations of thought.

"He was one of the most *original*, profound, and accurate thinkers of the age."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

3. Not copied; made, done, or produced by the author; as, the *original* text of an author.

B. *As substantive:*

* 1. The origin, beginning, cause, or source.

"O cause first of our confusion, O *original* of our damnation." *Chaucer: C. T.*, 12,434.

2. The first copy, the archetype; that from which anything is copied, transcribed, or translated; opposed to copy, duplicate, or replica.

"Compare this translation with the *original*."—*Addison.*

3. The primary or primitive stock, root, or type from which various species have originated or been developed.

"The *originals* of most of the provincial constitutions of Christendom."—*Daniel: Defence of Rhyme.*

4. The language in which a work is written: as, To read a work in the *original.*

5. The sense, spirit, or character of that from which anything is copied, deduced, or derived.

"They have something more or less of the *original*."—*Dryden: Juvenal.* (Ded.)

6. A person of marked peculiarity or individuality of character; an eccentric person.

¶ (1) *Original bill in equity:*

Law: A bill relating to some matter not before litigated in the court by the same person standing in the interests.

(2) *Original-line, plane,* or *point:*

Perspective: A line, plane, or point referred to the original object.

original-charter, *s.*

Scots Law: A charter granted first to the vassal by the superior.

original-position, *s.*

Music: A chord is said to be in its original position when the ground-note is in the bass; in other words, before it has undergone inversion, or when its upper notes are in the order 3, 5, 8.

original-sin, *s.*

Theology:

1. *Anglican:* Sin for which each individual is held to be responsible before he has committed any actual transgression. It arises from the first sin of Adam in Paradise; opinions, however, differing as to the precise connection between the two. The ninth Article of the Church of England considers it "the fault and corruption of the nature of every man that naturally is ingendered of Adam, whereby man is very far gone from original righteousness, and is of his own nature inclined to evil."

2. *Roman:* In the Small Catechism (ed. 1883, p. 17), published by authority, original sin is defined to be "that guilt and stain of sin which we inherit from Adam, who was the origin and head of all mankind." The Council of Trent (sess. v., *Dec. de Peccato Originali*) defines that Adam lost original justice not only for himself but for his descendants, and that he poured (*transfudisse*) sin—the death of the soul—into the whole human race. This is supported by a reference to Romans v. 12. The Council declared that nothing in the decree as to original sin was to apply to the Virgin Mary.

3. *Presbyterian:* The Confession of Faith considers that our first parents "being the root of all mankind, the guilt of this sin [the eating the forbidden fruit] was imputed, and the same death in sin and corrupted nature conveyed to all their posterity descending from them by ordinary generation" (ch. vi.). [IMPUTATION, PELAGIANISM.]

original-writ, *s.*

Law: A mandatory letter issuing out of the Court of Chancery, and being the beginning or foundation of a real action at common law.

*** ŏ rĭg ĭn ąl ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *original*; *-ist.*] A person of original genius; an original.

ŏ rĭg ĭ năl ĭ tў, *s.* [Eng. *original*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being original; the power or talent of producing new thoughts or combinations of thought.

"He had little energy and no *originality*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

ŏ rĭg ĭn ąl lў, * o rig ĭn al lye, *adv.* [Eng. *original*; *-ly.*]

1. Primarily; from the beginning or origin; from the first.

2. At first; at the beginning or origin.

"It was *originally* a half length; but has been very badly converted into a whole figure."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i., ch. iv.

3. In an original manner.

*** ŏr ĭg ĭn ąl nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *original*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being original; originality.

*** ŏ rĭg ĭn ąnt,** *a.* [Eng. *origin*; *-ant.*] Tending or serving to originate; original.

*** ŏ rĭg ĭn ąr ў,** *a.* [Fr. *originaire*, from *origine* = origin (q.v.); Lat. *originarius*; Sp. & Ital. *originario.*]

1. Producing or causing existence; originating.

"The production of animals in the *originary* way, requires a certain degree of warmth."—*Cheyne.*

2. Primitive, primary, original.

"Remember I am built of clay, and must
Resolve to my *originary* dust." *Sandys: On Job.*

ŏ rĭg ĭn ąte, *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *origin*; *-ate.*]

A. *Trans.:* To give origin, source, or beginning to; to cause to exist or be; to be the cause, origin, or beginning of; to bring into existence.

B. *Intrans.:* To take origin or beginning; to have origin; to rise, to begin.

"The least of our concerns (since from the least
The greatest oft *originate*)." *Cowper: Task*, ii. 168.

ŏ rĭg ĭ nā tion, *s.* [Lat. *originatio.*]

1. The act of originating; the act of bringing into existence; the state of being originated or brought into existence; first production; origin.

2. Origin, source, rise.

"New streams . . .
Return from whence they had *origination*."
Brome: Paraphrase on Ecclesiastes, i.

3. Mode of production, originating, or bringing into existence.

"This eruca is propagated by animal parents, to wit, butterflies, after the common *origination* of all caterpillars."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

*** ŏ rĭg ĭ nā tive,** *a.* [Eng. *originat(e)*; *-ive.*] Having the quality or power of originating or bringing into existence.

*** ŏ rĭg ĭ nā tive lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *originative*; *-ly.*] In an originative manner; so as to originate.

ŏ rĭg ĭ nā tŏr, *s.* [Eng. *originat(e)*; *-or.*] One who originates or begins; a cause, an origin.

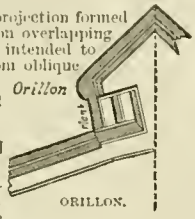
"The Normans themselves were not *originators*; but their power of adapting the ideas of others was wonderful."—*Gardener & Mullinger. Introd. to Eng. Hist.*, ch. iii.

ō-rī'-leў-īte, *s.* [Named after Mr. O'Riley, of Burmah; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A massive mineral found in Burmah. Hardness, 5·5; sp. gr. 7·34 to 7·42; colour, steel-gray; lustre, metallic; streak, dark-gray. Analysis yielded: arsenic, 38·45; antimony, 0·54; copper, 12·13; iron, 42·12; oxidised substances, 6·19; insol., 0·12 = 99·55.

ŏr-rĭl'-lŏn, *s.* [Fr. *orillon, oreillon,* from *oreille* = an ear, from Lat. *auricula,* dimin. of *auris* = an ear (q.v.).]

1. *Fort:* A curved projection formed by the face of a bastion overlapping the end of the flank, intended to protect the latter from oblique fire.



ORILLON.

2. An earthen mound faced with brick.

ŏr'-ĭ-ōle, *s.* [ORIOLUS.]

Ornithology:

1. *Sing.: Oriolus galbula,* the type-species of the family Oriolidæ (q.v.). It not unfrequently visits the British Islands in spring, and its conspicuous plumage, bright yellow contrasted with black, chiefly on wings and tail, often brings about its death. Prof. Newton (*Encyc. Brit.,* xvii. 844) says that in a few instances it is supposed to have bred in England. The nest is suspended under the horizontal fork of a bough, to both branches of which it is firmly attached; the eggs are of a shining white, sometimes tinged with pink, and sparsely dotted with purple. It is well known on the continent. Its range in summer is as far east as Irkutsk, in winter it is found in Natal and Damaraland. In India it is replaced by *Oriolus kundoo,* and in Asia and Africa there are numerous species resembling it.

2. *Pl.:* The genus Oriolus, or the family Oriolidæ.

ŏr-ĭ-ŏl'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *oriol(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: Orioles, or Golden Thrushes; a family of Passeres or Passeriformes, characteristic of the Oriental and Ethiopian regions, migrating into the western Palæarctic region, with some of the less typical forms in Australia. There are five genera, and forty species. (*Wallace.*)

ō-rī'-ō-lŭs, *s.* [O. Fr. *oriol;* Fr. *loriot,* from Lat. *aureolus* = gold-coloured, splendid, in allusion to the brilliant plumage of *Oriolus galbula.*]

Ornith.: Oriole, or Golden Thrush; the typical genus of the family Oriolidæ (q.v.). Twenty-four species are known. Habitat, Central Europe, Africa, and the Oriental region, northward to Pekin, and eastward to Flores.

Ō-rī'-ŏn, *s.* [Gr.]

1. *Class. Mythol.:* A celebrated giant and hunter, the son of Hyrieus, a peasant, or, according to some, a prince of Tanagra.

2. *Astron.:* One of the fifteen ancient southern constellations, visible at some season of the year in every land, and a very conspicuous object in the winter sky. A line through the Pole Star and Capella, if produced, will cut it. It is somewhat quadrilateral in form, but has been supposed also to resemble the human form of the mythic giant Orion. On his right shoulder, at an angle of the quadrilateral, is Betelgeuse, a star of the first magnitude; on the left shoulder, at another angle, is Bellatrix, of the second magnitude; on the left ankle, at a third angle, is Rigel; and at the right knee, the fourth angle, is the star κ Orionis. Around the waist, inside the quadrilateral, is a belt with three stars in a line, viz., δ, ε, and ζ Orionis, all of the second magnitude. Formerly they were popularly called Jacob's Staff, the Golden Yard of Seamen, the Three Rings of Soothsayers, &c.; now they are more frequently termed the Gold Grains or Spangles of the Belt. Nearly a hundred other stars are visible to the naked eye in Orion, besides thousands which are telescopic. There is also an irresolvable nebula like the head of a fish below the belt. Its appearances under the spectroscope are those presented when gaseous matter is rendered luminous by heat. The Romans considered Orion to bring with it stormy weather. Virgil (*Æn.* i. 535) calls it "nimbosus Orion," and in other passages he alludes to the belief that this constellation was the herald of coming tempest.

3. *Script.:* The כסיל (*kĕsîl*) of Job ix. 9, xxxviii. 31, and Amos v. 8, is generally believed to be correctly rendered Orion. *Kesil* means foolish, or a fool, implying that the giant constellation, trusting to its size, was foolish enough to defy Heaven.

O-rī'-ō-nĭd, *s.* [Eng. *Orion* (q.v.); suff. *-id.*]

Astron. (Pl.): A meteoric ring having its radiant point in Orion. The orbit of the earth intersects it in October.

Ō'-rĭs-kan-ў, *s.* [A North American Indian name.]

Geog.: A post-village in Whitestown township, Oneida county, New York. (*Lippincott.*)

Oriskany-formation, *s.*

Geol.: An American formation well developed in Pennsylvania and Virginia, and more sparingly in New York. Mr. Hall, Sir R. Murchison, Mr. Daniel Sharpe, &c., considered it Devonian. (*Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.,* iv. 153; *Murchison: Silvria,* ch. xvi.) It is now classed as Upper Silurian.

ŏ-rĭs-mŏ-lŏg'-ĭc, ŏ-rĭs-mŏ-lŏg'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *orismolog(y)*; *-ic, -ical.*] Of or pertaining to orismology.

ŏr-ĭs-mŏl'-ŏ-ǧў, *s.* [Fr. *orismologie,* from Gr. ὁρισμος (*horismos*) = a bounding, from ὁρίζω (*horizō*) = to bound, to define; ὁρος (*horos*) = a boundary.]

Nat. Science: That branch of natural history which relates to the explanation of technical terms.

† **ŏr'-ĭ-sŏn,** * **or-i-soun,** * **or y-son,** * **ŏr'-aĭ-sŏn,** * **or-i-zon,** *s.* [O. Fr. *orison, ore son,* orcison, from Lat. *orationem,* acens of *oratio* = a speech, a prayer, from *oratus,* pa. par. of *oro* = to speak, to pray; Fr. *oraison;* Sp. *oracion;* Ital. *orazione.*] A prayer, a supplication. (Used only in poetry.)

"Waste not thine *orison.*" *Byron: The Giaour.*

* **ŏr'-ĭ-zŏnt,** *s.* [Ital. *orizonte.*] The horizon. (*Chaucer: C. T.,* 11,329.)

* **ork** (1), *s.* [ORC.]

* **ork** (2), *s.* [Lat. *orca.*] A drinking vessel.

Ork-neў-an, *a.* [Eng. *Orkney; -an.*] Of or pertaining to the Orkney islands.

"The *Orkneyan* skerries."
Longfellow: Seaweed.

* **or-kўn,** *s.* [Lat. *orca.*] A drinking vessel; a cup.

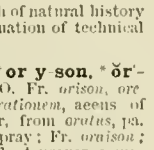
"Bye an yerthen potle or vessell for an *orkyn.*"—*Udal: Apoph. of Erasmus,* p. 91.

orle, *s.* [Fr.; Ital. *orlo* = a hem, from Lat. *ora* = a border, a margin, a coast.]

1. *Heraldry:*

(1) An ordinary in the form of a fillet, round the shield, within, but at some distance from the border.

"His arms were augmented with an *orle* of Lions' paws."—*Fuller: Worthies,* i. 249.

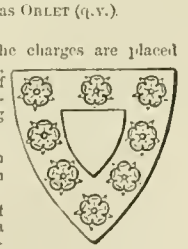

ORLE.

(2) A wreath; a roll of cloth, silk or velvet, of two colours, sometimes jewelled, encircling a helmet, and supporting an heraldic crest.

2. *Arch.:* The same as ORLET (q.v.).

¶ *In orle:*

Her.: Said when the charges are placed round the escutcheon, leaving the middle of the field vacant, or occupied by something else.


IN ORLE.

or-lĕ-ans, *s.* [From the name of the town where made.]

Fabric: A kind of cloth goods, having a cotton chain and woollen filling, used for dresses. It has a self colour and highly finished surface.

or-lĕt, orle, or-lō (1), *s.* [Fr. *ourlet;* Ital. *orlo.*] [ORLE.]

Arch.: A fillet under the ovolo of a capital. It is called a cincture when it is at the top or bottom of a shaft.

or-lō (2), *s.* [Sp.]

Music: A Spanish musical wind-instrument.

* **or-logo,** *s.* [HOROLOGE.] A clock. (*Chaucer: C. T.,* 14,960.)

* **or-lo gero,** *s.* [Eng. *orlog(e); -ere* = *er.*] A timekeeper; one who tells the time. (*Lidgate: Story of Thebes.* Prol.)

or-lŏp, * **orc-loop,** * **or-lope,** *s.* [A contract. for *overlope,* from Dut. *overloop* = a running over; so called because it runs over or traverses the ship; from *over* = over, and *loopen* = to run.]

Naut.: The lowest deck of a vessel having three decks; also a temporary deck. The deck is below the water-line, and may be occupied by the magazine, cock-pit, and for stores.

or'-mŏr, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps contracted from Fr. *oreille de mer: oreille* = an ear, and *mer* = the sea.]

Zool.: A popular name in the Channel Islands for the genus Haliotis, where it is used for food, after being well beaten to make it tender.

or-mŏ-car'-pŭs, or-mŏ-car' pŭm, *s.* [Gr. ὁρμος (*hormos*) = a cord, a chain, a necklace, and καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit.]

Bot.: A genus of Hedysareæ. *Ormocarpus,* or *Ormocarpum sennoides* is considered in India to be tonic and stimulant.

or'-mŏ-lū, *s.* [Fr. *ormolu,* from *or* = gold, and *moulu,* pa. par. of *moudre* = to grind.] A brass used for cheap jewellery, and composed of zinc and copper, in various proportions, to imitate gold. Gold lacquer is used to heighten the colour. It is also called Mosaic Gold (q.v.). Bronze and copper-gilt also go by this name.

ormolu-varnish, *s.* An imitation gold varnish.

or-mō-şĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. ὁρμος (*hormos*) = a necklace.] [NECKLACE-TREE.]

or-mŏx'-ў-lŏn, *s.* [Gr. ὁρμος (*hormos*) = a necklace, and ξυλον (*xulon*) = wood.]

Palæobot.: A genus of Coniferæ, found in the Devonian rocks of North America.

Or'-mŭzd, Or'-mŭşd, *s.* [HORMUZD.]

* **orn,** * **ourn,** *v.t.* [Fr. *orner,* from Lat. *orno* = to adorn, to ornament.] To adorn, to ornament; to deck out.

"God stered vp prophetes and *orned* his chirche with great glory."—*Joyce: Exposicion of Daniel.* (Arg., ch. ii.)

or-na-mĕnt, * **or-ne-ment,** *s.* [Fr. *ornement,* from Lat. *ornamentum,* from *orno* = to adorn; Sp., Port., & Ital. *ornamento.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. That which adorns, embellishes, or beautifies; an embellishment, a decoration.

"Other *ornamentes* all,
That into swiche a wedding shulde fall."
Chaucer: C. T., 8,136.

* 2. That which adorns or adds to the beauty and excellence of the mind or character.

"The *ornament* of a meek and quiet spirit."—*1 Peter* iii. 4.

3. Outward show; specious or fair outward appearance.

"The world is still deceived with *ornament.*"
Shakesp. Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

4. One who adds lustre or honour to a class, sphere, or profession.

or-na mĕnt, *v.t.* [ORNAMENT, *s.*] To adorn, to decorate, to embellish, to beautify; to deck out.

"The intervals between these compartments were richly *ornamented* with inlaid plates of glass and ivory."—*Observer,* No. 51.

or-nă-mĕn-tal, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *ornament; -al;* Fr. *ornemental.*]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or of the nature of an ornament, embellishment, or decoration; serving to ornament or adorn.

"Its radiant paint, and *ornamental* gold."
King: The Constable.

* **B.** *As subst.:* An ornament, an adornment.

"Beautified in the *ornamentals* thereof."—*Fuller: Church Hist.,* IV. ii. 65.

or-na-mĕn-tal-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *ornamental; -ly.*] In an ornamental manner; so as to adorn, embellish, or decorate.

or-na mĕn-tā tion, *s.* [Eng. *ornament*; *-ation.*] The act of ornamenting; that which ornaments; an ornament, a decoration; a scheme or plan of decoration.

"The pseudo-classical style of *ornamentation* recently discovered at Kirkeebal and elsewhere."—*Fergusson Illust. Handbook of Architecture*

or na mĕnt ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *ornament*, v.; *-er.*] One who ornaments, decorates, or embellishes.

*** or na mĕnt ist,** *s.* [Eng. *ornament*; *-ist.*] One who is engaged in the preparation or production of ornaments; a decorator; a maker of ornamental articles.

*** or nāte,** *v.t.* [ORNATE, *a.*] To adorn, to embellish, to ornament, to beautify; to set off.

"To *ornate* our language, with vainge words in their proper signification."—*Sir T. Elyot. The Governour*, bk. iii. ch. xxii.

or nāte', *a.* [Lat. *ornatus*, pa. par. of *orno* = to adorn.]

1. Adorned, ornamented, bedecked, decorated, beautified.

"Bedeck'd, *ornate* and gay."
Milton. Samson Agonistes, 710.

2. Rich and fine in character; highly finished; stately.

"And if so be my lady it refuse
For lacke of *ornate* speech, I would be wo."
Chaucer. The Court of Love.

or-nāte' lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *ornate*; *-ly.*] In an ornate manner; finely, nobly.

"He rehearsed them the same matter again in other order and other words, so wel and *ornately*."—*Sir T. More Workes*, p. 64.

*** or nāte nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *ornate*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being ornate.

*** or na ture,** *s.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *ornatura*, from *ornatus*, pa. par. of *orno* = to adorn.] Decoration, ornament, ornamentation.

"A mushroom for all your *ornatures*."—*Ben Jonson: Poetaster*, ii. 1.

*** or nĭs cŏp ics,** *s.* [Gr. ὄρνις (*ornis*) = a bird, and σκοπεω (*skopeō*) = to see, to observe.] [ORNITHOSCOPY.] The art of divination by the observation of birds; augury.

*** or nĭs eŏ pist,** *s.* [ORNISCOPICS.] One who divines or foretells future events by the observation of birds; an augur.

or-nĭth-, *pref.* [ORNITHO-.]

*** or nĭth ĭc,** *a.* [Gr. ὄρνις (*ornis*), genit. ὀρνιθος (*ornithos*) = a bird.] Characteristic of or pertaining to birds.

"The pectoral arch is in many respects very *ornithic* in its character."—*Nicholson: Palæontology*, ii. 225.

or nĭth ĭch nīte, *s.* [ORNITHICHNITES.]

Palæont.: The English name for any of the fossil footprints, supposed to be those of birds, found abundantly on the sandstone slabs of the Trias, especially in the sandstones of the Connecticut valley. [See extract.] It is, however, doubtful if the first element of the name is justified. Prof. Newton (*Encyc. Brit.*, iii. 728) says that "the best American palæontologists are now inclined to attribute them rather to Dinosaurian reptiles than to birds."

"Dr. Hitchcock, President of Amherst College, United States, first submitted these impressions to scientific comparison, and published the interpretation of their having been produced by the feet of living birds, and gave them the name of *ornithichnites*."—*Owen: Paleont.* (ed. 2nd), p. 325.

or-nĭth ĭch-nī tēs, *s.* [Pref. *ornith-*, and Gr. ἰχνος (*ichnos*) = a footstep.]

Palæont.: A genus erected by Prof. Hitchcock for the birds which he supposed to have made the fossil tracks in the sandstone of the Connecticut valley. He divided it into two groups: (1) Pachydactyli, with three species, and (2) Leptodactyli, with five species and three varieties; but remarks, "When I speak of species here I mean species in oryctology, not in ornithology."

"Since this is a department of oryctology hitherto unexplored, I suppose I shall be justified in proposing some new terms. I include all the varieties of tracks under the term *Ornithichnites*; and if it be convenient to speak of the subject as a distinct branch of knowledge, I should call it Ornithichnology."—*Prof. Hitchcock*, in *Amer. Journ. Sci. & Art*, xxix. 315.

or-nĭth ĭch nŏl-ŏ-ğỹ, *s.* [Pref. *ornith-*; Gr. ἰχνος (*ichnos*) = a footstep, a trace, and λόγος (*logos*) = a word, a discourse.]

Nat. Science: That branch of geological science which treats of Ornithichnites (q.v.).

or-nĭ thine, *s.* [Eng. *ornith*(*uric*); *-ine.*]

Chem. $C_5H_{12}N_2O_2$. A base obtained by boiling ornithuric acid with hydrochloric acid. It has not been obtained pure.

or-nĭ thīte, *s.* [Gr. ὄρνις (*ornis*), genit. ὄρνιθος (*ornithos*) = a bird; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A monoclinic mineral occurring in small crystals in the guano of Sombrero Island, Caribbean Sea. An analysis corresponded nearly to the formula $(3CaO)_3P_2O_5 + 2$ aq. Dana regards it as an altered metabrushite (q.v.).

or-nĭ thō-, *pref.* [Gr. ὄρνις (*ornis*), genit. ὀρνιθος (*ornithos*) = a bird.] Bird-like, having some of the characteristics of the class Aves.

or-nĭ-thō bĭ-ą, *s.* [Pref. *ornitho-*, and Gr. βιόω (*biōō*) = to live.]

Entom.: A form of *Lipoptena cervi*, which, when winged and parasitic on the grouse, has been described as *Ornithobia pallida*.

or-nĭth-ŏ-eŏp'-rŏs, *s.* [Pref. *ornitho-*, and Gr. κόπρος (*kopros*) = dung.] The dung or droppings of birds; a term applied to guano (q.v.).

or-nĭth-ŏ-dĕl'-phĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *ornitho-*, and Gr. δελφυς (*delphus*) = the womb.]

Zool.: A name proposed by De Blainville for the Monotremata (q.v.), because the uterine enlargements of the oviducts do not coalesce, even in their inferior portion, to form a common uterine cavity, but open separately, as in the Birds and the Reptiles. In Huxley's newer classification, they form his group Prototheria (q.v.). They are the Ootocoidea of Dana.

or nĭth-ŏ-dĕl'-phĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *ornithodelph*(*ia*); Eng. adj. suff. *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the Ornithodelphia (q.v.).

or nĭ thŏg'-ą-lŭm, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. ὀρνιθόγαλον (*ornithogalon*).]

Bot.: Star of Bethlehem; a genus of Scilleæ (q.v.) (*Lindley*), or Liliæ (*Sir Joseph Hooker*). The bulb is coated; the leaves all radical and linear; the flowers racemose or corymbose, white, with the perianth segments free; ovary triquetrous, with three glands on the top. Known species fifty to sixty. One, *Ornithogalum pyrenaicum*, the Spiked Star of Bethlehem, is British. Two, *O. umbellatum*, the Common, and *O. nutans*, the Drooping Star of Bethlehem, are naturalised.

or nĭth-ŏĭd, *a.* [Pref. *ornitho-*, and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.] Resembling birds; Having avian affinities.

"I attach the Typopus to the *ornithoid* Lizards."
—*E. Hitchcock: Ichnology of Massachusetts*, p. 105.

or-nĭth-ŏĭd ĭch'-nīte, *s.* [Eng. *ornithoid*, and *ichnite* (q.v.).] A fossil track resembling that of a bird.

or-nĭth'-ŏ-līte, *s.* [Pref. *ornitho-*, and Gr. λιθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Palæont.: Any fossil remains of a bird. It is sometimes used in the same sense as ornithichnite (q.v.). As yet ornitholites have only been found in the newer formations—the Oolite, Chalk, and the Tertiaries.

"The Pliocene epoch is far less rich than the preceding in *ornicholites*, and what have been found are far less well determined."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xix. 731.

ŏr-nĭth-ŏ-lŏğ'-ĭc, *a.* [ORNITHOLOGICAL.]

or-nĭth-ŏ-lŏğ'-ĭe-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *ornithology*; *-ical.*] Of or pertaining to Ornithology (q.v.).

"Has given a very detailed description of it in his excellent *ornithological* dictionary."—*Pennant Brit. Zoology: The Wood Sand-piper.*

or-nĭ-thŏl'-ŏ-ğĭst, *s.* [Eng. *ornithology*; *-ist.*] One who is skilled or versed in ornithology; one who studies and describes the natural history of birds, their forms, habits, structure, and classification.

or-nĭ-thŏl'-ŏ-ğỹ, *s.* [Pref. *ornitho-*; and Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a word, a discourse; Fr. *ornithologie*; Sp. & Ital. *ornitologia*.]

Nat. Science: "The methodical study, and consequent knowledge of birds, with all that relates to them." (*Prof. Newton*, in *Encyc. Brit.*, xviii. 2). It embraces Caliology (which treats of nests), Oology, Pterylology, and Ornithotomy. Its earliest literature dates from Aristotle (B.C. 385-322), and every succeeding age has added its quota. To two Englishmen, however—Francis Willughby (1635-1672) and John Ray (1628-1705) is really due the credit of laying the foundation of scientific Ornithology. That part of the science which deals with the classification of birds is an unsettled state; but the fact that old classifications based on external characteristics are of little or no scientific value is now recognised. In the early part of this century Nitzsch made an attempt to introduce a better method. Sundevall followed, in the memoir he presented to the Academy of Sciences, Stockholm, in 1835; and Prof. Huxley, in a paper read before the Zoological Society (*Proc.*, 1867, 415-72), in which he made his celebrated announcement that "Birds are greatly modified Reptiles," proposed a morphological classification.

or-nĭth'-ŏ măn-çỹ, *s.* [Pref. *ornitho-*, and Gr. μαντεία (*manteia*) = prophecy, divination.] Divination by observation of the actions, flight, &c., of birds; augury.

or-nĭ-thō-mỹ'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Pref. *ornitho-*, and Gr. μυια (*muia*) = a fly.]

Entom.: A genus of Pupipara, family Hippoboscidæ. The species are parasitic on birds. *Ornithomyia avicularia* infests many birds; *O. hirundinis*, which resembles a small spider, is usually peculiar to the martin, though Van Beneden (*Animal Parasites*, p. 122) relates a case in which these insects left their feathered hosts to attack the patients in the military hospital at Louvain.

*** or'-nĭ thŏn,** *s.* [Gr., from ὄρνις (*ornis*), genit. ὄρνιθος (*ornithos*) = a bird.] A building in which birds and fowls are kept; an aviary, a poultry house.

or-nĭ-thŏp'-tĕr-ą, *s.* [ORNITHOPTERUS.]

Entom.: Birds'-wing Butterflies; a genus of Papilionidæ. The wings, measuring fully seven inches in expanse, are velvety black, contrasted in *Ornithoptera brookeana* with spots of brilliant metallic green, replaced in *O. croesus* by fiery orange, while the body of the latter is golden and its breast a vivid crimson. The species, which are numerous, are distributed over the islands of the Malay archipelago, reaching their maximum of size and beauty in the Moluccas. (*Wallace: Malay Archipelago.*)

or-nĭ-thŏp'-tĕr-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *ornitho-*, and Gr. πτερον (*pteron*) = a wing.]

Palæont.: An imperfectly-known genus of Pterosauria (q.v.). It comprises forms having a wing-finger, with only two phalanges. It is possibly a transition-form between the Reptil. and Aves, or it may be really referable to one latter class.

ŏr-nĭth'-ŏ-pŭs, *s.* [Pref. *ornitho-*, and Gr. πους (*pous*) = a foot.]

Bot.: Bird's-foot; a genus of Coronilleæ (q.v.). [BIRD'S-FOOT.]

or-nĭ-thŏ-rhỹn'-chĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* Mod. Lat. *ornithorhynch*(*us*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: The first of the two families constituting Huxley's sub-class Prototheria (q.v.). It contains a single genus Ornithorhynchus (q.v.).

or-nĭ-thŏ-rhỹn'-chŭs, *s.* [Pref. *ornitho-*, and Gr. ῥύγχος (*rhungchos*) = a beak, a bill.]

Zool.: The sole genus of the family Ornithorhynchidæ, founded by Blumenbach (1800), the name Platypus, given by Shaw (1799), being preoccupied. Premaxillæ and mandible expanded anteriorly, and supporting a horny beak; teeth in the adult supplied functionally by horny structures; legs short, fitted for swimming; feet webbed, each with five well-developed toes, armed with large claws, and beyond which, in the fore-feet, the interdigital membrane is extended. On the heel of the male is a horny spur, with a basal gland, similar in structure to the poison-fang of a venomous snake. No evidence as to the function of this spur was obtainable till Mr. Spicer (*Proc. Roy. Soc. Tas.*, 1876, p. 162) recorded a case in which an animal used this weapon to inflict a severe wound, which was followed by symptoms of local poisoning. Tongue not extensile; tail rather short, broad, and depressed; eyes very small; fur close and soft. A single species, *Ornithorhynchus paradoxus* (Blum.), *O. anatinus* (Shaw), inhabits Australia and Tasmania. It is aquatic, and feeds on water insects, small mollusca, and worms. For a long time a question existed as to the manner in which this animal propagated its species. The

"black fellows" asserted that it laid eggs; and that this fact was known to some Europeans, the following extract from a letter now lying before the writer of this paragraph will show:

"I remember —— being amused that —— should think the English people—the educated portion—should not know the Platypus laid eggs, for I recollect being told it when a child, and my mother pointing out the curious creature among the stuffed animals in the British Museum."

The question, however, was definitively set at rest by Mr. H. W. Caldwell (Sept. 1884), who has found that the Ornithorhynchus, though mammalian in its general structure, is beyond doubt oviparous, laying two eggs at a time. These are about ¾ in. in the longer, and ½ in. in the shorter diameter. The shell is white, strong, and flexible.

or-nĭth-ō-sȧur, *s.* [Ornithosaurian.] The same as Ornithosaurian, B.

or-nĭth-ō-sâu'-rĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *ornitho-*, and Gr. σαῦρος (*saûros*) = a lizard.]

Palæont.: Prof. Seeley's name for the Pterosauria (q.v.).

or-nĭth-ō-sâu'-rĭ-an, *a. & s.* [Mod. Lat. *ornithosauri(a)*; Eng. suff. *-an.*]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to or having the characteristics of the Ornithosauria (q.v.)

"Its *ornithosaurian* character was provable."—*H. G. Seeley: Ornithosauria*, p. 78.

* **B.** *As subst.:* Any individual of Prof. Seeley's sub-class Ornithosauria.

"The proportions of the Cambridge *Ornithosaurians*."—*H. G. Seeley: Ornithosauria*, p. 4.

or-nĭ-thŏ-scĕl'-ĭ-dą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *ornitho-*, and Gr. σκελος (*skelos*) = a leg.]

Palæont.: An extinct order of Reptiles, so named by Huxley because "they present a large series of modifications intermediate in structure between existing Reptilia and Aves." It has two sub-orders, Dinosauria and Compsognatha.

or-nĭth-ō-scĕl'-ĭ-dăn, *a. & s.* [Mod. Lat. *ornithoscelid(a)*; Eng. suff. *-an.*]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to or characteristic of the Ornithoscelida (q.v.).

"This transitional character of the *ornithoscelidan* skeleton is most marked in the pelvis and hind limbs."—*Huxley: Anat. Vert. Anim.*, p. 261.

B. *As subst.:* Any individual of the Ornithoscelida.

"No *Ornithoscelidan* is known to have possessed a clavicle."—*Huxley: Anat. Vert. Anim.*, p. 266.

* **or-nĭ-thŏs'-cō-pĭst** *s.* [Eng. *ornithoscop(y)*; *-ist.*] The same as Ornoscopist (q.v.).

* **or-nĭ-thŏs'-cō-pў**, *s.* [Pref. *ornitho-*, and Gr. σκοπεω (*skopeō*) = to see, to observe; Fr. *ornithoscopie.*] The same as Ornoscopics (q.v.). (*De Quincey.*)

or-nĭth-ō-tŏm'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *ornithotom(y)*; *-ical.*] Pertaining to the knowledge or practice of the anatomy of birds.

"The merest abstract of most of our present *ornithotomical* knowledge."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), vol. 728.

or-nĭ-thŏt'-ō-mĭst, *s.* [Eng. *ornithotom(y)*; *-ist.*] One who practically studies the anatomy of birds.

"To harmonize the views of *ornithotomists* with those of ornithologists."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xviii. 41.

or-nĭ-thŏt'-ō-mў, *s.* [Pref. *ornitho-*, and Gr. τομη (*tomē*) = a cutting.]

Nat. Science: The knowledge or practice of the anatomy of birds.

or-nĭ-thŭr'-āte, *s.* [Eng. *ornithur(ic)*; *-ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of ornithuric acid.

or-nĭ-thŭr'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *ornith-*, and Eng. *uric.*] (See compound.)

ornithuric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{19}H_{19}N_2O_4$. An acid extracted by alcohol from the excrement of birds living on food mixed with benzoic acid. It crystallizes in colourless, anhydrous needles, melting at 182°; slightly soluble in water, very soluble in hot alcohol, but insoluble in ether. It forms soluble salts with the alkalis and alkaline earths, insoluble salts with the oxides of the heavy metals.

or'-nŭs, *s.* [Lat.]

Bot.: Flowering Ash; a genus of Fraxineæ. Petals are present. About twelve species are known. *Ornus europæa* and *O. rotundifolia*, found in the south of Europe, are both called the Manna Ash.

ŏr-ō- (1), *pref.* [Oreo-.]

ŏr-ō- (2), *pref.* [Lat. *os*, genit. *oris* = the mouth.] Belonging to or connected with the mouth.

oro-anal, *a.* A term applied to an orifice in some extinct Crinoids and Cystideans, which is supposed by some authorities to have fulfilled the functions of a mouth and of an anus.

"The view advocated by Mr. Billings is that this aperture was the mouth, or rather that it was *oro-anal*."—*Nicholson: Zoology* (ed. 1878), p. 204.

ŏr-ō-băn-chā'-çĕ-æ, ŏr-ō-băn'-chĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *orobanch(e)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ, -eæ.*]

Bot.: Broomrapes; an order of Perigynous Exogens, alliance Gentianales. It consists of herbaceous leafless plants growing parasitically on the roots of others. Stems covered with brown or colourless scales; calyx divided, persistent, inferior; corolla monopetalous, irregular, persistent; stamens four, didynamous; ovary superior, one-celled, seated in a fleshy disk, with two or more parietal polyspermous placentæ; fruit capsular; seeds very minute, indefinite. Found in the four great continents. Known genera fourteen, species 125. Two genera, Orobanche and Lathræa, are British.

ŏr-ō-băn-chē, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. ὀροβάγχη (*orobanchē*) = a parasitic plant; that of Theophrastus, probably = dodder; that of Dioscorides = broomrape.]

Bot.: Broomrape; the typical genus of the order Orobanchaceæ (q.v.). Corolla surgent, four to five cleft, deciduous, with a persistent base. Known species about seventy. Formerly the British species were said to be eleven, now they are reduced to six. *Orobanche major* is bitter and astringent. An infusion of it has been used as an application to foul ulcers, and internally to restrain alvine fluxes; *O. rubra* (or *epithymum*) was formerly used as a bitter tonic.

ŏr'-ō-bus, *s.* [Gr. ὄροβος (*orobos*) = the bitter-vetch.]

Bot.: Formerly a genus of Viciæ, now a sub-genus of Lathyrus. Perennial plants, without tendrils; calyx gibbous at the base. Two British species, *Lathyrus* (*Orobus*) *macrorrhizus*, and *L. niger*. There are two varieties of the first, *O. macrorrhizus* proper (formerly *Orobus tuberosus*), and *L. tenuifolius*.

* **ŏr-ō-grăph'-ĭc**, * **ŏr-ō-grăph'-ĭc-ąl**, *a.* [Eng. *orograph(y)*; *-ic*, *-ical.*] Of or pertaining to orography.

ŏ-rŏg'-rą-phў, *s.* [Pref. *oro-* (1), and Gr. γραφω (*graphō*) = to write, to describe.]

Nat. Science: That branch of science which treats of mountains and the mountain systems of the world; orology, oreography.

ŏr-ō-hĭp'-pŭs, *s.* [Pref. *oro-* (1), and Gr. ιππος (*hippos*) = a horse.]

Palæont.: An American genus of Equidæ, from the Eocene of Utah and Wyoming. They were about the size of a fox, and had four toes on the fore, and three on the hind feet. The beds in which these remains were found are slightly later in date than those which yielded Eohippus (q.v.). Prof. Marsh has discriminated several species.

ŏ'-rŏîdc, ŏ'-rcîde, *s. & a.* [Fr. *or* = gold; Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = appearance.]

A. *As subst.:* An alloy resembling gold in appearance. One formula for its production is: copper, 100 parts; zinc or tin, 17; magnesia, 6; sal-ammonia, 3·6; quicklime, 0·12; and tartar of commerce, 9. Employed in the manufacture of cheap watch-cases.

B. *As adj.:* Made of the alloy described under A: as, *oroide* jewellery.

* **o-rol-ogge**, *s.* [Horologe.]

ŏr-ō-lŏg'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *orolog(y)*; *-ical*; Fr. *orologique.*] Of or pertaining to orology, as a treatise on mountains.

ŏ-rŏl'-ō-gĭst, *s.* [Eng. *orolog(y)*; *-ist.*] One versed in orology; one who describes or treats of mountains.

ŏ-rŏl'-ō-gў, *s.* [Pref. *oro-* (1), and Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a word, a discourse; Fr. *orologie.*] The same as Orography (q.v.).

ŏ-rŏn-tĭ-ā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *oronti(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Orontiads; an order of Endogens, alliance Juncales. Herbaceous plants, stemless, or creeping over trees, or aquatic; flowers perfect, crowded on a single thick spadix, usually with a spathe; calyx and corolla none, or of four, five, six, or eight scales; stamens as many as the scales; ovary free, with one or more cells; fruit a berry. Known genera thirteen, species about seventy. (*Lindley.*) Sir Joseph Hooker reduces it to a sub-order of Aroideæ. One species is British. [Acorus.]

ŏ-rŏn'-tĭ-ąd, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *oronti(um)*; Eng. suff. *-ad.*]

Bot. (Pl.): Lindley's name for the Orontiaceæ.

ŏ-rŏn-tĭ-ā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *oronti(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Orontiaceæ. The flowers have a regular perianth, the leaves are plane, entire, palmate, or pinnated; ovules pendulous. (*Lindley.*)

ŏ-rŏn'-tĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat., from late Gr. ὀροντιον (*orontion*), which, according to Hedericus = (Lat.) *herba* = an herb.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the Orontiaceæ (q.v.). A North American plant cultivated in England. The root of *Orontium aquaticum* is acrid when fresh, but eatable when dry.

ŏ-rō'-pĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Pref. *oro-* (1), and Gr. πίον (*pion*) = fat; Ger. *bergseife* = mountain-soap.]

Min.: A variety of bole of a dark brown to black colour; feel, greasy. Found at Olkutsch, in Poland. Dana refers it to the species Halloysite (q.v.).

* **ŏr'-ō-tŭnd**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *os* (genit. *oris*) = the mouth, and *rotundus* = round, smooth.]

A. *As adj.:* Characterized by fulness, clearness, strength, and smoothness; rich and musical. (Said of the voice or manner of utterance.)

B. *As subst.:* A mode of intonation directly from the larynx, having a fulness, clearness, strength, and smoothness, and having the rich and musical quality, which forms the highest perfection of the human voice.

* **or'-phą-lĭne**, *s.* [Fr. *orphalin*, from O. Fr. *orphenin.*] An orphan (q.v.).

or'-phan, *s. & a.* [Lat. *orphanus*, from Gr. ὀρφανος (*orphanos*) = destitute.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A child who has been bereft of one or both parents, usually the latter.

"I was left a trampled *orphan*."
Tennyson: Locksley Hall, 156.

¶ The Lord Chancellor is the general guardian of all orphans in the United Kingdom.

II. *Church Hist.:* A party of Hussites who refused to follow Procopius or to elect any special leader after the death of Ziska, and called themselves Orphans because they had lost their spiritual father.

B. *As adj.:* Being an orphan; having lost one or both parents.

"An unknown artist's *orphan* child."
Tennyson: Sea Dreams, 2.

orphans'-court, *s.*

Amer. Law: A court in some States of the American Union, having jurisdiction over the persons and estates of orphans.

or'-phan, *v.t.* [Orphan, *s.*] To make an orphan; to bereave of parents, children, or friends.

"The sobs of *orphaned* infancy."
Procd. Arminius.

or'-phan-ąġe, *s.* [Eng. *orphan*; *-age.*]

1. The state or condition of an orphan; orphanhood.

* 2. Orphans collectively.

"In London the share of the children [or *orphanage* part] is not fully vested in them till the age of twenty-one, before which they cannot dispose of it by testament."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 32.

3. A home or asylum for orphans.

¶ The first mention of Orphan-houses is in the laws of the emperor Justinian. In modern times one was founded by Augustus Francke, at Halle, in 1698 or 1699. The first in England seems to have been that commenced at Hoxton in 1758, and subsequently transferred to Haverstock Hill, its present seat. Many others now exist. One of the most valuable is that founded by George Muller, in 1836, and still flourishing.

*** or phan çy,** *s.* [*Orphan*; *-cy.*] Orphanhood.

"Thy orphancy for my widowhood."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, p. 25.

*** or phan ĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *orphan*; dimin. suff. *-et.*] A young orphan; a little orphan.

"Calling her maids this *orphanet* to see."
Drayton: Moses, I.

*** or phan hood,** *s.* [Eng. *orphan*; *-hood.*] The state or condition of being an orphan; orphanage.

*** or phan ism,** *s.* [Eng. *orphan*; *-ism.*] Orphanage, orphanhood.

*** or pha nŏt rŏ phy,** *s.* [Gr. ὀρφανός (*orphanos*) = destitute, orphan, and τροφη (*trophē*) = nourishment, rearing; τρεφω (*trephō*) = to nourish, to rear.]

1. The act of supporting or rearing orphans.

2. A home or asylum for orphans; an orphanage.

*** or phan ry,** *s.* [Eng. *orphan*; *-ry.*] A home for orphans; an orphanage.

*** or phăr ĭ ŏn,** *s.* [Orpheus.]

Music: A kind of musical instrument akin to the guitar and lute.

or phē an, *a.* [See def.] Of or pertaining to Orpheus, a celebrated mythic bard and musician of ancient Greece; hence, melodious.

"By magic summons of the *Orphean* lyre."
Cowper: Task, iii. 587.

orphean warbler, *s.*

Ornith.: *Curruca orphea*, a song-bird; family Sylviidæ. Rare in England. (*Yarrell.*)

*** or phe line,** *a.* [Fr. *orphelin.*] An orphan. (*Chaucer.*)

or phē ŏn, *s.* [Orpheus.]

Music: A musical instrument of the melodeon order.

Or pheŭs, *s.* [Gr.]

1. *Gr. Mythol.*: A celebrated mythic bard, said to have been a son of Apollo or Œagrus, king of Thrace, and the Muse Calliope. Together with his brother Linus he was regarded as having introduced the arts of civilized life among wild and untutored hordes, and by the power of song to have charmed savage beasts, and to have awakened even inanimate nature into life and rapture.

2. *Ornith.*: Swainson's name for the genus Mimus (q.v.).

Or phĭc, *a.* [Orpheus.] Of or pertaining to Orpheus; Orphean; specif., belonging to or connected with Orphism (q.v.).

"Greek literature was always hostile to the *Orphic* religion."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xviii. 57.

Or phĭsm, *s.* [Eng., &c. *Orph(eus)*; *-ism.*]

Compar. Relig.: The doctrines of a Greek school or sect, said to have been founded by the mythic Orpheus. It first comes into notice in the sixth century, B.C. It contained two elements: (1) the religion of Bacchus, and (2) speculation on the nature and relations of the gods. The literature formed a corpus, τα Ὀρφικα, now lost, except fragments of uncertain age. [Omophagic-rites.]

"The close analogy between Pythagoreanism and *Orphism* has been recognised from Herodotus (ii. 81) to the latest modern writers. Both inculcated a peculiar kind of ascetic life; both had a mystical speculative theory of religion, with purificatory rites, abstinence from beans, &c.; but *Orphism* was more especially religious."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xviii. 51.

or phreў, *s.* [Orfrays.] A band or bands of gold and silver embroidery affixed to ecclesiastical vestments.

orphrey-work, *s.* The same as Orphrey.

or pĭ mĕnt, *s.* [A corruption of Lat. *auripigmentum* = golden paint.]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral, occurring sometimes in crystals, mostly as cleavable masses, earthy, or as encrustations. Hardness, 1·5 to 2; sp. gr. 3·48; lustre, pearly on fresh cleavage faces, becoming dull on exposure; colour, lemon-yellow of various shades. Thin lamine, flexible. Compos.: sulphur, 39·0; arsenic, 61·0 = 100. Found in metalliferous veins with realgar (q.v.) at many localities.

or pĭn, *s.* [Fr., from *or* = gold, and *peindre* = to paint.]

Paint.: A yellow pigment of various degrees of intensity, approaching also to red.

or pine, *s.* [Fr. *orpin*, from the yellow colour of the flowers of some varieties.]

Bot.: [Livelong, B.; Sedum.]

ŏr ra, *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] (*Scotch.*)

1. Odd, not matched, out of the way, occasional.

"What the waur were the wa's and the vault o' the auld castle for having a whin kegs o' brandy in them at an orra time?"—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. ix.

2. Employed, as on a farm, to do odd jobs: as, an *orra* man.

3. Low, base, mean: as, *orra* company.

ŏr'-răch, *s.* [Orach.]

ŏr' rels, *s.* [Orra.] That which is left over; residue, refuse. (*Scotch.*)

ŏr rĕr ў, *s.* [Named after the Earl of Orrery, who bore the expense of one constructed in 1715 by Rowley, after a pattern devised by the clockmaker, George Graham.]

Astron.: A planetary machine to illustrate and explain the motions of the heavenly bodies. Its invention appears to have been coeval with the construction of the clepsydra and other horological automata.

¶ *Electrical orrery:* An orrery caused to revolve by electricity.

ŏr' rĭs, * **ŏr' rĭçe** (1), *s.* [Ital. *irios*, *irros*, from Lat. *iris* (q.v.).] Of or belonging to the Iris, or Flag.

orris-oil, *s.* A sweet-scented oil prepared from orris-root. Called also Otto of Orris.

orris-root, * **orrice-root,** *s.*

Bot.: The rhizome of *Iris florentina* and *I. germanica*, sometimes called Violet-scented Orris-root.

ORRIS-ROOT STARCH.

Orris-root starch: The starch or flour of the root of *Iris florentina*, used in the manufacture of violet powder, and for scenting snuffs. The granules are longer than broad, round at one end, truncate at the other. The hilum is a short slit, from the centre of which run two straight lines forming an acute angle. It is frequently adulterated with wheat flour.

ŏr' rĭs (2), *s.* [A corrupt. or contr. of *orfreys* (q.v.).]

1. A sort of gold or silver lace.

2. A particular pattern in which gold and silver lace is worked. The edges are ornamented with conical figures placed at equal distances with spots between. (*Simmonds.*)

or' sĕ dew (cw as **ū), or' sĭ dūe,** *s.* [Fr. *or* = gold, and *séduire* = to beguile, to mislead.] Leaf metal of bronze; Dutch metal.

or seille, *s.* [Archil.]

or sĕl lĭc, *a.* [Orsellinic.]

or sĕl lĭc, *a.* [Altered from Eng. *orcin*, and Mod. Lat. *Roccella* (*tinctoria*).] Derived from or containing orcin.

orsellic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_8H_8O_4 = C_6H_2(CH_3)(OH)_2.CO.OH$. Orsellesic acid. A monobasic acid obtained by boiling lecanoric acid with lime or baryta water. It crystallizes in colourless prisms, readily soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, and decomposes at 176° into carbonic anhydride and orcin.

orsellinic-ethers, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Compounds produced by boiling lecanoric acid with the corresponding alcohols. Methylic alcohol gives methylic orsellinate, $C_8H_7(CH_3)O_4$, crystallizing from boiling water in silky needles; ethylic alcohol gives ethylic orsellinate $C_8H_7(C_2H_5)O_4$, crystallizing in snow-white scales.

ort, *s.* [O. Fries. *ort*; Low Ger. *ort*, contr. forms from O. Dut. *oorete*, *ooruete* = a piece left uneaten at a meal, also nausea due to overeating, from *oor-* (A.S. *or-*); O. H. Ger. *-ur*; Ger. *-er*,; Goth. *-us* = out, without, and *eten* = to eat.] A fragment, a scrap, a leaving, a remnant, a morsel left at a meal; refuse. (Generally used in the plural.)

"Some sleuder *ort* of his remainder."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

ort, *v.t.* [Ort, *s.*] To turn away from in disgust; to refuse. (*Scotch.*)

or' ta lan, *s.* [Ortolan.]

orth a căn thŭs, *s.* [Pref. *ortho-*, and Gr. ἀκανθα (*akantha*) = a spine.]

Palæont.: An extinct genus of Selachoidei, probably allied to the family Rhinidæ. It was armed with a spine immediately behind the head.

or thăg ŏ rĭs cŭs, *s.* [Gr. ὀρθαγορίσκος (*orthagoriskos*) = a sucking-pig.]

Ichthy.: Sun-fish; a genus of Plectognathous Fishes, family Gymnodontes. They are pelagic, and universally distributed in temperate and tropical seas. The jaws are undivided in the middle, and well adapted for crushing the crustaceans on which they feed. In development they undergo remarkable changes, the young being sparsely studded with spines. [Ostracion.] Two species are known, *Orthagoriscus mola*, the Common Sun-fish, with granulated, and *O. truncatus*, the Oblong Sun-fish, with a smooth tessellated skin. (*Gunther.*)

or thăn' thēr a, *s.* [Pref. *ortho-*, and Gr. ἀνθηρός (*anthēros*).] [Anther.]

Bot.: A genus of Stapeliæ. *Orthanthera viminea* is about ten feet high. Its fibre is made into ropes, and the flower buds are eaten as a vegetable by the Hindoos.

or thī dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *orth(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: A family of Brachiopoda. The shell transversely oblong, depressed, rarely foraminated; hinge-line wide and straight; beaks inconspicuous; valves plano-convex, or concavo-convex, each with a hinge-area, notched in the centre; ventral valve with prominent teeth; muscular impressions in a saucer-shaped cavity with a raised margin. (*S. P. Woodward.*) Called also Strophomenidæ.

or thĭs, *s.* [Orthite.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of the family Orthidæ (q.v.). The shell is transversely oblong, radiately striated or plaited. Known species fifty-four; from the Lower Silurian to the Carboniferous. (*Woodward.*)

orth ite, *s.* [Gr. ὀρθός (*orthos*) = straight.]

Min.: A variety of Allanite (q.v.), occurring in slender prismatic crystals, frequently hydrated; sp. gr. usually somewhat lower than other forms of Allanite.

or tho-, *pref.* [Gr. ὀρθός (*orthos*) = straight, upright.] A prefix used with words derived from the Greek, and expressing straightness, uprightness, correctness, or regularity.

ortho carbonic-ether, *s.* [Ethylic carbonic-ether.]

ortho compound, *s.*

Chem.: One of the forms of any compound capable of existing in several isomeric modifications. The name is applied generally to the one most regularly constructed, or in which the hydrogen is consecutively replaced by radicals, and sometimes to the isomer first discovered.

ortho-salts, *s. pl.*

Chem.: The prefixes *ortho-* and *meta-* were introduced by Odling to denote two classes of salts of the same acid, which differ from one another by one or more molecules of metallic oxide, M_2O, M''O, &c., the more basic salts being called ortho-, and the less basic, meta-salts, thus: ortho-carbonate of ethyl, $(C_2H_5)_4CO_4$; meta-carbonate of ethyl, $(C_2H_5)_2CO_3$.

or thŏç' ĕr ą, or thŏç ĕr ā' tą, *s. pl.* [Orthoceras.]

Palæont.: The same as Orthoceratidæ (q.v.).

or-thŏç'-ĕr-ăs, *s.* [Pref. *ortho-*, and Gr. κέρας (*keras*) = a horn, the chambered shell resembling a straight horn.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of the Orthoceratidæ (q.v.). The shell straight, siphuncle central, aperture sometimes contracted. Known species 240; from the Silurian to the Lias. Distribution North America, Australia, and Europe.

ŏr-thō-çĕ-răt'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *orthoceras*, genit. *orthoceratis*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Palæont.: A family of tetrabranchiate Cephalopoda. The shell is straight, curved, or discoidal, with a small body-chamber, a contracted aperture, and a complicated siphuncle.

or-thō-çĕr'-a-tīte, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *orthoceras*, genit. *orthoceratis*; suff. *-ite* (*Palæont.*) (q.v.). Any individual of the genus Orthoceras, or the family Orthoceratidæ. (*Owen: Anat. Invert.* p. 331.)

orth'-ō-clāse, *s.* [Pref. *ortho-*, and Gr. κλάσις (*klasis*) = a fracture.]

Min.: A monoclinic species of the felspar group of unisilicates of Dana. Hardness, 6 to 6·5; sp. gr. 2·44 to 2·62; lustre, vitreous when pure, cleavage-planes of altered kinds sometimes pearly; colour, white, gray, reddish; transparent to translucent; fracture, conchoidal when obtained. Compos.: silica, 64·6; alumina, 18·5; potash, 16·9 = 100; soda sometimes replaces a part of the potash. Dana distinguishes the following varieties: 1. Ordinary, (1) Adularia, including moonstone and valencianite; (2) Sunstone, or aventurine felspar; (3) Neeronite; (4) Amazon-stone, now referred to Microcline (q.v.); (5) Erythrite; (6) Sanidine, or glassy felspar; (7) Chesterlite, now referred to Microcline (q.v.); (8) Microcline of Breithaupt; (9) Loxoclase; (10) Paradoxite; (11) Cottaite; (12) Muldan; (13) Lazurfelspar; (14) Perthite; (15) Murchisonite. 2. Compact Orthoclase, or Orthoclase-Felsite, including massive kinds constituting rocks; it is an essential constituent of many rocks, granites, gneisses, syenites, &c.

orthoclase-diorite, *s.*

Petrol.: A rock consisting of a crystalline granular mixture of triclinic oligoclase and hornblende. (*Lyell.*)

orthoclase-porphyry, *s.*

Petrol.: A rock having a compact porphyritic ground-mass, with little or no free quartz, but with crystals of orthoclase, hornblende, biotite, and a little triclinic felspar. Called also Syenite-porphyry. (*Lyell.*)

or-thō-clăs'-tĭc, *a.* [Orthoclase.] Pertaining to, or consisting of orthoclase.

orthoclastic-felspars, *s. pl.*

Petrol.: One of two divisions of felspar, containing that which has rectangular cleavage.

or'-thō-crē-sōl, *s.* [Pref. *ortho-*, and Eng. *cresol*.] [Cresol.]

or-thō-dī-ăg'-ō-nal, *s.* [Pref. *ortho-*, and Eng. *diagonal* (q.v.).]

Crystallog.: The inclined lateral axis in the monoclinic system. It is at right angles to the vertical axis. (*Dana: Min.* (ed. 5th), p. xxvi.)

or'-thō-dŏx, * **or-tho-doxe,** *a.* [Fr. *orthodoxe*, from Low Lat. *orthodoxus*; Gr. ὀρθόδοξος (*orthodoxos*) = of the right opinion, from ὀρθός (*orthos*) = upright, right, true, and δόξα (*doxa*) = opinion; Sp. *ortodoxo*.]

1. Holding the right or true faith; sound in opinion or doctrine; espec. in religious opinions or doctrines; opposed to *heterodox* and *heretical*.

"Tillemont vainly endeavoured to shew that Crysostom (according to the notions of orthodoxy) was *orthodox* in this point."—*Jortin*, dis. 2.

2. In accordance with sound or true doctrine or that commonly held as true.

"I confess an *orthodox* faith can never bring us to heaven."—*Hp. Beveridge: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 138.

Orthodox Eastern Church, *s.*

Church Hist.: The Greek Church (q.v.).

* **or'-thō-dŏx-al,** *a.* [Eng. *orthodox*; *-al*.] Orthodox.

"Down with the *orthodoxal* train,
All loyal subjects slay."
Brome: The Saints' Encouragement. (1643.)

* **or-thō-dŏx-ăl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *orthodoxal*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being orthodox; orthodoxy, orthodoxness. (*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 599.)

* **or'-thō-dŏx-al-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *orthodoxal*; *-ly*.] In an orthodox manner; in accordance with orthodoxy.

* **or-thō-dŏx-ăs'-tĭc-al,** *a.* [Gr. ὀρθός (*orthos*) = right, true, and δοξαστικός (*doxastikos*) = forming an opinion; δόξα (*doxa*) = an opinion.] Orthodox.

"More *orthodoxastical* Christians than they themselves."—*Foxe: Martyrs*, p. 258.

* **or-thō-dŏx'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *orthodox*; *-ical*.] Pertaining to or characterized by orthodoxy; orthodox.

* **or'-thō-dŏx-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *orthodox*; *-ly*.] In an orthodox manner.

"So soundly and so *orthodoxly* settled."—*Bacon: Advice to Sir G. Villiers.*

* **or'-thō-dŏx nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *orthodox*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being orthodox; orthodoxy.

or'-thō-dŏx-y, *s.* [Gr. ὀρθοδοξία (*orthodoxia*), from ὀρθόδοξος (*orthodoxos*) = orthodox (q.v.); Fr. *orthodoxie*; Sp. *ortodoxia*.] The quality or state of being orthodox; soundness of faith, opinion, or doctrine, espec. in religious matters; conformity to orthodox opinions or views.

¶ *Feast of Orthodoxy:*

Church Hist.: A festival established by the Greeks in the ninth century to commemorate the firm support given by the Council of Constantinople, 879 A.D. (deemed by the Greeks the eighth Œcumenical), to the Second Council of Nice in the re-establishment of image-worship within the Eastern Church. (*Mosheim: Church Hist.*, cent. ix., pt. ii., ch. iii., § 15.)

or-thō-drŏm'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *orthodrom(y)*; *-ic*.]

Navig.: Of or pertaining to orthodromy (q.v.).

or-thō-drŏm'-ĭcs, *s.* [Orthodromic.]

Navig.: The art or science of sailing in the arc of some great circle which is the shortest or straightest distance between any two points on the surface of the globe; orthodromy.

or-thŏd'-rō-mў, *s.* [Pref. *ortho-*, and Gr. δρόμος (*dromos*) = a running, a course, from δραμεῖν (*dramein*), 2nd aor. infin. of τρέχω (*trechō*) = to run; Fr. *orthodromie*.]

Navig.: The art of sailing in a straight course; orthodromics.

or-thō-ĕp'-ĭc, or-thō-ĕp'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *orthoep(y)*; *-ic*, *-ical*.] Of or pertaining to orthoepy.

"The fittest *orthoepical* representatives of words and ideas."—*Wilson: Prehistoric Man*, ii. 371.

or-thō-ĕp'-ĭc-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *orthoepical*; *-ly*.] In an orthoepic manner; with correct pronunciation.

or'-thō-ĕ-pĭst, or-thō'-ĕ-pĭst, *s.* [Eng. *orthoep(y)*; *-ist*.] One who is skilled in orthoepy; one who writes on orthoepy.

or'-thō-ĕ-pў, or-thō'-ĕ-pў, *s.* [Gr. ὀρθοέπεια (*orthoepeia*), from ὀρθός (*orthos*) = right, true, and ἔπος (*epos*) = a word; Fr. *orthoépie*; Sp. & Ital. *ortoepia*.] The art of uttering words correctly; correct speech or pronunciation.

"The expression of such names or words, whether by writing, orthography, or by speech, *orthoepy*."—*Wilkins: Real Character*, pt. iii., ch. i.

or-thŏg'-a-mў, *s.* [Pref. *ortho-*, and Gr. γάμος (*gamos*) = marriage.]

Bot.: The fertilization of the ovule by the application to the stigma of pollen derived from the stamens of the particular flower to which it belongs, as distinguished from Heterogamy. (*R. Brown*, 1874.)

or-thŏg'-nă-thĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *orthognath(ous)*; *-ism*.]

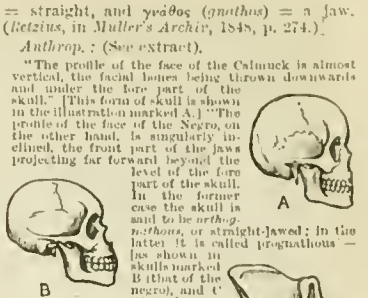
Anthrop.: The state or condition of being orthognathous (q.v.).

"The structural modifications involved in prognathism and *orthognathism*."—*Huxley: Man's Place in Nature*, p. 148.

or-thŏg'-nă-thoŭs, or-thŏg-năth'-ĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *orthognathus*: Gr. ὀρθός (*orthos*) = straight, and γνάθος (*gnathus*) = a jaw. (*Retzius*, in *Muller's Archiv*, 1848, p. 274.)

Anthrop.: (See extract).

"The profile of the face of the Calmuck is almost vertical, the facial bones being thrown downwards and under the fore part of the skull." This form of skull is shown in the illustration marked A.) "The profile of the face of the Negro, on the other hand, is singularly inclined, the front part of the jaws projecting far forward beyond the level of the fore part of the skull. In the former case the skull is said to be *orthognathous*, or straight-jawed; in the latter it is called prognathous"—[as shown in skulls marked B (that of the negro), and C (that of a gorilla)]—"a term which has been rendered, with more force than elegance, by the Saxon equivalent —snouty."—*Huxley: Man's Place in Nature*, pp. 146, 147.



* **or'-thō-gŏn,** *s.* [Pref. *ortho-*, and Gr. γωνία (*gōnia*) = an angle.] A rectangular figure; a figure having all its angles right angles.

"Your *orthogon* and pyramid, for sharp steeples."—*Peacham: On Drawing.*

or-thŏg'-ō-nal, *a.* [Eng. *orthogon*; *-al*.] Rectangular; right angled. The orthogonal projection of a magnitude is that projection which is made by projecting lines drawn perpendicular to the plane of projection.

or-thŏg'-ŏn-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *orthogonal*; *-ly*.] Perpendicularly; at right angles.

or'-thō-graph, *s.* [Orthography, II.]

or-thŏg'-ra-phĕr, *s.* [Eng. *orthograph(y)*; *-er*.] One who is skilled in or writes on orthography; one who spells according to the rules of grammar.

"He is turn'd *orthographer*, his words are just so many strange dishes."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado*, ii. 3.

or-thō-graph' ĭc, or-thō-graph' ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *orthograph(y)*; *-ic*, *-ical*; Fr. *orthographique*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Pertaining or relating to the orthography or correct spelling of words.

"I received from him the following letter, which, after having rectified some little *orthographical* mistakes, I shall make a present of to the publick."—*Addison: Spectator.*

2. Rightly or correctly spelled.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch. & Draughtmanship:* Pertaining to the orthography of a plan.

"In the *orthographical* schemes there should be a true delineation and the just dimensions of each face, and of what belongs to it."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

2. *Geom.:* Pertaining to right lines or angles.

orthographic projection, *s.*

Geom.: That projection in which points are projected by means of straight lines drawn through them, perpendicular to the plane of projection. All the projections of descriptive geometry are orthographic, also that particular kind of spherical projection called the orthographic projection. The name is almost exclusively applied in the latter case. The orthographic projection of the circles of the sphere may be regarded as the perspectives of the circles, the point of sight being at an infinite distance from the principal plane, or plane of projection, which is, in this case, the perspective plane. [Projection.]

or-thō-graph' ĭc-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *orthographical*; *-ly*.]

1. According to the rules of correct spelling.

2. After the manner of orthographic projection.

* **or-thŏg'-ra-phĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *orthograph(y)*; *-ist*.] One who is versed in orthography; an orthographer.

* **or-thŏg'-ra-phīze,** *v.i.* [Eng. *orthograph(y)*; *-ize*.] To follow the rules of orthography; to spell correctly.

or-thŏg'-ra-phў, or thō graph, * **or-thog-ra-phic,** * **or-tog ra phic,** *s.* [O. Fr. *ortographie*, from Lat. *orthographia*, from Gr. ὀρθογραφία (*orthographia*) = a writing correctly, from ὀρθός (*orthos*) = right, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write; Sp. & Ital *ortografia*.]

I. *Ordinary Language* (*of the form* orthography):

1. The art, practice, or habit of spelling words correctly according to the recognised usage; correct or proper spelling: as, the orthography of a word.

2. That part of grammar which deals with the nature and properties of letters, and with the proper representation by letters of the words of a spoken language.

† II. *Arch. & Draughtmanship (of both forms)*: The elevation of a building showing all the parts thereof in their true proportions: the orthography is either external or internal. The external is the delineation of the outer face or front of a building; the internal is a section of the same.

*** or-thŏl'-ŏ-gȳ,** *s.* [Pref. *ortho-*, and Gr. λογος (*log-os*) = a word, a discourse.] The true, right, or correct description of things.

"The natural, and as it were the homogeneal, parts of grammar be two; *orthology* and orthography." *Fotherby: Athomastix*, p. 346.

or-thō-mĕt'-rĭc, *a.* [Pref. *ortho-*, and Eng. *metric* (q.v.).]

Crystallog.: Pertaining to, or having axes of crystallization which are at right angles with each other.

or-thŏm'-ĕ-trȳ, *s.* [Pref. *ortho-*, and Gr. μετρον (*metron*) = a measure.] The art of composing or constructing verses correctly; correct versification.

or-thō-mor'-phĭc, *a.* [Pref. *ortho-*, and Gr. μορφη (*morphe*) = shape.]

Physiol.: That period in the development of organized beings in which their full perfection is attained, prior to the formation of spermatic and germinal elements. (*Brande.*)

ŏr-thō-nȳ'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *orthonyx*, genit. *orthonyc(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: A family proposed by Mr. Salvin for the reception of the genus Orthonyx (q.v.).

or-thō-nȳx, *s.* [Pref. *ortho-*, and Gr. ὀνυξ (*onux*) = a claw.]

Ornith.: An Australian genus of Passeres, for a long time of undefined position, but which may, according to the late W. A. Forbes (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1882, p. 545), "be safely placed in Mr. Sharpe's somewhat vaguely defined Timeliidæ." The type-species *Orthonyx spinicauda*, from south-eastern Australia, is rather larger than a skylark, and coloured somewhat like a hedge-sparrow above. The wings are barred with white; chin, throat, and breast pure white in male, bright reddish-orange in female. *O. Spaldingi*, from Queensland, is rather larger than the type, and has jet-black plumage; *O. Novæ-guineæ*, from New Guinea, closely resembles *O. spinicauda.*

or-thō-pæ-dī'-ą, or-thō-pæ-dȳ', or-tho-pē-dȳ', *s.* [Pref. *ortho-*, and Gr. παῖς (*pais*, genit. παιδός (*paidos*) = a child.] The act or art of curing or remedying deformities in the bodies of children, or generally of persons of any age.

or-thō-pæ-dic, or-thō-pæ-dĭc-ąl, or-thō-pē-dĭc, or-thō-pē-dĭc-ąl, *a.* [Orthopædia.] Relating or pertaining to orthopædia, or the treatment of deformities in the human body.

¶ An Orthopædic Hospital was founded in London in 1836.

or-thō-pæ-dist, *s.* [Eng. *orthopæd(y)*; *-ist.*] One who is skilled in orthopædia, or the treatment of deformities in the human body.

or-thō-pē-dȳ, or-thō-pæ-dȳ, *s.* [Orthopædia.]

*** or-thōph-ō-nȳ,** *s.* [Pref. *ortho-*, and Gr. φωνη (*phōnē*) = sound.] The art of speaking correctly; correct or proper articulation.

or-thō-plō-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Pref. *ortho-*, and πλοκη (*ploke*) = a twining, a plaiting; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ea.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Umbelliferæ having the radicle in the hollow channel of the folded cotyledons, thus O>>. Families: Brassicidæ, Vellidæ, Psychidæ, Zillidæ, Raphanidæ, and Fortunidæ.

or-thŏp'-nœ-ą, or'-thŏp-nȳ, *s.* [Gr. ὀρθόπνοια (*orthopnoia*), from ὀρθος (*orthos*) = straight, upright, and πνεω (*pneō*) = to breathe.]

1. A disease in which respiration can be performed only in an upright posture.

"His disease was an asthma oft turning to an *orthopnœa*, the cause a translation of tartarous humours from his joints to his lungs."—*Harvey: On Consumption.*

2. Any difficulty of breathing.

or-thō-prāx'-ȳ, *s.* [Pref. *ortho-*, and Gr. πραξις (*praxis*) = a doing; πράττω (*prattō*) = to do.] The treatment of physical deformities by mechanical agency.

or-thŏp-tĕr, or thŏp-tĕr-ąn, or-thŏp-tōr-ŏn, *s.* [Orthoptera.] Any individual member of the order Orthoptera.

"The following remarkable *orthopteron* was obtained by Mr. Kingdon."—*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1880, p. 152.

or-thŏp-tĕr-ą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *ortho-*, and Gr. πτερον (*pteron*) = a wing.]

1. *Entom.:* An order of the class Insecta, having four densely reticulated wings, the anterior more or less coriaceous, the posterior folded under them, and membranous; sometimes apterous. In the most typical groups the wings are deflexed and closely applied to the body. Mouth mandibulate, metamorphosis incomplete. The order is now usually divided into two sub orders, Pseudoneuroptera (q.v.), and Orthoptera Genuina. The true Orthoptera have been arranged in the following families: (1) Blattidæ = the order Dictyoptera of Leach; (2) Forficulidæ = the order Euplexoptera of Westwood and the group Dermatoptera of Burmeister; (3) Mantidæ; (4) Phasmidæ; (5) Gryllidæ; (6) Locustidæ; (7) Acrididæ. By some authors the Blattidæ are made a group, Cursoria; the Mantidæ and Phasmidæ forming the Gressoria, and the last three families the Saltatoria. By others the Mantidæ and Phasmidæ are placed in the Cursoria, but nearly all agree in adopting Westwood's classification for the Forficulidæ.

2. *Palæont.:* The order came into existence in the Coal-measures.

orthoptera genuina, *s. pl.* [Orthoptera.]

or-thŏp-tĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *orthopter(a)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Of or pertaining to the order Orthoptera; having wings that fold like a fan.

or-thō-rhŏm'-bĭc, *a.* [Pref. *ortho-*, and Eng. *rhombic* (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Rectangular and rhombic.

2. *Crystallog.:* Having three unequal axes intersecting at right angles. Called also trimetric (q.v.).

or-thō-rhȳn'-chŭs, *s.* [Pref. *ortho-*, and Gr. ῥυγχος (*rhungchos*) = a beak, a bill.]

Ornith.: A genus of Trochilidæ established by Cuvier, who enumerated five species.

or-thō-scŏp'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *ortho-*, and Gr. σκοπεω (*skopeō*) = to see, to observe.] (See compound.)

orthoscopic lens, *s.*

Optics: An arrangement of two achromatic compound lenses, separated by an interval.

orth'-ōse, *s.* [Orthoclase.]

or-thō'-şĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. Ὀρθωσία (*Orthōsia*) = a name of Artemis.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the Orthosidæ. Four are British, *Orthosia suspecta*, the Suspected; *O. Upsilon*, the Dismal; *O. lota*, the Restive, and *O. macilenta*, the Yellow-line Quaker.

ŏr-thŏs'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *orthos(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: Chestnuts; a family of Noctuma. Antennæ of the male pubescent or ciliated; abdomen flattened and with no crest; anterior wings pointed at the tip. Larva, cylindrical, velvety, nocturnal. British species thirty-four. Many of them have grey, reddish, or yellowish fore, and white hinder wings. (*Stainton.*)

or-thō-spĕr'-mæ, *s. pl.* [Pref. *ortho-*, and Gr. σπερμα (*sperma*) = a seed.]

Bot.: A section of Umbelliferæ, having the endosperm on the ventral side, and flat.

or-thō-spĕr'-moŭs, *s.* [Orthospermæ.]

Bot.: Having straight seeds. Used of certain Umbelliferæ. (*Darwin.*)

*** or'-thō-stādе,** *s.* [Fr., from Gr. ὀρθοσταδιάς (*orthostadias*), from ὀρθος (*orthos*) = straight, and ἱστημι (*histēmi*) = to stand.]

Anc. Costume: A long and ample tunic with straight or upright folds.

or-thō-stўle, *s.* [Pref. *ortho-*, and Gr. στῦλος (*stulos*) = a column, a pillar.]

Arch.: A columnar arrangement, in which the columns are placed in a straight line.

or-thŏt'-ō-moŭs, *a.* [Orthotomus.]

Crystallog.: Having two cleavages at right angles to each other.

or-thŏt'-ō-mŭs, *s.* [Pref. *ortho-*, and Gr. τομη (*tome*) = a cutting.]

Ornith.: Tailor-bird (q.v.), a genus of Maluridæ (q.v.). Thirteen species are known, ranging over the whole Oriental region; of these *Orthotomus longicaudus* is the type. Bill slightly flattened at base, nostrils with longitudinal opening; tail graduated, feathers narrow. Tarsi with single scale in front; outer toe the longest.

or'-thō-tōne, *a.* [Pref. *ortho-*, and Gr. τόνος (*tonos*) = a tone, an accent.]

Greek Gram.: Having the proper or correct accent. A term applied to certain Greek particles, when used interrogatively, which, when not so used, are ordinarily enclitic.

or-thō-trĭch'-ĕ-ĭ, or-thŏ-trĭ-chā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *orthotrich(um)*; Lat. masc. pl. adj. suff. *-ei*, or fem. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Pottiacei (q.v.).

ŏr-thŏt'-rĭ-chŭm, *s.* [Gr. ὀρθοτριχία (*orthotrichia*) = hair which stands on end: pref. *ortho-*, and θριξ (*thrix*), genit. τριχος (*trichos*) = hair. Named from the straight direction of the teeth of the peristome.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Orthotrichei, having the peristome double, the outer composed of thirty-two teeth, the veil campanulate, plaited, and sometimes hairy. It contains mosses occurring in tufts on trees and stones, never on the soil, and is widely diffused. Twenty-three are British.

or-thŏt'-rō-pal, or-thŏt'-rō-poŭs, *a.* [Pref. *ortho-*, and Gr. τρόπος (*tropos*) = a turn.]

Botany:

1. *Gen.:* Straight, and having the same direction as the body to which it belongs.

2. *Spec.* (*Of an embryo*): Erect with respect to the seed, having the foramen next the hilum, the base at the apex of the ovule, the radicle at the end of the seed next the hilum, and a raphe and chalaza present.

or-thŏt'-ŷ-poŭs, *a.* [Pref. *ortho-*, and Gr. τυπος (*tupos*) = figure, form, type.]

Min.: Having a perpendicular cleavage.

*** or'-tive,** *a.* [Lat. *ortivus*, from *ortus*, pa. par. of *orior* = to rise; Fr. *ortif*, fem. *ortive*; Ital. & Sp. *ortivo.*] Rising, eastern, orient; pertaining or relating to the rising of any star or planet.

"*Ortive*, or eastern amplitude in astronomy, is an arc of the horizon intercepted between the point where a star rises and the east point of the horizon."—*Falconer: Marine Dictionary.*

or'-tō-lan, *s.* [O. Fr. *hortolan* (Fr. *ortolan*), from O. Ital. *hortolano* = (1) a gardener, (2) an ortolan, from Lat. *hortulanus* = (a.) belonging to a garden, (s.) a gardener, from *hortulus* = a little garden, dimin. of *hortus* = a garden; Ital. *ortolano.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A gardener.

"I yield myself entirely to the will and pleasure of the most notable *ortolan*."—*State Papers*, 1536.

2. *Ornith.:* *Emberiza hortulana* (Linn.), a native of continental Europe and Western Asia, migrating southward in winter, though it is unknown whither, returning about the end of April or the end of May. In appearance and habits it much resembles the Yellow-hammer, but the head is greenish-gray. Ortolans are netted in great number, and fed in a darkened room with oats and other grain. In a short time they become exceedingly fat, and are then killed for the table.

"Live, if his estates would bear it,
On turtle, *ortolans*, and claret."
Cuwthorn. The Lottery.

¶ In French the word *ortolan* is used almost as = English Bunting; thus, *ortolan de neige* = Snow Bunting (*Plectrophanes nivalis*); *ortolan de riz* = Rice-bird, or Bob-o'-link, of North

America (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*); and in some of the Antilles where French is spoken the name is applied to a little Ground Dove of the genus Chamæpelia. The Wheatear (*Saxicola œnanthe*) is the English ortolan.

or'-tyx, *s.* [Gr. ὄρτυξ (*ortux*) = a quail.]

Ornith.: A genus of Perdicinæ. Bill short, very high, the tip hooked; lateral toes, unequal; hinder toe, none. Confined to America. *Ortyx virginianus* is the Virginian Quail.

or'-val, *s.* [Fr. *orvale*, from *or* = gold, and *valoir* = to be worth; hence, lit., worth (its weight in) gold.] The herb Clary (q.v.).

* **or-vi-ē'-tan,** *s.* [Ital. *orvietano*; Fr. *orviétan*; Sp. *orvietan*, so called because invented by Girolano Ferrante, a celebrated charlatan at Orvieto, in Italy.] An antidote or counter-poison; an electuary believed to have the quality of counteracting poison. Also called Venice treacle.

"With these drugs will I, this very day, compound the true *orvietan*, that noble medicine, which is so seldom found genuine."—*Scott Kenilworth*, ch. xiii.

* **or-y-al,** *s.* [Oriel.]

ŏ-rÿc'-tĕr-ōpe, *s.* [Orycteropus.] Any individual of the genus Orycteropus.

"More nearly allied to the Armadillos and *Orycteropi*."—*Owen*, in *Zool. Voyage of Beagle*, i. 59.

ŏ-rÿc-tĕr-ŏ-pŏd-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *orycteropus*, genit. *orycteropod(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: A family of Edentata, with a single genus, Orycteropus (q.v.), limited to the Ethiopian region.

ŏ-rÿc-tĕr'-ŏ-pŭs, *s.* [Gr. ὀρυκτήρ (*oruktēr*), genit. ὀρυκτῆρος (*oruktēros*) = a pickaxe, and πούς (*pous*) = a foot.]

Zool.: The single genus of the family Orycteropodidæ. Body scantily covered with stiff hairs; no pollex to fore-feet, hind feet with five sub-equal toes; mouth elongated and tubular, tongue sub-vermiform. Habits terrestrial and fossorial, feeding on animal substances, preferably ants. *Orycteropus capensis*, from South Africa, is the Aard-Vark of the Dutch colonists, sometimes called the Cape Ant-eater. *O. æthiopicus*, from North-eastern Africa, is a second species, or well-marked variety; *O. senegalensis* is doubtful.

ĕ-rÿc'-tēş, *s.* [Gr. ὀρύκτης (*oruktēs*) = a digger.]

Entom.: A genus of Dynastinæ. *Oryctes nasicornis* is found on the continent of Europe in half-rotten tan-pits, &c. It feeds on decayed wood. *O. rhinoceros*, the Rhinoceros Beetle, is a native of Malacca, and feeds on the cocoanut-palm.

* **ŏr-ÿc-tŏg-nŏs'-tĭc,** *a.* [Fr. *oryctognostique*.] Of or pertaining to oryctognosy (q.v.).

* **ŏr-ÿc-tŏg-nŏs'-tĭc-al-lÿ,** *adv.* [Eng. *oryctognostic*; *-al*, *-ally*.] According to oryctognosy.

* **ŏr-ÿc-tŏg'-nō-sÿ,** *s.* [Gr. ὀρυκτός (*oruktos*) = dug, fossil, from ὀρύσσω (*orussō*) = to dig, and γνῶσις (*gnōsis*) = knowledge; Fr. *oryctognosie*.]

Nat. Science: Mineralogy.

ŏr-ÿc-tŏg'-ra-phÿ, *s.* [Gr. ὀρυκτός (*oruktos*) = dug, fossil, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write, to describe.] [Orycology.]

ŏr-ÿc-tō-lŏg'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *oryctology*; *-ical*.] Of or pertaining to oryctology (q.v.).

ŏr-ÿc-tŏl'-ō-ĝĭst, *s.* [Eng. *oryctology*; *-ist*.] One who studies or is skilled in oryctology.

ŏr-ÿc-tŏl'-ō-ĝÿ, *s.* [Gr. ὀρυκτός (*oruktos*) = dug, fossil; suff. *-ology*.]

Nat. Science: The science of "fossils" in the primitive or generic sense. Now it is separated into Mineralogy, Petrology, Geology, and Palæontology (q.v.).

ŏr-ÿ-ĝĭ'-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *oryx*, genit. *oryg(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

Zool.: According to Sir Victor Brooke, a sub-family of Bovidæ, with two genera, Addax and Oryx (q.v.).

ŏr'-ÿx, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. ὄρυξ (*orux*) = *Oryx leucoryx*. (See def.).]

Zool.: A genus of Bovidæ; according to Sir Victor Brooke, typical of the sub-family Oryginæ (q.v.). Four species are known: *Oryx leucoryx*, the Leucoryx, from North-eastern and Western Africa; *O. gazella*, the Gemsbok, from Southern Africa; *O. beisa*, the Beisa Antelope, from Eastern Africa and the coasts of the Red Sea; and *O. beatrix*, from Arabia, named by Gray from a specimen living in the gardens of the Zoological Society, London, in 1857, in honour of the Princess Beatrice.

ŏ-rÿ-zą, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. ὄρυζα (*oruza*).]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Oryzeæ (q.v.). Inflorescence in panicles, seeds in separate pedicels, each in general with an awn. Fourteen are known. *Oryza sativa* is the Rice-plant. [Rice.]

ŏ-rÿ-zĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *oryz(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Graminaceæ (q.v.).

ŏ-rÿ'-zīte, *s.* [Gr. ὄρυζα (*oryza*) = rice.]

Min.: A trichinic mineral in rice-like crystals, found in a granitic vein in Elba. Hardness, 6·0; sp. gr. 2·245; lustre, vitreous to pearly; colour and streak white. Compos., according to two analyses, a hydrated silicate of alumina and lime. Groth regards it as related to Heulandite (q.v.).

ŏ-rÿ'-zō-mÿs, *s.* [Gr. ὄρυζα (*oruza*) = rice, and μῦς (*mus*) = a mouse.]

Zool.: Rice-field Mouse; an American genus of Sigmodont Murines, with a single species, *Oryzomys* (*Hesperomys*) *palustris*. In size it resembles a small rat. Habits, aquatic. It is abundant along the coast and in the rice-fields of the Southern States of the Union, and does considerable damage.

ŏ-rÿ-zŏr-ĭc'-tēş, *s.* [Gr. ὄρυζα (*oruza*) = rice, and ὀρύκτης (*oruktēs*) = a digger.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the sub-family Oryzorictinæ. There is a single species, *Oryzorictes hova tetradactyla*. The general form of the head and body is that of a mole. They burrow in the rice-fields, and do much damage to the crops.

ŏ-rÿ-zŏr-ĭc'-tī-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *oryzorict(es)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

Zool.: A sub-family of Centetidæ (q.v.), with two genera, Microgale and Oryzorictes, both confined to Madagascar.

ŏs (1) (pl. **ŏs'-są),** *s.* [Lat.] A bone; used in anatomy: as, *os pisiforme*.

ŏs (2) (pl. **ō'-rą),** *s.* [Lat.] A mouth; an entrance or passage into any place; used in anatomy: as, *os uteri*.

ŏs (3), **ō'-sar,** *s.* [Sw.] A hillock or mound of drift-gravel and sand. Called in Scotland a *kairn*, in Ireland an *eskar*. (See these words.)

Ō'-sage, *s.* [Native Indian name.]

Geog.: A river and two counties of the United States, one in the east of Missouri, the other in Kansas.

Osage-orange, *s.*

Bot.: The fruit of *Maclura aurantiaca*. [Maclura.]

ŏş-bĕck'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Peter Osbeck, a Swedish clergyman and naturalist.]

Bot.: A genus of Lasiandridæ (q.v.), natives of Asia, Africa, and the adjacent islands. They are mostly herbs, with racemes of purple or violet flowers. The fruit of *Osbeckia Princips* is used in Brazil for dyeing black; the leaves of *O. chinensis* are used for poultices.

* **o-sanne,** *s.* [Hosanna.]

Ŏş'-bôrne, *s.* & *a.* [See def.]

Geog.: The name of a manor in the Isle of Wight, not far from Cowes.

Osborne-series, *s.*

Geol.: A series of beds of Oligocene age, found at or near Osborne, in the Isle of Wight. They were deposited in fresh and brackish water. There are, of animals, peculiar species of Paludina, Melania, Melanopsis, and Cypris, and of plants, Chara. One bed is the Nettlestone Grit, near Ryde, which is a freestone much used for building. Called also the St. Helen's Series. (*Lyell.*)

ŏş'-bŏrn-īte, *s.* [Named after G. Osborne; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in exceedingly minute octahedrons, sparsely distributed in a small part of the meteoric stone of Bustee, India. Colour, gold-yellow; lustre, metallic. Supposed, from qualitative trials on a few crystals, to be an oxy-sulphide of titanium and calcium.

Ŏs'-can, *a.* & *s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to the Osci, an ancient people of Italy, inhabiting the district between Campania and the country of the Volsci. They seem to have been identical with the Ausones and Aurunci, and to have been the aboriginal inhabitants of the southern part of the Peninsula, whence sprang the Sabini, Apuli, Messapii, Campani, Aurunci, and Volsci. The Oscan language was the parent of the dialects of the native tribes from the Tiber to the extremity of the Peninsula. It continued to be understood at Rome down to the later period of the empire.

B. *As subst.:* The language spoken by the Osci. A few fragments still survive.

ŏs-chĕ-ō-cēle, *s.* [Gr. ὄσχη (*oschē*), ὄσχος (*oschos*) = the scrotum, and κήλη (*kele*) = tumour; Fr. *oschéocèle*.]

Surg.: Scrotal hernia.

* **ŏs'-çĭl-lan-çÿ,** *s.* [Lat. *oscillans*, pr. par. of *oscillo* = to swing, to sway.] [Oscillate.] The state of oscillating, or swinging backwards and forwards.

ŏs'-çĭl-lāte, *v.i.* [Lat. *oscillatus*, pa. par. of *oscillo* = to swing, to sway, from *oscillum* = a swing.]

1. *Lit.:* To swing or sway backwards and forwards; to vibrate as a pendulum.

"It will continue to *oscillate* in an arch of the same circle."—*Burke. Sublime & Beautiful*, pt. iv., § 12.

2. *Fig.:* To vary; to fluctuate between limits; to act in a fickle or changeable manner.

"They will *oscillate* backward and forward between power and popularity."—*Burke: Powers of Juries in Prosecutions for Libels*.

ŏs'-çĭl-lāt-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [Oscillate.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Moving or swinging backwards and forwards; vibrating, as a pendulum.

2. *Bot.:* [Versatile].

oscillating-engine, oscillating-cylinder engine, *s.* A marine engine, with a vibrating cylinder, having the piston-rod connected to the crank, and the cylinder supported by the trunnions projecting from the sides at or near the centre, cast hollow, and connected to the steam and eduction pipes.

oscillating-piston steam-engine, *s.* A form of steam-engine in which the piston oscillates in a sector-shaped chamber.

oscillating-valve, *s.*

1. A valve which reciprocates on a pivot, as the disk and trunnion valves of oscillating-cylinder steam-engines.

2. A pump-valve which reciprocates on a pivot.

ŏs-çĭl-lā'-tion, *s* [Lat. *oscillatio*, from *oscillatus*, pa. par. of *oscillo* = to oscillate (q.v.); Fr. *oscillation*.] The act or state of oscillating; the state of swinging or moving backwards and forwards like a pendulum; vibration.

"The perpetual *oscillations* of this elastic and restless element."—*Berkeley: Siris*, § 138.

¶ (1) *Angular oscillation:* Gyration.

(2) *Axis of oscillation:* [Axis, II. 4].

(3) *Method of Oscillation:*

Magnetism: The act of causing a magnetic needle to oscillate, first under the influence of the earth's magnetism alone, and then successively under the combined influences of the earth's magnetism and of a magnet placed at unequal distances. (*Ganot.*)

* **ŏs'-çĭl-lā-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *oscillat(e)*; *-ive*.] Oscillating, vibrating; having a tendency to oscillate.

ŏs'-çĭl-lā-tŏr, *s.* [Eng. *oscillat(e)*; *-or*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which oscillates.

2. *Bot.:* One of the Oscillatoria (q.v.).

ŏs-çĭl-la-tor-i-a, *s.* [Lat. *oscillatus*, pa. par. of *os-cillo* = to swing one's self, named from the oscillating motion of the filaments.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the sub-order Oscillatoriese (q.v.). It has simple rigid elastic filaments, forming a stratum in a common gelatinous matrix. The species occur on damp ground, on stones, on mud, in fresh, running, or stagnant water, and in brackish, or more rarely in salt, water. Nine or more are British.

ŏs çĭl-la-tŏr-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *oscillator(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Bot.: A family of Oscillatoriese. The tubes are cylindrical, free or woven into a frond, with ringed or streaked colouring matter, which makes it look jointed, though it is not.

ŏs çĭl la tŏr ĭ ē æ, ŏs çĭl la tŏr ĭ ā çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *oscillatori(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ, -aceæ*.]

Bot.: A sub-order of Confervaceæ. The cells are tubular, naked or furnished with a slimy or gelatinous layer; continuous, but owing to the interruptions of the colouring matter, seeming to be jointed. Found on damp ground, rocks, or stones, or in fresh or salt water. Families or tribes, Rivulariæ, Oscillatoriæ (*Lindley*), Oscillatoriæ, Lyngbyeæ, Scytonemeæ, Rivulariæ, and Leptothricæ (*Griffith & Henfrey.*) British genera, twenty-seven.

os-çĭl-la-tŏr ў, *a.* [Eng. *oscillat(e)*; *-ory.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Oscillating, vibrating; swinging or moving backwards and forwards like a pendulum. (*Arbuthnot: Aliments*, ch. v.)

2. *Bot.:* [Versatile].

ŏs-çĭ-nēs, *s. pl.* [Lat., pl. of *oscen* = a singing bird; one from whose notes auguries were taken.]

Ornith.: A tribe of Muller's Insessores; they are emphatically "singing-birds," having the inferior larynx endowed with the full number of five pairs of song-muscles. They correspond to the Acromyodi Normales of Garrod and Forbes. [Pseudoscines.]

ŏs-çĭn'-ĭ an, *a.* [Lat. *oscin(es)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ian.*] Belonging to or connected with the Oscines (q.v.).

"The other families . . . are not *Oscinian*, nor all even Passerine."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xviii. 41.

* **ŏs-çĭ-tan-çў,** *s.* [Lat. *oscitans*, pr. par. of *oscito* = to yawn, to gape.] [Oscitate.]

1. The act or state of yawning or gaping.

2. Unusual sleepiness or drowsiness; carelessness, inattention.

"One man's want of leisure is no excuse for the *oscitancy* and ignorance of those who have time to spare."—*Locke: Conduct of the Understanding*, § 35.

* **ŏs-çĭ-tant,** *a.* [Lat. *oscitans*, pr. par. of *oscito*; Sp. & Ital. *oscitante.*]

1. Yawning, gaping.

2. Sleepy, drowsy, sluggish, dull.

"Sometimes like a devouring fire, and by and by . . . *oscitant* and supine."—*Milton: Doctrine & Disciplines of Divorce*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

* **ŏs-çĭ-tant-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *oscitant*; *-ly.*] In a yawning, sleepy, or drowsy manner.

"Which those drowsy nodders over the letter of the Scripture have very *oscitantly* collected."—*More: Literal Cabbala.* (Epis. Ded.)

* **ŏs-çĭ-tāte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *oscito*, from *os* = the mouth, and *cito* = to move quickly, frequent. from *cio* = to move.] To yawn or gape with sleepiness.

* **ŏs-çĭ tā tion,** *s.* [Lat. *oscitatio*, from *oscito* = to gape or yawn; Fr. *oscitation*; Sp. *oscitacion*; Ital. *oscitazione.*] The act or state of yawning or gaping. (*Tatler*, No. 63.)

ŏs-cu-la, *s. pl.* [Osculum.]

ŏs'-cu-lant, *a.* [Lat. *osculans*, pr. par. of *osculor* = to kiss, from *osculum* = a little mouth, a kiss.] [Osculate.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Kissing.

2. *Nat. Science:* A term applied to forms or groups apparently intermediate between and connecting other groups. (*H. S. Dallas.*)

* **os'-cu lar ў,** *s.* [Osculate.] The same as Osculatory (q.v.).

"Some [brought forth] *oscularies* for kissers."—*Latimer: Sermon.* (*Henry VIII.*, an. 23.)

ŏs cu lāte, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *osculatus*, pa. par. of *osculor* = to kiss, from *osculum* = a little mouth, a kiss; dimin. from *os* = a mouth.]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. *Lit. & Ord. Lang.:* To kiss.

2. *Fig. & Geom.:* To touch, as one curve touches another when they have the same curvature at the point of contact.

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. *Lit. & Ord. Lang.:* To kiss.

2. *Fig. & Geom.:* To touch: as, Curves *osculate.*

ŏs'-cu-lāt-ing, *pr. par. & a.* [Osculate.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

* 1. *Lit. & Ord. Lang.:* Kissing.

2. *Fig. & Geom.:* Touching, as two curves.

osculating-circle, *s.* A circle, the radius of whose curve, at any particular point of another curve, is of the same length as that of the curve in question at that particular point.

osculating-elements, *s. pl.*

Astron.: The elements for calculating a planet's orbit, as these are modified at any given moment or time by the gravitation of other planets. [Perturbation, Variation.]

¶ (1) *Osculating helix of a non-plane curve:* The common helix which passes through three consecutive points, and has its axis parallel to the rectifying line of the curve.

(2) *Osculating right cone of a non-plane curve:* A right cone three consecutive tangent planes of which coincide with three consecutive osculating planes of the curve.

ŏs cu lā tion, *s.* [Lat. *osculatio*, from *osculatus*, pa. par. of *osculor* = to kiss.] [Osculate.]

* 1. *Lit. & Ord. Lang.:* The act of kissing; a kiss.

2. *Fig. & Geom.:* A contact of one curve with another, at a given point, of the highest order possible.

¶ *Point of osculation:*

Geom.: The point where two curves osculate, touching and having the same curvature.

ŏs'-cu-lāt-ŏr-ў, *a. & s.* [Eng. *osculat(e)*; *-ory*; Fr. *osculatoire.*]

A. *As adjective:*

* *Lit. & Ord. Lang.:* Kissing; pertaining to kissing.

B. *As substantive:*

Eccles.: A tablet or board on which a sacred picture or emblem is painted, to be kissed by the priest and people. [Pax.]

ŏs'-cu-lā trĭx, *s.* [Eng. *osculate*; Lat. fem. suff. *-trix.*]

Geom.: A curve which has a higher order of contact with a given curve, at a given point, than any other curve of the same kind.

ŏs'-cule, *s.* [Osculum.] A small bilabiate opening.

ŏs'-cu-lŭm (pl. **ŏs'-cu-la**), *s.* [Lat. dimin. of *os* = a mouth.]

Zoology: (Usually in plural).

1. The large apertures by which a sponge is perforated, and through which the water taken in at the pores is expelled: exhalant apertures. In some of the Calcispongiæ there is but a single osculum.

2. The suckers of the Tæniada (q.v.), by means of which these worms attach themselves to the mucous membrane of the intestinal canal.

-ōse, *suff.* [Lat. *-osus* = full of; abounding in.]

Chem.: A termination used in saccharine compounds containing hydrogen and oxygen in the proportion to form water. Thus, Glucose = $C_6H_{12}O_6 = C_6 + C(H_2O)$.

ŏ-sĕrsk'-īte, *s.* [After Major-Gen. Oserski; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A columnar form of Aragonite (q.v.), occurring at Nertschinsk, Transbaikal, Asiatic Russia.

O-şĭ-ăn'-drĭ-an, *s.* [See def.]

Church Hist.: (*Pl.*): A section of German Protestants, who followed Andrew Hoscmann (Latinised Osiander) in his opinion that the Atonement was wrought by the power of the divine, and not of the human nature of Christ. After the execution of Funck, the son-in-law of Osiander, in 1566, the sect dwindled away, and soon became extinct.

ō'-sĭ-ĕr (s as zh), o-sy-erc, * **o-zi-er,** *s. & a.* [Fr. *osier*, ultimately from Gr. *οἶσος* (*oisos*) = an osier.]

A. *As substantive:*

Bot.: Salix viminalis, a willow with linear lanceolate acuminate leaves, reticulate above and silky beneath; golden yellow, sessile catkins opening before the leaves, &c., and tomentose capsules. Wild in Britain; doubtfully indigenous in Ireland. Cultivated in osier-beds, its long pliable shoots being used for wicker-work basket-making.

"The rank of *osiers* by the murmuring stream."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, iv. 3.

¶ The Purple Osier is *Salix purpurea.* It has purple-black scales, and is wild on river-banks and cultivated in osier-beds.

B. *As adj.:* Made or consisting of osiers or twigs; like osiers.

osier-ait, *s.* A small ait or island on which osiers are grown.

osier-bed, osier-holt, *s.* A place where willows are grown for basket-work.

osier-holt, *s.* [Osier-bed.]

* **ō'-sĭ-ĕred (s as zh),** *a.* [Eng. *osier*; *-ed.*] Covered or adorned with osiers.

"In baskets of bright *osier'd* gold."
Keats: Lamia, ii.

* **ō'-sĭ-ĕr-ў (s as zh),** *s.* [Eng. *osier*; *-y.*] A place where osiers are grown; an osier-bed.

Ŏ-sĭ-rĭs, *s.* [Gr.]

Egypt. Mythol.: One of the chief Egyptian divinities, the brother and husband of Isis, and, together with her, the greatest benefactor of Egypt, into which he introduced a knowledge of religion, laws, and the arts and sciences. His principal office, as an Egyptian deity, was to judge the dead, and to rule over that kingdom into which the souls of the good were admitted to eternal felicity. He was that attribute of the deity which signified the divine goodness; and as an *avatar*, or manifestation of the divinity on earth, he was superior to any even of the Egyptian gods. He was styled Manifester of Good, President of the West, Lord of the East, Lord of Lords, Eternal Ruler, King of the Gods, &c. These, with many others, are commonly found in the hieroglyphic legends accompanying his figure, and the Papyri frequently present a list of forty-nine names of Osiris in the funeral rituals. Osiris has been identified with many of the Grecian divinities; but more especially with Jupiter, Pluto, and with Bacchus, on account of his reputed conquest of India. He was venerated under the form of the sacred bulls Apis and Mnevis; or as a human figure with a bull's head, distinguished by the name Apis-Osiris, and is usually represented as clad in pure white. His general attributes are the high cap of Upper Egypt, a flagellum, and sometimes a spotted skin. Under the form of the sacred bull Apis he was supposed to be always present amongst men. [Apis (1).]

ŏs'-ĭte, *s.* [Lat. *os* = bone; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A name applied to the Sombrero Island guano, because of the presence of large quantities of bones of vertebrate animals and shells of mollusca.

ŏs'-lĭc-ŏn, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] (See the compound.)

osleon iron, *s.* (See def.)

Metall.: Bars specially made for the manufacture of wire.

Ŏş-măn-lĭ, *s.* [After Osman, or Othman, by whom the empire of the Turks in Asia was established in A.D. 1299.] [Ottoman.]

1. A Turkish official or functionary.

2. Used incorrectly in the plural for the Turkish nation.

ŏş-măn-thŭs, *s.* [Gr. ὀσμή (*osmē*) = smell, and ἄνθος (*anthos*) = flower.]

Bot.: A genus of Oleæ, closely akin to the olive. According to Gamble, the flowers of *Osmanthus fragrans* are used in China to flavour tea.

ŏs'-ma-zōme, *s.* [Gr. *ὀσμή* (*osmē*) = odour, and *ζωμός* (*zōmos*) = broth.]

Chem.: A name applied by Thénard to that portion of the aqueous extract of meat which is soluble in alcohol, and contains those constituents of the flesh which determine its taste and smell.

ŏs'-mĕ-līte, *s.* [Gr. *ὀσμή* (*osmē*) = smell, an odour, and *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone.

Min.: The same as PECTOLITE (q.v.).

ŏs-mĕr-ōī'-dēs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *osmer(us)*, and Gr. *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form.]

Paleont.: A genus of deep-sea Salmonoids, from the Chalk of Lewes.

ŏs'-mĕr-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. *ὀσμήρος* (*osmēros*) = emitting an odour, from the cucumber-like smell of *Osmerus eperlanus*.]

1. *Ichthy.:* Smelt; a genus of Salmonidæ (q.v.). Body covered with scales of moderate size; dentition strong, in jaws, on vomer, and on tongue; pectoral fins moderately developed. Three species are known: *Osmerus thallichthys*, common near San Francisco; *O. viridescens*, on the Atlantic coast of the United States, and *O. eperlanus*, the Common Smelt (q.v.), from the coasts and fresh waters of northern and central Europe.

2. *Paleont.:* Occurs in the Greensand of Ibbenburen and in the schists of Glaris and Licata.

ŏs'-mī-a, *s.* [Gr. *ὀσμή* (*osmē*) = smell. (*Agassiz.*)]

Entom.: Mason-bee; a genus of Dasygastreæ, or Dasygastres. *Osmia bicornis*, the Horned Bee, is the species most abundant in Britain. The female has two horns projecting from the front of her head. It makes its nest in sandy banks, cliffs, or decayed trees. *O. leucomelana* chooses the dead branches of the common bramble, *O. hirta*, &c., decaying wood, and *O. aurulenta* and *O. bicolor* deserted shells of *Helix hortensis* and *H. nemoralis*.

ŏs-mī-ăm'-īc, *a.* [Eng. *osmi(um)*; *am(monia)*, and suff. *-ic.*] Contained in or derived from osmium and ammonia.

osmiamic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $H_2Os_2N_2O_5$. A dibasic acid produced by the action of ammonia on osmic tetroxide in presence of fixed bases.

ŏs-mī-ăm'-īde, *s.* [Eng. *osmi(um)*, and *amide*.]

Chem.: $N_2H_4(OsO_2)''$. A yellow compound, produced by digesting potassium osmite in a cold solution of ammonium chloride.

ŏs'-mĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *osm(ium)*; *-ic.*] Contained in or derived from osmium (q.v.).

osmic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: OsO_4. Tetroxide of osmium. Prepared by heating osmium in a current of oxygen gas, and condensing in the cool part of the apparatus. It forms colourless, transparent crystals, soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, and melts to a colourless liquid, at 100°. Its vapour has a strong smelling, pungent odour, and is very poisonous.

ŏs'-mĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *osmi(c)*; *-ous.*] [OSMIC.]

osmious-sulphite, *s.*

Chem.: $OsSO_3$. A dull blue-black powder, obtained by mixing an aqueous solution of osmic acid with sulphurous acid, and evaporating to dryness. It is insoluble in water, but dissolves in hydrochloric acid, with an indigo-blue colour.

ŏs-mī-rĭd'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Eng. *osm(ium)*, and *iridium*.] [IRIDOSMINE.]

ŏs-mī-tŏp'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. *ὀσμή* (*osmē*) = smell, and *ὄψις* (*opsis*) = appearance.]

Bot.: A genus of Composites, sub-tribe Relhanieæ (q.v.).

osmitopsis-oil, *s.*

Chem.: A greenish-yellow essential oil, extracted from *Osmitopsis asteriscoides*, an aromatic plant from Cape Town. It has a pungent odour, burning taste, and is tonic and antispasmodic. Sp. gr. is 0·931; it boils at 176°.

ŏs'-mĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. *ὀσμή* (*osmē*) = an odour.]

Chem.: A tetrad metallic element, discovered by Tennant in 1804. Symbol Os, atomic weight 199·2. Occurs combined with iridium, forming the native alloy osmiridium, in platinum ore. To obtain the metal, osmium tetroxide is digested with hydrochloric acid, and metallic mercury, in a well-closed vessel, at 140°, the osmium being reduced and an amalgam formed. On distilling the amalgam in an atmosphere of hydrogen gas, the mercury and calomel pass over, leaving metallic osmium as a black powder. Its properties vary according to the mode of preparation. In the pulverulent state it is black, destitute of metallic lustre, and has a density of 7. By passing the vapour of the tetroxide, mixed with hydrogen, through a glass tube heated to redness, the metal is deposited as a compact metallic ring, density 10. When heated to the melting-point of rhodium, it acquires a density of 21·4. It is the most infusible of all metals. In the finely divided state it is highly combustible, continuing to burn, when set on fire, till it is all volatilised. Osmium forms three chlorides: osmious chloride, $OsCl_2$; osmioso-osmic chloride, $OsCl_3$; and osmic chloride, $OsCl_4$; all produced by the action of chlorine gas on osmium. Five oxides are known: osmious oxide, OsO; sesquioxide of osmium, Os_2O_3; osmic oxide, OsO_2; osmious anhydride, OsO_3; and osmic acid, OsO_4. The first three form salts with acids, the fourth is a weak acid, and the fifth is usually regarded as an acid, but its salts are very unstable.

ŏs-mŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. *ὠσμός* (*ōsmos*) = impulse, and *μέτρον* (*metron*) = a measure.] An apparatus for exhibiting the force of osmotic action, by which liquids are impelled through a moist membrane, illustrating the phenomena of endosmose and exomose. The apparatus consists of a porous vessel or sac containing a saline solution and plunged in pure water.

ŏs-mŏm'-ĕt-rў, *s.* [OSMOMETER.] The act or process of measuring osmotic force by means of an osmometer.

ŏs-mō-nō-sŏl'-ō-ğў, *s.* [Gr. *ὑτμή* (*osmē*) = smell, and Eng. *nosology*.] A doctrine of, or a treatise on the diseases of the sense of smell.

ŏs'-mōse, *s.* [Gr. *ὠσμός* (*ōsmos*) = impulse, from *ὠθεω* (*ōtheō*) = to push.]

1. *Chem.:* Osmosis. The mixing of dissimilar substances through a porous diaphragm—a phenomenon due to the attraction which the liquids have for each other. When liquids or gases are separated by a membrane, such as a bladder, it is generally found that the quantities passing in opposite directions are unequal. In the case of water and alcohol the water passes into the alcohol, but only a small quantity of alcohol is found in the water. When a colloidal substance is on one side of the diaphragm and water on the other, the latter only passes through.

2. *Bot.:* [DIOSMOSE].

ŏs-mō'-sĭs, *s* [OSMOSE.]

ŏs-mŏt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *osmo(se)*; *-tic.*] Of or pertaining to osmose; characterized by osmose: as, *osmotic* action or force.

ŏs'-mŭnd (I), *s.* [Sw.]

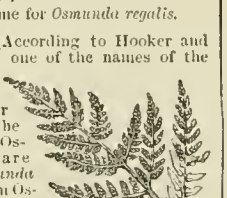
Metall.: A term applied to a furnace formerly employed in Sweden, and still employed to some extent in Finland, for reducing bog-iron ore. A furnace of this kind yielded about 1½ ton of iron weekly, of which from 33 to 50 per cent was lost in working it into an osmund or bloom.

ŏs'-mŭnd (2), *s.* [OSMUNDA.]

osmund-royal, *s.*

Bot.: A book-name for *Osmunda regalis*.

ŏs-mŭn'-da, *s.* [According to Hooker and Arnott, *Osmunder*, one of the names of the god Thor.]



OSMUNDA REGALIS.

Bot.: Fern-royal, Osmund-royal, or Flowering-fern; the typical genus of Osmundeæ. Six are known. One, *Osmunda regalis*, the Common Osmund-royal, or Flowering-fern, is the noblest of the British ferns; the fronds are bipinnate, fertile at the top. One was found by Mr. Stewart Murray eleven and a half feet high. It is frequent in boggy places and the wet morasses of woods in the west of Scotland and the south of Ireland. Found also in England, continental Europe, Asia, and America. The powdered stem has been used successfully in rickets, the dose being three drachms. (*Sir J. Hooker*, &c.) Sometimes this fern has been called Bog-onion.

"Fair ferns and flowers, and chiefly that tall fern
So stately, of the Queen *Osmunda* named."
Wordsworth On the Naming of Places, No. 4.

† **ŏs-mŭn-dā'-çĕ-æ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *osmund(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: An old order of Filicules with two tribes, Osmundeæ and Aneimieæ. (*Lindley. Nat. Syst.*, ed. 2nd, 1836). Co-extensive with the modern tribe Osmundeæ (q.v.).

ŏs-mŭn'-dō-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *osmund(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Polypodiaceæ. The vernation is circinate, the frond coriaceous or membranous, involucre none, the capsules sessile or shortly stalked, vertically two valved, with a short lateral or subterminal striate areola.

ŏs'-na-bŭrg, *s.* [See def.]

Fabric: A kind of coarse linen, made of flax and tow, originally imported from Osnaburg, Germany.

* **ŏs-phrăn'-tĕr,** *s.* [Gr. *ὀσφραντήριος* (*osphrantērios*) = able to smell.]

Zool.: A genus of Macropodidæ. *Osphranter rufus* (Gould), more usually known as *Macropus rufus*, is the Great Red Kangaroo.

* **ŏs-phrē-sī-ŏl'-ō-ğў,** *s.* [Gr. *ὄσφρησις* (*osphresis*) = a smelling, and *λόγος* (*logos*) = a word, a discourse.] A discourse or treatise on smells and odours.

ŏs-phrŏm'-ĕ-nŭs, *s.* [Gr. *ὀσφρόμενος* (*osphromenos*) = tracking by smell; *ὀσφραίνομαι* (*osphrainomai*) = to smell, to scent.]

Ichthy.: A genus of acanthopterygian fishes, family Labyrinthici. Body compressed, more or less elevated; dorsal and anal spines present, ventral fins with the outer ray very long and filiform. *Osphromenus olfax*, the Gourami, is reputed one of the best-flavoured freshwater fish in the East Indian Archipelago, and becomes readily acclimatised. It attains the size of a large turbot. *O. trichopterus* is frequently kept in globes on account of its iridescent metallic tints.

ŏs'-prēy, * **ŏs'-prāy,** *s.* [A corrupt. of *ossifrage*, from Lat. *ossifraga* = lit. the bone-breaking (bird): os, genit. *ossis* = a bone, and *frag-*, root of *frango* = to break.]

Ornith.: *Pandion haliaëtus*, the Fish-hawk, Bald Buzzard, or Fishing Eagle. A bird of prey, of almost world-wide distribution, subsisting on fish. The osprey is about two feet long, with a wing-expanse nearly three times as great. The plumage is dark brown, white on the under surface, with a few streaks of brown on the throat; crown light brown edged with white, and a streak of dark brown from the eye to the shoulders. Ospreys nest usually near the sea-shore, and, unlike rapacious birds generally, are in some measure gregarious. In North America large communities of ospreys are found, and the Purple Grakle often builds close by. The osprey lays three or four eggs of a rich red to buffy white, with large reddish and brown markings. [PANDION.]

* **ŏss,** * **osse,** *s.* [Gr. *ὀσσα* (*ossa*) = a voice, an omen.] A word uttered unawares or at random, and supposed to presage something; an omen, an augury. (*P. Holland: Livy*, p. 8.)

* **ŏss,** *v.i.* [Oss, *s.*] To prophesy, to presage.

ŏs'-sa, *s. pl.* [Os (1).]

ŏs'-sē-ăn, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *osseus* = bony.] [Os. (1).]

A. *As adj.:* Bony, osseous, as a fish.

B. *As subst.:* A bony fish; one of the osseous class of fishes.

ŏs'-sē-ĭn, *s.* [Lat. *ossa* (q.v.); Eng. suff. *-in.*]

Anatomy:

1. Bone cartilage; a gelatinous tissue left when earthy matter is eliminated from the substance of a bone.

2. Bony tissue in general. [OSTEINE.]

ŏs'-sē-lĕt, *s.* [Fr. = a little bone.]

1. A little hard substance arising on the

inside of a horse's knee, among the small bones; it grows out of a gummy substance which fastens those bones together. (*Farrier's Dict.*)

2. The internal bone of some cuttle-fishes.

ŏs so oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *osseus*, from *os* (genit. *ossis*) = a bone; Fr. *osseux*; Sp. *oseo*; Ital. *osseo*.] Bony; of the nature of or resembling bone; consisting of bone.

osscous-breccia, *s.* [BONE-BRECCIA, CAVE-BRECCIA.]

* **osscous fishes,** *s. pl.* A sub-class of fishes established by Cuvier. It consists of those in which the skeleton is bony as opposed to cartilaginous. Now nearly co-extensive with Teleostei (q.v.).

osseous tissue, *s.*

Anat.: An organized animal fibrous basis, one third gelatinous, the other two thirds partly earthy and partly saline matter. The gelatinous matter imparts tenacity, the earthy and saline matter give hardness and rigidity to the bone.

Ŏs sĭ ăn ĭc, *a* [See def.] Pertaining or relating to Ossian, the Celtic poet, or to his poems; resembling the poems of Ossian.

ŏs-sĭ-ele, ŏs sĭ cŭle, ŏs-sĭc-ŭ-lŭm (pl. **ŏs-sĭc-ŭ-lą),** *s.* [Lat. *ossiculum*, dimin. of *os* (genit. *ossis*) = a bone; Fr. *ossicule*.]

1. *Anat.* (*Pl.*): Small bones of the ear; the malleus, the incus, and the stapes. They collectively constitute a single-armed lever.

2. *Zool., &c.* (*Pl.*): Any hard structure of small size, as the calcareous plates in the integuments of star-fishes.

ŏs sic ŭ lāt ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *ossicule*; *-ated.*] Furnished with small bones.

ŏs-sĭf ĕr oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *os* (genit. *ossis*) = a bone; *fero* = to bear, to produce, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Containing bones.

"Another *ossiferous* limestone cave was accidentally discovered at Brixham."—*Wilson: Prehistoric Man*, ch. ii.

ossiferous-breccia, *s.* [BONE-BRECCIA.]

ossiferous-caves, *s. pl.*

Paleont.: Caves containing organic remains. [CAVE-DEPOSITS.]

* **ŏs-sĭf-ĭc,** * **ŏs-sĭf-ĭck,** *a.* [Lat. *os* (genit. *ossis*) = a bone, and *facio* = to make; Fr. *ossifique*; Sp. *osifico.*] Having the power or quality of ossifying or changing carneous or membranous substances to bone.

ŏs-sĭ-fĭ-cā-tion, *s.* [Eng. *ossify*; *c* connective; suff. *-ation*; Fr. *ossification*; Sp. *osificacion*; Ital. *ossificazione.*]

1. The act or process of ossifying, or changing carneous, membranous, or cartilaginous substances into bone.

2. The state of being ossified or changed into bone.

ŏs-sĭ-fied, *pa. par.* & *a.* [OSSIFY.]

* **ŏs'-sĭ-frăge,** *s.* [Lat. *ossifraga.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The osprey (q.v.).

2. *Script.:* The rendering in the A. V. of the Heb. פֶּרֶס (*pĕrĕs*), and the Sept. γρυψ (*grups*) (Lev. xi. 13). In the R. V. it is rendered "gier-eagle." [GRIFFON, 2.]

* **ŏs sĭf ra goŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *ossifragus.*] [OSPREY.] Serving to break bones; fracturing the bones.

ŏs-sĭ-fy, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *os* (genit. *ossis*) = a bone, and *facio* = to make; Fr. *ossifier*; Sp. *osificar*; Ital. *ossificare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To form or change into bone; to change from a carneous, membranous, or cartilaginous substance to bone.

2. *Fig.:* To harden.

"Evils that . . . suck the blood, though they do not shed it, and *ossify* the heart, though they do not torture it."—*Ruskin: Modern Painters* (ed. 1816), ii. 5.

B. *Intrans.:* To become bone; to be changed from a carneous, membranous, or cartilaginous substance into bone.

* **ŏs-sĭv-ŏr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *os* (genit. *ossis*) = a bone; *voro* = to devour, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Feeding on bones; devouring bones.

* **ŏs'-sŭ-ąr-y,** * **ŏs' sąr-y,** *s.* [Lat. *ossuarium*, from *os* (genit. *ossis*) = a bone.]

1. A charnel-house; a place where the bones of the dead were deposited; a marble sarcophagus, in which was placed a glass vessel containing ashes of persons after cremation.

2. A name proposed for long barrows, on the supposition that they were charnel-houses rather than graves of individuals. [OSSUARY-THEORY.]

ossuary-thoory, *s.*

Anthrop.: A theory, in accordance with which the bodies found in non-cremation long-barrows were deposited in them at one time, and not successively, and consequently must have been stored or stacked away somewhere else till a sufficient number were available for such disposal of them. (*Greenwell: British Barrows*, p. 533.)

"The second of these theories may be called the *Ossuary-theory*; and this, though combated by Prof. Nilsson, is not incompatible with his own theory." [The Theory of Successive Interments], "and, indeed, as regards chambered barrows, ought to have that theory combined with it. There is much evidence in its favour, as regards every variety of long barrow."—*Journ. Anthrop. Inst.*, v. 134.

ōst (1), *s.* [OAST.]

* **ōst** (2), *s.* [HOST.]

ŏs'-tĕ-ąl, *a.* [Gr. ὀστέον (*osteon*) = a bone.] Pertaining to, consisting of, or of the nature of bone; osseous.

ŏs'-tĕ-ine, *s.* [Gr. ὀστέον (*osteon*) = a bone.] The same as OSSEIN, 2 (q.v.).

* **os-tel-ric,** *s.* [HOSTELRY.]

* **ŏs-tĕnd',** *v.t.* [Lat. *ostendo.*] To show, to exhibit.

"Mercy to mean offenders we'll *ostend*."
J. Webster.

ŏs-tĕn-sĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *ostensible*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being ostensible.

ŏs-tĕn'-sĭ-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *ostensus*, pa. par. of *ostendo* = to show; Sp. *ostensible*; Ital. *ostensibile.*]

* 1. Capable of being shown; proper or intended to be shown.

"The *ostensible* history of her life."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. iii., ch. ii.

2. Put forward as having a certain character; apparent; hence, frequently, intended to appear in a certain light; professed, avowed, pretended; as opposed to *real*; colourable. It conveys the idea of a certain amount of sham or pretence, and of keeping back the real or true facts.

¶ For the difference between *ostensible* and *colourable*, see COLOURABLE.

ostensible-partner, *s.*

Law: One whose name is publicly held out as a partner, and who is really such.

ŏs-tĕn'-sĭ-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *ostensib(le)*; *-ly.*] In an ostensible manner; professedly, avowedly.

"*Ostensibly* acting only in the character of a painter."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. iii., ch. ii.

* **ŏs-tĕn'-sĭ-ō,** *s.* [Lat = a showing.]

Old Law: A tax paid by merchants, &c., for leave to show or expose their goods for sale in markets, &c.

ŏs-tĕn'-sion, *s.* [Lat. *ostensio* = a showing.]

Eccles.: The exposition or exhibiting of the sacrament of the Eucharist.

ŏs-tĕn'-sĭve, *a.* [Fr. *ostensif*; Ital. & Sp. *ostensivo*, from Lat. *ostendo* = to show.] Showing, exhibiting.

ostensive-demonstration, *s.*

Math.: A demonstration which plainly and directly shows the truth of a proposition.

ŏs-tĕn'-sĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *ostensive*; *-ly.*] In an ostensive manner; in appearance; apparently.

"*Ostensively* exceeding wise."
Lloyd: Familiar Epistle to a Friend.

ŏs-tĕn'-sŏr-ў, *s.* [Eccles. Lat. *ostensorium*; Fr. *ostensoir, ostensoire*, from Lat. *ostensum*, sup. of *ostendo* = to show.]

Roman Ritual: The same as MONSTRANCE (q.v.).

* **ŏs-tĕnt',** *s.* [Lat. *ostentum*, from *ostendo* = to show.]

1. The act of showing or exhibiting; show, exhibition, manifestation.

"Courtship, and such fair *ostents* of love."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii 8.

2. External appearance or show; air, manner, mien.

"Like one well studied in a sad *ostent*."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 2.

3. A prodigy, a portent, an omen.

"This dire *ostent* the fearful people view."
Drydea: Ovid; Metamorphoses xi.

* **ŏs-tĕn'-tāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *ostentatus*, pa. par. of *ostento*, intens. of *ostendo* = to show.] To make an ostentatious show of; to show or display boastingly.

"They either conceal their defects, or *ostentate* their sufficiencies."—*Bp. Taylor: Art. Handsomeness*, p. 169.

ŏs-tĕn-tā'-tion, * **os-ten-ta-ci-on,** *s.* [Fr. *ostentation*, from Lat. *ostentationem*, accus. of *ostentatio* = show, display, from *ostentatus*, pa. par. of *ostento* = to show; Sp. *ostentacion*; Ital. *ostentazione.*]

1. The act of showing, displaying, or exhibiting; display, show, exhibition.

"For *ostentation* of strength and valour at their public sights."—*South: Sermons*, vol. x., ser. 7.

2. Ambitious display; boast; vain or boastful show or display, designed to attract attention, praise, envy, or flattery; parade, pomp.

"Comfortless and tasteless *ostentation*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

* 3. External show or display; appearance.

"Maintain a mourning *ostentation*."
Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, iv. 1.

* 4. A show, a pageant, a spectacle.

"Some delightful *ostentation*, show, pageant, antick, or firework."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 1.

ŏs-tĕn-tā'-tious, *a.* [OSTENTATION.]

1. Fond of show, parade, or pomp; boastful, vain; making a display from vanity.

"The *ostentatious* world—a swelling stage,
With empty actions and vain passions stuff'd."
Wordsworth: Excursion bk. v.

2. Characterized by ostentation, show, or parade; showy, gaudy.

"Less *ostentatious*, and yet studded thick
With hopeful gems."
Cowper: Task, iii. 420.

ŏs-tĕn-tā'-tious-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *ostentatious*; *-ly.*] In an ostentatious manner; with ostentation, show, or parade; boastfully.

"He now *ostentatiously* put himself in her way when she took her airing."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

ŏs-tĕn-tā'-tious-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *ostentatious*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being ostentatious; vain show, display, or parade; vanity, ostentation.

* **ŏs'-tĕn-tā-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat., from *ostentatus*, pa. par. of *ostento*; Fr. *ostentateur.*] One given to ostentatious display; a boaster.

* **ŏs-tŏn-tĭal,** * **ŏs-tĕn'-tĭal (ti as sh),** *a.* [Eng. *ostent*; *-ial.*] Ostentatious.

"The breath of his divulg'd pretence,
Suited with fit *ostentiall* instruments."
Tourneur: On Sir F. Vere, 562.

* **ŏs-tĕn'-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *ostent*; *-ive.*] Ostentatious.

"Though once *ostentive*, curious to be seene,
Thou in some corner now would'st wish to lurke."
Stirling: Domesday; Sixth Houre

* **ŏs-tĕn'-toŭs,** *a.* [Eng *ostent*; *-ous.*] Ostentatious.

"He left this *ostentous* inscription upon a great marble pillar."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., § 5, let. 29.

ŏs-tĕ-ŏ-, *pref.* [Gr. ὀστεον (*osteon*) = a bone.] Formed of bone; bony; resembling bone.

ŏs-tĕ-ō-ar-thrĭ'-tĭs, *s.* [Pref. *osteo-*, and Eng. *arthritis* (q.v.).] [RHEUMATIC-GOUT.]

os'-tĕ-ō-blast, *s.* [Pref. *osteo-*, and Gr. βλαστός (*blastos*) = a sprout, shoot, or sucker.]

Anat. (*Pl.*): Germs ultimately depositing concentric layers of bone inside the canals of that organic substance. (*Quain.*)

ŏs'-tĕ-ō-çĕle, *s.* [Pref. *osteo-*, and Gr. κήλη (*kēlē*) = a tumour.]

Pathol.: A tumour of the consistency of cartilage or bone.

ŏs-tĕ-ō-cŏl'-lą, *s.* [Pref. *osteo-*, and Gr. κόλλα (*kolla*) = glue; Fr. *ostéocolle.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* An inferior kind of glue obtained from bones; bone-glue.

2. *Min.:* The carbonate of lime deposited on reeds or marsh plants by mineral springs.

ŏs'-tĕ-ō-cōpe, *s.* [Gr. ὀστεοκόπος (*osteokopos*), from ὀστεον (*osteon*) = a bone; κόπος (*kopos*) = a striking, a pain, from κόπτω (*koptō*) = to strike; Fr. *ostéocope.*] Pain in the bones; bone-ache.

ŏs-tĕ-ō-dĕn'-tĭne, *s.* [Pref. *osteo-*, and Eng. *dentine.*]

Anat.: Owen's name for a hard substance deposited on the inner surface of the dentine of a tooth, so that the central cavity becomes gradually diminished in size, while the pulp slowly shrinks or disappears.

ŏs'-tĕ-ō-jĕn, *s.* [Osteogenesy.]

Anat. & Physiol.: A soft, transparent substance developing into bone.

ŏs-tĕ-ō-jĕn'-ĕ-sĭs, *s.* [Pref. *osteo-*, and Eng. *genesis* (q.v.).]

Anat. & Embryol.: The genesis or production of bone.

ŏs-tĕ-ō-jĕn'-ĕ-sy, *s.* [Pref. *osteo-*, and Gr. γεν- (*gen-*), base of γεννάω (*gennaō*) = to beget.]

Anat. & Embryol.: The same as Osteogenesis (q.v.).

ŏs-tĕ-ō-jĕn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *osteogen* ; *-ic.*] Producing bone; belonging to or connected with osteogenesis (q.v.). (*Quain.*)

ŏs-tĕ-ō-glŏs'-sĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat *osteogloss(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: A freshwater family of physostomous fishes, with three genera, Osteoglossum, Arapaima, and Heterotis.

ŏs-tĕ-ō-glŏs'-sŭm, *s.* [Pref. *osteo-*, and Gr. γλῶσσα (*glōssa*) = a tongue.]

Ichthy.: The typical genus of the family Osteoglossidæ. Three species are known: *Osteoglossum bicirrhosum*, from Brazil and Guiana, *O. formosum*, from Borneo and Sumatra, and *O Leichardti*, from Queensland.

ŏs-tĕ-ŏg'-rą-phĕr, *s.* [Eng *osteograph(y)*; *-er.*] One versed in osteography; one who describes the bony parts of the body, or the skeleton.

ŏs-tĕ-ŏg'-rą-phy, *s.* [Gr. ὀστέον (*osteon*) = a bone, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write, to describe.]

Nat Science: A description of the bones or of the skeleton ; osteology.

ŏs-tĕ-ō-lĕp'-ĭs, *s.* [Pref. *osteo-*, and Gr. λεπίς (*lepis*) = a scale.]

Palæont.: A Devonian genus of Sauropterini (q.v.). The scales are smooth, and the tail extremely heterocercal. First dorsal near the centre of back ; mouth furnished with teeth.

ŏs'-tĕ-ō-līte, *s.* [Pref *osteo-*, and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = stone ; Ger. *osteolith.*]

Min : An impure variety of apatite, compact to earthy in texture. Occurs in fissures in doleritic rocks in Bohemia and Bavaria.

* **ŏs-tĕ-ŏl'-ō-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *osteolog(y)* ; *-er.*] An osteologist.

ŏs-tĕ-ō-lŏj'-ĭc, ŏs-tĕ-ō-lŏj'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng *osteolog(y)* ; *-ic, -ical.*] Of or pertaining to osteology.

ŏs-tĕ-ō-lŏj'-ĭc-al-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *osteological* ; *-ly.*] According to osteology.

ŏs-tĕ-ŏl'-ō-jĭst, *s* [Eng. *osteolog(y)* : *-ist.*] One versed in osteology ; one who describes the bones or skeleton of animals.

ŏs-tĕ-ŏl'-ō-jy, *s* [Pref. *osteo-*, and Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a word, a discourse ; Fr. *osteologie* ; Sp & Ital. *osteologia.*]

Nat. Science: That branch of anatomy which treats of the nature, structure, arrangement, and uses of the bones, the osseous tissue, &c.

ŏs-tĕ-ō'-mą, *s.* [Gr. ὀστέον (*osteon*) = a bone.]

Pathol.: A bony tumour.

ŏs-tĕ-ō-mą-lā'-çĭ-ą, *s* [Pref. *osteo-*, and Gr. μαλακός (*malakos*) = soft.]

Anat : Softening of the bone. Osteomalacia in infants is popularly known as Rickets (q.v).

* **ŏs'-tĕ-ō-măn-tỹ,** *s.* [Pref. *osteo-*, and Gr. μαντεία (*manteia*) = prophecy, divination.] Divination by means of bones.

"But why she could not as well divine of whose flock it [a ram's shoulder bone] was, as the other secret, when I have more skill in *osteomanty*, I will tell you." —*Drayton : Poly-Olbion*, s. 6 ; *Selden's Illustrations*

ŏs'-tĕ-ō-plăs-tỹ, *s.* [Pref. *osteo-*, and Gr. πλάσσω (*plassō*) = to mould, to form.]

Surg.: An operation by which the total or partial loss of a bone is remedied.

ŏs-tĕ-ŏp-tĕr-ўg'-ĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Pref. *osteo-*, and Gr. πτερυξ (*pterux*), genit. πτέρυγος (*pterugos*) = a wing.]

Ichthy.: Having bony fins. The same as Acanthopterygious (q.v.).

ŏs-tĕ-ō-sar-cō'-mą, ŏs-tĕ-ō-sar-cō'-sĭs, *s.* [Pref. *osteo-*, and Eng. *sarcoma*, *sarcosis* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: Softness and flexibility of the bones, arising from the growth of a medullary or cartilaginous matter within them.

ŏs-tĕ-ō-spĕr'-mĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *osteosperm(um)* ; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Cynareæ.

ŏs-tĕ-ō-spĕr'-mŭm, *s.* [Pref. *osteo-*, and Gr. σπέρμα (*spermu*) = seed. Named from the hardness of the fruit.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Osteospermeæ (q.v.).

ŏs'-tĕ-ō-tōme, *s.* [Gr. ὀστέον (*osteon*) = a bone, and τομή (*tomē*)=a cutting ; τέμνω (*temnō*) = to cut.]

Surg.: An instrument to cut a bone ; specif., one to cut the bones of the fetal cranium to facilitate delivery.

ŏs-tĕ-ŏt'-ō-mỹ, *s.* [Osteotome.] The dissection of bones.

* **ŏs-tĕ-ō-zō'-ą,** *s. pl.* [Pref. *osteo-*, and Gr. ζῷα (*zōa*) pl. of ζῷον (*zōon*) = an animal.]

Zool.: Osteozoaria (q.v.).

* **ŏs-tĕ-ō-zō-ār'-ĭ-ą,** *s pl.* [Osteozoa.]

Zool.: De Blainville's name for the Vertebrata.

ŏs'-tĕr-ĭck, *s* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: *Polygonum Bistorta.*

ŏs'-thĕx-y, ŏs-thĕx'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Pref. *osteo-*, and Gr. ἕξις (*hexis*) = a having, possession ; ἔχω (*echō*) = to have]

Pathol.: The ossification of soft parts of the body

* **ŏs'-tĭ-a-rỹ,** *s* [Low Lat. *ostiarius*, *ostiarium*, from Lat *ostium* = a door, a mouth, from *os* = a mouth]

1. An ecclesiastical officer ; a sexton or verger [Usher.]

2. The mouth of a river.

"Nilus hath seven *ostiaries*, that is, by seven channels disburtheneth itself into the sea."—*Browne : Vulgar Errours*, bk. vi, ch. viii.

ŏs -tĭ-ōle, ŏs-tĭ-ō-lŭm, *s.* [Lat., dimin. of *ostium* = a door, a mouth]

Botany :

1. (*Of the form* ostiole) : A mouth or longitudinal opening between two lips in the stomata of plants.

2. (*Of the form* ostiolum) : The orifice of the perithecium of the fungoid genus Sphæria.

ŏs-tĭ'-tis, *s* [Gr ὀστέον (*osteon*) = a bone : Eng suff *-itis* (q v)

Pathol : Inflammation of a bone.

ŏs'-tĭ-ŭm, *s* [Lat. = a door.]

Anat.: An aperture, as *ostium uteri.*

ŏst'-lĕr (*t* silent). * **os-til-er,** *s.* [Hostler.]

* 1. Originally, the "hosteller," that is, the innkeeper.

"And another dai he brought forth tweie pens and gaf to the *ostler*. —*Wycliffe : Luke* x. 35.

2. A man who looks after horses at an inn.

* In whom we read how God and Time decree
To honour thrifty *ostlers*. *Corbet : Iter Boreale.*

* **ostler-wife,** *s.* An ostleress.

* **ŏst'-lĕr-ĕss** (*t* silent), *s.* [Eng. *ostler* ; *-ess.*] A female ostler.

"A plump-armed *ostleress* and a stable wench
Came running." *Tennyson : Princess*, i. 223.

* **ŏst'-lĕr-ỹ** (*t* silent), *s.* [Fr. *hostellerie.*] [Hostelry.]

* **ŏst'-mąn,** *s.* [Sw. *ost, osten* ; Dan. *öst, östen* east, and *mon.*] An east-man ; a name formerly given to Danish settlers in Ireland.

ŏs'-tō-clast, *s.* [Gr. ὀστοκλάστης (*ostoklastēs*) = a bone-breaker.] [Giant-cells.]

ŏs-tō'-dēs, *s.* [Gr. ὀστεώδης (*osteodes*) = like bones, bony : ὀστέον (*osteon*) = a bone, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form]

Bot.: A genus of Crotonace (q.v.). *Ostodes paniculata*, a native of Sikkim, in the Khasia Hills, yields a gum used as size in paper manufacture.

* **ŏs-trā'-çĕ-ą** (or **ç as sh**), *s.* [Lat. *ostracium* ; Gr. ὀστράκιον (*ostrakion*) = a bivalve.]

Zool.: The same as Ostreidæ (q v.).

ŏs-trā'-çĕ-an (or **ç as sh**), *s.* [Ostracea.] Any mollusc belonging to the family Ostracea.

ŏs-trā'-çĭ ŏn, *s.* [Gr. ὀστράκιον (*ostrakion*), dimin. from ὄστρακον (*ostrakon*) = a shell.]

1. *Ichthy.:* Cotter-fish ; the sole genus of the group Ostraciontina (q.v.). The carapaces of some species are three, of others four and five-ridged, and some are provided with long spines. Twenty-two species are known from tropical and sub-tropical seas. Lutken considers *Ostracion boops* to be the young of a sun-fish. Called also Trunk-fish.

2. *Palæont.:* One species from the Tertiary of Monte Bolca.

ŏs-trā-çĭ ŏn-tĭ'-ną, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ostracion*, genit. *ostracion(tis)* ; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

Ichthy.: A group of plectognathous fishes, family Scleroderm (q.v.). The integuments of the body form a hard continuous carapace, consisting of hexagonal scales disposed mosaically. A spinous dorsal and ventrals are absent, but sometimes indicated by protuberances. [Ostracion.]

ŏs'-trą-çīse, ŏs'-trą-çize, *v.t.* [Gr. ὀστρακίζω (*ostrakizō*).]

1. *Lit.* (*In Athens and some other ancient Greek cities*) : To vote a person assumed to be dangerous into banishment for ten years by writing his name upon a potsherd or oyster-shell. [Ostracism.]

"Their attempts to get him *ostracised*."—*Grote : Hist Greece*, ch. xxxi.

2. *Fig.:* To banish from society ; to place under a ban.

ŏs'-trą-çĭşm, *s.* [Fr *ostracisme*, from Lat. *ostracismus*, from Gr. ὀστρακισμος (*ostrakismos*) = ostracism (see below) ; ὀστρακίζω (*ostrakizō*) = to ostracise, from ὄστρακον (*ostrakon*) = a polished shell of a mollusc.]

1. *Lit :* A practice introduced into Athens by Kleisthenes to preserve the democratic government which he had established, and which sooner or later existed also in Argos, Megara, Miletus, and Syracuse. If any citizen became so powerful that it was feared he would attempt to overthrow the government, an ostracism was asked from the Athenian senate and the public assembly. If granted, the citizens each deposited a shell or potsherd on which was written the name of any person of whom they entertained apprehensions, and if 6,000 concurred in voting against the same individual, he was required to go into honourable banishment for ten years, retaining, however all his property.

2. *Fig :* Banishment from society, exclusion from society ; expulsion.

ŏs'-trą-çīte, *s* [Fr. *ostracite* ; Lat. *ostracites* ; Gr. ὀστρακιτης (*ostrakitēs*) = an unidentified precious stone, mentioned by Pliny ; Lat. *ostracitis* ; Gr. ὑστρακῖτις (*ostrakitis*) = hornstone, a kind of kâdmia : ὄστρεον (*ostreon*) = an oyster, and λίθος (*lithos*) = stone.]

Palæont : A fossil Ostrea (Oyster), or some closely allied genus.

ŏs-trą-cō'-da, *s. pl.* [Gr. ὄστρακον (*ostrakon*) = a shell.]

1. *Zool.:* An order of minute Crustacea, sub-class Entomostraca, division Lophyropoda. The entire body is enclosed in a shell or carapace, composed of two valves united along the back by a membrane. The branchiæ are attached to the posterior jaws, and there are only two or three pairs of feet, which subserve locomotion, but are not adapted for swimming. A distinct heart is present in Cypridina, but wanting in the freshwater Cypris and the marine Cythere.

2. *Palæont.:* (See extract under Ostracode).

ŏs'-trą-cōde, *a.* [Ostracoda] Belonging to the Ostracoda.

"Small *Ostracode* Crustacea are extremely abundant as fossils in many formations, and extend from the Cambrian up to the present day."—*Nicholson : Zoology* (1878), p. 297.

ŏs trą cŏs tŏ ī, *s. pl.* [Gr. *ὄστρακον* (*ostrakon*) = a shell, and *ὀστέον* (*osteon*) = a bone.] [PLACODERMATA.]

Ŏs trą gŏth, *s.* [OSTROGOTH.]

ŏs trą nite, *s.* Named after the Scandinavian goddess of Spring, Ostra (Ostara); *n* connective, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).

Min.: An altered form of zircon (q.v.).

ŏs trē ą, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *ὀστρεον* (*ostreon*) an oyster.]

1. *Zool.:* Oyster (q.v.); the typical genus of the family Ostreidæ (q.v.). Upper valve of shell flat or concave, lower convex; the animal has the mantle-margin double, gills nearly equal, united, and, with the mantle-lobes, forming a branchial chamber; sexes distinct. Seventy species are known, from tropical and temperate seas. *Ostrea edulis* is the Common Oyster.

2. *Paleont.:* Two hundred species, from the Carboniferous onward, in the United States, Europe, and India.

ŏs trō-ā-ccoŭs (cc as sh), *a.* [Lat. *ostrea* = an oyster.] Of or pertaining to the Ostræa.

ŏs trē-ą-cŭl ture, *s.* [Lat. *ostrea* = an oyster, and *cultura* = cultivation.] The artificial cultivation or breeding of oysters.

ŏs-trō-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *ostre(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool. & Paleont.: A marine family of Conchifera, section Asiphonidæ. Shell inequivalve, slightly inequilateral, free or attached; hinge usually toothless, ligament internal. Lobes of the mantle entirely separated; foot small and byssiferous, or wanting; a single adductor muscle. Woodward enumerates the following genera: Ostræa, Anomia, Placuna, Pecten, Lima, Spondylus, and Plicatula; to which Tate adds Pernostrea (q.v.), which links this family, which came into existence in Carboniferous times, to the Aviculidæ.

* **ŏs-trĕ ŏph ą gĭst,** *s.* [Gr. *ὄστρεον* (*ostreon*) = an oyster, and *φαγεῖν* (*phagein*) = to eat.] One who eats or feeds upon oysters; an oyster-eater.

ŏs trĭch, * os-tricc, * os-truce, * oys-trychc, *s.* [O. Fr. *ostrusce, ostrucke*; Fr. *autriche*; Ital. *struzzolo, struzzo*, from Lat. (*avis*) *struthio* = ostrich (bird); Gr. *στρουθός* (*strouthos*) = *στρουθο-κάμηλος* (*strouthokamēlos*). Called *κάμηλος*, or camel, from its camel-like neck.]

1. *Ornithology:*

(1) *Struthio camelus*, from the deserts of Africa and Arabia. It is the largest of all living birds, standing from six to eight feet in height, and has been known from remote antiquity [2]; Xenophon mentions it in the Anabasis (i. 5), as occurring in the plains of Artemisia, and there are frequent references to it in later Roman literature. Heliogabalus is said to have had a dish served up composed of the brains of six hundred ostriches (*Æl. Lampridius*). Hunters report that the flesh is palatable, though Browne (*Miscellanies*) remarks, doubtfully, "perhaps boiled and well cooked, after the art of Apicius, with peppermint, dates, and other good things, young ostriches might go down with some stomachs." The ostrich is hunted and bred for the sake of the quill feathers of the wings and tail, now used only by ladies, though formerly ostrich plumes decked the helmets of knights, still later, the hats of the Cavaliers, and the fashion came in again for a time at the Restoration. The ostrich is a vegetable feeder, but swallows stones, bits of iron, and other hard substances to aid the gizzard in its functions. On ostrich farms newly-hatched birds have been observed to pick up little stones before taking any food. The head and neck are nearly naked, body black, quill feathers of wings and tail white. The wings are useless for flight, but of so much assistance in running that the bird can outstrip the fleetest horse. Ostriches are polygamous, the hens lay their eggs in a common nest—a hole scratched in the sand, and the cock bird relieves the hens in the task of incubation, which is aided by the heat of the sun. [STRUTHIO.]

OSTRICH.

(2) The name Ostrich is often given loosely to individuals of the genera Rhea (q.v.) and Dromaius (q.v.).

2. *Script.:* The יַעֲנִים (*rĕnānīm*), of Job xxxix. 13, were obviously ostriches, as were the יַעֲנִים (*yĕʿēnīm*) of Lam. iv. 3. The בַּת־הַיַּעֲנָה (*bath-hāyyaʿănāh*) of Lev. xi. 16, Deut. xiv. 15, Job xxx. 29, and Isa. xxxiv. 13, xliii. 20, rendered owl in the A.V., seems also to have been the ostrich, and is so translated in the R.V.

* **ostrich hoard,** *s.*

Arch.: A wainscot.

ostrich farm, *s.* A farm on which ostriches are domesticated and bred for the sake of their feathers.

"The formation in the Cape Colony . . . of numerous *ostrich farms*."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xviii. 63.

ostrich-farming, *s.* The occupation of breeding ostriches for the sake of their feathers. It is uncertain who was the first to commence the practice in South Africa; but between 1850 and 1860 Mr. Kinnear, of Beaufort West, had a flock of domesticated ostriches. The French Society of Acclimatisation had previously tried the experiment in Algeria.

"Twelve or fifteen years ago *ostrich-farming* was unknown at the Cape."—*Silver's Handbook to South Africa* (ed. 1880), p. 226.

* **ŏs'-trĭdge,** *s.* [OSTRICH.]

* **ŏs-trĭf'-ĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *ostrea* = an oyster, and *fero* = to bear, to produce.] Producing or containing oysters.

Ŏs'-trō gŏth, *s.* [Fr. *ostrogoth*; Ital. *ostrogoto*; from Ger. *ost* = east (q.v.), and Eng. *Goth* (q.v.).] An Eastern Goth; one of the nation of East Goths who established a kingdom in Italy which lasted A.D. 493–552.

Ŏs-trō-gŏth'-ĭc, *a.* [*Ostrogoth*; *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the Ostrogoths.

ŏs'-trŭ-thĭne, *s.* [Mod. Lat. (*Imperatoria*) *ostruth(ium)*; Eng. suff. *-ine.*]

Chem.: $C_{14}H_{12}O_3$. A neutral body extracted from the root of the masterwort, *Imperatoria ostruthium*, by treatment with hot alcohol. It crystallizes in slender, colourless, silky needles, melting at 115°; soluble in alcohol, ether, and cold ammonia. Its dilute alcoholic solution possesses a sky-blue fluorescence.

ŏs'-trў-ą, *s.* [Gr. *ὀστρύα* (*ostrua*), and *ὄστρυς* (*ostrus*) = a tree with very hard wood, like the hornbeam.]

Bot.: Hop-hornbeam (so called from the resemblance of the scaly catkins to hops), a genus of Corylaceæ. Two species are known. *Ostrya vulgaris*, the Common, and *O. virginica*, the American or Virginian Hop-hornbeam. [IRON-WOOD, LEVERWOOD.]

Ŏs wē'-gō, *s.* [See def.] The name of a town in the state of New York, U.S.A.

Oswego corn-flour, *s.* A fine flour made from Indian corn or maize.

Oswego starch, *s.* A fine kind of starch made in the town of Oswego from maize.

Oswego-tea, *s.*

Bot.: *Monarda didyma*, a North American labiate.

ŏs'-ў-rĭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *ὄσυρις* (*osuris*) = a plant, probably the broom-like goosefoot (*Osyris alba*).]

Bot.: A genus of Santalaceæ. The leaves of *Osyris nepalensis* are used for making a kind of tea.

ōt-, ō-tō-, *pref.* [Gr. *οὖς* (*ous*), genit. *ὠτός* (*ōtos*) = an ear.] Pertaining to, or in any way connected with, the ear or the sense of hearing; resembling an ear.

* **ōt-ą-coŭs'-tĭc,** *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *ot-*, and Eng. *acoustic* (q.v.); Fr. *otacoustique.*]

A. *As adj.:* Assisting or improving the sense of hearing.

B. *As subst.:* An instrument to facilitate or improve the sense of hearing; an ear-trumpet.

"A bony tube, which as a natural *otacoustick* is so directed backward as to receive the smallest and most distant sound."—*Grew: Cosmo. Sacra*, bk. i., ch. v.

* **ot ą coŭs'-tĭc ŏn,** *s.* [OTACOUSTIC.] The same as OTACOUSTIC, B. (q.v.).

"'Sir, this is called an *otacousticon*.'
'A *coasticon*!'
'Why, 'tis a pair of ass's ears, and large ones.'"
Albumazar, i. 3.

* **ōt'-ą-cŭst,** *s.* [Gr. *ὠτακουστής* (*ōtakoustēs*): *οὖς* (*ous*), genit. *ὠτος* (*ōtos*) = an ear, and *ἀκουω* (*akouō*) = to hear.] A scout, a spy. (*Holland.*)

Ŏ-tą-heĭ'-tĕ, *s.* [Native name.]

Geog.: The largest of the Society Islands. Called also Tahiti.

Otaheite-apple, *s.*

Bot., &c.: *Spondias dulcis*, a handsome tree; the fruit, which is of a golden colour, has a flavour like that of a pineapple, and hangs in little nodding bunches. [SPONDIAS.]

Otaheite-chestnut, *s.*

Bot.: *Inocarpus edulis*, or the genus Inocarpus (q.v.).

Otaheite-myrtle, *s.*

Bot.: The euphorbiaceous genus Securinga.

ō-tăl'-ġĭ-ą, *s.* [Pref. *ot-*, and Gr. *ἄλγος* (*algos*) = pain.] A pain in the ear; ear-ache.

ō-tăl'-ġĭc, *a.* & *s.* [OTALGIA.]

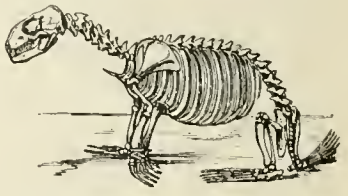
A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to ear-ache.

B. *As subst.:* A remedy for the ear-ache.

ō'-tăl-ġў, *s.* [OTALGIA.]

ō tăr'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. *ὠτάριον* (*ōtarion*) = a little ear, dimin. from *οὖς* (*ous*), genit. *ὠτός* (*ōtos*) = an ear.]

1. *Zool.:* Eared-seal, Sea-bear, Sea-lion; the single genus of the family Otariidæ. They are gregarious and polygamous, the males usually much larger than the females. Many of the species furnish the "sealskin" of commerce.



SKELETON OF OTARIA IN ACT OF WALKING.

The number of species is variously stated. The following are the best known, *Otaria stelleri*, the Northern Sea-lion, the largest of the genus, about ten feet in length, from the North Pacific; *O. jubata*, the Southern or Patagonian Sea-lion, from the Falkland Islands and Patagonia; *O. californiana*; *O. ursina*, the Common Sea-bear, or Fur Seal, from the Pribyloff Islands; *O. pusilla*, from the Cape of Good Hope; *O. Fosteri*, and others, from the coast of Australia. These have been grouped by some zoologists into many genera, founded upon very trivial modifications of teeth and skull. (*Prof. Flower*, in *Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xv. 443.)

2. *Paleont.:* A form resembling the Antarctic Otaria has been found in the Upper Miocene of France. (*Wallace.*)

ō-tą-rī'-ĭ-dæ, † **ō-tą-rī'-ą-dæ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *otari(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ, -adæ.*]

Zool.: Eared-seals, Sea-bears, Sea-lions; a family of Pinnipedia (q.v.), with a single genus Otaria (q.v.). Distribution wide, in temperate regions of both hemispheres, but absent from the coasts of the North Atlantic. When on land the hind feet are turned forwards under the body, and aid in supporting and moving the trunk, as in ordinary quadrupeds.

ō'-tąr-īne, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *otari(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ine.*] Belonging to or having the characteristics of the family Otariidæ.

"All those [fossil forms] of which the characters are best known belong to the completely developed Pinnine or Trichechine, not to the *Otarine*, type."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xv. 444.

ō'-tąr-ў, *s.* [OTARIA.] Any individual of the genus Otaria.

ō-thæ-mą-tō'-mą, *s.* [Pref. *ot-*, and Mod. Lat. *hæmatoma* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: An effusion of blood under the perichondrium of the ear, which is stripped from the cartilage. According to some autho-

rities, the effusion is within the cartilage. It is considered to be an unfavourable sign in insanity.

ō-thĕ-ō-scōpe, *s.* [OTHOSCOPE.]

ŏth'-ĕr, * **ooth-er,** *a.*, or *pron.* & *adv.* [A.S. *ōther* (for *andher*); cogn. with Dut. *ander*; Icel. *annarr* (for *antharr*); Sw. *andra*; Dan. *anden* (neut. *andet*, pl. *andre*); Ger. *ander*; Goth. *anthar*; Lith. *antras*; Lat. *alter* (for *anter*); Sansc. *antara*. The suffix in Eng. *o-ther*, Goth. *an-thar*, and Sansc. *an-tara* is the usual comparative suffix, seen also in *whe-ther*, *ei-ther*, *hi-ther*, &c.]

A. *As adjective or adjective pronoun:*

1. Not the same; different from that which has been stated or specified.

"There is no *other* shelter."
Shakesp.: Tempest, ii. 2.

2. Not this; contrary, opposite; as, the *other* side of the street.

3. Additional, extra.

"Many *other* of noble fame."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 5.

* 4. Second.

"Thy likeness, thy fit help, thy *other* self."
Milton: P. L., viii 450.

* 5. Used as synonymous with *left*, as opposed to right.

"A distaff in her *other* hand she had."
Spenser: F. Q., V. xii. 26.

6. Used as opposed to *some*.

"Some fell among thorns, but *other* fell into good ground."—*Matthew* xiii. 7, 8.

7. Used reciprocally with *each*, and applicable to any number of individuals.

"They asked *each other* of their welfare."—*Exodus* xviii. 7, 8.

* 8. The other, another.

"Tilting one at *other's* breast."
Shakesp.: Othello, ii. 3.

* **B.** *As adv.:* Otherwise.

"If you think *other*."
Shakesp.: Othello, iv 2.

¶ (1) *The other day:* Some day not long past; not long ago; lately, recently.

(2) *Every other:* Every second or alternate: as, *every other* day.

† **other-world,** *a.*

1. *Lit.:* Belonging to another state of existence.

2. *Fig.:* Shadowy, unreal, unsubstantial.

"They may be friendly ghosts . . . but they all seem to have abandoned their *other-world* existence a very long time ago."—*G. A. Sala: Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 29, 1885.

† **other-worldliness,** *s.* The practice or condition of postponing the affairs of daily life to those of a future state.

"Its *other-worldliness*, while upholding an ideal before men's eyes, had the disadvantage of discrediting the real."—*G. H. Lewes: Hist. of Philosophy*, ii. 5.

* **ŏth'-ĕr,** *conj.* [A form of *either* (q.v.).] (For def. see etym.)

"*Other* myd boc, *other* rycbe cloth, *other* other rycbe thynge."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 271.

* **ŏth'-ĕr-gātes,** *adv.* [Eng. *other*, and *gate* = way, manner.] In another way; otherwise.

"He would have tickled you *othergates* than he did."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, v. i.

* **ŏth'-ĕr-guĕss,** *a.* [The same word as *othergates* (q.v.).] Of another kind; other.

"I have in reserve a body of *otherguess* arguments."
—*Berkeley: Alciphron*, Dial. i. § 15.

* **ŏth'-ĕr-guīse,** *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *other*, and *guise* = way.]

A. *As adj.:* Of another kind or sort; other.

B. *As adv.:* In another way; otherwise.

* **ŏth'-ĕr-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *other*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being other; alterity.

* **ŏth'-ĕr-sŏme,** *a.* [Eng. *other*, and *some*.] Some others; others.

"*Othersome*, whose parents and friends the king hadde banished."—*Stowe. King John* (an. 1212).

* **ŏth'-ĕr-wards,** *adv.* [Eng. *other*; *-wards.*] In another direction.

* **ŏth'-ĕr-wāys,** * **oth-er-wayes,** *adv.* [Eng. *other*, and *way*.] In another way; otherwise.

"If I . . had rather *otherwayes* lyue, then do I that office which God hath put in me, and yet please not God myself."—*Tyndall: Works*, p. 85.

* **ŏth'-ĕr-whĕre,** *adv.* [Eng. *other*, and *where*.] In or to another place; elsewhere.

"The king hath sent me *otherwhere*."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VIII., ii. 2.

* **ŏth'-ĕr-whīle,** **ŏth'-ĕr-whīleş,** *adv.* [Eng. *other*, and *while*.] At another time; at other times.

"She wepte, and *otherwhile* song."
Gower: C. A., i. fi.

ŏth'-ĕr wīşe, *adv.* & *conj.* [Eng. *other*, and *wise* = manner.]

A. *As adverb:*

1. In a different manner; in another manner; differently; not so.

"If any man' teehith *otherwise* and accordith not to the holsum wordis of our Lorde."—*Wycliffe: Timothy* vi.

2. In other respects.

"It is said truly, that the best men *otherwise*, are not always the best in regard of society."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

3. By or from other causes.

"Sir John Norris . . returned with the loss, by sickness and *otherwise*, of eight thousand men."—*Raleigh: Hist. World.*

B. *As conj.:* Else; but for this; such not being the case.

"Watch the door . . . *otherwise* you might slip away."
—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.

ŏ thŏn'-na, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *ὄθοννα* (*othonna*) = a Syrian plant, perhaps a marigold.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Othonneæ (q.v.). About sixty species are known, most of them Cape herbs or shrubs with yellow, rarely with blue, heads.

ŏ thŏn'-nĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *othonn(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Cynareæ.

† **ō'-thō scōpe,** *s.* [Gr. *ὠθέω* (*ōtheō*) = to push, and *σκοπεω* (*skopeō*) = to see, to observe.]

Surg.: An instrument invented in 1851 by Czermak, for holding water round the eye to enable the interior to be seen. It has been superseded by the ophthalmoscope (q.v.).

ō'-thȳl, *s.* [Eng. *o(xygen)*, and *(e)thyl.*]

Chem.: Williamson's name for acetyl (q.v.).

ō'-tĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *otique.*] [OT-.]

A, *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to the ear: as, the *otic* ganglion.

B. *As subst.:* A medicine employed in diseases of the ear.

† **ō'-tĭ-dæ,** *s. pl.* [OTIOIDÆ.]

ō-tĭd'-ĭ-dæ, † **ō'-tĭ-dæ,** *s. pl.* [Lat. *otid(is)*, or genit. *otīd(is)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: Bustards; a family intermediate between the Game Birds and the Plovers. The bill is always short, the wings convex, tail short, and hind toe wanting. Chief genera: Otis, Œdicnemus, and Cursorius.

ō-tĭ-ō-rhȳn'-chŭs, *s.* [Gr. *ὠτιόν* (*ōtion*) = a little ear, and *ῥύγχος* (*rhunchos*) = a snout.]

Entom.: A genus of Curculionidæ. Seventeen species are British.

* **ō-tĭ'-ōse (t as sh),** * **ō'-tious,** *a.* [Lat. *otiosus*, from *otium* = leisure.] At leisure, at ease, unemployed, idle, lazy.

"Such stories of supernatural events as require, on the part of the bearer, nothing more than an *otiose* assent."—*Paley: Evidences*, vol. i. ch. i.

* **ō-ti-ŏs'-ĭ-tȳ (ti as shĭ),** *s.* [Eng. *otios(e)*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being otiose; leisure, idleness.

ō'-tĭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *ὠτίς* (*ōtis*) = *Otis tarda.*]

Ornith.: Bustard (q.v.). The typical genus of the family Otididæ.

ō-tī'-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. *οὖς* (*ous*), genit. *ὠτός* (*ōtos*) = the ear; suff. *-itis* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the ear; ear-ache. It is attended by severe pain. In the worst cases it ends in otorrhœa (q.v.). Called also Otalgia.

ō-tō-, *pref.* [OT-.]

ŏ-tō'-ba, *s.* [From the specific name of *Myristica Otoba.*]

otoba-fat, *s.*

Chem.: A colourless fat obtained from the fruit of *Myristica Otoba*. It melts at 35°, smells like nutmegs, and contains myristin, oleiu, and otobite.

ŏ-tō'-bīte, *s.* [Eng. *otob(a)*; *-ite.*]

Chem.: $C_{24}H_{36}O_5$. A crystalline substance obtained from otoba-fat by saponification. It forms large, colourless, glassy prisms, tasteless and inodorous, soluble in hot alcohol and ether, and melting at 133°.

ŏt-ō-cō-nĭ'-ŭm, ŏ tŏc-ō-nīte, *s.* [Pref. *oto-*, and Gr. κονις (*konis*) = dust.]

Anat.: The ear-dust in man. [OTOLITH.]

ŏt'-ō-crāne, *s.* [Pref. *oto-*, and Gr. *κρανίον* (*kranion*) = the upper part of the head, the skull.]

Compar. Anat.: The open, bony chamber of the ear in fishes.

ō-tŏg'-ŷ-ŏn, *s.* [Pref. *oto-*, and Gr. κυων (*kuōn*) = a dog.]

Zool.: A synonym of Megalotis (q.v.).

ō-tō-dŭs, *s.* [Pref. *ot-*, and Gr. *ὀδούς* (*odous*) = a tooth.]

Palæont.: A genus of sharks founded on teeth from the Bracklesham beds (Middle Eocene).

ō-tŏg'-ra-phȳ, *s.* [Pref. *oto-*, and Gr. *γράφω* (*graphō*) = to write, to describe.] A description of the ear.

ō'-tō-ġўps, *s.* [Pref. *oto-*, and Lat. *gyps* = a vulture.]

Ornith.: A genus of Vulturinæ (q.v.). *Otogyps auricularis* is the Eared Vulture of Africa; *O. calvus*, the Indian or Pondicherry Vulture, and *O. nubicus*, the Nubian Vulture. The first two species have folds of skin on their necks, which some have fancied resembled external ears.

ō'-tō-līte, ō'-tō-lĭth, *s.* [OTOLITHUS.]

Compar. Anat. (Pl.): Small bones suspended here and there in the ampullæ and semicircular canals in the internal ear of fishes; also small concretions in the auditory sacs of Crustacea and other invertebrate animals. They correspond to the human otoconium (q.v.). Foster thinks they may act as dampers.

ŏ'-tō-lĭ'-ĭ-thŭs, *s.* [Pref. *oto-*, and Gr. *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Sciænidæ. Snout obtuse or somewhat pointed, the lower jaw projecting; canine teeth more or less distinct; scales of small or moderate size. About twenty species, from the tropical and sub-tropical parts of the Atlantic and Indian oceans.

ō-tō-līt'-ĭc, ō-tō-lĭth'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *otolit(e)*, *otolith*; *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to an otolite; as, *otolitic* vesicles.

ō-tōl'-ō-ġў, *s.* [Pref. *oto-*, and Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a word, a discourse.]

Anat.: That branch of anatomy which deals with the ear; a treatise on the ear.

* **ŏt-ō-mў,** *s.* [A corrupt. of *anatomy.*] A skeleton.

"She's grown a meer *otomy*."—*Swift: Polite Conversation*, i.

ō-tō-nўc'-tĕr-ĭs, *s.* [Pref. *oto-*, and Mod. Lat. *nycteris* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A genus of Vespertilionidæ, group Plecoti (q.v.). But one species is known, *Otonycteris hemprichii*, from the north-east of Africa and the north-western Himalayas.

ō-tŏp'-a-thў, *s.* [Pref. *oto-*, and Gr. *πάθος* (*pathos*) = suffering, pain.] A diseased condition of the ear.

ō-tŏp'-tĕr-ĭs, *s.* [Pref. *oto-*, and Gr. *πτερίς* (*pteris*) = a fern.]

Palæobot.: A genus of fossil ferns. The leaves are pinnated, the leaflets rounded at the base and joining the rachis by a narrow stalk. The veins proceed directly from the base to the apex, without any midrib. Found in the Lias and Oolite.

ō-tŏr-rhœ'-a, *s.* [Pref. *oto-*, and Gr. *ῥέω* (*rheō*) = to flow.]

Pathol.: A purulent discharge from the ear, which often takes place for some months after scarlet fever of a severe type.

ō-tō-scōpe, *s.* [Pref. *oto-*, and Gr. *σκοπεω* (*skopeō*) = to see, to observe.]

Surgery:

1. An instrument for viewing the interior of the ear.

2. An instrument enabling the examiner to detect the sound of air passing through the tympanitic cavity in certain morbid conditions.

o tòs tō al, *s.* [Prof. *t*-, and Gr. ὠτεον (*oteon*) = a bone.]

Anat. : A bone of the ear.

ō tōz a mi tēs, *s.* [Prof. *oto-*, and Mod. Lat. *zamites*.]

Palæobot. : A genus of Jurassic Cycads.

ō tō zo ŭm, *s.* [Gr. Ὦτος (*Otos*) = a giant and ζῷον (*zoon*) = an animal; a giant animal, or an animal giant. (*Hitchcock, Ich. etc.*).]

Paleont. : A genus of Lithichnozoa, group Entrachna; quadrupedal; four-toed behind, five-toed before; web-footed, caudate (?); toes thick, mostly terminated by pellets. Known only by fossil footprints from the Sandstone of the Connecticut Valley. (*E. Hitchcock: Ichnology of Massachusetts*, pp. 123-126.)

ō-trŭm, o o trum, *s.* [See def.] The Deccanese name for the fibre of *Dæmia extensa*.

ŏt-tar, ŏt-tō, *s.* [ATTAR (2).]

ŏt-ta-vạ rī-mạ, *s.* [Ital. = eighth or octuple rhyme.] A form of versification consisting of eight lines, of which the first six rhyme alternately, and the last two form a couplet, the metre of the lines being eleven syllables.

ŏt-tēl-ī ạ, ŏt til ī ạ, *s.* [From *ottel-ambel*, the Malabar name of the plant.]

Bot. : A genus of Stratiotear, growing at the mouth of the Nile, the Ganges, and some Australian rivers. The species are eaten in India as potherbs.

ŏt-tẽr (1), * **ot-er,** *s.* [A. S. *otor*; cogn. with Dut. *otter*; Icel. *otr*; Dan. *odder*; Sw. *utter*; Ger. *otter*; Russ. *vaidra*; Lith. *udra*; Gr. ὕδρα (*hudra*) = a water-snake, a hydra.]

1. *Zool.* : The genus Lutra (q.v.), and especially *Lutra vulgaris*, the Common Otter. The animals vary greatly in size; but the total length averages about forty inches, of which the tail constitutes rather more than a third. The fur is of a soft, brown colour, lighter on throat and breast, and consists of long, coarse, shining hairs, with a short under-fur of fine texture. The otter lives principally on fish, and is therefore rarely met with far from water. The female produces from three to five at a birth, usually in March or April, and brings them up in a nest formed of grass, and usually in a hollow in a river-bank or in the shelter of the roots of some overhanging tree. It is gradually becoming rare in Britain. Otter-hunting was formerly a common pastime. [OTTER-HOUND.] Otters have a wide geographical range, and greatly resemble the type-species, *L. vulgaris*. [ENHYDRA, SEA-OTTER.]

OTTER.

2. *Angling*: An instrument for fishing, so called from its destructive nature. It is now declared illegal. It is a float, from which lines run out with bait or flies, and which is either moored or trailed parallel to a boat.

3. *Entom.* : The larva of the Ghost-moth (q.v.).

otter-dog, otter-hound, *s.* A species of hound used to hunt otters.

ŏt-tẽr (2), *s.* [A corrupt. of *arnotto* (q.v.).] (For def. see etym.)

Ŏt tō man, *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from *Othman*, or *Osman*, the founder of the Ottoman or Turkish Empire, in A.D. 1299.]

A. *As adj.* : Of or pertaining to the Turks: as, the *Ottoman* Empire.

B. *As substantive* :

1. A Turk.

2. A kind of couch or sofa introduced from Turkey.

"And o'er her silken *ottoman*
Are thrown the fragrant beads of amber."
Byron Bride of Abydos, ii.

* **ŏt tō-mīte,** *s.* [OTTOMAN.] An Ottoman, a Turk.

"Europe's bulwark 'gainst the *Ottomite*.'
Byron Childe Harold, iv. 14.

ŏt trē lite, *s.* After Ottre(z), Belgium, where found; suff. *-lite* (*Min.*).]

Min. : A variety of Phyllite (q.v.), occurring in small scales in a clay slate.

ou bạt, ou bit, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. from A.S. *wiblat* = a worm; cf. Ger. *weben* = to weave.]

1. *Lit.* : A popular name in Scotland and the north of England for any hairy caterpillar, and specially for that of the Tiger-moth (q.v.). (*Notes & Queries*, March 14, 1885, p. 217.)

2. *Fig.* : Applied in contempt to any shabby hirsute person.

ou-bit, *s.* [OUBAT.]

ou blī ette', *s.* [Fr. *oublier* (Lat. *obliviscor*) = to forget.] A dungeon constructed in some old castles and buildings, in which were confined persons condemned to perpetual imprisonment or to secret death. It was entered by a staircase or steps reaching to the top of a chamber, in the floor of which was an opening into the dungeon. This opening served also for the admission of light and air.

* **ouch, * ouche, * owche, * nouch, * nouche, * nowche,** *s.* [The true form is *nouch*, the initial *n* having been attached to the article. (See remarks under N.) O. Fr. *nouche, nosche, ausche*, from Low Lat. *nusca*, from O. H. Ger. *nusca, nuscha*; M. H. Ger. *ausche, nushe* = a buckle, a clasp, a brooch.]

1. The socket, collet, setting, or bezel of a gem.

"As a precious stone in a riche *ouche*."—*Elyot: Governour*, bk. iii., ch. xxviii

2. A gem; an ornament, as a clasp, a brooch, a locket. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 8,258.)

3. A boil or tumour on the skin.

4. The blow given by a boar's tusk.

ou dĕn-ō-dŏn, *s.* [Gr. οὐδέν (*ouden*), neut. of οὐδεις (*oudeis*) = none; suff. *-odon.*]

Paleont. : A genus of Plesiosauria (Sauropterygia, Owen), from strata of supposed Triassic age in South Africa. The mouth was beak-shaped, and probably toothless.

ou-ġeī-nī ạ, *s.* [From Ougein, or Oujein, a city of Hindoostan.]

Bot. : A genus of Hedysareæ. *Ougeinia dalbergioides* is a deciduous Indian tree, growing chiefly in the Himalayas. Its leaves are given as fodder for cattle. Its wood is hard, durable, and takes a good polish. It yields an astringent red gum. The bark, which is also astringent, is used to poison fish.

* **oughne,** *a.* [OWN, *a.*]

ought (as **ât**), * **ogt,** *s.* & *adv.* [AUGHT.]

A. *As subst.* : Anything, aught.

"He asked him if he saw *ought*."—*Mark* viii. 28.

B. *As adv.* : In any manner, way, or degree; aught, at all.

"Whoso grutcheth *ought* he doth folie."
Chaucer: C. T., 3,047.

ought (as **ât**), *v.t.* & *auxil.* [Properly the pa. t. of *owe* (q.v.), but now used indifferently and without change of form as a present or past tense, and as a past participle.]

A. *As a transitive verb* :

* **I.** As the pa. t. of *owe* :

1. Owed; was or were bound to pay; was or were indebted in.

"There was a certaine lender which had two debters, the one *ought* five hundred pence and the other fiftie."
Luke vii. (1551.)

2. Owned; was or were master of.

"To use that sword so well as he it *ought*."
Spenser: F. Q., II. viii. 40.

3. Owed; was or were morally bound or under obligation of.

"She did it for her husband, and she *ought* it."
Beaum. & Flet. Double Marriage, iii. 1.

* **II.** As the pa. par. of *owe* : Owed.

"Apprehending the occasion, I will add a continuance to that happy motion, and besides give you some tribute to the love and duty I long have *ought* you."—*Spelman.*

* **III.** *Used impersonally* : It is becoming or befitting to; it behoves.

"Hir *ought* of mercy for to slake
Hir damager." *Gower C.A.*, iv.

B. *As an auxiliary verb* :

1. To be bound in duty or by moral obligation. (*Romans* xv. 1.)

2. To be necessary; to behove.

"Well *ought* a man avised for to be."
Chaucer: C.T., 4,331.

3. To be fitting, becoming, or expedient morally.

"My brethren, these things *ought* not so to be."—*James* iii. 10.

ought (as **ât**), *s.* [A corrupt. of *nought* (q.v.).] A cipher.

ought lins (as **ât-lĭns**), *adv.* [Eng. *ought*; Scotch suff. *-lins*.] In the least; in any degree.

* **ought-ness** (as **ât-nĕss**), *s.* [Eng. *ought*, v.; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being as a thing *ought* to be; rightness.

ou īs-tī tī, *s.* [Native name.] [MARMOSET.]

ou lōng, *s.* [OBLONG.]

ou lor-rha ġy, *s.* [Gr. οὖλον (*oulon*) = the gum, and ῥαγή (*rhagē*) = a bursting through.]

Pathol. : Bleeding from the gums.

ounçe (1), * **unce,** *s.* [O. Fr. *unce* (Fr. *once*), from Lat. *uncia* = (1) an ounce, (2) an inch.] [INCH.]

I. *Literally* :

1. A unit of weight. In Troy weight, the ounce is the twelfth part of a pound, and contains twenty pennyweights of twenty-four grains each, and is, therefore, equivalent to 480 grains. In avoirdupois weight, the ounce is the sixteenth part of a pound, and is equivalent to 437½ grains Troy.

2. A money of account in Morocco, valued about 3$\frac{7}{10}$d. sterling.

II. *Fig.* : A very small quantity; the smallest quantity.

ounçe (2), *s.* [Fr. *once*; Port. *onça*; Sp. *onza*; Ital. *lonza* (prob. = *l'onza*). Most probably all the forms are nasalized from the Persian name of the animal; cf. Pers. *yúz* = a panther. (*Skeat.*)]

Zool. : *Felis uncia*, the Snow Leopard. Habitat, the Himalayas, at an elevation ranging from 9,000 to 18,000 feet. The ground-colour is pale yellowish-gray above, dingy yellowish-white beneath, and the spots are not sharply defined. The fur is thick, and it has a well-marked short mane. It has never been known to attack man.

"Bears, tigers, *ounces*, pards,
Gambolled before them." *Milton: P. L.*, iv. 344.

* **ounde,** *s.* [Fr. *onde*, from Lat. *unda* = a wave.] Work waving up and down; a kind of lace; a curl. (*Halliwell.*)

"The *ounde* is warke wauying vp and doune."—*Hall: Henry VIII.* (an. 11).

* **ound'-ĭē,** * **ound'-ĕd,** * **ound-ĭng, ound-ē,** *a.* [OUNDE.] Waving; like a wave or waves. (*Chaucer: Hous of Fame*, iii.)

oun-dy, *a.* [ONDÉ, ONDY.]

Her. : The same as ONDÉ; wavy.

* **ouphe,** * **ouph,** *s.* [OAF.] A goblin, an elf, a fairy.

"Strew good luck, *ouphes*, on every sacred room."
Shakesp.: Merry Wives, v. 5.

* **ouph-en,** *a.* [Eng. *ouph*; *-en.*] Elfish, fairy.

¶ A conjectural reading proposed by Warburton in *Midsummer Night's Dream*, v. 5. The Globe edition has, without obelizing the line:

"You *orphan* heirs of fixed destiny."

our, * **oure,** * **ure,** *a.* or *poss. pron.* [A.S. *ure* = of us; gen. pl. of the first personal pronoun. *Úre* is a contracted form of *úsere*, which again is for *unsara*, the Gothic form of the genit. pl. of the first personal pronoun.] Of, pertaining, or belonging to us: as, *our* land, *our* books, *our* men, &c.

"Give us this day *our* daily bread."—*Matthew* vi. 11

¶ *Ours* (Mid. Eng. *oures*, A.S. *úres*, genit. sing. of *úre*) is used when the substantive precedes, and thus corresponds in use to *mine* and *thine*.

¶ (1) *Of ours* : Our, ours; of us.

¶ (2) *Our Lady* : [LADY].

ou-rāng', *s.* [ORANG.]

ou-ra-nŏg'-ra-phist, *s.* [URANOGRAPHIST.]

ou-ra-nŏg'-ra-phy, *s.* [URANOGRAPHY.]

our-ăp-tẽr'-ȳ-dæ, our-ăp-tẽr-ȳġ'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ourapter(yx)*, or genit. *ourapteryg(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Entom.: A family of Geometer moths. Antennæ of the male simple; abdomen rather stout, smooth; hind margin of the posterior wings prolonged into a short tail. Only one British species, *Ourapteryx sambucaria*, the Swallow-tail Moth, a moth about two inches in expansion of wings, which are sulphur, with olive streaks and a red spot edged with dark gray. The larva feeds on various plants, as oak, elder, &c. (*Stainton.*)

ôur-ăp-tĕr-ўx, *s.* [Gr. οὐρά (*oura*) = a tail, and πτέρυξ (*pterux*) = a wing.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Ourapterydæ (q.v.).

ôu-rär-ĭ, *s.* [Curari.]

* **ôu'-răx,** *s.* [Gr. οὖραξ (*ourax*), the Attic name of a galliuaceous bird; probably a kind of grouse.]

Ornith.: A genus of Cracinæ (True Curassows). The bill is shorter and thicker than that of Crax, the membrane at the base and the adjacent parts of the head, with short velvety feathers. *Urax pauxi* (the *O. mitu* of Temminck), is the Galeated Curassow, a native of Mexico.

ôu'-rĕ-bĭ, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: *Scopophorus ourebi*; from South Africa; about two feet high at the shoulder, length four feet; pale tawny above, white below. The horns of the adult male are five inches long, straight, pointed, and boldly ringed at the base. The female is hornless.

ôu-rĕt'-ĭc, *a.* [Uretic.]

ôur'-ĭĕ, *a.* [Dorie.]

ôûrn, *a.* [Eng. *our*; *-n.*] A dialectal or provincial form of *ours* (q.v.).

* **ourn,** * **ourne,** *v.t.* [Orn.]

ôu-rŏl-ô-ğў, ôu-rŏs'-cŏ-pў, *s.* [Gr. οὖρον (*ouron*) = urine, and σκοπεω (*skopeō*) = to see, to observe.] The diagnosis or determining of diseases by examination of the urine of the patient.

ôûrs, *a.* [Our, ¶.]

ôûr-sĕl', ôûr-sĕlş', *pron.* [See def.] A Scotch form of *ourselves* (q.v.).

"To see *oursels* as others see us."
Burns: To a Louse.

ôûr-sĕlf', *pron.* [Eng. *our*, and *self.*] Myself; used in regal, official, or formal style, and generally with *we* or *us.*

"To make society
The sweeter welcome, we will keep *ourself*
Till supper-time alone." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, iii. 1.

ôûr-sĕlveş', *pron.* [Pl. of *ourself* (q.v.).] We or us, not others; as a nominative it is added to *we* by way of emphasis or opposition; in the objective it is used as a reflexive pronoun corresponding to *us.*

"Rather seek
Our own good from *ourselves*, and from our own
Live to *ourselves*." *Milton: P. L.*, ii. 253.

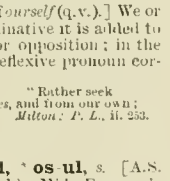
ôuşe, *s.* [Oose.]

ôuş'-ęl, ôuz'-ęl, * **os-el,** * **os-ul,** *s.* [A.S. *ósle* (for * *ánsle*, or * *ámsle*); Mid. Eng. *osel*; O. H. Ger. *amsala*; cogn. with Ger. *amsel.* (*Skeat.*)]

Ornith.: *Turdus merula*, the Blackbird (q.v.). The word is rare, except in poetry.

"The *ousel* shrills, the ruddock warbles soft."
Spenser: Epithalamion.

¶ (1) *Ring-Ousel:*



HEAD OF RING-OUSEL.

Ornith.: *Turdus torquatus.* It differs from the blackbird (*T. merula*) in the dark colour of its bill, and in its conspicuous white gorget, whence its popular name. In most parts of England it is only known as a migrant in spring and autumn from and to its winter quarters, which have not as yet been definitely ascertained.

†(2) *Water-Ousel:*

Ornith.: *Cinclus aquaticus.* [Dipper, *s.*, II. 3.]

"The *Water-Ousel*, or Water-Crow, now commonly named the Dipper, a term apparently invented and bestowed in the first edition of Bewick's *British Birds* (ii. 16, 17) not, as is commonly supposed, from the bird's habit of entering the water in pursuit of its prey, but because it may be seen perched on the top of a stone in the midst of the torrent, in a continual dipping motion, or short courtesy often repeated."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xviii. 75.

ôuş'-ęn, ôwş'-ęn, *s. pl.* [See def.] A Scotch form for oxen. [Ox.]

ôust, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *oster* (Fr. *ôter*), a word of doubtful etymology, but probably from a Lat. * *hauristo*, from *haurio* = to draw water.]

* 1. To vacate; to take away; to do away with.

"Multiplication of actions upon the case were rare formerly, and thereby wager of law *ousted*, which discouraged many suits."—*Hale.*

2. To eject; to put out of possession; to dispossess, to remove; to turn out.

"For this injury the lessee was entitled to his action of ejectment against the tenant, or his casual ejector, whichever it was that *ousted* him."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 11.

ôust-ĕr, *s.* [Oust.]

Law: A putting out of possession; dispossession, disseizin, ejection.

"Formerly the *ouster*, or dispossession was treated in our law books as either of the freehold or of chattels real: a distinction of the utmost importance, not only because the remedies for an *ouster* of the freehold were confined in their use to that species of property, but because those which the law afforded for recovery of the possession of chattels real were totally inapplicable to all estates of freehold."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 11.

ôût, * **oute,** * **ute,** *adv., a., s., prep., & interj.* [A.S. *úte*, *útan* = out, without; cogn. with Dut. *uit*; Icel. *út*; Dan. *ud*; Sw. *ut*; Ger. *aus*; O. H. Ger. *úz*; Goth. *ut*; O. Fris *ut*; Sanse. *ud.*]

A. *As adverb:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Marking or denoting locality, position, or relation in space:

(1) Not in or within; on or at the outside or exterior; without; opposed to *in, within*, or *inside.*

"To search Windsor castle within and *out.*"
Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, v. 5.

(2) To or towards the outside or exterior; with verbs of motion.

"We must *out* and talk."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, v. 1.

(3) In a state of disclosure, opening, or unfolding.

"Fruits and grains are half a year in concocting: whereas leaves are *out* and perfect in a month."—*Bacon.*

(4) Not indoors; not at home; abroad.

"When we reached Albion Place they were *out.*"—*Miss Austen: Mansfield Park*, ch v.

(5) From home; out of doors.

"Whip him *out*, says the third."—*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iv. 4.

(6) Abroad; in foreign countries.

"He hath been *out* nine years."
Shakesp.: Lear, i. 1.

(7) In the field; on military service.

(8) Specif.: Engaged in a duel: as, He has been *out* many times.

(9) At a distance; away from; noting separation or absence.

"I cannot live *out* of her company."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, i. 3.

(10) Dislocated.

"My shoulder-blade is *out.*"
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

(11) In or into society: as, to bring a young lady *out*; to come *out.*

2. Marking or denoting relations other than those of space.

(1) In a state of disclosure or publicity; public, open; not hidden, secret, or kept back.

"Truth will *out.*"
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 2.

(2) Not in employment; not employed; not engaged or interested.

"Who loses, and who wins, who's in, who's *out.*"
Shakesp.: Lear, v. 3.

(3) Out of office: as, The government went *out* on the bill.

(4) In a state of destitution, want, or need; in need; deficient; out of pocket; at a loss.

(5) Finished, exhausted; used up.

"Large coals are properest for dressing meat; and when they are *out*, if you happen to miscarry in any dish, lay the fault upon want of coals."—*Swift: Directions to Servants.*

(6) Extinguished, extinct; no longer burning or shining.

"This candle burns not clear; 'tis I must snuff it.
Then *out* it goes." *Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, iii. 2.

(7) Destroyed, so as no longer to have power or sight.

"It was great ignorance, Gloster's eyes being *out*,
To let him live." *Shakesp.: Lear*, iv. 5.

(8) Not in the hands of the owner; let out.

"Land that is *out* at rack rent."—*Locke.*

(9) Loudly; without restraint: as, to cry *out*, to laugh *out*, to speak *out.*

(10) Plainly, openly; without reserve: as, To speak one's mind *out.*

(11) To the end: as, to hear a tale *out.*

(12) At an end; finished.

"Our hour is fully *out.*"
Shakesp. Antony & Cleopatra, iv. 9

* (13) Thoroughly, completely, fully.

"Thou wast not *out* three years old."
Shakesp. Tempest, i. 2.

(14) So as to consume; away.

"They dress and comb *out* all their opportunities of morning devotion, and sleep *out* the care for their souls."—*Taylor.*

(15) At a loss; in a puzzle.

"I have forgot my part and I am *out.*"
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, v. 3.

(16) Not in accord with others; discordant: as, One instrument in an orchestra is *out.*

(17) In a state of error, fault, or incorrectness: as, He was *out* in his calculations.

(18) On the wrong scent; mistaken; under a misapprehension.

"If I cannot recover your niece, I am a foul way *out.*"—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, ii. 3.

(19) At odds.

"Lancelot and I are *out.*"
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iii. 5.

(20) Having torn clothes; ragged.

"If you be *out* I can mend you."
Shakesp. Julius Cæsar, i. 1.

II. *Sports & Games:* Applied to a player in cricket who has been bowled, caught, run out, &c., or otherwise lost his turn to bat, or in tennis, &c., to the player who has lost his turn to serve the ball.

"He was *out* leg before."—*Daily Telegraph*, July 1, 1885.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Far, distant, remote.

"The *outest* corner of the realme."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who is out of office or employment; specif. in politics, one out of office. (Rarely in the singular.) [In, *s.*]

2. A nook, a corner; a projecting angle; hence, the *ins and outs* of a question = the full details.

3. An outing. (*Colloquial.*)

II. *Print.:* One or more words omitted by the compositor in setting up copy.

* **D.** *As prep.:* Out of; without.

"When you have pushed *out* your gates the very defender of them."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, v. 2.

E. *As interjection:*

1. Expressing anger, grief, or abhorrence; begone! away!

"*Out*, idle words! servants to shallow fools!"
Shakesp. Rape of Lucrece, l. 1016.

¶ It is frequently used with *on* or *upon.*

"*Out upon* you! how am I mistook in you!"—*Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 3.

2. Expressing impatience or petulance; come to an end! be extinguished.

"*Out, out*, brief candle!" *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, v. 5.

¶ 1. *Out of:*

(1) Away from; denoting absence or separation.

"I cannot be *out of* the sight of Orlando."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, iv. 1.

(2) Proceeding from; denoting the source or origin whence an action or thing proceeds.

"When the king once heard it, *out of* anger
He sent command . . . to stop the rumour."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 1.

(3) In consequence of; through.

"What your love will *out of* this advise you."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 2.

(4) By means of.

"*Out of* thy honest truth to play the woman"
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 3.

(5) From, or proceeding from a place, or from the interior towards the exterior.

(6) Taken from; denoting extraction, derivation, quotation, or copying.

"Notwithstanding T. G.'s censure of them *out of* Horace."—*Stillingfleet.*

(7) From; away from; without regard to; not in accordance with; beyond; denoting deviation from what is common, regular, or proper.

"We publish it at this juncture; and so, *out of* all method, apart and before the work."—*Swift.*

(8) Beyond; deprived of; away from; wanting; denoting deprivation or want.

"I am *out of* friends."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, i. 3.

(9) Excluded from: as, *out of* favour, *out of* use.

(10) Deprived of; denoting loss or exhaustion: as, *out of* heart.

(11) In a state of being beyond or without the limits or reach of: as, *out of* reach, *out of* hearing.

(12) Beyond.

"That's because the one is painted, and the other *out of* all count. —*Shakesp. Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iii. 1.

(13) From; denoting rescue, freeing, or liberation: as, *out of* danger.

(14) From; away from: as, He will not be frightened *out of* his duty.

* 2. *Out of frame:* Out of proper order; in confusion, disordered, irregular.

3. *Out of hand:* At once, immediately, without delay.

"Gather we our forces *out of hand*."
Shakesp. 1 Henry VI., iii. 2

4. *Out of joint:* [JOINT, *s.*, ¶].

5. *Out of print:* Not in the market; not to be purchased; said when all the copies printed of a book have been sold or otherwise disposed of.

6. *Out of sorts:* Indisposed, unwell; out of temper.

7. *Out of temper:* In a bad temper; irritated, vexed.

8. *Out of trim:* Not in good order; specif., said of a ship when not properly balanced for sailing.

9. *Out of one's time:* Having served one's apprenticeship.

10. *Out of tune:* Discordant; not in tune.

11. *Out of twist, out of throw:* The same as *Out of winding.* (*Scotch.*)

12. *Out of winding, out of wind:* Not having a wind or twist; brought to a plane, uneven; applied by artificers to surfaces.

13. *Out to out:* From outside to outside; so as to include the whole breadth, size, or thickness; applied to measurements.

* 14. *Out of cry, out of all cess, out of all whooping:* Excessively; out of measure.

"Wonderful, *out of all whooping*."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 2.

15. *Out of the way:*

(1) Away from populous districts; secluded, retired, unfrequented.

(2) Unusual, excessive: as, The price is not *out of the way.*

16. *Out-of-door:*

(1) *Lit.:* In the open air; out of the house: as, *out-of-door* exercise.

* (2) *Fig.:* Beyond one's reach; not to be meddled with.

"Nay, sirs, if Cæsar writ, I ask no more;
He's guilty, and the question's *out-of-door*."
Dryden: Juvenal, sat. x.

17. *Out-of-doors* Out of the house; abroad.

18. *Out of pocket:* Actually paid or expended: as, *out-of-pocket* expenses.

19. *To be out of court:*

(1) *Lit.:* To be unable to bring forward one's cause. Used specially of a plaintiff who does not bring his action within the period legally assigned him, which is the year after the serving of the summons on the defendant.

(2) *Fig.:* To be silenced in argument; hopelessly to lose one's case.

¶ *Out* is largely used in composition with verbs with the force of excess or superiority; and with nouns and adjectives with the force of distance, as, *outlying*; or excess in quantity or degree.

out and out, *a. & adv.*

A. *As adj.:* Complete, thorough, perfect, thorough-paced, absolute: as, An *out-and-out* villain, an *out-and-out* swindle, &c.

B. *As adv.:* Completely, perfectly, thoroughly.

"He intended to convert it *out-and-out*."—*White & Tudor: Leading Cases*, p. 500.

* **out-edge,** *s.* The extremity; the border, the edge.

"Upon the *out-edge* of his window."—*Sterne: Sentimental Journey: The Passport.*

out-goer, *s.* One who goes out; one who leaves a country, place, or office.

"The *out-goer* having compiled 57."—*Daily Telegraph*, July 1, 1885.

* **out-isles,** *s. pl.* Circumjacent islands. (*Holland: Camden*, ii. 54.)

† **out-judge,** *s.* The judge in a superior court who for the time is absent from bane.

out-ower, *adv.* At a distance. (*Scotch.*)

* **out parter,** *s.*
Old Law: A cattle-stealer. (*Cowel.*)

out-patient, *s.* A patient who does not occupy a bed in an hospital, but who attends there to receive advice and medicine.

out picket, *s.*
Mil.: An advanced picket.

out settlement, *s.* A settlement away from the main settlement.

out-settler, *s.* One who settles away from the main settlement.

oût, *v.t. & i.* [OCT, *adv.*]

* **A.** *Trans.:* To put or drive out; to eject, to expel, to oust; to deprive by expulsion.

"The members of both houses who withdrew, were counted deserters, and *outed* of their places in parliament."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike.*

B. *Intrans.:* To blurt out; to speak suddenly. (*Academy*, Aug. 26, 1876.)

* **oût-ăct',** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *act.*] To exceed or go beyond in action. (*Butler: Hudibras*, ii. 3.)

* **oût-ăct-ĭve,** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *active.*] To excel in activity. (*Fuller: Worthies; London.*)

* **oût-ar-gue,** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *argue.*] To surpass or excel in argument; to argue better than.

* **out-as,** *s. & v.* [UTIS.]

oût-asked', *a.* [Eng. *out*, and *asked.*] Having been asked in church, or having had the banns published three times. (*Barham: Ingoldsby Legends; St. Romwold.*)

* **oût-băb-ble,** *v.t.* (Eng. *out*, and *babble.*] To surpass in babbling.

* **oût-băl-ançe,** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *balance.*] To overweigh, to outweigh, to exceed.

"When all his days *outbalance* this one night."
Dryden: Ovid: Metamorphoses xiii.

* **oût-bar', out-barre,** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *bar.*] To bar out; to shut out by bars or fortifications; to keep out.

"These to *outbar* with painful pionings."
Spenser: F. Q., II. x 63.

* **oût bar-gain,** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *bargain.*] To get the better of in a bargain.

"To outwit or *outbargain* each other."—*Miss Edgeworth: Helen*, ch. xix.

* **oût-bĕar',** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *bear*, v.] To bear one out; to support one in anything. (*Pulsgrave.*)

* **oût-bĕg',** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *beg.*] To surpass or exceed in begging; to beg more than.

"She *outbeggʼd* the tardy begging thief."
Davenant: Goldebert, ii. 5.

* **oût-bĕl-lōw,** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *bellow.*] To bellow louder than.

"The very beasts outblent and *outbellow* him."—*Bp. Hall: Great Impostor.*

oût-bĭd', *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *bid.*] To bid more than; to go beyond by offering a higher price. (*Donne: Lovers' Infiniteness*, xii.)

oût-bĭd-dĕr, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *bidder.*] One who outbids others.

* **oût-blāze',** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *blaze.*] To blaze or burn more brightly than; to surpass in blazing or brightness.

"Like soft, smooth oil, *outblazing* other fires."
Young: Night Thoughts, iv. 585.

* **oût-blēat',** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *bleat*, v.] To bleat louder than. [OUTBELLOW.]

* **oût-blōwn',** *a.* [Eng. *out*, and *blown.*] Blown out, inflated; swollen with wind.

"At their roots grew floating palaces,
Whose *outblown* bellies cut the yielding seas."
Dryden: Indian Emperor, i. 2.

oût-blŭn'-dĕr, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *blunder.*] To surpass in blundering.

oût-blŭsh', *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *blush.*] To surpass in blushing; to excel in rosiness of colour.

"With rosy beauty far *outblushʼd* the morn."
Gay: Elegies: Panthea.

* **oût-blŭs'-tĕr,** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *bluster.*] To drive from one's purpose by bluster. (*Thackeray: Ronnabout Papers*, ch. xxxii.)

oût-bōard, *a.* [Eng. *out*, and *board.*]
Naut.: A term applied to anything outside a ship: as, *outboard* works, &c. [INBOARD.]

* **oût-bōlt',** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *bolt.*] To bolt out; to exclude.

"That they may . . . *outbolt* magistracy."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 557.

oût'-bŏnd, *a.* [Eng. *out*, and *bound.*] [INBOND.]

* **oût'-born,** *a.* [Eng. *out*, and *born.*] Foreign; not native.

* **oût'-bound,** *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *bound.*] An extreme bound, confine, or limit.

"The most *outbounds* and abandoned places in the English pale."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

* **oût'-bound,** *a.* [Eng. *out*, and *bound.*] Bound outward; outwards bound.

"Long since beyond the Southern Sea
Their *outbound* sails have sped."
Longfellow: The Good Part.

* **oût-bound',** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *bound*, v.] To bound or leap further than; to excel in bounding.

* **oût-bŏw',** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *bow*, v.] To excel or surpass in bowing.

"He can *outbow* the bowing dean."
Young: Satires.

* **oût-bōwed,** *a.* [Eng. *out*, and *bowed.*] Bowed or bent outwards; curved outwards.

"The convex or *outbowed* side of a vessel will hold nothing."—*Bp. Hall: A Holy Panegyrick.*

oût-brăg', *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *brag.*]

1. To brag more than; to excel in bragging or ostentation.

* 2. To surpass, to excel in pride or beauty.

"Whose bare *outbragʼd* the web it seemʼd to wear."
Shakesp.: Lover's Complaint.

oût-brāve', *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *brave*, v.]

1. To surpass or excel in bravery, defying, or challenging.

"Outnumberʼd, not *outbraved*, they still oppose
Despair to daring." *Byron: Lara*, ii. 14.

2. To excel or surpass in beauty or worth.

"The basest weed *outbraves* his dignity."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 94.

* **oût-brāy',** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *bray.*]

1. To surpass in braying; to bray more loudly than.

2. To emit largely.

* **oût-brāz'-en,** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *brazen*, v.] To excel in brazening, impudence, or effrontery; to bear down with impudence.

"*Outbrazened* by a club of mortal puritans."—*T. Brown: Works*, ii. 216.

oût'-brēăk, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *break.*] A sudden or violent breaking or bursting out; an outburst.

"There was a violent *outbreak* of passion on both sides."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

* **oût-brēăk',** *v.i.* [Eng. *out*, and *break.*] To break or burst out suddenly.

oût'-brēăk-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *breaker.*] A breaker or wave off the shore.

* **oût-brĕast',** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *breast.*] To excel or surpass in power of voice; to outvoice. (*Beaum. & Fl.* (?): *Two Noble Kinsmen*, v. 3.)

* **oût-brēathe',** *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *out*, and *breathe.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To breathe out; to emit.

2. To deprive of breath; to exhaust; to wear out.

"Thus at length, *outbreathed* and worn,
Corinth's sons were down ward borne."
Byron: Siege of Corinth, xxiv.

B. *Intrans.:* To issue as breath; to be exhaled.

"No smoak nor steam *outbreathing* from the kitchen."
Beaum. & Fl.: Love's Pilgrimage, i. 1.

oût-brībe', *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *bribe.*] To exceed or surpass in bribery; to give more bribes than.

* **oût-brĭng',** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *bring.*] To bring out; to utter.

"He might no word *outbring*."
Chaucer: Troilus & Cressida, bk. iv.

* **oût'-brō-thĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *brother.*] An outpensioner.

"A slender *outbrother's* annuity."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.*

* **oût-bŭd',** *v.i.* [Eng. *out*, and *bud.*] To bud or sprout out.

"Whose many heades, *outbudding* ever new,
Did breed him endlesse labour to subdew."
Spenser: F. Q., I. vii. 17.

* **out-build'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *build.*] To build better or more strongly than; to excel in durability of building.

"Virtue alone *outbuilds* the pyramids."
Young: Night Thoughts, vi. 312.

out'-build-ing, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *building.*] An outhouse; a smaller building or shed away from the main building.

* **out-burn'**, *v.i.* & *t.* [Eng. *out*, and *burn.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To burn wholly away; to be wholly or completely consumed.

"As soon as straw *outburneth*."
Shakesp.: Pilgrim of Love, 98.

B. *Trans.:* To excel or exceed in burning.

out'-burst, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *burst.*]

1. A bursting or breaking out; an outbreak.

2. A clamour; an outcry.

"How . . . could the *outburst* be justified which followed its publication?"—*Rev. W. J. Beamett: Church & the World* (1867), ess. 1.

outburst-bank, *s.* The middle portion, as to elevation, of a sea embankment.

out'-by, **out'-bye**, *adv.* & *a.* [Eng. *out*, and *by.*] (*Scotch.*)

A. *As adv.:* Without; a little way out; at some distance.

"Solan geese *outby* yonder at the Bass."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xxv.

B. *As adj.:* Away, distant, remote, sequestered, retired.

* **out-buzz'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *buzz.*] To drown with buzzing; to cry down; to outclamour.

"These *outbuzzed* me." *Tennyson: Columbus.*

* **out-cănt'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *cant.*] To exceed in canting. (*Pope: Donne*, ii. 37.)

* **out-cā'-pĕr**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *caper*, v.] To excel or surpass in capering.

"The beau show'd his parts, *outcaper'd* 'em all."
Byron: Desc. of a Beau's Head.

* **out-cast'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *cast.*] To cast out; to eject. (*Heylin: Life of Laud*, p. 156.)

out'-cast, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *cast.*]

A. *As adj.:* Thrown out or away; rejected as worthless or useless; cast out.

"O horrible fate! *Outcast*, rejected."
Longfellow: Golden Legend, i.

B. *As substantive:*

1. One who is cast or driven out; an exile.

"Naked to rove, an *outcast* of mankind."
Hoole: Orlando Furioso, xxxiv.

¶ Used specifically in India for one who is not recognised as possessing caste, and so outside the pale of native society. [CASTE, PARIAH.]

2. A falling out; a quarrel. (*Scotch.*)

* 3. The refuse of corn. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **out'-cast-ĭng**, * **out-cast-ynge**, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *casting.*] An outcast.

"We ben maad the *outcastynge* of alle thinges."—*Wyclife: 1 Corinthians* iv.

* **out-cĕpt'**, *prep.* & *conj.* [Eng. *out*; Lat. *captus* (in comp. *ceptus*), pa. par. of *capio* = to take.]

A. *As prep.:* Except, excepting.

"*Outcept* Kent, for there they landed."
Ben Jonson: Tale of a Tub, i. 3.

B. *As conj.:* Unless, except.

* **out-cheat'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *cheat.*] To excel in cheating.

out-classed', *a.* [Eng. *out*, and *class.*] Of an inferior class or quality; beaten in respect of quality.

"The Oxonians were *outclassed* in every point."—*Standard*, June 30, 1885.

* **out-clĕar'-ançe**, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *clearance.*] Clearance out of a port.

* **out-clīmb'** (*b* silent), *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *climb.*] To climb beyond; to excel or surpass in climbing.

"They, planted near, *outclimb* their native height."
Davenant: Gondibert, iii. 1.

out'-cŏme, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *come.*] A going out; that which comes or results from anything; a result, an issue, a consequence.

"The *outcome* of a happy, well-embodied nature."—*G. Eliot: Daniel Deronda*, ch. vi.

* **out-cŏm'-pass**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *compass.*] To stretch or extend beyond; to exceed the compass or limits of.

"Make it swell or *outcompass* itself."—*Bacon: Advancement of Learning*, bk. i.

* **out-cŏm-plȳ'**, *v.i.* [Eng. *out*, and *comply.*] To exceed in complying; to be excessively complaisant. [OUTFAWN.]

* **out'-cor-nĕr**, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *corner.*] An out-of-the-way corner or place.

* **out-cŏun'-tĕn-ançe**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *countenance.*] To outface; to outbrazen.

* **out court'**, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *court.*] An outer or exterior court; the precinct.

"The skirts and *outcourts* of Heaven."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vii., ser. 11.

* **out-craft'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *craft.*] To be more crafty than; to excel or overpower by cunning or craft.

"Italy hath *outcrafted* him,
And he's at some hard point."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, III. 4.

out'-crī-ĕr, * **out-cry-er**, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *crier.*] One who cries out; one who proclaims publicly; specif., a public crier; one who proclaims a sale.

"To be sold by the common *outcryer* appointed for that purpose."—*Baker: Queen Elizabeth* (an. 1602).

out'-crŏp, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *crop.*]

Mining & Geol.: A term first used by miners, but now adopted by geologists, for the exposure of any portion of a stratum which comes out upon the surface, or for the part of the stratum thus exposed.

out-crŏp', *v.i.* [OUTCROP, *s.*]

Geol.: To come or crop out at the surface of the ground; said of strata.

out'-crȳ, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *cry.*]

1. A vehement or loud cry; a cry of distress; a clamour.

"So strange thy *outcry*, and thy words so strange"
Milton: P. L., ii. 737.

2. A tumult, a clamour.

"With mingled *outcry*, shrieks, and blows."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, 17.

3. A clamour of execration or detestation.

"There is not any one vice, incident to the mind of man, against which the world has raised such a loud and universal *outcry*, as against ingratitude."—*South: Sermons.*

* 4. A public auction or sale.

"My lords the senators
Are sold for slaves, their wives for bond-women,
And all their goods, under the spears, at *outcry*."
Ben Jonson: Catiline, ii.

* **out-crȳ'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *cry*, v.] To cry louder than; to overpower by crying.

"When they cannot outreason the conscience, they will *outcry* it."—*South: Sermons*, vol. viii., ser. 6.

* **out-cūrse'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *curse.*] To curse more than; to surpass in cursing.

"For if it be a she,
Nature before hand hath *outcursed* me."
Donne: Curse.

out-dā'-cious, *a.* [AUDACIOUS.] (*Vulgar.*)

† **out-dăre'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *dare.*]

1. To exceed or surpass in daring.

"Who sensibly *outdares* his senseless sword"
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 4.

2. To defy, to brave.

"That brought you home, and boldly did *outdare*
The dangers." *Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, v. 1.

3. To overcome by daring.

"You will raise me,
And make me *outdare* all my miseries."
Beaum. & Flet.: False One, iv. 4.

* **out'-dāt-ĕd**, *a.* [Eng. *out*, and *dated.*] Out of date; antiquated, obsolete.

"Legal obedience, or circumcision, and the like judaical *outdated* ceremonies."—*Hammond.*

* **out-dăz'-zle**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *dazzle.*] To exceed in dazzling or brightness.

"His brighter glories should *outdazzle* thine."
Fawkes: Apollonius Rhodius, i.

out-dĭs'-tançe, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *distance*, v.]

* 1. *Lit. & Horse-racing:* To distance (q.v.).

2. *Fig.:* To outstrip; to excel and leave far behind in any competition or career.

out-dō', *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *do.*]

1. To excel, to surpass; to perform better than another.

"And all those parts by his friendship far *outdone*."
Cowley: Davideis, iv.

* 2. To put out.

"He his foe not able to withstand,
Was ta'en in battle and his eyes *outdone*"
Drayton: Barons' Wars, v.

out-door', *a.* [Eng. *out*, and *door.*] Out of doors; exterior; in or pertaining to the open air; specif. applied to out-patients, and to paupers to whom relief is given at their own homes, and who are not required to live in the union or workhouse; also to the relief given to paupers at their own homes.

"Medical and other *outdoor* relief would still remain in the hands of the primary authority."—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 23, 1885.

out'-doors, *adv.* [Eng. *out*, and *doors.*] Out of doors; out of the house; in the open air; abroad.

* **out-drăw'**, **out-drawe**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *draw.*] To draw out; to extract.

"Of whiche he must the teeth *outdrawe*."
Gower: C. A., v.

* **out-drēam'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *dream.*] To dream beyond or till a thing is past.

"To promise infinitely, and *outdream* dangers."
Beaum. & Flet.: Island Princess, III. 1.

* **out-drĭnk'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *drink.*] To exceed or surpass in drinking; to drink more than.

* **out-dūre'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *dure.*] To last or endure longer than; to outlast.

"And I feel myself
With this refreshing, able once again
To *outdure* danger."
Beaum. & Flet.: Two Noble Kinsmen, III. 6.

* **out-dwĕll'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *dwell.*] To stay beyond.

"And it is marvel he *outdwells* his hour,
For lovers ever run before the clock."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, II. 6.

out'-dwĕll-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *dweller.*] A person occupying land in a parish but dwelling outside.

* **out-ē-quĭv'-ō-cāte**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *equivocate.*] To excel in equivocation.

"He *outequivocated* their equivocation."—*Fuller: Worthies*, i. 500.

out'-ĕr, *a.* [UTTER, *a.*]

1. Being on the outside; external; opposed to inner.

2. Situated or being farthest or farther from a person or point.

outer-bar, *s.*

Law: A term applied to junior barristers who plead outside the bar in courts, as distinguished from Queen's Counsel, who plead within the bar.

outer-forme, *s.*

Printing: The forme commencing with the first page of the sheet. It is usually worked off last.

outer-house, *s.*

Scots Law: The name given to the great hall of the parliament house in Edinburgh, in which the lords ordinary of the Court of Sessions sit as single judges to hear causes. [INNER-HOUSE.]

outer-plate, *s.*

Arch.: [INNER-PLATE].

out'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *out*; *-er.*]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* One who puts out or expels.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* Ouster; dispossession.

2. *Rifle-shooting:*

(1) That part of a target outside the circles surrounding the bull's-eye.

(2) A shot which strikes the outer part of the target.

"Running through the scoring gamut with an *outer*, a magpie, and a miss."—*Times*, July 23, 1884.

¶ *An out-and-outer:* One who or that which is pre-eminent in any respect.

"Master Clive was pronounced *an out-and-outer*."—*Thackeray: Newcomes*, ch. xvii.

out ĕr-mōst, *a.* [UTTERMOST.] Situate or being farthest from the middle; on the extreme external part; most distant of a series.

out făçe', *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *face*, v.] To brave or bear down with looks or effrontery; to stare down.

"But we'll *outface* them, and outwear them too."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 2.

out'-fall, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *fall.*]

1. The mouth of a river; the point of discharge of a river or stream.

2. The point of discharge for, or the embouchure of a drain, culvert, or sewer.

3. Usually the same as Outrerour; strictly, [illegible] coming out of a lower level.

4. A falling out; a quarrel. (*Provincial.*)

*** oût fāng thĕf,** *s.* [A.S. *utfangenþeof*, from *ut*, out, *fon*, pa. par. of *fōn*, to take, and *þeof*, a thief.] [Outfangthef.]

1. *Eng. Law:* A thief from without or abroad taken within a lord's fee or liberty.

2. The right or privilege of the lord to try such thief in his own court.

*** oût fāwn,** *v.i.* [Eng. *out*, and *fawn*, v.] To exceed or excel in fawning.

"*Outfawn* as such and outcomply."
Butler: Hudibras.

*** oût fēast,** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *feast.*] To exceed or excel in feasting; to feast more than.

"He hath knock'd down Damalis with the twenty-fifth bottle, and hath *outfeasted* Antony or Cleopatra's luxury."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. i., pt. ii., ser. 15.

*** oût fēat,** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *feat.*] To excel or surpass in the performance of a feat.

oût fīēld, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *field.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Arable land which is continually cropped without being manured, until it becomes worn out. [Infield.]

2. Unineclosed farm-lands at a distance from the farmstead.

II. *Cricket:* The part of the field at the greatest distance from the batsman. [Long-off, Long-on.]

oût-fīēld ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *fielder.*]

Cricket: A player who is posted in the outfield.

*** oût fīnd',** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *find.*] To find out, to discover.

oût-fĭt, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *fit.*]

1. The act of equipping or fitting out of a person, ship, &c., for a journey, expedition, or voyage.

2. The equipment of one going abroad or on a journey, expedition, voyage, &c.; the expense of fitting out for a journey, &c.

oût fĭt tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *fitter.*] One who equips or fits out a person, ship, &c., for a journey, expedition, voyage, &c.; one who supplies the necessary equipment for a journey or voyage.

oût flănk', *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *flank.*]

Mil.: To go or make one's way beyond the flank, side, or wing of; hence, generally, to outmanœuvre, to get the better of.

*** oût flăt tĕr,** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *flatter.*] To exceed or exceed in flattery; to flatter more than.

"*Outflatter* favourites." *Donne: Satires*, iv.

*** oût-flĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *fling.*] A sally.

"Replying to Pash's *outfling*."—*G. Eliot: Daniel Deronda*, ch. xlii.

*** oût flōw',** *v.i.* [Eng. *out*, and *flow*, v.] To flow out.

oût flow, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *flow*, s.] The act or state of flowing out; that which flows out; efflux.

"The influx of foreigners and the *outflow* of natives."
—Observer, No. 13.

*** oût flȳ',** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *fly*, v.] To fly faster than; to escape by flying.

"His evasion, wing'd thus swift with scorn,
Cann't *outfly* our apprehensions."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, ii. 3.

*** oût fōōl',** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *fool.*] To exceed or surpass in folly; to be a greater fool than.

"The second child *outfools* the first."
Young: Resignation, ii.

*** oût form,** *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *form.*] The external appearance.

"Cupid, who took vain delight
In mere *outforms*."
Ben Jonson: Epigram 114.

*** oût-forth, * out-foorthe,** *adv.* [Eng. *out*, and *forth.*] Externally, outwards; not inwardly or internally. (*Chaucer: Test. of Love*, ii.)

*** oût-frōwn',** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *frown*, v.] To frown down; to overbear by frowning.

"Myself could else *outfrown* false fortune's frown."
Shakesp.: Lear, v. 3.

*** oût-fūn ĕr al,** [Eng. *out*, and *funeral.*] A funeral without or at a distance from a town or city.

"The convenience of *outfunerals*."—*Bp. Hall: Sermon preached at Exeter*, Aug. 24, 1637.

oût gāte, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *gate.*] A passage out; an outlet or outwards.

"Those places are so fit for trade, having most convenient *outgates* by divers ways to the sea."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

*** oût-gāze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *gaze*, v.]

1. To excel or surpass in sharpness of sight; to see further or better than.

2. To gaze or stare out of countenance; to stare down.

oût ĝĕn ĕr al, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *general.*] To excel or surpass in generalship; to gain an advantage over by superior military skill: hence, generally, to outmanœuvre, to defeat by skill.

*** oût-gīve',** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *give.*] To surpass in giving; to give more than.

"The bounteous play'r *outgave* the pinching lord."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

*** oût-glāre',** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *glare*, v.] To stand out more prominently than. (*Beaumont: Psyche*, xiv. 178.)

*** oût-glĭt tĕr,** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *glitter*, v.] To exceed in radiance or brightness. (*Beaumont: Psyche*, ii. 218.)

*** oût-gō',** *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *out*, and *go.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To go or pass beyond; to leave behind, to pass by.

"What, shall we talk further with him, or *outgo* him at present?"—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

2. To surpass, to excel.

"Theron there and he alone,
Ev'n his own swift forefathers has *outgone*."
Cowley: Second Olympic Ode of Pindar.

3. To circumvent, to overreach.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To go out, to remove.

2. To come to an end; to terminate; to cease.

*** oût-gō',** *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *go.*] That which goes or is paid out; expenditure; the opposite to *income.*

oût-gō ĭng, *a. & s.* [Eng. *out*, and *going.*]

A. *As adj.:* Going out, leaving, retiring from office, &c.: as, An *outgoing* tenant.

B. *As substantive:*

1. The act or state of going out.

"Thou makest the *outgoings* of the morning and evening to praise thee."—*Psalm* lxv. 8.

2. That which goes out; outgo, expenditure, outlay.

*3. The extreme border or limit; the utmost or farthest border.

"The *outgoinges* of Paradyse."—*Esdras* iv. (1551.)

*** oût-grāin',** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *grain*, v.] To dye more deeply; to outblush.

"Outpurpled and *outgrain'd* by Her."
Beaumont: Psyche, iii. 51.

oût-grĭn', *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *grin*, v.] To excel or surpass in grinning. (*Addison: Spectator*, No. 173.)

*** oût-grŏund,** *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *ground.*] Ground situate at a distance from one's house or the main ground; outlying land.

oût-grōw', *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *grow.*]

1. To surpass in growth; to grow more or taller than.

"The prince, my brother, hath *outgrown* me far."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 1.

2. To grow or become too much or too great for.

"Much their work *outgrew*
The hands' dispatch of two, gard'ning so wide."
Milton: P. L., ix. 202.

3. To grow out of, to exceed: as, To *outgrow* one's strength.

oût-grōwn', *pa. par.* or *a.* [Outgrow.]

oût'-grōwth, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *growth.*]

1. *Lit.:* That which grows out of or upon anything; an excrescence.

2. *Fig.:* That which grows or proceeds from anything as a result of consequence; outcome.

"Note the natural *outgrowths* of a morbid luxury."
—J. W. Lea: Church & the World (1867), ess. 3.

*** oût-grŭnt',** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *grunt.*] To excel in grunting. (*T. Brown: Works*, ii. 246.)

oût'-guard (*u* silent), *** out gard,** *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *guard.*] A guard or sentry posted at a distance from the main body; hence, anything set as a defence at a distance from that which is to be defended.

"These *outgards* of the mind are sent abroad."
Blackmore: Creation, vi.

*** oût'-gŭsh,** *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *gush.*] A gush outwards; an outburst.

*** oût-gŭsh',** *v.i.* [Eng. *out*, and *gush*, v.] To gush out, to flow out.

"From repeated strokes *outgushed* a flood."
Ensden: Ovid: Metamorphoses v.

oût'-hâul, oût'-hâul ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *haul* or *hauler.*]

Naut.: A rope used to extend the clew of a boom-sail.

*** outhees, * outheys,** *s.* [Uhs.]

oût hĕr ŏd, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *Herod.*] To excel or exceed in bombast, magniloquence, or violence; to go beyond in any kind of excess. (From the character of Herod, which, in the old miracle-plays, was always represented as a violent and arrogant one.)

"It *outherods* Herod."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 2.

*** oût-hire',** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *hire*, v.] To let out for hire.

*** oût-hĭss',** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *hiss*, v.] To exceed in hissing; to hiss down.

"Ye may . . . have a play,
And here, to *outhiss* this. Be patient then."
Beaum. & Fl.: Captain. (Prol.)

*** oût'-hŏrn,** *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *horn.*] An outlaw.

oût'-hŏuse, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *house.*] A small house, building, or shed built away from the main building; an outbuilding.

"I lay where with his drowsy mates the cock
From the cross-timber of an *outhouse* hung."
Wordsworth: Female Vagrant.

*** oût-hўmn',** (*h* silent), *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *hymn.*] To excel in hymnody. (*T. Brown: Works*, i. 132.)

*** oût-hў-pĕr-bŏ-līze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *hyperbolize.*] To exceed in the use of hyperbole or exaggeration.

oût'-ĭng, *s.* [Out, *v.*]

1. The act of going out; an excursion into the country for pleasure; an airing.

"Yet they get their *outing*, which is a good deal."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

2. A feast given by an apprentice to his friends at the end of his apprenticeship. (*Prov.*)

*** oût-jĕst',** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *jest*, v.]

1. To jest more than; to excel or surpass in jesting.

2. To make unfelt by jesting; to jest or laugh away.

"The fool labours to *outjest*
His heart-struck injuries." *Shakesp.: Lear*, iii. 1.

*** oût-jĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *jet.*] That which jets or projects from anything.

*** oût-jŭg'-gle,** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *juggle*, v.] To excel or surpass in juggling.

"I could *outjuggle* a Jesuit."—*Bp. Hall: Honour of Married Clergy*, bk. i., § 4.

oût'-keēp ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *keeper.*]

Surv.: A small dial-plate having an index turned by a milled head underneath, used with the surveyor's compass to keep tally in chaining.

*** oût-knāve'** (*k* silent), *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *knave.*] To exceed or surpass in knavery.

"The world calls it outwitting a man, when he's only *outknaved*."—*L'Estrange.*

*** oût-lā'-bour,** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *labour*, v.] To labour more than.

"I have *outlaboured* beasts."
Dravenant: Goudibert, ii. 2.

*** oût-lāid',** *a.* [Eng. *out*, and *laid.*] Laid out; exposed.

*** oût-la-mĕnt',** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *lament.*] To exceed in lamentation. (*T. Brown: Works*, iv. 175.)

*** oût-lançe', * out-launce,** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *lance.*] To make to stand out or project as a lance.

"Therein two deadly weapons fix'd he bore,
Strongly *outlanced* towards either side."
Spenser: Muiopotmos.

* **ôût'-land,** *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *land*.]

A. *As adj.:* Foreign. [Outlandish.]

B. *As substantive* (*Pl.*):

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Foreign lands or countries.

"That they may the better know the *outlandis* on every side of them."—*Sir T. More: Utopia*, bk. ii., ch. vii.

2. *Old Law:* Lands lying beyond the demesne, and granted to tenants at the will of the lord, like copyholds.

* **ôût'-länd-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *outland*; *-er.*] A foreigner; not a native.

"William Twisse, written and called by some *outlanders* and others, Twissius and Tuissius."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*, vol. ii.

ôût-länd'-ĭsh, * out-land-es, *a.* [A.S. *útlendisc*, from *út* = out, and *land* = land.]

1. Foreign; not native; belonging to or characteristic of foreign manners, habits, or nature.

"Of such *outlandish* horses as are dailie brought ouer vnto vs I speake."—*Holinshed: Description of England*, bk. ii., ch. i.

2. Strange, curious, bizarre, extraordinary.

* **ôût-länd'-ĭsh-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *outlandish*; *-er.*] A foreigner. (*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.*)

ôût-länd'-ĭsh-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *outlandish*; *-ly.*] In an outlandish or strange manner.

ôût-länd'-ĭsh-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *outlandish*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being outlandish; strangeness.

* **ôût-lăsh',** *v.i.* [Outlash, *s.*] To exaggerate.

"Malice . . loves to *outlash* in her relations."—*Fuller: Pisgah Sight*, III. (pt. ii.), iii. 5.

* **ôût'-lăsh,** *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *lash*, s.] A breaking out, a burst.

"An *outlash* of hatred."—*G. Eliot: Daniel Deronda*, ch. xxx.

ôût-last', *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *last*, v.] To last or endure longer than; to exceed in duration; to outlive.

"The world in which we live and move
Outlasts aversion, *outlasts* love."
Matthew Arnold: Resignation.

ôût-laugh' (**gh** as **f**), *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *laugh*.]

1. To laugh louder or longer than; to exceed in laughing.

"Each lady striving to *outlaugh* the rest."
Dryden: Prol. to Aureugus & Philicia.

* 2. To laugh down; to overpower by laughing.

ôût-lăv'-ĭsh-ĭng, *a.* [Eng. *out*, and *lavishing*, part. adj. from *lavish*, v.] Extravagant.

"Growne poore by his *outlavishing* humour."—*Daniel: Hist. Eng.*, p. 52.

ôût'-lâw, * out-lawe, *s.* [A.S. *útlaga*; *útlah*, from Icel. *útlagi* = an outlaw, from *út* = out, and *lagi* = law.] One who is put out of the benefit and protection of the law; one who is subjected to outlawry.

"From the *outlaw's* den,
A fugitive." *Byron: Corsair*, ii. 4.

ôût'-lâw, *v.t.* [Outlaw, *s.*]

1. To make or declare an outlaw; to put out of the benefit and protection of the law.

"And since, though *outlawed*, hath his hand
Full sternly kept his mountain land."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, ii. 12

* 2. To deprive of legal force; to remove from legal jurisdiction.

ôût'-lâw-rў, * out-law-rie, *s.* [Eng. *outlaw*; *-ry.*] The act of outlawing; the state of being outlawed; the putting a man out of the protection of the law, or the process by which a man is deprived of that protection, as a punishment for contempt in refusing to appear when called into court. Formerly any one might kill an outlawed person without incurring any penalty, but now the wanton killing of an outlaw is considered as murder.

"After the several writs of *venire facias*, *distringas*, and *capias* have issued without effect, the offender shall be put in the exigent in order to his *outlawry*; that is, he shall be exacted, proclaimed, or required to surrender, at five county courts; and if he be returned *quinto exactus*, and does not appear at the fifth exaction or requisition, then he is adjudged to be *outlawed*, or put out of the protection of the law; so that he is incapable of taking the benefit of it in any respect, either by bringing actions or otherwise. The punishment for *outlawries* upon indictments for misdemeanours is the same as for *outlawries* upon civil actions, viz., forfeiture of goods and chattels. But an *outlawry* in treason or felony amounts to a conviction and attainder of the offence, as if the offender had been found guilty. But such *outlawry* may be reversed by writ of error; the proceedings therein being, as it is fit they should be, exceedingly nice and circumstantial; and, if any single minute point be omitted or misconducted, the whole *outlawry* is illegal, and may be reversed; upon which reversal the party accused is admitted to plead to, and defend himself against, the indictment."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 24.

* **ôût-lāy',** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *lay*, v.] To lay or spread out; to display.

"Their bogay breasts *outlay*"
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 27.

ôût'-lāy, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *lay*.]

1. That which is laid out or spent; expenditure.

"The income of the state still fell short of the *outlay* by about a million. —*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

* 2. An outlying place or spot; a remote haunt.

"I know her and her haunts,
Her layes, leaps, and *outlayes*, and will discover all."
Beaum. & Flet.: Philaster, ii. 1.

* **ôût-lēap',** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *leap*, v.] To leap further than; to excel or surpass in leaping.

* **ôût'-lēap,** *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *leap*, s.] A sally, an exit, an escape.

"Youth must have some liberty, some *outleaps*."—*Locke: Of Education*, § 97.

* **ôût-lẽarn',** * **out-learne,** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *learn*.]

1. To surpass in learning or knowledge.

2. To learn from; to discover from.

"When as nought according to his mind
He could *outlearne*," *Spenser: F. Q.*, IV. viii. 22.

3. To get or grow beyond the study or learning of; to outlive the practice of; to forget

"Men and gods have not *outlearned* it [love]."—*Emerson. (Annandale.)*

ôût-lẽr, *a.* [Prob. for *outlier*.] Being in the open; applied to cattle not housed. (*Scotch.*)

"The deil, or else an *outler* quey."
Burns: Halloween.

ôût'-lĕt, * ut-lete, *s.* [A.S. *útlétan* = to let out: *út* = out, and *létan* = to let.]

1. A passage outwards; a place or opening by which anything is let out, escapes, or discharges; a vent; a means of egress.

"Fine harbours commanding all the great western *outlets* of the English trade."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

2. A lawn or shrubbery adjoining a house with a walk or passage through it to the highway. (*Prov.*)

* **ôût-lĕt',** *v.t.* [Outlet, *s.*] To let out; to emit.

ôût'-lĭck-ẽr, *s.* [For *outligger*=outlier (q.v.); Dut. *uitlegger*; Sw. *utleggare*; Dan. *udlägger*.]

Naut.: A small piece of timber fastened to the top of the poop, and standing out astern.

ôût-lie', * **ôût-lў',** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *lie* (1), v.] To exceed or surpass in lying; to lie more than. (See example under *outjuggle*.)

ôût'-lī-ẽr, * **ôût'-lў-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *lie* (2), v.]

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who does not reside within the district with which his office or duty connects him; one who is non-resident.

"The party sent messengers to all their *outliers* within twenty miles of Cambridge."—*Bentley: Letters*, p. 59.

2. A piece or portion detached or lying away from the main body.

* 3. One who is outside the pale of the establishment; a nonconformist. (*D'Urfey: Collin's Walk*, Pref.)

II. *Geol.:* A detached portion of a stratum, lying at some distance from the rest, the intermediate part having been removed by water.

* **ôût-limb** (*b* silent), *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *limb*.] An extreme member; a limb as opposed to a vital part. (*Fuller: Holy War*, iii. 20.)

ôût'-line, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *line*, s.]

I. *Literally:*

1. A line, real or apparent, which bounds a figure; a contour line.

2. In drawing, the representation of an imaginary line circumscribing the boundary of the visible superficies of objects, without indicating, by shade or light, the elevations and depressions, and without colour, the only indication of light or shade used being the greater lightness or darkness of the lines.

"Pen the contours and *outlines* with a more even and acute touch."—*Evelyn: Sculptura*, bk. i., ch. v.

II. *Fig.:* The first general sketch of a plan, scheme, &c.; the general features.

"How great soever the variety of municipal laws it must be confessed that their chief *outlines* . . . retty regularly concur. —*Hume. Principles of Morals*, § 1.

ôût-line, *v.t.* [Outline, *s.*] To draw the outline of; to draw in outline; to sketch out.

"The Bulgaria *outlined* by the San Stefano Treaty."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 23, 1878.

* **ôût-lĭn-ĕ-ar,** *a.* [Eng. *outline*; *-ar.*] Pertaining to or forming an outline.

* **ôût'-lĭng,** *a.* [Eng. *out*; suff. *-ling.*] External.

* **ôût'-lĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *list* (1), *s.*] The extreme edge, the selvage. (*Fuller: Pisgah Sight*, III. x. 22.)

ôût-lĭve', *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *live*, v.]

1. To live beyond or longer than; to survive.

"She has resolved not to *outlive* her 'darling Molly.'"—*Daily Telegraph*, June 9, 1885.

2. To last or endure longer than; to outlast.

"The record fair . . .
Still *outlives* many a storm."
Cowper: My Mother's Picture, 54.

* **ôût-lĭv'-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *liver*.] One who lives longer than another; a survivor. (*Sandys: Travels*, p. 126.)

* **ôût-lo͝ok',** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *look*, v.]

1. To stare down; to browbeat; to face down.

"To *outlook* conquest, and to win renown."
Shakesp.: King John, v. 2.

2. To look out, to select.

"Away to the brook,
All your tackle *outlook*." *Cotton: Angler's Ballad.*

ôût-lo͝ok, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *look*, s.]

1. The act or state of looking out or watching carefully for anything; careful or vigilant watch.

2. A place from which an observer looks out or watches for anything; a look-out, a watch-tower.

3. A view, a prospect. - (*Lit. & fig.*)

"The dreamy *outlook* of chimney-tops."—*C. Kingsley: Alton Locke*, ch. ii.

* 4. Foresight.

"Which owes to man's short *outlook* all its charms."
Young: Night Thoughts, viii. 1,154.

* **ôût'-lo͝ok-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *outlook*, v.; *-er.*] One who looks abroad; one who suffers his eyes to roam; hence, as in extract, an inconstant lover.

"Love loves no *outlookers*."—*Breton: Packet of Letters*, p. 43.

* **ôût'-lo͞ose,** *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *loose*.] An outlet, an escape, an evasion.

"That 'whereas' gives me an *outloose*."—*Selden: Table Talk; Oaths.*

* **ôût'-lōpe,** *s.* [Eng. *out*, and * *lope* = leap.] An excursion.

* **ôût-lŭs'-tre** (**tre** as **tẽr**), *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *lustre*.] To excel or exceed in lustre or brightness.

"That diamond of yours *outlustres* many I have beheld."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, i. 4.

ôût-lў-ĭng, *a.* [Eng. *out*, and *lying* (2), a.]

1. Lying or situate away or at a distance from the main body or scheme; detached.

"The contiguous *outlying* parts came to be included in a kind of general design."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. iv., ch. vii.

2. Situate or being on the exterior, limit, boundary, or frontier.

3. Lying or remaining out in the open; not shut in; at liberty.

"The stag which was left *outlying* after a four hours' run."—*Daily Chronicle*, Oct. 25, 1884.

* **ôût-măn',** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *man*.] To excel or surpass as a man; to outdo.

ôût-ma-nœû-vre (**vre** as **vẽr**), *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *manœuvre*.] To outdo or surpass in manœuvring.

* **ôût-măn-tle,** *v.t.* Eng. *out*, and *mantle*.] To excel or surpass in dress or ornament.

"With poetic trappings grace thy prose,
Till it *outmantle* all the pride of verse."
Cowper: Task, v. 680.

ôût-marçh', *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *march*, v.] To march faster than; to leave behind in the march.

"The horse *outmarched* the foot, which, by reason of the heat, was not able to use great expedition."—*Clarendon: Civil War.*

† **oût mătçh**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *match*, v.] To excel, to overcome.

"In subtlitie the fox will *outmatch* him."—*Brecon: Ingnatie of Mon.* p. 14

* **oût māte**, *v.* [Eng. *out*, and *mate*.] To excel, to outmatch.

* **oût mĕas ūre (s as zh)**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *measure*, v.] To measure more than; to exceed in measure or extent.

"Perpetuall motions and engines whose revolutions might *outmeasure* time itself."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. xviii.

* **oût mŏst**, *a.* [Eng. *out*, and *most*.] Remotest from the middle or interior; farthest outwards; outermost. (Still used in poetry.)

"To retire,
As from her *utmost* works, a broken foe."
Milton: P. L., ii. 1039.

* **oût mount**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *mount*.] To mount above or higher than; to excel, to surpass.

* **oût mōve'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *move*, v.] To outgo; to exceed in swiftness. (*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, iii. 40.)

* **oût-nāme**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *name*.] To have a greater name than; to exceed or excel in name or degree.

"Why? thou hast rais'd mischief to this height,
And found out one to *outname* thy other faults."
Beaum. & Flet.: Maid's Tragedy, v.

oût'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *out*; *-ness*.]

† 1. *Ord. Lang.*: The quality or state of being out or beyond; separateness.

2. *Metaph.*: The state of the object as distinguished from that of the subject; objectivity, externality.

"A belief in the *outness* of the objects of sense."—*Hamilton.* (*Annandale.*)

* **oût-nīght** (*gh* silent), *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *night*.] To excel or surpass in speaking of memorable nights. (Special coinage.)

"I would *outnight* you, did nobody come."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

* **oût-nōīse**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *noise*.] To exceed in noise; to surpass in noisiness.

* **oût nook**, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *nook*, s.] A projecting corner or nook. (*Sylvester: Columnes*, 194.)

oût-nŭm'-bĕr, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *number*.] To exceed in number; to be more in number than.

"The foes whom he singly kept at bay,
Outnumbered his thin hairs of silver grey."
Byron: Siege of Corinth, xxv.

oût-pāçe', *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *pace*.] To run or move faster than; to outstrip, to outrun.

"Crim Tartar was quite *outpaced* in the middle of the contest."—*Daily Telegraph*, May 29, 1885.

* **oût-păr-ą-mōur**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *paramour*.] To exceed in the number of mistresses. (*Shakesp.: Lear*, iii. 4.)

oût-păr'-ĭsh, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *parish*.] A parish lying without the walls of a town, or on the border of a country.

"In the greater *outparishes* many of the poorer parishioners, through neglect, do perish."—*Graunt: Bills of Mortality.*

oût'-part, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *part*, s.] A part lying away from the centre or main portion; the outer or extreme part. (*Chapman: Homer; Iliad*, iv.)

* **oût pass'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *pass*, v.] To pass or go beyond; to excel or exceed in progress.

* **oût păss'-ĭôn (ss as sh)**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *passion*.] To exceed in passion.

"Thy patriot passion . . .
Outpassioned his." *Tennyson: Harold*, iii. i.

* **oût-pēak'**, *v.i.* [Eng. *out*, and *peak*, s.] To rise on the peak or summit. (*Stanyhurst: Virgil; Æn.*, ii. 828.)

* **oût peer'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *peer*.] To surpass, to excel, to outmatch. (*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, iii. 6.)

oût plāy', *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *play*, v.] To excel or beat in play.

"The borderers were *outplayed* in every respect."—*Field*, Jan. 25, 1882.

* **oût-plēase'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *please*, v.] To please to a greater degree than something has pleased before.

"A lapidary . . . *outpleaseth* him with a sapphire."
—*Adams: Works*, ii. 2 . .

* **oût poīse'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *poise*.] To outweigh, to overbalance.

"I know the first would much *outpoise* the other."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., § 5, lett. 11.

* **oût-pŏīs'-ŏn**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *poison*.] To exceed in venom.

"*Outpoisoning* all the bane of Thessaly."
Beaumont: Psyche, xi. 223.

oût'-pŏrch, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *porch*.] An outrance, a portico.

"Coming to the bishop with supplication into the salutatory, some *outporch* of the church."—*Milton: Reformation in England*, bk. ii.

oût'-pŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *port*.] A seaport at a distance from the chief seat of trade.

"He had ordered the *outports* to be closed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

oût'-pōst, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *out*, and *post*.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A post or station outside the limits of a camp, or at some distance from the main body of the army.

"The French attacked an *outpost* defended by the English brigade."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. The men or troops stationed at such a post.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to a post at a distance from the main body.

"Doing field-firing or *outpost* duty."—*Morning Post*, Feb. 5, 1885.

oût pōur', *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *pour*.] To pour out, to discharge; to send out as in a stream.

"He looked, and saw what numbers numberless
The city gates *outpoured*." *Milton: P. R.*, iii. 331.

oût'-pour, *s.* [Outpour, *v.*] An outflow, a discharge.

oût-pour-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Outpour, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* An outpour, an overflow: specif., applied in a depreciatory sense to a flow of fervid oratory.

"We are safe from the incalculable surprises and shocks of a speech or an *outpouring*."—*Matthew Arnold: Last Essays*, p. 218.

* **oût-pŏw'-ĕr**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *power*.] To excel or surpass in power; to overpower, to outmatch. (*Fuller: Church Hist.*, II. iii. 41.)

* **oût-prāīse'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *praise*, v.] To exceed or vie with in praising. (*Mad. D'Arblay: Diary*, ii. 71.)

* **oût-prāy'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *pray*.] To exceed in earnestness and efficiency of entreaty.

"Our prayers do *outpray* hys."
Shakesp.: Richard II., v. 3.

* **oût-prēach'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *preach*.] To excel or surpass in preaching; to be more effective in instilling a lesson or moral.

"A pill'ry can *outpreach* a parson."
Judge Trumbull.

* **oût-prīçe'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *price*.] To excel in value. (*Davies: Muse's Sacrifice.*)

* **oût prīze'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *prize*, v.] To exceed in value or estimated worth.

"Your unparagoned mistress is dead, or she's *outprized* by a trifle."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, i. 4.

* **oût-pŭr'-ple**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *purple*.] To exceed in blushing. (*Beaumont: Psyche*, iii. 51.)

oût'-pŭt, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *put*.] The quantity of material or produce put out or produced in a certain time, as coal from a mine, or iron from a mill; the produce of a mill, mine, or other works.

"Twenty-five tons per week being the maximum *output* of each furnace."—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. xi., p. 274.

* **oût'-pŭt-tĕr**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Old Law: One who sets watch for the robbing of any manor-house. (*Cowel.*)

oût'-quār-tĕrs, *s. pl.* [Eng. *out*, and *quarters*.]

Mil.: Quarters away from the headquarters.

* **oût-quĕnch'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *quench*.] To quench, to extinguish.

"Whiles the candle light
Outquenched leaves no skill nor difference of wight."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. xi. 16.

* **oût-rāçe'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *race*, v.] To race or fly faster than; to outstrip.

"It rests upon the air, subdues it, *outraces* it."—*Euskin: Queen of the Air*, § 65.

oût-rāge (1), * **out-raie**, * **out-ray**, * **ouv-rag-en**, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *outrager*.] [Outrage, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To commit an outrage on; to treat with violence and wrong; to do violence to; to act with violence and roughness towards.

"For in peace he continued to plunder and to *outrage* them."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

2. *Specif.:* To commit a rape or indecent assault upon.

3. To do violence to; to abuse: as, To *outrage* common decency.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To act outrageously; to be guilty of violence and rudeness.

"Three or four great ones in court will *outrage* in apparel, huge hose, monstrous hats, and garish colours."—*Ascham.*

2. To go wrong or astray; to go to excess.

"That they ne shulde nat *outrage* or forleuen fro the vertues of hir noble kyndred."—*Chaucer: Boecius*, iii.

* **oût-rāge'** (2), *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *rage*, v.] To excel or exceed in rage; to rage more than.

oût'-rāge, * oult rage, *s.* [Fr. *outrage* (O. Fr. *oultrage*), from O. Fr. *oltre*, *outre* = beyond, from Lat. *ultra*; Ital. *oltraggio* = outrage, from *oltra* = beyond.]

1. Rude violence shown or done to persons or things; wanton mischief; excessive violence or abuse.

"Laste the hye emperour for his *outrage*
Come and destruye all hys lond."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 47.

2. A gross, wanton, or audacious transgression of law or decency: as, An *outrage* on common decency.

† 3. An outbreak of rage or fury; furious language or actions.

"I fear some *outrage* and will follow her."
Shakesp.: King John, iii. 4.

oût rāg'-eoŭs, * out-ra-gi-ous, *a.* [Fr. *outrageux* (O. Fr. *oltrageux*, *oultrageux*); Sp. *ultrajoso*; Ital. *oltraggioso*.]

1. Characterized by outrage or excessive violence; violent, fierce, furious.

"Therewith upon his crest
With rigor so *outrageous* he smitt,
That a large share it hew'd out of the rest."
Spenser: F. Q., I. ii 18.

2. Atrocious, unbearable.

"His *outrageous* violations of all law compelled the Privy Council to take decided steps."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

3. Excessive, exorbitant.

"Thy poor heart beats with *outrageous* beating."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, iii. 2.

4. Excessive; exceeding reason or decency; grossly exaggerated.

"My characters of Antony and Cleopatra, though they are favourable to them, have nothing of *outrageous* panegyrick."—*Dryden.*

oût rāg'-eoŭs-lў, * out ra-gi-ous-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *outrageous*; *-ly*.] In an outrageous manner or degree; excessively, atrociously.

"When any thing *outrageously* unjust or cruel was to be done."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

oût rāg'-eoŭs-nĕss, * out-ra-gi-ous-ness, *s.* [Eng. *outrageous*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being outrageous; violence, excess, enormity, atrocity.

"The *outragiousness* of blows."—*Dryden: Juvenal.* (Dedic.)

* **out-raie, * out-ray**, *v.t.* & *i.* [Outrage (1), *v.*]

oût'-rāke, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *rake* (2), v.]

1. An expedition, a foray, an outride.

2. A free passage for sheep from inclosed pastures into open and airy grounds. (*Percy.*)

ôu-trânçe', *s.* [Fr., from O. Fr. *outre* (Lat. *ultra*) = beyond.] [Outrage, *s.*] The last extremity: as, a contest *à outrance*, that is one in which it is understood that one of the combatants must be killed before the contest ceases.

* **oût-răñk'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *rank*.] To excel in rank.

* **out-ra-ous**, *a.* [Outrageous.] Furious, excessive, outrageous.

"His nephue was but an *outraous* fole."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. lxiv.

* **oût-răp**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *rap*.] To rap louder than; to excel in loudness of raps.

* **oût-rāy'**, *v.i.* [Eng. *out*, and *ray*.] To spread out, as in rays. (*Chapman: Iliad* v. 793.)

* **out-rāze'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *raze*.] To root out completely; to exterminate.

ou-tre', *a.* [Fr.] Out of the common or ordinary course, limits, or style; extravagant, exaggerated.

* **out-rēach'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *reach*.]

1. *Lit.:* To reach beyond or further than; to extend beyond; to exceed.

"Constant virtue, which you then *outreach'd*."
Beaum. & Flet.: Love's Pilgrimage, v. 4.

2. *Fig.:* To cheat, to overreach.

* **out-rēas-ŏn**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *reason*.] To excel or surpass in reasoning; to reason better than.

"To *outreason* the very Athenians."—*South: Sermons*, vol. viii., ser. 2.

* **out-rĕck'-ŏn**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *reckon*.] To exceed in reckoning, counting, or number.

"Make the names of men *outreckon* axes."
Beaum. & Flet. Valentinian, i. 1.

* **outrecuidance** (as **ôtr-kwe-dâns**), *s.* [Fr., from O. Fr. *outre* = beyond, and *cuidier* = to think, from Lat. *cogito*; Sp. & Port. *cuidar*.] Overweening presumption; arrogance, insolence.

* **out-rĕd'-dĕn**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *redden*.] To be or grow redder than; to exceed in redness.

"*Outredden*
All voluptuous garden roses."
Tennyson: Ode on Death of Wellington.

* **out-rēdc'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and Mid. Eng. *rede* = counsel.] To exceed or excel in counsel or wisdom.

"Men may the old outreme but nat *outrede*."
Chaucer: C. T., 2,451.

* **out-reign** (eig as ā), * **out-raign**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *reign*.] To reign longer than; to reign during the whole extent of.

"They *outraigned* had their utmost date."
Spenser: F. Q., II. x. 45.

* **ou tre-ly**, *adv.* [Utterly.]

* **out-renne**, *v.t.* [Outrun.]

* **out'-rĕnt**, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *rent*, s.] Rent paid out.

"A kinde acceptance shall your *outrent* be."
Davies: Sonnet to J. Davies.

out'-rĭck, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *rick*.] A rick of hay in the open air.

* **out-rīde'**, *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *out*, and *ride*.]

A. *Trans.:* To ride faster than; to pass by riding.

"Sir John Umfreville . . .
Outrode me." *Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, i. 1.

B. *Intrans.:* To travel about on horseback or in a vehicle.

* **out'-rīde**, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *ride*, s.]

1. A ride or riding out; an excursion.

2. A place or space for riding.

"Leave me a small *outride* in the country."—*Somerville: To Mr. Hogarth.*

3. An expedition, a foray, a raid.

out'-rĭd-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *rider*.]

* 1. One who rides or travels about on horseback.

"An *outrider*, that loved venerie."
Chaucer: C. T., 166.

* 2. A summoning officer whose duty was to cite men before the sheriff.

3. A servant or attendant on horseback who precedes or accompanies a carriage.

out'-rĭg-gĕr, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *rigger*.]

1. *Build.:* A beam projecting outwardly from a wall to support a hoisting tackle.

2. *Gearing:* A wheel or pulley outside the frame to receive a belt or other driving connection.

3. *Mach.:* The jib of a crane.

4. *Nautical:*

(1) A spar for extending a sail or rope beyond the points of attachment furnished by the hull.

"Carried into action on an *outrigger* stretching ahead of a ship."—*first. Quarterly Review*, 1873, p. 121.

(2) A boom rigged out from a vessel to secure boats to when the vessel is at anchor.

(3) A floating timber attached by spars to the hull and floating parallel therewith. Used with crank or narrow boats to support them upright in the water under a press of canvas which would otherwise upset them. The outrigger consists generally of two spars fastened athwart the vessel, and projecting about half its length, sometimes to windward, sometimes to leeward. The space between the spars is frequently converted into a stage, on which additional weight may be carried if required. Principally used with the proas of the Malays and Ladrones.

"Mawal foretold that . . . a canoe with *outriggers* should in process of time come out of the ocean. —*Wilson: Prehistoric Man*, ch. v.

(4) A spar projecting over the stern of a boat for assistance in hauling out the clew.

(5) An iron bracket fitted to the outside of a boat, and having a rowlock at the extremity, so as to increase the leverage of the oars. They are principally attached to light boats used for racing on rivers, and hence the term outrigger is applied to such boats.

5. *Shipbuild.:* A cat-head (q.v.).

out'-right (*gh* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *out*, and *right*.]

1. Completely, entirely, wholly, altogether, utterly.

"The pere made the foole madde *outright*."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 483.

* 2. Immediately, at once; without delay.

"When these wretches had the ropes about their necks, the first was to be pardoned, the last hanged *outright*."—*Arbuthnot.*

* **out-rĭng'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *ring*.] To ring louder than; to exceed in the noise of ringing.

"*Outring* a tinker and his kettle."
Corbett: Great Tom of Christ Church.

* **out-rī-văl**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *rival*.] To surpass, to excel.

"Having tried to *outrival* one another on that subject."—*Guardian*, No. 138.

* **out-rīve'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *rive*.] To tear apart or rive in pieces with force and violence. (*Hall: Satires*, IV. i. 11.)

* **out'-rōad**, * **out'-rōde**, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *road*; cf. *inroad*.] An excursion. (*Muscovites* xv. 41.)

* **out-rōar'**, * **out-roare**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *roar*, v.] To roar louder than; to exceed in roaring.

"O that I were
Upon the hill of Basan, to *outroar*
The horned herd!" *Shakesp.: Ant. & Cleop.*, iii. 13.

* **out'-rōar**, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *roar*, s.] The noise made by many people crying out at once; an outcry, a tumult.

* **out-rō-mănçe'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *romance*.] To exceed in romantic character.

"Their real sufferings *outromanced* the fictions of many errant adventures."—*Fuller: Church History.*

out'-rooms, *s. pl.* [Eng. *out*, and pl. of *room*, s.] Outlying offices (*Lit.* & *fig.*). (*Fuller: Holy State*, III. ii. 23.)

* **out-rōōt'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *root*, v.] To root out, to eradicate; to extirpate, to exterminate. (*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 1,918.)

"Pernicious discord seems
Outrooted from our more than iron age."
Rowe: Ambitious Step-Mother.

* **out'-rŏp**, * **out'-rōpe**, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *roup* (q.v.).] A public auction.

out-rŭn', * **out-renne**, * **out-runne**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *run*.]

1. *Lit.:* To excel or surpass in running; to run faster than.

"For this advantage age from youth has won,
As not to be outridden, though *outrun*."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, iii. 388.

2. *Fig.:* To exceed; to go beyond.

"We *outrun* the present income."—*Addison.*

¶ *To outrun the constable:* [Constable].

* **out-rŭn'-nĕr**, *s.* [Eng. *outrun*; *-er*.] An offshoot, a branch. (*Lawson: Secrets of Angling*, in *Eng. Garner*, i. 194.)

* **out-rŭsh'**, *v.i.* [Eng. *out*, and *rush*.] To rush out.

"Forthwith *outrushed* a gust."
Garth: Ovid; Metamorphoses xiv.

out-sāil', *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *sail*, v.] To sail faster than; to leave behind in sailing.

"The word signifies a ship that *outsails* other ships."
—*Broome.*

out-sāint', *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *saint*.] To excel in sanctity. (*Davies: Muses Sacrifice*, p. 63.)

* **out'-sāle**, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *sale*.] An auction. (*Hacket: Life of Williams*, i. 206.)

* **out-scāpo**, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *scape* = escape.] Power or means of escape.

"To lift aside a log so vast,
As barred all *outscape*."
Chapman: Homer: Odyssey ix.

* **out sçĕnt**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *scent*.] To exceed or surpass in odour; to smell more strongly than.

out-scōld', *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *scold*, v.] To exceed in scolding.

"We grant, thou canst *outscold* us."
Shakesp.: King John, v. 2.

* **out scorn'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *scorn*, v.] To bear down or overpower by contempt; to despise; to exceed in contempt.

"He strives in his little world of man t' *outscorn*
The to and fro conflicting wind and rain."
Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 1.

out-scŏur-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *scouring*.] Any substance scoured or washed out; refuse.

* **out-scout**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *scout*, v.] To drive out; to outface.

"*Outscout* the grim opposition." *Marston.*

* **out-scărçh'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *search*.] To search out, to explore.

"By our natural reason to be *outsearched*."—*Strype: Cranmer*, ii. 599.

* **out-sĕll'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *sell*.]

1. To sell more than; to exceed in the number of sales.

2. To exceed or surpass in the selling price; to fetch more than.

"It *outselleth* others some pence in the bushel."—*Fuller: Worthies; Cambridgeshire.*

3. To exceed in value.

"The best she hath, and she, of all compounded,
Outsells them all." *Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, iii. 5.

* **out-sĕnd'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *send*.] To emit.

"Doth the sun his rayes that he *outsends*
Smother or choke?"
H. More: Immort. Soul, III. ii. 42.

out-sĕn-try, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *sentry*.]

Mil.: A sentry posted some distance in advance of a place; an advanced sentry; an outpost.

out'-sĕt, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *set*, v.] The setting out; the beginning, start, or first entrance on any business.

"Its aspiring *outset*."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

* **out'-sĕt-tĭng**, *s.* [Outset.] A beginning, a start. (*Richardson: Grandison*, iii. 18.)

* **out-shēathe'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *sheathe*.] To unsheathe; to draw, as a sword, from the sheath.

* **out shĭfts**, *s. pl.* [Eng. *out*, and *shift*, v.] Outskirts.

"The *outshiftes* of the citie."—*Nashe: Pierce Pennilesse.*

out-shīne', *v.i.* & *t.* [Eng. *out*, and *shine*.]

* **A.** *Intrans.:* To shine; to emit lustre. (*Shakesp.: Richard III.*, i. 3.)

B. *Trans.:* To shine more brightly than; to excel in lustre, excellence, fame, or renown; to surpass.

"The waters of heaven *outshine* them all."
Moore: Paradise & the Peri

out shŏne', *pret.* & *pa. par. of v.* [Outshine.]

* **out-shoōt'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *shoot*, v.]

1. To shoot better than; to excel or surpass in shooting.

"*Outshooting* them if he can in their owne bowe."—*Bacon: Essays: Of Honour.*

2. To shoot beyond; to overstep.

"Men are resolved never to *outshoot* their forefathers' mark."—*Norris.*

out shŏt, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *shot*.] The projecting part of an old building; a projection. (*Scotch.*)

outshot-window, *s.* A projecting window.

* **out-shrĭll'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *shrill*.] To exceed in sound.

"The loud cornet of my long-breathed stile
Outshrills yee." *Sylvester: The Lawe*, 20.

* **out shŭt**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *shut*, v.] To shut out; to exclude.

"When I cry out, he *outshuts* my prayer."
Bourne: Lamentations of Jeremy, c. iii.

out'-sīde, *s.*, *a.*, *adv.*, & *prep.* [Eng. *out*, and *side*, s.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. The external part of anything; that part of a thing which is exposed; the surface, the exterior, the superficies.

"Thousands, careless of the damning sin,
Kiss the book's *outside*, who ne'er look within."
Cowper: Expostulation, 388.

2. The external appearance, features, or aspect; the exterior; the external or outward man.

"The insolent pride can do no more than regulate the *outside*." *Hume: Essays*, pt. i., ess. 15.

3. The part of a place which is beyond or without an enclosure.

"I threw open the door of my chamber, and found the family standing on the *outside*." *—Spectator.*

4. The extreme, the utmost, the farthest limit or estimate; preceded by the definite article: as, There are fifty at the *outside*.

5. One who or that which is without; specif., a passenger travelling on the outside of a coach.

"The *outsides* did as *outsides* always do. They were very cheerful and talkative at the beginning of every stage." *—Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xxxv.

6. (*Pl.*) The exterior sheets of a parcel of writing or printing paper; spoiled sheets.

¶ Burton uses this word in two significations: (1) An empty, frivolous person (*Anat. Melan.* (ed. 1881), p. 25); and (2) a hypocrite (*ib.* 34). The latter meaning is fixed by a reference to the line of Juvenal (ii. 3), "Qui Curios simulant et Bacchanalia vivunt."

B. *As adjective:*

1. Belonging to or situated on the outside or surface.

2. External, superficial; consisting in show.

3. Travelling or carried on the outside.

"The horses were smoking so, that the *outside* passengers were invisible." *—Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xxxv.

C. *As adv.:* To or on the outside: as, He went *outside*; to travel *outside*.

D. *As prep.:* On or to the outside of; without.

"Various telegraphic communications appeared to be passing between them and some persons *outside* the vehicle." *—Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. i.

outside car, *s.* [JAUNTING-CAR.]

out-sid-er, *s.* [Eng. *outside*; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who is unconnected or unacquainted with a matter in question; one who does not belong to a particular party, profession, or set; a layman.

"So far as *outsiders* can see, there is always the same cheerfulness." *—Morning Post*, Feb. 5, 1885.

2. A horse or other competitor which is not a favourite in the betting, or against whom long odds are offered. (*Racing slang.*)

II. *Locksmith.:* A pair of nippers with semi-tubular jaws, adapted to enter a keyhole and grasp the pin of a key, so as to unlock the door from the outside.

out-sight (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *sight.*] Sight for that which is without, as opposed to insight (q.v.). (*Breton: Old Man's Lesson*, p. 11.)

outsight plenishing, *s.*

Scots Law: A term applied to the movables without doors, as horses, carts, ploughs, oxen, and other implements of husbandry.

* **out-sin,** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *sin*, v.] To exceed in sin; to go beyond in sinning.

* **out-sing,** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *sing.*] To sing more sweetly than; to excel in singing.

"In sweetness the nightingale [will] *outsing* him." *Breton: Dignitie of Man*, p. 14.

* **out-sit,** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *sit.*] To sit longer than; to sit beyond the time of.

out-skin, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *skin.*] The external skin.

"The barke and *outskin* of a commonwealth." *Beaum. & Fl.: Coronation*, v. 1.

* **out-skip,** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *skip*, v.] To skip out of the reach of; to avoid; to escape by flight.

"Thou could'st *outskip* my vengeance." *Ben Jonson: Sejanus*, ii.

out skirt, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *skirt*, s.] The part away from the middle, and on or near the edge or border of an area; border, precinct. (Generally in the plural.)

"From the remotest *outskirts* of the grove." *Wordsworth: Naming of Places*, No. 6.

out-slang, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *slang*, v.] To excel or exceed in the use of slang.

out-sleep, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *sleep*, v.] To sleep beyond.

"I fear we shall *outsleep* the coming morn."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, v. 1.

* **out-slide,** *v.i.* [Eng. *out*, and *slide*, v.] To slide out or forward.

* **out-sling,** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *sling.*] To project, to cast forth. (*H. More: Immort. Soul*, II. iii. 5.)

* **out-snatch,** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *snatch.*] To seize violently. (*H. More: Life of the Soul*, i. 60.)

* **out soar,** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *soar.*] To soar beyond.

* **out-sound,** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *sound*, v.] To sound louder than; to exceed or surpass in sound.

"Every tongue's the clapper of a mill,
And can *outsound* Homer's Grecians."
Cowley: A Poetical Revenge.

out-span, *v.i.* [Eng. *out*, and Dut. *spannen* = to yoke horses to; *span* = a team.] To unyoke a team of oxen from a waggon. (*South Africa.*)

"We turned off the velt on to the road—for no one is allowed to *outspan* on it." *—P. Gillmore: Great Thirst Land*, ch. viii.

out-span, *s.* [OUTSPAN, *v.*] The rest of travellers in South Africa, when they unyoke their oxen and unspend their journey.

"During our mid-day *outspan* the halt was taken advantage of to get our rifles unpacked." *—P. Gillmore: Great Thirst Land*, ch. xiii.

* **out-spar-kle,** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *sparkle*, v.] To sparkle more than; to exceed in sparkling. (*Beaumont: Psyche*, i. 84.)

* **out-speak,** *v.i. & t.* [Eng. *out*, and *speak.*]

"1. *Intrans.:* To speak out or aloud.

2. *Trans.:* To exceed in speaking; to say or express more than.

"His treasure . . . *outspeaks*
Possession of a subject.
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

* **out-speed,** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *speed.*] To excel in speed; to outstrip.

* **out-spend,** *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *spend*, s.] An outlay, an expenditure.

* **out-spend,** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *spend*, v.] To exceed in expenditure; to spend more than.

"His successful struggles to *outspend* them all."—
Mrs. Trollope: Michael Armstrong, ch. ii.

* **out-spent,** *a.* [Eng. *out*, and *spent.*] Exhausted, spent.

"*Outspent* with this long course,
The Cossack prince rubb'd down his horse."
Byron: Mazeppa, iii.

* **out spin,** *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *spin.*] To spin out, to exhaust.

"His long-yarned life
Were quite *outspun*." *Ben Jonson: Epigram* 42.

* **out-spit,** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *spit.*] To spit further than. (In allusion to the popular but erroneous idea that reptiles have the power of spitting poison.)

"Simon, he *outspit* in heresy."
Beaumont: Psyche, xviii. 161.

out-spōk-en, *a.* [Eng. *out*, and *spoken.*] Plain, free, or bold in speech; given to speaking one's mind freely; open, candid, frank.

"A remarkably independent and *outspoken* man."—
Law Magazine & Review, Nov., 1859, p. 2.

out-spōk-en-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *outspoken*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being outspoken; plainness, boldness, or freedom of speech or expression.

"*Outspokenness* probably had much more to do . . . with his ill-success. *—Athenæum*, March 4, 1882, p. 278.

* **out-sport,** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *sport*, v.] To sport beyond.

"Let's teach ourselves that honourable stop
Not to *outsport* discretion."
Shakesp.: Othello, ii. 3.

out-sprĕad, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *spread.*] To spread out, to extend. (Generally in the pa. par.)

"[He] kissed the little hands *outspread*."
Scott: Rokeby, 9.

* **out-sprĭng,** *v.i.* [Eng. *out*, and *spring*, v.] To spring or leap out.

"The fur *outsprong*
Of all the behues al about."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 400.

* **out-sprŭng,** * **out sprong,** *a.* [Eng. *out*, and *sprung.*] Sprung, descended.

"Æneas, one *outsprong* of Trojan blood."
Surrey: Virgile: Æneis iv.

* **out-spurn,** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *spurn.*] To spurn away. (*Breton: Blessed Weeper*, p. 11.)

* **out-stand,** *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *out*, and *stand*, v.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To stand out against; to withstand; to resist; to sustain.

"Never to *outstand* the first attack."—*Woodward.*

2. To stay beyond or longer than; to outstay.

"I have *outstood* my time."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, i. 6.

B. *Intrans.:* To stand out from the main body; to project.

out-stand-ĭng, *a.* [Eng. *out*, and *standing*, a.] Remaining unpaid or uncollected; unsettled, not paid: as, *outstanding* debts.

outstanding-term, *s.*

Law: A term existing at law which might in equity be made attendant on an inheritance either by express declaration or by implication. (*Wharton.*)

† **out-stare,** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *stare*, v.] To stare down; to outface; to stare out of countenance; to browbeat.

"I would *outstare* the sternest eyes."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 1.

* **out-start-ĭng,** *a.* [Eng. *out*, and *starting*, a.] Starting, leaping, or issuing out.

out-stāy, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *stay*, v.]

1. To stay longer than; to continue a struggle longer than.

"Geron *outstayed* the top-weight, and won cleverly." *Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 4, 1885.

2. To stay beyond or longer than; to overstay.

"She had already *outstayed* her invitation."—
Macmillan's Magazine, Oct., 1881, p. 409.

* **out-stĕp,** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *step*, v.] To step or go beyond; to overstep; to exceed.

out'-stĕp, *a. & conj.* [OUTSTEP, *v.*]

I. *As adj.:* Lonely, solitary, retired. (*Prov.*)

II. *As conj.:* Unless.

"*Outstep* the king be miserable."—*Heywood: Edward IV.*, p. 73.

* **out-stood,** *pa. par.* [OUTSTAND.]

* **out-storm',** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *storm*, v.] To exceed in storming or raging.

* **out-strāin',** * **out-strēin',** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *strain*, v.]

1. To surpass in exertion.

"Vivid John
Quickly his fellow-traveller *outstrained*
In ardor's race." *Beaumont: Psyche*, xv. 144.

2. To stretch out. (*Southey: Thalaba*, iii.)

* **out-strāught'** (*gh* silent), *pa. par.* or *a.* [OUTSTRETCH.]

* **out'-street,** *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *street.*] A street in the extremities or outskirts of a town.

out-strĕtch', *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *stretch.*]

1. To stretch or spread out; to extend, to expand.

"Thy royal hand
Outstretched with benedictions o'er the land."
Longfellow: Autumn.

* 2. To stretch or measure to the end.

"Timon . . . hath *outstretched* his span."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, v. 3.

3. To extend or open to the utmost.

† **out-strĕtch,** *s.* [OUTSTRETCH, *v.*] Reach, expanse, expansion.

"Its *outstretch* of beneficence
Shall have a speedy ending on the earth."
R. Browning: Balaustion's Adventure.

* **out-stride',** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *stride*, v.] To excel or surpass in striding.

† **out-strīke',** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *strike.*]

1. To strike out.

"This sentence serves and that my hand *outstrikes*."
Drayton: Matilda to King John.

2. To strike faster than.

"A swifter mean shall *outstrike* thought."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iv. 6.

out-strĭp', *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *strip.*] To outrun, to advance beyond, to exceed, to surpass, to leave behind.

"What we have of feeling most intense
Outstrips our faint expression."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 158.

* **outsubtle,** * **outsubtile** (as **out-sŭt-ęl**),

v.t. [Eng. *out*, and *subtle*.] To exceed in craft or subtlety.

"The devil, I think,
Cannot *outsubtile* thee."
Beaum. & Flet.: Mons Thomas, iv 2.

o͝ut'-sŭck-ĕn, *a.* [Eng. *out*, and *sucken*.] [Multure.]

* **o͝ut-sŭf'-fĕr,** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *suffer*.] To exceed in suffering; to surpass in endurance of suffering.

* **o͝ut-sŭm',** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *sum*.] To exceed in number.

"The prisoners of that shameful day *outsummed*
Their victors." *Southey: Joan of Arc*, ii.

* **o͝ut-sū-pĕr-stĭ'-tion,** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *superstition*.] To be more superstitious than. (*Fuller: Worthies*, ii. 8.)

* **o͝ut-swĕar',** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *swear*.] To exceed in swearing; to bear down by swearing.

"We'll outface them, and *outswear* them too."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 2

* **o͝ut-swĕat',** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *sweat*.] To sweat out, to work out.

"Let the fool *outsweat* it, that thinks he has got a catch on't."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Wit without Money*, i. 1.

* **o͝ut-swēet'-ĕn,** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *sweeten*.] To exceed or excel in sweetness; to smell more sweetly than.

"The leaf of eglantine, which not to slander,
Outsweeten'd not thy breath."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 2.

* **o͝ut-swĕll',** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *swell*, v.]

1. To exceed in swelling.

"The cheek
Outswell'd the colic of bold Aquilon."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iv. 5.

2. To overflow.

* **o͝ut-swĭft',** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *swift*.] To outstrip. (*Sylvester: Vocation*, 855.)

* **o͝ut-swĭm',** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *swim*.] To exceed in swimming or in any motion resembling swimming.

"Some on swift horseback to *outswim* the wind."
Sylvester: Maiden's Blush, 595.

* **o͝ut-sȳl'-la-ble,** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *syllable*.] To exceed in number of syllables. (*Fuller: Worthies*, ii. 406.)

* **o͝ut-tāke',** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *take*, cf. *except*.] To except, to omit, to pass over or by.

* **o͝ut'-tāke,** * **owt-take,** *prep.* [Outtake, *v.*] Except.

"Alle that y haue y granut the *owttake* my wyfe."—*MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38.

* **o͝ut'-tāk-ĕn,** *prep.* [Prop. the pa par. of *outtake* (q.v.); the construction agrees exactly with the Latin ablative absolute, as in *excepto* = (this or that) being taken out, *i.e.* except (this or that).] Except.

"It was fulle of cocadrilles *outtakene* in the forsaid monethes."—*MS. Linc.*, A. 1. 17, fo 31.

* **o͝ut-tăl'-ĕnt,** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *talent*.] To excel or surpass in talent.

"Now outargued, *outtalented*."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, iii. 84

o͝ut-tâlk' (*l* silent), *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *talk*, v.] To exceed or overcome in talking; to talk down.

"This gentleman will *outtalk* us all."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, i. 2.

* **o͝ut-tĕll',** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *tell*.] To tell or reckon more than; to exceed the reckoning of.

"This is the place. I have *outtold* the clock,
For haste." *Beaum. & Flet.: Coxcomb*, v. 1.

* **o͝ut'-tĕrm,** *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *term*, s.] Anything outward or superficial, as manner, or a slight remark.

* **o͝ut-thrōw',** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *throw*.] To throw or cast out.

"Thence *outthrown*,
Into this world." *Spenser: F. Q.*, IV. ii. 1.

* **o͝ut-thŭn'-dĕr,** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *thunder*.] To be louder than thunder; to exceed in noise. (*Adams: Works*, ii. 277.)

* **o͝ut-tōil',** * **out-toile,** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *toil*.] To surpass in endurance of labour.

"The oxe will *outtoile* him."—*Breton: Dignitie of Man*, p. 14.

* **o͝ut-tōiled',** *a.* [Eng. *out*; *toil*; *-ed*.] Overwearied; worn out.

"*Outtoiled* with travelling so far."—*Holland: Camden*, ii. 130.

* **o͝ut tŏn'guc',** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *tongue*.] To bear down by noise or clamorous talk.

"My services, which I have done the signory,
Shall *outtongue* his complaints."
Shakesp.: Othello, i. 2.

* **o͝ut tŏp',** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *top*.] To exceed by the top or head; to overtop.

"The treasurer began then to *outtop* me."—*Cabbala; Lord Keeper to the Duke*, May 24, 1624.

* **o͝ut trăv'-ĕl,** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *travel*.] To exceed in travelling, either in distance or in speed. (*Mad. D'Arblay: Cecilia*, bk. x., ch. ii.)

* **o͝ut-tŭft',** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *tuft*.] To puff out.

"Her smocke *outtuft* to show her leviter."
Davies: An Extasie, p. 90.

o͝ut'-tŭrn, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *turn*.] The amount of goods or produce turned out of a mine, factory, &c.

"The gross *outturn* would be above the average."
Daily Telegraph, Feb. 19, 1885.

* **o͝ut-twīnc',** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *twine*.] To disentangle, to disengage, to extricate.

"He stopp'd,
And from the wound the reed *outtwined*."
Fairfax

* **o͝ut-ū'-sŭre (s as zh),** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *usury*.] To exceed in usury or usurious exactions.

† **o͝ut-văl'-ue,** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *value*.] To exceed in value.

"An earnest of expected joys, that *outvalues* and transcends all those momentary pleasures."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 251.

* **o͝ut-vĕn'-ŏm,** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *venom*.] To exceed in venom or poison; to be more venomous than.

"Slander . . . whose tongue
Outvenoms all the worms of Nile."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 4.

* **o͝ut-vĭe',** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *vie*.] To exceed, to excel, to surpass.

"Living, great Nature fear'd he might *outvie*
Her works; and, dying, fears herself may die."
Pope: On Sir Godfrey Kneller.

* **o͝ut-vĭg'-ĭl,** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *vigil*.] To outwatch; to exceed in vigilance. (*Fuller: Worthies*, ii. 490.)

* **o͝ut-vĭl'-laĭn,** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *villain*.] To exceed or surpass in villainy.

"He hath *outvillained* villainy so far that the rarity redeems him."—*Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well*, iv. 3.

* **o͝ut-vŏĭce',** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *voice*.] To exceed in noise or clamour; to sound louder than.

"Whose shouts . . . *outvoice* the deep-mouth'd sea."
Shakesp.: Henry V., v. (Introd.)

o͝ut-vōte', *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *vote*, v.] To exceed in the number of votes; to defeat by a majority of votes.

† **o͝ut-wâlk'** (*l* silent), *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *walk*, v.] To walk longer, faster, or more than; to excel in walking.

"Yea and out-watcht,
Yea, and *outwalked* any ghost alive"
Ben Jonson: Fortunate Isles, Masque.

* **o͝ut'-wâll,** *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *wall*.]

I. *Lit.:* The outside or external wall of a building or other structure.

2. *Fig.:* The outside, the exterior; to outward appearance.

"For confirmation that I am much more
Than my *outwall*; open this purse and take
What it contains." *Shakesp.: Lear*, iii. 7.

o͝ut'-ward, * **out-warde,** * **ut-ward,** *adv., a., & s.* [A.S. *ûteweard*, *ûteweard*, from *ûte* = out, and *weard*, a suff. denoting direction.]

A. *As adverb:*

1. To or towards the outside or exterior; outwards.

"Ladde hyre *outward* of the chyrche."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 339.

2. On the outside or exterior; outwardly.

"Grace ynough *outward* had he."
Chaucer: C. T., 8,309.

3. To foreign parts or countries.

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Forming or being situate on the outside or superficial part of anything; exterior, external; superficial, outside.

2. External; visible externally; showing, apparent.

"Her poor victim's *outward* throes
Bear witness to his mental woes."
Scott: Rokeby, i. 2.

3. Tending or directed towards the exterior or outside; as, an *outward* course.

* 4. Coming or derived from without; extrinsic, adventitious.

"An *outward* honour, for an inward toil."
Shakesp. Richard III., i. 4

* 5. Foreign; not intestine; not domestic.

* 6. Public, civil; as opposed to religious.

"Chenaniah and his sons were for the *outward* business over Israel, for officers and judges."—*1 Chronicles* xxvi. 29.

II. *Technically:*

"1. *Geom.:* The same as exterior: as, an *outward* angle.

2. *Fort.:* The same as Salient (q.v.).

3. *Theol.:* Carnal, corporeal, fleshly; opposed to spiritual: as, the *outward* man.

* **C.** *As subst.:* The external form; the exterior appearance.

"Outliving beauty's *outward*"
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iii. 2.

outward-bound, *a.* Proceeding from a port or country: as, an *outward-bound* ship.

o͝ut'-ward-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *outward*; *-ly*.]

1. Externally; on the outside, as opposed to inwardly.

"Cheerful signes he shewed *outwardly*."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. xii. 35.

2. In appearance; not in reality or sincerity.

"For what almost could be *outwardly* done which these men did not do?"—*South: Sermons*, vol. viii., ser. 1.

o͝ut'-ward-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *outward*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being outward.

o͝ut'-wards, *adv.* [Eng. *outward*, with adv. suff. *-s*.] Towards the outer parts; from the interior or inside; outward.

"The light falling on them is not reflected *outwards*."—*Newton: Opticks.*

* **o͝ut-wăsh',** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *wash*, v.] To wash out; to cleanse from.

* **o͝ut-wătch',** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *watch*, v.] To watch longer than; to watch till the disappearance of.

"And many a restless hour *outwatch'd* each star,
And morning came, and still thou wert afar."
Byron: Corsair, i. 14.

* **o͝ut'-wāy,** *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *way*.] A way or passage out; an outlet.

"Itself of larger size, distended wide,
In divers streets and *outways* multiply'd."
P. Fletcher: Purple Island, v.

* **o͝ut-wĕalth',** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *wealth*.] To exceed in wealth.

"They did so much outwit and *outwealth* us."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p 253.

* **o͝ut-wĕar',** * **out-weare,** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *wear*.]

1. To wear out.

"The Lord shall write it in a scroll
That ne'er shall be *outworn*."
Milton: Psalm lxxxvii.

2. To last longer than; to outlast.

"A calender for every yeare,
That . . . time in durance shall *outweare*."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; Dec.

3. To waste, to spend.

"The sun is high, and we *outwear* the day."
Shakesp. Henry V., iv. 2.

* **o͝ut-wĕar'-ў,** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *weary*, v.] To weary out; to wear out.

"T' *outweary* them through all their sins' variety."
Cowley: Davideis, iv.

* **o͝ut-wēed',** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *weed*, v.] To weed out; to extirpate as a weed.

"Wrath is a fire, and jealousy a weed:
The sparks soon quench, the springing weed *outweed*."
Spenser. (*Todd.*)

* **o͝ut-wēep',** *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *weep*.] To weep more than; to exceed or surpass in weeping.

"Meantime he sadly suffers in their grief,
Outweeps an hermit, and outprays a saint."
Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, cclxl.

o͝ut-wēigh' (*gh* silent), *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *weigh*.]

1. *Lit.:* To exceed in weight or gravity; to weigh more than.

2. *Fig.:* To exceed or surpass in influence, importance, weight, or value.

"From you it comes, and this last grace *outweighs*."
Longfellow: Student's Tale.

* **o͝ut-wĕll',** *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *out*, and *well*, v.]

A. *Trans.:* To pour out.

"His fattie waves doe fertile slime *outwell*."
Spenser: F. Q., I. i. 21.

B. *Intrans.:* To rise, spring, or issue out, as from a well.

"From virtue's fount the purest joys *outwell*."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 36.

* **ŏût-wĕnd**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *wend*.] To wend or go beyond. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, V. viii. 4.)

* **ŏût-whĭrl**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *whirl*.] To whirl faster than.

"Grieve to see thy wheel
Of ceaseless change *outwhirled* in human life."
Young: Night Thoughts, i. 217.

* **ŏût whŏre** (*h* silent), *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *whore*.] To exceed in lewdness.

* **ŏût wĭn**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *win*.] To win or find a way out of; to get out of.

"With thornes and barren brakes envirqued round,
That none the same may easily *outwin*."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. i. 20.

* **ŏût-wĭnd**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *wind*, v.] To disentangle; to extricate by winding; to unloose. (*More: Life of the Soul.*)

* **ŏût-wĭn-dŏw**, * **ŏût wĭn-dĕr**, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *window*, *s.*] A projecting window; a bay window.

* **ŏût wĭng**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *wing*.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* To move faster on the wing than; to outstrip in flying.

"As she attempts at words, his courser springs
O'er hills and lawns, and even a wish *outwings*."
Garth: Ovid's Metamorphoses xiv.

2. *Mil.:* To outflank. (*Cromwell to Lenthall*, Aug. 20, 1648.)

ŏût-wĭt', *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *wit*.]

1. To defeat by superior ingenuity or cunning; to overreach, to cheat; to be or prove too clever for. [OUTKNAVE.]

* 2. To excel in ability. [OUTWEALTH.]

ŏût'-with, *prep.* [Eng. *out*, and *with*.] Outside of. (*Scotch.*)

ŏût-wōe, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *woe*.] To exceed in sorrow or woe.

ŏût-wŏm-an, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *woman*.] To excel in womanly qualities.

"She could not be unmanned, no, nor *outwomaned*."
Tennyson: Queen Mary, iii. 1.

ŏût'-wŏrk, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *work*, s.]

1. *Lit. & Fort.* (*Pl.*): Works included in the defence of a place, but outside the parapet.

"Stormed the *outworks* of his fortress."
Butler: Hudibras, iii. 1.

2. *Fig.:* Anything which acts as a guard or defence at a distance.

"The care of our *outworks*, the navy royal and shipping of our kingdom."—*Bacon: Advice to Sir George Villers.*

* **ŏût-wŏrk'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *work*, v.] To work more or longer than; to surpass in work or labour.

* **ŏût-wŏrn**, *a.* [Eng. *out*, and *worn*.] Worn out, exhausted. (*Byron: Mazeppa*, ii.)

* **ŏût-wŏrth**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *worth*.] To exceed in worth or value; to be of greater worth than. (*Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, i. 1.)

* **ŏût wrĕst'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *wrest*.] To wrest or take by violence; to extort.

"The truth thereof I did *outwrest*."
Spenser: F. Q., II iv 23.

* **ŏût-wrīte'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *write*.] To surpass or excel in writing.

* **ŏût-wrought (ought** as **ât)**, *a.* [Eng. *out*, and *wrought*.] Outdone; exceeded in efficacy; surpassed.

"*Outwrought* by your transcendent furies."
Ben Jonson: Catiline, iii.

* **ŏût-zā-nÿ**, *v.t.* [Eng. *out*, and *zany*.] To exceed or surpass in buffoonery.

"Thou dost *outzany* Cokely."
Ben Jonson: Epigram 129.

ôu va rô-vĭtc, *s.* [UWAROWITE.]

OUVIRANDRA.

ôu-vĭ-răn-dra, *s.* [Abbreviated from *ouvirandrana* (= water-yam), the Madagascar name of these plants.]

Bot.: A genus of Juncaginaceæ. [LATTICE-LEAF.]

* **ôuze**, *s.* [OOZE.]

ôu-zĕl, *s.* [OUSEL.]

ôv-, *pref.* [OVO-.]

ō va, *s. pl.* [OVUM.]

ō'-văl, * **o vall**, *a.* & *s.* [O. Fr. *oval*; Fr. *ovale*, from Lat. *ovum* = an egg; Sp. *oval*; Ital. *ovale*.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Of the shape or figure of the outline of an egg; egg-shaped; elliptical.

II. *Bot.:* Having the figure of an ellipse.

B. *As subst.:* An egg-shaped figure, or a figure resembling an ellipse, but differing from it in not being symmetrical, being broader at one end than at the other.

oval-chuck, *s.*

Lathe: A chuck invented by Sharp, for oval or elliptic turning.

oval compass, *s.* A compass for describing ovals.

oval-file, *s.* A file having an elliptical or oval cross-section. Used sometimes as a gulleting file.

oval of Descartes, Cartesian-oval, *s.*

Math.: A curve such that the simultaneous increments of two lines drawn from the generating point of the curve to two fixed points, have always to each other a constant ratio. If the ratio is equal to -1, the oval becomes an ellipse; if it is equal to $+1$, it is an hyperbola.

ō-văl-bu-mĕn, *s.* [Pref. *ov-*, and Eng. *albumen*.] The albumen or white of an egg.

* **ō-vā'-lĭ-a**, *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of *ovalis* = belonging to an ovation, but used as if = oval.]

Zool.: The name given by Latreille, followed by Cuvier, &c., to those Laemodipoda which have the body oval with the segments transverse. Genus or sub-genus, Cyamus (q.v.).

ō-văl-ĭ-form, *a.* [Eng. *oval*; *i* connective, and *form*.] Oval, egg-shaped.

ō'-văl-lÿ, *adv.* [Eng. *oval*; *-ly*.] In an oval manner or form, so as to be oval.

* **ō'-vănt**, *a.* [Lat. *ovans*, pr. par. of *ovo* = to triumph.] Enjoying an ovation (q.v.). (*P. Holland: Camden*, p. 42.)

ō-văr'-ĭ-an, * **ō-văr'-ĭ-al**, *a.* [Eng. *ovary*; *-an*, *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the ovary.

ovarian apoplexy, *s.* [PELVIC-HŒMATOCELE.]

ovarian-cysts, *s. pl.*

Pathol.: One of the three kinds of tumours occasionally arising in the ovary. It consists in the conversion of the gland, or of parts of it, into cysts. They may be, (1) simple or uniocular; (2) compound, multiocular, or proliferous; or (3) dermoid. The second is the most common form. Ovarian cysts tend to grow to a great size. They are often fatal within four years unless healed by a successful operation.

ovarian-dropsy, *s*

Pathol.: Dropsy arising from the rupture of an ovarian cyst.

ovarian-tumour, *s.*

Pathol.: A tumour in the ovary, whether cystic, cancerous, fibrous, or solid, but especially a cystic tumour.

ovarian-vesicles, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The generative buds of the Sertularida. The same as GONOPHORES (q.v.).

ō-văr-ĭ-ŏt'-ō-mist, *s.* [Eng. *ovariotom(y)*; *-ist*.] One who practises or is skilled in ovariotomy.

ō-văr-ĭ-ŏt'-ō-mÿ, *s.* [Eng. *ovary*, and Gr. τομη (*tomē*) = a cutting.]

Surg.: The cutting an ovarian cyst out of the body. The operation is successful in about two cases out of three.

ō-văr'-ĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *ova*, pl. of *ovum* = an egg.] Consisting of eggs.

"He, to the rocks
Dire clinging, gathers his *ovarious* food."
Thomson: Autumn, 874.

ō-va-rī'-tĭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *ovar(ium)*; suff. *-itis* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: The same as OARITIS and OOPHORITIS (q.v.).

ō-văr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *ovum* (pl. *ova*) = an egg.] An ovary (q.v.).

ō'-văr-ÿ, *s.* [Fr. *ovaire*; Sp. & Ital. *ovario*.]

1. *Bot.:* A hollow case placed at the base of the pistil, and containing one or more cells enclosing ovules. Called by Linnæus the Germen (q.v.). Its normal state is to be superior to the calyx; but in some cases it is adherent to the tube of the calyx, when it is called inferior. It may also be parietal (q.v.).

2. *Physiol.:* The organ in which the ova or germs of the future offspring are formed and temporarily contained. It consists of an outer fibrous coat and a parenchyma, or stroma. In the human female the right and left ovary are two oval compressed bodies, attached to the uterus by a narrow fibrous cord, and more slightly by the fimbriated ends of the Fallopian tubes, which admit of the passage of the ovum from the ovary to the uterus, and, if it becomes impregnated, it remains there until the embryo is fully developed.

* **ō'-văr-ÿ**, *a.* [OVATION.] Pertaining to an ovation. (*Browne: Miscellany Tracts*, ii.)

ō'-vāte, ō'-vāt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *ovatus*, from *ovum* = an egg.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Egg-shaped, with the lower extremities broadest.

2. *Bot.:* Egg-shaped, oblong, or elliptical; broader at the lower end, like the longitudinal section of an egg.

ovate-acuminate, *a.* [OVATO-ACUMINATE.]

ovate-cylindraceous, *a.* [OVATO-CYLINDRACEOUS.]

ovate-deltoid, *a.* [OVATO-DELTOID.]

ovate lanceolate, *a.* Between ovate and lanceolate (q.v.).

ovate-oblong, *a.* [OVATO-OBLONG.]

ovate-rotundate, *a.* [OVATO-ROTUNDATE.]

ovate-subulate, *a.* Between ovate and subulate (q.v.).

ō-vā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *ovationem*, accus. of *ovatio* = shouting, exultation, from *ovatus*, pa. par. of *ovo* = to shout.]

1. *Rom. Antiq.:* A lesser or minor triumph conceded to those who had gained an easy victory, or a victory over slaves. The general entered the city on foot, or, in later times, on horseback, attired in a simple *toga praetexta*, frequently unattended by troops, and the display terminated by the sacrifice of a sheep.

"The *ovation*, or minor triumph, is also stated to have had its origin in this war."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ii. 22.

2. Any extraordinary and spontaneous exhibition of honour or respect paid to one who is a favourite of the public.

ō-vā-tō-, *pref.* [Lat. *ovatus*.] Ovate, egg-shaped.

ovato-acuminate, *a.* Egg-shaped and tapering to a point.

ovato-cylindraceous, *a.* Egg-shaped, with a convolute cylindrical figure; ovate but elongated so as to approach the form of a cylinder.

ovato-deltoid, *a.* Triangularly egg-shaped.

ovato-oblong, *a.* Egg-shaped, but drawn out in length, between ovate and oblong.

ovato-rotundate, *a.* Roundly ovate; having a figure between an oval and a sphere.

ō'-vĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [OVIDÆ.]

o-vel-ty, *s.* [OWELTY.]

ŏv'-ĕn, *s.* [A.S. *ofn*, *ofen*; cogn. with Dut. *oven*; Icel. *ofn*, *ofn*; Sw. *ugn*; Ger. *ofen*; Goth. *auhns*.] A close chamber in which substances are baked, heated, or dried; a chamber in a stove or range in which food is baked. Ovens are used for various purposes, as the cooking of food, the baking of clay and ceramic ware, the annealing of glass, the roasting, annealing of iron, &c.

* ¶ *To be in the same oven:* To be in the same condition. (*C. Reade: Never too Late to Mend*, ch. xiv.)

oven-bird, *s.*

Ornith.: A popular name for any individual of the genus Furnarius.

"The *oven-birds* derive their name from the peculiar form of their nests. . . . The edifice . . . is built in the shape of a dome, the entrance being on one side, so as to present a decided resemblance to an ordinary oven. —*Wood: Illus. Nat. Hist.*, ii. 259.

† **oven-wood,** *s.* Brush-wood, small wood, such as was formerly used for heating ovens. (*Cowper: Needless Alarm.*)

ō-vĕn'-chȳ-ma, *s.* [Lat. *ov(um)*, and Gr. ἔγχυμα (*enchuma*) = an infusion.]

Bot.: The name given by Prof. Morren to oval cellular tissue, *i.e.*, tissue with oval cells. He makes it a division of parenchyma.

* **ōv'-en-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *oven*, and *less.*] Destitute of or wanting an oven.

* **o-ver,** * **ovre,** *s.* [A.S. *ófer;* O. Dut. *oever.*] The shore.

"On the seis *ovre.*" *Havelock*, 321.

ō-vĕr, *prep., adv., & a.* [A.S. *ofer;* cogn. with Dut. *over;* Icel. *yfir, ofr;* Dan. *over;* Sw. *öfver;* Ger. *über;* O. H. Ger. *ubar;* Goth. *ufar;* Gr. ὑπερ (*huper*); Lat. *super;* Sanse *upari. Over* is frequently in poetry contracted into *o'er*, whether it stands alone, or as the first element of a compound.]

A. *As preposition:*

1. Above; in a higher position or place than; above the top or summit of; opposed to under or below.

"*Over* my altars hath he hung his lance." *Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis*, 103.

2. Coming or reaching above the top of: as, The water is *over* my shoes.

3. Upon the surface of; upon or along the extent of.

4. During the whole time of; through: as, To keep corn *over* the winter.

5. Across; from one side to the other of; with verbs of motion or passage: as, To jump *over* a hedge.

6. Above in excellence, dignity, position, or value.

7. Above in authority, power, or influence.

"I will make thee ruler *over* many things."—*Matthew* xxv. 23.

8. Above; denoting superiority in a struggle or contest; upon.

"Angelic quires
Sung heav'nly anthems of his victory
Over temptation and the tempter proud."
Milton: P. R., iv. 595.

9. Used to denote a state of being engaged in, or attentive to something.

"As the grim lion fawneth *o'er* his prey."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 421.

10. Used to denote the cause or motive of an action.

"To weep *over* his country's wrongs."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iv. 3

11. With care, oversight, or anxiety for; with concern for, upon: as, To watch *over* a person's interest.

* 12. In addition to; besides.

* 13. Above, before.

"But O, *o'er* all, forget not Kilda's race.
Collins: On the Superstition of the Highlands

14. Upwards of, more than; in excess of as, He lost *over* a hundred pounds.

B. *As adverb:*

1. In excess; more than the proper or necessary quantity.

"He that gathered much had nothing *over*."—*Exodus* xvi. 18.

2. Excessively; too much; very, too, greatly: as, a task *over* difficult.

3. Above the top or brim.

"Good measure, pressed down and shaken together and running *over*."—*Luke* vi. 38.

4. From side to side; across, athwart; in width.

"A circular rim, about a foot *over*."—*Grew.*

5. From one side to another; with verbs of motion or passage; especially from one coast or shore to another.

"I'll *over* then to England."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., v 3.

6. From one side or person to another; by way of transfer.

"See him delivered *o'er*."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, i. 1

7. From one side to the other: as, To turn *over;* To roll *over.*

8. On or upon the surface, so as to cover it.

"Strew me *over* with maiden flowers."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iv 2.

9. Throughout; from beginning to end; fully, completely.

"I have heard it *over*, and it is nothing."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, v.

10. At an end; past, finished.

"The feast was *over* in Branksome Tower."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, i. 1.

11. With repetition; again; another or a second time.

"I will have that subject newly writ *o'er*."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, i. 2.

C. *As adjective:*

* 1. Upper, uppermost.

"His *overest* sloppe it is not worth a mite."
Chaucer: C. T., 16,101.

2. Covering, outer; especially in composition: as, *over*-shoes, &c.

3. Superior, higher; as, an *over*-lord.

D. *As substantive:*

Cricket: A certain number of balls (usually five) delivered in succession by a bowler from one end, after which the fielders pass over to other places in the field, and the ball is bowled by another bowler from the other end.

"—— was out leg-before from the last ball of the first *over*."—*Daily Telegraph*, July 1, 1885.

¶ 1. *Over and above:* Besides; in addition.

"Moses took the redemption money of them that were *over and above*."—*Numbers* iii. 49.

2. *Over and over:*

(1) Repeatedly; with repetition.

"I have told them *over and over*."
Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, iii. 3.

(2) Turning a complete summerset.

"Here *o'er* and *o'er* one falls."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

3. *Over again:* Once more; again.

4. *Over against:* Opposite; in front of.

"*Over against* this church stands a large hospital."—*Addison: On Italy.*

5. *All over:*

(1) So as to affect the whole of a surface in every part; completely.

(2) At an end; finished: as, It is *all over* with him.

6. *Over the left:* [Left, ¶ (1)].

7. *To put one over the door:* To turn one out.

ō-vĕr-ą-bŏŏnd', *v.i.* [Eng. *over*, and *abound.*] To be superabundant; to abound more than enough.

"The learned, never *overabounding* in transitory coin"—*Pope: Letters.*

ō-vĕr-ăct', *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *over*, and *act*, v.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To do, act, or perform to excess: as, To *overact* a part.

* 2. To influence too much or unduly; to over-influence.

B. *Intrans.:* To act more than is necessary; to overdo things.

ō-vĕr-ăc'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *action.*] Excessive or exaggerated action.

ō-vĕr-ăc'-tĭve, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *active.*] Too active; active to excess.

* **ō-vĕr-af-fĕct',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *affect.*] To affect love or be disposed towards too much.

"Yet can I not so *overaffect* it."—*Bp. Hall. To Lord Bishop of Salisbury.*

* **ō-vĕr-ăg'-ĭ-tāte,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *agitate.*] To discuss too much or too frequently.

"A business so *overagitated*."—*Bp. Hall: Cases of Conscience*, Dec. 3, case 7.

* **ō-vĕr-âl,** * **ō-vĕr-âll,** *adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *all.*] Everywhere; altogether.

ō-vĕr-âlls, *s. pl.* [Overal.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Loose trousers of a light, stout material, worn over others by workmen, &c., to protect them from dirt, wet, &c.

2. Leggings. (*Blackmore: Lorna Doone*, ch. xxxviii.)

II. *Mil.:* The pantaloons used by cavalry. The name was formerly applied to the boot pulled over the trousers, then to the trousers which were leathered at the foot, and up the inside of each leg to the knee, and lastly, when this was done away with, to the pantaloons only.

ō-vĕr-ănx-ĭ-ĕt-ȳ, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *anxiety.*] The quality or state of being over-anxious; excessive anxiety.

ō vĕr-ănx-ĭoŭs (x as ksh), *a.* [Eng. *over-*, and *anxious.*] Too anxious; anxious to excess.

ō-vĕr-ănx'-ĭoŭs-lȳ (x as ksh), *adv.* [Eng. *overanxious; -ly.*] In an overanxious manner; with excessive anxiety.

ō-vĕr-arçh, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *arch*, v.] To hang over or cover like an arch; to form an arch over.

"Outspread branches *overarch* the glade."
Cowper: Task, vi. 70.

ō-vĕr-âwe, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *awe*, v.] To keep in awe by superior influence; to restrain by awe.

"To *overawe* the malcontents within the walls."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. v.

ō-vĕr-âwed', *pa. par.* or *a.* [Overawe.]

1. Restrained by awe or superior influence.

"The nations *overawed*, surcease to fight."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid xii. 1,024

* 2. Regarded as possessing an excessive power of producing awe.

* **ō-vĕr-âw'-fûl,** *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *awful.*] Too full of awe; too much impressed with feelings of awe and reverence. (*Milton.*)

* **ō-vĕr-âwn',** *v.* [Eng. *over*, and *awn(ing).*] To overshadow.

"Above the depths four *overawning* wings
Bore up a little car." *Southey: Thalaba*, xii.

ō-vĕr-băl-ançe, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *balance*, v.]

1. To more than balance; to weigh down; to exceed in weight, value, or importance; to preponderate, to outweigh

"Deeds always *overbalance* words."—*South: Sermons*, vol. viii., ser. 13.

2. To destroy or lose the balance or equilibrium of: as, To *overbalance* one's self.

ō'-vĕr-băl-ançe, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *balance*, s.] That which overbalances; anything which outweighs or exceeds other things in weight, value, or importance; something more than an equivalent.

"To give itself an *overbalance* from an equipoise."—*Edwards: Freedom of the Will*, pt. iii., § 7.

* **ō-vĕr-băr'-rĕn,** *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *barren.*] Excessively barren or unproductive.

"A plaine, moderately dry but yet not *overbarren* or sandy."—*Bacon: Hist. Life & Death.*

* **ō-vĕr-băt'-tle,** * **o-ver-bat-tel,** *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *battle*, s.] Too fertile; too productive. (*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*, bk. v., § 3.)

ō-vĕr-beär', *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *over*, and *bear*, v.]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To bear down, to overpower, to overwhelm.

"[He] freshly looks, and *overbears* attaint."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. (Chorus.)

2. To overcome by argument, entreaty, effrontery, &c.

* 3. To overbalance, to outweigh.

B. *Intrans.:* To bear too much fruit; to be too fruitful or prolific.

* **ō-vĕr-beär'-ançe,** *s.* [Eng. *overbear*, *-ance.*] Annoyance. (*Davies.*) (The extract quoted might well bear the sense of imperiousness.)

"The same front of haughtiness, the same brow of *overbearance*."—*H Brooke: Fool of Quality*, i. 216.

ō-vĕr-beär'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Overbear.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Bearing or pressing down by weight or number; overpowering.

2. Dogmatical, arrogant, haughty, imperious.

* **C.** *As subst.:* Overpowing weight or influence.

"The *overbearings* of passion."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica*, ch. xxiii.

ō vĕr-beär'-ĭng lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *overbearing; -ly.*] In an overbearing manner; haughtily, imperiously.

* **ō-vĕr-bĕnd',** *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *over*, and *bend.*]

A. *Trans.:* To bend to excess; to apply too much in any direction. (*Bp. Hall: The Christian*, § 3.)

B. *Intrans.:* To bend over.

* **ō-vĕr-bī-as,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *bias.*] To influence unduly.

"*Overbiassed* by their own private interests."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 180.

***ō-vēr-bĭd**, *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *over*, and *bid*.]

A. *Trans.:* To bid or offer too much for; to offer more than the value of.

"You have *o'erbid* all my past sufferings."
Dryden: Spanish Friar, ii. 1.

B. *Intrans.:* To bid too highly; to offer an excessive price.

"Take it, has *overbidden* by the sun: bind him to his bargain quickly."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Scornful Lady*, ii. 1.

***o-vēr-bīde**, *v.t.* [A.S. *oferbidan*.] To remain or live after. (*Seven Sages*, 1,751.)

***ō vēr-blăck**, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *black*.] To besmirch. (*Daniel: Hist. Eng.*, p. 6.)

o-vēr-blōw, *v.i.* & *t.* [Eng. *over*, and *blow*, v.]

***A.** *Intransitive:*

1. To blow too violently.

2. To blow over; to be past its violence.

"Until the blustering storme is *overblowne*."
Spenser: F. Q., I. x. 10.

B. *Transitive:*

***1.** *Ord. Lang.:* To blow away; to dissipate by, or as by wind.

"When this cloud of sorrow's *overblown*."
Walter: Death of Lady Rich, 45.

2. *Music:* A pipe is said to be overblown when the pressure of air forces it to speak an overtone, instead of its fundamental note.

***ō vēr-blown** (1), *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *blown* (2).] Having blossomed too fully; more than fully blown.

"Thus *overblown* and seeded, I am rather
Fit to adorn his chimney than his bed."
Beaum. & Flet.: Knight of Malta, iv. 1.

***ō-vēr-blōwn** (2), *pa. par.* or *a.* [OVERBLOW.]

ō-vēr-bōard, ***over-boord**, **over-boordc**, *adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *board*, s.] Over the side of a ship; out of a ship; away. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"All of us sacrifice our sins, cast them *overbourd*."
—*Brimsley: A Groan for Israel*, p. 24.

¶ *To throw overboard:* To discard, to desert, to betray.

***ō-vēr-bŏd-ĭ**, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *body*.] To give too much body to.

"The soul by this means of *overbodying* herself."—*Milton.* (*Annandale.*)

***ō-vēr-bŏĭl**, *v.i.* [Eng. *over*, and *boil*.] To boil over or to excess. (*Byron: Childe Harold:* iii. 69.)

***ō-vēr-bōld**, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *bold*.] Bold to excess, too bold; forward, impudent.

***ō-vēr-bōld-lĭ**, *adv.* [Eng. *overbold*; *-ly*.] In an overbold manner.

"If *overboldly* we have borne ourselves"
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

***ō-vēr-book-ĭsh**, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *book-ish*.] Too much given to books or study.

"You must not forsake
This *overbookish* humour."
Ford.

***ō-vēr-borne**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [OVERBEAR.]

ō-vēr-bŏŭn-tē-ŭs, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *bounteous*.] Bounteous or liberal to excess; too bountiful.

"Not to be *overbounteous*."—*Milton: Answer to Eikon Basilike.*

***ō-vēr-bŏw**, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *bow* (1), v.] To bend or bow over; to bend in a contrary direction.

"The best way to straighten what is crooked is to *overbow* it."—*Fuller.*

† ō-vēr-brĕd, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *bred* (q.v.).] Too polite, exceedingly complaisant. (*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, Pref., p. 6.)

ō-vēr-brēd, *v.t.* or *i.* [Eng. *over*, and *breed*, v.] To breed to excess.

ō-vēr-brĭdge, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *bridge*.] A bridge over a line of railway at a station connecting the platforms, or over a canal.

ō-vēr-brĭght (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *bright*.] Too bright; bright to excess.

***ō-vēr-brĭm**, *v.i.* [Eng. *over*, and *brim*.]

1. To flow or run over the brim or edge, as a liquid.

2. To be so full that the contents run or flow over the brim or edge; to overflow.

"Till the cup of rage *o'erbrim*." *Coleridge.*

***ō-vēr-brĭmmed**, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *brimmed*.] Having too large or wide a brim.

***ō-vēr-brōw**, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *brow*.] To hang over; to overhang.

"Where, tangled round the jealous steep,
Strange shades *o'erbrow* the valleys deep."
Collins: Ode on the Poetical Character.

ō-vēr-build, *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *over*, and *build*.]

A. *Transitive:*

***1.** To build over. (*Lit. & fig.*) (*Cowper: Task*, iii. 193.)

2. To build more on than there is room for, or than is required: as, The district is *over-built*.

***B.** *Intrans.:* To build more than is required, or than one's means will allow.

***ō-vēr-bŭlk**, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *bulk*.] To overpower or overwhelm by excess of bulk; to bear down.

"Breed a nursery of like evil,
To *overbulk* us all."
Shakesp.: Troilus, i. 3.

ō-vēr-bŭr-dĕn, **ō-vēr-bŭr-thĕn**, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *burden*.] To load with too great a weight; to overload.

"The *overburdened* brain
Heavy with labour." *Longfellow: To a Child.*

ō-vēr-bŭr-dĕn-sŏme, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *burdensome*.] Too burdensome; too heavy to bear.

"Think all carriages to be *overburdensome*."—*Raleyh: Hist. World*, bk. iv., ch. iii., § 11.

***ō-vēr-bŭrn**, *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *over*, and *burn*.]

A. *Trans.:* To burn to excess; to burn too much.

"Take care you *overburn* not the turf."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

B. *Intrans.:* To burn with too great zeal; to be overzealous.

ō-vēr-bŭs-ў (u as ĭ), *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *busy*.] Too busy.

***ō-vēr-bŭў**, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *buy*.]

1. To buy to too great an extent.

2. To buy at too dear a price; to pay too dearly for. (*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, i. 2.)

***ō-vēr-căn'-ō-pў**, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *canopy*.] To cover with or as with a canopy.

"*Overcanopied* with lush woodbine."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 2.

***ō-vēr-căp'-ą-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *capable*.] Over liable or prone to. (Followed by *of*.)

"*Overcapable* of such pleasing errours."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

***ō'-vēr-cāre**, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *care*.] Excessive care.

"The very *overcare*
And nauseous pomp would hinder half the prayer."
Dryden: Persius, sat. ii.

ō-vēr-cāre'-fŭl, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *careful*.] Too careful; careful to excess; overanxious.

"Foolish *overcareful* fathers."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 4.

***ō-vēr-cark'-ĭng**, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *carking*.] Overcareful, overanxious.

***ō-vēr-căr'-rў**, *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *over*, and *carry*.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To carry too far or to excess.

"Less easy to be *overcarried* by ambition."—*Hayward.*

2. To go beyond; to overshoot.

"Playing the first hole homeward, he *overcarried* the green."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

B. *Intrans.:* To go to excess.

"Their appetite *overcarries* to a misconceit of a particular good."—*Bp. Hall: Select Thoughts*, p. 89.

***ō-vēr-carve'**, ***o-ver-kerve**, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *carve*.] To cut across or over.

"The zodiake, the whiche is partie of the eight sphere, *ouerkerueth* the equinoctial."—*Chaucer: Conclusions of Astrolabie.*

ō-vēr-cast', ***o-ver-kest**, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *cast*, v.]

1. To darken, to cloud; to cover with gloom.

"The sky is *overcast*
With a continuous cloud."
Wordsworth: Night Piece.

***2.** To cover generally; to overspread.

***3.** To reckon or estimate at too high a figure or rate.

"The King, in his accompt of peace, and calmes, did much *ouercast* his fortunes."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 17.

4. To sew by running the thread over a rough edge; to oversew.

ō-vēr-cast', *pa. par.* or *a.* [OVENCAST, *v.*]

overcast-staff, *s.*

Shipwright.: A scale or measure employed to determine the difference between the curves of those timbers which are placed near the greatest breadth and those which are near the extremities of the keel.

ō-vēr-cast'-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *casting*.]

***I.** *Ord. Lang.:* A darkening, clouding, or obscuring; gloom.

"With the dark *overcasting* of superstitious copes and flamimical vestures."—*Milton: Reason of Church Government*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bookbind.:* The doubling of an edge of a single leaf or plate to be sewed in, so as to give a hold to the thread.

2. *Sewing:* Laying two edges of cloth together and whipping them by a thread which goes over and over. Used to prevent the ravelling of the edges.

***ō-vēr-cătch'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *catch*.]

1. To overtake.

"[It] is the very door him *overcaught*."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. vii. 31.

2. To deceive, to outwit.

"For feare the Ducke with some odde craft
The goose might *overcatch*."
Breton: Strange Newes, p. 13.

ō-vēr-câu'-tious, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *cautious*.] Cautious or careful to excess.

ō-vēr-câu'-tious-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *cautiously*.] Too cautiously; with excess of caution or care.

***ō-vēr-çhānge'**, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *change*, s.] Excessive change; fickleness, versatility.

"Out of the *overchange* of nature."
Beaum. & Flet.: Maid's Tragedy, v.

ō-vēr-çharge', *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *over*, and *charge*.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To charge or load to excess; to overload, to overburden, to oppress.

"With no rich viands *overcharged*."
Cowper: Elegy vi. (Trans.)

2. To load with too great or too heavy a charge, as a gun.

"Like an *overcharged* gun recoil."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iii. 2.

***3.** To fill to excess; to saturate; to surcharge.

"*Overcharged* with never-ceasing rain."
Walter: Instructions to a Painter, 247.

***4.** To crowd; to fill too much.

5. To exaggerate; to overcolour: as, To *overcharge* a statement.

6. To charge too highly; to demand an excessive price from; to rate too high.

B. *Intrans.:* To charge too highly; to make an overcharge.

ō'-vēr-çharge, *s.* [OVERCHARGE, *v.*]

1. An excessive charge, load, or burden.

2. A charge beyond what is proper, as of a gun.

3. A charge of more than is just or proper in an account.

ō'-vēr-çhĕck, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *check*, v.] (See compound.)

overcheck-bridle, *s.*

Harness: A driving-bridle having a rein (the overcheck-rein) passing over the head of the horse, so as to draw the bit upwards into the angle of the mouth.

overcheck-rein, *s.* [OVERCHECK-BRIDLE.]

ō-vēr-çĭv-ĭl, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *civil*.] Unduly or excessively civil.

ō-vēr-clēan', *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *clean*, v.] To clean overmuch or to excess.

***ō-vēr-clīmb'** (*b* silent), *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *climb*.] To climb over.

"This fatal gin thus *overclambe* our walles."
Surrey: Virgil: Æneid ii.

ō-vēr-clŏŭd', *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *cloud*, v.] To cover or overspread with clouds; to overcast.

"The silver empress of the night,
O'erclouded, glimmers in a fainter light."
Tickel: The Phenix.

ō-vēr-clŏў', *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *cloy*.] To cloy; to till to a surfeit.

"More than melodious are these words to me,
That *overcloy* my soul." *Marlowe: Dido*, iii. 2.

ō'-vĕr-cōat, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *coat*, s.] A coat worn over the rest of the dress; a great-coat, a top-coat.

* **ō'-vĕr-cōld,** *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *cold.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Cold to excess; too cold.

2. *Fig.:* Cold or frigid to excess; too much wanting in warmth.

"He strikes smoothly with an *overcold* praise."—*Bp. Hall: Characterisms of Vices*, bk. ii.

B. *As subst.:* Excessive cold.

"Save it from overheat and *overcold*."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 411.

ō-vĕr-eŏl'-ōur, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *colour*, v.] To colour to excess or too highly; to exaggerate.

ō-vĕr-eōme', *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *ofercuman*, from *ofer* = over, and *cuman* = to come.]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To come upon or over; to attack suddenly.

"Can such things be,
And *overcome* us like a summer's cloud?"
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 4.

* 2. To spread over; to cover.

"The trees . . .
O'ercome with moss."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, ii. 3.

3. To overpower, to vanquish, to conquer.

"With good
Still *overcoming* evil."
Milton: P. L., xii. 566.

* 4. To fill to overflowing.

"Th' unfallowed glebe
Yearly *o'ercomes* the granaries with stores."
Philips.

5. To have power, sway, or dominion over.

"He that *overcometh* his herte *overcometh* twies."—*Chaucer: Tale of Melibeus.*

6. To surmount; to get the better of.

B. *Intrans.:* To gain the victory; to be victorious.

"That thou mightest be justified in thy sayings, and mightest *overcome* when thou art judged."—*Rom.* iii. 4.

ō-vĕr-eŏm'-ĕr, * **o-ver-eom-mer,** *s.* [Eng. *overcom(e)*; *-er.*] One who overcomes; one who is victorious; a victor.

"Compelling as well the *overcomers* as the overcome to be his tributaries."—*Brende: Q. Curtius*, fol. 4.

ō-vĕr-eŏm'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Overcome.]

* **ō-vĕr-eŏm'-ĭng-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *overcoming*; *-ly.*] Like one who overcomes; like a victor; victoriously.

"Boldly and *overcomingly* dedicate to him such things as are not fit."—*More: Conf. Cabbala*, p. 73.

ō-vĕr-eŏn'-fī-dençe, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *confidence.*] The quality or state of being overconfident; excessive confidence.

ō-vĕr-eŏn'-fī-dent, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *confident.*] Confident to excess; too confident.

ō-vĕr-eŏn'-fī-dent-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *confidently.*] In an overconfident manner; with excess of confidence.

ō-vĕr-eost'-lȳ, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *costly.*] Unduly or excessively costly.

"In *overcostly*, effeminate . . . apparell."—*Prynne: Histrio-Mastix*, v. 7.

* **ō-vĕr-eōunt',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *count*, v.]

1. To rate or reckon above the true value.

"Thou know'st how much
We do *o'ercount* thee."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, ii. 6.

2. To outnumber.

* **ō-vĕr-eōv'-ĕr,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *cover*, v.] To cover completely over.

"*O'ercover'd* quite with dead men's rattling bones."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iv. 1.

* **ō-vĕr-erâw',** *v.t.* [Overcrow.]

ō-vĕr-erĕd'-u-loŭs, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *credulous.*] Too credulous; trusting or believing too easily or readily.

"Wisdom plucks me
From *overcredulous* haste."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 3.

* **ō-vĕr-erĭt'-ĭc,** *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *critic.*] A hypercritic. (*Fuller: Worthies*, i. 295.)

* **ō-vĕr-erōw',** * **ō-vĕr-erâw',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *crow*, v.]

1. To crow over; to triumph over; to overpower.

"The potent poison quite *o'ercrows* my spirit."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, v. 2.

2. To insult.

"Then gan the villein him to *overcrowe*."
Spenser: F. Q., I. ix. 50.

ō-vĕr-erōwd' *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *crowd.*] Temporarily or permanently to crowd a number of persons into accommodation too small to admit of their health or comfort.

"The evil which confronts us is not merely that the existing houses are *overcrowded* or bad in quality."—*Saturday Review*, Feb. 3, 1883, p. 137.

ō-vĕr-eŭn'-nĭng, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *cunning.*] Unduly or excessively cunning; cunning to excess.

ō-vĕr-eūr'-ĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *curious.*] Unduly or excessively curious; curious or nice to excess.

* **ō-vĕr-eŭr'-taĭn,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over-*, and *curtain.*] To cover, to shade, to obscure.

"To see how sins *o'ercurtained* by night."
Brathwayt: Nature's Embassie.

* **ō-vĕr-dâre',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *dare.*]

1. To dare rashly or to excess.

"And danger *ouerdares*."
Warner: Albions England, bk. iii., ch. xvi.

2. To daunt (*Chapman: Homer; Iliad* xx. 116.)

* **ō-vĕr-dark',** *adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *dark.*] Till after dark.

* **ō-vĕr-dāte',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *date*, v.] To date or reckon past the correct or proper time.

"He also redeemed his *overdated* minority."—*Milton: Eikonoklastes.*

* **ō'-vĕr-dēal,** *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *deal.*] The amount over; the excess.

"The *overdeal* in the price will be double."—*Holland.*

ō-vŏr-dēar', * **o-ver-dere,** *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *dear.*] Too dear, too costly, too highly prized.

"Dangerous in their *overdear* fruition."—*Bishop Hall: Contemplation*, § 7.

* **ō'-vĕr-dēed,** * **ō'-vĕr-dēde,** *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *deed.*] Exaggeration. (*Owl & Nightingale*, 352.)

* **ō'-vĕr-deēp,** *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *deep.*] Too deep; hence, holding too much, too full.

"Health and reason are drowned in *overdeep* cups."
—*Bishop Hall: Christian Moderation*, bk. i., § 7.

ō'-vĕr-dĕl-ĭ-eate, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *delicate.*] Too delicate or nice; overnice.

* **ō'-vĕr-dight** (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *dight.*] Covered over, decked over, overspread.

"To sinful men with darkness *overdight*."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. viii. 34.

ō-vĕr-dō', *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *over*, and *do.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To do to excess; to exaggerate; to overact; to carry to excess.

"I would have such a fellow whipped for *overdoing* Termagant."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 2.

* 2. To excel or surpass in performance; to outdo.

"Should . . . almost *overdo* the deeds of Lancelot."
Tennyson: Lancelot & Elaine, 468.

3. To do to excess in cooking; to boil, bake, or roast too much.

"When the meat is *overdone*, lay the fault upon your lady who hurried you."—*Swift: Instructions to Servants.*

4. To fatigue by overexertion or overwork.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To do too much; to labour too hard. (*South: Sermons*, vol. viii., ser. 8.)

* **ō-vĕr-dō'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *overdo*; *-er.*] One who does more than is necessary or expedient. (*Richardson: Grandison*, v. 50.)

ō-vĕr-dōse', *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *dose*, v.] To dose too much or to excess.

ō'-vĕr-dōse, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *dose*, s.] Too great a dose, an excessive dose.

ō'-vĕr-draft, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *draft* (q.v.).] An amount overdrawn on an account at a bank.

"The *overdraft* with the Standard Bank has been reduced to about £12,000."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 1, 1885.

ō-vĕr-drâw', *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *over*, and *draw.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To represent in an exaggerated manner in writing, action, speech, or a picture; to overdo, to exaggerate.

2. To draw upon for a larger sum than is due, or than is standing to one's credit; as, To *overdraw* one's account at a bank.

B. *Intrans.:* To draw upon one's account for a larger sum than is standing to its credit.

"She might have thought she could *overdraw*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 29, 1885.

ō-vĕr-drâwn', *pa. par.* or *a.* [Overdraw.]

* **ō-vĕr-dreēp',** *v.t.* [Overdrip.] To overshadow.

"Th' aspiring nettles shall no longer *overdreep* the best hearbs."—*Nashe: Pierce Penniless.* (1892.)

ō-vĕr-drĕss', *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *over*, and *dress*, v.] To dress too much; to dress, adorn, or deck out to excess.

"Nor *overdress*, nor leave her wholly bare."
Pope: Moral Essays, iv. 52.

* **ō-vĕr-drĭnk',** *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *over*, and *drink*, v.] To drink to excess. (*Adams: Works*, ii. 479.)

* **ō-vĕr-drĭp',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *drip*, v.] To overhang. (*Hacket: Life of Williams*, ii. 132.)

ō-vĕr-drīve', * **o-ver-dryve,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *drive*, v.] To drive too hard or fast, or beyond strength.

"The flocks and herds with young, if men should *overdrive* one day, all will die."—*Genesis* xxxiii. 13.

* **ō-vĕr-drōp',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *drop*, v.] To overshadow. (*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 22.)

* **ō-vĕr-drōwned,** *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *drowned.*] Drowned, drenched, or wetted too much.

"Casting round her *overdrowned* eyes."
Brown: Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 1.

ō'-vĕr-drȳ, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *dry*, a.] Too dry.

* **ō-vĕr-drȳ',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *dry*, v.] To dry too much.

"Meats condite, powdered and *overdryed*."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy.*

ō'-vĕr-dūe, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *due.*]

1. Past or beyond the date on which it is due: as, an *overdue* bill.

"Other *overdue* obligations in the hands of German creditors."—*Globe*, Sept. 2, 1885.

2. Past or behind the date assigned or expected: as, an *overdue* ship.

* **ō-vĕr-dȳe',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *dye*, v.] To dye too much or too deeply; to dye over.

"Were they false
As *o'erdyed* blacks."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2

ō-vĕr-ēa'-gĕr, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *eager.*] Too eager.

"*Overeager* pursuits of these recreations."—*Good man: Winter Evening Conf.*, p. 1.

ō-vĕr-ēa'-gĕr-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *eagerly.*] Too eagerly; with too great eagerness.

"Whiles we do *overeagerly* reach after what we have not."—*Bishop Hall: Balm of Gilead*, § 2.

ō-vĕr-ēa'-gĕr-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *eagerness.*] The quality or state of being overeager; excessive eagerness.

ō-vĕr-ēar'-nĕst, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *earnest.*] Too earnest, ill-humoured, severe.

"You are *overearnest* with your Brutus
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iv. 3.

ō-vĕr-ēar'-nĕst-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *earnestly.*] Too earnestly; with too great earnestness.

"The two captains did *overearnestly* seek each to get the upper hand."—*Raleigh: Hist. World*, bk. v., ch. vi., § 3.

ō-vĕr-ēar'-nĕst-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *earnestness.*] The quality or state of being overearnest; excessive earnestness or zeal.

ō-vĕr-ēat', *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *over*, and *eat.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To eat or gnaw all over.

2. To surfeit with eating. (With a reflexive pronoun: as, To *overeat* one's self.

B. *Intrans.:* To eat to excess.

* **ō-vĕr-ĕmp'-tȳ,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *empty*, v.] To make too empty.

"Which might *overempty* their husbands purses"
—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall.*

* **ō-vĕr-ĕn-rĭch',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *enrich*, v.] To make wealthy to excess. (*J. S. Mill*, in *Annandale.*)

* **ō'-vĕr-ĕst,** *a.* [Over.] Topmost, highest.

*** ō vēr ĕs-tĭ mate,** *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *estimate*, s.] An estimate which is too high; an excessive estimate or valuation.

ō-vēr ĕs-tĭ-māte, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *estimate*, v.] To estimate or value too highly; to overvalue.

ō-vēr ĕx-çĭ-tĕd, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *excited*.] Too much excited.

ō-vēr-ĕx-çīte-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *excitement*.] The quality or state of being overexcited; excess of excitement.

ō-vēr-ĕx-ĕr-tion, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *exertion*.] Too great exertion.

*** ō vēr ĕx'-quĭs-ite,** *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *exquisite*.] Too nice, curious, or exact; over-careful, overnice.

"Peace, brother, be not *overexquisite*."
Milton: Comus, 359.

*** ō-vēr-çȳe',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *eye*.]

1. To superintend, to oversee, to overlook.

2. To see, to observe, to notice.

"Within this eight hours I took leave of him,
And *overeyed* him."
Beaum. & Fl.: Wild Goose Chase, i. 1.

*** ō-vēr-fāçe',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *face*, v.]

1. To outface, to abash. (*Bradford: Works*, i. 45.)

2. To cheat.

ō vēr-fâll, * o-ver-fal, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *fall*, s.]

* I. *Ord. Lang.:* A cataract, a waterfall.

"Those that dwell near the *overfalls* of Nilus."—*Raleigh: Hist. World*, bk. i., ch. iii., § 7.

II. *Nautical:*

1. A dangerous bank or shoal lying near the surface of the sea.

2. A rippling or race in the sea, where, by the peculiarities of the bottom, the water is impelled with immense force, especially when the wind and tide or current set strongly together. (*Smyth.*)

*** ō vēr-fāme',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *fame*, v.] To exaggerate.

"Whose strength was much *overfamed*."—*Fuller: Profane State*, V. xviii. 14.

ō vēr far, *adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *far*.] Too far; to too great a length.

"I could not with such estimable wonder *overfar* believe that."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, ii. 1.

ō-vēr-fa-tigue', *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *fatigue*, s.] Too great or excessive fatigue; exhaustion.

ō-vēr-fa-tĭgue', *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *fatigue*, v.] To fatigue too much; to exhaust with fatigue.

*** ō vēr-fâwn',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *fawn*, v.] To flatter grossly. (*Breton: Mother's Blessing*, xiii.)

ō-vēr-fēd', *pa. par.* or *a.* [OVERFEED.]

ō-vēr-fēēd, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *feed*, v.] To feed too much; to surfeit with food.]

He spends his little span; and *overfeeds*
His crammed desires with more than nature needs."
Dryden: Lucretius, ii.

ō-vēr-flĕrçe', * o-ver-feree, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *fierce*.] Too fierce.

"Nor overmeke nor *overferce* he was."
Uncertaine Auctors: Praise of Measure Keeping.

ō-vēr-fĭll, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *fill*.] To fill to excess or overflowing; to surcharge.

ō vēr fīne-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *fineness*.] Excessive nicety or nicety; affected refinement.

ō-vēr fĭsh', *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *fish*, v.] To fish to excess; to fish so as unduly to diminish the stock of fish in.

"The *overfished* waters of his country."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

ō-vēr-flōat', *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *float*, v.] To overflow, to deluge, to inundate.

"The town is filled with slaughter, and *o'erfloats*,
With a red deluge, their increasing moats."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid x. 34.

*** ō-vēr-flōur-ĭsh,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *flourish*.]

1. To make an excessive or undue flourish or display of.

2. To varnish over; to adorn superficially.

"Empty trunks *o'erflourished* by the devil."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, iii. 4.

o-vēr-flōw' (pa. par. *overflowed*, * *overflown*), *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *ofer-flówan*, from *ofer* = over, and *flówan* (pt. t. *fleów*, pa. par. *flówen*) = to flow.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To flow or spread over; to overspread, to inundate; to cover with water or other fluid.

"A narrow foord, to them well knowne . . .
And now by fortune it was *overflowne*."
Spenser: F. Q., III. v. 17.

2. To overspread or cover, as with a liquid.

"Till the beauty of its stillness
Overflowed me like a tide."
Longfellow: River Charles.

3. To fill so as to run over; to fill beyond the brim.

"New milk that all the winter never fails,
And all the summer *overflows* the pails."
Dryden: Virgil; Ecl. ii. 28.

4. To overspread or overrun like a flood; to deluge, to swamp.

"The Scythians, at such time as the northern nations *overflowed* all Christendom, came down to the sea coast."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

* 5. To pour out; to overflow with.

"Such brooks are welcome to me, that *o'erflow* such liquor."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To flow over the brim, banks, sides, &c.

2. To be so filled that the contents run over the brim, banks, sides, &c.

"Good measure and wel filled, and shakun togider and *overflowynge*."—*Wycliffe: Luke* vi.

3. To be so full as not to be able to contain itself; to swell over.

"Here cares redouble; loue doth rise and rage againe,
And *ouerflowes* with swellying stormes of wrath."
Surrey: Virgile: Æneis iv.

4. To be exuberant; to exuberate.

"We write in sand, our language grows,
And like the tide our work *o'erflows*."
Waller: Of English Verse.

* 5. To be overwet; to be drowned or deluged; to be saturated.

"When heaven doth weep, doth not the earth *o'erflow*!"
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, iii. 1.

ō'-vēr-flōw, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *flow*, s.]

1. A flowing over, as of water or other fluid; an inundation.

"After every *overflow* of the Nile there was not always a mensuration."—*Arbuthnot: On Coins.*

2. Such a quantity as runs over; an exuberance, a superabundance.

"This stream, through muddy passages . . .
Thy *overflow* of good converts to bad."
Shakesp.: Richard II., v. 3.

overflow-service, overflow-meeting, *s.* A supplementary service or meeting held because the building in which such service or meeting was to take place, is already full.

"The chapel not being able to hold this large number *overflow services* were held in various parts of the grounds."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Oct. 30, 1883.

ō-vēr-flōw'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [OVERFLOW, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Flowing over, as water over the banks of a river.

2. Full to overflowing; completely full; exuberant.

"Oh, listen! for the vale profound
Is *overflowing* with the sound."
Wordsworth: Solitary Reaper.

C. *As substantive:*

1. An overflow, an inundation.

2. Superabundance, exuberance; more than fulness.

"The antechambers and galleries were soon filled to *overflowing*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

ō-vēr-flōw'-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *overflowing*; *-ly*.] In an overflowing manner or degree; to overflowing; exuberantly, superabundantly.

"His goodness pressed him to impart the goods which he so *overflowingly* abounds with."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 270.

*** ō-vēr-flōwn', * ō-vēr-flōwne',** *pa. par.* or *a.* [OVERFLOW, *v.*]

*** ō-vēr-flŭsh',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *flush*, v.] To flush to excess.

*** ō-vēr-flŭt'-tēr,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *flutter*.] To flutter or hover over.

"Already this hot cock in bush and tree,
In field and tent, *o'erflutters* his next hen."
Donne: Progress of the Soul.

*** ō'-vēr-flŭx,** *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *flux*.] An overflow; excess, exuberance.

"An *overflux* of youth." *Ford.*

*** ō-vēr-flȳ',** *v.* [Eng. *over*, and *fly*, v.] To fly over or across; to cross or pass by flying.

"And made me wings wherewith to *overfly*
The narrow circus of my dungeon wall."
Byron: Lament of Tasso, i.

ō-vēr-fŏnd', *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *fond*.] Fond to excess; too fond; doting.

"*Overfond* of the shepherd's daughter."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, v. 2.

ō-vēr-fŏnd'-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *fondly*.] In an overfond manner; too fondly; with excessive fondness.

"Lest Israel *overfondly* led
In rating worth when envy leaves the dead."
Parnell: Gift of Poetry.

*** ō'-vēr-fôrçe,** *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *force*, s.] Excessive force; violence.

"His javelin seem'd to take,
But fail'd with *overforce* and whizz'd above his back."
Dryden: Ovid: Metamorphoses viii.

ō-vēr-for'-ward, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *forward*, a.] Too forward; forward to excess.

ō-vēr-for'-ward-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *forwardness*.] The quality or state of being overforward; excessive forwardness; officiousness.

"An *overforwardness* in courts to give countenance to frivolous exceptions."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind.*

*** ō-vēr-frâught'** (*gh* silent), *pa. par.* or *a.* [OVERFREIGHT.]

ō-vēr-frēē', *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *free*, a.] Too free; free to excess.

ō-vēr-frēē'-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *freely*.] In an overfree manner; with too much freedom; too freely.

"Though we may easily play the prodigals in parting (*overfreely*) with our gifts."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 255.

ō-vēr-frèight' (*gh* silent), *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *freight*, v.] To freight or load too heavily; to overload; to overburden. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"I saw, I had Love's pinnace *overfraught*."
Donne: Air & Angels.

*** ō-vēr-frĕt',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *fret*.] To cover with fretwork.

*** ō-vēr-frīēze',** * **o-ver-fryse,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *frieze*, v.] To cover over or overlay with, or as with, a frieze.

"*Overfryesed* with flat gold of damaske."—*Hall: Henry VIII.* (an. 2).

*** ō-vēr-frŏnt',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *front*, v.] To confront; to withstand.

ō-vēr-frŭit'-fŭl, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *fruitful*.] Too fruitful; fruitful to excess; too prolific or luxuriant.

"The labour of rhyme bounds and circumscribes an *overfruitful* fancy."—*Dryden: Of Dramatick Poesie.*

ō-vēr-fŭll', *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *full*.] Too full; filled to overflowing; surfeited.

"Being *overfull* of self-affairs,
My mind did lose it."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, i. 1.

*** ō-vēr-găng'-ēr,** *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *ganger*.] One who escapes. (*Hampole.*)

*** ō-vēr-găr'-rī-sŏn,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *garrison*, v.] To garrison to excess.

*** ō-vēr-gāze',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *gaze*, v.]

1. To look over; to overlook.

2. To look at excessively, so as to dazzle the eye. (*Breton: Melancholike Humours*, p. 13.)

*** ō-vēr-gĕt',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *get*.]

1. To reach; to overtake; to catch up with and pass.

2. To get over; to recover from the effects of.

"We want happiness, together, mother, to enable us to *overget* the past."—*Mrs. Henry Wood: East Lynne*, ch. xxii.

3. To get the better of; to overreach; to outwit.

*** ō-vēr-gĭld',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *gild*.] To gild over; to cover with gold or gilding.

"It was of laton *overgylte*."
Gower: C. A., viii.

*** ō-vēr-gĭrd,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *gird*.] To gird, bind, or constrain too closely.

"The fruitful bosom of the Earth, thus *overgirded* by your imprisonment."—*Milton: Reason of Church Government*, bk. ii.

*** ō-vĕr-give'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *give*.] To give over; to surrender.

"To the Saxons *overgive* their government."
Spenser: F. Q., II. iii. 41.

ō'-vĕr-glăd, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *glad*.] Unduly or excessively glad.

*** ō-vĕr-glançe'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *glance*, v.] To glance over; to look over hastily or cursorily.

"I will *overglance* the superscript."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, iv. 2.

*** ō-vĕr-glăze'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *glaze*.] To hide inferior materials with something of a better quality. (*Greene: Quip for an Upstart Courtier.*)

*** ō-vĕr-glīde**, *** o-vor-glyde**, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *glide*.] To glide over.

"[That sonne] whose glaunsing light the cords dyd *overglyde*."—*Wyatt: Ps.* 32. *The Auctor.*

ó-vĕr-gloôm', *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *gloom*.]

1. To cover or overspread with gloom; to render gloomy.

2. To overshadow. (*Coleridge: To Cottle.*)

*** ō-vĕr-glŭt'**, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *glut*.] Overfed.

"While epicures are *overglut*, I ly and starve for food."
Breton: Melancholike Humours, p. 9.

*** ō-vĕr-gō'**, *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *over*, and *go*.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To go beyond; to exceed; to pass.

"The bounds once *overgone* that hold men in,
They never stay." *Inmel Ciell Wars*, iv.

2. To exceed; to surpass; to go beyond.

3. To pass over; to cover.

"A large cloude hem *overwent*." *Gower: C. A.*, v.

4. To pass or travel over.

"Many weary miles you have *o'ergone*."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

5. To weigh down; to oppress.

"Sad-hearted men, much *overgone* with care."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., ii. 5.

B. *Intrans.:* To pass by; to go by.

"The erle ansuerd nouht, he lete that word *ouergo*."
Robert de Brunne, p. 220.

*** ō-vĕr-gone'**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Overgo.]

*** ō-vĕr-gorge'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *gorge*, v.] To gorge to excess; to stuff.

"Such as long power and *overgorged* success
Concentrates into all that's merciless."
Byron: Lara, ii. 7.

*** ō-vĕr-grāçe'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *grace*, v.] To honour unduly or excessively.

"But that you think to *overgrace* me with
The marriage of your sister, troubles me."
Beaum. & Flet.: King & No King, i. 1.

*** o-ver-grass-et**, *** o-ver-grast**, *** o ver-graste**, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *grass*.] Overgrown or covered with grass.

"For they bene like fowle wagmoires *overgrast*."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; Sept.

ō'-vĕr-greāt, *** o ver-gret**, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *great*.] Too great; great beyond measure.

"His *overgreat* feare had certainly argued a guilty conscience."—*Sueite: Tacitus; Historie*, p. 104.

ō-vĕr-greāt'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *greatness*.] The quality or state of being overgreat; excessive or undue greatness.

"The *overgreatness* of Seleucus."—*Raleigh: Hist. World*, bk. iv., ch. v., § 5.

ē-vĕr-greēd'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *greedy*.] Excessively or unduly greedy.

"The commonwealth is sick of their own choice,
Their *overgreedy* love hath surfeited."
Shakesp., 2 *Henry IV.*, i. 3.

*** ō-vĕr-greēn'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *green*.]

1. *Lit.:* To cover with verdure.

2. *Fig.:* To embellish; to colour favourably.

"You *o'ergreen* my bad, my good allow."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 112.

ō'-vĕr-grōss, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *gross*.] Gross to excess; too gross.

"It must be such a fatness . . . as is not *overgross*."
Bacon: Nat. Hist., § 630.

ō-vĕr-grōw', *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *over*, and *grow*.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To cover with vegetation. (Generally in the pa. par.)

"Corn *overgrown* by weeds."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 281.

* 2. To grow or rise beyond or over.

"If the binds be very strong and much *overgrow* the poles, some advise to strike off their heads with a long switch."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

* 3. To weigh down; to oppress. (*Cibber: Love Makes the Man.*)

B. *Intrans.:* To grow beyond the natural or proper size.

ō-vĕr-grōwn', *pa. par.* or *a.* [Overgrow.]

*** ō'-vĕr-grōwth**, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *growth*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Excessive or exuberant growth.

"A sequent king, who seeks
To stop their *overgrowth*." *Milton: P. L.*, xii. 166.

† 2. *Bot.:* A tissue consisting of elevated cushion-shaped masses of cells formed over the surface of a wound in the stem of a plant, as, for instance, when a branch is cut off. (*Thomé.*)

*** ō-vĕr-hāil'**, *** o ver-hale**, *v.t.* [Overhaul.]

1. To drag or draw over.

"The frosty night
Her mantle black thro' heaven gan *overhale*."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender: Jan.

2. To overhaul; to examine.

ō'-vĕr-hănd, *adv.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *hand*.]

A. *As adv.:* With the hand uppermost; with the knuckles upwards; with the arm above the shoulder: as, in cricket, To bowl *overhand*.

B. *As adj.:* Delivered with the arm above the shoulder: as, *overhand* bowling.

*** C.** *As subst.:* The upper hand; superiority, mastery.

"He had gotten thereby a great *overhand* on me."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 965.

*** ō-vĕr-hănd'-ĕd**, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *handed*.] Overhand.

*** ō-vĕr-hăn'-dle**, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *handle*.] To handle, discuss, or mention too much or too frequently.

"Your idle *overhandled* theme."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 770.

ō-vĕr-hăng', *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *over*, and *hang*.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To hang, project, or impend over.

"Beside a poplar that *o'erhangs* the flood."
Fawkes: Statius, bk. ix.

* 2. To impend over.

"Look, to thy terrour, what *o'erhangs* thee."
Beaum. & Flet.: The Prophetess, v. 1.

B. *Intrans.:* To hang, impend, or jut over.

"The rest was craggy cliff that *overhung*
Still as it rose, impossible to climb."
Milton: P. L., iv. 547.

*** ō'-vĕr-hăng**, *s.* [Overhang, *v.*] A projecting portion; a projection.

"The tapering elliptical stern has a moderate *overhang*."—*Century Magazine*, Aug. 1882, p. 603.

ō-vĕr-hăp'-pў, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *happy*.] Too happy.

"Happy, in that we are not *overhappy*."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, ii. 2.

ō-vĕr-hard'-en, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *harden*.] To harden too much; to make too hard.

*** ō-vĕr-hard'-ў**, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *hardy*.] Unduly hardy or daring; rash, over-confident.

"He was *overhardy*, the Danes he gan assaile."
Robert de Brunne, p. 22.

*** ō'-vĕr-hāste**, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *haste*, s.] Too great haste; excess of haste.

"We would not have those that read this worke of Sylva Sylvarum account it strange, or thinke that it is an *overhaste*, that we have set down particulars untried."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 525.

*** ō-vĕr-hāst'-ĭ-lў**, *adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *hastily*.] Too hastily; with undue or excessive haste; precipitately.

"Not to march away *overhastily* from the place."—*Raleigh: Hist. World*, bk. v., ch. i., § 3.

*** ō-vĕr-hāst'-ĭ-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *hastiness*.] The quality or state of being overhasty; undue or excessive haste.

"If the duke's *overhastiness* did not turn to his disadvantage."—*Heresby: Memoirs*, p. 129.

*** ō-vĕr-hāst'-ў**, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *hasty*.] Too hasty; precipitate, rash.

ō-vĕr-hāul', *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *haul*.]

1. to turn over thoroughly for examination; to make a thorough examination of with a view to repairs, if necessary.

"The boiler is stated to have been thoroughly *overhauled* a comparatively short time ago."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 14, 1885.

2. To go through or examine thoroughly, as accounts.

3. To gain upon; to come up with; to overtake.

* 1. *To overhaul a ship:*

Nautical:

(1) To gain ground upon or come up with a ship.

(2) To search or ransack a ship for contraband goods.

2. *To overhaul a tackle:*

Naut.: To extend the blocks of a tackle from each other and slacken the fall, that it may render through the blocks.

ō-vĕr-hāul, ō-vĕr hāul ĭng, *s.* [Overhaul, *v.*] A thorough examination or inspection with a view to repairs, if necessary.

"The 2000-ton cutter Irene is getting a complete *overhaul*."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

ō' vĕr-hĕad, *adv.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *head*, s.]

A. *As adverb:*

1. A loft; above, in the zenith, ceiling, roof, &c.

"*Overhead* the dismal hiss
Of fiery darts." *Milton: P. L.*, vi. 212.

* 2. Per head.

B. *As adj.:* Applied to that which is above or aloft; applied or directed from above.

*** C.** *As subst.:* A cut given over the head in fencing. (*King Alisaunder*, 7,396.)

overhead-crane, *s.* A crane which travels on elevated beams in a foundry, machine-shop, or on high scaffolding above a structure.

overhead-gear, *s.* Driving-gear above the object driven.

overhead-motion, *s.*

Turning: A frame attached to the bench of a lathe, and rising about a foot above the head of the workman. It supports a spindle on which is a pulley driven by a band from the fly-wheel; another pulley on the same spindle carries a band which passes down to the pulley on the spindle of the eccentric cutter. The latter spindle, on which the work is chucked, is stationary, while the cutter is made to revolve.

overhead steam-engine, *s.* A form of engine in which the cylinder is above the crank, and the thrust motion downward. Not uncommon with trunk and oscillating engines.

ō-vĕr-hĕar', *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *hear*.]

1. To hear persons whom or things which are not intended to be heard; to hear by accident or stratagem.

"I will *overhear* their conference."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, II. 1.

* 2. To hear from beginning to end; to hear told.

"I . . . *overhear* t what you shall *overhear*."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

ō-vĕr-hēat', *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *heat*, v.] To heat too much or to excess.

"The false fire of an *overheated* mind."
Cowper: Conversation, 668.

*** ō-vĕr-hēat**, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *heat*.] Too great heat, excessive heat. [Overcold.]

ō-vĕr-hĕav'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *heavy*.] Too heavy; weighing too much; of too great a weight.

*** o-ver-hele**, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *hele*, v.] To cover over.

"Thy haire, . . . thy wings, *overhil'd* with snow."
Ben Jonson: Masques: Twelfth Night 1.

*** ō-vĕr-hĕnd**, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *hend*.] To overtake.

"His fair leman flying through a brook
He *overhent*." *Spenser: F. Q.*, II. x. 18.

*** ō-vĕr-hīgh** (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *high*.] Too high.

ō-vĕr-hīgh-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *highly*.] Too highly.

"*Overhighly* commended of trustiness."—*Raleigh: Hist. World*, bk. ii., ch. xxx., § 4.

*** ō-vĕr-hip**, *** o-ver hippe**, *** o-ver-hyp**, *** o-ver-hyppe**, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *hip*, v.] To hop over; to skip: to pass over or by.

"Hee was very negligent to *overhyppe* it."—*Fryth: Workes*, p. 17.

*** ō-vĕr-hold**, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *hold*, v.] To hold or value too highly; to overvalue; to overestimate.

"If he *overhold* his price so much,
We'll none of him." *Shakesp.: Troilus*, ii. 3.

***o-vĕr-hope,** *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *hope*.] Sanguineness.

ō-vĕr-hŭng', *pa. par.* [OVERHANG.]

***ō-vĕr-in-form',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *inform*.] To fill too full; to overfill.

"Wit so exuberant that it *overinforms* its tenement."—*Johnson.* (*Annandale.*)

***o-vĕr-in-trēat',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *intreat*.] To overpersuade. (*Fuller: Worthies*, i. 19.)

ō-vĕr-ĭss'-uo (ss as sh), *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *issue*, v.] To issue in excess, as bank-notes, bonds, bills, &c., either beyond the amount authorized by law or warranted by the capital stock, or beyond the needs of the public or the power of the issuer to pay.

ō-vĕr-ĭss'-uo (ss as sh), *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *issue*, s.] An issue in excess of that allowed by law or rule; an excessive issue.

"The notion that there could be an *overissue* of paper as long as there was, for every ten pound note, a piece of land in the country worth ten pounds."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

ō-vĕr-jŏy', *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *joy*, v.] To fill to excess with joy; to transport with joy; to ravish.

"O how these irksome labours now delight
And *overjoy* my thoughts with their escape."
Marlowe: Dido, Queen of Carthage, iii. 4.

***ō'-vĕr-jŏy,** *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *joy*, s.] Excessive joy, transport.

ō-vĕr-jŭmp', *v.t* [Eng. *over*, and *jump*.] To jump over; to pass over or by.

ō'-vĕr-jŭst, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *just*.] Just to excess; too scrupulously just.

***ō-vĕr-kēēp,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *keep*.] To observe too strictly. (*Adams: Works*, ii. 339.)

ō-vĕr-kĭnd, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *kind*.] Kind to excess; too kind.

ō-vĕr-kĭnd-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *kindly*.] Too kindly; with excessive kindness.

ō'-vŏr-kĭnd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *kindness*.] The quality or state of being overkind; excessive kindness.

***ō'-vĕr-kĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *king*.] A king who has several petty kings or princes under him.

ō-vĕr-knōw'-ĭng, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *knowing*, a.] Too knowing or cunning; used in contempt or disparagement.

***ō-vŏr-lā'-boŭr,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *labour*, v.]

1. To fatigue or exhaust with excess of labour; to overwork.

"Press'd by fresh forces, her *o'erlabour'd* train,
Shall quit the ships." *Pope: Homer; Iliad* xvi. 62.

2. To execute or carry out with excessive care.

***ō-vĕr lādē',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *lade*.] To overload, to overburden, to load too heavily.

"For men may *overlade* a ship or barge."
Chaucer: Legend of Good Women.

ō-vĕr-lād'-ęn, *ō-vĕr-lādde', *pa. par.* or *a.* [OVERLADE, *v.*]

ō-vĕr-lāid', *pa. par.* or *a.* [OVERLAY.]

ō-vĕr-lāin', ***o-ver-lein,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [OVERLIE.]

ō'-vĕr-lănd, *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *land*.]

A. *As adj.:* Passing by land; made or performed by land: as, an *overland* journey.

B. *As adv.:* Across the land, as opposed to sea.

"A conduct *overland* to Milford-Haven."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 5.

† **overland-route,** *s.* A term which was first used for the route to India via Egypt, the desert, and Suez, commenced by Lieut. Waghorn, R.N., in 1831. It was in contradistinction to the Cape route (by the Cape of Good Hope), which was by water only. It became more applicable in 1837, when the route was across the European continent by Marseilles, in 1845, when that by Trieste followed, and in 1872, when that via the Mount Cenis tunnel and Brindisi came into use. The opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 having all but superseded the Cape route, the term "overland-route" is now obsolescent.

***ō-vĕr-lănd ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *overland*; *-er*.] One who travels overland.

ō-vĕr-lăp', *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *over*, and *lap*, v.]

A. *Trans.:* To lap or fold over; to extend so as to lie or rest upon; to lap over.

B. *Intrans.:* To lap over; to lie or rest upon or over another.

"The oars . . . *overlapping* for two or three strokes."
Field, April 4, 1885.

***ō'-vĕr-lăp,** *s.* [OVERLAP, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The lapping of one thing over another.

"The paths taken by this commerce . . . imply the *overlap* of history."—*Dawkins: Early Man in Britain*, ch. xi.

2. *Geol.:* The extension of an upper above the limits of a lower bed. (*Lyell.*)

overlap joint, *s.* A joint of which the parts lap upon each other, in contradistinction to a butting-joint, in which the edges are merely in contact.

ō-vĕr-lărge', *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *large*.] Too large, too wide, too extensive.

ō-vĕr-lărge'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *largely*.] Too largely, too greatly.

***ō-vĕr-lărge'-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *largeness*.] The quality or state of being overlarge; excessive size.

"The *overlargeness* of their constituent particles."
—*Cheyne: On Health*, ch. ii.

***ō-vĕr-lāsh',** *v.i.* [Eng. *over*, and *lash*, v.]

1. To exaggerate, to brag, to boast, to vaunt. (*Barrow: Pope's Supremacy.*)

2. To proceed to excess; to go beyond proper limits.

"By these laws punishable, if they *overlash*."—*Bp. Hall: Answer to Vindication*, § 1.

***ō-vĕr-lāsh'-ĭng,** *s.* [OVERLASH.] Exaggeration; excess.

"Wee shall once give an account of all our *overlashings*."—*Milton: Old Religion Advocated.* (To the Reader.)

***ō-vĕr-lāsh'-ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *overlashing*; *-ly*.] With exaggeration; extravagantly.

"Although I be far from their opinion who write too *overlashingly*."—*Brerewood: Enquiries touching Languages.*

ō-vĕr-lāte', *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *late*.] Too late; delayed too long.

"Such an act as can scarce be expiated with floods of *overlatest* tears."—*Bp. Hall: Episcopacy by Divine Right*, § 1.

***ō-vĕr-lāve',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *lave*.] To lave, wash, or bathe.

ō-vĕr-lăv'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *lavish*.] Too lavish; lavish to excess.

ō-vĕr-lāy', *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *lay*, v.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To cover or spread over the surface; to coat.

"The folding gates a dazzling light displayed,
With pomp of various architrave *overlaid*."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xxi. 46.

*2. To obscure, to cover, to hide, to overcast, to cloud.

"Phœbus' golden face it did attaint,
As when a cloud his beams doth *overlay*."
Spenser: F. Q., I. vii. 34.

*3. To lay too much weight upon; to weigh down; to overwhelm.

"The horse-haire plume, with which he was so *overlaid*,
Nodded." *Chapman: Homer: Iliad* vi.

*4. To oppress, to push hard.

"The seuenth legion whyche stoode by him was likewise sore *overlaide* by the enemy."—*Goldinge: Cæsar*, fol. 60.

*5. To join by something laid or placed over; to span.

"*Overlay*
With bridges rivers proud, as with a yoke."
Milton: P. L., iii. 333.

II. *Print.:* To put an overlay on.

¶ *Overlay* is frequently confused with *overlie* (q.v.), especially in the pa. t. and pa. par. (See instance under OVERLIE, 2.)

ō-vĕr-lāy, ō'er-lāy, o-wer-lay, *s.* [OVERLAY, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A covering.

"The captain saye a three-nookit hankercher is the maist fashionable *overlay*."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxxvi.

2. *Print.:* A piece of paper pasted upon the tympan-sheet at a spot where the impression is desired to be dark and effective. This is used to bring out the darker parts of the engraving, while the lighter portions are partially relieved of pressure by cutting out the tympan-sheet over such places. Overlays are also used to obtain a proper impression of the low part of a forme.

ō-vĕr-lāy-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *laying*.] A superficial covering, a coating. (*Exodus* xxxviii. 17.)

o-vĕr-lēap', *o-ver-leep, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *leap*, v.]

I. *Lit.:* To leap or jump over; to pass over or cross by leaping.

"The arch felon . . . high *overleaped* all bound
Of hill." *Milton: P. L.*, iv. 181.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To exceed, to pass, to go beyond.

"One among so many *overleaped*
The limits of control." *Cowper: Task*, ii. 718.

*2. To pass over, to omit, to skip.

"Let me *o'erleap* that *custom*."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 2

¶ *To overleap one's self:* To leap too far or too high; to exert one's self too much; to overdo things.

"Vaulting ambition, which *o'erleaps itself*."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 7

ō-vĕr-lĕarn'-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *learned*.] Too learned, pedantic.

ō-vĕr-lĕarn'-ĕd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *learnedness*.] Excessive learning or knowledge.

"A man may wonder at these learned criticks *overlearnednesse*."—*Chapman: Homer: Iliad* xiii.

***ō'-vĕr-lĕath-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *leather*.] The upper leather; the leather forming the upper part of a shoe; the part of the shoe which covers the foot.

"My toes look through the *overleather*."—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew.* (Induct., ii.)

***ō-vĕr-lēav'-ęn,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *leaven*, v.]

1. To leaven too much; to cause to rise or swell too much.

2. To intermix too much; to corrupt, to spoil.

"You are not *overleavened* with your fortune."
Ben Jonson: The Fox, v. 6.

ō-vĕr-lĭb'-ĕr-al, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *liberal*.] Too liberal, too free, too generous.

ō-vĕr-lĭb'-ĕr-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *liberally*.] Too liberally, too freely, too generously; with too great liberality.

***ō-vĕr-lĭck',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *lick*.] To lick over; to pass the tongue over.

"The worst [of his verses] he wild in covert scrole to lurke
Untill the beare were *overlickt* afresh."
Turbervile: Epilogue to his Booke.

ō-vĕr-līe', *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *lie* (2), v.]

1. To lie over; to be laid or placed upon.

*2. To smother by lying upon or by close covering.

"This woman's child died in the night, because she *overlaid* it."—1 *Kings* iii. 19.

*3. To oppress.

¶ *Overlie* and *overlay* are frequently confused. (See OVERLAY, *v.*)

***ō'-vĕr-lĭght** (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *light*, s.] An excessive light; too strong a light.

"An *overlight* maketh the eyes dazell."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 871.

***ō-vĕr-lĭght'** (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *light*, a.] Too light, too frivolous, too trifling; giddy.

"Ever *overlight* and merry."—*Ascham.*

***ō'-vĕr-lĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *overly*; *-ness*.] Carelessness.

"Without insolence, without scornfull *overliness*."—*Bp. Hall: Epistle* vi., ded. 6.

***ō-vĕr-lĭn'-gĕr,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *linger*.] To detain too long.

"He loves not to *overlinger* any in an afflicting hope."—*Fuller: Holy State*, IV. i. 17.

***ō-vĕr-lĭnk',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *link*, v.] To link together; to join.

"A bridge made of many barges, *overlinked* al to gether."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, ii. 77.

***ō-vĕr-lĭve',** *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *over*, and *live*, v.]

A. *Trans.:* To live longer than; to outlive; to survive.

"The elders that *overlived* Josua."—*Joshua* xxiv. (1551.)

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To live longer than another; to survive or outlive others.

"Why do I *overlive?*" *Milton: P. L.*, x. 773.

2. To live too fast.

***ō-vĕr-līv-ĕr, *o-ver-lyv-er,** *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *liver* (1).] One who lives longest; a survivor.

"Hereupon a peace was concluded . . . to continue for both the kings' lives, and the *overliver* of them."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 191.

ō-vĕr-lōad', *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *load*, v.] To load too heavily; to put too heavy a load on; to overburden, to overlade.

"Lag with *overloaded* prore."
Scott: Rokeby, vi. 18

ō-vĕr-lŏg'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *logical*.] Too logical; keeping too closely to forms or rules of logic.

ō'-vĕr-lŏng, *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *long*, a.]

A. *As adj.:* Too long.

B. *As adv.:* For too long a time.

"Both the parties wallowing *overlong* in the stinking puddle of adulterie."—*Holinshed: Description of Ireland*, ch. ix.

ō-vĕr-look', ***o-ver-lok-en,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *look*, v.]

1. To look over; to view from a higher place or position.

"Titan, tired in the midday heat,
With burning eye did hotly *overlook* them."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 178.

* 2. To be or rise above, so as to command a view over.

"The laughing nectar *overlooked* the lid."
Dryden: Homer; Iliad i.

3. To see or look at from behind or over the shoulder of another.

* 4. To inspect, to survey.

"Catesby, *o'erlook* the walls."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 5.

5. To superintend, to inspect, to oversee, to look after.

"In the greater out-parishes, many of the poor parishioners through neglect do perish, for want of some heedful eye to *overlook* them."—*Graunt: Bills of Mortality.*

* 6. To view fully; to peruse; to go through.

"*Overlook* this pedigree." *Shakesp.: Henry V*, ii. 4.

* 7. To review, to look over, to revise; to examine or go through a second time.

"When I had red this tale wele
And *overlooked* it every dele."
Chaucer: Boke of the Duchess, 232.

8. To pass over with indulgence; to forgive; to allow to pass without punishment or censure.

9. To pass over without notice; to disregard, to neglect, to let pass or slip, to slight, to omit, to miss.

"These considerations were altogether *overlooked* in 1692."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

* 10. To subdue by the look; to unsettle; to fascinate, to bewitch.

"Beshrew your eyes,
They have *o'erlooked* me and divided me."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

ō'-vĕr-look-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *looker*.] One who overlooks others; an overseer; a superintendent.

***ō'-vĕr-lōōp,** *s.* [Dut.]

Naut.: The same as ORLOP (q.v.).

"Because our nether *overloops* are raised commonly from the water."—*Raleigh: Hist. World*, bk. v., ch. v., § 4

ō-vĕr-lord', *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *lord*, s.] One who is lord over another or others; a superior lord, a master.

***ō-vĕr-lord-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *overlord*; *-ship*.] The dignity, office, or position of an overlord.

***ō-vĕr-lōve',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *love*, v.] To love unduly or to excess; to prize or value too highly.

ō-vĕr-lŭsc'-ioŭs (sc as sh), *ō-vĕr-lŭsh'-ioŭs, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *luscious*.] Too luscious; sweet to excess.

"A taste *overlushious*."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 624.

***ō-vĕr-lŭs'-tў,** *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *lusty*.] Too lusty, lively, or merry; too licentious.

"The confident and *overlusty* French."
Shakesp.: Henry V., chorus iv.

***ō'-vĕr-lў, *o-ver-lie,** *a.* & *adv.* [A.S. *oferlic*, *oferlice*.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Careless, inattentive, slight, casual.

"From everie wight iborne all *overly*."
Chaucer: Troilus & Creseide.

2. Too much, too great, excessive.

B. *As adverb:*

1. Carelessly, inattentively, slightly.

"Thou doest this *overlie*, or onely for an outward showe."—*Barret: Alvearie.* (1580.)

2. Too much; excessively; above measure; extremely.

3. Oppressively. (*Stanihurst: Ireland*, p. 22.)

ō-vĕr-lў-ĭng, *pa. par.* & *a.* [OVERLIE.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* (See the verb).

2. *Geol.:* A term used by Dr. MacCulloch and others for volcanic rocks, which often overtop other strata and spread over them. It is opposed to underlying (q.v.).

***ō-vĕr-măg'-nĭ-fў,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *magnify*.] To magnify too much or to excess.

***ō-vĕr-măl'-ą-pĕrt,** *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *malapert*.] Excessively malapert or impudent.

"Others of them *overmalapert* and censorious."—*Prynne: Histrio-Mastix.* (Pref.)

***ō-vĕr-măn-nĕr,** *adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *manner*.] Above measure; to excess; excessively.

"*Overmanner* we weren greued overnyght."—*Wycliffe: 2 Corinth.* i.

ō-vĕr-marçh', *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *march*, v.] To cause to march too long or too far; to exhaust or overfatigue by too long marching.

"The Prince his horse were *overmarcht*."—*Baker: Charles I.* (an. 1643).

***ō-vĕr-mast'-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *masted*.] Having masts too long or too heavy for the vessel.

"But his *o'ermasted* galley checked his haste."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid v. 202.

***ō-vĕr-mas'-tĕr,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *master*, v.]

1. To overcome, to subdue, to conquer, to master, to rule.

"They have slavish fears that do *overmaster* them."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

2. To hold or keep in one's power by superior force.

"The crown that thou *o'ermasterest*."
Shakesp.: King John, ii. 1.

ō-vĕr-măţch', *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *match*, v.]

1. To be too much or two powerful for; to be more than a match for; to conquer.

"The men of Essex, *overmatch'd* by none."
Drayton: Battle of Agincourt.

* 2. To dispose of in wedlock to one of a higher station.

"If a yeoman have one sole daughter, he must *overmatch* her above her birth."—*Burton: Anat. Melan.*, p. 599.

***ō'-vĕr-măţch,** *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *match*, s.] One who is more than a match for another; a superior in powers. (*Milton: P. R.*, iv. 7.)

***ō-vĕr-mĕas'-ūre (s as zh),** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *measure*, v.] To measure or estimate too largely; to overestimate.

"*Overmeasuring* their forces."—*Bacon: Essays; Kingdoms & Estates.*

***ō'-vĕr-mĕas-ūre (s as zh),** *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *measure*, s.]

1. Excess of measure; something given over the due measure; excess.

2. One in twenty given over and above in the sale of corn.

***ō-vĕr-mĕd-dle,** *v.i.* [Eng. *over*, and *meddle*.] To meddle unduly.

ō-vĕr-mĕl'-lōw, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *mellow*.] Too mellow, too ripe.

***ō-vĕr-mĕr'-ĭt,** *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *merit*, s.] Excessive merit or desert.

"An *overmerit* made against him."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 133.

ō'-vĕr-mĭc-kle, *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *mickle*.] Overmuch.

***ō'-vĕr-mĭght, *ō'-vĕr-mўght** (*gh* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *might*, s.] Above or beyond one's might or power. [OVERMANNER.]

***ō-vĕr-mĭx',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *mix*.] To mix with too much.

"Those things . . . no joy shall know,
Or little measure *overmixt* with woe." *Creech.*

***ō'-vĕr-mōçhe,** *a.* & *adv.* [OVERMUCH.]

ō-vĕr-mŏd'-ĕst, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *modest*.] Modest to excess; too modest.

"*Overmodest* suitors seldom speed."—*Hale: Remains*, ser. on Luke xviii. 1.

ō-vĕr-mŏd-ĕst-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *modestly*.] In an overmodest manner; too modestly; with excessive modesty.

"*Overmodestly* forbear the occasion of making themselves great."—*Raleigh: Hist. World*, bk. v., ch. v., § 4

ō-vĕr-mōist, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *moist*.] Too moist.

"An overdry heat or an *overmoist* heat."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 706.

***ō-vĕr-mōist-ŭre,** *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *moisture*.] An excess of moisture.

"*Overmoisture* doth somewhat extinguish the heat."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 706.

***o-vĕr-mŏn'-cў,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *money*.] To bribe. (*Fuller: Worthies*, i. 558.)

***ō'-ver-more,** *adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *more*.] Beyond, further, moreover.

***ō-vĕr-mŏr-rŏw, *o-ver-mor-owe,** . [Eng. *over*, and *morrow*.] The day after to-morrow.

"To daye, to morrowe, and *overmorowe*."—*Tobias* viii. (1551.)

***ō'-vĕr-mōst,** *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *most*.] Highest; over or above all others.

"This palle is worne upon this vestyment, *overmost* of all."—*Fabyan: Chronicle*, vol. i., ch. ccxxi.

***ō-vĕr-mount',** *v.i.* [Eng. *over*, and *mount*, v.] To rise above.

ō'-vĕr-mŭch, *a.*, *adv.*, & *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *much*.]

A. *As adj.:* Too much; above what is necessary or proper.

"It occasions thirst and *overmuch* drinking.—*Locke: Of Education*, § 14.

B. *As adv.:* Too much; in or to too great a degree.

"I also err'd in *overmuch* admiring."
Milton: P. L., ix. 1,178.

C. *As subst.:* Too much; more than is proper or sufficient.

"By attributing *overmuch* to things
Less excellent." *Milton: P. L.*, viii. 565.

***ō'-vĕr-mŭch-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *muchness*.] Excess, exuberance, superabundance.

"Superlation and *overmuchness* amplifies."—*Ben Jonson: Discoveries.*

***ō-vĕr-mŭl-tĭ-plў,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *over*, and *multiply*.]

A. *Trans.:* To multiply or repeat too often.

"In *overmultiplying* and in overmagnifying of it."—*Up. Hall: Sermons; Philip*, iii.

B. *Intrans.:* To multiply or increase too rapidly or in too great numbers.

***ō-vĕr-mŭl'-tĭ-tūde,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *multitude*.] To exceed or surpass in multitude or numbers; to outnumber.

"The herds would *overmultitude* their lords."
Milton: Comus, 731.

***ō-vĕr-nāme',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *name*, v.] To name in a series or order; to go through the names of in order.

"I pray thee, *overname* them, and as thou namest them I will describe them."—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, i. 2.

ō-vĕr-nēat, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *neat*.] Neat to excess; too neat.

***ō-vĕr-nĕt',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *net*.] To cover, as with a net. (*Carlyle: Diamond Necklace*, ch. iv.)

† ō-vĕr-nīçe', *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *nice*.] Nice, delicate, or fastidious to an excess; too nice or delicate.

"Away with such *overnice* and curious companions."
Bp. Hall: Noah's Dove.

***ō-vĕr-nīçe-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *nicely*.] In an overnice manner; too nice or fastidiously.

***ō-vĕr-nīçe-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *overnice*; *-ness*.] Excessive delicacy or fastidiousness. (*Richardson: Clarissa*, v. 8.)

ō-vĕr-nīght (*gh* silent), *s.*, *a.*, & *adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *night*.]

A. *As subst.:* Night before bedtime.

"If I had given you this at *overnight*,
She might have been o'erta'en."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, iii. 4.

B. *As adj.:* Done or happening the night before.

C. *As adverb:*

1. In the course of the night or evening; in the evening before.

2. During or throughout the night . as, He stayed *overnight.*

* **o ver nime,** *v.t.* [A.S. *oferniman*, from *ofer* = over, and *niman* = to take.] To overtake; to seize.

"The cold of deth, that had him *overnome*." *Chaucer: C. T.*, 2,802.

* **ō-vĕr-nĭp-pĭng,** *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *nipping.*] Too nipping or sharp.

"Albeit their wether were bitter and *overnippang.*" *—Holinshed: Ireland* (an. 1543).

* **ō-vĕr-nōĭse',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *noise.*] To overpower, quell, or drown with noise.

"No mirth of music *overnoise* your fears." *Cowley: Horace*, bk. iii., ode 1.

* **o ver nome,** *pret.* or *pa. par.* of *v.* [OVERNIME.]

ō-vĕr-nū'-mĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *numerous.*] Too numerous; excessive in number.

"They are not *overnumerous*."—*Grew: Cosmo. Sacra*, ch. viii., § 43.

* **ō-vĕr-ŏf'-fĭce,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *office.*] To lord over by or in virtue of an office.

"This might be the fate of a politician which this ass *overoffices*."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 1.

ō-vĕr-ŏf-fĭ'-cious, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *officious.*] Officious to excess; too officious.

* **ō-vĕr-pāint',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *paint*, v.] To paint, colour, or describe too highly.

"To *overpaint* that which is garnished with better colours already. *—Raleigh: Hist. World*, bk. ii., ch. xvi., § 1.

ō-vĕr-păm'-pĕred, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *pampered.*] Fed or clothed too luxuriantly.

"Great Ganges . . .
Gibs with his glistering sands the *overpampered* shore." *Drayton: Poly-Olbion*, s. 15.

* **ō-vĕr-part',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *part.*] To assign too difficult a part to.

* **ō-vĕr-pass',** *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *over*, and *pass*, v.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To pass over; to cross.

"This limit may be advantageously *overpassed*."—*Poe: Works* (1860), ii. 261.

2. To pass through; to go through; to endure.

"The perils that he hath *overpassed*."—*North: Plutarch: Amiot to the Readers.*

3. To pass over; to pass with disregard; to overlook.

4. To omit; not to include or comprise; to pass by.

"If the grace of him which saveth *overpass* some." *—Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

5. To surpass, to exceed, to excel.

"It seems you have abjured the help which men
Who *overpass* their kind as you would do
Have humbly sought." *Browning: Paracelsus*, i.

B. *Intrans.:* To pass by; to cease by passing.

"Pause till this heat be somewhat *overpast*."
Drayton: Barons Wars, ii.

ō-vĕr-passed', **ō vĕr past',** *pa. par.* or *a.* [OVERPASS.]

* **ō-vĕr-păss' ĭŏn-ate (ss** as **sh),** *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *passionate.*] Passionate to excess; too passionate.

* **ō-vĕr-păss'-ĭŏn-ate-lў (ss** as **sh),** *adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *passionately.*] In an over-passionate manner; too passionately.

* **ō-vĕr-pāy',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *pay*, v.]

1. To pay in excess; to pay beyond what is necessary or right.

2. To pay more than sufficiently; to reward too highly.

"His march o'*erpaid* by such a promis'd fight."
Addison: The Campaign.

* **ō-vĕr-peĕr',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *peer*, v.] To look over or down on; to overlook; to rise above.

"Mountainous error . . . too highly heap'd
For truth to *o'erpeer*."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 3.

ō-vĕr-pēo'-ple, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *people*, v.] To people or populate too thickly; to overstock with inhabitants.

* **ō-vĕr-pĕrch',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *perch.*] To fly over.

"With love's light wings did I *o'erperch* these walls."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, ii. 2.

* **ō-vĕr-pĕr-suāde (u** as **w),** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *persuade.*] To persuade against one's inclination or convictions.

"*Overpersuaded* by his landlord to take physic."—*Dryden: Virgil: Æneid.* (Ded.)

* **ō-vĕr-pĕrt'-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *over: pert*; *-ed.*] Having too much pertness or saucinesss; too pert.

"*Overperted* with so high authority."—*Raleigh: Hist. World*, bk. ii., ch. xxii., § 10.

* **ō-vĕr-pĕs-tĕr,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *pester.*] To pester to excess.

"The camp was *overpestered* with those who had been abroad."—*Raleigh: Hist. World*, bk. ii., ch. xix., § 4.

* **ō-vĕr-pĭc-ture,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *picture*, v.] To be a better picture than; to represent or picture in an exaggerated manner.

"*O'erpicturing* that Venus, where we see
The fancy outwork nature."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, ii. 2.

* **ō-vĕr-plant',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *plant*, v.]

1. To transplant; to remove and plant in another place.

"Be thou drawen up by the roote, and be *overplanted* into the see."—*Wycliffe: Luke* xvii.

2. To plant too much; to overstock with plants.

* **ō-vĕr-plēase',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *please.*] To please, delight, or gratify to excess.

"The senses love not to be *overpleased*."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 835.

ō-vĕr-plŭs, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *plus.*] A surplus; that which remains over and above the quantity required or proposed; excess, balance.

"He duly went with what small *overplus*
His earnings might supply."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.

* **ō-vĕr-plў,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *ply.*] To ply to excess; to employ in too great labour; to overwork.

"What supports me, dost thou ask?
The conscience, Friend, t'have lost them *overplied*
In liberty's defence." *Milton: Sonnet* 22.

* **ō-vĕr-pōĭse',** * **o-ver-poyse,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *poise.*] To weigh more than; to outweigh, to overbalance.

"Abler to waft up their bodies, which are in others *overpoysed* by the hinder legs."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv., ch. vi.

* **ō'-vĕr-pōĭse,** *s.* [OVERPOISE, *v.*] A weight which overbalances or weighs down another; a preponderant weight; a counter-balance.

"Some *overpoise* of sway, by turns, they share."
Dryden: Epistle to his Kinsman J. Dryden.

* **ō-vĕr-pŏl'-ĭsh,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *polish*, v.] To polish too much or too highly.

* **ō-vĕr-pŏn'-dĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *ponderous.*] Too ponderous, too heavy, too weighty, too burdensome.

"An unfit and *overponderous* argument."—*Milton: Of Education.*

* **ō-vĕr-pōst',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *post*, v.] To get over quickly and easily; to get clear of cheaply.

"You may thank the unquiet time, for your quiet
overposting that action."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, i. 2.

* **ō-vĕr-pō'-tent,** *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *potent.*] Too potent, too powerful; overpowering.

"Thou the sooner
Temptation found'st, or *overpotent* charms."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 427.

ō-vĕr-pŏw'-ĕr, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *power.*]

1. To conquer or overcome by superior numbers or force; to defeat, to reduce to submission, to vanquish.

"The foe from numbers courage drew,
And *overpower'd* that gallant few."
Wordsworth: White Doe, iv.

2. To overcome; to be too strong or powerful for.

"Inly distress'd, or *overpower'd* with awe"
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ii.

* **ō-vĕr-pŏw'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *power.*] An excessive power.

"When a state growes to an *overpower*, it is like a great flood."—*Bacon: Essays: Of Vicissitude.*

ō-vĕr-pŏw'-ĕr-ĭng, *a.* [OVERPOWER.] Irresistible; vanquishing by superior strength or force; too strong, too powerful.

"Conquered with an *overpowering* force and evidence of the most concerning truths."—*South: Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 11.

ō-vĕr-pŏw'-ĕr-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *overpowering*; *-ly.*] In an overpowering manner; with superior force.

* **ō-vĕr-prāĭs'-ĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *praising.*] Excessive praise; flattery.

"Serpent, thy *overpraising* leaves in doubt
The virtue of that fruit." *Milton: P. L.*, ix. 615.

* **ō-vĕr-prēach',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *preach.*] To preach in a style above the comprehension of the congregation. (*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 117.)

* **ō-vĕr-prĕss',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *press*, v.] To bear upon with irresistible force; to overwhelm, to crush, to overpower.

"The *overpressed* spirits."
Shakesp.: Pericles, iii. 2

* **ō-vĕr-prĕss'-ŏr,** *s.* [Eng. *overpress*; suff. *-or.*] An oppressor.

"Fitz Stephen calleth him 'Violentus Cantii incubator,' that is, the violent *overpressor* of Kent. —*P. Holland: Camden*, p. 532.

ō-vĕr-prĕss'-ūre (ss as **sh),** *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *pressure.*] Undue or excessive pressure; specif., enforced overwork in schools.

"It seems that this *overpressure* is a species of bogey, which shrinks into very small dimensions and loses most of its terror when fairly run down. —*Athenæum*, Aug. 29, 1885, p. 267.

* **ō-vĕr-prīze',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *prize*, v.]

1. To prize or value too highly; to overvalue.

"Nor life to *overprize*, nor death to fear."
Bogse: The Wish.

2. To exceed in value.

"That which . . . *o'erprized* all popular rate."
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

ō'-vĕr-prŏ-dŭc-tion, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *production.*] Excessive production; production in excess of the demand.

ō-vĕr prŏmpt', *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *prompt*, a.] Too prompt, too ready, too eager.

* **ō-vĕr-prŏmpt'-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *promptness.*] The quality or state of being overprompt; too great eagerness or readiness.

"Out of this has sprung an *overpromptness* in many young men to raise a quarrel."—*Hales: Remaines; Of Duels.*

* **ō-vĕr-prŏ-por'-tion,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *proportion*, v.] To make of too great a proportion.

ō-vĕr-prŏŭd', *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *proud.*] Proud to excess; too proud.

"Being *overproud* with sap and blood."
Shakesp.: Richard II., iii. 4.

* **ō-vĕr-prŏv'-ĭ-dent,** *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *provident.*] Too provident or sparing; niggardly.

* **ō-vĕr-prō-vōke',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *provoke.*] To provoke too much.

"It grieves him to be *overprovoked* to our punishment."—*Bp. Hall: Occas. Meditations*, 136.

* **ō-vĕr-pūr'-çhase,** *v.i.* [Eng. *over*, and *purchase*, v.] To pay too much for. (*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 280.)

* **ō'-vĕr-pŭr-çhase,** *s.* [OVERPURCHASE, *v.*] A dear bargain; something for which too much has been paid. (*Collier: English Stage*, p. 161.)

* **ō-vĕr-quĕll',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *quell.*] To quell, to subdue, to overpower.)

"The unrulie spirits *overquell*."
Bp. Hall: Elegy on Dr. Whitaker.

ō-vĕr-quĭ'-ĕt-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *quietness.*] Too much quietness.

* **ō-vĕr-răck',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *rack*, v.] To torture excessively; to put too great a strain upon. (*Nashe: Introd. to Green's Menaphon*, p. 8.)

ō-vĕr-rāke', *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *rake.*]

Naut.: To break in upon, as a ship, when the waves break in upon her riding at anchor in a head sea.

ō-vĕr-răŋk', *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *rank*, a.] Too rank or luxuriant.

"Things *overrunk* do never kindly bear."
Drayton: Legend of O. Cromwell.

ō-vĕr-rāte', *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *rate*, v.] To rate or value too highly; to overestimate.

"*Overrate* their happiness."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

ō-vĕr-rēach', *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *over*, and *reach.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To reach beyond or above; to rise above; to extend beyond.

"Neither *overreach* nor fall short of the other end of the lower."—*Baddeley: On Mathematical Evidence.*

* 2. To overtake ; to catch up.

"So that at length, after long weary chace, . . .
He *overraught* him." *Spenser : F. Q.*, VI. iii. 50.

3. To deceive by cunning ; to cheat, to outwit, to get the better of.

"Their cupidity *overreached* itself."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

B. *Intransitive :*

1. *Ord. Lang. :* To cheat, to deceive.

"Self-seeking, grasping, *overreaching* allies."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. *Manège :* A horse is said to overreach when he brings his hinder feet too far forwards, and strikes his toes against his foreshoes. (*Farrier's Dict.*)

ō-vĕr-rēach'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *overreach ; -er*] One who overreaches, deceives, or tricks another ; a cheat.

* **ō-vĕr-rēad',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *read.*] To read over ; to peruse.

"She oft and oft it *overred*."
Spenser : F. Q., III. xi. 50.

ō-vĕr-rĕad'-ĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *readily.*] Too readily ; with excessive readiness or willingness.

ō-vĕr-rĕad'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *readiness.*] The quality or state of being overready ; excessive or undue readiness or willingness.

* **ō-vĕr-rĕad'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *ready.*] Too ready or willing.

* **ō-vĕr-rĕc'-kŏn,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *reckon.*] To reckon, compute, or estimate too highly.

"If we will needs *overreckon* our condition we do but help to aggravate our own wretchednesse."—*Bp. Hall. Balm of Gilead*, § 9.

* **ō-vĕr-rĕd',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *red.*] To smear or cover over with a red colour.

"Go, prick thy face, and *overred* thy fear."
Shakesp. : Macbeth, v. 3.

† **ō-vĕr-rĕ-fīne',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *refine.*] To refine too much.

ō-vĕr-rĕ-fīne'-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *refinement.*] Excessive refinement ; refinement with an affectation of nicety.

* **ō-vĕr-rĕnt',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *rent.*] To rent too highly ; to rackrent.

ō-vĕr-rĭd', ō-vĕr-rĭd'-dęn, *pa. par.* or *a.* [OVERRIDE.]

ō-vĕr-rīde', *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *ride*, v.]

1. To fatigue or exhaust by too much or too long riding.

* 2. To overtake and pass in riding.

"My lord, I *overrode* him on the way."
Shakesp. : 2 Henry IV., i. 1.

* 3. To ride or drive over.

"The carter *overriden* with his carte."
Chaucer : C. T., 2,024.

4. To supersede, to annul ; to do away with.

"The Democratic majority will not be strong enough to *override* his veto."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Nov. 9, 1882.

overrighteous (as **ō-vĕr-rīt'-yŭs**), *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *righteous.*] Affecting excessive righteousness.

* **ō-vĕr-rĭg'-ĭd,** *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *rigid.*] Too rigid, too severe.

* **ō-vĕr-rĭg'-ŏr-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *rigorous.*] Too rigorous.

"These perchance are *overrigorous*."—*Prynne : Histrio-Mastix*, v. 10.

ō-vĕr-rīpe', *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *ripe.*] Too ripe ; ripe to excess.

"Thy years are ripe and *overripe*."
Milton : P. R., iii. 31.

ō-vĕr-rīp'-ęn, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *ripen.*] To make too ripe ; to ripen too much.

"Why droops my lord, like *overripen'd* corn?"
Shakesp. : 2 Henry VI., i. 2.

* **ō-vĕr-rōast',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *roast*, v.] To roast too much ; to cook overmuch ; hence, to make completely ready. (*Shakesp. : Cymbeline*, v. 4.)

ō-vĕr-rûle', *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *over*, and *rule*, v.]

A. *Transitive :*

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. To influence with predominant power ; to exercise dominion, authority, or command over.

"As if predestination *overruled*
Their will." *Milton : P. L.*, iii. 114.

2. To reject the arguments, pleas, or objections of.

"He was again *overruled*."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

II. *Law :* To disallow, to reject ; to rule against : as, The objection was *overruled*.

"The *overruling* of the veto of the other tribunes by Licinius and Sextius."—*Lewis : Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ii. 380.

* **B.** *Intrans. :* To exercise rule or authority ; to govern ; to rule.

"Thus he that *overruled*, I overswayed."
Shakesp. : Venus & Adonis, 109.

ō-vĕr-rûl'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *overrul(e) ; -er.*] One who or that which overrules, directs, or governs.

"Proof, the *overruler* of opinions."—*Sidney : Defence of Poesy.*

ō-vĕr-rûl'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [OVERRULE.]

* **ō-vĕr-rûl'-ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *overruling ; -ly.*] In an overruling manner.

ō-vĕr-rŭn, * **o-ver-renne,** * **o-ver-rune,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *over*, and *run.*]

A. *Transitive :*

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. To run over ; to spread over ; to grow over ; to overspread.

"The chilling cold did *overrunne* their bones."
Surrey : Virgil ; Æneid ii.

2. To invade and harass by hostile incursions.

"If he advances into Connaught, let us *overrun* Leinster."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

* 3. To take possession of ; to possess, to fill.

"He was *overrun* with melancholy humours."—*Bunyan : Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

* 4. To subdue, to oppress.

"That none of them the feeble *overren*."
Spenser : F. Q., V. ii. 19.

5. To injure by treading or trampling down.

"That now is all trampled and *overrun*."—*Spenser : State of Ireland.*

* 6. To outrun ; to run faster than and leave behind ; to outstrip in running.

"Ahimaaz ran by the way of the plain, and *overran* Cushi."—2 *Samuel* xviii. 23.

II. *Print. :* To carry over parts of lines, columns, or pages in corrections, in the introduction of new matter, or in the contraction or expansion of columns.

* **B.** *Intransitive :*

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. To run or pass over or by.

"Dispis'd and troden downe of all that *overraun*."
Spenser : F. Q., IV. viii. 32.

2. To be in excess or superabundance ; to run over ; to overflow.

"Though you have left me,
Yet still my soul *o'errans* with fondness towards you."
Smith.

II. *Print. :* To extend beyond the proper or desired length.

* **ō-vĕr-rŭn'-nĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *runner.*] One who overruns ; an invader.

"Vandal *o'errunners*, Goths in literature."
Lovelace : Lucasta, pt. ii.

ō-vĕr-sāil', *v.i.* [Eng. *over*, and *sail*, v.]

Arch. : To project beyond the general face.

* **ō-vĕr-săt'-ų-rāte,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *saturate.*] To saturate to excess.

* **ō-vĕr-sāy',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *say.*] To say over ; to repeat.

* **ō-vĕr-scāpe',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *scape.*] To escape.

* **o-vĕr-sçĕnt',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *scent*, v.]

1. To scent to excess.

2. To scent, so as to hide or disguise the original smell.

* **ō-vĕr-scōre',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *score*, v.] To score or draw a line or lines over ; to erase by lines drawn over.

"The words 'and servant' had been first written and then *overscored*."—*Poe. Works* (1864), ii. 352.

* **ō-vĕr-scrû-pų-lŏs-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *scrupulosity.*] The quality or state of being overscrupulous ; overscrupulousness.

ō-vĕr-scrû-pų-lŏŭs, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *scrupulous.*] Too scrupulous ; scrupulous to excess.

ō-vĕr-scrû-pų-loŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *scrupulousness.*] The same as OVERSCRUPULOSITY (q.v.).

* **ō-vĕr-sēa,** *n.* & *adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *sea.*]

A. *As adj. :* Foreign ; from beyond sea ; not native.

"Thei will ponder their talke with *ouersea* language."—*Wilson : Arte of Rhetorique*, p. 164.

B. *As adv. :* Over, beyond, or across the sea ; abroad.

ō-vĕr-sēam-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *seaming.*]

Sewing : The same as OVERCASTING (q.v.).

* **ō-vĕr-sēarch',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *search*, v.] To search over or through ; to examine.

"I had *oversearched* all my booke."—*Sir T. More : Works*, p. 423.

* **ō'-vĕr-sēas,** *adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *seas.*] The same as OVERSEA (q.v.).

"Sick of home, went *overseas* for change."
Tennyson : Walk to the Mall.

* **o-vĕr-sēas'-ŏn,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *season*, v.] To season too much ; to give too high or strong a relish, flavour, or taste to. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"*Overseason'd* with base anger."
Beaum. & Fletch. : Pilgrim, iv. 2.

ō-vĕr-seē', * **o-ver-so,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *ofersēon*, from *ofer* = over, and *sēon* = to see.]

A. *Transitive :*

* 1. To look down upon ; to despise.

* 2. To overlook ; to pass over or by ; to omit, to neglect ; not to notice.

"They would saye or doo a thyng and cannot well come thereon, but muse and *oversee* themselfe in the assaye."—*Sir T. More : Works*, p. 145.

3. To overlook, to superintend ; to look or see after.

"Thou, Collatine, shalt *oversee* this will."
Shakesp. : Rape of Lucrece, 1,245.

* 4. To deceive ; to cause to err.

"Such overseers, as the overseers of this building, would be so *overseen* as to make that which is narrower, contain that which is larger."—*Holyday.*

5. To look over or through ; to peruse.

"And whan she wist how that it stood,
And had her billes *overseyne*,
Thei shulden haue answere ageyne."
Gower : C. A., viii

B. *Intrans. :* To make an oversight ; to miss ; to neglect to see or notice.

ō-vĕr-seēn', * **o-ver-seene,** * **o-ver-seyne,** *pa. par.* & *a.* [OVERSEE.]

A. *As pa. par. :* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective :*

* 1. Overlooked, unnoticed.

2. Superintended ; looked after.

* 3. Tipsy.

"Well nigh whittled, almost drunke, somewhat *overseene*."—*Cotgrave.*

ō-vĕr-seĕr', * **o-ver-sear,** *s.* [Eng. *overse(e) ; -er.*]

1. One who oversees or overlooks ; a superintendent, a superior, an inspector.

"Those *ouersears* which we now call byshops after the Greke word."—*Tyndall : Works*, p. 252.

2. *Specif. :* A parochial officer, whose main duty is to make provision for the poor of the parish. They are appointed annually in each parish by the justices from a list of names submitted to them by the vestry of the parish. The office is compulsory and unpaid. The primary duty is to raise the funds necessary for the relief and support of the poor of their respective parishes, for which purpose they are empowered to make and levy rates upon the several inhabitants of the parish. In addition to their original duty of providing for the poor, several other duties have from time to time been imposed by statute upon the overseers, such as the preparation of the lists of voters and of persons qualified to serve as jurors, and, in cases where the parish is situate in a borough, the lists of burgesses. Assistant overseers are paid officers employed to relieve the overseers in larger parishes.

ō-vĕr-seĕr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *overseer ; -ship.*] The office, position, or station of an overseer.

ō-vĕr-sĕt', *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *over*, and *set*, v.]

A. *Transitive :*

1. To turn bottom upwards ; to upset, to throw over, to overthrow.

"Lest storms should *overset* the leaning pile
Deciduous." *Cowper : Task*, v. 39.

* 2. To subvert, to destroy, to overthrow.

* 3. To throw out of regularity.

* 4. To crowd, to fill too full.

"In the common boat, which was *overset* with merchandise."—*Howell : Letters*, p. 161.

* 5. To overcharge; to assess too highly.

"The usurers and publicans . . . to make their most advantage, did *overset* the people. —*Tyndale: Workes*, ii. 71.

* **B.** *Intrans.*: To turn, or be turned over; to be upset or overthrown.

"Part of the weight will be under the axle-tree which will so far counteruse what is above it, that it will very much prevent the *oversetting*."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

* **o-vĕr-sĕt,** *s.* [OVERSET, *v.*]

1. The act of oversetting or overthrowing; the state of being overset or overturned; ruin.

2. An excess, a superfluity.

* **o vĕr sew'** (ew as **ō**), *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *sew*.] To embroider. [See example under OVERSEW, 2.]

* **o-vĕr-shādе',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over* and *shade*, v.] To cover with shade, to shade; to render dark or gloomy, to overshadow.

"A conspicuous tuft of ash trees which *overshades* the ruined church."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

ō-vĕr shăd'-ōw, * **over schad-owe,** *v.t.* [A.S. *ofersceadian*; from *ofer* = over, and *scealian* = to shade.]

1. To throw a shade or shadow over; to overshade.

"On the tree whose heavy branches
Overshadowed all the place."
Longfellow: Walter von der Vogelweid.

* 2. To shelter, to protect; to cover with protecting or fostering influence.

"On her should come
The Holy Ghost, and the power of the highest
O'ershadow her." *Milton: P. R.*, i. 140.

* **o-vĕr shăd'-ōw-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *overshadow*; *-er*.] One who or that which overshadows, or throws a shade over anything.

"No oppressors of the people, no *overshadowers* of the crown."—*Bacon: Letter to the King* (Jan. 2, 1618).

* **o-vĕr shăd'-ōw-ĭ-ng,** * **o-ver shad-ow-ic,** *a.* [Eng. *overshadow*; *-y*.] Overshadowing. (*P. Holland: Pliny*, xvi. 26.)

* **o-vĕr shāke,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *shake*.]

1. To disperse.

"That hast this winter's weather *overshake*."
Chaucer: The Assembly of Foules.

2. To shake excessively.

ō' vĕr shāve, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *shave*.] *Coopering*: A jointer having a concave-edged bit, on which the backs of staves are dressed.

* **o-vĕr-shīne',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *shine*.]

1. To shine upon, to illumine. (*Shakesp.*: 3 *King Henry VI.*, ii. 1.)

2. To outshine, to excel in lustre. (*Lit.* & *fig.*) (*Bowden: Tears of the Church*, p. 646.)

ō-vĕr shōe, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *shoe*, s.]

1. An india-rubber shoe to protect the usual foot-covering while walking in muddy streets; a goloshe.

2. A shoe of buffalo-hide, hair inward, used in sleighing or winter travelling.

ō-vĕr-shōōt', *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *over*, and *shoot*.]

A. *Transitive*:

* 1. To shoot over, as water on a wheel. [OVERSHOT-WHEEL.]

2. To shoot or go beyond the mark.

"Not to *overshoot* his game, but stand right and fair in case a wish'd for change should bring fanaticism again into fashion."—*South: Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 12.

* 3. To fly beyond; to pass swiftly over.

"High-raised on fortune's hill, new Alpes he spies,
O'ershoots the valley which beneath him lies."
Harte.

* 4. To go beyond, to exceed.

"Proud of his speed to *overshoot* the truth."
Cowper: Conversation, 641.

* 5. To defeat, to foil.

"'Tis not the first time you were *overshot*."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iii. 7.

* 6. To intoxicate; to make drunk or intoxicated.

* **B.** *Intrans.*: To fly or go beyond the mark.

"Often it drops, or *overshoots* by the disproportions of distance or application."—*Collier: On Reason.*

* *To overshoot one's self*: To venture too far; to assert too much.

"I doubt me, you shall much *overshoot yourself*."—*Spenser: On Ireland.*

ō-vĕr-shŏt', *pa. par.* or *a.* [OVERSHOOT.]

overshot-wheel, *s.* A form of water-wheel in which the water flows upon or near the top of the wheel. It acts principally by gravity, though some effect is of course due to the velocity with which the water arrives. Some overshot wheels have a circular rack or cogged rim near the periphery, so as to bring the body of water in close proximity to a pinion which communicates the motion to the machinery.

* **ō-vĕr-shrōud',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *shroud*, v.] To overshadow, to darken. (*Breton: Countess of Pembroke's Love*, p. 23.)

ō vèr sīght (*gh* silent), * **o-ver-syght,** *s.* [Eng. *over* and *sight*.]

1. Superintendence, care, overlooking, supervision.

"They gave the money, being told unto them that had the *oversight* of the house."—2 *Kings* xii. 11.

2. A mistake, neglect, omission, inadvertence.

"That *oversight* of yours in not asking for one."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

* 3. Escape.

"To joy at his foolhappie *oversight*."
Spenser: F. Q., I. vi. 1.

* **ō-vĕr-sīze'** (1), *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *size* (1).] To surpass in bulk.

"Those bred in a mountainous country *oversize* those that dwell on low levels."—*Sandys: Journey.*

* **ō-vĕr-sīze'** (2), *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *size* (2).] To cover over with viscid matter; to smear over.

"Thus *o'ersized* with coagulate gore."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, ii. 2.

* **ō-vĕr-skĭp',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *skip*, v.]

1. To skip or leap over; to pass by leaping.

2. To pass over; to skip; to neglect.

"Huge great blocks that I have *overskipped* in this whole book."—*Bp. Hall: Answer to the Vind. of Smectymnuus.*

3. To escape.

"But then the mind much sufferance doth *o'erskip*."
Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 6.

* **ō-vĕr-skĭp'-pĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *overskip*; *-er*.] One who overskips.

ō-vĕr-slâugh' (*gh* silent), *v.t.* [Dut. *overslaan* = to skip over.] To pass over in favour of something else; to obstruct: as, To *overslaugh* a bill in the legislature. (*American.*)

ō-vĕr-sleēp', *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *sleep*, v.] To sleep beyond: as, To *oversleep* the usual time of rising. Frequently used reflexively: as, I *overslept* myself.

* **ō-vĕr-slīde',** *v.i.* [Eng. *over*, and *slide*, v.] To slip, slide, or pass by.

* **ō-vĕr-slīght'** (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *slight*, a.] Too slight, too thin, too unsubstantial. (*Bp. Hall: Of Contentation*, § 8.)

* **ō-vĕr-slĭp',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *slip*, v.] To let pass by unnoticed, undone, or neglected; to omit, to neglect.

"Some advantageous nick of time, which, if *overslipt* and let go, either the price fails or the thing fails."—*South: Sermons*, vol. xi., ser 10.

* **ō-vĕr-slōw'** *v.t.* [OVERSLOW, *a.*] To render slow, to check, to slacken, to retard.

"But . . . able to trash, or *overslow* this furious driver."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 563.

ō'-vĕr-slōw, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *slow*.] Too slow.

ō'-vĕrs-măn, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *man*.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.*: An overseer.

2. *Scots Law*: An umpire appointed by a submission to decide where two arbiters have differed in opinion, or named by the arbiters themselves under powers given to them by the submission.

* **ō-vĕr-smīt'-ten,** *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *smitten*.] Excessively pleased.

"Many lines I'd written,
Though with their grace I was not *oversmitten*."
Keats: To C. Cowden Clarke.

* **ō-vĕr-snōw',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *snow*, v.]

1. To cover with snow.

"Beauty *o'ersnowed*, and bareness every where."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 5.

2. To cover as with snow; to whiten.

"Ere age unstrung my nerves, or time *o'ersnowed* my head." *Dryden: Virgil; Æneid* v. 553.

* **ō-vĕr-sōld',** *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *sold*.] Sold for too much or at too great a rate; sold for more than its value.

"The thing call'd life with ease I can disclaim,
And think it *oversold* to purchase fame."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid ix. 265.

ō-vĕr-sōōn', *adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *soon*.] Too soon, too early.

"The lad may prove well enough, if he *oversoon* think not too well of himself."—*Sidney.*

* **ō-vĕr-sŏr'-rōw,** *v.i.* [Eng. *over*, and *sorrow*.] To grieve, sorrow, vex, or afflict to excess.

"The much-wronged and *oversorrowed* state of matrimony."—*Milton: Doctrine of Divorce.* (Pref.)

* **ō-vĕr-sōw',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *sow*, v.]

1. *Lit.*: To sow a crop over one already existing. (Probably with reference to the *superseminavit* of Matt. xiii. 25 of the Vulgate.) [SUPERSEMINATION.]

"The enemy *oversows* the field of his heart with tares."—*Adams: Works*, i. 48.

2. *Fig.*: To besprinkle.

"An azure scarf all *oversown*
With crowned swords."
Sylvester: Panaretus, 125.

¶ *Oversown* in this last example may perhaps be pa. par. of *oversew* = to embroider.

* **ō-vĕr-spăn',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *span*, v.] To span, reach, or extend over.

* **ō-vĕr-spăn'-gled** (**le** as **ĕl**), *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *spangled*.] Studded with anything bright and sparkling.

"'Tis blue, and *overspangled* with a million
Of little eyes." *Keats: Endymion*, i. 679.

* **ō-vĕr-spēak',** *v.i.* & *t.* [Eng. *over*, and *speak*.]

A. *Intrans.*: To speak too much; to use too many words.

B. *Trans.*: To speak more than; to use more words than.

* **ō-vĕr-spĕnt',** *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *spent*.] Exhausted, wearied.

"*O'erspent* with heat his breath he faintly drew."
Eusden: Ovid: Metamorphoses x.

* **ō-vĕr-spĭn',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *spin*.] To spin out to too great a length; to protract too long.

"Things were prepar'd, debated, and then done,
Not rashly broke, or vainly *overspun*."
Cartwright: Death of Sir Bevill Grenvill.

* **o-ver-spradde,** *pret.* & *pa. par.* of *v.* [OVERSPREAD.]

ō-vĕr-sprĕad', *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *over*, and *spread*.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To spread over; to cover.

"The carpet-ground shall be with leaves *o'erspread*,
And boughs shall weave a covering for your head."
Dryden: Virgil: Ecl. i. 115.

2. To scatter over.

* **B.** *Intrans.*: To be spread over; to be scattered over.

* **ō-vĕr-sprĭng',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *spring*, v.] To spring or leap over; to overtop; to surmount.

"As preyeth hire so gret a flood to bring
That five fadome at the least it *overspring*
The highest rock." *Chaucer: C. T.*, 11,372.

* **ō-vĕr-stănd',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *stand*, v.] To stand too much upon price or conditions; to lose by making extravagant demands.

"What madman would *o'erstand* his market twice?"
Dryden: Theocritus; Idyl. 3.

* **ō-vĕr-stāre',** *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *over*, and *stare*, v.]

A. *Trans.*: To outstare; to look more fiercely than.

"I would *o'erstare* the sternest eyes that look."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 2.

B. *Intrans.*: To stare wildly.

"Some warlike sign must be used: either a slovenly buskin, or an *overstaring* frounced head."—*Ascham: Schoolmaster.*

ō-vĕr-stāte', *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *state*, v.] To exaggerate in stating; to state in too strong terms.

* **ō-vĕr-stāte'-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *stately*.] Overbearingly. (*Udal: Erasmus' Apoph.*, p. 306.

ō-vĕr-stāte'-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *statement*.] An exaggerated statement; an overcoloured account.

* **ō-vĕr-stāy',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *stay*, v.] To wait or stay too long for; to wait or stay beyond the time or duration of.

"Nothing was so dangerous as to *overstay* the market."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

o-vĕr-stĕp', *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *over*, and *step*, v.]

A. *Trans.:* To step over or beyond; to pass, to exceed, to transgress.

"*O'erstep* not the modesty of nature."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 2.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To neglect; to omit.

"I *overstept* to mention somewhat of the sweet ringing of our tuneable bells."—*Church Bells*, Aug. 20, 1881, p. 607.

* **ō-vĕr-stĭnk'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *stink*, v.] To stink more or worse than; to exceed in stench.

"The foul lake,
O'erstunk their feet." *Shakesp.: Tempest*, iv.

* **ō'-vĕr-stŏck**, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *stock*, s.] A superabundance, an excess; more than is sufficient.

ō-vĕr-stŏck', *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *stock*, v.] To stock too much; to fill with too great a stock; to overcrowd; to supply or furnish with too great a stock or supply.

"The world's *o'erstock'd* with prudent men."
Dryden: The Medal, 102.

* **ō-vĕr-stōre'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *store*, v.] To store with too much; to fill with too much stores; to overstock.

"Even the ocean itself would have been long since *overstored* with fish."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 208.

ō'-vĕr-stōr-ў, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *story*.]

Arch.: The clerestory or upper story of a building.

† **ō-vĕr-strāin'**, *v.i.* & *t.* [Eng. *over*, and *strain*, v.]

A. *Intrans.:* To strain or exert one's self too much; to labour to excess.

"With *overstraining* and earnestness of finishing their pieces, they often did them more harm than good."—*Dryden: Dufresnoy*, § 54.

B. *Trans.:* To stretch or strain too far or too much.

"Lewis was sensible that the strength of France had been *overstrained* by the exertions of the last campaign."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

o'-vĕr-strāin, *s.* [OVERSTRAIN, *v.*] Excessive exertion. (*Richardson: Grandison*, vi. 144.)

* **ō-vĕr-strāit'-lў**, *adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *straitly*.] Too straitly, too strictly, too rigorously.

"He found himself *overstraitly* tied up with hard conditions."—*Raleigh: Hist. World*, bk. v., ch. ii., § 1.

* **ō-vĕr-strâw'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *straw*, v.] To strew or scatter over; to overstrew.

"The bottom poison, and the top *o'erstraw'd*
With sweets." *Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis*, 1,143.

* **ō-vĕr-strēam'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *stream*, v.] To stream or flow over; to pass over as a stream.

"*O'erstreamed* and silver-streaked
With many a rivulet." *Tennyson: The Islet.*

ō-vĕr-strĕtch', *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *over*, and *stretch*.]

A. *Trans.:* To stretch too far; to overstrain.

B. *Intrans.:* To be stretched or extended too far.

"The tumour was gangrened by reason of the *overstretching* of the skin."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. i., ch. xxi.

* **ō-vĕr'-strew'** (**ew** as **ô**), * **ō-vĕr-strō'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *strew*.] To strew or scatter over.

"The clammy surface all *o'erstrown* with tribes
Of greedy insects." *Philips: Cider*, i.

ō'-vĕr-strict, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *strict*.] Too strict or sharp.

* **ō-vĕr-strīde'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *stride*, v.] To stride or step over or beyond.

"Into the deep but fall how can he chuse,
That *overstrides* whereon his foot to ground?"
Drayton: Legend of T. Cromwell.

* **ō-vĕr-strīke'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *strike*, v.] To strike beyond.

"As he in his rage him *overstrooke*."
Spenser: F. Q., V. xi. 13

ō'-vĕr-strŏng, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *strong*.] Too strong; strong to excess.

"*Overstrong* he was that way also."—*Raleigh: Hist. World*, bk. iv., ch. iii., § 3.

ō-vĕr-strōwn', *pa. par.* or *a.* [OVERSTREW.]

ō-vĕr-stū'-dĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *studious*.] Too studious; studious to excess.

* **ō-vĕr-stū'-dĭ-oŭs-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *studiousness*.] The quality or state of being overstudious; excessive study.

ō-vĕr-subtle (subtle as **sŭt'-ql)**, *a.* [Eng. *over* and *subtle*.] Too subtle, too cunning, too crafty, too deceitful.

"Son of Iapetus, *o'ersubtle*, go."
Cook: Hesiod; Works & Days, i.

* **ō'-vĕr-sŭm**, *s.* [Eng. *over* and *sum*.] A sum or quantity over; a surplus.

"Whatever *oversum* of the liquor did accrue to him."—*Holinshed: Descript. Britain*, ch. xviii.

* **ō-vĕr-sŭp-plў**, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *supply*, v.] To supply to excess; to provide with too great a supply.

ō'-vĕr-sŭp-plў, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *supply*, s.] An excessive supply; a supply in excess of demands or needs.

ō-vĕr-sūre' (**s** as **sh**), *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *sure*.] Too sure or certain; too confident.

"Persuasion *oversure*
Of like succeeding." *Milton: P. R.*, ii. 142.

* **ō-vĕr-swârm'-ĭng**, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *swarming*.] Swarming to excess.

* **ō-vĕr-swāy'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *sway*.]

1. To overrule, to direct, to control, to govern. (*Byron: Cain*, ii. 2.)

2. To surpass in power. (*Shakesp.: Sonnet* 65.)

* **ō-vĕr-swĕll'**, *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *over*, and *swell*, v.]

A. *Trans.:* To swell or rise above.

"Fill, Lucius, till the wine *o'erswell* the cup."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iv. 3.

B *Intrans.:* To overflow the banks.

"Let floods *o'erswell*." *Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iii. 1.

ō-vĕr-swĭft', * **o-ver-swifte**, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *swift*.] Too quick; exceedingly swift or quick.

"The sterre mfoldeth his *overswifte* aryslugs."—*Chaucer: Boethius*, bk. iv.

ō-vĕrt, *a.* [O. Fr. (Fr. *ouvert*), pa. par. of *ocrir* (Fr. *ouvrir*) = to open.]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* Open, plain, public, apparent.

"The way thereto is so *ouert*."
Chaucer: Hous of Fame, ii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* Open, manifest, not covert.

2. *Her.:* A term applied to the wings of birds, &c., when spread open on either side of the head, as if taking flight.

OVERT.

¶ (1) *Market overt:* A place where goods are publicly exposed for sale.

"Titles, places, commissions, pardons, were daily sold in *market overt* by the great dignitaries of the realm."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

(2) *Pound overt:* A pound open overhead, as distinguished from one covert or close.

overt-act, *s.*

Law: An open or manifest act from which criminality is implied.

overt-word, *s.* A plain, open word, not liable or likely to be misunderstood.

ō-vĕr-tāke', *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *take*.]

1. To catch after pursuit; to come up with.

"If thou wilt *overtake* us hence, a mile or twain."
Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 1.

2. To come or fall upon.

"If the trial of the law *o'ertake* ye."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 1.

3. To take by surprise; to surprise; to catch.

"If a man be *overtaken* in a fault, ye which are spiritual restore such an one in the spirit of meekness."—*Galatians* vi. 1.

* **4.** To keep up; to maintain.

"The demand was so great that he could scarcely *overtake* the supply."—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. x., p. 251.

¶ The pa. par. has a special meaning = intoxicated. Davies (*Supp. Gloss.*) gives three examples of its use.

* **ō-vĕr-tâlk'** (*l* silent), *v.i.* & *t.* [Eng. *over*, and *talk*, v.]

A. *Intrans.:* To talk too much; to be too talkative.

B. To talk over; to persuade by talking.

ō-vĕr-task', *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *task*, v.] To burden with too heavy a task or duty; to impose too heavy a task or duty on; to overburden.

"To find that out, good shepherd, I suppose . . .
Would *overtask* the best land-pilot's art."
Milton: Comus, 309.

ō-vĕr-tăx', *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *tax*, v.] To tax too heavily; to impose too heavy a tax upon. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"They would first *overtax* the landowners."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 29, 1883.

* **ō-vĕrte**, *a.* [OVERT.]

ō'-vĕr tē-dĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *tedious*.] Too tedious; excessively tedious or tiresome.

* **ō-vĕr-tēemed**, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *teem*.] Worn out or exhausted by childbearing.

"About her lank and all *o'erteemed* loins."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, ii. 2.

* **ō-vĕr tĕmpt**, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *tempt*.] To tempt too strongly; to tempt beyond the power of resistance.

* **ō-vĕr-thĭnk'**, *v.t* [Eng. *over*, and *think*.] To overestimate; to rate too highly. (*Sylvester: Job Triumphant*, iv. 147.)

ō-vĕr thrōw', *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *over*, and *throw*, v.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To throw over; to turn upside down.

2. To demolish, to ruin.

3. To defeat, to conquer, to vanquish.

"Our endeavour is not so much to *overthrow* them with whom we contend, as to yield them reasonable causes."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

4. To defeat, to foil.

"Our devices still are *overthrown*."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, pt. 2.

5. To subvert, to destroy.

"Gloster, that seeks to *overthrow* religion."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., i. 3.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To fall over; to turn over.

"The which stroke greued him so sore, that he *ouerthrue* to the erthe."—*Berners: Froissart, Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. cclxx.

ō'-vĕr-thrōw, *s.* [OVERTHROW, *v.*]

* 1. The act of overthrowing or oversetting; the state of being overthrown or overset.

2. Defeat, discomfiture.

"Lancaster, I fear thy *overthrow*."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., ii. 6.

3. Ruin, destruction.

"The wrathful soldier drags the hostile plough,
That haughty mark of total *overthrow*."
Francis: Horace, Ode 16.

4. Confusion. (*Scott: Rokeby*, iv. 19.)

5. *Cricket:* A faulty return of the ball by one of the field, whereby an additional run is gained by the striker.

ō'-vĕr-thrōw ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *overthrow*; *-er*.] One who overthrows, defeats, or ruins.

"*Overthrowers* of the kingdome, and enemies to religion."—*Holinshed: Hist. Scotland* (an. 1578).

ō-vĕr-thrōwn', *pa. par.* or *a.* [OVERTHROW, *v.*]

* **ō-vĕr-thwârt'**, *v.t.* [OVERTHWART, *adv.*]

1. To oppose.

2. To cross.

"Many of the Turks galleys were drowned by *overthwarting* the seas."—*Anham: Letter to the Fellows of St. John's.*

ō'-vĕr-thwârt, *prep.*, *a.*, *adv.*, & *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *thwart*.]

† **A.** *As prep.:* Across, over; from side to side of. (*Cowper: Task*, i. 169.)

* **B.** *As adjective:*

1. Opposite; being or situate over or across the way.

"We whispar, for fear our *overthwart* neighbours should hear us, and betray us to the government."—*Dryden* (*Todd.*)

2. Crossing anything not at right angles; transverse.

3. Perverse, prevish, contradictory.

"*Ouerthwert* [*prauerse*] bollun with proud thoughtis."—*Wycliffe: Titus* iii.

4. Contrary, adverse, awkward.

"Such *overthwart* effects in me they make."
Wyatt: The Lover to his Bed.

* **C.** *As adv.:* Over against; across.

"*Overthwart* to the checkstones in the month of Ex."—*Holinshed: Description of Britaine*, ch. xii.

* **D.** *As substantive:*

1. A cross, adverse, or unfortunate circumstance or position. (*Surrey: Praise of Meane and Constant Estate.*)

2. Contradiction, opposition, quarrelling.

*** o-vẽr thwart-ly, * o-ver thwart-lie,** *adv.* [Eng. ** overthwart* : *-ly.*]

I. Across, transversely.

"The winde and water gan for to rise, and *overthwerte* the ferie-barme the welken."—*Chaucer: Testament of Love*, bk. i.

2. Perversely, crossly; against the grain.

"Richtlie smothed and wrought as it should, not *overthwartlie*, and against the wood."—*Ascham: Scholemaister*, bk. i.

*** o-vẽr thwart-nẽss,** *s.* [Eng. *overthwart*; *-ness.*]

1. The state of being athwart or across.

2. Perverseness, crossness.

"The *overthwartness* of some neighbours interrupted it."—*Herbert: Life*, p. 53.

*** o-vẽr-tilt,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *tilt.*] To tilt or turn over; to overturn.

o-vẽr-time, *s.* & *adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *time.*]

A. *As subst.*: Time during which one works after or beyond the regular or usual time.

B. *As adv.*: After or beyond the regular or usual time of working.

"According to the hours they worked *overtime*."—*Standard*, Oct. 2, 1885.

*** o-vẽr-time-ly, * o-ver-time-liche, * o-ver-time-lie, * our-time-liche,** *adv.* & *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *timely.*]

A. *As adv.*: Too early; oversoon, prematurely.

"Heeres hore aren shad *ourtimliche* vpon my head."—*Chaucer: Boecius*, bk. i.

B. *As adj.*: Premature; too early.

"The valne youthfull fantasie and *overtimelie* death of fathers and thy brethren."—*Holinshed: Hist. Eng.* (an. 546).

*** o-vẽr-tip-pled, * o-vẽr-tip-led (led as ẽld),** *v.* [Eng. *over*, and *toppled.*] Intoxicated. (*P. Holland: Camden*, p. 493.)

*** o-vẽr-tire, o-ver-ty-er,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *over*, and *tire*, v.]

A. *Trans.*: To tire to excess; to exhaust by fatigue; to tire out.

"Though he with dart the windy-footed hinde did *overtyer*." *Phaer: Virgil's Æneidos* vi.

B. *Intrans.*: To become exhausted by fatigue; to be tired out.

"The next, and must be, for fear of your *overtiring*, the last of our discourse."—*Bp. Hall: Sermon* 33.

*** o-vẽr-ti-tle,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *title*, v.] To give too high a title to.

o-vẽrt-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *overt*; *-ly.*] In an overt manner; openly, plainly, publicly.

*** o-vẽr-tôil,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *toil*, v.]

1. To wear out or exhaust by too much labour; to overwork.

"Where, *overtoiled*, her heat to coo',
She bathes her in the pleasant pool."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 2.

2. To cause to work to excess.

o-vẽr-tone, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *tone.*] The same as Harmonic (q.v.).

o-vẽr-took', *pret.* & *pa. par.* of *v.* [Overtake.]

o-vẽr-tŏp, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *top*, v.]

1. To rise above the top of; to surmount.

"Where her imperious fane her former seat disdains,
And proudly *overtops* the spacious neighbouring plains." *Drayton: Poly-Olbion*, s. 2.

* 2. To excel, to surpass.

"*O'ertopping* woman's power."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 4.

* 3. To obscure by superior excellence; to throw into the background.

*** o-vẽr-tŏw-ẽr,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *over*, and *tower.*]

A. *Trans.*: To tower or rise over or above.

B. *Intrans.*: To rise or soar too high.

*** o-vẽr-trāde',** *v.i.* [Eng. *over*, and *trade*, v.] To trade beyond one's capital or means; to overstock a market.

"Any *overtrading* of the forrainer."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 65.

*** o-vẽr-trăv-ęl,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *travel* = travail.] To weary, to exhaust.

"*Overtravelling* oure men wyth continuall toyle."
—*Goldinge: Cæsar*, fol. 203.

*** o-vẽr-trēad,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *tread*, v.] To tread down, to trample on.

"The treueth is *overtroden*, puttynge no truste in any thynge that is in this worlde. —*Psalm* ix. (Note). (1551).

*** o-vẽr-trēat,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *treat.*] To prevail upon by entreaty or persuasion; to overpersuade; to talk over.

"Why lettes he not my wordes sinke in his eares
So hard to *ouertreate*?" *Surrey: Virgile: Æn.* iv.

*** o-vẽr-trip,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *trip*, v.] To trip or skip over; to walk or move nimbly and lightly over.

"In such a night
Did Thisbe fearfully *o'ertrip* the dew."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, v. 7.

*** o-vẽr-trōw',** *v.i.* [Eng. *over*, and *trow.*] To trust too much; to be too trustful.

"For I am no thing *ouertrowynge* to myself but not in this thing, I am justified."—*Wycliffe: 1 Cor.* iv.

o-vẽr-trūe, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *true.*] Too true. (*Tennyson: Vivien*, 570.)

*** o-vẽr-trŭst,** *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *trust.* s.] Too much trust or confidence.

*** o-vẽr-trŭst',** *v.i.* [Eng. *over*, and *trust*, v.] To trust too much.

"Thus it shall befall
Him who to worth in women *overtrusting*
Lets her will rule." *Milton: P. L.*, ix. 1,183.

o-vẽr-ture, *s.* [O. Fr. (Fr. *ouverture*), from *ovrir* (Fr. *ouvrir*) = to open.] [Overt.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

* 1. An opening, an aperture.

"Diuers *overtures* and holes were made vnder the foundacyon by the pyoners."—*Hall: Henry V.* (an. 5).

* 2. An opening, a disclosure, a discovery.

"For if the least imagined *overture*
But of conceived revolt men once espy."
Daniel: Civil Wars, ii.

* 3. Opening, beginning.

"Plato had giv'en the *overture* and beginning of such matter."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 1,085.

4. A proposal, an offer; something offered or submitted for consideration, acceptance, or rejection.

"The Scotch Parliament made direct *overtures* to England."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Music*: An introductory symphony for instruments, chiefly used as an introduction to important musical compositions, as operas, oratorios, &c. Its principal themes are often taken from the work it precedes.

2. *Presbyterianism*: A petition or proposal from a Presbytery, or an individual, to the highest court, which is the General Assembly or the Synod, that a new law be created, an old one amended or repealed, or a measure carried into effect. The term was borrowed from the Huguenots.

o'-vẽr-ture, *v.t.* [Overture, *s.*]

Presbyterianism: To transmit an overture to the supreme court of the church: as, To *overture* the Assembly.

o-vẽr-tŭrn', * o-ver-torne, * o-ver-tourne, * o-ver-turne, *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *over*, and *turn*, v.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To turn over, to upset, to overthrow.

"On a heap
Chariot and charioteer lay *overturned*."
Milton: P. L., vi. 390.

* 2. To subvert, to destroy, to ruin, to overpower.

"But pain is perfect misery, the worst
Of evils, and excessive, *overturns*
All patience." *Milton: P. L.* vi. 463.

* 3. To throw down, to abase, to humble.

"She can areise that doeth mourne,
And whirle adoune, and *ouertourne*
Who sitteth highest." *Romaunt of the Rose.*

*** B.** *Intransitive*:

1. To turn away, to depart, to turn aside.

"Ne he unordeynede us of sum veyn speche, feynynge that us *overturne* fro the sothfastuesse of the Gospel."—*Wycliffe: Laodicensis.*

2. To be ruined or destroyed; to fall.

"God made hir *ouertorne*." *Gower: C. A.*, iii.

*** o'-vẽr-tŭrn,** *s.* [Overturn, *v.*] The act of overturning or overthrowing; the state of being overturned, overthrown, or ruined; ruin, overthrow.

*** o-vẽr-tŭrn'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *overturn*; *-able.*] Capable of being overturned; liable to be overturned.

"A commodious land carriage . . . not being *overturnable* by any height on which the wheels can possibly move."—*Hist. Royal Society*, iv. 323.

o-vẽr-tŭrn'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *overturn*; *-er.*] One who or that which overturns, overthrows, subverts, or destroys. (*South: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 2.)

*** o-vẽr-twine,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *twine*, v.] To twine over; to enwreathe. (*Shelley.*)

*** o-vẽr-vāil',** *v.t.* [Overveil.]

*** o-vẽr-văl-ų-ā-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *valuation.*] The act of overvaluing; too high a valuation or estimate.

"But that which is guilty of the most general debate is the *overvaluation* of wisdom."—*Bishop Hall: Peacemaker*, § 8.

*** o-vẽr-văl-ųe,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *value*, v.]

1. To value too highly; to prize overmuch; to value or rate at too high a price or value; to overestimate; to set too high a value on.

"A prudent care not to *overvalue* ourselves upon any account."—*Grevile: Cosmo. Sacra*, bk. ii., ch. vii.

2. To exceed in value.

"A look that *overvalued* the ransom of a monarch."—*H. Brooke: Fool of Quality*, ii. 239.

*** o-vẽr-vāult',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *vault*, v.] To vault over. (*Southey: Thalaba*, ix.)

*** o-vẽr-vêil',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *veil*, v.] To veil, to cover, to shroud, to obscure, to overshadow.

"The day begins to break, and night is fled;
Whose pitchy mantle *overveiled* the earth."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., ii. 2.

*** o-vẽr-vẽrt,** *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *vert.*] (See extract.)

"*Oververt*, which is great woods and trees, as well those which bear no fruit as those which do."—*Nelson: Laws conc. Game*, p. 231.

*** o'-vẽr-view (iew as ū),** *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *view*, s.] An overlooking, an inspection.

"Are we betrayed thus to thy *overview*?"
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, iv. 3.

o-vẽr-vī-ō-lent, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *violent.*] Too violent; violent to excess.

*** o-vẽr-vôte',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *vote*, v.] To defeat by a majority of votes; to outnumber; to outvote.

"The lords and commons might be content to be *overvoted* by the major part of both houses."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike.*

*** o-vẽr-wâlk'** (*l* silent), *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *walk*, v.] To walk over or upon.

"A place too wyde for a woman to *ouerwalke* well."
—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 770.

*** o-vẽr-wăn'-tŏn,** *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *wanton.*] Too wanton, too licentious.

"Youthful tricks in *overwanton* verse."
Ben Jonson: Horace: Arte of Poetrie.

*** o-vẽr-wâr',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *war*, v.] To war over; to defeat in war; to conquer.

"The . . . greatest of the peers did, *ouerwarred*, fly."
Warner: Albions England, bk. v., ch. xxv.

o-vẽr-wār'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *wary.*] Too wary, too cautious; too guarded or circumspect.

"The one being so *overwary*, and the other so hasty."
—*Raleigh: Hist. World*, bk. v., ch. ii., § 3.

*** o-vẽr-wăsh',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *wash*, v.] To wash over; to overflow.

"They are left till three tides have *overwashed* them."—*Holinshed: Descript. England*, bk. ii., ch. ix.

*** o-vẽr-wāst'-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *wasted.*] Worn out, exhausted, spent.

"And none regarded to maintain the light,
Which being *overwasted*, was gone out."
Drayton: Barons Wars, iv.

*** o-vẽr-wătch',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *watch*, v.]

1. To watch to excess.

2. To exhaust or wear out by long watching or want of rest.

*** o-vẽr-wăx', * o-ver-wex,** *v.i.* [Eng. *over*, and *wax*, v.] To grow too much or too large. (*Robert of Gloucester*, p. 482. Note.)

o'-vẽr-wēak, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *weak.*] Too weak, too feeble.

*** o-vẽr-wēar',** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *wear.*] To wear too much; to wear out; to wear or waste away.

"Of all the rest that most resembles man,
Was an *o'erworn* ill-favour'd Robian."
Drayton: The Moon-Calf.

*** o-vẽr-wēar'-ў,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *weary*, v.] To exhaust or wear out with fatigue.

"*Overwearied* with watching."—*Dryden: Virgil's Æneid.* (Ded.)

*** o-vẽr-wēath'-ẽr,** *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *weather.*] To bruise, batter, or damage by violence of weather.

"With *overweather'd* ribs and ragged sails."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 6.

* **o-vĕr-weēn'**, *v.i.* [A.S. *oferwēnan* = to presume.] To think too highly; to entertain too high, arrogant, or presumptuous thoughts; to think conceitedly.

"They that *overween*,
And at thy growing virtues fret their spleen."
Milton: Sonnet 12.

* **ō-vĕr-weēn'-ĕr**, *s.* [Eng. *overween*; *-er.*] One who entertains too high an opinion, especially of himself; a conceited person.

"A flatterer of myself, an *overweener*."
Massinger: Parliament of Love, ii. 1.

ō-vĕr-weēn'-ĭng, * **o-ver-wen-inde**, *pr. par.* or *a.*, & *s.* [Overween.]

A. *As adj.:* Thinking too highly or conceitedly, especially of one's self; arrogant, conceited, presumptuous.

"That false fruit,
Which, to your *overweening* spirits, yields
Hope of a flight celestial."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

B. *As subst.:* Conceit; too high or conceited thoughts.

"He might have learnt
Less *overweening*, since he fail'd in Job."
Milton: P. R., i. 147.

ō-vĕr-weēn'-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *overweening*; *-ly.*] In an overweening, conceited, or arrogant manner; with too high an opinion, especially of one's self.

"Like him whose peculiar words he *overweeningly* assumes."—*Milton: Eikonoklastes.*

* **ō-vĕr-weēn'-ĭng-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *overweening*; *-ness.*] Undue confidence; presumption. (*Savage: R. Medlicott*, bk. i., ch. xvi.)

* **ō-vĕr-wēigh** (*gh* silent), *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *weigh.*]

1. To exceed in weight; to preponderate, to outweigh, to overbalance.

"My unsoil'd name, the austereness of my life,
Will so your accusations *overweigh*."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 4.

2. To weigh down.

"The horse . . . *o'erweigh'd* with his own mass,
Lies wallowing." *Drayton: Poly-Olbion*, s. 21.

ō'-vĕr-wēight (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *weight.*]

1. Greater weight.

"Take so much the more silver as will countervaile the *overweight* of the lead."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 798.

2. Excess of weight, above what is required or necessary, or allowed.

3. Preponderance.

* **ō-vĕr-wĕll'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *well*, v.] To overflow.

"The water *overwelled* the edge."—*Blackmore: Lorna Doone*, ch. xix.

* **ō-vĕr-wĕnt'**, *pret.* & *pa. par. of v.* [Overgo.]

* **ō'-vĕr-wĕt**, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *wet.*] Excess of wet.

"Another ill accident is, *overwet* at sowing time."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 669.

ō-vĕr-whĕlm', * **o-ver-whelme**, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *whelm.*]

1. To crush underneath an excessive weight or force; to destroy utterly; to swallow up.

2. To crush; to weigh down; to overcome, to overpower.

"A tremblynge cold of dread clene *overwhelmeth* my heart." *Surrey: Psalm* lv.

* 3. To overflow; to cover entirely; to overspread.

"Humming water must *o'erwhelm* thy corpse."
Shakesp.: Pericles, iii. 1.

* 4. To put over; to wrap.

"Then I *overwhelm* a broader pipe about the first."—*Dr. Papin.*

* 5. To overhang in a threatening or gloomy manner.

"Let the brow *o'erwhelm* it,
So fearfully as doth a galled rock
O'erhang and jutty his confounded base."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iii. 1.

* **ō'-vĕr-whĕlm**, *s.* [Overwhelm, *v.*] The act of overwhelming; the state of being overwhelmed; an excess.

"In such an *overwhelm*
Of wonderful, on man's astonish'd sight,
Rushes Omnipotence."
Young: Night Thoughts, ix. 685.

ō-vĕr-whĕlm'-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [Overwhelm, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Overpowering, crushing, irresistible.

* 2. Overhanging, beetling.

"An apothecary late I noted,
In tatter'd weeds, with *overwhelming* brows."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, v. 1.

ō-vĕr-whĕlm'-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *overwhelming*; *-ly.*] In an overwhelming manner or degree; overpoweringly.

"*Overwhelmingly* ponderous in regard of the pernicious consequents."—*Decay of Christian Piety.*

* **o-ver-whelve**, *v.t.* [A.S. *ofer* = over, and *hwelfan*, *hwylfan* = to cover.] To overwhelm.

"The horrible wind Aquilon moueth boilling tempeste, and *ouerwhelueth* the see."—*Chaucer: Boecius*, ii.

ō-vĕr-wīnd', *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *wind*, v.] To wind too much or too far; as, To *overwind* a watch.

* **ō-vĕr-wĭng'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *wing*, v.] To outflank; to extend so as to cover the wing or flank of.

"Agricola doubting to be *overwing'd*, streaches out his front."—*Milton: Hist. Eng.*, ii.

* **ō-vĕr-wīpe'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *wipe.*] To wipe or smear over.

"Those aymes whiche are with the pencell of daily prayer *overwyped*."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 797.

ō-vĕr-wīse, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *wise*, a.] Wise to affectation; affectedly wise.

"Make not thyself *overwise*."—*Ecclesiastes* ii. 16.

ō-vĕr-wīse'-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *wisely.*] Too wisely, too cleverly; wisely to affectation.

ō-vĕr-wīse'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *wiseness.*] The quality or state of being overwise; affected wisdom.

* **ō-vĕr-wĭt'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *wit.*] To outwit.

"Fortune, our foe, we cannot *overwit*."
Wycherley: Love in a Wood, v. 6.

ō-vĕr-wood'-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *woody.*] Too woody; having too much wood.

"Fruit-trees, *overwoody*." *Milton: P. L.*, v. 213.

* **ō-vĕr-wōrd'**, *v.i.* [Eng. *over*, and *word.*] To speak or say too much.

"Describing a small fly, he extremely *overworded* and overspake himself in his expression of it."—*Bates: Remains*, p. 229.

ō-vĕr-wōrk', *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *work*, v.] To work to excess; to work beyond one's strength; to weary, exhaust, or wear out with labour or work.

"It is such a pleasure as can never cloy or *overwork* the mind."—*South: Sermons.*

ō'-vĕr-wōrk, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *work*, s.] Excessive work, toil, or labour; work beyond what is required or proper.

"The injustice and mischief of the exaction of *overwork*."—*St. James' Gazette*, Sep. 23, 1883.

* **ō-vĕr-wōrn'**, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *worn.*]

1. Worn out or exhausted by labour or toil; tired out.

2. Worn out by use.

"In slavish habit, ill-fitted weeds
O'er-worn and soiled."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 123.

3. Trite; commonplace; spoilt by time or age.

"I might say, element; but the word is *overworn*."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, iii. 1.

4. Spent, advanced.

"Musing the morning is so much *o'erworn*."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 866.

* **ō-vĕr-wrĕst'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *wrest.*] To wrest, to strain.

"Such to be pitied, and *o'erwrested* seeming
He acts thy greatness in."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, i. 3.

* **ō-vĕr-wrĕs'-tle** (**tle** as **ęl**), *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *wrestle.*] To vanquish in wrestling; to struggle against successfully.

"Life recover'd had the ruine,
And *overwrestled* his strong enimy."
Spenser: F. Q., I. vii. 24.

* **ō-vĕr-wrīte'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *write*, v.] To superscribe. (*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, iii. 23.)

† **ō-vĕr-wrought** (**ought** as **ât**), *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *wrought.*]

1. Worked or laboured to excess.

"Sometimes an author, fond of his own thought,
Pursues his object till it's *overwrought*."
Dryden: Art of Poetry.

2. Worked all over; as, *Overwrought* with ornaments.

3. Excited or worked on to excess; overworked.

"Till *overwrought*, the general system feels,
Its motions stop." *Goldsmith: Traveller.*

* **o-ver-yeār'**, *v.t.* [Eng. *over*, and *year.*] To make too old. (*Albumazar*, iv. 13.)

* **ō-vĕr zēal**, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *zeal.*] Excess of zeal.

* **ō'-vĕr-zēaled**, *a.* [Eng. *over*; *zeal*; *-ed.*] Full of excessive zeal; overzealous.

ō-vĕr-zēal'-ŏŭs, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *zealous.*] Too zealous, too eager; zealous to excess.

"*Overzealous* for or against the immateriality of the soul."—*Locke: Hum. Understand.*, bk. iv., ch. iii., § 6.

ō-vī-, *pref.* [Lat. *ovum*, genit. *ovi* = an egg.] Resembling or pertaining to eggs, or the organs by which they are produced.

ō-vī-bos, *s.* [Lat. *ovis* = a sheep, and *bos* = an ox, a bull, a cow.]

1. *Zool.:* A genus of Bovidæ, with a single species (*Ovibos moschatus*), the Musk-ox (q.v.), having affinities, as its generic name denotes, with both the sheep and the ox.

2. *Palæont.:* In Post-Tertiary times it extended over a great part of Europe, and its remains are abundant in the bone-caves of France of that age.

ō-vī-cĕll, *s.* [Pref. *ovi-*, and Eng. *cell.*] The same as Oocyst (q.v.).

* **ō'-vī-çīde**, *s.* [Lat. *ovis* = a sheep, and *cædo* (in comp. *cido*) = to kill.] The slaughter of sheep. (*Barham: Ing. Leg.*; *Jarvis's Wig.*)

ō-vĭc'-ŭ-lar, *a.* [Lat. *ovum* = an egg.] Of or pertaining to an egg; resembling an egg.

† **ō'-vī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *ovi(s)* = a sheep; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: In some of the older classifications a family of Hollow-horned Ruminants, with two genera, Ovis and Capra, now often classed with the Bovidæ.

Ŏ-vĭd'-ĭ-an, *a.* [Lat. *Ovidius* = Ovid.] Of or pertaining to Ovid, a celebrated Roman poet, born B.C. 43, died A.D. 17; resembling Ovid or his style.

ō'-vī-dŭct, *s.* [Pref. *ovi-*, and Eng. *duct* (q.v.).] A passage for the ovum or egg from the ovary of animals.

ō-vĭf-ĕr-ŏŭs, *a.* [Pref. *ovi-*; Lat. *fero* = to bear, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*] Egg-bearing. Applied to certain ovisacs or receptacles for eggs after the latter have left the formative organs. Example: Cyclops (q.v.).

ō'-vī-form, *a.* [Pref. *ovi-*, and Eng. *form.*] Having the form or shape of an egg.

"This notion of the mundane egg, or that the world was *oviform*, hath been the sense and language of all antiquity."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

ō-vĭg'-ĕr-ŏŭs, *a.* [Pref. *ovi-*; Lat. *gero* = to bear, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*] Bearing ova or ovules; oviferous.

"*Origerous* plates are attached to fourth, fifth, and sixth thoracic appendages in the female."—*Huxley: Anat. Invert. Animals*, p. 357.

ovigerous-frena, *s. pl.*

Zool.: (See extract).

"Pedunculated cirripedes have two minute folds of skin, called by me the *origerous frena*, which serve, through means of a sticky secretion, to retain the eggs until they are hatched within the sack."—*Darwin: Orig. of Species* (ed. 1885), p. 148.

ō'-vīne, *a.* [Lat. *ovinus* = pertaining to sheep; *ovis* = a sheep.] Belonging to or connected with sheep.

† **ō-vĭp'-ar-a**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *ovi-*, and Lat. *pario* = to produce.]

Zool.: Egg-producing animals; a name given to a division, embracing birds, reptiles, and fishes, as opposed to the Vivipara, which bring forth their young alive.

¶ The word *oviporis* in the ablative, agreeing with *avibus*, was used by Linnæus as the distinctive character separating Birds from Mammalia.

ō-vĭ-păr-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Oviparous.] The state or condition of being oviparous.

"Strictly speaking, no distinction exists between *oviparity* and viviparity."—*G. H. Lewes: Aristotle*, p. 330.

ō-vĭp-ar-ŏŭs, *a.* [Oviparous.]

Zool.: A term applied to birds, reptiles, fishes, and insects, whose mode of reproduction is by the exclusion of a germ in the form and condition of an egg, the development of which takes place out of the body, either with or without incubation.

ō-vi-pŏs-it, *v.i.* [Pref. *ovi-*, and Eng. *posit.*] To deposit eggs; specif., to deposit eggs with an ovipositor. (See extract under OVIPOSITION.)

ō-vi-pō-si-tion, *s.* [Pref. *ovi-*, and Lat. *positio* = a placing, a depositing.] The laying or depositing of eggs, especially by insects.

"It is to be hoped that this new word [oviposit] may be admitted, as the laying of eggs cannot otherwise be expressed without a periphrasis. For the same reason its substantive, *oviposition*, will be employed. — *Kirby & Spence: Entomology*, i. 28. (Note.)

o-vi-pŏs-i-tor, *s.* [Pref. *ovi-*, and Lat. *positor* = a placer, a depositor.]

Entom.: An organ situated at the extremity of the abdomen of females of some insects, and serving to deposit the eggs in a position suitable for their development. In the Terebrantia it is modified so as to form a saw (*serra*) or a boring organ (*terebra*). With the exception of some Ants, the ovipositor is converted into a sting (*aculeus*) in the Aculeata.

ōv-is, *s.* [Lat.; cogn. with Sans. *avi*; Gr. ὄις (*ois*); Lith. *nuci-s*; Slav. *ovyca*. (*Lewis & Short.*)]

1. *Zool.:* Sheep (q.v.); in modern taxonomy a genus of Bovidæ, containing the genera Ovis and Capra of older authors, and so coextensive with Ovidæ (q.v.). The genera have been united, because, as intermediate forms were discovered, it was impossible to say where one genus ended and the other began. Horns in both sexes, or in males only; mammæ, two; hoofs compressed. The true goats are bearded, and small, rounded, spurious hoofs are present. *Ovis aries* is the Domestic Sheep, of which there are many varieties. The chief of these, and of the Wild Sheep, will be found described under their popular names. According to the views of recent naturalists, *O. aries* is descended from several distinct species; but *O. musimon* and *O. argali* have been considered, by writers of authority, as the original of the domesticated species.

2. *Palæont.:* Not known earlier than the Post-Pliocene age.

ō-vi-sāc, *s.* [Pref. *ovi-*, and Eng. *sac.*]

Zool.: The egg-bag or membrane which invests or connects in one mass the eggs, spawn, or roe, of crustacea, spiders, insects, shell-fish, and other allied creatures. [PARKA.]

ō-vō-, *pref.* [OVI-.]

ō-vōid, ō-vōid-al, *a.* [Lat. *ovum* = an egg; suff. *-oid*, *-oidal.*] Having the shape or appearance of an egg. Used in botany, &c., of egg-shaped solids.

ō-vō-lō, *s.* [Ital., from Lat. *ovum* = an egg.]

Arch.: A convex moulding, mostly used in classical architecture; in the Roman examples it is an exact quarter of a circle; in Grecian it is more flat and quirked at the top. It is frequently used in the decorated Gothic style.

ovolo-plane, *s.*

Join.: A joiner's plane for working ovolo mouldings.

o-vŏl-ō-ġy, *s.* [Lat. *ov(um)* = an egg; suff. *-ology.*] The same as OOLOGY (q.v.).

o-vo-vi-vip-a-rous, *a.* [Pref. *ovo-*, and Eng. *viviparous* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A term applied to animals whose mode of generation is by the exclusion of a living fœtus more or less extricated from the egg-coverings, and which has been developed or hatched within the body of the parent as an egg—that is, without any placental attachment to the womb. Examples, the Marsupials, the Viper, the Blenny, the Scorpion, the Flesh-fly, and the Earth-worm.

ō-vu-la, *s. pl.* [OVULUM.]

ō'-vu-lar, *a.* [Eng. *ovul(e)*; *-ar.*] Of or belonging to an ovule.

"The periodic cysts (or *ovular* growths as I would call them)."—*Tanner: Pract. of Med.* (ed. 7th), ii. 428.

ō-vu-lar-y, *a.* [Eng. *ovul(e)*; *-ary.*] Of or pertaining to ovules.

ō-vu-lā-tion, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *ovul(um)* = a little egg; Eng. suff. *-ation.*] (For def. see extract.)

"*Ovulation*, or formation of ova, is always spontaneous."—*G. H. Lewes: Aristotle*, p. 338.

ō-vule, *s.* [OVULUM.]

Bot.: A small semi-pellucid, pulpy body, borne by the placenta, and gradually developing into a seed; the seed of a plant in the earliest condition.

ovule-tube, *s.*

Bot.: A thread-like extension of the apex of the nucleus or of the sac of the amnios, rising up beyond the foramen. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

ō-vu-lif-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *ovul(e)*; *i* connective; Lat. *fero* = to bear, to produce.] Producing ovules.

ō-vu-līte, *s.* [Lat. *ovum* = an egg, and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.] A fossil egg.

ō-vu-li-tĭd-ĕ-a, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ovulit(es)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: According to Reuss, a family of Perforated Foraminifers, with a glassy, finely porous, calcareous test.

ō-vu-lŭm (pl. **ō'-vu-la**), *s.* [Lat. dimin. from *ovum* = an egg.]

1. *Bot.:* An ovule (q.v.).

2. *Zool. & Palæont.:* China-shell; a genus of Cypræidæ like the typical Cypræa (Cowry), but with the lip smooth. Known recent species thirty-six, from Britain, the Mediterranean, China, America, &c.; fossil eleven from the Eocene onward. The British species are *Ovulum patula* and *O. acuminata*. The Weaver's Shuttle (*O. volva*) has a long canal at each end of the aperture.

ō-vŭm (pl. **ō'-va**), *s.* [Lat. = an egg.]

1. *Physiol.:* The germ produced within the ovary, and capable of developing into a new individual. It first appears as a very minute granule or globule, not surrounded by a cell wall. As it enlarges, a smaller spherical globule is formed in its interior. The external globule is called the germinal vesicle, the inner the germinal spot. Next a cell wall appears around the germinal vesicle, but separated from it by a certain interval, within which is a liquid containing globules of sarcode, the mass developing into the yolk. Then the vitelline membrane appears outside the yolk. There being little yolk in the human ovum, it is of smaller size than those of the inferior animals. It is a spherical body, about $\frac{1}{120}$ of an inch in diameter. It was first discovered by Von Baer in 1827. The germinal vesicle is $\frac{1}{7500}$, and the germinal spot $\frac{1}{3000}$ of an inch in diameter.

2. *Arch.* (*Pl.*): Ornaments in the form of eggs, carved on the contour of the ovolo, or quarter-round, and separated from each other by anchors or arrow-heads.

* **ōwche,** *s.* [OUCHE.]

ōwe, * **agh-en,** * **aw-en,** * **ogh-en,** * **ow-en** (pa. t. * *ought*, *owed*), *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *âgan* = to have, to possess; cogn. with Icel. *eiga* = to possess, to be bound, to own; Dan. *eie* = to own; Sw. *äga*; O. H. Ger. *eigan*; Goth. *aigan.*] [OUGHT, *v.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* **1.** To own; to possess; to have a right to.

"Thou dost here usurp
The name thou *ow'st* not."
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

2. To be indebted in; to be bound or obliged to pay.

"There was a certain creditor who had two debtors: the one *owed* five hundred pence and the other fifty."—*Luke* vii. 41.

3. To be obliged for; to have to thank for; to be indebted for.

"Montague *owed* everything to his own merit and to the public opinion of his merit."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

4. To be due or owing.

"That which is not *owed* to you."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, i. 1.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To be obliged or bound; to be under an obligation or duty. [OUGHT, *v.*]

"Also ye *owen* to encline and bowe youre herte."—*Chaucer: Tale of Melibeus.*

2. To be owing or due.

"There is more *owing* her than is paid."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, i. 3.

* **ōwe,** *a.* [OWE, *v.*] Own.

"Thoru hete of hyre *owe* body, and of hyre clothes al so."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 350.

* **ōw-el-tȳ,** *s.* [OWE] Equality; in law, a kind of equality of service in subordinate tenures. (*Wharton.*)

* **owen,** * **owne,** *a.* [OWN, *a.*]

Ōw'-ĕn-ite (1), *s.* [After Dr. D. D. Owen, the geologist; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as THURINGITE (q.v.).

Ow-ĕn-ite (2), *s.* [See def.]

Hist. (*Pl.*): A name sometimes applied to the followers of Robert Owen (1771–1858), a noted socialist and philanthropist, whose industrial community at New Lanark, on the Clyde, excited great attention in the early part of this century. Meeting with opposition from the clergy, he went to America, and in 1824 founded a similar colony in Indiana, where the co-operative system was introduced, and a modified communism adopted. The colony existed for about three years, but was abandoned about 1827. [SOCIALISM.]

ōwer, *adv. & prep.* [OVER.] (*Scotch.*)

ower-and-abune, *adv.* Over and above; in addition to.

"There will aye be some odd expenses *ower and abune*."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xliv.

ōwer'-bȳ, ōwer'-bȳe, *adv.* [Scotch *ower* = over, and *by.*] Over the way.

"Jock was sorting him up as I came *owerby*."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xv.

ōwer-lāy', *s.* [OVERLAY.]

ōwer'-lōūp', *v.t.* [Scotch *ower* = over, and *loup* = leap.] To leap or jump over, as a fence; to trespass.

ōwer'-lōūp, *s.* [OWERLOUP, *v.*]

1. The act of leaping over a fence or other obstruction.

2. A trespass by cattle.

3. The stream-tide at the change of the moon.

ōwer'-wōrd, *s.* [Scotch *ower* = over, and *word.*] An oft-repeated word or phrase; the burden of a song; a refrain.

* **owfe,** *s.* [WOOF.]

* **owhere,** *adv.* [A.S. *âhwær.*] Anywhere.

ōw'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [OWE, *v.*]

1. Due as a debt; required by an obligation to be paid.

2. Ascribable, as to a cause; resulting from; caused by.

"The lightness which is remarked in the coins of Edward VI. was *owing* to the embezzlements of this person."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i., ch. vi.

3. Imputable, as to an agent.

ōwl (1), *s.* [A.S. *ûle*; Mid. Eng. *oule*; cogn. with Dut. *uil*; Icel. *ugla*; Dan. *ugle*; Sw. *ugla*; Ger. *eule*; allied to Lat. *ulula* = a cry, a howl.] [HOWL.]

1. *Ornith.:* A popular English name for any nocturnal raptorial bird, of which about 200 species are known. Their classification is in a very unsettled state. Willughby's division into two sections—one having "ears" or "horns," as the tufts of feathers on their heads were called, the other destitute of such appendages—was shown to be unnatural by Geoffroy St. Hilaire. They were formerly made a family of Accipitres, or Raptores, but are now more generally raised to an order (or at least a sub-order), Striges. Following Alphonse Milne-Edwards, a classification has been proposed, based on pterylological and osteological characters, broadly dividing the Owls into two sections: (1) The Screech-owl, and (2) the Tawny-owl section, with (the Linnæan) *Strix flammea* and *S. stridula* as the respective types. The former is known as the Alucine (from Fleming's name for the genus, Aluco), and the latter as the Strigine section. The prevailing colour of the plumage is brown, with a tinge of rusty-red, and it is exceedingly loose and soft, so that their flight (even in the larger species) is almost noiseless, enabling them to swoop upon their prey, which they hunt in the twilight. All owls cast up in the form of pellets the indigestible parts of the food swallowed. These castings may be seen under any owl-roost, and show plainly the great service these birds render to man in destroying rats and mice. They range over the whole globe, extending to the extreme polar regions and to the remotest oceanic islands.

2. *Scripture:*

(1) כּוֹס (*kōs*), Lev. xi. 17; Deut. xiv. 16; probably some species of owl.

(2) יַנְשׁוּף (*yanshûph*), יַנְשׁוֹף (*yanshōph*), Lev. xi. 17; Deut. xiv. 16; Isa. xxxiv. 11; perhaps an owl, or if not so then the Ibis (q.v.).

(3) [Ostrich.]

(4) קִפּוֹז (*qippōz*), Isa. xxxiv. 15; unidentified.

owl-eyed, *a.* Having eyes like an owl's.

owl faced bat, *s.*

Zool.: *Chilonycteris Macleayii*, of the group Mormopes (q.v.), a small species originally obtained from Cuba, but since captured in Jamaica, and possibly occurring elsewhere in the West Indies.

* **owl-light,** *s.* An imperfect light; twilight.

"The benighted days of monkish *owl-light*."—*Warburton: Works*, ix. 376.

owl-like, *a.* Resembling an owl in look or habits.

owl-monkeys, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The genus Nyctipithecus (q.v.).

owl-parrot, *s.* [Kakapao.]

* **ōwl** (2), *s.* [Wool.]

* **ōwl,** *v.i.* [Owl (2), *s.*]

1. To carry wool or sheep out of the country. At one time this was illegal, but the Acts against "owling" were repealed by 3 Geo. IV., c. 107.

2. To carry on a contraband or illegal trade.

* **ōwl'-ėr** (1), *s.* [Eng. *owl*, v.; *-er.*] One who carries contraband goods; one who is guilty of the offence of owling. (*T. Brown: Works*, i. 134.)

† **ōwl'-ĕr** (2), *s.* [A corrupt. of *alder* (q.v.).] (For def. see etym.)

ōwl'-ėr-y, *s.* [Eng. *owl*; *-ery.*]

1. A haunt or abode of owls.

* 2. The qualities of an owl.

ōwl'-ėt, * **hōw'-lėt,** *s.* [Eng. *owl* (1), s.; dimin. suff. *-let.*] A young or small owl; an owl.

ōwl'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *owl*; *-ish.*] Like an owl; owl-like.

"It dazzles thy dull *owlish* sight."
Observer, No. 102.

* **ōwl'-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *owl*, s.; *-ism.*] Stupidity. (*Carlyle: Past & Present*, bk. ii., ch. xvii.)

* **ōwl-y,** * **ōwl-ĭė,** *a.* [Eng. *owl*, s.; *-y.*] Purblind.

"Reason's sin-bleared *owlie* sight."
Sylvester: The Imposture, 535.

* **owly-eyed,** *a.* Owl-eyed. (*Sidney: Arcadia*, p. 303.)

ōwn, * **aghen,** * **awen,** * **awin,** * **awyn,** * **owen,** * **owne,** *a.* [A.S. *āgen* = own, orig. the pa. par. of *āgan* = to owe, to possess [Owe, *v.*]; cogn. with Icel. *eigin* = one's own, orig. the pa. par. of *eiga* = to own; Dan. & Sw. *egen* = one's own; Goth. *aigin* = property, orig. pa. par. of *aigan* = to possess; Ger. *eigen.*]

1. Belonging to; possessed; proper to; peculiar, domestic; not foreign; implying ownership, often with emphasis. It always follows a possessive pronoun, or a noun in the possessive case: as, my *own*, his *own*, their *own*, John's *own*, &c.

"A prophet is not without honour, save in his *own* country and in his *own* house."—*Matt.* xiii. 57.

2. Fixed, settled, or determined by a person for himself: as, Name your *own* price.

3. Used to impart a certain amount of tenderness to the expression.

"Tell me, mine *own*."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, v. 3.

* 4. Private, selfish.

"Other unworthy secular *own* ends."—*Sanderson: Works*, v. 55.

¶ *To hold one's own:* Not to lose ground; to maintain one's own against an adversary.

"*Hold your own* in any case."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 4.

ōwn (1), * **aghnien,** * **ahnien,** * **ahnen,** * **ohnen,** * **ohnien,** *v.t.* [A.S. *āgnian*, from *āgn*, a contracted form of *āgen* = one's own; cogn. with Icel. *eigna* = to claim as one's own, from *eigin* = own; Dan. *egne*; Ger. *eignen.*]

1. To possess by right; to have the right of property in; to have the legal right or rightful title to.

"The greedie carle came within a space
That *own'd* the good, and saw the jest behinde."
Turbervile. Two Desperate Men.

2. To claim as one's own; to answer to.

"Tell me, ye Trojans, for that name you *own*."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid vii. 270.

ōwn (2), *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *unnan* = to grant; cogn. with O. Sax. *gi-unnan*; Ger. *gönnen*; M. H. Ger. *gunnen*; O. H. Ger. *gi-unnan*; Icel. *unna.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To concede, to grant, to allow, to acknowledge, to confess; not to deny; to admit to be true.

"We do, and must constantly deny, that the authority of such an extraordinary spirit was ever *owned* or admitted."—*South: Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 8.

2. To recognise, to acknowledge.

"Two of those fellows you must know and *own*."
Shakesp.: Tempest, v.

3. To acknowledge or admit the possession or ownership of.

B. *Intrans.:* To confess, to acknowledge. (Followed by *to.*)

* **own-die,** *a.* [Oundy.]

ōwn'-ėr (1), *s.* [Eng. *own* (1), v.; *-er.*] One who owns, possesses, or has a legal title to a property in anything; a proprietor.

"The *owners* sayd vnto them: why lowse ye the coolte?"—*Luke* xix. (1551.)

ōwn'-ėr (2), *s.* [Eng. *own* (2), v.; *-er.*] One who owns, admits, confesses, or acknowledges anything.

ōwn'-ėr-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *owner* (1), and *less.*] Without an owner; having no owner; unowned.

"A few apparently *ownerless* goats roam about the hills."—*Field*, Oct. 8, 1887.

ōwn'-ėr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *owner*; *-ship.*] The quality or state of being an owner; the legal right or title to the possession of anything; proprietorship, possession.

"Which notorious act of *ownership* is equivalent to a feodal investiture by the lord."—*Blackstone. Comment*, bk. iii., ch. 10.

* **ōwn-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *own*, a.; *-ness.*] Individuality. (*Carlyle: Miscellanies*, iv. 198.)

* **owre,** *s.* [Ure.] An aurochs (q.v.).

owre-hip, *s.* [Scotch *owre* = over, and *hip.*] A way of fetching a blow with the hammer over the arm.

"The brawnie, banie, ploughman chiel',
Brings hard *owrehip*, with sturdy wheel."
Burns: Scotch Drink.

* **ōwse,** *s.* [Ooze.]

ōwse-ell, *s.* [Owse.] A bog, a quagmire, a slough.

ōwse-en, *s. pl.* [Ox.] Oxen. (*Scotch.*)

"May be pasture enough for plough-horses and *owsen*, and forty or fifty cows."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxvi.

ōwse'-ėr, *s.* [Owse.] Tanner's ooze.

* **ow-ther,** *conj.* [Either.]

ŏx (pl. **ŏx'-en**), *s.* [A.S. *oxa* (pl. *oxan*); cogn. with Dut. *os*; Icel. *uxi*, *oxi* (pl. *yxn*, *öxn*); Dan. *oxe* (pl. *oxer*); Sw. *oxe*; Ger. *ochse*, *ochs* (pl. *ochsen*); O. H. Ger. *ohso*; Goth. *auhsa*, *auhsus*; Wel. *ych* (pl. *ychen*); Sans. *ukshan* = an ox, a bull; from *uksh* = to sprinkle. (*Skeat.*)]

1. *Zoology:*

(1) The castrated male of *Bos taurus* when arrived at maturity. [Bull, Steer.]

(2) The popular English name for the genus Bos (q.v.). It has been known from remote antiquity, and in the East possessed, and in India still possesses, a sacred character. They have been broadly divided into two groups—the humped, with *Bos indicus*, and the straight-backed, with *B. taurus* as a type. The domestic oxen of Britain consist of a great number of different breeds, the principal of which are described under their respective names; and there is a still larger number of Continental breeds. Their progenitors were probably: (1) *Bos primigenius* [Urus]; (2) *B. longifrons*, "probably domesticated by the aborigines of Britain before the Roman invasion" (*Owen: Brit. Foss. Mammals*, p. 514); and (3) *B. frontosus*, which Nilsson regards as the progenitor of the mountain cattle of Norway. The English breeds may be conveniently grouped in three classes: (1) Polled cattle; (2) Short-horned cattle; and (3) Long-horned cattle, usually white and red and occupying the more fertile parts of the country. The Hungarian oxen are noted for their great size and enormous horns. The Friesland cattle were introduced into Spain, and so became the progenitors of the herds of wild cattle which roam over the South American continent, the descendants, it is said, of seven cows and one bull brought from Andalusia to Paraguay in 1556. Oxen have been introduced into Australia and New Zealand, where their breeding them forms an important industry; and among the Caffres they are trained to watch the flocks, to guard them against attacks of wild animals, and even to take part in intertribal battles. The peculiar bone of humped oxen is India, where they appear to have been domesticated at an early period, as similar forms occur on sculptures of remote antiquity. They are also found in Japan and in Africa. [Zebu, Brahman-bull.]

"It is impossible to overestimate the services rendered by the *ox* to the human race. Living, it ploughs its owner's land and reaps his harvest, carries his goods or himself, guards his property, and even fights his battles, while its udders, which under domestication have been enormously enlarged, yield him at all seasons a copious supply of milk. When dead, its flesh forms a chief source of animal food; its bones are ground into manure, or turned into numerous articles of use or ornament; its skin is made into leather, its ears and hoofs into glue; its hair is mixed with mortar; and its horns are cut and moulded into spoons and other useful articles."—*J. Gibson* in *Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), iii. 246.

2. *Script.:* בָּקָר (*bāqâr*) is the common **ox**; and as early as the times of Abraham (Gen. xii. 16), if not even those of Lamech (iv. 20), was a domestic animal. The wild ox אֵרֶם (*rĕêm*) of Deut. xiv. 5, the wild bull of Isa. li. 20, may have been the oryx, or a buffalo.

¶ *To have the black ox tread on one's foot:* To meet with sorrow or misfortune; to be unfortunate.

"The *black ox trod on* the fairy foot of my cousin Fan."—*Leigh Hunt: Autobiography*, ch. iv.

ox-bile, *s.*

Pharm.: The fresh bile of the ox purified is used when there is deficient bile in the patient, as shown by the pale colour of the alvine ejections. Of use also in some kinds of dyspepsia. Called also ox-gall.

ox-bird, *s.*

Ornith.: *Tringa variabilis.* (*Newton.*)

ox bow, *s.*

1. *Husbandry:* The bent piece of wood which passes under the neck of the ox, the upper ends passing through the yoke. [Ox-yoke.]

"With *ox-bowes* and ox-yokes and other things mo."
Tusser Husbandrie, p. 36.

2. *Arch.:* An oval dormer-window.

3. *Naut.:* The bend or reach of a river. (*Smyth.*)

ox boy, *s.* A cow-boy: a boy employed in tending cattle. (*Tusser: Husbandrie*, p. 143.)

ox-brake, *s.* A kind of frame in which oxen are placed for shoeing. It consists of a stall where the neck is confined, straps to hold the animal suspended if he prove sullen and attempts to lie down, and posts and bars to which the feet are lashed.

ox-eye, *s.*

1. *Bot.:* (1) The genus Buphthalmum; (2) Ox-eye daisy (q.v.); (3) *Anthemis arvensis.*

2. *Ornith.:* *Parus major*, the Great Titmouse.

Ox-eye daisy:

Bot.: *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum.*

ox-eyed, *a.* Having large, full eyes. An epithet applied to Juno.

ox-fence, *s.* A fence to keep cattle from straying; specif., in hunting, a fence consisting of a wide ditch bordered by a strong hedge, beyond which is a railing.

ox-foot, *s.*

Farr.: A term applied to the feet of horses when the horn of the hind foot cleaves just in the middle of the forepart of the hoof from the coronet to the shoe.

ox gall, *s.* [Ox-bile, Gallstone.]

ox gate, *s.* [Oxgang.]

ox-goad, *s.* A long rod or stick with a sharp point or goad, for driving oxen.

ox-head, *s.*

1. *Lit.* The head of an ox.

2. *Fig.:* A stupid fellow; a blockhead, a dolt.

ox hide, *s.*

1. The hide or skin of an ox.

2. A hide of land.

ox hoof, *s.*

Bot.: The name given in Brazil to the leaves of *Cuphea tetus microstachyus* and various species of Bauhinia, used in that country as mucilaginous remedies.

ox horn, *s.*

Bot.: *Bucalo Bucerus.*

*** ox pith,** *s.* Marrow.

ox ray, *s.*

Ichthy.: The same as Horned-ray (q.v.).

ox rein, *s.* A narrow strip of prepared ox-hide, used in South Africa for horse-halters, and, when twisted, for ropes, traces, &c.

*** ox rung,** *s.* A staff used in driving oxen.

"Well if they do not give him strokes with their *ox-rungs*."—*Carlyle. French Revol.*, pt. iii., bk. v., ch. vii.

*** ox skin,** *s.* A hide of land.

ox team, * ox teem, *s.* A team of oxen.

ox yoke, *s.* The means whereby a steer is fastened to the tongue of the cart or waggon. It usually rests upon the neck, but the bar strapped to the forehead or poll goes by the same name.

ŏx-ą-bĕn-zĭd-īde, *s.* [Eng. *oxa(mide)*; *benzid(ine)*, and suff. *-ide.*]

Chem.: $C_{14}H_{10}N_2O_2 = N_2 \begin{cases} (C_{12}H_8)'' \\ (C_2O_2)'' \\ H_2 \end{cases}$. A pulverulent substance obtained by heating benzidine oxalate. It is insoluble in water, alcohol, ether, dilute acids, and alkalis. Strong potash resolves it into oxalic acid and benzidine.

ŏx-ą-căl-çīte, *s.* [Eng. *oxa(late)*; *calc(ium)*, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as Whewellite (q.v.).

ŏx-ą-çĕt'-īc, ŏx-ў-ą-çĕt'-īc, *a.* [Pref. *oxy-*, and Eng. *acetic.*] (See the compound.)

oxacetic acid, *s.* [Glycollic-acid.]

ŏx'-ą-lăn, *s.* [Altered from *alloxan* (q.v.).] [Oxaluramide.]

ŏx-ą-lăn'-tĭn, *s.* [Altered from *alloxantin* (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_8H_4N_4O_8.OH_2$. A substance produced by the action of zinc and hydrochloric acid on an aqueous solution of parabanic acid. It is slightly soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol and ether, but very soluble in the alkalis and alkaline carbonates. Its aqueous solution has an acid reaction.

ŏx'-ą-lāte, *s.* [Eng. *oxal(ic)*; *-ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of oxalic acid.

oxalate of calcium, *s.*

Chem.: $C_2Ca''O_4 + H_2O$. Occurs in the juice of most plants, and in urinary deposits and calculi. It forms microscopic octohedral crystals, insoluble in acetic acid, but very soluble in nitric acid.

oxalate of iron, *s.* [Oxalite.]

oxalate of lime, *s.* [Whewellite, Calculus.]

oxalate of potassium, *s.*

Chem.: $C_2K_2O_4 + 2H_2O$. The neutral salt crystallizes in transparent rhombic prisms, which dissolve in three parts of water. The acid salt, $C_2KHO_4 + 2H_2O$, binoxalate of potassium, or salt of sorrel, crystallizes in colourless rhombic prisms, requiring forty parts of cold water for solution. It is frequently employed in removing ink-stains.

ŏx-ăl'-īc, *a.* [Lat. *oxalis*, and suff. *-ic.*] Of, belonging to, or derived from Oxalis (q.v.).

oxalic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $\begin{cases} CO.HO \\ CO.HO \end{cases} + 2H_2O$. Oxatyl of oxatyl. A dibasic acid existing ready formed in plants, and produced by the simple oxidation of glycollic alcohol, or by acting on starch, sugar, or cellulose, with nitric acid, or fusion with caustic alkali. It is formed commercially by fusing sawdust with a mixture of soda and potash to 204°, decomposing the oxalate with lime, and the lime salt with sulphuric acid, and afterwards recrystallizing. It forms colourless, transparent prisms, soluble in eight parts of water at 15°, and in its own weight of boiling water. The solution has a strong acid reaction, and is highly poisonous. The antidote is chalk or magnesia. It forms neutral or normal and acid salts, all of which are crystalline.

oxalic ether, *s.*

Chem.: $C_2O_4(C_2H_5)_2$. Neutral oxalate of ethyl. Produced by distilling a mixture of four parts of binoxalate of potash, five parts oil of vitriol, and four parts strong alcohol, and washing the distillate with water. It forms a colourless oily liquid, having an agreeable aromatic odour and a specific gravity of 1·09. It boils at 183°, and is only slightly soluble in water. When heated with sodium-amalgam, there is produced a fermentable sugar and the sodium salts of two or more acids. The acid oxalate of ethyl, $C_2O_4H(C_2H_5)$, is very unstable.

ŏx-ą-līd, *s.* [Oxalidaceæ.]

Bot. (pl.): Lindley's name for the Oxalidaceæ (q.v.).

ŏx-ăl-ĭ-dā-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *oxalis*, genit. *oxalid(is)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Oxalids; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Geraniales. It consists of herbs, under-shrubs, or trees, generally with alternate leaves; five sepals; five unguiculate petals; ten usually more or less monadelphous stamens, the inner longer than the others; a three- to five-celled ovary; the seeds few, fixed to the axis; fruit capsular, membranous, or drupaceous. Some have sensitive leaves. Found in America, the Cape of Good Hope, India, and the temperate parts of Europe and Asia. Known genera, ten; species, 325. (*Lindley*, &c.) [Averrhoa, Oxalis.]

ŏx-ą-līd-ŏ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *oxalis*, genit. *oxalid(is)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: According to Sir Joseph Hooker, a tribe of Geraniaceæ, having regular flowers, imbricate sepals, no glands, a loculicidal capsule, and two or more seeded cells. Equivalent to the order Oxalidaceæ (q.v.).

ŏx'-ą-lĭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. ὀξαλίς (*oxalis*) = sorrel.]

Bot.: Wood-sorrel; the typical genus of the Oxalideæ or Oxalidaceæ. The calyx has no bracts, the filaments are slightly combined below, the capsule is angular, five-celled, the seeds with an elastic integument. Known species, 220; chiefly from South Africa and South America. One, or perhaps two, British. *Oxalis Acetosella* is the Common Wood-sorrel. The leaves are all radical and trifoliate; handsome white flowers, with purplish veins. Found in woods and other shady places, and in nooks on mountain sides. [Shamrock.] *O. corniculata* is the Yellow Prominent Wood-sorrel, perhaps indigenous in the south-west of England. *O. stricta*, possibly only a subspecies of the last, is a local escape in Cheshire, &c. The stalks of *O. crenata*, a Columbian species, are very acid, and make a good preserve. *O. esculenta*, *O. Deppei*, *O. crassicaulis*, and *O. tetraphylla* have eatable tubers. *O. sensitiva*, *O. stricta*, and *O. Biophytum* have sensitive leaves. Those of *O. sensitiva* are tonic, and slightly stimulating. In India the leaves of *O. corniculata* are considered to be cooling, refrigerant, and stomachic; the fresh juice is used in dysentery, &c.

OXALIS LORATA.

ŏx'-ą-līte, *s.* [Eng. *oxal(ic)*; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A fibrous to compact mineral, sometimes capillary or earthy. Hardness, 2·0; sp. gr. 2·13 to 2·489; colour, yellow. Compos.: protoxide of iron, 42·1; oxalic acid, 42·1; water, 15·8 = 100, corresponding with the formula $2FeOC_2O_3 + 3HO$. Found in brown coal and sometimes in shales.

ŏx-ą-lūr'-ą-mīde, *s.* [Eng. *oxalur(ic)*, and *amide.*]

Chem.: $C_3H_5N_3O_3 = \left.\begin{matrix} C_3H_3N_2O_3 \\ H_2 \end{matrix}\right\} N$. Oxalan. A white, crystalline powder, obtained by the action of ammonia and hydrocyanic acid on alloxan, or by heating ethylic oxalurate with alcoholic ammonia to 100°. It is insoluble in cold water, and is decomposed by prolonged boiling in water. It dissolves readily in strong sulphuric acid, but is precipitated from the solution by water.

ŏx-ą-lūr-ăn'-ĭ-līde, *s.* [Eng. *oxalur(ic)*, *anil(ine)*, and suff. *-ide.*]

Chem.: $C_3H_3(C_6H_5)N_2O_3$. Phenyl-oxaluramide. A white, nacreous, crystalline powder, obtained by heating parabanic acid with aniline. It is tasteless, inodorous, insoluble in boiling water, slightly soluble in boiling alcohol, and melts at a high temperature. Heated with potash, it gives off aniline and ammonia.

ŏx-ą-lūr'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. ὀξαλίς (*oxalis*), and οὖρον (*ouron*) = urine.]

Pathol.: Oxalate of lime in the urine.

ŏx-ą-lūr'-īc, *a.* [Eng. *alloxan* altered, and *uric.*] Contained in or derived from alloxan and uric acid.

oxaluric acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_3H_4N_2O_4$. A monobasic acid, produced by heating a solution of parabanic acid with ammonia, and precipitating by a mineral acid. It is a white crystalline powder, slightly soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol and ether. Its aqueous solution is decomposed, by boiling, into oxalic acid and urea. The ammonium salt, $C_3H_3(NH_4)N_2O_4$, forms silky needles, very soluble in hot water. The silver salt, argentic oxalurate, $C_3H_3(Ag)N_2O_4$, obtained by adding the ammonium salt to silver nitrate, separates in long silky needles, soluble in water.

ŏx'-ą-lўl, *s.* [Eng. *ory(gen)*, and *al(l)yl.*]

Chem.: The hypothetical radical of oxalic acid.

oxalyl-urea, oxalyl-carbamide, *s.* [Parabanic-acid.]

ŏx-a-mĕth'-ānc, *s.* [Eng. *oxam(ic)*; *eth(yl)*, and suff. *-ane.*]

Chem.: $C_3H_7NO_3$. Ethylic oxamate. Prepared by passing dry ammonia gas through ethylene oxalate till it solidifies. It forms unctuous, pearly crystals, soluble in water and alcohol, melts at 110°, and distils at 220°.

ŏx-a-mĕth'-ўl-ānc, *s.* [Eng. *oxa(mic)*; *methyl*, and suff. *-ane.*]

Chem.: $C_3H_5NO_3$. Methylic oxamate. Prepared by saturating methylic oxalate with dry ammoniacal gas till the whole solidifies to a crystalline mass. Soluble in boiling alcohol.

ŏx-ăm'-īc, *a.* [Eng. *ox(atyl)*, and *amic.*] Derived from oxatyl and ammonia.

oxamic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_2H_3NO_3 = \begin{cases} CO.NH_2 \\ | \\ CO.OH. \end{cases}$ A monobasic acid, obtained by heating acid ammonic oxalate until carbonic anhydride is evolved, and extracting by water. It is a white crystalline powder, soluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol, insoluble in ether, and melts at 173°, decomposing at the same time into water, formic acid, and oxamide. The ammonium salt, $C_2H_2(NH_4)NO_3$, forms stellate groups of small anhydrous prisms. The silver salt, $C_2H_2(Ag)NO_3$, obtained by treating silver nitrate with barium oxamate, crystallizes in colourless, silky needles, which blacken on exposure to the light.

oxamic-ethers, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Three ethers of oxamic acid are known, viz., oxamethylane, oxamethane, and oxamylane (q.v.).

ŏx-ăm'-īde, *s.* [Eng. *ox(alic)*, and *amide.*]

Chem.: $C_2H_4N_2O_2 = \begin{matrix} CO.NH_2. \\ | \\ CO.NH_2. \end{matrix}$ A white, tasteless, odourless powder, obtained by the dry distillation of neutral ammonic oxalate. It is insoluble in cold water, slightly soluble

in boiling water, from which it deposits on cooling in crystalline flocks; insoluble in alcohol. Heated in an open tube it volatilizes and forms a crystalline sublimate.

ŏx-ăm'-mīte, *s.* [Eng. *ox(alic); amm(onia)*, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral found in the guano of Guanape Island. Compos., as stated by Shepard, oxalate of ammonia. Raimondi had described a similar mineral under the name of Guanapite. Crystallization orthorhombic; colour yellowish-white; lustre silky; transparent; occurs with mascagnite (q.v.).

ŏx-ăm'-ȳ-lāne, *s.* [Eng. *ox(amic), amyl(ic)*, and suff. *-ane.*]

Chem.: $C_7H_{13}NO_3$. Amylic oxamate. A crystalline body produced by the action of gaseous ammonia on neutral amylic oxalate. It is soluble in alcohol, but decomposed by boiling water.

ŏx-ą-năph'-thąl-īde, *s.* [Eng. *oxa(lic); naphthal(ic)*, and suff. *-ide.*]

Chem.: $C_{22}H_{16}N_2O_2$. Naphthyl-oxamide. Produced by the action of heat on naphthylamine oxalate. It forms minute scales, insoluble in water, slightly soluble in boiling alcohol, and melts at 200°.

ŏx-ą-nĭl'-ą-mīde, *s.* [Eng. *oxanil(ine)*, and *amide.*]

Chem.: $C_8H_8N_2O_2 = \left.\begin{matrix}(C_2O_2)''\\ C_6H_5\\ H_3\end{matrix}\right\}N_2$. Phenyl-oxamide. A crystalline body found among the products of the decomposition of cyaniline by hydrochloric acid. It forms snow-white silky flakes, soluble in alcohol and ether, and crystallizes from boiling water.

ŏx-ą-nĭl'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *oxanil(ine)*; suff. *-ic.*] Contained in or derived from oxaniline (q.v.).

oxanilic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_8H_7NO_3$. Phenyloxamic acid. Prepared by fusing a mixture of aniline and oxalic acid, for ten minutes at a high temperature, and boiling the cooled mass with water. It crystallizes in beautiful laminæ, slightly soluble in cold, very soluble in hot water, and in alcohol. With bases it forms oxanilates, which are isomeric with the isatates.

ŏx-ăn'-ĭ-līde, *s.* [Eng. *oxanil(ine)*; suff. *-ide.*]

Chem.: $C_{14}H_{12}N_2O_2 = \left.\begin{matrix}CO.N(C_6H_5)H.\\ |\\ CO.N(C_6H_5)H.\end{matrix}\right.$ Di-phenyloxamide. Obtained by heating aniline oxalate to 160–180°. It crystallizes in white nacreous scales, insoluble in water and ether, slightly soluble in boiling alcohol, very soluble in benzene, melts at 245°, and boils at 320°.

ŏx-ăn'-ĭ-līne, *s.* [Eng. *ox(alic)*, and *aniline.*]

Chem.: C_6H_7NO. Obtained by heating amido-salicylic acid with pumice-stone, and purifying with alcohol. It forms slightly coloured crystals, soluble in hot water and hot alcohol. When mixed with a alkaline liquid it acquires an indigo-blue colour.

ŏx-ăn'-thrą-qēne, *s.* [Eng. *ox(alic)*, and *anthracene.*]

Chem.: $C_{14}H_8O_2$. Paranaphthalese. A neutral resin, prepared by boiling anthracene with nitric acid. It forms reddish-yellow crystals, insoluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol, very soluble in benzene, and insoluble in boiling ether. It volatilizes without decomposition, and sublimes in long needles.

ŏx-ą-tŏ-lū'-ĭc, *a.* [Oxatolylic.]

ŏx-ą-tŏ-lȳl'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *oxa(lic); tol(u)-yl(ene)*, and suff. *-ic.*] Contained in or derived from oxalic acid and toluylene.

oxatolylic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{16}H_{16}O_3$. Oxaltoluic acid. Produced, with methyl alcohol, by boiling vulpic acid with potash-ley of sp. gr. 1·05–1·15. It crystallizes from alcohol in colourless, brittle, four-sided prisms, slightly soluble in hot water, very soluble in alcohol and ether; and melts at 154°, decomposing at a higher temperature. It forms soluble salts with the alkalis, sparingly soluble with the alkaline earths.

ŏx'-bīt-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *ox*, and *biter.*]

Ornith.: An American name for *Molothrus pecoris.* [Molothrus, Cow-bird.]

ŏx'-ęn, *s. pl.* [Ox.]

ŏx-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *ox; -er.*] The same as Oxence (q.v.).

"Then we came to the nearest approach to an oxer we see in Cheshire."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

ŏx'-ĕ-thēne, *a.* [Eng. *ox(ygen)*, and *ethene.*] Containing oxygen and ethene.

oxethene-bases, *s. pl.* [Hydramines.]

ŏx-ē'-thȳl, *s.* [Eng. *ox(ygen)*, and *ethyl.*]

Chem.: C_2H_5O. A name applied to peroxide of ethyl, entering into combination as a monatomic radical.

oxothyl chlorethylic-oxide, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_{13}O_2.Cl. = \left.\begin{matrix}C_2H_4Cl.\\ C_2H_4(C_2H_5O)\end{matrix}\right\}O$. An oil heavier than water, obtained by treating dichlorethylic-oxide with an alcoholic solution of sodium. It has an agreeable, refreshing odour, and boils at 159°.

ŏx'-flȳ, *s.* [Eng. *ox*, and *fly.*]

Entom.: Œstrus bovis. [Botfly, Œstrus.]

Ŏx'-fŏrd, *s.* & *a.* [Usually given as A S. *oxenford, oxnaford* = a ford for oxen; more probably the first element is from Celt. *uisge* = water.]

Geog.: An English parliamentary borough and county town, the seat of an ancient university.

Oxford-chrome, *s.* An oxide of iron used in painting. (*Ure.*)

Oxford-clay, *s.*

Geol.: A bed of Clay, sometimes 600 feet thick, underlying the Coral Rag and the accompanying sandy beds of the Middle Oolite. Corals are absent, but Ammonites and Belemnites abound. Remains of Ichthyosaurus, Plesiosaurus, &c., are also found.

Oxford-gray, *s.* [Oxford-mixture.]

Oxford-mixture, *s.*

Fabric: A woollen cloth of a very dark gray colour. Called also Oxford-gray, Pepper-and-Salt, Thunder-and-Lightning.

Oxford-movement, *s.* [Tractarianism.]

Oxford-school, *s.*

Church Hist.: A name sometimes given to those clerics of the English Establishment who adopted a theology which, according to the Evangelical party, was a dangerous approach to Roman teaching. This theology was indicated rather than formulated in *Tracts for the Times*, which commenced in 1832, and ended with No. xc. in 1841. [Tractarianism.]

* **ŏx'-găng,** *s.* [Eng. *ox*, and *gang.*] As much land as an ox could plough in a year, variously stated from six to ten acres, according to the quality of the land, but generally reckoned as about twenty acres.

ŏx'-hą-vĕr-īte, *s.* [From Oxhaver Springs, Iceland, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A pale-green variety of apophyllite (q.v.), found in small green crystals on silicified wood.

ŏx'-hēel, ŏx'-hēal, *s.* [Eng. *ox*, and *heel*, or *heal.*]

Bot.: *Helleborus fœtidus.*

ŏx-īd-ą-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *oxid(e)*, and *ability.*] Capability of being converted into an oxide. (*Philos. Trans.*, xci. 398.)

ŏx'-īd-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *oxide*, and *-able.*] Capable of being converted into an oxide.

ŏx'-ĭ-dāte, *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *oxid(e)*; *-ate.*]

A. *Trans.:* To convert into an oxide, as metals, &c., by combination with oxygen.

B. *Intrans.:* To become converted into an oxide; to become oxidized.

ŏx-ĭ-dā'-tion, *s.* [Oxidate.]

Chem.: The chemical change which gives rise to the formation of oxides, and which is brought about by the action of oxygen acids, water, or free oxygen.

ŏx'-ĭ-dā-tŏr, *s.* [Eng. *oxidat(e)*; *-or.*] A contrivance for causing a current of air to impinge on the flame of an Argand lamp. Called also oxygenator.

ŏx'-īde, *s.* [Gr. ὀξύς (*oxus*) = sharp, acid.]

Chem. & Min.: The product of the combination of oxygen with a metal or metalloid. In the former case a base is formed, in the latter an acid radical. Sometimes the oxide acts as a quasi-acid radical and as a base.

¶ Oxide of antimony = *Senarmontite, Valentinite*, and *Cervantite*; Oxide of arsenic = *Arsenolite*; Oxide of bismuth = *Bismite*; Oxide of copper = *Cuprite* and *Melaconite*; Oxide of lead = *Massicot* and *Minium*; Oxide of manganese = *Braunite, Hausmannite, Manganite, Psilomelane*, and *Pyrolusite*; Oxide of molybdenum = *Molybdic-ochre* and *Molybdate*; Oxide of nickel = *Bunsenite*; Oxide of tin = *Cassiterite*; Oxide of titanium = *Anatase, Brookite*, and *Rutile*; Oxide of uranium = *Uranite*; and Oxide of zinc = *Zincite.*

ŏx ī dīz a ble, *a.* [Eng. *oxidiz(e)*; *-able.*] Capable of being oxidized.

ŏx' ĭ dīze, *v.t.* [Eng. *oxid(e)*; *-ize.*] To oxidate.

ŏx' ĭ dīzed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Oxidize.]

oxidized silver, *s.* Silver on the surface of which a thin film of the black oxide has been formed.

ŏx'-ĭ-dīze-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *oxidize*; *-ment.*] The same as Oxidation (q.v.).

ŏx'-ĭ-dīz-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *oxidiz(e)*; *-er.*] That which oxidizes.

ŏx'-ĭ-dīz'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Oxidize.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* Oxidation.

oxidizing-furnace, *s.*

Metall.: A furnace for treating ores or metallic substances, in which the material is exposed to an excess of air, the oxygen of which unites with the metal, forming an oxide. With ores, it may be said to be roasting with an excess of air. The term is somewhat general, and to speak of oxidizing-furnaces is a mode of stating chemically the action of certain furnaces under given conditions of access of air.

ŏx ĭm ĭ dō çy'-ăn'-ĭc, *a.* [For etym. see def.] Containing oxygen, imidogen, and cyanic acid.

oximidocyanic acid, *s.* [Parabanic-acid.]

ŏx ĭn dĭ căn'-ĭn, *s.* [Eng. *ox(ygen)*; *indican*, and suff. *-in.*]

Chem.: $C_{26}H_{29}NO_{16}$. One of the products of the spontaneous decomposition of an aqueous solution of Indican (q.v.). When purified by re-precipitation from alcohol, it assumes the form of a brown, viscid, combustible gum, having a nauseous taste.

ŏx-ĭn-dĭ-cāṣ'-ĭn, *s.* [Eng. *ox(ygen)*; *indic(an)*, *isatis* (altered), and suff. *-in.*]

Chem.: $C_{28}H_{32}N_2O_{23}$. Produced when an aqueous solution of indican is evaporated. The first product is indicanin, which takes up oxygen and forms oxindicanin, whilst the latter by assumption of water forms oxindicasin and indiglucin. It is purified like oxindicanin, which it resembles.

ŏx ĭn dŏl, *s.* [Eng. *ox(ygen)*; *ind(ine)*, and *-ol.*]

Chem.: $C_6H_4\left<\begin{matrix}CH_2\\ N\end{matrix}\right>C(HO)$. Formed by reducing hydrindic acid with sodium amalgam in acid solution. It yields colourless needles, soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, melts at 120°, sublimes without decomposition, and forms crystallizable salts with acids and bases.

ŏx'-ĭ-sâlt, *s.* [Oxysalt.]

ŏx'-lcȳ-ą, *s.* [Named after Mr. Oxley, a former surveyor of New South Wales.]

Bot.: A genus of Cedreleæ. [Yellow-wood.]

ŏx'-līke, *a.* [Eng. *ox*, and *like.*] Like or resembling an ox.

ŏx-lĭp, *s.* [A.S. *oxanslyppe*, from *oxan* = of an ox, and *slyppe* = a slip = a piece of dung. Skeat, therefore, considers that it should be spelled *ox-slip.*]

Bot.: *Primula elatior.* It resembles the cowslip, but has the calyx teeth accuminate, the corolla pale yellow instead of buff, the limb concave, the throat without folds. Found in Suffolk, Cambridge, and Essex.

Ŏx ŏn., *abbrev.* [OXONIAN.] An abbreviation for Oxonia. Sometimes placed by a graduate after his degrees to indicate that they have been derived from the University of Oxford.

Ŏx o nĭ an, *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *Oxonia* = Oxford (q.v.); Eng. suff. *-an.*]

A. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Oxford; specif., a member of the University of Oxford.

B. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to Oxford.

"The light in which it appeared to an *Oxonian* nonjuror."—*Macaulay Hist Eng.*, ch. xiii.

ŏx ŏn ĭc, *a.* [Altered from *uraxonic* (q.v.).] (See etym. and compound.)

oxonic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_4H_3N_3O_4$. Obtained as a potassium salt when a stream of air is passed through a solution of uric acid in potash. The salt forms radiate groups of crystals.

ŏx pĕck ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *ox*, and *pecker.*]

Ornithology:

1. *Sing.:* The genus Buphaga (q.v.).
2. *Pl.:* The sub-family Buphaginæ (q.v.).

ŏx stăll, *s.* [Eng. *ox*, and *stall.*] A stall or stand for oxen.

ŏx tāil, *s.* [Eng. *ox*, and *tail.*]

1. The tail of an ox.
2. A banner made of the tail of an ox.

"And the white *oxtail's* stream'd behind."
Moore Fire-Worshippers.

¶ Obvious compound: *Oxtail-soup.*

* **ŏx tĕr,** *s.* [A.S. *oxta* = the armpit.] The armpit; an embrace of the arms.

"A Bible under their *oxter*."—*Cornhill Mag.*, Oct., 1881, p. 437.

* **ŏx tĕr,** *v.t.* [Eng. *oxter*, s.] To support under the arms.

ŏx tŏngue, *s.* [Eng. *ox*, and *tongue.*]

Bot.: (1) The genus Helminthia (q.v.), and specially *H. echioides;* (2) *Anchusa officinalis.*

ŏx ў, *a.* [Eng. *ox*; *-y.*] Pertaining to or resembling an ox. (*Chapman: Iliad* iv. 139.)

ŏx ў, *pref.* [Gr. ὀξύς (*oxus*) = sharp, acid.]

1. *Of a point or edge:* Sharp.
2. *Of taste:* Sharp, biting, acid.

ŏx ў ą căn thĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *oxyacanth(a)*; *-in.*] [See def.]

Chem.: A bitter neutral substance extracted by Leroy from the whitethorn, *Crataegus oxyacantha.*

ŏx ў ą căn thĭne, *s.* [OXYACANTHIN.]

Chem.: $C_{32}H_{46}N_2O_{11}$. Vineline. An alkaloid existing together with berberine in the root of *Berberis vulgaris.* It is a yellowish-white powder, with a bitter taste, insoluble in cold water, slightly soluble in boiling water, soluble in alcohol, ether, and chloroform. It melts at 130°, and decomposes at a higher temperature. It crystallizes from ether in colourless prisms, which turn yellow on exposure to light. Its salts are all crystalline, and have a bitter taste.

ŏx ў ăç ĕt ăl, *s.* [Eng. *oxy(gen)*, and *acetal.*]

Chem.: $CH_2(OH).CH(O.C_2H_5)_2$. An agreeable-smelling liquid obtained by heating bromacetal with potassic hydrate to 160°. It boils at 167°.

ŏx ў ăç ĭd, *s.* [Eng. *oxy(gen)*, and *acid.*]

Chem. (*Pl.*): Acids containing oxygen, as sulphuric acid, H_2SO_4.

ŏx ў ăl cō hŏl, *a.* [Eng. *oxy(gen)*, and *alcohol.*] Pertaining to or consisting of a mixture of oxygen and alcohol.

oxyalcohol blowpipe, *s.* A form of blowpipe in which a stream of oxygen is blown through a flame of alcohol.

ŏx ў ăl dĕ hўde, *s.* [Eng. *oxy(gen)*, and *aldehyde.*]

Chem.: $CH_2(OH).CHO$. A syrup possessing a persistent aldehyde-like odour, prepared by heating bichlor-ether with water. It has never been obtained in a pure state.

ŏx ў ar sĕn ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *oxy(gen)*, and *arsenic.*] Contained in or derived from oxygen and arsenic.

oxyarsenic bases, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Di-acid bases obtained by the slow oxidation of the tertiary monarsines.

ŏx ўb ĕ lĭs, *s.* [Gr. ὀξυβελής (*oxybelḗs*) = (1) sharp-pointed; (2) shooting swift bolts: pref. *oxy-* (1), and βέλος (*belos*) = a missile.]

Zool.: A genus of Snakes, family Dryiophidæ. *Oxybelis fulgidus*, from South America, has a long movable snout.

ŏx ў bĕn zăm ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *oxy(gen)*; *benz(oic)*; *am(monia)*; and suff. *-ic.*] Derived from oxygen, benzoic acid, and ammonia.

oxybenzamic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_7H_7NO_2 = C_6H_4\begin{Bmatrix}OH\\CO\end{Bmatrix}NH_2$. Prepared by dissolving nitrobenzoic acid in ammonia, saturating the boiling liquid with sulphuretted hydrogen and neutralising with acetic acid. It forms white crystalline nodules, sparingly soluble in cold water, readily in boiling water, alcohol, and ether. When heated it melts, giving off irritating vapours, and leaves a residue of carbon. Its solutions decompose on exposure to the air, yielding a brown resinous substance. With metals it forms oxybenzamates, having the formula $C_7H_6MNO_2$.

ŏx ў bĕn zō dĭ ăm ĭdc, *s.* [Eng. *oxy(gen)*; *benzo(ic)*; and *diamide.*]

Chem.: $C_7H_8N_2O = \left.\begin{matrix}C_7H_4O\\H_4\end{matrix}\right\}''N_2$. A crystalline body, isomeric with phenyl-carbamide, obtained by the action of ammonium-sulphide on an aqueous solution of nitrobenzamide. It is soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, but its alcoholic solution soon turns red and decomposes; melts at 72°.

ŏx ў bĕn zō ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *oxy(gen)*, and *benzoic.*] Contained in or derived from oxygen and benzoic acid.

oxybenzoic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_7H_6O_3 = \left.\begin{matrix}C_7H_4O\\H_2\end{matrix}\right\}''O_2$. A monobasic acid metameric with salicylic acid, obtained by boiling metadiazobenzoic acid nitrate with water. It forms a crystalline powder, consisting of small quadratic tables, slightly soluble in cold water and alcohol, more soluble in the same liquids at boiling heat, melts at 200°, and can be distilled unchanged. It does not yield a violet colour with ferric chloride, but in other respects resembles salicylic acid.

ŏx ў căl çĭ ŭm, *a.* [Eng. *oxy(gen)*, and *calcium.*] Pertaining to or consisting of a mixture of oxygen and lime.

oxycalcium light, *s.* A light produced by a jet of oxygen gas forced through the flame of an alcohol lamp or gas-burner on to a piece of lime. This light will exhibit the usual paintings on a screen 10 or 15 feet in diameter with very brilliant effect. It is not so brilliant as the oxyhydrogen light, but it is in some hands safer, and the apparatus less bulky and expensive.

ŏx ў chlōr, *a.* [Eng. *oxy(gen)*, and *chlorine.*] Containing oxygen and chlorine.

oxychlor ether, *s.*

Chem.: $CH_2Cl.CH(OH)(O.C_2H_5)$. A liquid obtained by the action of water at high temperature on bichlor ether. It boils at 95-96°.

ŏx ў chlōr ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *oxy(gen)*, and *chloric.*] [PERCHLORIC.]

ŏx ў chlōr ĭde, *s.* [Eng. *oxy(gen)*, and *chloride.*]

Chem. (*Pl.*): Basic chlorides. Compounds of metallic chlorides with the basic oxides of the same metals, produced by the action of water on certain metallic chlorides.

oxy chloride of lead, *s.* [MATLOCKITE.]

oxy chloro iodide of lead, *s.* [SCHWARTZEMBEROITE.]

ŏx ў chō lĭne, *s.* [Eng. *oxy(gen)*, and *choline.*] [BETAINE.]

ŏx ў çĭn chŏn ĭne, *s.* [Eng. *oxy(gen)*, and *cinchonine.*]

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2$. A base, isomeric with quinine, obtained by boiling dibromo-cinchonine with potash. It crystallizes in colourless lamine very soluble in acids. Its solutions are not fluorescent, nor do they become green on the addition of chlorine water and ammonia.

ŏx ў cōc cŏs, ŏx ў cŏc cŭs, *s.* [Pref. *oxy-* (2), and Gr. κοκκος (*kokkos*) = a berry.] [Coccus.]

Bot.: Cranberry; a genus of Vaccinaceæ. Corolla, rotate; stamens, eight. Two species known. One, *Oxycoccos palustris*, is British; it is the Cranberry (q.v.). The other, *O. macrocarpus*, has been introduced into Flintshire.

* **ŏx ў crāte,** *s.* [Gr. ὀξύκρατον (*oxukraton*), from ὀξύς (*oxus*) = sharp, and κεράννυμι (*keránnumi*) = to mix; Fr. *oxycrat.*] A mixture of six parts water and one vinegar.

ŏx ў cŭm ĭn ăm ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *oxy(gen)*; *cumin(ic)*, *am(monia)*, and suff. *-ic.*] Containing or derived from oxygen, cuminic acid, and ammonia.

oxycuminamic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $NH_2(C_{10}H_{10}O)HO$. Obtained by treating nitrocuminic acid with iron filings and acetic acid, digesting with carbonate of soda, precipitating with acetate of lead, and decomposing with sulphydric gas. It forms colourless needles sparingly soluble in cold water, but easily in hot water, ether, and alcohol; forms crystalline compounds both with acids and bases.

ŏx ў cŭm ĭn ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *oxy(gen)*, and *cuminic.*] Contained in or derived from oxygen and cuminic acid.

oxycuminic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{12}O_3$. Produced by the action of nitric oxide on oxycuminamic acid. It separates in small brownish prisms, sparingly soluble in cold, but more so in hot water and in alcohol. It forms crystallizable salts with bases.

ŏx ў dăc tўl ą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *oxy-* (1), and Gr. δάκτυλος (*dáctulos*) = a finger.]

Zool.: A group of the Batrachian sub-order Phaneroglossa (q.v.). It includes the families Ranidæ, Pelobatidæ, Bufonidæ, Engystomidæ, Rhinophrynidæ, and Rhinodermatidæ.

ŏx ў dĕr çēs, *s.* [Gr. ὀξυδερκής (*oxuderkḗs*) = sharp or quick sighted: pref. *oxy-* (1), and Gr. δέρκομαι (*dérkomai*) = to look, to see.]

Ichthy.: The typical genus of the family Oxydercidæ (q.v.). *Oxyierces dentatus*, a Chinese fish, has the ventral fins wanting.

ŏx ў dĕr çi dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *oxyderc(es)*, and fem. pl. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: A family of Acanthopterygii. Some species have the eyes very prominent, with well-developed eyelids. In one division of the family the dorsal fins are united, in the other division they are separated. Most of the species are from the warmer parts of the ocean, but Callionymus (q.v.), formerly placed with the Gobiidæ, is British.

ŏx ў ē thēr, *a.* [Eng. *oxy(gen)*, and *ether.*] Pertaining to or consisting of a mixture of oxygen and ether.

oxyether light, *s.* A form of the oxyhydrogen lime-light, invented by Mr. W. Broughton, in which a portion of oxygen gas is conveyed through, or over the surface of, a tank of sulphuric ether, carrying off a quantity of ether vapour. This vapour is burnt in the jet in place of the hydrogen, whilst pure oxygen is burnt with it as usual. The light is nearly equal to the oxyhydrogen mixed jet, but requires great care in the management.

ŏx ў flū ĕr ĭde, *s.* [Eng. *oxy(gen)*, and *fluoride.*]

Chem. (*Pl.*): Compounds analogous to the oxychlorides.

ŏx ў ğĕn, *s.* [Gr. ὀξύς (*oxus*), and γεν- (*gen-*), base of γεννάω (*gennáō*) = to produce.]

Chem.: Symbol, O; at. wt. 16. A dyad element existing in the free state in the atmosphere, and in combination in the ocean. It forms about one-fifth of the former and eight-ninths of the latter. It is also present in the great majority of substances forming the earth's crust, and is the most abundant of all the elements. It was discovered in 1774 by Scheele in Sweden and Priestley in England

independently, but the name was given by Lavoisier some time after. It can be obtained pure by heating black oxide of manganese, or a mixture of this oxide with potassic chlorate in a retort, and collecting the gas over water. When pure it is without colour, taste, or smell. It is the sustaining principle of animal life and of the ordinary phenomena of combustion. Phosphorus and ignited charcoal burn in it with great brilliancy, and a piece of watch-spring, having at the end some lighted sulphur, exhibits in oxygen a beautiful phenomenon of combustion. It is a little heavier than atmospheric air, sp. gr. = 1·1. One hundred cubic inches of oxygen at mean temperature and pressure weigh 34·29 grains. Under the influence of cold and high pressure it has been reduced to the liquid state. It enters into combination in various ways, taking the place of hydrogen in the radicals of compounds formed on any of the types, HCl, H_2O, H_3N, &c., giving rise to oxychlorides, oxyiodides, oxynitrides, &c.

ŏx'-ў-ĝĕn-āte, *v.t.* [Eng. *oxygen; -ate.*] To unite or combine with oxygen; to oxidate.

ŏx'-ў-ĝĕn-āt-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Oxygenate.]

oxygenated-water, *s.*

Chem.: Water holding peroxide of hydrogen in solution.

ŏx-ў-ĝĕn-ā'-tion, *s.* [Oxygenate.]

Chem.: The same as Oxidation (q.v.).

ŏx'-ў-ĝĕn-ā-tŏr, *s.* [Eng. *oxygenat(e); -or.*] An oxidator (q.v.).

ŏx'-ў-ĝĕn-īz-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *oxygeniz(e); -able.*] Capable of being oxygenized.

ŏx'-ў-ĝĕn-īze, *v.t.* [Eng. *oxygen; -ize.*]

Chem.: The same as Oxygenate (q.v.).

ŏx'-ў-ĝĕn-īze-mŏnt, *s.* [Eng. *oxygenize; -ment.*] The act or process of oxygenizing; oxidation.

ŏx'-ў-ĝĕn-īz-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *oxygeniz(e); -er.*] That which oxygenizes or converts into an oxide.

ŏx'-ў-ĝĕn-ŏid, *s.* [Eng. *oxygen; suff. -oid.*]

Chem. (*Pl.*): Duflos' name for those non-metallic elements, which, in their chemical relation, resemble oxygen—viz., bromine, chlorine, fluorine, iodine, selenium, and sulphur.

ŏx-ў-ĝĕ'-ĕn-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *oxygen; -ous.*] Pertaining to or derived from oxygen.

ŏx-ў-glŏs', *s.* [Pref. *oxy-* (1), and Gr. γλωσσα (*glōssa*) = a tongue.]

Zool. & Polyont.: A genus of Ranidæ, with no teeth on the vomer, from the Oriental region. Some fossil species of early Tertiary age have been found in the so-called Frog-beds of Bombay.

ŏx-ў-glў-cŏ-lўl-ūr'-ĕ-a, *s.* [Eng. *oxy(gen); glycolyl,* and *urea.*] [Allanturic-acid.]

* **ŏx'-ў-gŏn,** * **ox-y-gone,** *s.* [Pref. *oxy-* (1), and Gr. γωνια (*gōnia*) = an angle.]

Geom.: A triangle having each of its angles less than a right angle; an acute-angled triangle.

* **ŏx-ўg'-ŏn-al,** *a.* [Eng. *oxygon; -al.*] Having the angles acute; acute-angled.

* **ŏx-ў-gō'-nĭ-al,** *a.* [Eng. *oxygon; -ial.*] The same as Oxygonal (q.v.).

ŏx-ў-gua'-nīne (u as w), *s.* [Eng. *oxy(gen),* and *guanine.*]

Chem.: A body produced by the action of potassium permanganate on guanine dissolved in caustic soda.

ŏx-ў-gŭm'-mĭc, *a.* [Eng. *oxy(gen),* and *gummic.*] Derived from or containing oxygen and gummic acid.

oxygummic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_4H_{10}O_{11}$. A tetrabasic acid obtained by the oxidation of gummic acid. It crystallizes in shining needles, soluble in water and alcohol, the solutions being strongly acid. Heated above 130° it decomposes, giving off pungent aromatic vapours.

ŏx-ў-gўr'-ŭs (yr as ir), *s.* [Pref. *oxy-* (1), and Gr. γυρός (*gyros*) = round.]

Zool.: A genus of Firolidæ (q.v.). The small spiral shells of *Oxygyrus keraudrenii* were found by the *Challenger* expedition to be an important constituent in the formation of Globigerina ooze.

ŏx ў hæ'-mō-glō-bĭn, *s.* [Eng. *oxy(gen),* and *hæmoglobin.*]

Chem. (*Pl.*): Loose compounds of true hæmoglobins with oxygen, which latter they give off in vacuo, especially if heated. They are characterized by their absorption spectra, showing two distinct bands, one in the yellow and the other in the green, between Fraunhofer's D and E lines.

ŏx-ў-hĭp-pūr'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *oxy(gen),* and *hippuric.*] Derived from or containing oxygen and hippuric acid.

oxyhippuric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_9H_9NO_4$. A very soluble acid produced by boiling an aqueous solution of diazohippuric-acid.

ŏx-ў-hў-drō-ĝĕn, *a.* [Eng. *oxy(gen),* and *hydrogen.*] Consisting of or pertaining to a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen.

oxyhydrogen-blowpipe, *s.* A form of blowpipe in which the flame is produced by the combustion of a mixture of hydrogen and oxygen gases in the proportions which form water. The heat thus produced exceeds that of any other source except the electric arc.

oxyhydrogen-light, *s.* [Lime-light, Drummond-light.]

oxyhydrogen-microscope, *s.* A microscope in which the object is illuminated by the incandescence of a piece of lime or marble under the action of the oxyhydrogen-blowpipe, and its image, highly magnified, thrown upon a screen so that it may be visible to any number of spectators at once. Recent improvements have enabled objects to be exhibited in this way magnified 1,500 diameters.

ŏx-ў-ĭ-sŏu-vĭt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *oxy(gen),* and *isouvitic.*] Derived from or containing oxygen and isouvitic acid.

oxyisouvitic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_9H_9O_6=C_6H_2(OH)(O.CH_2)(CO.OH)_2$. Obtained as its ethylic salt, by the action of ethylic aceto-acetate upon chloroform. It crystallizes in needles.

ŏx-ўl-ĭ-zăr'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *oxy(gen); (a)lizar(ine),* and suff. *-ic.*] Derived from oxygen and alizarine.

oxylizaric-acid, *s.* [Purpurin.]

* **ŏx' ў-mĕl,** *s.* [Gr. ὀξύμελι (*oxumeli*), from ὀξύς (*oxus*) = sharp, and μέλι (*meli*) = honey; Fr. *oxymel;* Sp. *oximel;* Ital. *ossimele;* Lat. *oxymeli.*] A mixture of vinegar and honey, sometimes made a vehicle for administering medicines: as, *oxymel* of squills.

"Ptisans and decoctions of some vegetables with *oxymel,* or the mixture of honey and vinegar."—*Arbuthnot.*

ŏx-ў-mĕ-sĭt-ўl-ēn ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *oxy(gen),* and *mesitylenic.*] Derived from or containing oxygen and mesitylene.

oxymesitylenic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_9H_{10}O_3=C_6H_2(OH)\left\{\begin{matrix}(CH_3)_2\\CO.OH\end{matrix}\right.$. A monobasic aromatic acid prepared by heating mesitylene sulphonic acid with potassic hydrate at 250°. It crystallizes in silky needles, insoluble in cold water, slightly soluble in boiling water and in alcohol, and melts at 170°. Its salts give a deep blue coloration with ferric chloride.

ŏx-ў-mŏr'-ŏn, *s.* [Gr. ὀξύμωρον (*oxumōron*) a saying which at first sight appears foolish, from ὀξύμωρος (*oxumōros*) = pointedly foolish, from ὀξύς (*oxus*) = sharp, and μωρός (*mōros*) = foolish, dull.]

Rhet.: A figure in which an epithet of a quite contrary signification is added to any word: as, *cruel kindness.*

ŏx-ў-mor'-phĭne, *s.* [Eng. *oxy(gen),* and *morphine.*]

Chem.: $C_{17}H_{19}NO_4$. A base obtained by treating morphine with nitrous acid. It forms a shining white crystalline powder, insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether.

ŏx-ў-năph-thō'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *oxy(gen); naphthol,* and suff. *-ic.*] Containing oxygen and naphthol.

oxynaphthoic-acid, *s.*

Chem. (*Pl.*): $C_{10}H_6\left\langle\begin{matrix}OH\\CO_2H\end{matrix}\right.$. Formed from the two naphthols ($C_{10}H_7OH$), by the action of sodium and carbon dioxide. The α-acid melts at 187°, and its solutions are coloured blue with ferric chloride. The β-acid is difficult to prepare.

ŏx ў năph-thўl a mĭne, *s.* [Eng. *oxy(gen),* and *naphthylamine.*]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_9NO$. Oxynaphthylidine. Naphthamelne. A base resembling orcein, produced by the action of oxidizing agents on naphthylamine. It is an amorphous, dark purple powder, with an iodine-like colour, especially if heated, insoluble in water, ammonia, and potash, slightly soluble in alcohol, very soluble in ether. It does not combine with acids or with bases.

ŏx-ў-năph-thўl-ĭ-dĭne, *s.* [Oxynaphthylamine.]

ŏx ў-no-tŭs, *s.* [Pref. *oxy-* (?), and Gr. νῶτος (*nōtos*) = the back.]

Ornith.: A genus of Campophagidæ, closely allied to the Laniidæ, peculiar to the islands of Mauritius and Reunion. They are remarkable for the fact that while the males of both species closely resemble each other, the females are wholly unlike. (*Ibis,* 1866, pp. 275–280.)

ŏx-ўn-tĭc, *a.* [Gr. ὀξύνω (*oxuno*) = to sharpen.]

Comparative Anat.: A term applied to glands in the stomach of the frog which secrete an acid juice. (*Foster: Physiol.* (ed. 4th), p. 278.)

* **ŏx'-ў-ŏ-pў,** * **ŏx-ў-ō'-pĭ-a,** *s.* [Pref. *oxy-* (1), and Gr. ὠψις (*opsis*) = sight.] Acuteness of sight, arising from increased sensibility of the retina.

ŏx-ў-phĕn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. (*hydr*)*oxy*(*l*), and *phen*(*yl*)*ic.*] Derived from or containing oxygen and phenylic acid.

oxyphenic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_6O_2=C_6H_4(OH)_2$. Pyrocatechin. Pyromorintannic acid. Obtained by the dry distillation of catechu, kino, and other tanning materials. It crystallizes in quadratic prisms, readily soluble in water and alcohol, slightly soluble in ether, melts at 102°, volatilises below its melting point, and boils at 240–245°. It does not precipitate gelatin or the salts of quinine, but its aqueous solution forms a white precipitate with neutral acetate of lead, $C_6H_4.Pb''O_2$. Insoluble in water, but slightly soluble in acetic acid.

* **ŏx-ўph'-ō-nў,** * **ŏx-ў-phō'-nĭ-a,** *s.* [Pref. *oxy-* (1), and Gr. φωνη (*phōnē*) = sound, voice.] Acuteness or shrillness of voice.

ŏx-ў-pĭc'-rĭc, *a.* [Eng. *oxy(gen),* and *picric.*] Contained in or derived from oxygen and picric acid.

oxypicric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_3N_3O_8=C_6H(NO_2)_3(OH)_2$. Styphnic acid. A dibasic acid produced by the action of cold nitric acid on resorcin and on many gum resins, also by boiling extract of logwood, brazil-wood, &c., with nitric acid. It crystallizes in yellow hexagonal plates or prisms, slightly soluble in water, readily in alcohol and ether, melts at 175°, and can be sublimed by careful heating. Its salts crystallize well, and are explosive.

ŏx ўp'-ō da, *s.* [Gr. ὀξύποδα (*oxupoda*), neut. pl. of ὀξύπους (*oxupous*) = swift-footed: pref. *oxy-,* and ποῦς (*pous*), ποδός (*podos*) = a foot.]

Entom.: A genus of Staphylinidæ. Nearly thirty species are British.

ŏx ў-pō-gŏn, *s.* [Pref. *oxy-,* and Gr. πώγων (*pōgōn*) = a beard.]

Ornith.: Helmet-crests; a genus of Trochilidæ, distinguished by a crest and a long tuft of white or buff feathers hanging from the throat. There are two species. *Oxypogon lindeni,* from Venezuela, and *O. guerini,* from Colombia.

ŏx ў-quĭn ĭne, *s.* [Eng. *oxy(gen),* and *quinine.*]

Chem.: A white crystallo-granular substance formed by boiling quinine sulphate with potassic nitrite. It is insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether, melts at 100°, and is less bitter than quinine.

ŏx ȳ rhī na, *s.* [Gr. *ὀξύρρῑνον* (*oxurrhinon*), *ὀξύρρις* (*oxurrhis*), genit. *ὀξῠρρῑνος* (*oxurrhinos*) = with sharp or fine nose: pref. *oxy-* (1), and *ῥίς* (*rhis*), genit. *ῥινός* (*rhinos*) = the nose.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil sharks founded on teeth found in the Cretaceous and Tertiary beds.

ŏx ȳ rhȳn'-chа, *s. pl.* [Gr. *ὀξύρρυγχος* (*oxurrhunchos*) = sharp-snouted: pref. *oxy-* (1), and Gr. *ῥύγχος* (*rhunchos*) = the snout.]

Zool.: Sea-spiders. A family of Brachyourous Crustaceans established by Milne-Edwards. The same as MAIADÆ (q.v.).

ŏx ȳ rhȳn chŭs, *s.* [OXYRHYNCHA.]

Ornith.: A South American genus of Picidæ, akin to Yunx, which it resembles in the bill.

ŏx yr ĭ a (yr as ĭr), *s.* [Gr. *ὀξύς* (*oxus*) = sharp. Named from the acidity of the leaves.]

Bot.: Mountain-sorrel; a genus of Polygoneæ. Sepals four, stamens six, stigmas two, fruit broadly winged. Only known species, *Oxyria reniformis*, the Kidney-shaped Mountain-sorrel. Found in alpine elevations in Wales, the North of England, and Scotland. It is common in the Punjab Himalayas, where it is used as a cooling vegetable and as medicine.

ŏx yr rhō dĭne (yr as ĭr), *s.* Gr. *ὀξύς* (*oxus*) = acid, and *ῥόδον* (*rhodon*) = a rose.]

Pharm.: A composition of vinegar and roses, used as a liniment in herpes and erysipelas. (*Dunglison.*)

ŏx-ȳ-săl-ĭ-çȳl'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *oxy(gen)*, and *salicylic.*] Contained in or derived from oxygen and salicylic acid.

oxysalicylic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_2(OH)_2COOH$. Obtained by boiling a solution of iodosalicylic acid with potash. Crystallizes in shining needles, and acquires a deep blue colour with solution of ferric chloride. Is soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, and melts at 198°.

ŏx ȳ sâlt, *s.* [Eng. *oxy(gen)*, and *salt.*] [OXYACID.]

ŏx ȳ stĕl'-mа, *s.* [Pref. *oxy-* (2), and Gr. *στέλμα* (*stelma*) = a girdle, a belt.]

Bot.: A genus of Asclepiadeæ. *Oxystelma esculenta*, is a twining Indian perennial. Despite its specific name, it is not often eaten. A decoction of it is used as a gargle in aphthous states of the mouth and fauces. In Sind the milky sap is used as a wash for ulcers, and, with turpentine, for itch.

ŏx ȳ stŏm'-ą-tą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *oxy-* (1), and *στοματα* (*stomata*), pl. of *στόμα* (*stoma*) = the mouth.]

Zool.: A family of Brachyourous Crustaceans, founded by Milne-Edwards. The carapace is orbicular and arched in front; the anterior claws are large and much compressed. He divided it into the Leucosians, the Calappians, the Corystians, and the Dorippians.

ŏx ȳ sŭl'-phīde, *s.* [Eng. *oxy(gen)*, and *sulphide.*]

Chem. (Pl.): Compounds of metallic oxides and sulphides, or of sulphides in which the sulphur is partly replaced by oxygen.

oxysulphide of antimony, *s.* [KERMESITE.]

oxysulphide of zinc, *s.* [VOLTZITE.]

ŏx-ȳ sŭl phō hĕn'-zīde, *s.* [Eng. *oxy(gen)*, *sulphur*, and *benzide.*]

Chem.: $(C_6H_4(OH)_2SO_2$. Formed by treating two parts of pure phenol with one part of fuming sulphuric acid for from three to five hours at 190°. The crude product is boiled in water, the crystals from which are recrystallized first from alcohol and then from water. It forms white glistening orthorhombic crystal of sp. gr. = 1·366.

ŏx ȳ tĕl'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *oxytel(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Brachelytra. It consists of small beetles found under moss or stones, or in dung. The males of some have two horns in front of the head.

ŏx ȳt ĕ lŭs, *s.* [Pref. *oxy-*, and Gr. *τέλος* (*telos*) = an end, a termination.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Oxytelidæ (q.v.).

ŏx ȳ tĕr-ĕph-thą-lăm'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *oxy(gen)*; *terephthal(ic)*; *am(monia)*, and suff. *-ic.*] Contained in or derived from oxygen, terephthalic acid, and ammonia.

oxyterephthalamic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_9H_7NO_2 = (C_8H_4O''\begin{matrix}H_2\\H\end{matrix})\}N$. Obtained by the action of reducing agents on nitroterephthalic acid. It crystallizes in thin prisms, slightly soluble in water, alcohol, ether, and chloroform. Its salts are crystalline and very soluble in water and alcohol, forming fluorescent solutions.

ŏx-ȳ tĕr'-ĕph thăl'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *oxy(gen)*, and *terephthalic.*] Contained in or derived from oxygen and terephthalic acid.

oxyterephthalic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_8H_{12}O_5$. Produced, with evolution of nitrogen, by the action of nitrous acid on oxyterephthalamic acid. The oxyterephthalates are crystalline, but less soluble than the terephthalates.

ŏx-ȳ-thȳ mō-quĭ'-nōne', *s.* [Eng. *oxy(gen)*, and *thymoquinone.*]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{12}O_3$. Formed by the action of atmospheric oxygen on an alkaline solution of thymoquinone. It forms orange-coloured needles melting at 169–172°.

ŏx ȳ tŏl'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *oxy(gen)*; *tol(uene)*, and suff. *-ic.*] Contained in or derived from oxygen and toluene.

oxytolic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_7H_6O_3$. A monobasic acid, isomeric with salicylic acid, produced by the oxidation of toluene. It crystallizes in colourless needles, slightly soluble in cold water, more so in boiling water, and in alcohol; melts at 180°, and at a higher temperature distils unchanged. Its salts are crystalline, and very soluble in water and alcohol.

ŏx-ȳ-tol-ū-ăm'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *oxy(gen)*; *tolu(ic)*; *am(monia)*, and suff. *-ic.*] Contained in or derived from oxygen, toluic acid, and ammonia.

oxytoluamic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_8H_9NO_2 = (C_8H_6O''\begin{matrix}H_2\\H\end{matrix})\}N$. Obtained by reducing nitrotoluic acid with ammonium sulphide. It forms yellow microscopic prisms slightly soluble in water, alcohol, and ether. It unites both with bases and with acids.

ŏx-ȳ tŏl-ū'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *oxy(gen)*, and *tolu(ic.*] Contained in or derived from oxygen and tolu acid.

oxytoluic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_8H_8O_3 = C_6H_3(OH).CO.OH$. An aromatic hydroxy-acid, obtained by fusing sulpho-paratoluic acid with caustic potash. It crystallizes in needles grouped in star-like form, and melts at 202–203°.

ŏx'-ȳ-tōne, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. *ὀξύτονος* (*oxutonos*), from *ὀξύς* (*oxus*) = sharp, and *τόνος* (*tonos*) = a tone.]

A. *As adj.:* Having an acute sound; in Gr. gram., having the accent on the last syllable.

"Saptan is undoubtedly *oxytone*."—*Beames. Comp. Gram. Aryan Lang.* (1872), i. 291.

B. *As substantive:*

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* An acute sound.

2. *Greek Gram.:* A word having the acute accent on the last syllable.

ŏx ȳ tŏn'-ĭ-cąl, *a.* [Eng. *oxyton(e)*; *-ical.*] The same as OXYTONE, A. (q.v.).

ŏx'-ȳ-trī-chą, *s.* [Pref. *oxy-* (1), and Gr. *θριξ* (*thrix*), genit. *τρικος* (*trikos*) = a hair.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Oxytrichidæ (q.v.). It consists of free-swimming animalcula, from salt and fresh water. Nine species are known.

ŏx-ȳ-trĭch'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *oxytrich(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Infusoria, order Hypotricha, inhabiting salt or fresh water. Saville Kent regards them as the most specialised group of Ciliata. (*Manual Infus.*, ii. 760.)

ŏx-ȳ-trī-mē'-sĭc, *a.* [Eng. *oxy(gen)* and *trimesic.*] Contained in or derived from oxygen and trimesic acid.

oxytrimesic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_2OH(COOH)_3$. Obtained by heating disodic salicylate in a stream of carbon dioxide at 300°. It crystallizes from water in prisms freely soluble in alcohol, but sparingly in ether and water.

ŏx ȳt'-rō pĭs, *s.* [Pref. *oxy-* (1), and Gr. *τρόπις* (*tropis*) = a keel.]

Bot.: A genus of Astragalæ. Leaves imparipinnate; keel of the corolla with a narrow point; legume turned more or less perfectly; two-celled. Known species 100, of which two, *Oxytropis Uralensis* and *U. campestris*, are found in Scotland.

ŏx ȳ ūr'-ĭs, *s.* [Pref. *oxy-* (1), and Gr. *οὐρά* (*oura*) = a tail.]

Zool.: Small Thread-worm; a genus of Nematoids, parasitic in man. The male of *Oxyuris vermicularis* is about one-sixth of an inch, and the female about half an inch long. They are gregarious, and inhabit the rectum of children and old people, occasionally straying to the lower bowel, and setting up inflammation.

ō'-yĕr, *s.* [Norm. Fr. *oyer*; Fr. *ouir* = to hear, from Lat. *audio.*]

Law:

1. A hearing or trial of causes.

2. The hearing as of a writ, bond, note, or other specialty: as when a defendant in court prays *oyer* of a writing.

¶ *Oyer and terminer:* [Norm. Fr. = to hear and determine.]

Law: A commission issued to two of the judges of the circuit, and certain gentlemen of the county to which it is addressed, empowering them to hear and determine certain specified offences.

"The courts of *oyer and terminer*, and general gaol delivery, are held before the Queen's commissioners twice, and sometimes thrice, in every year in every county of the kingdom, except London and Middlesex, wherein they are now held twelve times. The words of the commission are, "to inquire, hear, and determine:" so that by virtue of this commission they can only proceed upon an indictment found at the same assizes; for they must first inquire by means of the grand jury or inquest, before they are empowered to hear and determine by the help of the petit jury."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ix., ch. 19.

ō'-yĕs, ō'-yĕz, *phr.* [Fr. *oyez* = hear ye.] The introduction to any proclamation made by an officer of a court of law, or other public crier, in order to secure silence and attention. It is usually repeated three times.

¶ The word occurs twice in Shakespeare (*Merry Wives*, v. 5; *Troilus & Cressida*, iv. 5) in the sense of proclamation.

* **o͡y'-lĕt,** *s.* [OILLET.]

1. An oillet (q.v.).

2. A scar resembling an eyelet-hole.

* **oylet-hole,** *s.* An eyelet-hole.

"As each excels in birth or state,
His *oylet-holes* are more and ampler."
Prior: Alma, ii. 447.

oys ąn īte (oys as wâs), *s.* [OISANITE.]

o͡ys'-tèr, *s.* [A.S. *ostre*; Mid. Eng. & O. Fr. *oistre*; Fr. *huître*, all from Lat. *ostrea*; Gr. *ὄστρεον* (*ostreon*) = an oyster, named from its shell, *ὀστεον* (*osteon*) = a bone, a shell.]

I. *Zool.*: The genus Ostrea (q.v.), and especially *Ostrea edulis*, of which there are two kinds—Sea Oysters, which arrive at maturity in about four years, and Natives, which are artificially cultivated, and do not reach their full growth for five and sometimes seven years. The latter are the more highly esteemed. The shell is thin, with a metallic ring, and an opalescent lustre on the inner side, the cavity in which the animal rests resembling an egg-cup. The flesh should be white and firm, and with a nutty flavour. The mouth of the Thames, bounded by a line connecting Walton and Margate, is the home of British Natives, and Whitstable the best fattening-ground for them, for they thrive best on London clay. A sandy bottom is fatal to oyster culture; for the grains get into the hinge, and prevent the opening and shutting of the valves of the shell. Their food consists of minute organisms. Oysters spawn in May or June, the "spat" resembling fine slate-pencil dust. The number of ova from one female has been variously estimated. Baster calculated it at 100,000, Leuwenhoeck put it as high as

10,000,000, but the most general estimate is about three-quarters of a million. The Starfish and Dog-whelk are deadly enemies to the oyster, and cause great loss to the proprietors of oyster-fisheries. Oysters appear in the Carboniferous strata, and two related forms—Gryphæa and Exogyra—with thick heavy shells, are common fossils. Oysters were known to and esteemed by the Romans. Juvenal (iv. 140-42) tells how Montanus could distinguish by the taste whether an oyster came

OYSTERS.

A. From five to six months. B. From three to four months. C. From one month to two months. D. Twenty days after birth.

from Circeii, the Lucrine Lake, or Rutupiæ (the modern Richborough). It was then a common belief that oysters and other "shellfish" grew fat or lost flesh as the moon waxed or waned (Cic., *de Div.*, ii. 33). They were also known to less cultured nations, as is proved by the existence of oyster-shells in the kitchen-middens of Europe and America. The name is also given to some other mollusces, as Hammer-oyster, Pearl-oyster, &c. These will be found under their proper entries.

2. *Paleont.*: [OYSTER-BED, 2].

¶ *A stopping oyster, a choking oyster*: A retort or proceeding which puts another to silence.

"[She] thereto deviseth to cast in my teeth checks and *choking oysters*."—*Heywood: Proverbs*, ch. xi.

oyster-bank, *s.* An oyster-bed (q.v.).

"An *oyster-bank*, in the spawning season, is a most interesting place."—*Hart: World of the Sea*, p. 204.

oyster-bed, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A bed or breeding-place for oysters.

2. *Paleont.*: Beds of *Ostrea bellovacina* are found in the lower part of the Woolwich and Reading series both in England and in France.

oyster-brood, *s.* The name given to young oysters, the size of a fourpenny-piece to that of a sixpence.

"Whoever steals oysters or *oyster-brood* from an oyster-bed which is private property, is guilty of felony."—*Chambers' Encyc.* (ed. 1865), vii. 179.

oyster-catcher, *s.*

Ornith.: *Hæmatopus ostralegus*; a handsome British bird, about sixteen inches long, most common on the flat, sandy coasts of Lincolnshire. The head, neck, throat, scapularies, quill-feathers, and latter half of the tail-feathers are deep glossy black, the rest of the plumage pure white. The bill, about three inches long, is a rich ruddy colour, deepest at the base; very much compressed, with a wedge-like termination. Oyster-catcher is a misnomer, for the bird feeds mostly on mussels and limpets, though it frequently takes to the water in search of food. Sometimes called the Sea Pie. Mr. Harting informed Prof. Newton that "the bird seems to lay its head sideways on the ground, and then, grasping the limpet's shell close to the rock between the mandibles, use them as scissor-blades to cut off the mollusc from its sticking-place." (*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xviii. 111.)

oyster-culture, *s.* The same as OYSTER-FARMING (q.v.).

"*Oyster-culture* has never ceased to be practised in Italy."—*Chambers' Encyc.* (ed. 1865), vii. 178.

oyster-culturist, *s.* A person engaged in breeding oysters artificially.

"The beds may be kept under the constant control of the *oyster-culturist*."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xviii. 109.

oyster-dredge, *s.* A rake and dragnet for gathering oysters from the bed. A stout bag is fastened so as to trail behind the bow of the drag and catch the oysters upturned by the rake.

oyster-farm, *s.* A place where oysters are bred artificially.

oyster-farming, *s.* The act or practice of breeding oysters artificially.

oyster-fishery, *s.*

1. The same as OYSTER-FISHING (q.v.).

2. An oyster-bed; a place where oysters are taken.

"It is thus always by virtue of a grant from the Crown that *oyster-fisheries* are claimed as the property of an individual or of a corporation."—*Chambers' Encyc.* (ed. 1865), vii. 179.

oyster-fishing, *s.* The act or practice of taking oysters.

"*Oyster-fishing* is carried on variously in different localities."—*Hart: World of the Sea*, p. 203.

¶ Under a convention between England and France, confirmed by 6 & 7 Vict., c. 79, no oysters taken in the seas between the United Kingdom and France can be imported into Great Britain during the close season (May 1–Aug. 31).

oyster-green, *s.*

Bot.: *Ulva Lactuca*. It is so-called because it is very green like the lactuce, or lettuce, and adheres to oyster-shells. Its taste is very bitter. It is given sometimes with lemon-juice for scrofula; the ancients prescribed it in gout and inflammation. [LAVER, *s.*, (2).]

oyster-knife, *s.* A strongly stocked and thick-bladed knife for opening oysters.

oyster-park, *s.* The English translation of *parc d'huitres*, the name given to the oyster-beds established by M. Coste on the French coast in 1858.

oyster-patty, *s.* A patty or pasty made with oysters.

* **oyster-pie,** *s.* A dish (according to the *Accomplished Female Instructor* in *Hullivell's Nurses*) prepared with oysters, beaten pepper, grated nutmeg, and salt, currants, minced dates, barberries preserved or pickled, mace in blades, with slices of butter and lemons between the layers; about a dozen in halves, the bone, tail, and fins being taken away. When this mixture was baked, "butter, beaten up with white wine, sugar, and the juice of an orange," was poured in.

oyster-plant, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Stecukammaria maritima*; (2) *Tragopogon porrifolius*.

oyster-rake, *s.* [OYSTER-DREDGE.]

oyster-shell, *s.* The shell of the oyster (q.v.).

oyster-tongs, *s.* An instrument having two rake-shaped jaws and a pair of long handles, to grasp oysters in their beds and lift them to the surface.

oyster-tree, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Rhizophora. [MANGROVE.]

* **oyster-wench,** * **oyster-wife, oyster-woman,** *s.* A woman who sells oysters. (*Shakesp.*: *Richard II.*, i. 4.)

* **o͡ys'-tẽr-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *oyster*; *-er.*] An oyster-seller. (*Sylvester: Tobacco Battered*, 267.)

ō-zæ'-nạ, ō-zē'-nạ, *s.* [Gr. ὄζαινα (*ozaina*), from ὄζω (*ozō*) = to smell; Lat. *ozæna*; Ital. & Sp. *ozena*; Fr. *ozène*.]

1. *Pathol.* (*Of both forms*): A fetid ulcer in the nostrils.

2. *Entom.* (*Of the form* ozæna): The typical genus of the sub-family Ozæninæ (q.v.).

ō-zæ-nī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *ozæn(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

Entom.: A sub-family of Carabidæ, having a small fold in the outer margin of the elytra. Found in the hotter countries at the roots of plants or under the bark of trees.

ō'-zark'-īte, *s.* [After Ozark mountain, Arkansas; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An amorphous form of Thomsonite (q.v.), with sp. gr. 2·24. Derived from the alteration of nephéline.

ō-zē'-nạ, *s.* [OZ.ENA.]

ō'-zĭ-ẽr (z as zh), *s.* [OSIER.]

ō-zō'-cẽr-īte, ō-zō-kẽr-īte, *s.* [Gr. ὄζω (*ozō*) = to smell, and κηρός (*kēros*) = wax.]

Min.: A mineral resembling spermaceti in appearance. Sp. gr. 0·85 to 0·90; colour when pure, white; but mostly brown. Compos.: carbon, 84·43; hydrogen 13·59 = 98·12. Seldom found pure, but mostly mixed with other paraffins. Found in various places in Galicia, Poland, but the purest forms occur at Slanik, Moldavia.

ō-zōn-ā-tion, *s.* [Eng. *ozon(e)*; *-ation.*] The act or process of treating with ozone.

ō zōne, *s.* [Gr. ὄζω (*ozō*) = to smell.]

Chem.: Believed to be oxygen existing as a triatomic molecule. It is nearly always present in the atmosphere, apparently as the result of electrical action, and is formed by passing electric sparks into dry air. It possesses a peculiar, almost metallic, odour, and seems to have all the properties of oxygen, in an enhanced degree. It liberates iodine from iodide of potassium, and Schonbein, who named it, has used this reaction for its detection in the atmosphere.

ō-zōn'-ĭf'-ẽr-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *ozon(e)*; *i* connect., and Lat. *fero* = to bear, to produce.] Producing or furnishing ozone.

ō-zōn-ĭ-fĭ-cā-tion, *s.* [Eng. *ozonify*; *-e* connective, and suff. *-ation.*] The act of producing ozone.

ō-zōn'-ĭ-fy, *v.t.* [Eng. *ozone*; *-fy.*] To convert into ozone.

ō-zōn-īze, *v.t.* [Eng. *ozon(e)*; *-ize.*] To charge with ozone; to convert into ozone.

ō-zōn ŏm'-ĕ-tẽr, *s.* [Eng. *ozone*, *o* connective, and *meter* (q.v.).] An instrument for ascertaining the amount of ozone in the atmosphere.

ō-zōn-ō-mĕt'-rĭc, *a.* [Eng. *ozonometr(y)*; *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to ozonometry.

ō-zōn-ŏm'-ĕ-try, *s.* [Eng. *ozonometer*; *-y.*] The determination of the presence and properties of ozone in the atmosphere.

P.

P, The sixteenth letter and the twelfth consonant of the English alphabet is a labial sound, formed by a compression of the anterior part of the lips, as in *pull*, *papa*, *ap.* As a sharp labial it is classed with *f*, and corresponds to the flat labial *b*. *P* has but one sound in English, except when in combination with *h* it forms the digraph *ph*, which is sounded as *f*, and occurs in words derived from the Greek. In the case of many words derived from the Greek, initial *p* is not sounded, as in *pneumatics*, *psalm*, *psaltry*, *pterodactyl*. It is sometimes, but rarely, silent in the middle of a word, as in *receipt*. *P* represents an original *b* in *gossip* (Mid. Eng. *gossib*), *purse* (O. Fr. *borse*, Lat. *bursa*), *apricot* (Fr. *abricot*). An original *p* is represented by *b* in *lobster* (Mid. Eng. *loppestre*), *cobweb* (Mid. Eng. *copweb*), and by *v* in *knave* (Mid. Eng. *cnapa*.) *P* is often found inserted between *m* and *t*, as in *empty* (Mid. Eng. *emtig*), *tempt* (O. Fr. *tenter*, Lat. *tento*).

I. *As an initial*: *P* represents the Latin *post* = after: as, *p.m.* = *post meridiem* = after noon; *p.s.* = *postscript*, &c.; in music for *piano* = softly.

II. *As a symbol, P was formerly used*:

In numer.: To denote 100, and with a dash over it, P, to denote 100,000.

¶ (1) *To mind one's P's and Q's*: To be careful in one's behaviour.

* (2) *To be p and q*: To be of the first quality.

pa, *s.* [PAPA.] A child's form of Papa (q.v.).

* **pā'-ăge,** * **pe-age,** * **ped-age,** *s.* [O. Fr. (Fr. *peage*), from Low Lat. *pedaticum*, from Lat. *pes* (genit. *pedis*) = a foot; Ital. *pedaggio*.]

* A toll for passing over the ground of another person.

Paas (1), *s.* [PASCH.] The festival of Easter. (*United States.*)

* **Paas** (2), *s.* [Pace, *s.*]

* **Paasch,** *s.* [Pasch.]

pā-bŏuche', *s.* [Turk. *pā* . . . *sh.*] A slipper. (Usually in plural.)

"I always drink my coffee as soon as my feet are in my *pabouches*."—*Scott: St Ronan's Well*, ch. xxx.

* **păb-ū-lar,** *a.* [Lat. *pabulum* = food.] Of or pertaining to food; affording aliment or food; alimentary.

* **păb-ū-lā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *pabulatio*, from *pabulatus*, pa. par. of *pabulor* = to feed.]

1. The act of feeding or providing food.

2. Food, fodder.

* **păb'-ū-lous,** *a.* [Lat. *pabulum* = food.] Of the nature of food; affording food or aliment; alimentary, nutritious. (*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xxi.)

păb'-ū-lŭm, *s.* [Lat. = food, from the same root as *paco* = to feed.]

I. *Literally:*

1. Food, fodder, aliment, nourishment.

2. That which feeds a fire; fuel.

II. *Fig.:* That which feeds or nourishes the intellectual faculties; food for the mind or intellect.

pac, pack, *s.* [N. Amer. Indian.] A moccasin having a sole turned up and sewed to the upper.

pa'-ca, *s.* [A Port. form of the native name.]

Zool.: Cœlogenys paca, a rodent of the family Dasyproctidæ. It is about two feet long, brown, or yellowish-brown above, with from three to five bands of white streaks or spots on each side; white beneath. Habitat, Central and South America, from Guatemala to Paraguay. It resembles the Agouti in habits. It lives singly, or in pairs, passing the day in a hole at the root of some tree, or in a burrow. It is a vegetable feeder, and occasionally does damage to cornfields and garden. The flesh is well flavoured, and is eaten by natives and Europeans.

PACA.

* **pā'-ca-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *pacabilis*, from *paco* = to appease, to pacify.] Capable of being appeased or pacified; placable, pacifiable. (*Thackeray: Virginians*, ch. x.)

* **pā-cāte,** *a.* [Lat. *pacatus*, pa. par. of *paco* = to appease, to pacify (q.v.); Ital. *pacato*; Sp. *pacado.*] Appeased, peaceful, tranquil, pacified.

* **pa-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *pacatio*, from *pacatus*, pa. par. of *paco* = to pacify.] The act of pacifying, appeasing, or tranquilizing.

păc'-can, *s.* [Pecan.]

Păc-chĭ-ō'-nĭ-an, *a.* [See def.] Of or belonging to Pacchioni, an Italian anatomist.

Pacchionian-glands, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Glands or corpuscles occurring in the external upper central portion of the gray convolutions of the hemispheres of the brain, beneath the *dura mater*.

pāce (1), * **paace,** * **paas,** * **pas,** * **pase,** * **pays,** *s.* [Fr. *pas*, from Lat. *passum*, accus. of *passus* = a step, a pace, lit. = a stretching, a stretch, from *pando* = to stretch; Sp. *paso*; Port. & Ital. *passo.*]

1. A step; a single change of the foot in walking. (*Byron: Prisoner of Chillon*, iii.)

2. Manner of walking; gait, walk.

"The beggar sings, ev'n when he sees the place
Beset with thieves, and never mends his *pace*."
Dryden: Juvenal, sat. x.

3. A linear measure, representing the distance traversed by the foot from the place where it is taken up to that where it is set down in walking; it is variously estimated at 4½ to 5 feet. The military pace of a single step is 2½ feet. The old Roman pace (*passus*) contained 5 Roman feet, each of about 11·64 English inches, and was, therefore, equal to about 58 English inches.

4. A particular movement or mode of stepping which horses are taught, in which the legs on the same side are lifted together; an amble.

5. Degree of celerity; rate of progress.

"To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
Creeps in this petty *pace* from day to day."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, ii. 1.

* 6. A step, a measure.

* 7. Adais; a portion of a floor raised above the general level; a platform. [Footpace.]

8. A drove of asses.

◖ * (1) *To hold a person pace:* To keep pace with him; not to be left behind.

"*Hold me in pace* in deep experiments."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., iii. 1.

(2) *To keep pace with:* To keep up with; not to be left behind by; to move or advance as far as. (*Lit. & fig.*)

* **pace** (2), *s.* [Pasch.]

pāce (1), *v.i.* & *t.* [Pace, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To walk, to step, to go, to move; espec. with slow or measured steps.

"From that dire dungeon, place of doom . . .
Paced forth the judges three."
Scott: Marmion, ii. 32.

* 2. To proceed, to hasten; to make haste.

"With speed so *pace*,
To speak of Perdita now grown in grace."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 1.

3. To move by lifting the legs on the same side together, said of horses; to amble.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To measure by steps or stepping: as, To *pace* a piece of land.

2. To walk over or traverse with slow and measured steps.

"*Pacing* to and fro the vessel's deck."
Wordsworth: Naming of Places, vi.

3. To perform in slow and measured steps.

"*Paving* the sober round."
Scott: Marmion, i. 30.

* 4. To teach to move as the rider wishes; to break in. (*Shakesp.: Ant. & Cleop.*, ii. 2.)

5. To direct, to regulate.

"If you can, *pace* your wisdom
In that good path that I would wish to go.
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iv 3.

* **pace** (2), *v.i.* & *t.* [Pass, *v.*]

* **pace** (3), *v.t.* [Parse.]

* **pāced,** *a.* [Pace, *s.*]

1. Having a particular pace or gait; used in composition: as, slow-*paced*, heavy-*paced*.

2. Broken in; trained to pace.

3. Taught how to behave.

"She's not *paced* yet: you must take some pains to work her to your manage."—*Shakesp.: Pericles*, iv. 6.

◖ *Thorough-paced:* Perfectly or thoroughly trained; hence, perfect, thorough, out-and-out: as, a *thorough-paced* rascal.

pāç'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *pac(e)*, (1), *v.*; *-er.*] One that paces; a horse trained in pacing.

"His horse, too, which was a *pacer*, was adorn'd after the same airy manner."—*Steele: Spectator*, No. 104.

pa-çhâ', *s.* [Pasha.]

pa'-çha-lĭc, *a.* [Pashalic.]

pa'-çha-na, *s.* [Hind.] A bitter tonic infusion, prepared in India from *Tinospora cordifolia*.

pa-chĭr'-a, *s.* [Name, probably a native one, given by Aublet.]

Bot.: A genus of Bombaceæ, akin to Adansonia. *Pachira* (*Carolinea*) *alba* is a South American tree, the inner bark of which furnishes excellent cordage. *P. macrantha* is a large tree, 100 feet high, with greenish flowers and blood-red filaments.

păch'-nō-līte, *s.* [Gr. *πάχνη* (*pachnē*) = rime, hoarfrost, and *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Min.: A monoclinic mineral occurring, associated with eryolite, at Evigtok, Arksut-Fiord, Greenland. Sp. gr., 2·923; lustre, vitreous; colourless to white; transparent. Compos.: fluorine, 51·12; aluminium, 12·29; calcium, 16·14; sodium, 12·38; water, 8·07 = 100; formula, $3(Ca, Na)\,F + Al_2F_3 + {}_2HO$.

pa-chŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. *παχύς* (*pachus*) = thick, and Eng. *meter* (q.v.).] An instrument for measuring the thickness of the glass of mirrors.

păch-ŷ-, *pref.* [Gr. *παχύς* (*pachus*) = thick, large, stout.] (See etym.)

păch-ŷ-blĕph-a-rō'-sĭs, *s.* [Pref. *pachy-*; Gr. *βλέφαρον* (*blepharon*) = the eyelid, and suff. *-osis*; Fr. *pachyblépharose.*]

Path.: The thickening of the tissue of the eyelids through chronic inflammation.

† **păch-ŷ-car-dĭ-a,** *s. pl.* [Pref. *pachy-*, and Gr. *καρδία* (*kardia*) = the heart.]

Zool.: A division of Vertebrata, proposed by Haeckel, including all those who have a distinct heart—*i.e.*, all except the Lancelet, *Amphioxus lanceolatus*.

păch-ŷ-car'-poŭs, *a.* [Pref. *pachy-*, and Gr. *καρπός* (*karpos*) = fruit.] Having the pericarp thick.

păch-ŷ-çĕph'-a-la, *s.* [Pref. *pachy-*, and Gr. *κεφαλή* (*kephalē*) = the head.]

Ornith.: Thick-head; thick-headed Shrike; a genus of Laniidæ, or the typical genus of the family Pachycephalidæ (q.v.). There are forty-four species, ranging from the Sula Islands to the Fiji Islands and Australia.

păch-ŷ-çĕ-phăl'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pachycephal(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: Thick-heads; thick-headed Shrikes; a family of Passerine birds almost confined to the Australian region, a single species extending to Java and Aracan, and another (?) to Madagascar. It contains five genera and sixty-two species. Often united with the Laniidæ, "but most modern ornithologists consider it to be distinct." (*Wallace.*)

păch-ŷ-chą-lī'-na, *s.* [Pref. *pachy-*, and Gr. *χαλινός* (*chalinos*) = a bridle, a bit.]

Zool.: A genus of Silicispongiæ, family Chalinieæ. It approaches the Renieriinæ by the preponderance of spicules.

păch-ŷc-nē-mī-a, *s.* [Gr. *παχύκνημος* (*pachuknēmos*) = with stout calves: pref. *pachy-*, and Gr. *κνήμη* (*knēmē*) = the leg.]

Entom.: A genus of Ligidæ, of which *Pachycnemia hippocastanaria* is the only British representative.

păch-ŷ-cor-mŭs, *s.* [Pref. *pachy-*, and Gr. *κορμός* (*kormos*) = the trunk of a tree. Named in allusion to their thick bodies.]

Palæont.: A genus of sauroid fishes, founded by Agassiz chiefly on remains from the Lias of Lyme Regis and Whitby. He enumerates eight species. (*Poissons Fossiles*, ii. 110-114.)

păch ŷ dăc'-tŷl, *s.* [Pachydactylus.] An animal having thick toes.

păch-ŷ-dăc-tŷl-ī, *s. pl.* [Pachydactylus, 2.]

păch-ŷ-dăc-tŷl-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *pachydactyl*; *-ous.*] Having thick toes; thick-toed.

"I think we should infer a larger number of *pachydactylous*, than leptodactylous, animals to have made the tracks."—*Prof. Hitchcock: Ichnology of Massachusetts*, p. 81.

păch-ŷ-dăc'-tŷl-ŭs (*pl.* **păch-ŷ-dăc'-tŷl-ī**), *s.* [Pref. *pachy-*, and Gr. *δάκτυλος* (*daktulos*) = a finger.]

1. *Zool.:* A genus of Geckotidæ, with five species, from South and West Africa and Ascension.

2. *Palæont.* (*Pl.*): One of the groups into which Prof. Hitchcock divided his genus Ornithichnites (q.v.).

păch-ŷ-dĕn-drŏn, *s.* [Pref. *pachy-*, and Gr. *δένδρον* (*dendron*) = a tree.]

Bot.: A sub-genus of Aloe, consisting of arborescent species from the Cape of Good Hope.

păch ŷ dĕrm, *s.* [Pachydermata.] Any individual of the Pachydermata (q.v.).

păch-ŷ-dĕr'-mal, *a.* [Eng. *pachyderm*; *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the Pachydermata.

† **păch-ŷ-dĕr'-ma-ta,** *s. pl.* [Pref. *pachy-*, and pl. Gr. *δέρμα* (*derma*) = the skin.]

Zool.: An order of Mammalia, founded by Cuvier, for hoofed non-ruminant animals with

thick integuments. He divided it into three groups, Proboscidea, Ordinaria, and Solidungula. The first division is now raised to ordinal rank, and contains the Elephants; the others are grouped in one order, Ungulata (q.v.) To these two orders Prof. Huxley has provisionally added a third, Hyracoidea (q.v.).

păch-ĭ-dĕr-ma-tōĭd, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *pachydermat(a)*; suff. *-oid.*] Resembling or relating to the Pachydermata, or thick-skinned mammals.

păch-ĭ-dĕr'-ma-toŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *pachydermat(a)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*]

1. *Lit.:* Of or pertaining to the order Pachydermata; resembling a pachyderm.

2. *Fig.:* Thick-skinned, not sensitive; hardened against ridicule, sarcasm, &c.

păch-ĭ-găs-tĕr, *s.* [Pref. *pachy-*, and Gr. γαστήρ (*gastēr*) = the belly.]

Entom.: A genus of Stratiomyidæ (q.v.). The larvæ of *Pachygaster ater* live in rotten wood.

păch-ĭ-glŏs-sa, *s. pl.* [Pref. *pachy-*, and Gr. γλῶσσα (*glōssa*) = a tongue.]

Zool.: The same as Brevilinguia (q.v.).

păch-ĭg-nā-thą, *s.* [Pref. *pachy-*, and Gr. γναθός (*gnathos*) = a jaw.]

Entom.: A genus of Spiders, family Theridiidæ (q.v.), remarkable for abnormal development of the falces. *Pachygnatha Clerckii*, found under stones, is widely distributed in Britain.

păch-ĭ-mĕn-in-gĭ'-tĭs, *s.* [Pref. *pachy-*, and Eng. *meningitis* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the *dura mater*. It rarely occurs except through injury to or disease of the bones of the head.

păch-ĭ-nŏl-ō-phŭs, *s.* [Gr. παχύνω (*pachunō*) = to thicken, and λόφος (*lophos*) = a crest, a ridge.]

Palæont.: A Tapiroid genus from the Eocene Tertiary of Europe.

păch-ĭ-ŏp'-tĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Pref. *pachy-*, and Gr. πτερον (*pteron*) = a wing.] Thick winged.

***păch'-ĭ-ōtc,** *a.* [Pachyotus.] Having thick ears, specially applied to the genus Pachyotus (q.v.).

***păch-ĭ-ō'-tŭs,** ***păch-ĭ-ō'-tis,** *s.* [Pref. *pachy-*, and Gr. οὖς (*ous*), genit. ὠτός (*otos*) = an ear.]

Zoology:

1. (*Of the form* pachyotus): A genus of bats erected by A. Gray. (*Agassiz; Mag. of Zool. & Bot.*, 1838.)

2. (*Of the form* pachyotis): A name applied by Gloger to bats having thick ears.

păch-ĭ-phyl'-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pachyphyll(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Vandeæ (q.v.).

păch-ĭ-phyl'-lŭm, *s.* [Pref. *pachy-*, and Gr. φύλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the family Pachyphyllidæ (q.v.).

păch-ĭ-plcū-rī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pachypleur(um)*; Lat. fem. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Umbellifers.

păch-ĭ-plcū'-rūm, *s.* [Pref. *pachy-*, and Gr. πλευρά (*pleura*), πλευρόν (*pleuron*) = a rib.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the Pachypleuridæ (q.v.).

păch-ĭp'-ŏr-ą, *s.* [Pref. *pachy-*, and Lat. *porus* = a passage.]

Palæont.: A genus of Favositidæ, allied to Alveolites, from the Silurian and Devonian.

păch-ĭp-tĕr-ĭs, *s.* [Pref. *pachy-* and Gr. πτέρις (*pteris*) = a fern.]

Palæobot.: A genus of Ferns of Jurassic age.

păch-ĭ-reĭs'-mą, *s.* [Pref. *pachy*, and Gr. ἔρεισμα (*ereisma*) = a prop, a support.]

Palæont.: A genus of Cyprinidæ (q.v.), peculiar to the Great Oolite Shell, very thick and ponderous, cordate; umbones, large, sub-spiral.

păch-ĭ-rhīz-ō-dŭs, *s.* [Pref. *pachy-*, Gr. ῥίζα (*rhiza*) = a root, and ὀδούς (*odous*) = a tooth.]

Palæont.: A Cretaceous genus of physostomous fishes, probably allied to the Esocidæ (Pikes).

păch-ĭ-rhī'-zŭs *s.* [Gr. παχύριζος (*pachyrhizos*) = thick rooted: pref. *pachy-*, and Gr. ῥίζα (*rhiza*) = a root.]

Bot.: A genus of typical Phaseoleæ, consisting of twining plants with violet-blue papilionaceous flowers. It is a native of the East and West Indies, Fenjee, &c. It is cultivated in India for its tuberous roots, six or eight feet long, and as thick as a man's thigh. They are eaten, especially in time of scarcity, either raw or boiled. In the latter case they resemble turnips.

pą-chȳs'-tĭch-oŭs, *a.* [Pref. *pachy-*, and Gr. στίχος (*stichos*) = a row, an order.]

Bot. (*Of cells*): Thick-sided.

păch-ĭ-teĭ-chĭs'-mą, *s.* [Pref. *pachy-* and Gr. τειχισμα (*teichisma*) = a fortification; τεῖχος (*teichos*) = a wall.]

Palæont.: A genus of Hexactinellid Sponges, family Ventriculitidæ, from the Upper Jurassic series.

păch-ĭ-thē'-cą, *s.* [Pref. *pachy-* and Eng., &c., *theca* (q.v.).]

Palæobot.: A hypothetical Lycopodiaceous genus, founded by Hooker, to which he referred certain sporangia occurring in the British Upper Silurian.

păch-ĭ-thĕr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *pachy-* and Gr. θηρίον (*thērion*) = a wild animal.]

Palæont.: A gigantic genus of Edentata, from the bone-caves of Brazil, of Post-Pliocene age.

păch-ĭ-ūr'-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *pachy-*, and Gr. οὐρά (*oura*) = a tail.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Sciænidæ, closely allied to the type-genus, but having the verticals closely covered with small scales.

păç-ĭ-fī-ą-blc, *a.* [Eng. *pacify*; *-able.*] Capable of being pacified or appeased; placable.

pą-çĭf'-ĭc, ***pą-çĭf'-ĭck,** ***pa-cif-fique,** *a. & s.* [Fr. *pacifique*, from Lat. *pacificus* = peace-making: *pax* (genit. *pacis*) = peace, and *facio* = to make; Ital. & Sp. *pacifico.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Peace-making; restoring or tending to restore peace; pacifying, conciliatory, mild, appeasing.

"He paus'd, and these *pacific* words ensue."
Pope: Homer; Iliad vii. 443.

2. Characterized by peace or calm; peaceful, calm, tranquil, quiet.

"In my long life and *pacifique* prosperitie."—*Holl: Edward III.* (an. 23).

3. Disposed to peace and quiet; peaceful, not warlike; as, a *pacific* disposition.

II. *Geog.:* The epithet applied to the ocean between the west coast of America and the east coast of Asia. [B.]

B. *As substantive:*

Geog.: The great ocean lying between the west coast of America and the east coast of Asia, so called by Magellan from the fair weather and absence of storms which he experienced in his voyage over it.

***pa-çĭf'-ĭc-ą-blc,** *a.* [Eng. *pacific*; *-able.*] Capable of being pacified or appeased; pacifiable.

"The conscience is not *pacificable*."—*Bp. Hall: Heaven upon Earth*, § 4.

***pa-çĭf'-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *pacific*; *-al.*] Pacific, peaceful, calm.

"*Pacifical* and Christian ends."—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 497.

pą-çĭf'-ĭc-ąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *pacifical*; *-ly.*] In a pacific manner; peacefully, peaceably, quietly.

pą-çĭf-ĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *pacificationem*, accus. of *pacificatio*, from *pacificatus*, pa. par. of *pacifico*, *pacificor* = to pacify (q.v.); Sp. *pacificacion*; Ital. *pacificazione.*]

1. The act of making peace, appeasing, or pacifying; peace-making, reconciliation.

* 2. A conciliatory or pacifying word or act.

"To deliver some present and gentle *pacification*. —*North: Plutarch*, p. 192.

***pą-çĭf'-ĭ-cā-tor,** *s.* [Lat., from *pacificatus*, pa. par. of *pacifico*, *pacificor* = to pacify (q.v.); Fr. *pacificateur.*] One who makes or restores peace; a peacemaker.

"He had in consideration the bearing the blessed person of a *pacificator*."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 50.

***pą-çĭf'-ĭ-cā-tor-ў,** ***pa-cif-i-ca-tor-ie,** *a.* [Lat. *pacificatorius*, from *pacificator.*] Tending to pacify or make peace; conciliatory.

"A certayne agreement *pacificatorie* was concluded between them."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 1,249.

păç-ĭ-fĭç-ĭ-tў, *s.* [As if from a Lat. *pacificitas.*] Pacific influence or intentions.

"Confidence in Mr. Pitt's *pacificity*."—*W. Taylor: Robberd's Memoir*, i. 309.

***pą-çĭf'-ĭ-coŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *pacificus* = pacific (q.v.).] Pacific. (*Hoolet: Life of Williams*, i. 63.)

păç'-ĭ-fī-ĕr, ***pac-i-fy-er,** *s.* [Eng. *pacify*; *-er.*] One who pacifies; a pacificator.

"This *pacifyer* of thys dyvision."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 872.

păç'-ĭ-fў, ***pac-i-fie,** *v.t.* [Fr. *pacifier*, from Lat. *pacifica*, *pacificor*, from *pax* (genit. *pacis*) = peace, and *facio* = to make; Sp. *pacificar*; Ital. *pacificare.*]

1. To appease, to calm, to quiet, to still; to compose agitation, excitement, or resentment in.

"Pray you, *pacify* yourself, Sir John: there comes no swaggerers here."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, iii. 4.

2. To restore peace to; to tranquillize, to quiet.

Pą-çĭn'-ĭ-an, *a.* [After Pacini, an Italian anatomist.] Pertaining to, or discovered by Pacini.

Pacinian-bodies, Pacinian-corpuscles, *s.*

Anat.: Certain corpuscles appended to the nerves; first noticed by Pacini in 1830 and 1835, and described by him in 1840. In the human subject they are found in great numbers in connection with the nerves of the hand and foot, the nerves, as it may be presumed, of touch; but they also exist sparingly on other spinal nerves, and on the plexuses of the sympathetic, though never on the nerves of motion. They consist first of a series of membranous capsules, from thirty to sixty in number, enclosed one within the other, and secondly of a single nervous fibre of the tubular kind enclosed in the sheath, and advancing from the central capsule, which it traverses from end to end. (*Todd & Bowman.*)

pā'-çīte, *s.* [After La Paz, Bolivia, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *pazit.*]

Min.: A mineral occurring in thin crystalline plates, and massive, associated with bismuth and gold. Crystallization, orthorhombic. Hardness, 4 to 4·5; sp. gr., 6·297 to 6·303; lustre, metallic; colour, tin-white to steel-gray; streak, black. Comp.: arsenic, 63·56; sulphur, 6·78; iron, 29·66 = 100, which is equivalent to the formula $FeS_2 + 4FeAs_2$.

pack (1), *s.* [Pac.]

păck (2), ***packe,** ***pakke,** *s.* [Gael. *pac* = a pack, a mob; *paic* = to pack up; Irish *pac*, *paidh* = a pack; Bret. *pak* = a pack; Welsh *bach* = a burden; Dan. *pak*, *pakke* = a pack; Ger. *pack* = a pack, a parcel, a rabble.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A bundle of anything tied or bound up for carriage; a bale.

2. A burden, a load.

"But when they took notice how stupid a beast it was, they loaded it with *packs* and burdens."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

3. A collection, a stock, a store; a large number.

"Heap on your head
A *pack* of sorrows that would press you down."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 1.

4. A number of persons confederated or united for a bad purpose; a confederacy, a crew, a gang.

"You pandarly rascal! there's a knot, a gang, a *pack*, a conspiracy, against me."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.

5. A complete or due set or number of playing-cards; a deck of cards.

"It is wonderful to see persons of sense passing away a dozen hours together in shuffling and dividing a *pack* of cards."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 93.

6. A number of dogs or hounds hunting or kept together.

"Yelled on the view the opening *pack*."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, i. 3.

7. A large area or field of floating ice, composed of pieces packed closely together. [Pack-ice.]

* 8. A prostitute, a strumpet.

¶ Though this was the more general meaning of the word, it was sometimes used as a term of reproach, without reference to sex. (*Davies.*)

* 9. A measure of coals, about three Winchester bushels.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Coopering:* The staves and headings of a cask hooped up in a compact bundle for transportation; a shook.

2. *Iron-working:* A pile or bundle of sheet-iron plates, for heating or rolling simultaneously.

3. *Hydropathy:* A wet sheet for closely wrapping up a patient; the act or process of wrapping up in a wet sheet; the state of being so wrapped up.

4. *Wool:* A quantity of wool equal to about 240 lbs.

pack duck, *s.* A kind of stout, coarse linen, for making packcloths.

pack-house, *s.* A warehouse for receiving goods.

pack ice, *s.* The collection of broken floe, which, huddled together under pressure, is constantly varying in its position.

pack-load, *s.* The load which an animal can carry on its back.

Pack Monday, *s.* The Monday after October 10.

pack-rag day, *s.* Old May day, being the day on which servants hired for the year prepare to leave.

pack sheet, *s.* Stout, coarse cloth for packing goods in; packcloth.

pack-staff, *s.* A pedlar's staff.

pack way, *s.* A narrow road or way by which goods can be carried by packhorses.

păck (3), * **păcke,** *s.* & *a.* [A corrupt. of *pact* (q.v.).]

A. *As subst.:* An agreement, a pact, a compact, a contract.

"This was a gross *packe* betwixt Saturninus and Marius."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 459.

B. *As adj.:* Familiar, intimate, confidential. (*Scotch.*)

păck, * **păcke,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Dut. *pakken*; Ger. *packen*; Dan. *pakke.*] [Pack (2), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To form into a pack or package for transportation or storage; to make into a bundle or bale; to stow.

"So many packers to *pack* their packs."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 210.

2. To place or set close together; to crowd.

"And so two citizens, who take the air,
Close *pack'd*, and smiling, in a chaise and one."
Cowper: Task, i. 80.

3. To load, to burden, properly with goods tied up.

"And yet our horse not *packed*?"—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, ii. 1.

4. To fill or stow regularly or neatly with goods: as, To *pack* a box or chest.

5. To put up in close vessels, so as to preserve from decay or decomposition: as, To *pack* meat in tins, &c.

6. To make air-tight by stuffing, as the piston of an engine; to stuff as a joint. [Packing.]

7. To put together, sort, or arrange, as cards, so as to secure an unfair advantage in the game.

"There be that can *pack* cards and yet cannot play well."—*Bacon: Essays.*

8. To assemble or bring together unfairly or improperly, with a view to secure some advantage, or to favour some particular side or interest.

"It was by this *packed* and overawed Parliament annulled."—*Prynne: Treason & Disloyalty*, pt. i., ch. xii.

9. To dismiss without ceremony; to send off; to make to begone. (Generally with *off.*)

"He cannot live, I hope, and must not die,
Till George be *pack'd* with post horse up to heav'n."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 1.

II. *Hydropathy:* To wrap or envelop in a wet sheet and other wrappers.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To tie or bind up goods in packs or bundles for transportation; to put up or stow goods for carriage.

"Thursday would be devoted to *packing* and farewell strolls on shore and cliffs."—*E. J. Worboise: Susie*, ch. xvii.

2. To be capable of being packed or stowed in a small compass, for storage or carriage: as, Some goods *pack* well.

* 3. To depart in haste; to go off in a hurry; to bundle off.

"Well, the most courageous fiend bids me *pack*."—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, ii. 2

4. To gather or collect together into a compact mass: as, Wet snow *packs.*

5. To gather together into packs, flocks, or bodies.

"The frosty nights will cause the perch to *pack*."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

* 6. To act in collusion for unfair or unlawful purposes.

"That this so profitable a merchandize riseth not to a proportionable enhancement with other less beneficial commodities, they impute partly to the eastern buyers *packing*, partly to the owners not vending the same."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall.*

¶ (1) *To pack cards:* To cheat; to act unfairly.

(2) *To send one packing* (or *a packing*): To send one off sharply about his business; to bundle a person off.

"Is none of my lads so clever as to *send* this judge *packing*?"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

păck'-ăġe, *s.* [Eng. *pack*, v.; *-age.*]

1. The act or process of packing goods or wares.

2. A pack; a bundle or bale of goods packed or bound together.

3. A charge made for packing goods.

* 4. A duty charged in the port of London on goods imported or exported by aliens, or by denizens, the sons of aliens.

păck'-ăġ-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *package*; *-ing.*] The act or process of packing goods.

packaging machine, *s.* A bundling-press (q.v.).

păck'-âll, *s.* [Eng. *pack*, and *all* (?).] A kind of basket made of the outer rind of the ita palm, *Mauritia flexuosa.*

păck'-cloth, *s.* [Eng. *pack* (2), s., and *cloth.*] Coarse baling material; hemp, jute, &c.; gunny.

păck'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *pack*, v.; *-er.*] One who packs; specif., one who packs up goods or wares for transportation by sea or land; one whose business it is to pack provisions for preservation from decay or decomposition; one who packs herrings in barrels.

păck'-ĕt, * **păc'-quĕt (qu as k),** *s.* [O. Fr. *pacquet*; Fr. *paquet*, from Low Lat. *paccus*, from Low Ger. *pakk* = a pack (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *paquete*; Ital. *pacco.*]

1. A small pack, package, or bundle; a little parcel.

"The *packet*, Cromwell,
Gave 't you the king?"
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

2. A vessel employed to convey mails from country to country, or from port to port, or to carry goods and passengers at certain regular intervals; a mail-steamer, a dispatch-boat.

packet-boat, *s.* The same as Packet, *s.*, 2.

packet-day, *s.* The day for posting letters to be conveyed by a packet; the day of departure of a packet.

packet-ship, packet-vessel, *s.* [Packet, *s.*, 2.]

* **păck'-ĕt,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Packet, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To bind or tie up in a packet or parcel.

"My resolution is to send you all your letters, well sealed and *packeted*."—*Swift: Letters*

2. To send away or transport in a packet-vessel.

B. *Intrans.:* To ply with a packet or dispatch-boat.

păck'-fŏng, păk'-fŏng, *s.* [Chinese.]

Min.: A Chinese alloy known as white copper. Copper, 40·4; zinc, 25·4; nickel, 31·6.

păck-horse, *s.* [Eng. *pack* (2), *s.*, and *horse.*] A horse of burden; a horse employed in carrying packs or bundles of goods.

"Goods were carried by long trains of *packhorses*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

păck'-ĭng, * **pack yng,** *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Pack, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or process of binding in a pack or bundle.

2. The act of stuffing or closing a joint.

3. A material used for closing up an empty space, or for stuffing or closing a joint. In the atmospheric engines of Papin, Savary, and Newcomen, the piston was packed air-tight by means of flooding its upper surface with water. Watt obtained a patent in 1769 for packing pistons with lubricators. Air-tight joints for fruit or jam can-covers are made by screwing or clamping the covers upon a gasket of rubber; or wax or resin is run into a crevice.

* 4. A trick, a cheat, a falsehood, a deception.

"Through the craftie *packing* of the cardinall."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 902.

II. *Masonry:* The filling in of a hollow or double wall.

packing-awl, *s.* An awl for thrusting a twine through a packing cloth or the meshes of a hamper, in order to fasten the package by tying.

packing-bolt, *s.*

Steam-eng.: A bolt which secures the gland of a stuffing-box.

packing-box, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A packing-case (q.v.).

2. *Steam-eng.:* A stuffing-box (q.v.).

packing-case, *s.* A deal or other box for transportation of goods.

packing-needle, *s.* A long curved needle, used for fastening bales, hampers, &c.

* **packing-officer,** *s.* An excise officer who superintends the packing of exciseable articles.

* **packing-penny,** *s.* A parting present.

¶ *To give a packing-penny:* To dismiss, as with a parting present.

"Will you *give*
A packing-penny to virginity?"
Ben Jonson: Case is Altered, iii. 3.

packing-press, *s.* A press for baling cotton, wool, hay, &c. The power, preferably hydraulic, is applied to the platen from beneath.

packing-sheet, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A large sheet for packing or covering goods.

2. *Hydrop.:* A wet sheet used for packing patients. Thus enveloped, they have blankets rolled round them, and a down coverlet is placed over all. This is continued for from half an hour to an hour.

packing-stick, *s.* A woolder (q.v.).

păck'-man, *s.* [Eng. *pack* (2), and *man.*] One who carries a pack; a pedlar.

* **păck'-pâunch,** *s.* [Eng. *pack*, and *paunch.*] A devourer. (*Stanyhurst: Virgil; Æn.* iv.)

păck'-săd-dle, *s.* [Eng. *pack* (2), and *saddle.*] A saddle constructed for a pack or sumpter animal. It is provided with hooks, rings, and straps to support baggage, stores, or rations.

"Your beards deserve not so honourable a grave as to stuff a butcher's cushion, or to be entombed in an ass's *packsaddle*."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, ii. 1.

pack'-thrĕad, * **pack-thred,** *s.* [Eng. *pack* (2), and *thread.*] Strong thread or twine used in tying up parcels.

"Remnants of *packthread*, and old cakes of roses."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, v. 1.

păck'-wăx, *s.* [Paxwax.]

pa'-cō, *s.* [Peruv. *paco*, *alpaco.*]

Zool.: The Alpaca (q.v.).

* **păct,** *s.* [Lat. *pactum* = an agreement, from *pactus*, pa. par. of *paciscor* = to stipulate, to agree; Fr. *pacte*; Sp. *pacto*; Ital. *patto.*] A bargain, a compact, an agreement, a contract.

* **păc'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *pactio*, from *pactus*, pa. par. of *paciscor* = to stipulate; Fr. *paction*.] A compact, a bargain, an agreement. [Pact.]

"They cannot change the right of the Commonwealth by their *pactions*."—*Prynne: Treachery & Disloyalty.* (App. p. 170.)

* **păc'-tion-al,** *a.* [Eng. *paction*; *-al*.] Of the nature of a compact or agreement; by way of compact.

"The several duties . . . are not *pactional* and conditional."—*Sanderson: Cases of Conscience*, p. 126.

* **păc-tĭ'-tious,** *a.* [Lat. *pactitius*, *pacticius*, from *pactus*, pa. par. of *paciscor* = to stipulate, to agree.] Settled by compact or agreement. [Pact.]

Păc-tō-lĭ'-an, *a.* [See def.] Of or pertaining to Pactolus (now Bagouly), a celebrated river of Lydia, rising on Mount Tmolus, and falling into the Hermus after watering the city of Sardes. It was famous for its golden sands, which were fabled to have been produced by Midas having bathed in its waters.

păc'-tŭm, *s.* [Lat. = a pact (q.v.).]

Scots Law: An agreement or contract between two or more persons to do or give anything.

pactum illicitum, *s.*

Scots Law: A term applied to all contracts opposed to law, as being either *contra legem* (= contrary to the law), or *contra bonos mores* (= opposed to or inconsistent with morality or sound policy).

* **păct'-ure,** *s.* [Lat. *pactus*, pa. par. of *pango* = to compose.] Composition.

"The stone of this country has naturally a slaty *pacture*."—*Archæologia*, xxxiv. 92.

păc'-u, *s.* [S. American name.]

Ichthy.: *Myletes Paco* (Humboldt), a very large species of Salmonidæ. It is good eating.

pă'-cŭl, *s.* [Native name.]

Bot.: A variety of plantain furnishing part of the Manilla hemp. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

păd (1), *s.* [Dut. *pad* = a path; Low Ger. *pad*; O. Dut. *padt*, cogn. with Eng. *path* (q.v.).]

* 1. A path, a footpath, a road.

"The squire of the *pad* and the knight of the post."
Prior: Thief & Cordelier.

* 2. An easy-paced horse; an ambler.

"An abbot on an ambling *pad*."
Tennyson: Lady of Shalott, ii. 20.

* 3. A highway-robber who infests the road on foot; a footpad. (*Gay: Fable* 46, pt. i.)

4. The act of robbing; highway robbery.

* **pad-nag,** *s.* A horse of easy paces; one broken to amble.

"I was about buying a *pad-nag* for your sister."—*Cibber: Nonjuror*, i. 1.

* **pad-nag,** *v.i.* To amble. (*Richardson: Clarissa*, iii. 235.)

păd (2), * **padde,** *s.* [Another form of *pod* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A soft cushion; a bundle of the nature of a cushion; a piece of cloth, leather, &c., stuffed with straw, cotton, wool, hay, or other soft material.

"He was kept in the bands hauing vnder him but onely a *pad* of straw."—*Foxe: Martyrs*, p. 854.

2. A quantity of blotting-paper or other soft material used for writing upon or for blotting written matter; a writing-pad.

3. A bundle.

4. A pannier, a pod. [Pedlar.]

5. Among fish-dealers a measure varying in quantity; a *pad* of mackerel is sixty fish.

6. A fox's foot. (*Prov.*) In America it is also applied to a hare's foot.

"Hares' tracks were numerous. Their great soft *pads* had left their imprint everywhere."—*Burroughs: Pepacton*, p. 293.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Cricket:* A guard or protection for the leg, composed of soft leather stuffed with hair.

2. *Harness:*

(1) [Harness-pad].

(2) [Pad-saddle].

(3) [Knee-cap, 2].

3. *Shipbuild.:* A piece laid over a ship's beam to give the camber.

4. *Surg.:* A bag or cushion of any soft material for relieving pressure, supporting a part, or to prevent chafing.

pad-cloth, *s.* [Housing (1), 1.]

pad-plate, *s.*

Harness: An iron bow, either malleable or wrought, upon which the pad is made, answering the double purpose of giving stiffness to the pad and as a means of attaching the mountings.

pad-saddle, *s.*

Harness: A saddle made of leather and padding without any tree.

pad-screw, *s.*

Harness:

1. A screw-bolt having an ornamental head, used for securing the pad-sides to the pad-plate, and as an ornament.

2. A screw to hold the tug-strap and gig-flat together.

pad-side, *s.*

Harness: The strip of leather attached to the end of the pad, which furnishes a portion of the girth to hold the latter in its place.

pad-tree, *s.*

Harness: A piece of wood or metal which gives shape and rigidity to the harness-pad.

păd (3), *s.* [Mid. Eng. *padde* = a toad.] [Padde.] A frog, a toad.

"*Latet anguis in herba*, there is a *pad* in the straw."
Fuller: Pisgah Sight, III. (pt. II.), viii. 3.

păd (4), *s.* [An abbrev. of *paddle* (?).] (See compound.)

* **pad-staff,** *s.* A paddle-staff (?). (*Fuller: Worthies*, ii. 355.)

păd (1), *v.i. & t.* [Pad, (1), *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To travel slowly.

¶ Davies (*Sup. Gloss.*) has the following example, in which the word seems to denote "quick movement."

"Mercy saw . . . as she thought, something must like a lion, and it came a great *padding* pace after."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

* 2. To rob on foot.

"As if you or I should say: We never met with any robbers on the road, therefore there never was any *padding* there."—*Cotton Mather: A Discourse on Witchcraft* (ed. 1689), p. 7.

3. To beat a way smooth and level by walking. (*Prov.*)

B. *Trans.:* To travel over on foot; to walk slowly or wearily along.

"Two toasts, with all their trinkets gone,
Padding the streets for half-a-crown."
Somerville: Fables, c. 1.

¶ *To pad the hoof:* To tramp; to travel on foot.

păd (2), *v.t.* [Pad (2), *s.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To stuff or furnish with a pad or padding.

2. *Dyeing:* To impregnate with a mordant.

păd'-a-lŏn, *s.* [Hind.] The Hindoo hell. (*Southey: Curse of Kehama*, xxii., xxiii.).

păd'-ar, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Groats; coarse flour or meal. (*Prov.*)

"In the bolting and sifting of near fourteen years of such power and favour, all that came out could not be expected to be pure and fine meal, but must have amongst it *pudar* and bran in this lower age of human fragility."—*Bottom.*

* **padde,** *s.* [Icel. *padda*; cogn. with Sw. *padda*; Dan. *padde*; Dut. *padde*, *pad*.] A toad.

păd-dĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Pad (2), *v.*]

padded-room, *s.* A room in an asylum having the walls padded, so as to prevent violent patients who are confined in it from injuring themselves.

"In the Devon Asylum the *padded-room* is rarely used, except as a sleeping room for feeble patients who are liable to get out of bed, and fall against the walls at night. Its principal use, therefore, is not for seclusion."—*Bucknill & Tuke: Psychological Medicine* (ed. 1858), p. 676.

păd-dēr, *s.* [Eng. *pad* (1), *v.*; *-er*.] A footpad; a highwayman; a robber on foot. [Footpad.]

"He spurr'd, as Jockies use to break,
Or *padders* to secure a neck."
Butler: Hudibras, iii. 1.

păd'-dĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Pad (2), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of stuffing or forming into a pad.

2. A substance or material used for stuffing a bolster, saddle, dress, &c.

3. A cloth worked out of rags for stuffing collars of coats, &c.

4. An article or matter inserted in a book, magazine, periodical, &c., in order to extend it to a greater length or size; vamp.

"[It] is one of those volumes which contain just matter enough to make a good pamphlet, swollen out by *padding*."—*Saturday Review*, Nov. 19, 1881, p. 614.

II. *Calico-print.:* A method of calico-printing in which the whole surface of the cloth is uniformly imbued with a mordant.

padding machine, *s.*

Calico-print.: An apparatus for uniformly imbuing cotton cloth with a mordant in the process of dyeing.

păd dle, * **paddyl,** *v.i. & t.* [For *pattle*, a frequent. form of *pat* (q.v.); cf. Prov. Ger. *padden*, *paddeln* = to walk with short steps, to patter along.]

A. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To play or trifle with the fingers; to pat.

"Didst thou not see her *paddle* with the palm of his hand?"—*Shakesp.: Othello*, ii. 1.

2. To play or dabble in the water with the hands or feet.

"While *paddling* ducks the standing lake desire
Gay: Shepherd's Week.

3. To use a paddle; to row with a paddle; to row slowly.

"He, *paddling* by the scuffling crowd,
See's unconcern'd life's wager row'd."
Green: The Spleen.

B. *Transitive:*

* 1. To finger; to play or toy with.

"*Paddling* palms and pinching fingers"
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2.

2. To row or propel with a paddle or oar.

păd dle (1), *s.* [Paddle, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of paddling or dabbling in the water with the hands or feet.

2. The act of rowing or propelling a boat with an oar or paddle; a short easy row.

3. A small scull or oar for propelling a boat or canoe. A short oar, used without being shipped in a rowlock.

* 4. The blade or broad part of an oar; anything resembling the blade of an oar.

"Have a *paddle* upon thy weapon."—*Deut.* xxiii. 13.

5. An iron bar or blade for stirring ore in a furnace.

6. A bat or pallet for working in plastic material.

7. A shovel or scoop to stir and mix materials, as sand with ashes in glass-making.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Hydr. Eng.:* The water-door in a lock-gate or sluice.

2. *Naut.:* A float or board of a paddle-wheel; a paddle-board.

3. *Zool.:* The swimming apparatus of chelonian reptiles, Ichthyosaurs, Plesiosaurs, &c., and by Buckland (*Bridgewater Treatise*, ch. xiv., § 6) applied to that of the whale.

paddle beam, *s.*

Naut.: One of the two large beams projecting over the sides of a vessel, between which the paddle-wheels revolve.

paddle board, *s.* [Paddle (1), *s.*, II. 2.]

paddle box, *s.*

Naut.: The upper case of a steamboat's paddle-wheel.

Paddle-box boat: A boat which forms the upper section of the paddle-box, and is launched in case of emergency.

paddle cock, *s.* [Lump-fish.]

paddle fish, *s.*

Ichthy.: The genus Polyodon (q.v.).

paddle hole, *s.* [Clough-arches.]

paddle shaft, *s.*

Naut.: The shaft or axis on which the paddle-wheels revolve.

paddle wheel, *s.*

Naut.: A wheel used in propelling steamships. They are usually two in number, one on each side of the ship, and are driven by steam. They are provided with floats or boards on the circumference.

paddle-wood, *s.*

Bot.: The wood of *Aspidosperma excelsum*, a native of Guiana. It is strong, light, and elastic.

pad dle (2), *s.* [A dimin. of *spade*.] A little spade, used to clear a ploughshare of stubble, earth, weeds, &c.; a plough-staff.

paddle-staff, *s.*

1. A staff tipped with a broad iron, used by mole-catchers.

2. A paddle; a spade with a long handle, used to clean the ploughshare of weeds, earth, stubble, &c.

pad dler, * **pad ler,** *s.* [Eng. *paddl(e)*, v.; *-er*.] One who paddles.

"Well, he may make a *paddler* i' the world,
From hand to mouth, but never a brave swimmer."
Beaum. & Fl.: Wit at several Weapons, i. 1.

pad dock (1), *s.* [A corrupt. of Mid. Eng. *parrock*, from A.S. *pearruc*, *pearroc* = a small enclosure, from *parrian*, *sparrian* = to confine, to shut.] A small field or enclosure; espec. an enclosure for pastore, attached or contiguous to a stable.

pad dock (2), * **pad dok,** *s.* [A dimin. of Mid. Eng. *padde* = a toad.] A toad, a frog. (*Prov. & Scotch.*)

"The grieslie toolestoole growne there mought I see,
And loathed *paddockes* lording on the same."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; Dec.

paddock-pipe, *s.*

Bot.: *Equisetum limosum* and the genus Equisetum itself.

* **paddock-stone,** *s.* A stone said to grow in the head of a toad, and to possess great magical and medical virtues. (Cf. *Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 1.)

paddock stool, *s.* A mushroom, a toad-stool. Specially a Boletus or an uncatable Agaricus.

Pad dy (1), *s.* [Ir. *Padraic* = Patrick, the tutelary Saint of Ireland, and a common name in that country.] A cant name for an Irishman.

pad dy (2), *s.* [Malay, Hind., &c. *padi*.] Rice in the husk, whether gathered or in the field. (*East Indies.*)

paddy bird, *s.* The rice-bird or Java sparrow.

* **pad dy,** *a.* [Eng. *pad* (1), v.; *-y*.] Low, mean, vagabond, contemptible.

pa-de-li-on, *s.* [Fr. *pas de lion* = lion's foot.]

Bot.: Lion's foot (q.v.).

pa-del-la, *s.* [Ital., from Lat. *patella*, dimin. of *patera* = a cup.] [PATELLA.]

1. A small frying-pan; an oven.

2. A cup or saucer of metal or earthenware, containing oil or fatty matter, in which a wick is set for illuminations.

pad e soy, *s.* [PADUASOY.]

pa-di na, *s.* [Etym. doubtful. (*Paxton.*).]

Bot.: A genus of dark-spored Algæ. *Padina pavonia*, the Turkey Feather-tuber or Peacock's-tail, has a fan-like frond. It extends from the tropics to the south coast of England.

pad i shah, pad i-shah, *s.* [Pers. *pâdishâh* = great king, protector, from *pâd* (Sanse. *pati*) = protector, king, from *pâ* = to protect, and Pers. *shâh* = king.] The title of the Sultan of Turkey and of the Shah of Persia.

pad lock, *s.* [Etym. of first element doubtful; perhaps = *pad* (2), *s.* = a pannier; Eng. *lock*.]

1. *Lit.:* A movable lock with a bow to pass through and fasten on to a staple.

"Here's *padlocks* and bolts, and screws for the thumbs."
Cowper: Sweet Meat has Sour Sauce.

* 2. *Fig.:* A curb, a restraint.

"Clap your *padlock* on her mind."
Prior: An English Padlock.

pad lock, *v.t.* [PADLOCK, *s.*] To fasten with a padlock; to provide with a padlock or padlocks.

"Let not . . . such an unmerciful and more than legal yoke be *padlocked* upon the neck of any Christian. —*Milton: Colasterion.*

pad ou, *s.* [Fr.] A sort of silk ferret or ribbon. (*Simmonds.*)

pa-douk', *s.* [Burmese.]

Bot.: A kind of wood like rosewood obtained from *Pterocarpus indicus*.

pa-dra, *s.* [Chinese (?).] A kind of black tea of superior quality.

pa-dro-ne, *s.* [Ital. = a master, a patron.] A man, usually an Italian, who owns street-organs, and lets them out for hire.

Pad u an, *a.* & *s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Padua, a town in North Italy.

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Padua.

Paduan coins, *s. pl.* Coins forged by two Paduans, Cavino and Bassiano.

pad u a soy, pad e soy, *s.* [From *Padua*, and Fr. *soie* = silk.]

Fabric: A kind of silk stuff.

"Rather let him his active limbs display
In camblet thin, or glossy *paduasoy*."
Jenyns: Art of Dancing, i.

pæ an, * **pæ on,** * **pē an,** *s.* [Lat. *Pæan*, *pæon* = (1) a name of Apollo, (2) a hymn, espec. to Apollo, from Gr. Παιάν, Παιών (*Paian*, *Paiôn*) = (1) Pæan or Pæon, the physician of the gods, (2) Apollo, (3) a choral song, hymn, or song of triumph.]

1. *Class. Myth.:* A name given to Apollo.

2. The ancient choral song addressed to Apollo, named after its burden, ἰὼ παιάν (*iô paian*). It was sung sometimes before battle, and sometimes after a victory. Donaldson thinks it probable that it was at first accompanied on the phorminx, which, however, was afterwards superseded by the flute. From the ancient Pæan sprang the gymnopædic, pyrrhic, and hyporchematic dances.

3. A song of triumph or rejoicing.

"Now last your sons a double *pæan* sound,
A Treatise of Humility is found."
Dryden: Hind & Panther, iii. 328.

4. The same as PÆON (q.v.).

pæ do-, *pref.* [Gr. παῖς (*pais*), genit. παιδός (*paidos*) = a boy, a child.] Relating to or connected with children.

pæ da gŏg ic, *a.* [PEDAGOGIC.]

pæ da gŏg y, *s.* [PEDAGOGY.]

pæ dĕr ĭ a, *s.* [Gr. παιδέρος (*paideros*) = a plant with rosy flowers, used for wreaths, an opal; so named from the transparent berries.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the Pæderidæ (q.v.). The Hindoos use the root of *Pæderia fœtida* as an emetic, and the leaves to medicate baths, and, in decoction, for retention of urine, rheumatism, and some fevers. The fibre is strong, flexible, and silky.

pæ dĕr ĭ dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pæder(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Bot.: A family of Coffeæ.

pæ do băp tĭsm, pē do băp tĭsm, *s.* [Pref. *pædo-*, and Eng. *baptism*.]

Church Hist.: Infant, as opposed to adult baptism; a term used chiefly in the Baptist controversy.

"Where is there expresse charge for the Lord's day? Where for *pædobaptism*?"—*Bp. Hall: Episcopacy by Divine Right*, pt. i., § 10.

pæ do băp tist, *s.* [Eng. *pædobapt(ism)*; *-ist*.] An advocate or supporter of the baptism of infants.

pæ dŏm ē tĕr, *s.* [Pref. *pædo-*, and Eng. *meter*.] An instrument for measuring the length of children.

pæ do nŏ sŏl ō gy, *s.* [Pref. *pædo-*, and *nosology*.] The study of the diseases of children or infants.

pæ dŏt rŏ phy, pæ do trŏph ĭ a, *s.* [Gr. παιδοτροφια (*paidotrophia*), from παιδοτροφός (*paidotrophos*) = nourishing or rearing children: παῖς (*pais*), genit. παιδος (*paidos*) = a boy, a girl, and τρέφω (*trephô*) = to nourish, to rear.] That branch of hygiene which deals with the nourishment of infants and children.

pæ'on, *s.* [P.EAN.]

Ancient Pros.: A foot consisting of one long syllable and three short. The position of the long syllable can be varied in four ways, hence the pæon is said to be primus, secundus, tertius, or quartus: as, *tēmpōrībŭs*, *pōtĕntiă*, *ămīmātŭs*, *cĕlĕrĭtŭs*.

pæ o nĭ a, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. παιωνια (*paiônia*) = the peony, from Παιάν, Παιών (*Paian*, *Paiôn*) = a physician of the gods, who first used it in medicine.]

Bot.: Pæony; a genus of Helleboreæ (q.v.). Sepals five; petals five to ten, concave; follicles two to five, with many seeds. *Pæonia festiva* or *officinalis* is the Common Pæony of gardens. It has generally double flowers, produced by transforming many of its stamens into petals, which greatly increases its beauty. It is a hardy plant, easily cultivated. *P. corallina*, the Entire-leaved Pæony, is an escape on Steep Holmes in the Severn. The Northern Asiatics boil and eat the roots of *P. albiflora*, grinding the seeds, and putting them into tea. They employ the tubers of the Common Pæony as a medicine for internal and bilious obstructions, colic, dropsy, epilepsy, convulsions, and hysteria. The infusion of the dried leaves is used in diarrhœa. The seeds are caustic and cathartic.

pæ o nin, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *pæon(ia)*; *-in*.]

Chem.: C_5H_4O. A red resinous colouring matter, obtained by heating phenylic alcohol with sulphuric and oxalic acids. It dissolves with a purple-red colour in ammonia and potash ley, and separates, on neutralisation, in orange-coloured flocks; melts at 80°, and at a higher temperature gives off phenylic alcohol.

pæ'o ny, pē'o ny, * **piane,** * **pianie,** * **pione,** * **pioine,** * **pæonie,** *s.* [O. Fr. *pione* (Fr. *pivoine*); Ital. *peonia*, from Lat. *pæonia*; Gr. παιωνία (*paiônia*).] [PÆONIA.]

Bot.: The genus *Pæonia*, and spec. *P. festiva* or *officinalis*.

pa găek', *s.* [Russ.] A Russian wine measure, containing ten gallons.

* **pa-ga-dore',** *s.* [Sp. *pagador*.] A paymaster, a treasurer.

pā gan, * **paien,** * **payen,** *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *paganus* = 1. adj., pertaining to a village; 2. subst., (1) a villager, a rustic, (2) a civilian as opposed to a military man, (3) a heathen or pagan; from *pagus* = a village. The last use of the word dates from the fourth century. Trench says that the first use of the word in this sense is in an edict of the Emperor Valentinian, A.D. 368. Christianity was first preached in the large towns, and partly on this account and partly from the greater proneness of the people of cities to adopt new opinions, it rooted itself at the great centres of population before greatly affecting the country parts, the cities were then Christian, while the country people were heathen, and the word *paganus* = a villager, consequently became synonymous with heathen (q.v.).]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* A heathen, an idolater; one who worships idols or false gods. (Applied to one who is not a Christian, a Jew, or a Mohammedan.) (*Hooker: Eccles. Pol.*, bk. v., § 80.)

* 2. A prostitute. (*Massinger: City Madam*, ii. 1.)

B. *As adjective:*

1. Heathen; worshipping idols or false gods; idolatrous.

"I come now to the *Pagan* idolater, or heathen."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. ii., lett. 11.

2. Pertaining to the worship of idols or false gods; heathenish, idolatrous.

"Of fierce Mars to don his sacrifice
With all the rites of his *pagan* wise."
Chaucer: C. T., 2,371.

* **pā gan dŏm,** *s.* [Eng. *pagan*; *-dom*.] Pagans collectively; heathens; paganism.

"He has done scanty justice to the latter phases and supporters of *paganism*."—*Edinburgh Review*, Jan. 1864, p. 27.

* **pā găn ĭc,** * **pā găn ĭek,** * **pā găn ĭe al,** *a.* [Eng. *pagan*; *-ic*, *-ical*.] Pertaining or relating to pagans or paganism; paganish, heathen.

"There was also in the *paganick* fables of the gods, a certain mixture of history."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 299.

* **pā găn ĭe al ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *paganical*; *-ly*.] In a pagänic or paganish manner.

"The one and only God (saith Clemens) is worshipped by the Greeks *paganically*."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 279.

pā gan ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *pagan*; *-ish*.] Pertaining to pagans or paganism; heathenish.

"A religion that will bring you back to the old *paganish* idolatry."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 1.

pā'-gan-ĭşm, * **pa-gan-isme,** *s.* [Eng. *pagan; -ism.*] The state or condition of a pagan; heathenism; the worship of idols or false gods.

"The ruin of *paganism*, in the age of Theodosius, is, perhaps, the only example of the total extirpation of any ancient and popular superstition."—*Gibbon: Roman Empire*, ch. xxviii.

¶ Used specially of that of ancient Rome. Licinius having made war against Constantine, A.D. 314, and again in 324, after the conversion of the latter to Christianity, was supported by the good wishes and the power of the pagan priests. Constantine believed that paganism was a danger to the throne, and began to discourage it. In 331 he ordered the destruction of the pagan temples throughout the Roman empire. Julian, in 361, began to rebuild them, but the work ceased with his death. In 385 Theodosius I. issued an edict against pagan sacrifices, and soon afterwards closed the temples and the shrines. In 388 the Roman Senate renounced paganism, and in 391 it was legally abolished through the whole Roman empire, and afterwards gradually died away.

* **pā-găn-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *pagan; -ity.*] The state or condition of a pagan; paganism.

"Something of *paganity* likewise necessarily consequent thereupon."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 561.

* **pā'-gan-īze,** *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *pagan; -ize.*]

A. *Trans.:* To render pagan or heathenish; to convert to paganism.

B. *Intrans.:* To behave like pagans.

"The *paganizing* priests and monkes."—*Prynne: Histrio-Mastix*, viii. 3.

* **pā'-gan-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *pagan; -ly.*] Like a pagan.

"I am not so *paganly* superstitious."—*More: Immortality of the soul*, bk. i., ch. xiv.

pāġe (1), *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *pagium*, accus. of *pagius* = a servant; Sp. *page*; Port. *pagem*; Ital. *paggio*. The ultimate origin of the word is disputed; Diez referring the Ital. *paggio* to Gr. παιδίον (*paidion*), dimin. of παῖς (*pais*) = a boy; while Littré prefers the Low Lat. *pagius* = a rustic, from Lat. *pagus* = a village.] [PAGAN.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A young male attendant upon sovereigns, princes, nobles, and others of high rank; a lad employed to go on errands, attend to the door, &c.

"Promptly as a *page*
Bound on some errand of delight."
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, iv.

* 2. A youth, a lad, a boy, a child.

"In cradle it lay, and was a propre *page*."
Chaucer: C. T., 3,971.

3. In America a male attendant upon a legislative body.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Brickmak.:* The track carrying the pallets, which support the newly-moulded bricks.

2. *Dress:* A contrivance for holding up the skirts of a lady's dress, that they may not drag on the ground.

3. *Entom.* (*Pl.*): The family Uraniidæ (q.v.).

pāġe (2), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *pagina* = a page or leaf, so called because the leaves were originally made of strips of papyrus-leaves fastened together; *pango* (root *pag-*) = to fasten.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* One side of a leaf.

"The book from whose *pages* she sang the old Puritan anthem." *Longfellow: Miles Standish*, iii.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A record, a writing: as, the *pages* of Holy Writ.

(2) An episode, an event.

"A bright *page* in her military history."—*Daily Telegraph*, July 24, 1895.

II. *Print.:* Type set up for one side of a leaf.

page-cord, *s.*

Print.: Strong, smooth cord, cut in suitable lengths to tie up a page of type. It is wound three or four times about the type, and the ends tucked under, not tied.

page-gauge, *s.* [GAUGE, *s.*, II. 6.]

page-paper, *s.*

Print.: Smooth, stout paper, on which the pages of type in the progress of a work are placed safely until a sheet is ready to be imposed.

* **pāġe** (1), *v.t.* [PAGE (1), *s.*] To attend on or follow as a page.

"Will these moss'd trees,
That have outlived the eagle, *page* thy heels?"
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

pāġe (2), *v.t.* [PAGE (2), *s.*] To mark or number the pages in a book or manuscript.

păġ'-eant, * pag-en, * păġ'-ent, * pag-i-ant, * pag-in, * pag-yn, * pai-aude, * pay-ande, *s. & a.* [Low Lat. *pagina*, from Lat. *pango* = to fasten, to fix. For the excrescent *t* cf. *ancient, tyrant, pheasant*, &c.]

B. *As substantive:*

* 1. A movable scaffold, on which a play was presented; a stage, a platform.

"*Eschaffant*, a *pageant*, or scaffold."—*Junius: Nomenclator*, 1585.

* 2. A play performed upon a stage.

"The individual plays were usually called *pageants*, a name derived from the vehicle on which they were exhibited."—*Ward: Origin of the English Drama*, i. 32.

* 3. A triumphal car, chariot, statue, figure, or other object exhibited or carried in public shows or processions.

"*Pegmate*, a stage or frame whereon *pageants* be set or carried."—*Cotgrave.*

* 4. A part in a play.

"Alexander played a *payande* more worthy to be woudred upon."—*Horman: Vulgaria.*

5. An exhibition, a spectacle, a show, a theatrical exhibition.

"The Cæsar's *pageant*, shorn of Brutus' bust."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 59.

6. Anything showy, without stability or duration.

"We love the man, the paltry *pageant* you."
Cowper: Task, v. 348.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Showy, pompous, ostentatious.

"Were she ambitious, she'd disdain to own,
The *pageant* pomp of such a servile throne."
Dryden: Indian Emperor, v. 1.

* **păġ'-eant,** *v.t.* [PAGEANT, *s.*] To exhibit in a show; to mimic as in a theatre; to play.

"He *pageants* us."—*Shakesp.: Troilus*, i. 3.

păġ'-eant-rў, *s.* [Eng. *pageant; -ry.*] Pomp, show, pageants; ostentatious display or shows.

"If *pageantry* be of any use in politics, it is of use as a means of striking the imagination of the multitude."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

* **pāġe'-hood,** *s.* [Eng. *page* (1), *s.*; *-hood.*] The condition, state, or position of a page.

pa-ġē'-lŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dim. from *pagrus* (q.v.).]

Ichthy.: A genus of Pagriua (q.v.). Seven species are known. *Pagellus erythrinus* is the Becker, and *P. centrodontus* the Common Sea-Bream of the English coasts; the young of the latter are called Chad by Cornish and Devon fishermen. *P. owenii* is the Spanish Sea Bream, and *P. lithognathus*, from the Cape of Good Hope, about four feet long, is dried for export and sale to whalers.

* **păġ'-ent** (1), *s.* [PAGEANT, *s.*]

* **păġ'-ent** (2), *s.* [PAGINE.]

* **pāġ'-ĕr-ў,** *s.* [Eng. *page* (1), *s.*; *-ry.*] The condition, rank, or position of a page; pagehood.

"Seven liberal deadly sciences of *pagery*,
Or rather paganism." *Ben Jonson: New Inn*, i 1.

* **păġ'-gle,** *v.t. & i.* [Etym. doubtful. "The word seems formed out of reminiscences of *paddle* and *bag*; cf. *Spenser: Shepheards Cal.: Feb.*, 81." (*Prof. Ward: Old English Drama* (Clar. Press. Ser.), p. 255.)]

A. *Trans.:* To impregnate, to render pregnant (?). (*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.*)

B. *Intrans.:* To dangle, to hang heavily.

"With strouting dugs that *paggle* to the ground."
Greene: Friar Bacon.

* **pag-i-ant,** *s.* [PAGEANT, *s.*]

* **pagil,** *s.* [PAIGLE.]

* **pag-in,** * **pag-yn,** *s.* [PAGEANT, *s.*]

pā'-ġĭ-na, *s.* [Lat. = a leaf, a page.]

Bot.: The surface of a leaf.

* **păġ'-ĭn-al,** *a.* [Lat. *pagina* = a leaf, a page.] Consisting of pages.

"An expression proper unto the *paginal* books of our times."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. vi.

păġ-ĭ-nā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *pagina* = a page.] The act of paging a book or manuscript; the system of marks or figures on pages.

* **pag-ine,** *s.* [Lat. *pagina.*] A page of a book.

păġ'-ing, *s.* [Eng. *page*, v.] The act of marking or numbering the pages of a book or manuscript; pagination.

paging-machine, *s.*

Print.: A machine for giving the consecutive numbers to the pages of an account or blank book. [NUMBERING-MACHINE.]

pa-gō'-da, * **pā gŏd,** * **pa go-tha,** *s.* [Port. *pagoda*, *pagode*, a corrupt. of Pers. *but-kudah* = an idol-temple, from *but* = an idol, an image, and *kudah* = a habitation.]

1. The temple of an idol in India. They belong both to antiquity and modern times. Some are wonderfully large and magnificent. They consist of one or more quadrangular courts with towers at the corners, surrounded by a wall. Large pyramids rising in stages cover the entrance, behind which extend colonnades. Inside the courts are lustral pools, colonnades, and large halls, called Tschultris, which are used to lodge pilgrims in. Small side-temples appear with cupolas surmounting the accessory buildings. Behind the first court is often a second and a third, in which, finally, the chief temple stands. Although the architecture of all these constructive designs has no pretensions to artistic or stylic importance, still a wonderfully fantastic effect is produced by a tasteless excess in peculiar ornamentation and architectural features. The most important pagodas are those of Madura, Tanjore, and Chillimbaram. The most celebrated is that of Juggernaut, in the island of Ramisseram, completed towards the end of the twelfth century. All these buildings are of a pyramidal shape, with vertical stages, which are separated by curved roofs and terminate above in the form of a cupola. Rows of small cupolas stand out from the roofs of the stages.

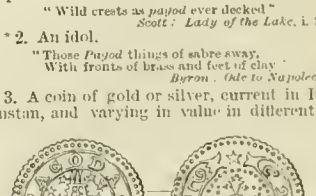
PAGODA.

"Wild crests as *pagod* ever decked"
Scott: Lady of the Lake, i. 11.

* 2. An idol.

"Those *Pagod* things of sabre sway,
With fronts of brass and feet of clay."
Byron: Ode to Napoleon.

3. A coin of gold or silver, current in Hindostan, and varying in value in different localities from 8s. to 9s. sterling. The coin is of the exact size of the illustration, and its value by weight in England is 7s. 6d.



PAGODA.

pagoda-stone, *s.* [PAGODITE.]

pagoda-tree, *s.*

1. *Bot.:* *Pluvieria acuminata*, a small, elegant tree, common about villages in India. The flowers are white and yellow, tinged with red.

2. A mythic India tree, supposed to bear the coins called pagodas as its fruit.

¶ *To shake the pagoda-tree:* To obtain money in India by some short and easy process. (*Anglo-Indian.*)

pa-gō'-dīte, *s.* [Eng. *pagod*(*a*), suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Mineralogy:

1. A compact variety of pyrophyllite (q.v.), which is sometimes used for slate pencils.

2. The same as AGALMATOLITE (q.v.).

† **păġ'-ō-mўs,** *s.* [Gr. πάγος (*pagos*) = ice, and μῦς (*mus*) = a mouse.]

Zool.: A genus of Phocidæ, founded by

Gray. There are two species, inhabiting the North Sea, the North Pacific, and the coasts of Japan. *Pagomys foetidus* is the Flow-rat, or Rough Seal, now generally classed with Phoca (q.v.).

pa-goph'-i-lus, *s.* [Gr. πάγος (*pagos*) = ice, and φίλος (*philos*) = loving.]

Zool. : A genus of Phocidæ, founded by Gray. There are two species, from the North Pacific and North Atlantic. *Pagophilus* (*Phoca*) *groenlandicus* is the Saddleback or Common Greenland Seal, with a host of other popular names.

pa-gri'-na, *s. pl.* [Lat. *pagr(us)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

Ichthy. : A group of Sparidæ (Sea-Breams). The jaws have conical teeth in front, and molars at the sides. They feed on molluscs and crustaceans; genera, Lethrinus, Sparodon, Pagellus, Pagrus, and Chrysophrys.

păg'-rŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. πάγρος (*pagros*) = *Pagellus* (*Pagrus*, Cuv.) *erithrinus.*]

Ichthy. : A genus of Pagrina (q.v.). Thirteen species are known, chiefly from the warmer parts of the temperate zones. *Pagrus vulgaris*, *P. auriga*, and *P. berggii* are from the Mediterranean; *P. aiygrops*, from the coasts of the United States, is the Scup, Porgy, or Mishcup, an important food-fish, about eighteen inches long, weight about four pounds. *P. unicolor*, the Snapper, is very common on the shores of Australia and New Zealand. It is excellent eating, and attains a length of three feet and a weight of about twenty pounds.

* **păg-u-ma,** *s.* [A word of no signification.]

Zool. : Gray's name for *Gulo larvatus*, to which he gave generic distinction. (*D'Orbigny.*)

pa-gūr-ĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [Mod. Lat. *pagur(us)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ian.*]

A. *As adj.* : Of or pertaining to the genus Pagurus.

B. *As subst.* : Any individual of the genus Pagurus.

pa-gūr-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pagur(us)*; Lat fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool. : Hermit-Crabs, Soldier-Crabs; a family of Anomura (q.v.). There are three genera, Pagurus, Cenobita, and Birgus.

pa-gūr'-ŭs *s.* [Lat., from Gr. πάγουρος (*pagouros*) = from πήγνυμι (*pēgnumi*) = to be solid, and οὐρά (*oura*) = a tail.]

Zool. & Palæont. : Hermit-crab, Soldier-crab; the typical genus of the family Paguridæ. The species, seven of which are British, are numerous on almost every coast. They occupy the cast-off shells of gasteropods, attaching themselves thereto by the hooked appendages of the abdomen. (*Bell.*) The genus is apparently represented in the Red Crag, which is of Pliocene age.

pah, *s.* [Native name.] In New Zealand a native fortified camp.

pah, *interj.* [An onomatopoetic word.] An exclamation of disgust or contempt.

"And smelt so? *Pah!*"—*Shakesp.* : *Hamlet*, v. 1.

pāid, * **paide,** * **payd,** * **payed,** *pret.* & *pt. pa. of v.* [Pay (1), v.]

pāi-deū'-tĭes, *s.* [Gr. παιδευτική (τέχνη) [*paideutikē* (*technē*)] = (the art) of education; παιδεύω (*paideuō*) = to educate; παῖς (*pais*), genit. παιδός (*paidos*) = a boy, a child.] The science or art of education or teaching.

pāl'-dle, *s.* [Paddle (2), *s.*] A hoe, a ploughstaff, a paddle. (*Scotch.*)

paidle-cock, *s.* [Paddle-cock.]

pāi'-dle, *v.i.* [Paddle, *v.*] To paddle, to dabble in water, &c.; to walk with short, quick steps.

* **paie,** *v.t.* [Pay (1), v.]

* **paie,** *s.* [Pay, *s.*

1. Satisfaction, liking.

2. Pay, remuneration, reward.

pāi'-gle, pā-gĭl, pā-gle, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot. : A popular name for the Cowslip.

"*Pagle* and pinke, that deck faire Hornes bower." *Heywood* : *Marriage Triumphe*, 1, 613.

pāik, *v.t.* [Pack.] To beat, to thrash. (*Scotch.*)

pāiks, *s.* [Paik.] Blows; a beating, a thrashing. (*Scotch.*)

"He deserved his *paiks* for't. —*Scott* : *Guy Mannering*, ch. xxvi.

pāil, * **payle,** * **paile,** * **peal,** *s.* [O. Fr. *paule*, *paelle*; from Lat. *patella*, dimin. of *patera* = a dish; Ir. *paidhal* = a pail, a ewer; Gael. *paidhal* = a ewer.] A vessel of metal or wood, in which milk or water is carried.

pail-brush, *s.* A brush with hard, stiff bristles, used in dairies, kitchens, &c., for cleaning the angles of pails and other vessels.

pail-lathe, *s.* A lathe in which buckets are turned on the outer and inner sides, the ends trued and dressed, and the croze made.

pail-machine, *s.* A bucket-making machine. [Pail-lathe.]

pail-nail, *s.* A nail used in making some kinds of buckets.

* **pāil-ĕr,** *s.* [Lat. *palearis* = pertaining to chaff; *palea* = chaff.] A straw bed, a palliasse.

"At this day we use still to call our *pailers* still by the name of *stramenta*."—*P. Holland* : *Pliny*, xix. 1.

pāil'-fūl, *s.* [Eng. *pail*; *-ful(l).*] The quantity that a pail will hold.

"You same cloud cannot chuse but fall by *pailfuls*." —*Shakesp.* : *Tempest*, iii. 2.

* **palliasse** (as **pāl-yās'**), *s.* [Palliasse.]

* **pail-let,** *s.* [Pallet (2).]

* **pāil māil,** *s.* & *a.* [Pall-mall.]

pāin, * **paine,** * **payne,** * **peine,** * **peyne,** *s.* [Fr. *peine*, from Lat. *pœna* = punishment, penalty, pain, from Gr. ποινή (*poinē*)=penalty; cogn. with Sp., Port., & Ital. *pena*; Dan. *pine*; Sw. *pina*; O. H. Ger. *pina*; M. H. Ger. *pine*; A.S. *pin*; Dut. *pijn*; Eng. *pine* (v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. Penalty or punishment suffered; suffering or evil inflicted or following, as the penalty or punishment of a crime. Now only in the phrases, *on pain of, pains and penalties.*

"On the *pain* of death." *Shakesp.* : 3 *Henry VI.*, iii. 2.

2. Bodily suffering; distress, torture, or suffering of the body arising from a derangement of the functions, or from a separation of parts, tension, or pressure; an afflicting sensation of the body; an ache, a smart, a throe.

"But whanne sche hath borne a sone now sche thenkith not on the *peyne* for ioie for a man is born into the world."—*Wycliffe* : *John* xvi.

3. (*Pl.*) *Specif.* : The throes or travail of childbirth.

"She bowed herself and travailed; for her *pains* came upon her."—1 *Samuel* iv. 19.

* 4. Uneasiness or distress of mind; anxiety, solicitude.

* 5. Labour; task to be performed.

"To refresh the mind of man
After his studies, or his usual *pain*."
Shakesp. : *Taming of the Shrew*, iii. 1.

* 6. Trouble, labour.

"So long was the trayne, or it wer brought to stalle,
It wer to me grete *payne* for to telle it alle."
Robert de Brunne, p. 327.

7. Careful application or labour; care; trouble taken about anything. (Generally used in the plural: as, To take *pains*, To be at *pains.*)

¶ In this sense, *pains* was formerly used as a singular noun.

¶ *Bill of pains and penalties :* [Bill (3), *s.*, B. I. 2 (10)].

II. *Physiol.* : The stimulation beyond a certain amount of any ordinary nerve of general feeling produces pain; so does almost any stimulation of an ordinary nerve trunk. (*Foster.*)

pāin, * **paine,** * **peine,** * **peyne,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Pain, *s.*]

A. *Transitive :*

* 1. To punish; to inflict punishment or penalties on.

"I . . . wente to Damask to brynge from thenns men houndun unto Ierusalem that thei schulden be *peyned*."—*Wycliffe* : *Dedis* xxii.

2. To cause to endure bodily or physical suffering; to afflict or distress with bodily pain; to torture.

"Pleasure arose in those very parts of his leg, that just before had been so much *pained* by the fetter."—*Addison.*

3. To cause to suffer mentally; to afflict with mental pain; to distress, to agonize, to torture, to grieve.

"I am *pained* at my very heart, because thou hast heard, O my soul, the sound of the trumpet."—*Jeremiah* iv. 19.

* 4. To trouble, to worry.

"It needeth not to *peine* you with the corde."
Chaucer : *C. T.*, 1,748.

* 5. To exert; to put to pains or trouble. (With the reflexive pronoun.)

"Ever more these hags themselves did *paine*
To sharpen him." *Spenser* : *F. Q.*, V. xii. 41.

* **B.** *Intrans.* : To suffer.

"So shalt thou cease to plague, and I to *pain*."
Daniel, in *English Garner*, i. 586.

* **pāin-a-ble,** * **payn-a-ble, pen-i-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *pain*; *-able.*]

1. Causing pain; full of pain; painful.

"The manicles of Astyages were not the lesse weighty and *paynable* for being composed of gold or silver."—*Evelyn* : *Liberty & Servitude*, ch. ii.

2. Taking pains; careful, watchful, diligent, anxious.

"My body is ay so redy and so *penible*
To waken that my stomak is destroied."
Chaucer : *C. T.*, 7,428.

* **pāinch,** *s.* [Paunch.]

* **pain-de-main, payn-de-mayne,** * **paine-maine,** *s.* [Fr.] A kind of fine white bread.

"*Payndemaynes* prevaly
Scho fett fra the pantry."
MS. Lincoln, A. I. 17, fo. 133.

pāin'-fūl, * **paine-full,** * **pein-full,** * **peyn-ful,** *a.* [Eng. *pain*, *s.*; *-ful(l).*]

† 1. Taking pains; careful, industrious; painstaking.

"Within fourteen generations the royal blood of the kings of Judah ran in the veins of plain Joseph, a *painful* carpenter."—*Fuller* : *Holy War*, bk. v., ch. xxix.

2. Full of or causing pain, uneasiness, or distress of body; accompanied by pain or suffering.

"Plagued with cramps and gouts and *painful* fits."
Shakesp. : *Rape of Lucrece*, 856.

3. Causing mental pain, suffering, or anxiety; distressing, grievous.

"Thy part is done—thy *painful* part."
Wordsworth : *White Doe*, ii.

* 4. Requiring labour, toil, or exertion; laborious, toilsome.

"Marching in the *painful* field."
Shakesp. : *Henry V.*, iv. 3.

* 5. Difficult, hard.

"When I thought to know this, it was too *painful* for me."—*Psalm* lxxiii. 16.

* 6. Done or executed with care and painstaking; exact, precise.

pāin'-fūl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *painful*; *-ly.*]

* 1. With care or painstaking; industriously, diligently.

"Whoever would be truly thankful, let him live in some honest vocation, and therein bestow himself faithfully and *painfully*."—*Sanderson* : *Sermons*, i. 251.

2. With pain or suffering of body or mind; so as to cause pain.

pāin'-fūl-nĕss, * **peyn-ful-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *painful*; *-ness.*]

* 1. Painful or laborious effort; painstaking, carefulness, exactness, laboriousness.

"O the holiness of their living, and *painfulness* of their preaching."—*Fuller* : *Holy War*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

2. The quality of being painful, or of causing pain or suffering; pain or suffering, physical or mental.

"In the way that thou goest, wearisomeness, *painfulness*, hunger, perils."—*Bunyan* : *Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

pāin'-nim, * **pay-nym,** *s.* & *a.* [Paynim.]

pāin'-lĕss, * **pain-les,** *a.* [Eng. *pain*; *-less.*] Free from pain; not attended with or causing pain

"Stoop with their *painles* shafts, and strike them dead." *Chapman* : *Homer* : *Odyssey* xv.

pāin'-lĕss-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *painless*; *-ly.*] In a painless manner; without pain.

pāin'-lĕss-nĕss, * **paine-less-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *painless*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being painless; freedom from pain: as, The *painlessness* of a surgical operation.

"If not health, yet relaxation and *painlessnesse*."—*Bp. Hall* : *Contempl.*; *The Bloody Issue healed.*

* **pāinș,** *s.* [Pain, *s.*, I. 7.]

pāinș-tāk-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *pains*, and *taker.*] One who takes pains in the doing of anything; a painstaking person.

"I'll prove a true *painstaker* day and night."
Gay. (*Todd.*)

pāins-tāk-ĭng, * paynes-tak-ynge, *a. & s.* [Eng. *pains*, and *taking*.]

A. *As adj. :* Taking pains in the doing of anything; laborious, careful, diligent, industrious; characterized by care and attention.

B. *As subst. :* The taking of care or pains; careful attention.

"A poor gratuity for your *painstaking*."
Beaum. & Fletch. : Spanish Curate, iv. 5.

*** pāins-wŏr-thy,** *a.* [Eng. *pains*, and *worthy*.] Deserving of pains, care or attention; repaying the taking of pains.

pāint, * paynt, * peint, * peynt, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *peint*, *paint* (Fr. *peint*), pa. par. of *peindre*, *paindre* (Fr. *peindre*) = to paint, from Lat. *pingo* (pa. par. *pictus*) = to paint; allied to Sansc. *pinj* = to dye, to colour; *pinjara* = yellow, tawny.]

A. *Transitive :*

I. *Literally :*

1. To cover or coat with paint; to lay colour or colouring substances on; to decorate or adorn with colour; as, To *paint* a house or a wall.

2. To colour, to dye, to tinge.

"*Painted* with the crimson spots of blood."
Shakesp. : King John, iii. 2.

3. To represent by delineation and colours; to draw or form a likeness or representation of in colours.

"Ther-on *y-peynt* was and *y-wrot*
The ymage of our Lady." *Robert of Glouc.*, p. 174.

4. To adorn or ornament with artificial colours; to lay artificial colours on.

"Jezebel *painted* her face, and tired her head."—*2 Kings* ix. 30.

II. *Figuratively :*

1. To diversify with colours.

"Cuckoo-buds of yellow hue
Do *paint* the meadows with delight."
Shakesp. : Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

2. To represent or exhibit to the mind; to describe, to depict, to image.

"I *paint* him in the character."
Shakesp. : Coriolanus, v. 4.

B. *Intransitive :*

1. To practise painting: as, He *paints* well.

2. To ornament the face with artificial colours, with a view to beautifying it.

"To patch, nay, ogle, might become a saint,
Nor would it sure be such a sin to *paint*."
Pope : Rape of the Lock, v. 24.

* 3. To drink. (Probably an allusion to *Macbeth*, ii. 3.)

"The muse is dry . . .
And fain would *paint*—imbibe the vulgar call."
Kingsley : Two Years Ago, ch. xxiv.

pāint, *s.* [Paint, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. A colouring substance; colours used by the artist, and so prepared as to be applied with a brush; a colour; a pigment, white or coloured. Colours may be either simple or compound; they are principally derived from the mineral kingdom.

"His colours laid so thick on every place,
As only showed the *paint*, but hid the face."
Dryden : To Sir Robert Howard.

2. Colour laid on the face with a view to beautify it; rouge.

"Bid faith and beauty die, and taint
Her heart with fraud, her face with *paint*."
Prior : To Julia.

II. *Rubber-manufacture :* Stuff mixed with caoutchouc in the process of manufacture, and intended to harden it. Sulphate of zinc, whiting, plaster-of-paris, lamp-black, pitch, and other materials are used.

paint-box, *s.* A small box with divisions in which paints, paint-brushes, and other necessaries for painting are kept.

paint-brush, *s.* A brush for laying on paint. Paint-brushes are generally made of hogs' bristles, but for artistic purposes the hair of other animals, as the fitch, badger, sable, and camel, is employed.

paint-strake, *s.*

Naut. : The uppermost strake of plank immediately below the plank-sheer. Also called the sheer-strake. [Strake.]

pāint'-ĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [Paint, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par. :* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective :*

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. *Lit. :* Coated or covered with paint; coloured; represented or drawn in colours.

* 2. *Fig. :* Artificial, counterfeit, unreal.

"I called thee then, poor shadow, *painted* queen
Shakesp. : Richard III., iv. 4.

II. *Bot. (Of colours):* Disposed in streaks of unequal intensity.

painted bat, *s.* [Kerivoula.]

*** painted-cloth,** *s.* Cloth or canvas painted in oil, a cheap substitute for tapestry.

painted cup, *s.*

Bot. : An American name for Castilleja.

painted emys, *s.*

Zool. : Emys picta, common in the Eastern and Central States of the American Union.

painted lady, *s.*

Entom. : Pyrameis cardui. Wings pale orange-red, mottled with black, the forewings with five white spots. The caterpillar feeds on thistles, and in some years the butterfly is extremely common in waste places.

*** painted mischief,** *s.* Playing cards.

painted-plectropus, *s.*

Zool. : Plectropus pictus, a frog from Manilla. The ground tint is brown, with black spots.

painted ray, *s.*

Ichthy. : Raja maculata, the Homelyn Ray.

painted snipes, *s. pl.*

Ornith. : The genus Rhynchæa (q.v.).

pāint'-ĕr (1), *** paint-our,** *s.* [Eng. *paint*; *-er*.]

1. One who paints; one whose occupation is to paint; a house-painter (q.v.).

2. An artist who represents scenes in nature, by the aid of colour, on flat surfaces. Painters may be divided into four principal grades: the historic painter, the landscape painter, the portrait painter, and the marine painter; and subdivided into others, which comprehend the *genre* painters and those connected with the manufacturing arts.

"For if a *painter* would paint a pike
With asses feet, and headed as an ape,
It cordeth not." *Chaucer : Troilus & Creseide*, ii.

painter and glazier, *s.* A tradesman who combines the business of a house-painter with that of a glazier (q.v.).

*** painter-stainer,** *s.*

1. A painter of coats-of-arms; an heraldic painter.

2. A member of the guild or livery in London so called.

painter's-colic, *s.* [Lead-poisoning.]

pāint'-ĕr (2), *s.* [A corrupt. of Mid. Eng. *painter* = a noose, from O. Fr. *pantiere* = a snare for birds; *panthière* = a great swoop-net (*Cotgrave*); Lat. *panthera* = a hunting-net for wild beasts, from Gr. *πάνθηρος* (*panthēros*) = catching all: *πᾶς* (*pas*), neut. *πᾶν* (*pan*) = all, and *θήρ* (*thēr*) = a wild beast; Ital. *pantiera*, *panthera* = fowling-net; Ir. *painteir*; Gael. *painntear* = a snare.]

Nautical :

1. The bow rope which fastens a boat to a wharf or alongside a ship.

"The hemp is so poor that it breaks like the *painter* of a boat."—*G. Macdonald : Seaboard Parish*, p. 584.

2. A rope by which the shank of an anchor is secured to the gunwale; a shank-painter.

pāint'-ĕr (3), *s.* [See def.] A corruption of panther. (*American.*)

*** pāint'-ĕr-lў,** *a.* [Eng. *painter* (1); *-ly*.] Like a painter's work.

"It was a very white and red virtue, which you could pick out of a *painterly* gloss of a visage."—*Sidney : Arcadia*, bk. i.

*** pāint'-ĕr-shĭp, * paint our-ship,** *s.* [Eng. *painter* (1); *-ship*.] The state or condition of a painter.

"Let him strive also to continue still in his choice *paintourship*."—*Bishop Gardner : Of True Obedience*, fol. 47.

pāint'-ĭng, * paynt-yng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Paint, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj. :* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive :*

1. The act, art, or occupation of laying on colours, or of producing upon a plane surface the form and colour of objects by means of a pencil or crayon, and of various coloured substances or pigments; the art or act of covering surfaces with pigments for decoration or protection. Painting consists of two principal parts: design, or the art of representing the contour of objects, and colour, which gives to the object not only the colour, but also the form and relief proper to each object. The different subjects with which painting is occupied are historical, portrait, landscape, genre, sea-pieces, battle-pieces, fruit and flowers, miniature. The technical processes of painting are fresco, distemper, with an aqueous medium, encaustic, with a wax medium. In glass and enamel painting the medium is an essential oil. The other medium is oil, with which the majority of paintings are executed. [Distemper, Enamel-painting, Fresco, Glass-painting.]

"True poetry the painter's power displays:
True *painting* emulates the poet's lays."
Mason Freamy : Art of Painting.

2. A picture; the representation or likeness of anything executed in colours.

"The lorde Guy of tremoyle garnysshed his shyp richely: the *paintynges* yt were made cost more than ii. M frankes."—*Berners : Froissart ; Cronycle*, vol. ii., ch. xlix.

* 3. Colour laid on; paint.

"You'll stain your lips with oily *painting*."
Shakesp. : Winter's Tale, v. 3

*** pāint'-ĭng-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *painting*; *-ness*.] Picturesqueness.

"The expression and *paintingness* of the style."—*Robberds : Memoirs of W. Taylor*, i. 374.

*** pāint'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *paint*; *-less*.] That cannot be painted, depicted, or described.

"By woe in *paintless* patience it excels."
Savage : Wanderer, ii.

*** pāint'-rĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *paint*; *-ress*.] A female painter.

*** pāint'-ure, * peint-ure,** *s.* [O. Fr. (Fr. *peinture*).] The art of painting; painting.

"The show'ry arch . . . with thousand shows
Of *painture* varied." *J. Philips : Cider*, ii.

pāint'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *paint*, s.; *-y*.] A term applied to paintings of which the appearance is unnatural, and the method by which the effect is produced is obtruded on the spectator.

"Although the caricatures are rather *painty*, his work is very pretty."—*Athenæum*, May 23, 1885, p. 666.

pāir, * paire, * payre, * peire, * peyre, *s.* [Fr. *paire* = a pair or couple of, from *pair* = like, alike, equal, matching, from Lat. *par*, *paris*, accus. of *par* = equal, alike; Sp. *par*; Ital. *paro*; Ger. & Dut. *paar*.] [Par, Peer, *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. Two equal or like things; two things of a kind, similar in form, or applied to the same purpose or use; a couple.

"There lay three garters, half a *pair* of gloves."
Pope : Rape of the Lock, ii. 39.

2. Two of a sort; a couple, a brace; a set of two.

"In trembling *pairs* (alone they dared not crawl)
The astonish'd slaves." *Byron : Lara*, i. 15.

3. A married couple; man and wife.

"There Baucis and Philemon liv'd, and there
Had liv'd long married, and a happy *pair*."
Dryden : Ovid ; Metamorphoses viii.

4. Two horses harnessed to a carriage: as, To drive in a carriage and *pair*.

* 5. A set; any number of like or equal things; as, a *pair* of cards = a pack of cards; a *pair* of organs = a set of organ-pipes, i.e., an organ; a *pair* of stairs = a flight of stairs; a *pair* of beads = a set of beads, &c.

II. *Technically :*

1. *Mining :* A gang, a party. [Pare, *s.*]

2. *Parliament :* Two members, belonging to opposite parties, who agree not to vote on some special occasion, or for a certain time. [Pairing, C. 2.]

"'We want a brace of *pairs*,' said Lord Milford. 'Will you two fellows pair?'"—*Disraeli : Sybil.*

¶ *Pair of values :*

Math. : Two values so related that neither can exist without the other. Thus, in an equation between two variables, if any value be assumed for one, and the corresponding value of the other be deduced, the assumed and deduced values are called a pair of values. Conversely, if either of the deduced values are substituted, the assumed value will result.

*** pair royal,** *s.* Three similar things: specif., three cards of a sort in certain games, as three queens, three aces, &c. Also written Parial, and Prial.

¶ *Double pair-royal :* Four cards of a sort, as four kings, &c.

pair (1), **payre,** *v.i. & t.* [Pair, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To be joined in pairs or couples; to couple.

"Your hand, my Perdita: so turtles *pair*
That never mean to part."
Shakesp. Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

2. To suit; to fit as a counterpart.

"Had our Prince
(Jewel of children) seen this hour, he had *paired*
Well with this lord." *Shakesp. Winter's Tale*, v. 1.

3. The same as *To pair off* (q.v.).

B. *Transitive:*

1. To unite in pairs or couples; to couple.

"Thus on they passed, inseparably *paired*."
Brooke Jerusalem Delivered, i.

2. To unite as correspondent or suited to each other.

"Turtles and doves with diff'ring hues unite,
And glossy jet is *paired* with shining white."
Pope: Sappho to Phaon, 44.

◆ *To pair off. To pair:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To come together in pairs or couples; to leave company in pairs.

2. *Parl.:* To abstain from voting by agreement with a member of the opposite party or opinion. [Pairing, C. 2.]

*** päir** (2). *** pairc, * peire,** *v.t.* [Impair.] To hurt, to damage, to impair.

"Thei for tho my crowne, if thei granted be,
The whilk ye salle & ouh, to mayntein with me
To mak it less no leuh, ne *peired* salle it be."
Robert de Brunne, p. 313.

*** pairе,** *s.* [Pair (2), *v.*] Injury, hurt, damage, harm.

"If I speake ought to *paire* or hoe."
Kowe unt of the Rose.

päired, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Pair (1), *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* (See the verb).

2. *Bot.:* [Conjugate].

päir-ėr (1), *s.* [Eng. *pair* (1), v.; *-er.*] One who pairs.

*** päir-ėr** (2), *** peir-er,** *s.* [Eng. *pair* (2), v.; *-er.*] One who impairs, hurts, or damages.

"Envirouse meuuis seyn that I am a *peirer* of hooli scripturis."—*Wycliffe James.* (Prol.)

päir-ing (1), *pr. par., a., & s.* [Pair (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of uniting, arranging, or forming in pairs or couples.

2. *Parl.:* The act or practice of two members of opposite sides or opinions who agree to abstain from voting on a particular question, or for a certain specified time, so that a vote on each side is neutralized.

pairing off, *s.* The same as Pairing, C. 2.

pairing-time, *s.* The time when birds pair or couple.

*** päir-ing** (2), **peyr-inge, * peir-yng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Pair (2), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* Hurt, injury, damage.

"I have voluntarily departed from the hopes of pension, place, office; I only cleave to that which is so little, as that it will suffer no *pairing* or diminution."
—Cabbala, p. 3.

*** päir-mėnt, * peyr-ment,** *s.* [Eng. *pair* (2), v.; *-ment.*] Hurt, injury, damage.

"Nethelesse I gesse all thingis to be *peyrement* for science of Iesus Crist my Lord."—*Wycliffe: Filipenses* iii.

*** päir-wīse,** *adv.* [Eng. *pair*, s.; *-wise.*] In pairs or couples.

"Such . . . he hung *pairwise* over poles."—*Carlyle: The Nibelungenlied.*

*** pais,** *s.* [Fr. *pays* = a country.]

Law: The people from among whom a jury is taken.

pais-bėrg-ite, pājs-bėrg-īte (*j* silent), *s.* [After Paisberg, Sweden, where found; suff. *-ite* *Min.*).

Min.: Crystallized rhodonite (q.v.). Named in the belief that it was a distinct species.

pāise, *s.* [Poise, *s.*] Weight.

"A stone of such a *paise*." *Chapman.*

pāise, *v.t.* [Poise, *v.*] To weigh, to balance, to poise.

"With just balance *paised*." *P. Fletcher.*

Paix han, *s.* [The name of the inventor; see compound.]

Paixhan-gun, *s.*

Ord.: A gun invented by General Paixhan in 1822, and introduced into the French service, chiefly for naval use, as the *canon obusier* or shell-gun, in 1824. Previous to this, smooth-bore cannon had only used solid shot, and the objection first raised to Paixhan's system was that his guns could not fire red-hot shot or double shot. His guns were large-bore, chambered weapons, firing hollow shot or shells of large calibre, the latter being usually charged with powder and fired with a time fuze. They were used with great effect by the Russian ships at Sinope, and were afterwards largely used in the English naval service until the introduction of rifled weapons.

păj-ą-nėl-ĭ-a, *s.* [Native name of the species.]

Bot.: A genus of Bignoniaceæ. *Pajanelia multijuga* is a large evergreen tree, growing in Burma and the Andaman Islands. The natives of the latter place use its wood, which is orange-brown, hard, and very close-grained, in building canoes. (*Calcutta Exhib. Rep.*)

păk-fŏng, *s.* [Packfong.]

păl, păll, *s.* [Gipsy language.] A partner, a companion, a mate, a chum. (*Slang.*)

"Those who are on the same lurk may not go over the same ground as their *pals*."—*Mayhew: London Labour & London Poor*, i. 406.

păl, *v.i.* [Pal, *s.*] To make friends with; to be a chum.

păl-, *pref.* [Pale-.]

*** pa-la-bra,** *s.* [Sp. = a word.] Speech, palaver. (*Carlyle: French Rev.*, pt. iii., bk. v., ch. vi.)

¶ Shakspere makes Dogberry say *palabras* for *pocas palabras* = few words.

"Comparisons are odorous: *palabras*, neighbour Verges."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing*, iii. 5.

păl-ace (a as ĕ), * pal-ais, * pal-cis, * pal-eys, * pal-lace, *s.* [Fr. *palais* = a palace, from Lat. *palatium* = (1) a building on the Palatine hill at Rome, in which the Emperor Nero resided; (2) a palace; Sp. & Port. *palacio*; Ital. *palazzo.*]

1. The residence of an emperor, king, bishop, or other distinguished personage: as, a royal *palace*; a bishop's *palace*; a ducal *palace*, &c.

2. A splendid, stately, or magnificent building or mansion.

palace-car, *s.*

Rail. Eng.: A car fitted with first-class accommodation, sofas and chairs, instead of the ordinary seats; a Pullman car. The seats can usually be arranged as berths or couches for night travelling. [Sleeping-car.]

*** palace-court,** *s.*

Law: The court of the sovereign's palace of Westminster, which had jurisdiction of personal actions arising within the limits of twelve miles round the palace, excluding the City of London. It was established in 1664, and abolished in 1849.

† pa-lā-ceous (ce as sh), *a.* [Lat. *pal(a)* = a spade, a winnowing shovel, and Eng. suff. *-aceous.*]

Bot.: Having the footstalk of a leaf adhering to its margin. (*Willdenow.*)

*** pa-lā-cious,** *a.* [Lat. *palati(um)* = a palace; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Palatial, royal, grand, magnificent.

"London encreases daily, turning of great *palacious* houses into small tenements."—*Graunt: Bills of Mortality.*

păl-ăch-lỹ-a, *a.* [Pref. *pal-*, and Mod. Lat. *achlya.*]

Palæobot.: A genus of unicellular, filiform parasitic Algæ, founded by Prof. Martin Duncan on minute tubular borings in shells and coral of Silurian and Devonian age, and which he regards as their work. He considers the genus allied to the recent Achlya (q.v.).

păl-ăc-mæ-a, *s.* [Pref. *pal-*, and Mod. Lat. *acmæa.*]

Palæont.: A genus of Patellidæ, closely allied to Patella, from the Upper Cambrian.

*** pal-a-cy, * pal-a-sy,** *s.* [Lat. *palatium.*] A palace.

"Yonge men that were in the *palasyes*."—*Sir T. Elyot: The Governour*, bk. i.

păl-ą-din, *s.* [Fr., from Ital. *paladino* = a warrior, from Lat. *palatianus* (q.v.).]

1. One of the twelve peers of Charlemagne; a douzepere.

2. A knight-errant; an heroic or eminent champion.

"Every *paladin* and peer,
On Roncesvalles died."
Scott. Marmion, vi 33.

păl-æ-, păl-æ-ō-, *pref.* [Gr. παλαιός (*palaios*) = ancient.] Pertaining to the earliest times.

păl-æ-ā-cīs, *s.* [Pref. *palæ-*, and Gr. ἀκις (*akis*) = a point, a barb.]

Palæont.: A genus from the Coal Measures, often referred to the Perforate Corals, but probably a type of calcareous sponges, with a vermiculate skeleton.

păl-æ-ăc-ō-dŏn, *s.* [Pref. *palæ-*; Gr. ἀκή (*akē*) = a point, and suff. *-odon.*]

Palæont.: A genus of Limnotheriidæ (q.v.).

păl-æ-ar-ca, *s.* [Pref. *palæ-*, and Lat. *arca* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: The name given by Hall, in 1858, to an ancient type of Arcadæ, of which forty-two species have been found in the Silurian and Devonian of North America and North Wales. Called also Megastomus, Cystodonta, and Cypricardites. (*Tate.*)

păl-æ arc-tĭc, păl-ē-arc-tĭc, *a.* [Pref. *palæ-*, and Eng. *arctic.*] Pertaining to or found in the region described in the compound.

"Our British butterflies can only be really understood when studied in their *Palæarctic* distribution."—*Athenæum*, Nov. 1, 1884, p. 563.

palæarctic-region, *s.*

Zool. & Geog.: A very extensive region, comprising all temperate Europe and Asia, from Iceland to Behring's Straits, and from the Azores to Japan. To the south it includes the extra-tropical part of the Sahara and Arabia, and all Persia, Cabul, and Beloochistan to the Indus. It comes down to a little below the upper limit of forests in the Himalayas, and includes the larger northern portion of China, not quite so far down the coast as Amoy. (*Wallace: Geog. Dist. Anim.*, i. 71.)

păl-æ-ās-tėr, *s.* [Pref. *palæ-*, and Gr. ἀστήρ (*astēr*) = a star.]

Palæont.: A genus of Star-fishes, consisting of species of considerable size, with five arms; ranging from the Lower Silurian to the Devonian. Nicholson places them in a provisional family Palasteriadæ (q.v.).

păl-æ-chī-nōī-dē-a, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *palæchinus*, and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Palæont.: A family or order of Echinoidea, all the species of which are extinct. Genera: Palechinus, Archæocidaris, and Melonites.

păl-æ-chī-nŭs, *s.* [Pref. *pal-*, and Lat. *echinus* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A genus of Perischoechinidæ, said to occur in the Silurian, but certainly of Carboniferous age. The test is spheroidal, and the plates join without overlapping. *Palæchinus gigas* is found in the Carboniferous Limestone of Ireland.

păl-æ-dăph-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Gr. ἔδαφος (*edaphos*) = bottom, foundation (?).]

Palæont.: A genus of Dipnoi, referred by Traquair to the section Ctenodipterines, from the Devonian formation.

păl-æ-ĕ-tŭs, *s.* [Pref. *pal-*, and Gr. ἀιετός (*aietos*) = an eagle.]

Palæont.: A genus of Aquilinæ, from the European Miocene.

păl-æ-gą, *s.* [Pref. *pal-*, and Mod. Lat. *æga* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A genus of Isopoda, ranging from the Chalk to the Tertiary.

păl-æ-gĭth-ą-lŭs, *s.* [Pref. *pal-*, and Gr. αιγίθαλλος (*aigithallos*) = the tit.]

Palæont.: An extinct genus of Passerine birds, from the Upper Eocene of Paris.

păl-æ-ĭch-thỹ-ēs, *s. pl.* [Pref. *palæ-*, and Gr. ἰχθυς (*ichthus*) = a fish.]

Ichthy.: A sub-class of Fishes. The heart has a contractile *conus arteriosus*, intestine with a spiral valve; optic nerves non-decussating or only partly decussating. It embraces

two orders, Chondropterygii and Ganoidei. (*Günther.*)

păl-æ-ich'-thy-ĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *palæichthy(es)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ic.*] Belonging to or characteristic of the Palæichthyes (q.v.).

"Remnants of the *palæichthyic* fauna are the Sturgeons and the Lampreys."—*Günther Study of Fishes*, p. 245.

păl-æ-ĭn'-a-chŭs, *s.* [Pref. *palæ-*, and Mod. Lat. *inachus* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A genus of brachyurous decapods, with one species, *Palæinachus longipes*, founded on remains from the Lower Oolite.

păl-æ'-mŏn, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. Παλαίμων (*Palaimōn*) = a name of the sea-god Melicertes, who was friendly to shipwrecked mariners.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Palæmonidæ (q.v.). *Palæmon serratus* is the Common Prawn. [PRAWN.]

păl-æ-mō'-nĭ-ăn, *s.* [Lat. *palæmon*; Eng. suff. *-ian.*]

Zool. (*Pl.*): The family Palæmonidæ (q.v.).

păl-æ-mŏn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *palæmon*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of macrourous crustaceans containing the Shrimps and Prawns. The beak or rostrum is serrated.

păl-æ-o-, *pref.* [PALÆ-.]

păl æ ō-ăl-bīte, *s.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Eng. *albite.*]

Min.: A name given to a mineral from Norway, but without description. Probably an altered albite.

păl-æ-ō-bŏt'-ą-nў, *s.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Eng. *botany.*]

Nat. Science: That branch of Palæontology which deals with organic remains belonging to the Vegetable Kingdom.

"The difficulties which attend the study of *Palæobotany*."—*Nicholson: Palæontology*, ii. 335. (Note.)

păl-æ-ŏc'-ar-ĭs, *s.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Gr. καρις (*caris*) = a shrimp, a prawn.]

Palæont.: A fossil Crustacean genus, with a single species, *Palæocaris typus*, from the Coal-measures of North America. Nicholson regards it as an "early and comprehensive type of the Podophthalmata, characterized by the persistent segmentation of the thorax, but in other respects presenting considerable resemblance to the macrurous decapods." The legs are undivided. It is usually referred to the Stomapoda.

păl-æ-ō-căs'-tor, *s.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Lat. *castor* = a beaver.]

Palæont.: An extinct form of Beaver from the Miocene of New Mexico.

păl-æ-ō-çĕr'-cŭs, *s.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Gr. κέρκος (*kerkos*) = a tail, or κίρκος (*kirkos*) = a falcon.]

Palæont.: A fossil bird of raptorial type from the European Miocene.

păl-æ-ō-çĕ'-tŭs, *s.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Gr. κῆτος (*kētos*) = a sea monster.]

Palæont.: A doubtful genus of Balænidæ, founded on cervical vertebræ (supposed to belong to a baleen whale), discovered in glacial accumulations near Ely. They were probably washed out of the Kimmeridge Clay.

păl-æ-ō-chœ'-rŭs, *s.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Gr. χοιρις (*choiros*) = a swine.]

Palæont.: A genus of Suida, from the European Miocene. It resembles Sus (q.v.) in most respects, but the tubercles of the molars are more distinctly circumscribed.

păl-æ-ō-chor'-dą, *s.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Gr. χορδή (*chordē*) = a string.] [PLANOLITES.]

păl-æ-ŏc'-ō-mą, *s.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Lat. *coma* = hair.]

Palæont.: A genus of Star-fishes, from the Upper Silurian. "Possibly an old form of the living Bird's-foot Star-fishes." (*Nicholson.*)

păl-æ-ō-cō-rў'-nē, *s.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Mod. Lat. *coryne* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A genus of doubtful affinity, consisting of minute organisms attached to margins of Lace-corals, from the Scotch Coal-measures. By some authorities they are referred to Corynida; according to others they are really peculiar processes belonging to Fenestella.

păl-æ-o-cŏ-rўs'-tēs, *s.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Mod. Lat. *corystes* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A Brachyurous Crustacean, akin to the modern Corystes (q.v.), and probably with the habits of that genus. Found in the Gault and Greensand of England.

păl-æ-o-cōs-mic, *a.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Eng. *cosmic.*] Pertaining or relating to the ancient world, or to the earth during former geological periods.

păl'-æ-ō-cri-nōid, *s.* [PALÆOCRINOIDEA.]

Palæont.: Any individual of the extinct family (or order) Palæocrinoidea (q.v.).

"As a rule, also, the *Palæocrinoids* have a calyx."—*Nicholson. Palæontology*, i. 271.

păl-æ-o-cri-nōi-dĕ-ą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Mod. Lat. *crinoidea.*]

Palæont.: An extinct family of the order (or order of the class) Crinoidea (q.v.). It contains three genera, Actinocrinus, Cyathocrinus, and Platycrinus.

păl-æ-o-crўs'-tic, *a.* [For etym. see PALÆOCRYSTIC-SEA.] Belonging to, connected with, or found in or near the Palæocrystic Sea.

"The *palæocrystic* floes in Robeson channel."—*A. H. Markham. Great Frozen Sea*, p. 79.

palæocrystic-sea, *s.*

Phys. Geog.: (See extract).

"We had long been aware that the ice of which this part of the polar sea was composed consisted of huge massive floes, not of a few seasons formation, but the creation of ages, real thick-ribbed ice. Except along the west coasts of Banks and Prince Patrick Islands, no such ice had ever before been met with in the Arctic regions. It therefore became desirable to apply to it a special name by which it might be provisionally known. After some discussion, Captain Nares [Dec. 1875] decided upon calling the frozen sea, on the southern border of which we were wintering, the '*Palæocrystic Sea*,' the name being derived from the two Greek words παλαιος, ancient, and κρυσταλλος, ice. This term was used for the great frozen polar sea during the remaining period of our detention on its borders."—*A. H. Markham. Great Frozen Sea*, p. 228.

păl-æ-ō-çў-ŏn, *s.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Gr. κυων (*kuon*) = a dog.]

Palæont.: A somewhat doubtful genus from the Brazilian bone-caves, of Post Pliocene age. It probably belongs to the Canidæ.

păl-æ-ō-ĕth-nō-lōg'-ĭc-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *palæoethnology(y)*; *-ical.*] Of or pertaining to the science of palæoethnology (q.v.).

păl-æ-o-ĕth-nŏl'-ō-ğĭst, *s.* [Eng. *palæoethnology(y)*; *-ist.*] One learned or versed in the science of palæoethnology.

păl-æ-ō-ĕth-nŏl'-ō-ğў, *s.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Eng. *ethnology.*] The ethnology of the earliest times. (*Archæologia*, lxii. 103.)

păl æ ō'-ğē-ą, *s.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Gr. γαῖα (*gaia*), poet. for γῆ (*gē*) = the earth.]

Zool. & Geol.: A division of the earth for zoological purposes proposed by Mr. Sclater. It includes the Palæarctic, Oriental, Ethiopian, and Australian regions.

"Mr. Sclater had grouped his regions primarily into *Palæogæa* and Neogæa, the old and new worlds of geographers; a division which strikingly accords with the distribution of the passerine birds, but not so well with that of mammalia or reptiles."—*Wallace: Geog. Dist. Animals*, i. 59.

păl-æ-ō'-ğē-ăn, *a.* [Eng. *palæogæa*; *-an.*] Living in, pertaining to, or characteristic of the zoological region known as Palæogea (q.v.).

păl-æ-ō'-ğēne', *a.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Gr. γενναω (*gennaō*) = to produce.]

Geol.: A term used by some continental geologists to denote the older tertiary strata. [NEOGENE.]

păl'-æ-ō-graph, *s.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Gr. γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] An ancient manuscript.

păl-æ-ŏg'-rą-phĕr, *s.* [Eng. *palæograph*; *-er.*] One who is skilled in palæography (q.v.).

"This would supply a fair ground of complaint to the stricter school of *palæographers*."—*Athenæum*, Dec 20, 1884, p. 801.

păl æ ō-grăph'-ĭc, păl-æ ō-grăph ĭc ăl, *a.* [Eng. *palæograph(y)*; *-ic*, *-ical.*] Of or pertaining to palæography.

"Followed by a detailed *palæographical* appendix."—*Athenæum*, Oct. 4, 1884, p. 429.

păl-æ ŏg'-rą-phĭst, *s.* [Eng. *palæograph*; *-ist.*] The same as PALÆOGRAPHER (q.v.).

păl æ ŏg'-rą-phў, *s.* [Eng. *palæograph*; *-y.*]

1. An ancient manner of writing; ancient manuscripts collectively.

"From the *palæography* this is indubitably the most ancient monument extant which teaches us the early Greek alphabet."—*Dennis Cities & Cemeteries of Etruria*, i. 272.

2. The art or science of deciphering ancient inscriptions, writings, manuscripts, documents, &c., by a knowledge of the characters, signs, and abbreviations used by the writers or sculptors of various nations at different times; the study of ancient writings and inscriptions, and modes of writing.

păl-æ-o-hī-ŏr-ăx, *s.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Gr. ἱεραξ (*hierax*) = a hawk.]

Palæont.: A genus of Falconinæ, from the European Miocene.

păl æ ō-ich thў-ŏl'-ō-ğў, *s.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Eng. *ichthyology.*]

Nat. Science: The science or study of fossil fishes.

păl-æ-ō-jū'-lŭs, *s.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Mod. Lat. *iulus* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A genus of millepedes of Permian age.

păl-æ-ō-lag'-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Gr. λαγος (*lagos*) = a hare.]

Palæont.: A genus of Leporidæ, from the Miocene of North America.

păl-æ-ō-la'-mą, *s.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Mod. Lat., &c. *lama.*]

Palæont.: A genus of Tylopoda, from the Pliocene of South America.

păl-æ-ō-lē-mūr, *s.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Lat., &c. *lemur.*]

Palæont.: A genus of Lemuridæ from the Miocene of France, presenting resemblances to the living Galago (q.v.).

păl'-æ-ō-lith, *s.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.] Any unpolished stone implement belonging to the earliest Stone Age. (*Fortnightly Rev.*, Jan., 1882, p. 87.)

păl æ ō-lĭth'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Eng. *lithic.*]

Archæol.: The term applied by Sir John Lubbock (afterwards Lord Avebury) to the first of the four great epochs into which he divides Prehistoric Archæology. It is the more ancient portion of the Stone Age (q.v.)

"Man shared the possession of Europe with the mammoth, the cave-bear, the woolly-haired rhinoceros, and other extinct animals. This we may call the *palæolithic* period."—*Prehistoric Times* (ed. 1878), p. 2.

păl-æ-ŏl'-ō-ğĭst, *s.* [Eng. *palæology(y)*; *-ist.*] One who is versed in palæology; one who studies or writes on palæology.

păl-æ ŏl'-ō-ğў, *s.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Eng. λογος (*logos*) = a word, a discourse.] A discourse or treatise on antiquities; the study or knowledge of antiquity; archæology.

păl-æ-ō-mĕ-phī'-tis, *s.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Mod. Lat. *mephitis* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A genus of Mustelidæ, from the Miocene Tertiary of Western Europe.

păl æ ō-mĕr'-ўx, *s.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Gr. μηρυξ (*mērux*) = "a ruminating fish, like the Scarus." (*Liddell & Scott.*)] [SCARUS.]

Palæont.: A genus of Cervidæ, from the Upper Miocene of Europe.

păl'-æ-ō-mўs, *s.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Gr. μῦς (*mus*) = a mouse.]

Palæont.: A genus of Octodontidæ, from the Miocene of Europe. Probably related to the living West Indian genus Capromys.

păl æ ō-na-trō-lite, *s.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Eng. *natrolite.*]

Min.: The same as BERGMANNITE (q.v.).

păl æ ō-nĕ-mĕr'-tē-ą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Mod. Lat. *nemertea.*]

Zool.: A sub-order of Nemertea (q.v.), containing, for the most part, primitive forms. Chief genera, Carinella, Cephalothrix, Polia, and Valencinia.

păl-æ-ō nĭs-çi dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *palæoniscus*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: A family of Lepidoganoidei; scales rhomboid, tail heterocercal; jaws armed

with numerous closeset, minute, rather blunt teeth. Genera, Palæoniscus, Amblypterus, Ebonichthys, and Plectroleps. Range in time, through the Carboniferous and Permian.

păl æ ō nis cŭs, *s.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Gr. ὀψισκος (*opsiskos*) = a marine fish resembling the eel.]

Paleont.: The type-genus of the family Palæoniscidæ (q.v.). Forty species are known. *Palæoniscus Freieslebeni* is the most common, and was the first recognised species. *P. superstes*, apparently the last representative of the genus, survives till the Secondary period, its remains being found in the Keuper beds at Rowington, Warwickshire.

păl æ ŏn tī na, *s.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Gr. ὀντα (*onta*) = existing things.]

Paleont.: A genus of Butterflies from the Stonesfield Slate (Lower Oolite). The sole species, *Palæontina oolitica*, is regarded as intermediate between the living groups, Nymphalinæ and Satyrinæ, and as allied to the Brassolinæ.

păl æ ŏn tō grăph ĭc ăl, *a.* [Eng. *palæontograph(y)*; *-ical.*] Pertaining or relating to palæontography.

"*Palæontographical Society:* A society formed in London on March 23, 1847, for figuring and describing every known British fossil. It had been slightly preceded in date on the Continent by the publications of Darker and Von Meyer's *Palæontographia*. By June, 1847, it had 600 members, and eight months later, 601. It has rendered great service to geology.

păl æ ŏn tŏg ra phy, *s.* [Pref. *palæo-*; Gr. ὀντα (*onta*), neut. pl. of ὤν (*ōn*), and suff. *-graph*; Fr. *palæontographe*; Ger. *palæontographie.*]

Nat. Science: The department of palæontology which addresses itself to furnishing accurate figures and descriptions of fossils.

păl æ ŏn tō lŏg ĭc ăl, *a.* [Eng. *palæontolog(y)*; *-ical.*] Pertaining or relating to palæontology.

păl æ ŏn tō lŏg ĭc ăl lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *palæontological*; *-ly.*] In a palæontological sense; according to palæontology.

păl æ ŏn tŏl ō gĭst, *s.* [Eng. *palæontolog(y)*; *-ist.*] One who is versed in or studies palæontology.

păl æ ŏn tŏl ō gy, *s.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Eng. *ontology* (q.v.).]

Nat. Science: The science which treats of the structure, affinities, classification, and distribution in time of the forms of vegetable and animal life embedded in the rocks of the earth's crust (*Prof. Geikie*, in *Encyc. Brit.*, x. 519.) It may be regarded as an independent science, with two divisions, Palæozoology and Palæobotany; or it may be looked upon as a branch of Geology, seeing that its assistance is absolutely indispensable in many of the most familiar and fundamental problems of the latter science. [Fossil; Geology.]

¶ When in 1854 Prof. John Morris published the second edition of his *Catalogue of British Fossils*, those known and described were 1,280 genera and 4,000 species. Since then several thousand genera and species have been added, and fresh discoveries are continually being made.

păl æ ō nyc tĭs, *s.* [Pref. *palæo-*, *n* connect., and Gr. ἴκτις (*iktis*) = a weasel.]

Paleont.: A genus of Viverridæ, from the Eocene Tertiary of Europe.

păl æ ō pĕr dix, *s.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Lat. *perdix* (q.v.).

Paleont.: A genus of small birds, allied to the Partridges, from the Miocene of France and Central Europe.

păl æ ōph ĭs, *s.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Gr. ὄφις (*ophis*) = a snake.]

Paleont.: A genus of Ophidia of Eocene age. *Palæophis toliapicus*, from Sheppey, was about twelve feet long; and the vertebræ of *P. typhæus* and *P. porcatus*, from the Bracklesham beds, "indicate a boa-constrictor-like snake, of about twenty feet in length." (*Owen.*)

păl æ ō phrȳ nŏs, *s.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Gr. φρύνη (*phrunē*) = a toad.]

Paleont.: A genus of anourous Batrachia, with two species, from the Œningen beds of Miocene age.

păl æ ō phȳ cŭs, *s.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Gr. φῦκος (*phukos*) = sea-weed.] [Plantolites.]

† **păl æ ō phȳ tŏl ō gy,** *s.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Eng. *phytology* (q.v.).]

Nat. Science: The same as Palæobotany (q.v.). (*Balfour: Outlines of Botany*, p. 555.)

păl æ ŏp tĕr ĭs, *s.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Gr. πτερις (*pteris*) = a kind of fern.]

Paleobot.: A genus of ferns from the Carboniferous beds and the Devonian. *Palæopteris hibernica* (called also *Cyclopteris hibernica*) is from the Upper Devonian of Kilkenny. Other species are from Nova Scotia, &c.

păl æ ŏr ĭ ăs, *s.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Mod. Lat. *orias* (q.v.).]

Paleont.: A genus of Bovidæ, from the Upper Miocene of Greece. It was probably allied to Oreas. The horns were straight, with a spiral twist, as in the living genus.

păl æ or nĭs, *s.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Gr. ὄρνις (*ornis*) = a bird.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the family Palæornithidæ (q.v.). Eighteen species are known, seventeen from the Oriental region, Mauritius, Rodrigues, and Seychelle Islands, and a species in tropical Africa (*Palæornis senegalus*), apparently identical with the Indian *P. torquatus*, and therefore, considering the very ancient intercourse between the two countries, and the improbability of the species remaining unchanged or originating by natural causes, most likely the progeny of domestic birds introduced from India. [Parrakeet.]

PALÆORNIS TORQUATUS.

păl æ or nĭth ĭ dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *palæornis*, genit. *palæornith(os)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: A family of Psittaci (q.v.), with eight genera, and sixty-five species.

păl æ or' tȳx, *s.* [Pref. *palæ-*, and Lat. *ortyx* (q.v.).]

Paleont.: A genus of small birds allied to the American genus Ortyx, but with smaller wings.

păl æ ŏr' ȳx, *s.* [Pref. *palæ-*, and Mod. Lat., &c., *oryx.*]

Paleont.: A genus of Bovidæ, from Upper Miocene of Greece. They possessed long curved horns, and are supposed to be allied to the living Gemsboks. [Oryx.]

păl æ ō sâu rŭs, *s.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Gr. σαυρος (*saurus*) = a lizard.]

Paleont.: According to Huxley, a genus of Deinosauria, but placed by Owen in his order Thecodontia (q.v.). The genus was founded on teeth found near Bristol, in a dolomitic conglomerate of Triassic age.

FOSSIL TEETH.
A. Of *Palæosaurus cylindrodon*: B. Of *P. platyodon.*

păl æ ō sĭr' ĕn, *s.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Mod. Lat., &c. *siren.*]

Paleont.: A possible genus of Urodela, founded by Geinitz, who believed it allied to *Siren lacertina*, on remains from the Lower Permian. It may really be a Labyrinthodont.

păl æ ō spăl' ăx, *s.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Gr. σπαλαξ (*spalax*) = a mole.]

Paleont.: A genus of Talpidæ, founded on a portion of the left ramus of a lower jaw, from a lacustrine deposit at Ostend, near Bacton, on the Norfolk coast. It "was as large as a hedgehog," whence its specific name (*magnus*). (*Owen: Brit. Fossil Mammals*, p. 25.)

păl æ ō spī za, *s.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Gr. σπίζα (*spiza*) = a small piping bird.]

Paleont.: A genus of Insessorial Birds, probably belonging to the Fringillidæ, from the Tertiary of Colorado. *Palæospiza bella* is in an excellent state of preservation.

păl æ ŏs ȳ ŏps, *s.* [Pref. *palæo-*; Gr. σῦς (*sus*) = a swine, and ὤψ (*ōps*) = the countenance.]

Paleont.: A genus of Marsh's Limnohyidæ, but often placed in the Tapiridæ. It is from the American Eocene. The teeth form an almost continuous series; the molars resemble those of the Palæotheridæ, but the canines were like those of the Carnivora.

păl æ ō tĕch nĭc, *a.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Gr. τεχνη (*technē*) = art, skill, craft in workmanship.] Belonging to, connected with, or practising ancient art.

"The old art traces of the *palæotechnic* men of Central France."—*Wilson: Prehistoric Man*, ch. ii.

păl æ ō thēre, *s.* [Palæotherium.] Any individual of the family Palæotheridæ (q.v.).

"The *palæothere* has three toes on both the fore and hind feet."—*Owen: Brit. Fossil Mammals*, p. 317.

păl æ ō thēr' ĭ an, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *palæotheri(um)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-an.*] Pertaining or relating to the family Palæotheridæ.

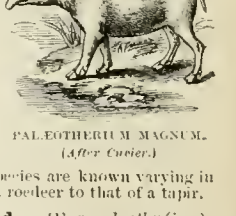
"The *palæotherian* fossils that have been collected from the quarries of the hard freshwater marls of the Isle of Wight."—*Owen: Brit. Fossil Mammals*, p. 319.

păl æ ō thēr ĭ dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *palæotheri(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Paleont.: A family of perissodactyle Ungulates, from the European Tertiary. The feet resembled those of tapirs, but had only three digits. The skull is tapiroid, and there was probably a short flexible proboscis, as the nasal bones are very prominent. The dental formula is, I $\frac{3-3}{3-3}$, C $\frac{1-1}{1-1}$, PM $\frac{4-4}{4-4}$, M $\frac{3-3}{3-3}$ = 44; the lower molars were doubly crescentic. Through Anchitherium (q.v.), the Palæotheridæ approach the Equidæ so closely, that it is probable both families are descended from a common form.

păl æ ō thēr' ĭ um, *s.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Gr. θηριον (*thērion*) = a wild animal.]

Paleont.: The type-genus of the family Palæotheridæ (q.v.). It was founded on remains discovered by Cuvier in the quarries of Montmartre, and named by him *Palæotherium magnum*. His restoration of the animal has proved incorrect, the discovery of a complete specimen showing that the neck was considerably longer, like that of a llama. Several species are known varying in size from that of a roedeer to that of a tapir.



PALÆOTHERIUM MAGNUM.
(*After Cuvier.*)

păl æ ō thēr -ŏid, *a.* [Eng. *palæother(ium)*; suff. *-oid.*] Belonging or having some of the characteristics of the family Palæotheridæ (q.v.).

"The molars are of the *palæotheroid* type."—*Nicholson: Palæontology*, ii. 332.

păl æ ŏt' ra gŭs, *s.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Gr. τράγος (*tragos*) = a goat.]

Paleont.: A genus (apparently) of True Antelopes, from the Upper Miocene of Greece.

păl æ ō trĭn ga, *s.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Mod. Lat. *tringa* (q.v.).]

Paleont.: A genus of Grallatores, allied to the Sandpipers, from the Chalk of North America.

păl æ ŏx' ȳ lon, *s.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Gr. ξυλον (*xulon*) = wood.]

Palæobot.: A genus of fossil Conifers from the Carboniferous formation.

păl æ ō zā' mĭ a, *s.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Mod. Lat. *zamia* (q.v.).]

Palæobot.: A genus of fossil Cycads, from the Oolitic and Liassic rocks of Yorkshire,

Oxfordshire, and Dorsetshire; and from the Uitenhage beds of South Africa. (*Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, xx. 77, xxiii. 144, 145.)

păl-æ-ō-zō-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Gr. ζωή (*zōē*) = life, existence.]

Geol.: The term generally applied to the series of strata commencing with the first rocks which have traces of life, and ending with the upper part of the Permian. As the uppermost strata of all are called by some Quaternary, those immediately beneath these Tertiary, and those a stage further down Secondary, one would expect the basal rocks of the series to be called Primary. But unhappily that term was misused in the infancy of geology, being applied to granite, gneiss, &c., in consequence of which, to avoid confusion, it was allowed to become, for a time at least, extinct,—the word palæozoic being substituted in its room. Sir Charles Lyell, however, in his *Student's Elements of Geology*, retained its use, dividing the "Primary or Palæozoic," from beneath upwards into Laurentian or Archæan, Cambrian, Silurian, Devonian, Carboniferous, and Permian (q.v.). Judged by the thickness of the beds, the Palæozoic strata took a vastly longer time to deposit than all the strata which succeeded, from the close of the Permian to the present time. The palæontological break between the Palæozoic and the Secondary rocks is very considerable. (For details see the various divisions of the period.) [Geology, Fossil.]

păl-æ-ō-zō-ŏl-ō-ġў, *s.* [Pref. *palæo-*, and Eng. *zoology.*]

Nat. Science: That branch of science which deals with the fossil remains of animals.

pa-læs'-tra, *s.* [Palestra.]

păl-æ-tĭ-ō-lŏġ'-ĭc-al (t as sh), *a.* [Eng. *palætiology(y)*; *-ical.*] Of, pertaining, or relating to palætiology (q.v.).

păl-æ-tĭ-ŏl'-ō-gĭst (ti as shĭ), *s.* [Eng. *palætiology(y)*; *-ist.*] One who studies or is versed in palætiology.

păl-æ-tĭ-ŏl'-ō-ġў (ti as sh), *s.* [Pref. *pal-*, and Eng. *otiology.*] The science which explains the past changes of the globe by the long-continued action of the causes now in operation. [Geology.]

păl-a-gō-nīte, *s.* [From Palagon(ia), Sicily, where first found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An amorphous mineral occurring in grains, and forming a large part of many volcanic tuffs. Hardness, 4 to 5; sp. gr. 2·4 to 2·7; lustre, vitreous; colour, yellow, brownish-yellow, red, black; streak, yellow to brown. Compos.: essentially a hydrated silicate of alumina, sesquioxide of iron, magnesia, and lime, with small but varying amounts of soda and potash. Penck, as the result of an exhaustive study of palagonite, declares, however, that no such mineral exists, but that it is a mixture of various mineral substances. (*Zeits. Geol. Ges.*, xxxi. (1879), 504.)

palagonite-rock, *s.*

Petrol.: A rock consisting almost exclusively of palagonite (q.v.). (*Rutley.*)

palagonite-tuff, *s.*

Petrol.: A tuff consisting of fragments of palagonite and of eruptive rocks, with crystals of augite and olivine. (*Rutley.*)

păl-aĭ-ō-pē'-tre (tre as tẽr), *s.* [Pref. *palæio-* = palæo-, and Gr. πέτρα (*petra*) = a rock.]

Petrol.: De Saussure's name for the alpine equivalent of the Cornish Cornubianite (Proteolite) (q.v.).

păl-āi-tĭ-ō-lŏġ'-ĭc-al (t as sh), *a.* [Palæotiological.]

păl-āi-tĭ-ŏl'-ō-ġў (t as sh), *s.* [Palæotiology.]

păl-a-mē-dē-a, *s.* [From Palamedes, the son of Nauplius and Clymene.]

Ornith.: Horned Screamer (q.v.); the typical genus of the family Palamedidæ (q.v.). There is but one species, *Palamedea cornuta*, from Guiana.

păl-a-mē-dē'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *palamede(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: Screamers; an American family of Anseres, with two genera, Palamedea and Chauna.

păl-ąm pōro', păl-ĕm pōur', *s.* [See def.]

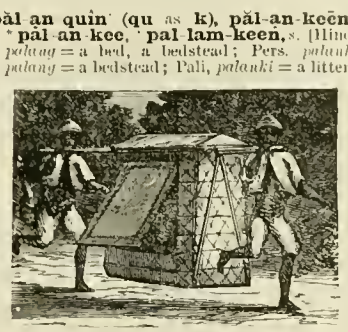
1. A flowered chintz or stuff, probably named from the town of Palampūr, in the north of Guzerat. (*Mrs. Gaskell: Sylvia's Lovers*, ch. xii.)

2. A flowered shawl, usually worn by Orientals of rank. (*Byron: Giaour.*)

pa-lăn'-kăs, *s.* [Turk.]

Mil.: A permanent entrenched camp attached to a frontier fortress.

păl-an quin' (qu as k), păl-an-keĕn', *păl-an-kee, *pal-lam-keen, *s.* [Hind. *palang* = a bed, a bedstead; Pers. *palank*, *palang* = a bedstead; Pali, *palanki* = a litter; Javanese *palangki*, *palangkan*; all from Sanse. *paryañka* = a couch-bed, a bed, from *pari* = about, round, and *añka* = a hook; Fr. *palanquin.*] A carriage borne by men on their shoulders who relieve each other at intervals. It is a sort of box about eight feet long, four feet wide, and four feet high, and is an ordinary mode of conveyance in India and China.



PALANQUIN.

"They ride on men's shoulders in a slight thing they call a *palankee*."—*Terry: Voyage to East Indies, &c.*, p. 165. (1655.)

păl-ăp-lō-thĕr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *pal-*, Gr. ἁπλόος (*haploos*) = simple, and θηρίον (*thērion*) = a wild animal.]

Palæont.: A genus of Palæotheridæ, akin to Palæotherium, except that the præmolars have a simpler structure than the true molars, and the first molars are absent. Found in the Eocene.

păl-ăp-tĕr-ўġ'-ĭ-dæ, *s.pl.* [Mod. Lat. *palapteryx*, genit. *palapteryg(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: A family of Struthious Birds, founded by Dr. Haast, and co-extensive with Prof. Owen's Dinornithidæ, which consists of his single genus Dinornis (q.v.). Dr. Haast divides these sub-fossil remains into three families: Dinornithidæ, including Dinornis, with five, and Meiornis, with seven species; Palapterygidæ, including Palapteryx and Eurapteryx, each with two species; and Æpyornithidæ, one genus, Æpyornis (q.v.), with three species. (*Ibis*, 1874, p. 209.)

păl-ăp'-tĕr-ўx, *s.* [Pref. *pal-*, and Mod. Lat. *apteryx* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A genus of birds, akin to the modern Apteryx; founded on remains from New Zealand. It was of large size.

păl-a-rā'-nĕ-a, *s.* [Pref. *pal-*, and Lat. *aranea* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A genus of True Spiders. *Palaranea borassifolia* is from the Coal-measures of Bohemia.

păl-ăs-træ'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Pref. *pal-*, and Mod. Lat. *astræidæ* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A family of Aporose Corals, akin to the modern Astræidæ. Genera are found in the Devonian and Carboniferous rocks.

păl'-ąt-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *palat(e)*; *-able.*]

1. *Lit.:* Pleasing to the palate or taste; savoury.

"They . . . crowding sip
Their *palatable* bane." *J. Philips: Cider*, i.

2. *Fig.:* Pleasing; agreeable in any way.

păl'-ąt-a-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *palatable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being palatable; savouriness.

păl'-ąt-a-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *palatab(le)*; *-ly.*] In a palatable manner; agreeably to the palate or taste.

păl-ąt-al, *a. & s.* [Eng. *palat(e)*; *-al.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Of or pertaining to the palate; as, the *palatal* bones.

2. *Gram.:* Pronounced or uttered by the aid of the palate; said of certain sounds, as *ch* in *church*, the vowel *e*, &c.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Anat. (Pl.):* The palate bones. (*Quain.*)

2. *Gram.:* A sound pronounced or formed by the aid of the palate.

păl-ate, *pal-at, *pal-et, *pal-lat, *pal-late, *s.* [O. Fr. *palat*, from Lat. *palātum* = the palate; Fr. *palais*; Sp. & Port. *paladar*; Ital. *palato.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. 1.

"The still-born sounds upon the *palate* hung,
And died imperfect on the faltering tongue."
Dryden: Theodora & Honoria, 308.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Taste, relish, fancy, liking. (From the erroneous notion that the palate is the organ of taste.)

"The vulgar boil, the learned roast an egg;
Hard task to hit the *palate* of such guests."
Pope: Satires, vi. 86.

(2) Intellectual taste; the power of relishing mentally.

"The men of nice *palates* could not relish Aristotle, as drest up by the schoolmen."—*Baker. On Learning.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* The roof of the mouth. The fore part is called the hard palate and the back part the soft palate, the former having an osseous framework and a membrane provided with many mucipiarous glands, the latter formed by a doubling of a membrane enclosing muscular fibres and numerous glands. (*Quain.*)

2. *Bot.:* The prominent lower lip of a ringent corolla.

palate-bone, *s.*

Anatomy:

1. *Sing.:* A bone forming the back part of the hard palate and the lateral wall of the nose between the superior maxillary bone and the internal pterygoid process. (*Quain.*)

2. *Pl.:* Two vertical bones in the front of the skull, the lower ends of which turn in and meet over the roof of the mouth.

***palate-man,** *s.* An epicure. (*Fuller: Worthies*, i. 134.)

***păl-ate,** *v.t.* [Palate, *s.*] To perceive by the taste; to taste, to relish.

"Not *palating* the taste of her dishonour."
Shakesp. Troilus & Cressida, iv. 1.

pa-lā'-tĭal (ti as sh) (1), *a.* [Lat. *palatium* = a palace (q.v.).] Pertaining to, becoming, or resembling a palace; grand, magnificent.

"It is built in the *palatial* style of those days."—*Drummond: Travels*, p. 217.

***pa-lā'-tĭal (ti as sh)** (2), *a. & s.* [Low Lat. *palatium* = the palate (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the palate; palatic.

B. *As subst.:* A palatal (q.v.).

"Dentals being changed for dentals, and *palatals* for *palatials*."—*Sir W. Jones: Origin & Families of Nations.*

pa-lāt'-ĭc, *pa-lāt ĭck, *a. & s.* [Eng. *palat(e)*; *-ic.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the palate.

"The three labials, *p*, *b*, *m*, are parallel to the three gingival, *t*, *d*, *n*, and to the three *palatick*, *k*, *g*, *ŋ*."—*Holder.*

B. *As subst.:* A palatal (q.v.).

***pa-lāt'-ĭ-nāte,** *v.t.* [Palatinate, *s.*] To form or constitute into a palatinate or county palatine.

"It is much senior to Lancashire in that honour, being *palatinated* but by King Edward III."—*Fuller: Worthies: Cheshire.*

pa-lāt-ĭ-nate, *s.* [Fr. *palatinat*, from *palatin* = palatine (q.v.); Sp. *palatinado*; Ital. *palatinato.*] The title or dignity of a palatine; the seignory or province of a palatine; a county palatine; specif., an old division of Germany now incorporated, part in Bavaria and part in the German Empire.

"Sir Arthur Chichester is come back from the *Palatinate*."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., § 2, let. 12.

***palatinaty,** *s.* [Eng. *palatinat(e)*; *-y.*] A palatinate. (*Cotgrave.*)

pāl'-a-tine (1), *a. & s.* [Fr. *palatin*, from Lat. *palatium* = (1) the name of a hill in Rome, (2) belonging to the imperial abode, or to a palace or court; Sp., Port., & Ital. *palatino*. *Palatine* and *palatin* are doublets.] [PALACE.]

A. *As adj.*: Pertaining to or connected with a palace; applied originally to persons holding office or employment in the king's palace; hence, possessing or conferring royal privileges.

"Counties *palatine* are so called *a palatio*; because the owners thereof (the Earl of Chester, the Bishop of Durham, and the Duke of Lancaster) had in those counties *jura regalia*."—*Blackstone: Commentaries*, Introd. § 4.)

B. *As subst.*: One invested with royal privileges and rights; a count palatine.

¶ (1) *Count palatine*: [COUNT].

(2) *County palatine*: [COUNTY].

pa-lăt'-in-ite, *s.* [Eng. *Palatin(ate)*, the former name of a part of Rhenish Bavaria; suff. *-ite* (*Petrol.*).]

Petrol.: A rock formerly included under the term Melaphyre, and subsequently, because of its diallagic constituent, under the Gabbros. It is now recognised as belonging to the older and much metamorphosed dolerites.

***pāl-a-tive,** *a.* [Eng. *palat(e)*; *-ive.*] Pleasing to the palate or taste; palatable.

"Glut not thyself with *palative* delights."—*Sir T. Browne: Christian Morals*, ii. 1.

pa-la-vĕr, *s.* [Port. *palavra* = a word; Sp. *palabra*, from Lat. *parabola* = a parable (q.v.).]

1. A talking together, a discussion, a conference, a parley. (Usually applied in books of travel to parleys with chiefs of the West Coast of Africa, where Portuguese is the chief language of intercourse with Europeans.)

2. Talk, chatter; superfluous or idle talk.

3. Flattery wheedling, coaxing.

pa-la-vĕr, *v.t. & i.* [PALAVER, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To chatter; to gabble.

"*Palavering* the little language for her benefit."—*C. Brontë: Villette*, ch. xiii.

2. To talk over, to wheedle, to coax, to flatter, to humbug.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To confer, to discuss, to talk.

2. To talk idly, to chatter.

pa-la'-vĕr-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *palaver*; *-er.*] One who palavers; a flatterer, a humbug.

pa-lāy, *s.* [Native name.]

Bot.: *Cryptostegia grandiflora*, a climbing asclepiadaceous shrub, with large, showy, rose-coloured, bell-shaped flowers, and triangular follicles abounding in milky juice. It grows in the west of India. Its juice yields an inferior kind of caoutchouc.

pāle, *paal, *pall, *a. & s.* [O. Fr. *pale*, *palle*, *pasle* (Fr. *pâle*), from Lat. *pallidum*, acc. of *pallidus* = pale, from *palleo* = to be pale; Sp. *pálido*; Ital. *pallido*. *Pale* and *pallid* are thus doublets.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. White, whitish; wanting in colour; wan; not ruddy; not fresh of colour.

"Then was the kynges face *pale*."—*Joye: Expos. of Daniel*, ch. v.

2. Not bright or brilliant; dim, faint.

"The day sterre wexeth *pale* and leseth her light."—*Chaucer: Boecius*, ii.

* 3. White.

"Hands as *pale* as milk."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, v.

4. Not highly or darkly coloured; approaching colourless transparency.

B. *As subst.*: Paleness, pallor.

"A sudden *pale* . . .
Usurps her cheek." *Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis*, 589.

pale ale, *s.* A light-coloured bitter ale.

pale-buck, *s.*

Zool.: The Oribi (q.v.).

pale-catechu, *s.* [GAMBIR, TERRA JAPONICA.]

pale clouded yellow butterfly, *s.*

Entom.: *Colias Hyale.*

***pale-dead,** *a.* Lacking lustre, as in death.

"The gum down-roping from their *pale-dead* eyes."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 2.

pale-eyed, *a.* Having dim or pale eyes.

"No nightly trance, or breathed spell,
Inspire the *pale-eyed* priest."
Milton: Nativity.

pale face, *s. & a.*

A. *As subst.*: A name given by North American Indians to white persons.

"Red-skin tries to shoulder *pale-face* out of reach, but *pale-face* sticks to him like a leech."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Aug. 1877, p. 514.

B. *As adj.*: Pale-faced.

pale-faced, *a.*

1. Having a pale or pallid face.

"Affection faints not like a *pale-faced* coward."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 569.

2. White; not coloured. [PALE-FACE, *s.*]

***pale-hearted,** *a.* Fearful, timid, cowardly; wanting in spirit or courage.

"That I may tell *pale-hearted* fear, it lies."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 1.

pale oak-eggar, *s.*

Entom.: A British moth, *Trichiura crataegi.*

pale-white, *s.* Paleness; want of colour.

"Fears by *pale-white* shewn."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, i. 2.

***pāle** (1), ***pall,** *v.t. & i.* [PALE, *a.*]

A. *Trans.*: To make pale; to deprive of colour.

"I whom sorrow thus did *pale*."
Phaer: Virgil; Eneid ix.

B. *Intrans.*: To become or turn pale; to lose colour.

"The wife, who watched his face,
Paled at a sudden twitch of his iron mouth."
Tennyson: Aylmer's Field, 732.

pāle (1), ***paal,** *s.* [Fr. *pal*, from Lat. *palus* = a stake; A.S. *pal*, *pál*; Ger. *pfahl*; Dut. & Low Ger. *paal*; Dan. *pæl*. *Pale* and *pole* are doublets.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A pointed stake or narrow piece of wood, used in fencing by being fixed in the ground or joined above and below to a rail.

2. A kind of fencing consisting of vertical slats supported by posts and rails, or posts and wires; paling.

"So said, so done; a single bound
Clears the poor labourer's humble *pale*."
Scott: The Chase, xx.

* 3. Anything which incloses or fences in; a boundary, a limit.

"Oft breaking down the *pales* and forts of reason."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 4.

4. A space inclosed; limits.

"Within the *pale* of the regicide dominious."—*Burke: On a Regicide Peace*, lett. ii.

5. A district, a territory; specif., that portion of Ireland in which English law and authority were recognised. The whole of the English pale was originally divided by King John into twelve counties palatine.

"There is no part but the bare English *pale*, in which the Irish have not the greatest footing."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

* 6. A stripe on cloth.

"Thou wearest on thy hose a *pale*,
And on thy tippet such a bell."
Chaucer: House of Fame, iii.

7. An instrument for trying the quality of cheese; a cheese-scoop.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Her.*: The first and simplest kind of ordinary. It incloses one-third of the escutcheon, and is bounded by two straight lines, running vertically at equal distances from the sides of the escutcheon. It seldom contains more than three charges.

PALE.

2. *Shipbuild.*: One of the interior shores for steadying the timbers of a ship while building.

¶ (1) *Party per pale*: [PARTY, *a.*].

* (2) *To leap the pale*: To be extravagant; to go beyond one's income.

pāle (2), *s.* [Sp., Ital., & Lat. *pala.*] [PEEL (2), *s.*] A baker's shovel; a peel.

"The *pale* is the name given to the long wooden shovel on which the bread is placed in order to be pushed into the oven."—*Gentleman's Mag.*, Aug. 1857, p. 181.

pāle (3), *s.* [PALEA.]

pāle, *payle, *v.t.* [PALE (1), *s.*]

1. To inclose or fence in with pales or paling.

"They that been possessioners of the same shulde *payle* certeine of the Parke of Weverston."—*Paston Letters*, ii. 337.

* 2. To inclose; to encompass.

"Whate'er the ocean *pales*, or sky inclips."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, ii. 7.

* 3. To encircle.

"*Paled* his temples with the crown of Spain."
Scott: Don Roderick, 43

pā'-lē-a (pl. **pā'-lē-æ**), *s.* [Lat. = chaff.]

Botany (Pl.):

1. The generally membranous and colourless bracts situated upon the receptacle of a composite plant between the florets; the chaff of the receptacle.

2. The bracts immediately surrounding the fertilising organs in grasses. (*Lindley.*) The divisions of the glume and perianth in grasses. (*Richard.*)

pā-lē-ā'-ceoŭs (**ce** as **sh**), *a.* [Mod. Lat. *paleaceus*, from Lat. *palea.*] Abounding with chaffy scales.

pā'-lē-æ, *s. pl.* [PALEA.]

pā'-lē-æ-form, pā'-lē-ĭ form, *a.* [Lat. *palea* (q.v.), and *forma* = form.]

Bot.: Resembling paleæ or chaff. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

"The pappus is reduced to a very few short *paleiform* bristles."—*Journal of Botany*, No. 221, p. 150 (1881).

***pāled** (1), *a.* [PALE, *a.*] Pale, pallid.

"We have spent
Our youthful days in *paled* languishment."
Returne from Parnassus, ii. 1.

pāled (2), *a.* [Eng. *pale* (1), *s.*; *-ed.*]

* 1. Surrounded with a paling; fenced in; inclosed.

"She is ybrought into a *paled* greene."
Spenser: F. Q., I. v. 5.

2. Striped, as in heraldry.

"Buskins he wore of costliest cordwayne,
Pinct upon golde, and *paled* part per part."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. ii. 6.

***pāl'-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *paled* (1); *-ness.*] Paleness, pallor.

"Where *paledness* and blushes mutually
Their timorous and graceful station took."
Beaumont: Psyche, vii. 7.

***pal-eis,** *s.* [PALACE.]

pāle'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *pale*, a.; *-ly.*] In a pale manner; wanly, dimly; not brilliantly.

păl-ĕm-pour, păl-ĕm-pōre', *s.* [PALAMPORE.]

***păl'-en-dar,** *s.* [A corrupt. of *bilander* (q.v.).] A kind of coasting vessel.

"Solyman sent over light-horsemen in great *palendars*, which, running all along the sea-coast, carried the people."—*Knolles: Hist. of the Turkes.*

pāle'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *pale*, a.; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being pale or wanting in colour; wanness, pallor; deficiency or want of colour or freshness; dimness; absence of lustre or brilliancy.

"To livid *paleness* turns the glowing red."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, i. 467.

păl'-ĕ-ō-graph, păl ĕ-ŏg'-ra-phĕr, pal-ē-ōl'-ō-gў, &c. [See under PALÆOGRAPH, PALÆOGRAPHER, &c.]

păl-ĕ-ō'-la (pl. **păl-ĕ-ō'-læ**), *s.* [Dimin. from *palea* (q.v.).]

Bot. (Pl.): Richard's name for the scales in the inflorescence of grasses.

***pāl'-ē-eŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *palea* = chaff.] Like chaff; chaffy, husky.

"This attraction we tried in straws and *paleous* bodies."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. iv.

Pa-lēr'-mĭ-tan, *a. & s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.*: Of or belonging to Palermo or its inhabitants.

B. *As subst.*: A native or inhabitant of Palermo.

Pā-lēs, *s.* [The Roman goddess of shepherds and pasturage.]

Astron.: [ASTEROID, 49].

Păl'-ĕs-tine, *s.* [Lat. *Palæstina*; Gr. Παλαιστινη (*Palaistinē*), from Heb. פְּלֶשֶׁת (*pĕlĕshĕth*).]

Geography:

* 1. Philistia, the long, broad strip of mari

time plain inhabited by the Philistines (q.v.), the Syria Palaistina of the Greeks. Milton uses the word in this sense (*P. L.*, i. 465; *Nativ.*, 199; *Sam. Agon.*, 144, 1,099), and it is so used in the A. V.

2. The whole country of Israel; the Holy-land.

Palestine bush-babbler, *s.*
Ornith.: *Argya squamiceps.*

Palestine-soup, *s.* A soup made from Jerusalem artichokes. The name is based on a misconception, for the word Jerusalem has no connection with the Holy City, but is a corruption of the Italian *girasole.* [ARTICHOKE, ¶.]

Palestine sun-bird, *s.*
Ornith.: *Cinnyris osea.* (*Tristram.*)

Păl-ĕs-tĭn'-ĕ-an, *a.* [Eng. *Palestine*; *-an.*] Of or belonging to Palestine.

pa-lĕs'-tra, pa-læs'-tra, *s.* [Lat. *palæstra*, from Gr. παλαίστρα (*palaistra*) = a wrestling-school; παλαίω (*palaiō*) = to wrestle; πάλη (*palē*) = wrestling.]

1. A place devoted to athletic exercises; a wrestling-school; a gymnasium.

"Learn'd at the bar, in the *palæstra* bold."
Cowper: *Conversation*, 812.

2. A wrestling; wrestling exercises.

* **pa-lĕs'-tral,** * **pa-lĕs'-trall,** *a.* [PALESTRA.] Pertaining to the palestra or to wrestling exercises; athletic.

"Of the fest and playis *palestrall*."
Chaucer: *Troilus*, v. 304.

* **pa-lĕs'-trĭ-an,** * **pa-lĕs'-tric,** * **pa-lĕs'-trĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *palestr(a)*; *-ian*, *-ic*, *-ical.*] Pertaining to the palestra or to wrestling.

* **pal-et,** *s.* [PALETTE (1).]

păl'-ĕ-tôt (final *t* silent), *s.* [Fr., formerly *palletoc.*] A loose coat or jacket worn by both sexes; an overcoat. [PALTOCK.]

"A handsome loose *paletot*, now shrunk with washing."—*G. Eliot*: *Daniel Deronda*, ch. xxxiv.

* **păl'-ĕtte** (1), *s.* [Fr. *pelote* = a little ball, from Lat. *pila* = a ball.] The head.

"I shall breake your *palettes*."
Skelton: *Elinour Rumming.*

păl'-ĕtte (2), * **păl'-lĕt,** *s.* [Fr. *palette*, from Ital. *paletta*, dimin. of *pala*; Lat. *pala* = a spade, a peel.] [PEEL (2), *s.*]

PALETTE.

* 1. *Old Arm.*: A plate covering the point of junction at the bend of the shoulders and elbows. Palettes were of various shapes, round, or in the form of a shield.

2. *Metal-working*: [CONSCIENCE, II. 2].

3. *Painting*:

(1) *Lit.*: A thin oval plate of porcelain, wood, or other material, having a hole near one edge through which the thumb is inserted, used by painters for rubbing up or holding colours.

(2) *Fig.*: The colours when so arranged.

4. *Surgery*:

(1) A light wooden spatula used for percussion, to excite the tone of the skin and tissues.

(2) A splint to hold a burnt hand in shape and prevent deformation by the cicatrices.

(3) An instrument, composed of two perforated plates, to catch and withdraw the stylet in operations for *fistula lachrymalis.*

¶ *To set the palette*: To lay upon it the pigments in certain order, selecting them according to the key in which the picture is to be painted.

palette-knife, *s.* A flat, thin, flexible knife with a rounded end, used by painters to mix colours on a palette or on a grinding-slab; also used by druggists to mix salves.

pāle'-wīse, *a.* [Eng. *pale* (1), *s.*; *-wise.*]
Her.: The same as PALY (q.v.).

"Hath behind it *palewise* an abbot's crosier."—*Wood*: *Fasti Oxon.*, i. 12.

pal'-frey, * **pale-frai,** * **pal-fry,** * **pal-fray,** *s.* [O. Fr. *palefrei*, *palefroy*, *palefreid* (Fr. *palefroi*), from Low Lat. *paraveredus*, *parafredus*, *palafredus* = a post-horse, lit. = an extra post-horse, from Gr. παρα (*para*) = beside (hence, extra), and late Lat. *veredus* = a post-horse, from *veho* = to carry, and *rheda* = a four-wheeled carriage; O. H. Ger. *pavefrit*; Ger. *pferd* = a horse.]

1. A small saddle-horse fit for a lady's use.

"Her wonton *palfrey* all was overspred
With tinsell trappings."—*Spenser*, *F. Q.*, I. ii. 13.

2. A saddle-horse; a horse used by noblemen and others on state occasions, as distinguished from a war-horse.

"It is the prince of *palfreys*; his neigh is like the bidding of a monarch."—*Shakesp.*: *Henry V.*, iii. 7.

pal'-freyed, *a.* [Eng. *palfrey*; *-ed.*] Provided with or riding on a palfrey.

"Such dire atchievements sings the bard that tells
Of *palfrey'd* dames, bold knights, and magick spells."
Tickel: *Prospect of Peace.*

pā'-lī, *s. pl.* [PALUS.]

Pa'-lī, *s.* [Sanse.]

Hist. & Lang.: An Indian language, originally the popular dialect of Magadha, now Behar. Booddha preached in it, and the writings embodying his faith were composed in it, on which accounts it became the sacred language of Booddhism. It is closely akin to Sanscrit.

pāl ĭch thȳ-ŏl'-ō-ĝȳ, *s.* [PALÆOICHTHYOLOGY.]

păl ĭ-côu'-rē-a *s.* [Named by Aublet after Le Palicour, of Guiana.]

Bot.: A genus of Psychotriдæ (q.v.). It consists of shrubs, destitute of pubescence, with opposite or whorled leaves, and panicles, thyrses, or cymes of yellow or white flowers. Fifty-four or more species are known, all from America. *Palicourea officinalis*, a Brazilian plant, is a diuretic; *P. speciosa*, the Gold-shrub of Brazil, is antisyphilitic; *P. crocea*, a West Indian one, is emetic. *P. diuretica*, *P. strepens*, *P. sonans*, and *P. longifolia* are also medicinal. *P. Marcgravii* is used in Brazil to poison rats and mice. *P. tinctoria*, a Peruvian species, yields a fine red dye.

* **păl-ĭ-fī-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *palus* = a pale; *ficio* = to make.] The act or practice of making ground firm by driving piles into it.

"I have said nothing of *palification* or piling of the groundplot commanded by Vitruvius, when we build upon a moist soil."—*Wotton*: *Remains*, p. 19.

păl-ĭ-gorsk'-ite, păl-ȳ-gorsk'-īte, *s.* [From Paligorsk, Urals, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A soft, tough, fibrous mineral resembling an altered asbestos. Sp. gr. 2·217; colour, white. Compos.: silica, 52·18; alumina, 18·32; magnesia, 8·19; lime, 0·59; water, 12·04; hygroscopic water, 8·46 = 99·84.

pa-lĭl'-ō-ĝȳ, pa-lĭl'-ō-ĝȳ, *s.* [Gr. παλιλλογία (*palillogia*), from παλιν (*palin*) = again, back, and λογος (*logos*) = a word, speech; Lat. *palilogia*; Fr. *palilogie*, *palillogie.*]

Rhet.: The repetition of a word or part of a sentence for the purpose of emphasis.

păl'-ĭmp'-sĕst, *s.* & *a.* [Gr. παλίμψηστον (*palimpsēston*) = a palimpsest, neut. of παλίμψηστος (*palimpsēstos*) = scraped again: pref. *palin-*, and Gr. ψηστός (*psēstos*) = rubbed, scraped; ψάω (*psaō*) = to rub, to scrape.]

A. *As subst.*: A piece of parchment whose original writing has been removed to fit it for a subsequent record. Many old documents were thus obliterated, and the writing is restored by an infusion of gall, dilute hydrochloric acid, oil, &c., a certain trace of the materials of ink remaining in the substance of the parchment which acts upon the substance applied.

"The history of the reign of Henry VIII. is a *palimpsest* in which the original writing can still be read."—*Froude*: *Hist. Eng.*, vol. iv., ch. lii.

B. *As adj.*: A term applied to a parchment whence writing has been removed, and something written in its place, or to a monumental brass, which has been turned, and another figure cut on the reverse side.

"*Palimpsest* brasses are also found at Berkhampstead."—*Archæologia*, xxx. 124.

păl-ĭn-, *pref.* [Gr. πάλιν (*palin*).] Again, back.

* **păl'-ĭn-drōme,** *s.* [Gr. παλίνδρομος (*palindromos*) = running back again: πάλιν (*palin*) = back, and δρόμος (*dromos*) = a running; δραμεῖν (*dramein*) = to run; Fr. *palindrome.*] A word or sentence that reads the same backwards or forwards. Examples are *Hannah*, *madam*, *Eve*; "Roma tibi subito motibus ibit amor"; "Subi dura a rudibus" (*Peacham*: *Experience in these Times*, 1638). The Greek palindrome,

NΙΨΟΝΑΝΟΜΗΜΑΜΗΜΟΝΑΝΟΨΙΝ

(*Wash away sin, not merely the appearance*),

has been found on baptismal fonts.

păl-ĭn-drōm-ĭe, păl-ĭn drōm ĭc al, *a.* [Eng. *palindrom(e)*; *-ic*, *-ical.*] Of or pertaining to a palindrome; of the nature of a palindrome; reading the same backwards or forwards.

* **păl ĭn' drōm ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *palindrom(e)*; *-ist.*] A writer of palindromes.

"A dear friend of mine, poet, *palindramist*, and archæologist."—*Mortimer Collins*. *Thoughts in My Garden*, i. 226.

pāl'-ĭng, * **pal-yng,** *s.* [Eng. *pal(e)* (1), *s.*; *-ing.*]

1. Pales in general; a fence formed with pales.

* 2. An enclosure.

* 3. Stripes on cloth resembling pales.

paling board, *s.* The outside part of a tree, taken from the sides to square the tree, and fit it to be sawed up into deals.

* **paling-man,** *s.* One born within that part of Ireland formerly known as the English Pale.

pāl-ĭn-ĝĕ-nē'-sĭ-a, pāl-ĭn-ĝĕn'-ĕ-sȳ, *s.* [PALINGENESIS.]

pāl-ĭn-ĝĕn'-ĕ-sĭs, *s.* [Pref. *palin-*, and Eng. *genesis.*]

† **I.** *Ord. Lang.*: A new birth, a regeneration; a change from one state into another. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Out of the ruined lodge and the forgotten mansion, bowers that are trodden under foot, and pleasure-houses that are dust, the poet calls up a *palingenesis*."—*De Quincey*, in *Goodrick & Porter.*

* **II.** *Technically*:

1. *Biol.*: The hypothesis that parasites may be produced from the animal on which they feed, or that animals of low organism may even be generated by dead and putrescent animal matter.

2. *Chem.*: An operation to make the form of a body appear after its destruction.

3. *Entom.*: The complete metamorphosis of an insect.

4. *Geol.*: The re-creation of animals and vegetables after an unusual catastrophe. Belief in such catastrophes is now abandoned, and the continuity of animal and vegetable life maintained.

5. *Optics*: An optical device by which an object is represented to the eye when in reality it does not exist.

6. *Philos. of Hist.*: A view that in history events repeat themselves in the same order in an infinite series.

7. *Theol.*: Regeneration; for which, however, the ordinary term is παλιγγενεσια (*palingenesia*). (*Titus* iii. 5.)

pāl-ĭn-ĝĕ-nĕt'-ĭc, *a.* [PALINGENESIS.] Of or pertaining to palingenesis.

pa-lĭn-ĝĕn'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Mod. Lat.]

Entom.: A genus of insects belonging to the family Ephemeridæ (q.v.). *Palingenia lata* is a native of the south of Assam.

† **pa-lĭn'-ĭ-a,** *s.* [Etym. not apparent; probably a euphonic name.]

Zool.: A genus erected by Gray for the Cuban crocodile, which is found also in Mexico, part of South America, and Yucatan. Face oblong, forehead very convex, cervical disc rhombic (when its specific name *rhombifer*; it is the *Crocodilus rhombifer* of Cuvier), toes short, web very small.

păl'-ĭn-ōde, *păl-ĭn-ō'-dĭ-a, *pal-ĭn od, *s.* [Fr. *palinodie*, from Lat. *palinodia*; Gr. παλινῳδία (*palinōdia*) = a recantation (properly of an ode): pref. *palin-*, and Gr. ᾠδη (*ōdē*) = a song.]

* **I.** *Ordinary Language*:

1. A song or poem in which the writer contradicts or retracts a former one; a poetical recantation or declaration contrary to a former one.

2. A recantation in general.

II. *Scots Law*: A solemn recantation demanded in addition to damages in actions of slander or defamation, raised in the commissary court, or even in the sheriff's court.

***pal-in-o-di-al,** *a.* [Eng. *palinod(e)*; *-ial.*] Relating to, or of the nature of a palinode.

***pal-in-od-ic-al,** *a.* [Eng. *palinod(e)*; *-ical.*] Retracting.

"Sayst thou so, my *palinodical* rhymester?" *Dekker: Satiromastix.* (*Davies.*)

***pal-in-od-ist,** *s.* [Eng. *palinod(e)*; *-ist.*] A writer of palinodes.

***pal-in-o-dy,** *s.* [PALINODE.]

pal-i-nur-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *palinur(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool. & Palæont.: Rock-lobsters, Spiny-lobsters; a marine family of Macrourous Decapoda, with a single recent genus, Palinurus (q.v.). The family is first known in the Solenhofen Slates (of Oolitic age).

pal-i-nur-oid, *a.* [Lat. *palinur(us)*; Eng. suff. *-oid.*] Belonging to or resembling the family Palinuridæ or the genus Palinurus (q.v.).

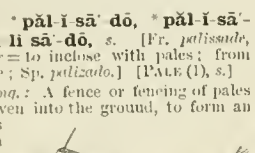
"The larval forms of such *palinuroid* genera as Eryon."—*Nicholson: Palæontology*, i. 342.

pal-i-nur-us, *s.* [Lat., the name of the pilot of Æneas; he was drowned just before the Trojan fleet arrived at Cumæ. (*Virgil: Æn.* v. 835–71.)]

Zool.: Rock-lobster, Spiny-lobster; the single genus of the family Palinuridæ (q.v.). The carapace is covered with spines and tubercles; the antennæ are abnormally developed; the outer jaw-feet are formed like feet, and the true walking-feet are all one-toed, though the first has a rudimentary chela. *Palinurus vulgaris*, the common rock-lobster, frequents the western coasts of Britain, and is brought thence in numbers to the London markets. There are several other species, all edible.

pal-i-sade', *pal-i-sa'-do, *pal-i-sa'-does, *pal-li-sa'-do, *s.* [Fr. *palissade*, from *palisser* = to inclose with pales; from *palis* = a pale; Sp. *palizado.*] [PALE (1), *s.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A fence or fencing of pales or stakes driven into the ground, to form an inclosure, as a protection to property.



PALISADE.

2. *Fortif.:* A row of stakes set firmly in the ground and presenting a sharp point to an advancing party. The stakes are placed vertically at the foot of the slope of the counterscarp, or presented at an angle at the foot of a parapet, or on the banquette of the covered way.

"A sconce with a small trench, and a *pallisado* upon the top of it."—*Hacklugt: Voyages*, iii. 256.

palisade-worm, *s.*

Zool.: Strongylus armatus, parasitic in the horse. They do severe injury to their hosts, and not unfrequently cause the death of yearlings.

pal-i-sade', *pal-i-sa'-do, *pal-li-sa'-do, *v.t.* [PALISADE, *s.*] To inclose, fence, or fortify with palisades.

"With covered ways and counterscarps *pallisadoed* along it."—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, ii. 69.

pal-i-sa-do, *s.* [PALISADE.]

pal-i-san-der, *s.* [Fr. *palisandre.*] A continental name for rosewood; sometimes applied also to violet wood, and a striped variety of ebony.

† pal-ish, *a.* [Eng. *pal(e)*, a.; *-ish.*] Somewhat or rather pale.

"Spirit of nitre makes with copper a *palish* blue."—*Arbuthnot: On Air.*

Pal-is-sy, *s.* [See the compound.]

Palissy ware, *s.* A peculiar pottery first manufactured in France by Bernard Palissy of Saintes, about 1555. His works are remarkable for the high relief of his figures and ornament, which consist frequently of models from nature of fish, reptiles, shells, leaves, &c., all most carefully and naturally coloured. The art may be said to have died with him, both the execution and design of all the copies made in his peculiar style being very inferior in colour and vigour.

pal-i-ur-us, *s.* [The Latin name of an ancient town in Africa, opposite to Candia.]

Bot.: A genus of Rhamnaceæ. The leaves are alternate, simple, with three nerves; the stipules becoming prickles; calyx five-cleft; petals and stamens five; ovary three-celled; fruit dry, hemispherical, with a broad thin rim round the top, like a broad-brimmed hat, whence the French call it *porte-chapeau. Paliurus aculeatus*, a native of Western Asia and Southern Europe, having pliable branches and many thorns, is one of the two claimants to be Christ's thorn.

pal-ke-e, *s.* [Hind.] A palanquin.

pall (1), ***pæll, *pal, *palle,** *s.* [A.S. *pæll*, from Lat. *palla* = a mantle, an undergarment, a curtain; Sp. *palio*; Ital. *pallio, pallio.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. An outer garment; a cloak or mantle.

"His lyons skin chaunged to a *pall* of gold." *Spenser: F. Q.*, V. v. 24.

* 2. A woollen mantle sent by the Roman emperors, from the fourth century, to the patriarchs and primates of the Empire, and worn by them as an ensign of jurisdiction.

3. A large black or purple cloth thrown over the coffin at a funeral; a black cloth used for covering a tomb.

"The right side of the *pall* old Egeus kept." *Dryden: Palamon & Arcite*, iii. 943.

* 4. A mantle of state.

"Sometime let gorgeous Tragedy,
In sceptred *pall*, come sweeping by." *Milton: Il Penseroso.*

* 5. A kind of fine rich stuff used for making mantles.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Eccles.:* [PALLIUM].

2. *Her.:* A figure like the letter Y. It consists of half a pale issuing from the base, and conjoined in the fesse point with half a saltire from the dexter and sinister chief.

PALL.

pall-bearer, *pall-holder, *s.* One who attends the coffin at a funeral; so called from the pall being formerly carried by them.

***pall** (2), *s.* [PALL (2), v.] Nausea, nauseating.

"The *palls* or nauseatings which continually intervene."—*Shaftesbury: Inquiry concerning Virtue*, bk. ii., pt. ii., § 2.

pall (3), *s.* [PAWL.]

***pall** (1), *v.t.* [PALL (1), *s.*] To cover with or as with a pall; to wrap up, to invest, to shroud.

"Come, thick night,
And *pall* thee in the dunnest smoke of hell." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, i. 5.

pall (2), ***palle, *pall-en, *pall-yn,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Wel. *pallu* = to fail, to cease, to neglect; *pall* = loss of energy, failure.]

A. *Intrans.:* To become vapid, dull, tasteless, or insipid; to lose life, strength, or spirit.

"The ale and byere have *palled* and were nought."—*Arnold: Chronicle*, p. 85.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To make vapid, insipid, or tasteless.

2. To deprive of spirit, life, or strength; to make spiritless.

"They *pall* Moliere's and Lopez' sprightly strain." *Swift.* (*Todd.*)

3. To cloy.

"The *palled* satiety which attends on all pleasures which may be bought."—*Burke: On the French Revolution.*

4. To enfeeble, to weaken; to exhaust, to fatigue.

"His knyghtes and soldyours were tyred and *palled* with ouer watche and labourne."—*Fabyan*, vol. i., ch. clxx.

5. To impair, to weaken.

"I'll ne'er follow thy *palled* fortunes more." *Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra*, ii. 7.

pal-la, *s.* [Lat.]

Ant. Costume: An oblong, rectangular piece of cloth, folded in a peculiar manner, worn as a robe of state by ladies. At times it was shorter, terminating at the knee, and resembling a tunic. It was worn by the ladies of Rome over the stola, and fastened by clasps on the shoulders.

Pal-la-di-an, *a.* [See def.] Pertaining to or devised by Palladio, an Italian architect, born at Vicenza 1518, died 1580.

Palladian-architecture, *s.* A style of architecture introduced by Palladio, and conforming closely to the precepts of Vitruvius. As regards style, it falls under the category of Roman Renaissance, but of rather a confused kind, for he adorned buildings of every kind, and of most varied purposes and arrangement, with classical temple-portals, without taking into consideration their object or the requirements of the building as a whole, so that the order was frequently carried up through several storeys without any reference to its arrangement. The lower storey of palaces built by Palladio, the greater part of which are at Vicenza, is generally of rustic work, whilst the upper storeys have pilasters or a colonnade; occasionally, however, pilasters or arcades are introduced on the ground-floor. The works of Palladio remained for a long period the model for an entire style.

pal-lad'-ic, *a.* [Eng. *pallad(ium)*; *-ic.*] [PALLADIUM, II. 2.]

***pal-la'-di-on,** *s.* [PALLADIUM.]

pal-la'-di-ous, *a.* [Eng. *palladi(um)*; *-ous.*] [PALLADIUM, II. 2.]

pal-la'-di-um, *pal-la'-di-on, *s.* [Lat. from Gr. Παλλάδιον (*Palladion*) = the statue of Pallas on which the safety of Troy was supposed to depend; from Παλλάς (*Pallas*), gen. Παλλάδος (*Pallados*) = Pallas or Minerva.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. 1.

2. *Fig.:* That which affords defence, protection, or safety; a safeguard.

"A kind of *palladium* to save the city."—*Milton: Reform. in England*, bk. i.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Class. Antiq.:* A celebrated statue of Pallas or Minerva, on the preservation of which depended the safety of the city of Troy. (*Virgil; Æneid* ii. 166–183.) This circumstance being known to the Greeks during the Trojan war, Ulysses and Diomedes, by the advice and aid of Helenus, son of Priam, climbed secretly by night over the ramparts of Troy, and carried it off.

2. *Chem.:* A tetrad metallic element discovered by Wollaston in 1803. Symbol, Pd; at. wt. 106·6; sp. gr. 12·1. It is found, associated with platinum and gold, in South America, and is extracted from the gold in which it occurs by fusing with silver, dissolving out the palladium, &c., with nitric acid, removing silver with common salt, and then adding ammonia and hydrochloric acid, which throws down ammonia-chloride of palladium as a yellow powder. This, on ignition, yields the pure metal. It resembles platinum in its malleability and ductility, but is more fusible, less dense, and has a more silvery appearance. It is slightly soluble in concentrated hydrochloric and sulphuric acids, more so in nitric acid, but dissolves freely in nitro-hydrochloric acid. Its surface is blackened by tincture of iodine, which has no effect on platinum. Like platinum, it forms two classes of compounds, viz., palladions compounds, in which it is bivalent, and palladic compounds, in which it is quadrivalent.

3. *Min.:* An isometric native metal, not found pure, but mostly alloyed with a little platinum and iridium. Sometimes found in minute octahedrons, but mostly as grains, with native platinum, in Brazil. Hardness, 4·5–5; sp. gr. 11·3–11·8; lustre, metallic; colour, steel-gray.

palladium alloys, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Palladium unites with most metals, but few of its alloys are of practical importance. An alloy of one part palladium with 100 parts steel is well adapted for cutting instruments requiring a smooth edge. An alloy of one part silver and nine parts palladium is used by dentists. Its alloys with gold are of a gray or almost white colour.

palladium-bases, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Compounds of palladium with ammonia and ammonio-organic radicals, not known in the free state, but in combination as chlorides and oxides. Chloride of palladamine, $N_2H_6PdCl_2$, is formed by adding ammonia to a solution of palladious chloride. The oxide forms a strong base. The ethyl compound, pallad-ethylamine chloride, $(C_2H_5)_2(NH_2)_2PdCl_2$, is formed by the action of ethylamine on palladious chloride. It becomes dark yellow and crystalline.

palladium-chloride, *s.*

Chem.: Palladium forms two chlorides: palladious chloride, $PdCl_2$, obtained by dissolving the metal in hydrochloric acid containing a little nitric acid; and palladic chloride, $PdCl_4$, obtained by slightly heating palladious chloride in strong nitro-hydrochloric acid. Both compounds are very dark in colour.

palladium-gold, *s.* [Porpezite.]

palladium-oxide, *s.*

Chem.: The protoxide, PdO, is obtained by decomposing the nitrate at a moderate heat. It is a dark gray or black powder, slightly soluble in acids. The dioxide, PdO_2, is not known in the free state. Alkalis throw down from palladic chloride the hydrated dioxide mixed with the alkali.

pal-lā'-dĭ-ŭm-īze, *v.t.* [Eng. *palladium*; *-ize.*] To cover or coat with palladium in lieu of zinc, as in galvanizing.

păl'-lah, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: *Antilope melampus*, from south and south-east Africa. It stands about three feet high at the shoulder, dark red above, yellowish dun on sides, white beneath. There are no false hoofs; horns, absent in female; in male about twenty inches long, lyrate, and ringed almost to the tips. Called also Impalla.

păl-lăm poôr', *s.* [Palampore.]

Păl'-lăs, *s.* [Gr.; the ordinary derivation makes the goddess to have obtained this name from having slain the Titan, *Pallas*, but it is more probably derived from πάλλω (*pallō*) = to brandish.]

1. *Gr. Antiq.:* The Greek goddess of wisdom. Her attributes and character were similar to those of the Roman Minerva. [Minerva.]

2. *Astron.:* [Asteroid, 2].

păl'-lăs-īte, *s.* [After Pallas, the Russian traveller; suff. *-ite* (*Petrol.*).]

Petrol.: The name given by Gustav Rose to a group of extra-terrestrial rocks (meteorites), which consisted of crystals and crystal-grains of olivine (q.v.), enclosed in a sponge-like mass of iron. The meteorite described by Pallas in 1776, and found by him at Krasnojarsk, Siberia, formed the type. Wadsworth now includes under this term all terrestrial rocks having a similar composition and structure, although the iron constituent may have been converted into magnetite (q.v.) by oxidation.

* **păl'-la-teēn,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. *pall* (1), *s.*, I. 5.] Some kind of stuff or article of dress, not identified.

"With top-knots fine to make 'em pretty,
With tippet, *pallatteen*, and settee."
Cotton: Scarronides, p. 63.

* **pălled,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Pall (2), *v.*] Dull, vapid, insipid, tasteless, destitute of life or spirit.

păl lĕs'-çent, *a.* [Lat. *pallescens*, pr. par. of *pallesco* = to grow pale; incept. of *palleo* = to be pale.] Growing or becoming pale.

păl'-lĕt (1), *s.* [Palette.]

* I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A palette.

2. A measure formerly used by surgeons, and containing three ounces.

"A surgeon drew from a patient, in four days, twenty-seven *pallets*, every *pallet* containing three ounces."—*Hakewill.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bookbinding:*

(1) A tool for gilding the back over the bands.

(2) The instrument with which gilders take up gold-leaf from the pillow.

2. *Clay:*

(1) A board on which a newly-moulded brick is carried away to the hack.

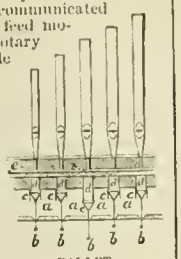
(2) A potter's wheel.

(3) A paddle used in beating and shaping plastic material in forming crucibles, &c.; or in taking up mortar for use.

3. *Horol.:* In an escapement, a lip or leaf connected with the pendulum, or upon the arbor of the balance-wheel, as the case may be, and acting consecutively upon the teeth of a wheel which is driven by the main-spring or weight, and is known as the scape-wheel.

4. *Machinery:*

(1) A click or pawl to which a reciprocating motion is imparted, and by which an intermittent rotary motion is communicated to a wheel, as in many feed motions; or by which the rotary motion of a wheel is made intermittent.



PALLET.

(*a*) Chest of compressed air: (*b*) Pulldowns of pallet connected with the keys; (*c*) Pallets which admit air into groove, steadied by moving between two wires; (*d*) Grooves running from back to front under pipes; (*e*) Slider, with holes corresponding to pipes, pulled from right to left, so as to admit or prevent admission of air to pipes; connected with the stop-handles.

(2) One of the series of discs or pistons in the chain-pump.

5. *Music:* The covering which closes the opening into the pipes of an organ. A piece of wire is placed on each side of every pallet to steady it and keep it in the perpendicular during its ascent and descent, and every pallet is covered at top with soft leather, to make it fit closely and work quietly.

6. *Naut.:* A ballast-backer in the hold of a small vessel.

pallet-eye, *s.*

Music: A loop of wire fastened to the movable end of the pallet, to which wires, called pull-downs, in connection with the key-board, are attached.

păl'-lĕt (2), * **pail let,** *s.* [Fr. *paillet* = a heap of straw, dimin. of *paille* = straw, from Lat. *palea* = straw, chaff.] A small, rude bed; a mattress or couch, properly of straw.

"I found me on a *pallet* low."
Scott: Marmion, vi. 6.

păl'-lĕt (3), *s.* [Dimin. of *pale*, s.]

Her.: A diminution of the *pale*, being only one-half of it in breadth.

PALLETED.

păl'-lĕt-tĕd, *a.* [Eng. *pallet* (3); *-ed.*]

Her.: Conjoined by a pallet: as, a chevron *pallet-ted.*

păl'-lĭ-al, *a.* [Lat. *palli(um)* = a mantle; Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*] Pertaining to a mantle. The word is specifically used with reference to the mantles of molluscs.

pallial-impression, pallial-line, *s.*

Zool.: An impression or line left in the dead shell of a mollusc, the muscular margin of the mantle. In the monomyary bivalves, and Saxicava and *Panopæa norvegica*, it is broken up into irregular spots.

pallial-line, *s.* [Pallial-impression.]

pallial-shell, *s.*

Zool.: A shell secreted by, or contained within, the mantle, as is the "bone" of the cuttle-fishes.

pallial-sinus, *s.*

Zool.: A bay or sinus in the pallial impression in the shells of molluscs having retractile siphons, the greater or less length of which is shown by the depth of the sinus. Called also siphonal impression. The form of the sinus is a generic character.

păl-lĭ-a-mĕnt, *s.* [Lat. *pallium* = a mantle, a cloak.] A dress, a robe.

"This *pallaments* of white and spotless hue."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, i. 2.

* **păl'-lĭ-ard,** *s.* [Fr. *paillard*, from *paille* = straw.]

1. A vagabond, a tramp, a beggar.

2. A lecher, a lewd person.

"Thieves, panders, *pallliards*, sins of every sort."
Dryden: Hind & Panther, iii. 563.

* **păl'-lĭ-ard-īşe,** *s.* [Fr. *paillardise.*] Fornication.

"Nor can they tax him with *palliardise*, luxury, epicurism."—*Sir G. Buck: Richard III.*, p. 136.

păl'-lĭ ăsse, păl'-lĭ-ăss, *s.* [Fr. *paillasse*; O. Fr. *paillacr*, from *paille* = straw; Lat. *palea*.] An unlerbed of straw; a straw mattress. The form and purpose being retained, other materials have been substituted, as moss, finely-shredded wood, called excelsior, chaff, sponge, and hair.

păl'-lĭ-āte, *v.t.* [Palliate, *a.*]

* I. *Lit.:* To cover, as with a cloak; to wrap up.

"Being *palliated* with a pilgrim's coat."—*Herbert: Travels*, p. 340.

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. To conceal, to cover, to hide, to cloak.

"His mantle which yet was enough to cover the cheat or to *palliate* the illusion."—*South: Sermon on Easter-Day.*

2. To shield, to shelter.

"It is the accustomed manner of our modern writers always to *palliate* themselves under the protection of some worthy patron."—*Boulton: Medicina* [Dedi.]

3. To cover with excuses; to extenuate; to soften or lessen the enormity of by apologies or excuses; to excuse: as, To *palliate* a fault.

4. To reduce or lessen in violence, strength, or force; to mitigate.

"To *palliate* dulness, and give time a shove."
Cowper: Task, iv. 210.

5. To cure temporarily or imperfectly: as, to *palliate* a disease.

* **păl'-lĭ-āte,** * **pal ly ate,** *a.* [Lat. *palliatus* = cloaked, from *pallium* = a mantle, a cloak.]

1. *Lit.:* Cloaked, clothed, dressed.

"Certain lordes and citizens of diuers cytyes and boroughes in habite *pallyate* and disshuuled."—*Hall: Henry IV.* (Introd. fol. 5.)

2. *Fig.:* Eased, mitigated, imperfectly or temporarily cured.

"A method of cure *palliate* and imperfect."—*Felt: Life of Hammond*, § 3.

păl-lĭ-ā'-tion, *s.* [Fr.] [Palliate, *v.*]

1. The act of palliating, cloaking, or concealing.

* 2. A cloak or concealment.

"The generality of Christians make the external forme of religion but a *palliation* for sin."—*H. More: Mystery of Godliness*, p. 9.

3. The act of extenuating or excusing; extenuation; an excuse.

"Bitter invectives against other men's faults, and indulgence or *palliation* of their own."—*Gov. of the Tongue.*

4. Mitigation; temporary or imperfect cure; alleviation, abatement.

păl'-lĭ ā-tĭve, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *palliatif.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Extenuating, excusing; lessening or softening the violence or enormity of.

2. Mitigating, alleviating; temporarily or partially, not radically curative.

"And such cures be called *palliative*, which search not to the root and cause, but give a show only of cure: as when a sore is healed up aloft, and yet festereth underneath."—*P. Holland: Pliny (Explan. of Words of Art*, vol. i.)

B. *As substantive:*

1. That which palliates or extenuates: as, a *palliative* of a fault.

2. That which mitigates, alleviates, cures or remedies temporarily, not radically; a temporary or partial cure or remedy.

"It ought to be no *palliative*: but a legislative provision, vigorous, substantial, and effective."—*Burke: Speech on Mr. Fox's East Indian Bill.*

* **păl'-lĭ ā tŏr-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *palliat(e)*; *-ory.*] The same as Palliative (q.v.).

păl'-lĭd, *a.* [Lat. *pallidus* = pale (q.v.).] Pale, wan; wanting in colour; dim.

"The *pallid* realms of sleep."
Longfellow: Golden Legend, i.

păl lĭd'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *pallid*, *a.*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being pallid; pallor, paleness, pallidness.

* **păl'-lĭd-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *pallid*; *-ly.*] In a pallid manner; with paleness or pallor; palely.

"They sometimes appear *pallidly* sad."—*Bp. Taylor: Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 45.

păl'-lĭd nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *pallid*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being pallid; paleness, pallor.

* **păl-lĭ ō brăn chĭ ā ta,** *s. pl.* [Eng., &c. *palli(um)*; o connect., and *branchiata.*]

Zool.: De Blainville's name for what are now known as the Branchiopoda.

* **pal-li-oun,** *s.* [O. Fr.] A tent.

"Then all by bonny Coldinckinow,
Pitched *palliouns* took their room."
Scott: Thomas the Rhymer, iii.

Păl'-lĭs-ĕr, *s.* [The name of the inventor, Major General Sir William Palliser, C.B. (1830-82).]

Palliser-projectiles, *s. pl.*

Ordn.: Cylindro-conoidal missiles, chilled at their points by being cast in moulds of which the lower part is of iron, the upper part filled with the usual casting sand. Thus the point, being rapidly cooled, is intensely hard, but the rear part of the projectile is of ordinary cast iron. They are made with a small cylindrical hollow inside, closed with a screw plug. When used as shells, this hollow is filled with a small bursting charge of powder, enclosed in a serge bag. They do not require a fuze, but explode on striking a hard object owing to the heat generated by the collision.

PALLIUM.

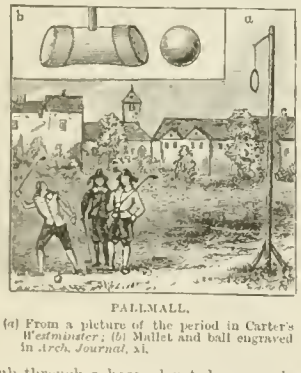
păl'-lĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. = a cloak, a mantle.]

* 1. *Anc. Costume:* A square woollen cloak, much resembling the chlamys, from which it can only be distinguished by its greater length and amplitude. It was capable of enveloping the entire person, which it could cover at night as a blanket. It was much worn by the Greeks, corresponding to the toga of the Romans. It was sometimes decorated with embroidery, but generally had only a simple border.

* 2. *Eccles.:* A pall; an ornamental band of white wool three fingers broad, to be worn around the shoulders, with pendants a span in length before and behind, the ends ornamented with red crosses. It is sometimes said to correspond to the ribbon or garter of secular knighthood. If so, it cannot be mediæval knighthood, for Tertullian has a treatise *De Pallio.* In the time of Gregory VII. (1073-1085) archbishops went for it to Rome; afterwards the popes sent it to them when they received their appointment. About 1370 Gregory XI. issued a decretal which rendered it imperative on an archbishop to have received the pallium before he could call a council, consecrate a bishop, or discharge other functions of his office.

3. *Zool.:* The mantle of a bivalve mollusc.

***pall-mall' (a as ĕ), *pail-mail, *palle maille, *pĕll-mĕll,** *s.* [O. Fr. *palemaille,* from Ital. *palamaglio, pallamaglio* = a stick with a mallet at one end to play at a wooden ball with; also the name of such a game; lit. = a ball-mallet, from *palla* = a ball, *maglio* (Fr. *mail*) = a mallet; Lat. *malleus* = a hammer.] The name of an old game, in which the object was to drive a ball with a mallet or



PALLMALL.

(a) From a picture of the period in Carter's *Westminster;* (b) Mallet and ball engraved in *Arch. Journal,* xi.

club through a hoop elevated on a pole, the players standing at either end of an alley. He who succeeded in sending the ball through in the fewest strokes was the winner. The name was also applied to the mallet itself, and to the alley or place where the game was played. It was formerly much played in St. James's Park, London, and gave its name to the street known as Pall Mall.

"We see a stroke with a racket upon a ball, or with a *pall-mall* beetle upon a bowl makes it fly from it." —*Digby. On Bodies,* p. 91.

păl'-lor, *s.* [Lat., from *pallco* = to be pale.] [Pale, *a.*] Paleness.

"There is some little change of the complexion from a greater degree of *pallor* to a less."—*Bp. Taylor: Artificial Handsomeness,* p. 42.

palm (*l* silent), * **palme,** * **paum,** * **paume,** * **pawme,** *s.* [Fr. *paume* = the palm of the hand, from Lat. *palma*; Gr. παλάμη (*palamē*); A. S. *folm* = palm of the hand, *palm* = a palm-tree; O. H. Ger. *folma* = the flat of the hand.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The inner or flat part of the hand.

"Othere gaven stynkis with the *paume* of her hondis in his face."—*Wycliffe: Matthew* xxvi.

(2) A linear measure equal to the breadth of the hand, or to its length from the wrist to the tip of the fingers; a measure of length described variously as three and four inches; amongst the Romans a measure of length equal to about eight and a-half inches.

"The stately quarry on the cliffs lay dead;
And sixteen *palms* his brow's large honours spread."
Pope: Homer: Iliad iv. 141.

(3) In the same sense as II. 1 (1).

"The green *palm* branch waving in thy hand."
Cowper: On the Death of Damon.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A branch or leaf of the palm-tree, which was anciently worn as a symbol of victory or triumph; hence, victory, superiority, triumph.

"And Mars, the lord of conquest, in the fight
With *palm* and laurel shall adorn his knight."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, iii. 396.

(2) A popular name for the catkins of the Sallow, *Salix caprea.*

(3) The name given to the broad part at the top of a buck's horn.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Botany:*

(1) *Sing.:* Any member of the order Palmaceæ.

(2) *Pl.:* The order Palmaceæ.

2. *Nautical:*

(1) The sailmaker's substitute for a thimble. It goes over the hand, and has a fitted shield by which the needle is pushed through the canvas.

(2) The flat face of an anchor-fluke which forms the holding surface.

3. *Script.:* Probably *Phœnix dactylifera,* the Date-palm (q.v.).

¶ *To bear the palm:* To have the pre-eminence.

"Of man's miraculous mistakes, this *bears*
The palm." *Young: Night Thoughts,* i. 400.

palm-bark tree, *s.*

Bot.: *Melaleuca Wilsoni,* a myrtle-bloom.

palm-bird, *s.*

Ornith.: A popular name for any African species of Ploceus. *P. spilonotus* is the south and east African, and *P. textor* the west African Palm-bird.

palm-butter, *s.* [Palm-oil.]

palm-cat, *s.*

Zool.: Paradoxurus typus, a black civet, somewhat banded on the flanks, and with a white spot below the eye. Found in India.

palm-colour, *s.* A colour like that of the palm-tree; bay.

palm-grass, *s.*

Bot.: The reed meadow-grass, *Poa aquatica.*

palm-honey, *s.*

Chem.: The uncrystallizable portion of palm-sugar. It is a mixture of invert and cane sugars.

palm-house, *s.* A glass-house in which palms and other tropical plants are raised and kept.

palm-kale, *s.*

Hort.: Brassica oleracea, var. *palmifolia.* Called also Tree-kale.

palm-leaf, *s.* A leaf of the palm-tree.

Palm-leaf loom: A form of loom in which strips of palm-leaf of proper width and length for the weft of the desired fabric are placed side by side between fingers at the top of a vibrating holder at the side of the loom-frame.

palm-oil, *s.*

Chem.: Palm-butter. A fat obtained from the fruit of certain kinds of palm, and imported from the coast of Guinea. It has the consistence of butter, an orange colour, a smell resembling violets, and consists mainly of tripalmitin, with a little olein. It is sparingly soluble in alcohol, but, mixes in all proportions with ether and turpentine, melts at 27°, and is bleached by heating to 100°, in presence of a current of steam and air. Palm-oil is extensively used in the manufacture of soap and candles, and is a common constituent of railway-carriage grease. It is frequently adulterated with wax, tallow, lard, resin, &c.

* **palm-play,** *s.* Hand-ball.

"The *palm-play,* where, despoyled for the game,
With dazed yies oft we by gleames of loue
Haue mist the ball." *Surrey: Prisoner in Windsor.*

palm-sugar, *s.*

Chem.: A saccharine matter obtained from the juice of various kinds of palm. It is very dark-coloured and hygroscopic, and consists chiefly of cane sugar.

Palm-Sunday, * **Palme-Sunday,** *s.*

Eccles.: The Sunday immediately preceding Easter. It commemorates the triumphal entry of Jesus into Jerusalem, when the multitude strewed palm "branches," or rather leaves, for the typical palms, like those of Palestine, have no branches (John xii. 13). In some Roman and High Anglican churches genuine palms are used for decorations on that day, but they are too rare and expensive for ordinary use. A substitute has therefore been found in an early flowering willow (*Salix caprea*), which is popularly called a palm [1. 2 (2)], and by many believed really to be so.

palm-tree, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The same as Palm, *s.*, II. 1.

2. *Pyrotechnics:* A device consisting of a series of green fires on a frame representing the body and head of a palm-tree. The composition is crystallized verdigris, 4 parts; sulphate of copper, 2; sal-ammoniac, 1: ground with alcohol and used to saturate cotton rovings, which are festooned about the frame, and fired before the spirits have evaporated.

palm-veined, *s.*

Bot. (*Of a leaf*): Palminerved (q.v.); radiating. (*Alphonse de Candolle.*)

palm wax, *s.*

Chem.: A dark yellow, somewhat translucent wax obtained from *Ceroxylon andicola,* a species of palm indigenous in the tropical regions of America. It melts at 106°, and takes fire at a higher temperature, burning with a bright, smoky flame. It is soluble in ether and the caustic alkalis, partly soluble in hot alcohol, but insoluble in water and cold alcohol.

palm-wine, *s.*

Chem.: An alcoholic beverage prepared by the fermentation of the juice of certain palms, *Arenga saccharifera,* Sagus, Raphia, and others.

palm-worm, *s.* A species of centipede found in America. (*Worcester.*)

palm (*l* silent), *v.t.* [Palm, *s.*]

I. To conceal in the palm of the hand, as conjurors or cheats.

"They *palm'd* the trick that lost the game."
Prior: Alma, ii. 242.

* 2. To handle.

"Frank carves very ill, yet will *palm* all the meat."
Prior: Epigram.

* 3. To stroke with the hand.

4. To bribe.

"I have been obliged to *palm* the police. It is not an unusual thing in our trade to *palm* the police."—*Morning Chronicle,* Feb. 10, 1858.

5. To impose by fraud. (Usually followed by *off* before that which is given, and *upon* before the person imposed on.)

"For you may *palm* upon us new for old."
Dryden: Hind & Panther, ii. 214.

păl'-mą (pl. **păl'-mæ**), *s.* [Lat. = a palm.]

Bot. (*Pl.*): The name given by Linnæus, Jussieu, &c., to the order now called Palmaceæ.

palma-christi, *s.*

Bot., &c.: Ricinus communis, the Castor oil plant (q.v.).

păl-mā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *palm(a)* = a palm; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

1. *Bot.:* Palms; an order of Endogens, the only one of the alliance Palmales. The trunk is arborescent or shrubby, generally simple, rough with the dilated half sheathing base of the leaves or their scars. Leaves clustered, terminal, usually very large, pinnate or flabelliform, plaited with parallel, simple veins; spadix scaly, terminal, often branched, enclosed in a spathe, often woody; sepals three, fleshy or leathery, persistent; petals three,

sometimes connate; stamens definite or indefinite. Ovary superior; carpels three, two, or one; ovules generally solitary; erect. Fruit drupaceous, or nut-like or berried. Seed filling the cavity in which it grows; reticulated. A splendid order of plants adorning tropical landscapes, and of much use to man. Known genera, 73; species, 600 (?). Tribes Areceæ, Calameæ, Borasseæ, Coryphæ, and Cocoeæ. (*Lindley*, &c.)

2. *Palæobot.:* Palms are recognised in a fossil state by their leaves and stems. The earliest remains of the order are found in rocks of the Cretaceous epoch, where two or three species occur. They are abundant in the Tertiary strata; several species have been found in the Eocene beds of England. The Tertiary deposits of Antigua have supplied a large series of stems beautifully preserved in silex. The fossils from the Palæozoic rocks referred to Palms do not belong to this order. (*Wm. Carruthers, F.R.S.*)

păl-mā-ceoŭs (ce as sh), *a.* [Mod. Lat. *palmace(æ)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Of or pertaining to the Palmaceæ or Palms.

păl'-măl, *a.* [PALMALES.]

Bot.: Of or belonging to the genus Palma; as, the *Palmal* Alliance.

păl-mā'-lēş, *s. pl.* [Lat. *palma*, and suff. *-ales.*]

Bot.: The Palmal Alliance. Only order, Palmaceæ (q.v.).

păl'-măr, *a.* [Lat. *palmaris*, from *palma* = a palm.] Of or pertaining to the palm of the hand.

palmar-arch, *s.*

Anat. (Pl.): Two arches, (1) the superficial palmar arch, or artery, which is the continuation of the ulnar artery into the hand, and (2) the deep palmar arch which is the continuation of the radial artery.

* **păl'-măr-ȳ,** *a.* [PALMAR.]

1. Of or pertaining to the palm of the hand; palmar.

2. Worthy of receiving the palm; most excellent; chief, noblest.

"Sentences—proceeding from the pen of 'the first philosopher of the age' in his *palmary* and capital work."—*Horne: On the Apology for Hume.*

păl'-māte, păl'-māt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *palmatus*, from *palma* = the palm.]

PALMATE LEAF.

1. *Bot.:* Having the shape of the hand; resembling a hand with the fingers spread out; having five lobes with midribs diverging from a common centre: as, a *palmate* leaf. Used also of some tubers, as those of *Orchis odoratissima.*

2. *Zool.:* Having the toes webbed; web-footed.

păl'-māte, *s.* [Eng. *palm(ic)*; *-ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of palmic-acid (q.v.).

păl'-māt-ĕd, *a.* [PALMATE, *a.*]

palmated smooth-newt, *s.* [NEWT.]

păl'-māte-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *palmate*, a.; *-ly.*] In a palmate manner.

păl-măt-ĭ-, *pref.* [Lat. *palmatus* = palmate.] Palmately.

păl-măt'-ĭ-fĭd, *a.* [Pref. *palmati-*, and Lat. *findo* (pa. t. *fidi*) = to cut, to divide.]

Bot. (*Of a leaf*): Palmate, with the lobes divided down to half the breadth of the leaf. (*De Candolle.*)

păl-măt'-ĭ-form, păl'-mĭ-form, *a.* [Pref. *palmati-*, *palmi-*, and Eng. *form.*]

Bot.: A term applied to a leaf whose ribs are arranged in a palmate form, radiating from the top of the petiole.

păl-măt'-ĭ-lōbed, păl-măt-ĭ-lō'-bāte, *a.* [Pref. *palmati-*, and Eng. *lobed*, *lobate* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Palmate, with the leaves indefinitely lobate.

păl-măt-ĭ-part'-ĕd, păl-măt-ĭ-par'-tīto, *a.* [Pref. *palmati-*, and Eng. *parted*, *partite.*]

Bot. (*Of a leaf*): Palmate, with the lobes passing down beyond the middle, and the parenchyma not interrupted. (*De Candolle.*)

păl-măt'-ĭ sĕct, păl-măt ĭ-sĕct'-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *palmati-*, and Lat. *sectus*, pa. par. of *seco* = to cut.]

Bot. (*Of a leaf*): Palmate, with the lobes divided down to the midrib, and the parenchyma interrupted. (*De Candolle.*)

palmod (*l* silent), *a.* [Eng. *palm*; *-ed.*]

1. Having a palm or palms.

2. Applied to a stag of full growth that bears the palms of his horns aloft.

"As when a den of bloodie Lucerns cling
About the goodly *palmed* hart."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad xi.

palm'-fŭll (*l* silent), *a.* [Eng. *palm*; *-full.*] Abounding in palms. (*Sylvester: Job Triumphant*, 67.)

păl mĕl'-lą, *s.* [A Lat. dimin. from Gr. παλμός (*palmos*) = quivering.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the Palmellew (q.v.). The best-known species is *Palmella cruenta.*

păl-mĕl'-lē-æ, păl-mĕl-lā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *palmell(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ei*, *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-order of Confervaceæ, or Green-spored Algæ. The cells are somewhat globose or elliptical, free, and more or less distinct, or collected by means of a slimy layer into a frond. They grow in damp places, in fresh water, or in the sea. Tribes, Protococcidæ and Cocoeochloridæ, the latter containing the typical genus Palmella (q.v.).

pal mĕr (*l* silent), * **pal-mere,** *s.* [Eng. *palm*; *-er.*]

I. A pilgrim who carried a branch of a palm-tree in token of his having been to the Holy Land.

"A *palmer* as opposed to a pilgrim, was one who made it his sole business to visit different holy shrines, travelling incessantly, and subsisting by charity; whereas the pilgrim retired to his usual home and occupations when he had paid his devotions at the particular spot which was the object of his pilgrimage."—*Scott: Marmion*, i. 27. (Note.)

* 2. One who palms or cheats at cards.

* 3. A cane; a ferule. (*Huloet.*)

* 4. A wood-louse.

palmer-worm, *s.*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A hairy caterpillar, wandering about like a palmer on his pilgrimage. The most common ones belong to the genus Arctia (Tiger Moth).

2. *Script.:* Heb. גָּזָם (*gazám*), from גָּזַם (*gazám*) = to cut off (Joel i. 4, ii. 25; Amos iv. 9), an insect which came in numbers, like a "great army," eating up (the leaves and flowers (?) of) vines, fig trees, and olive trees. Gesenius thinks it was a locust.

"Like the great *palmer-worm* that strips the trees."
Browning: Sordello, bk. i.

păl-mĕtte', *s.* [Fr.]

Arch.: A small ornament resembling a palm-leaf, carved upon some Roman mouldings.

păl-mĕt'-tō, * **pal-mi-to,** *s.* [The first form is a diminutive from Sp. *palma* = a palm, the second is classical Spanish.]

Botany:

1. *Sabal Palmetto*, a fan-palm growing in the West Indies, Bermuda, and the southern part of the United States. Its leaves are woven into hats, like those made of chip. The trunks form good stockades, and were used for the purpose during the American War of Independence.

2. *Chamærops humilis*, a palm from Southern Europe.

păl-mĭ-, *pref.* [PALM.] Palmate.

păl'-mĭc, *a.* [Eng. *palm(in)*; *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from palmin (q.v.).

palmic-acid, *s.* [RICINELAÏDIC-ACID.]

* **păl-mĭf'-ĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *palmifer*, from *palma* a = palm, and *fero* = to bear, to produce; Fr. *palmifère*; Sp. *palmifero.*]

1. Bearing or producing palms.

2. Carrying or wearing palms.

"The *palmiferous* company triumphs, and the Heavenly Jerusalem is seen upon earth."—*H. More: Mystery of Godliness* bk. ii., ch. vi., § 18.

* **păl-mĭ form,** *a.* [PALMATIFORM.]

păl'-mĭ-grādo, *a.* [Pref. *palmi-*, and Lat. *gradus* = a step.] The same as PLANTIGRADE (q.v.).

păl'-mĭn, păl'-mĭno, *s.* [Lat. *palm(a)*; suff. *-in*, *-ine* (*Chem.*).] [RICINELAÏDIN.]

păl'-mĭ-nĕrved, *a.* [Pref. *palmi-*, and Eng. *nerved.*]

Bot. (*Of venation*): Having the ribs palmated, *i.e.*, radiating from a common point. (*De Candolle.*) [PALM-VEINED.]

* **păl-mĭ'-pĕd,** *a.* & *s.* [PALMIPEDES.]

A. *As adj.:* Having the toes connected by a web or membrane; web-footed.

"Some water-fowl, which are *palmiped* or whole-footed, have very long necks, and yet but short legs."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. i.

B. *As subst.:* Any individual of Cuvier's order Palmipedes (q.v.).

* **păl-mĭp'-ĕ-dēş,** *s. pl.* [Lat., pl. of *palmipes* = broad-footed: *palma* = the palm, and *pes* = the foot.]

Ornith.: An order of Birds founded by Cuvier. It corresponds to the Anseres of Linnæus and the Natatores of Illiger.

* **păl mĭp'-ĕ-doŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *palmiped*; *-ous.*] The same as PALMIPED (q.v.).

"It is *palmipedous*, or fin-footed, like swans and geese."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. i., ch. x.

păl'-mĭ-pēş, *s.* [Lat. = broad-footed: *palma* = a palm, and *pes* = foot.]

1. *Zool.:* A genus of Asteriadæ. The body is thin, flat, and pentagonal, covered with fasciculated spines. *Palmipes membranaceus* is the Bird's-foot Sea-star, or Star-fish. It is white, with the border and the rays white. It is found in the Arctic and British seas, Mediterranean, &c. (*Prof. E. Forbes.*)

2. *Paleront.:* From the Cretaceous rocks.

* **păl'-mĭs tĕr,** * **pal mes-ter,** *s.* [PALMISTRY.] One who professes palmistry; one who pretends to tell fortunes by inspecting the lines of the palm of the hand.

"Some vain *palmesters* have gone so far as to take upon them, by the sight of the hand, to judge of fortunes."—*Bp. Hall: Remains*, p. 133.

păl'-mĭs trў, * **pal mes trie,** *s.* [Eng. *palm*; *-ist*, *-ry.*]

1. The act or practice of telling fortunes by inspection of the lines and marks on the palm of the hand; the art of judging the character by the shape, &c., of the hand.

"Great skill have they in *palmistry*, and more
To conjure clean away the gold they touch."
Cowper: Task, i. 570.

* 2. Manual skill or dexterity.

"As he went to relieve him, he found his pocket was picked; that being a kind of *palmistry* at which this vermin are very dextrous."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 130.

păl'-mĭt-ą-mīde, *s.* [Eng. *palmit(ic)*, and *amide.*]

Chem.: $C_{16}H_{33}NO = C_{15}H_{31}.CO.NH_2$. Obtained by heating palmitate of ethyl with alcoholic ammonia for twenty days in a sealed tube. It is soluble in hot alcohol, insoluble in ether, and melts at 93·5°.

păl'-mĭ-tāte, *s.* [Eng. *palmit(ic)*; *-ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of palmitic acid.

palmitate of potash, *s.*

Chem.: The neutral salt, $C_{16}H_{31}KO_2$, is formed by melting palmitic acid, with carbonate of potash, and exhausting with alcohol. It crystallizes in white, pearly scales, soluble in a small quantity of water, and in alcohol; insoluble in ether. The acid salt, $C_{32}H_{63}KO_4$, is thrown down, on adding a large excess of cold water to a solution of the neutral salt.

păl-mĭt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *palm*; *-itic.*] Pertaining to or derived from palm oil.

palmitic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{16}H_{32}O_2 = C_{15}H_{31}.CO.OH$. Cetylic acid, Ethalic acid, Oldic acid. An acid found in nearly all animal and vegetable fats. It is obtained by saponifying palm oil with potassic hydrate, decomposing the resulting soap, and purifying the separated fatty acid by crystallization from alcohol. It is a colourless, solid body, without taste or smell, insoluble in water, very soluble in alcohol and ether, melts at 62°, and resolidifies on cooling in a mass of leafy crystals. It boils at 268·5°,

under a pressure of 100 mm., and may be distilled almost unchanged. It forms neutral and acid salts called palmitates.

palmitic ether, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{16}H_{31}(C_2H_5)O_2$. Formed by passing hydrochloric acid gas into a saturated alcoholic solution of palmitic acid. It crystallizes in prisms, which melt at 24°.

păl mĭ tin, *s.* [Eng. *palmit(ic)* ; *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem. (*Pl.*): Glyceryl palmitates. Three of these are known—viz., monopalmitin, $(C_3H_5)'''(OH)_2(C_{16}H_{31}O_2)$, dipalmitin, $(C_3H_5)'''(OH)(C_{16}H_{31}O_2)_2$, and tripalmitin, $(C_3H_5)'''(C_{16}H_{31}O_2)_3$. The first two are prepared by heating palmitic acid with glycerin in sealed tubes, and the third by heating a mixture of monopalmitin and palmitic acid to 250° for thirty hours. They are all crystalline fats. Tripalmitin is identical with the natural palmitin of fats, such as palm-oil, from which it may be obtained by repeated crystallization from alcohol and ether.

păl mĭt ōne, *s.* [Eng. *palmit(ic)*, and (*ket*)*one.*]

Chem.: $\begin{matrix}C_{16}H_{31}O\\C_{15}H_{31}\end{matrix}\Big\}$. Ethalone. The ketone of palmitic acid, obtained by distilling the acid with excess of slaked lime, and recrystallizing from boiling alcohol. It forms white lamina, is soluble in alcohol and benzene, and melts at 84°.

păl mĭt yl, *s.* [Eng. *palmit(ic)* ; *-yl.*]

Chem.: $C_{16}H_{31}O$. The hypothetical radical of palmitic acid and its derivatives.

pal-mȳ (*l* silent), *a.* [Eng. *palm* ; *-y.*]

1. Bearing palms ; abounding in palms.

"The neighbouring land whose *palmy* shore
The silver Jordan laves."
Thomson : Liberty, ii. 83.

2. Derived or prepared from palms.

"The naked negro, panting at the line,
Boasts of his golden sands and *palmy* wine."
Goldsmith : Traveller.

3. Victorious, flourishing, prosperous, glorious.

"In the most high and *palmy* state of Rome."
Shakesp. : Hamlet, i. 1.

Păl myr'-ą (yr as **ĭr),** *s.* & *a.* [Lat., from Gr. Παλμυρά (*Palmurá*), Παλμιρά (*Palmira*) = the Syrian city called in the Bible Tadmor in the wilderness (1 Kings ix. 18 ; 2 Chron. viii. 4) ; Tadmor = city of palms.]

Geog.: (See etym.).

Palmyra-palm, *s.* [Borassus.]

Palmyra-wood, *s.*

Bot.: (1) The wood of *Borassus flabelliformis* ; (2) that of *Cocos nucifera.*

Păl mȳ-rēne', *a.* & *s.* [Eng., &c. *Palmyr(a)* ; suff. *-ene.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Palmyra or its inhabitants.

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Palmyra.

pa-lō, *s.* [Bengalee.] An extract from the stem of *Tinospora cordifolia.* It is used in India as a diuretic. [Guluncha.]

pa lō-lō, *s.* [See def.]

Zool.: A genus of dorsibranchiate annelids, with a single species, *Palolo viridis.*

"The natives of the Fiji group much relish a form allied to our *Lysidice ninetta*, and they predict its annual appearance in their seas by observing the phases of the moon. It is called *Palolo* by the Samoans and Tonguese, and Mbalolo by the Fijians. Occurring in vast numbers, formal presents of the esteemed food are sent by the fortunate chiefs considerable distances to those whose dominions are not visited by the annelids."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), iii. 71.

pa lŏm-bī-nā, *s.* [Ital.]

Hort.: A kind of grape cultivated in Italy.

pălp, păl-pŭs (pl. **păl'ps, păl'-pī),** *s.* [Lat. *palpo* = to touch, to stroke, to feel.]

Zoology (*Pl.*) :

1. Jointed appendages, believed to be organs of touch, developed from the labium and maxillæ of insects, spiders, and crustaceans.

2. Similar but less highly organized feelers, developed from the oral appendages of acephalous molluscs.

* **pălp,** *v.t.* [Palp, *s.*] To feel ; to have a feeling or perception of.

păl-pa-bĭl-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *palpable* ; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being palpable ; palpableness. (*Martin Scriblerus*, ch. xiv.)

păl' pa ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *palpabilis* = that can be felt ; *palpo* = to feel, to handle ; Sp. *palpable* ; Ital. *palpabile.*]

* 1. Capable of being felt or perceived by the touch ; perceptible by the touch.

"Darkness must overshadow all his bounds.
Palpable darkness." *Milton : P. L.*, xii. 189.

2. Easily perceived and detected ; plain, obvious, gross.

"There are *palpable* contradictions between men's practices and the fundamentals of our faith."—*Bp. Taylor : Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 3.

păl-pa-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *palpable* ; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being palpable ; palpability.

păl' pa blў, *adv.* [Eng. *palpable* ; *-ly.*]

1. In a palpable or perceptible manner ; so as to be felt or perceived by the touch.

"And my visions flit
Less *palpably* before me."
Byron : Childe Harold, iv. 185.

2. Plainly, obviously, grossly, unmistakably.

"Followed in what is *palpably* false and wrong."—*Waterland : Works*, viii. 55.

păl-pā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *palpatio*, from *palpatus*, pa. par. of *palpo*, *palpor* = to handle.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of feeling or perceiving by the touch.

"A sensible *palpation* of that more clarified subsistence."—*Glanvill : Scepsis Scientifica*, ch. ii.

2. *Pathol.:* Exploration of a diseased part by touching it or pressing on it by the fingers.

păl'-pĕ-bral, *a.* [Lat. *palpebralis*, from *palpebra* = an eyelid ; Fr. *palpébral.*] Of or pertaining to the eyelid or eyebrow.

* **păl'-pĕ brŏus,** *a.* [Lat. *palpebr(a)* = an eyelid ; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Having large or bushy eyebrows.

păl'-pī, *s. pl.* [Palp, *s.*]

păl'-pĭ-corn, *a.* & *s.* [Palpicornes.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the Palpicornes (q.v.).

B. *As subst.:* Any insect belonging to the order Palpicornes.

păl-pĭ-cor'-nēs, păl-pĭ cor'-nĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *palpi* = feelers, and Lat. *cornu* = a horn.]

Entom.: A tribe of Pentamerous Beetles, with slender palpi, longer than the antennæ, which are short, and six to nine-jointed, the last three joints united into a club. It consists of a single family, Hydrophilidæ (q.v.).

păl'-pĭ form, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *palpi* = feelers, and Lat. *forma* = form ; Fr. *palpiforme.*] Having the form of palpi or feelers.

păl-pĭg'-ĕr-ŏŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *palpi* = feelers, and Lat. *gero* = to bear, to carry ; Fr. *palpigère.*] Bearing or having palpi or feelers.

* **păl-pĭ-tant,** *a.* [Fr., pr. par. of *palpiter*, from Lat. *palpito* = to throb, to palpitate (q.v.).] Trembling, palpitating. (*Carlyle : French Revol.*, pt. ii., bk. v., ch. iv.)

păl-pi-tāte, *v.i.* [Lat. *palpitatus*, pa. par. of *palpito* = to throb ; freq. from *palpo* = to move quickly, to feel ; Sp. & Port. *palpitar* ; Fr. *palpiter.*]

1. To throb, to flutter ; to move quickly ; to beat rapidly ; to pulsate violently ; specif., applied to an abnormal or excited movement of the heart.

"And fountains *palpitating* in the heat."
Longfellow : Student's Tale.

2. To tremble, to quiver.

"And then eternal darkness sunk
Through all the *palpitating* trunk."
Byron : Siege of Corinth, xxvii.

păl-pĭ-tā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *palpitatus*, pa. par. of *palpito* = to palpitate (q.v.) ; Sp. *palpitacion* ; Ital. *palpitazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A throbbing, a fluttering ; violent pulsation. (*Thomson : Spring*, 969.)

2. Excitement, nervousness.

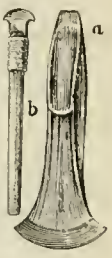
"I knew the good company too well to feel any *palpitations* at their approach."—*Tatler.*

II. *Pathol.:* A sensible, abnormal beating of the heart, most frequent in adolescents, particularly females, and in advanced life, indicating want of power and laborious efforts rather than increased excitement and action. It is frequently associated with dyspepsia, and often with various morbid states of the heart itself. The action may be quite regular, but is usually intermittent.

păl'-pŭs, *s.* [Palp.]

* **pălş'-grāve,** *s.* [Ger. *pfalzgraf*, from *pfalz*, contract. form of Lat. *palatium* = a palace, and *graf* = a count ; Dut. *paltsgraaf.*] A count or earl who has the overseeing of a prince's palace ; a count palatine.

* **pălş'-gra-vīne,** *s.* [Ger. *pfalzgräfinn* ; Dut. *paltsgravin.*] The wife, consort, or widow of a palsgrave (q.v.).



PALSTAVE.

(*a*) From an example found in the Thames, now in the British Museum ; (*b*) Probable method of insertion in handle.

* **pâl'-sī cal,** *a.* [Eng. *pals(y)* ; *-ical.*] Afflicted with the palsy ; palsied, paralytic.

pâl'-şied, pal-seyde, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Palsy, *v.*]

pâl'-stāve, paal-stab, *s.* [See extracts.]

Archæol.: The generic name for a class of implements consisting of wedges, more or less axe-shaped, having a groove on each side, terminating in a stop-ridge, and with lateral flanges designed to secure a hold on the handle. The general characteristics of the palstave seem to indicate that it was a carpentering tool rather than a weapon of war.

"Archæologists now generally concur in applying the old Scandinavian term *paalstab*, or its English synonyme *paltsace*, to the next class of implements."—*Wilson : Prehistoric Annals of Scotland*, i. 382.

☜ The following extract will show the original meaning of the word, and the proximate date of its introduction into English.

"This term *paalstab* was formerly applied in Scandinavia and Iceland to a weapon used for battering the shields of the enemy, as is shown by passages in the Sagas. Although not strictly applicable to the instrument in question, this designation is now so generally used by the antiquaries of Scandinavia and Germany, that it seems desirable, with the view of securing a fixed terminology, that it should be introduced into the Archæology of England."—*Worsaae : Primeval Antiquities* (ed. Thoms), p. 25.

* **pâl'-stĕr,** *s.* [Dut. = a long staff.] A pilgrim's staff.

pâl'-şў, * **palc-sie,** * **pale-sy,** * **par-le-si,** * **par-le-sy,** * **parl-sy,** * **par-le-sye,** * **par-la-sy,** * **pal-sie,** *s.* [Fr. *paralysie*, from Lat. *paralysin*, accus. of *paralysis* = paralysis (q.v.).]

A. *As substantive:*

Pathol.: Loss of the power of motion. It is a symptom of disease, usually of apoplexy. The two causes on which it depends are an affection of a nerve or nerves, or a morbid state of the nervous centres, the brain or spinal cord. Under the former head poisoning of nervous matter or any morbid process impairing the nerves or solution of continuity, or pressure may cause it ; under the latter, it is due to a morbid state of the centres of the nervous system. The commonest form is hemiplegia, a paralytic stroke on one side or half, which may be complete, profound, or incomplete. The upper and lower extremities, the muscles of mastication, and, when complete, those of the face, on one side of the body, are all affected. Consciousness may not be lost, but the patient cannot stand ; no voluntary movements can be performed, sometimes no reflex, involuntary muscular movements, or only those of the lower extremity, are performed, and only partially and painfully. In some cases the eye can be shut, but not opened (Prosts), owing to paralysis of the third nerve. The brain lesion and the palsy are on opposite sides from the decussation of the pyramidal columns of the *medulla oblongata.* Brown-Sequard has found exceptions to this rule, and also to the body and face being paralyzed on the same side. It is rare in the spinal cord, paraplegia, or palsy of both extremities being the usual form of lesion there. There are six forms : cerebral, spinal, epileptic, choreic, hysterical, and peripheral, their frequency being in the order named. Palsy is uncommon but serious in the young, and most common in advanced life. There are four modes of termination : (1) Death ; (2) complete recovery with wasting muscles ; (3) partial recovery with rigid muscles ; (4) complete recovery. Recovery

begins with the speech, tongue, and face, the lower limb next, and, if at all, a good while after, the use of the upper limb returns. In hysterical hemiplegia the lower limb, instead of being dragged by a rotatory movement, is usually dragged straight forwards.

"The *palsy*, and not fear provokes me."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., vi. 7.

B. *As adj.:* Palsied.

"Bind up the *palsy* knees, that are not well knit up."—*Sanderson: Works*, i. 404.

palsy-wort, pass-wort, *s.*

Bot.: A popular name for the Cowslip, *Primula veris*, which was supposed to be a remedy for palsy.

* **pâl'-şy,** *v.t.* [Palsy, *s.*] To affect with palsy or paralysis; to paralyze; to deprive of energy, life, or the power of action.

"Nor moat nor fort can save, if fear within
Palsy the soldier's arm."
Southey: Joan of Arc, bk. vii.

pâl'-tĕr, * **paul-ter,** *v.i.* & *t.* [From a subst. * *palter* = rags, not found, but seen in the derivative *paltry* (q.v.). The literal meaning is thus, to deal in rags, then to haggle.]

A. *Intransitive:*

* **1.** To haggle. (*Cotgrave.*)

2. To equivocate; to act or speak shiftily; to dodge, to shift. (*Scott: Rokeby*, vi. 13.)

* **3.** To chatter, to babble.

"One whyle his tonge it ran and *paltered* of a cat."
Gammer Gurton's Needle, ii. 2.

B. *Trans.:* To squander away; to waste or spend on useless things.

"*Palter* out your time i' th' penal statutes."—*Beaum. & Fl.: Elder Brother*, iii. 1.

* **pâl'-tĕr-ĕr,** * **pâl'-trĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *palter*; *-er.*] One who palters; an insincere, shifty, or equivocating dealer; a shifter.

* **pâl'-tĕr-lỹ,** *a.* [Eng. *palter*; *-ly.*] Paltry, mean. (*Pepys: Diary*, Feb. 22, 166⅞.)

* **pâl'-tôck,** *s.* [Fr. *paletoque.*] A kind of jacket or doublet, which descended to the middle of the thigh.

pâl'-trĭ-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *paltry*; *-ly.*] In a paltry, mean, or despicable manner; meanly, despicably.

pâl'-trĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *paltry*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being paltry; meanness, despicableness.

pâl'-trĭng, *s.* [Paltry.] A worthless trifle. (*Prov.*)

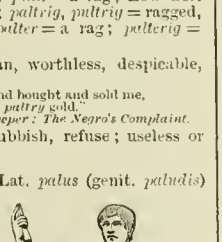
pâl'-trỹ, * **pal-trie,** *a.* & *s.* [From an English * *palter* = rags; *-y.* Sw. *paltor* = rags, pl. of *paltu* = a rag; O. Sw. *paltor* = old rags; Dan. *pialter*, pl. of *pialt* = a rag; Low Ger. *palte*, *pulte* = a rag; *paltrig*, *pultrig* = ragged, torn; Prov. Ger. *pulter* = a rag; *pulterig* = paltry.]

A. *As adj.:* Mean, worthless, despicable, vile.

"Men from England bought and sold me,
Paid my price in *paltry* gold."
Cowper: The Negro's Complaint.

B. *As subst.:* Rubbish, refuse; useless or worthless trash.

* **pa-lū'-dal,** *a.* [Lat. *palus* (genit. *paludis*) = a marsh.] Of or pertaining to a marsh or marshes; marshy.



PALUDAMENTUM.
(*Statue of Trajan, from the Villa Albani, Rome.*)

paludal-fever, *s.*

Pathol.: Ague (q.v.).

* **pa-lū'-da-mĕnt,** *s.* [Lat. *paludamentum.*] The same as Paludamentum (q.v.).

"Sweeping by in gorgeous *paludaments.*"—*De Quincey: Opium Eater.*

* **pa-lū da-mĕn'-tŭm,** *s.* [Lat.]

Rom. Antiq.: The characteristic dress of a Roman general in command of an army, and his staff; it was less cumbrous than the toga, and more ample and graceful than the sagum, or cloak, worn by the common soldiers. It was in colour scarlet, purple, or white, open in front, reaching down to the knees, and fastened on the shoulder by a brooch.

păl-ụ-dĭ-çĕl-la, *s.* [Lat. *palus*, genit. *paludis* = a marsh, and *cella* = a storeroom, a shrine.]

Zoology:

1. The typical and only genus of the family Paludicellidæ (q.v.). The animal inhabits a club-shaped divided cell; the loop is circular; the gullet unprotected by an epistome.

2. A sub-order coextensive with the family Paludicellidæ.

păl-ụ-dĭ-çĕl'-lĭ-dæ, păl-u-dĭ-çĕl-lā'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *paludicella*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Bryozoa, sub-order Ectoprocta. The polypidom is fixed, filamentous, diffusely and irregularly branched, coriaceous, consisting of a single row of club-shaped cells, arranged end to end; apertures unilateral, tubular, placed near the broad end of each cell; tentacular disc circular, with a single row of free tentacles. Only genus and species, *Paludicella articulata.* Fairly common in Britain on the rootlets of willows in streams and ponds.

păl-ụ-dī'-na, *s.* [Lat. *palus*, genit. *palud(is)* = a marsh; fem. sing. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

1. *Zool.:* The typical genus of the family Paludinidæ. The shell is turbinated with round whorls, the apertures slightly angular behind; the operculum horny, concentric; the animal with a long muzzle and very short eye pedicels; gill comb-like. It is viviparous. Recent species sixty, from the northern hemisphere. Found in rivers, lakes, and the Black and Caspian Seas. *Paludina vivipara*, the Common River-snail, occurs in many ditches and marshy waters in Britain.

2. *Palæont.:* Fifty-three species from the Wealden onward.

* **păl'-ụ-dine,** *a.* [Lat. *palus*, genit. *paludis* = a marsh.] Of or pertaining to a marsh; marshy.

păl-ụ-dĭn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *paludin(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Holostomata. Shell conical or globular, with a thick olive-green epidermis, aperture rounded; peristome continuous, entire; opercelum horny or shelly, as a rule concentric. Animal with a broad muzzle, and long slender tentacles. From rivers, lakes, &c., throughout the world. Chief genera: Paludina, Ampullaria, and Valvata. (*S. P. Woodward.*)

* **pa-lū'-dĭn-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *palus*, genit. *paludis* = a marsh.] Pertaining to marshes or fens; marshy.

* **pa-lū'-dĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *paludosus.*] Fenny, marshy, boggy. (*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 60.)

păl-ū'-dŏ-mŭs, *s.* [Lat. *palus* = a marsh, and *domus* = a house.]

Zool.: A genus of Melaniadæ. The shell is turbinated, smooth, or coronated; the outer lip crenulated, olivaceous, with dark-brown spiral lines. Species twenty-five (?), all recent, from Egypt, India, Ceylon, Burma, &c.

păl'-ụ-dōse, *a.* [Lat. *paludosus* = marshy.]

* **1.** *Ord. Lang.:* Pertaining to marshes; marshy.

2. *Bot.:* Growing in marshes or fens.

pā'-lŭs (pl. **pā'-lī**), *s.* [Lat. = a stake, prop, stay, or pole.]

Zool. (*Pl.*): Small processes occasionally existing between the septa and columella of certain corals. (*Duncan.*)

* **pa-lŭs'-tral,** * **pa-lŭs'-trĭne,** *a.* [Lat. *palustris*, from *palus* = a bog, a marsh.] Marshy, boggy, paludose.

pāl'-ỹ (1), *a.* [Eng. *pale* (1), *s.*; *-y.*]

Her.: A term applied to a field when divided into four or more equal parts by perpendicular lines: it is then termed *paly* of so many pieces: as, *paly* of six arg. and gules.

PALY.

¶ *Paly bendy* is when the divisions are again cut by diagonal partition lines, either dexter or sinister.

* **pāl ỹ** (2), *a.* [Eng. *pale*, s.; *-y.*] Pale, dim.

* **pāl-ỹ,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A roll of bran, such as is given to hounds.

"*Paly* of bryn. *Cant. Brunk.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

pāl-ỹ-thō-a, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Zool.: A genus of zoophytic animals, allied to Alcyonium. The body is coriaceous, short, slightly enlarged at its buccal extremity, and provided with several rows of marginal tentacula. It is sub-pedunculated at the base, and springs from a common expansion.

* **păm,** *s.* [Either for *palm* = victory, cf. *trump*, from *triumph*, or an abbreviation of Fr. *pamphile* = the knave of clubs.] The knave of clubs.

păm băn măn'-çhĕ, *s.* [Tamil.] The native name for a canoe used on the rivers of the Malabar coast. They are from thirty to sixty feet in length, not more than three feet in beam, and are hollowed out of a single tree. The largest are rowed by about twenty men, double-banked, and can attain a speed of twelve miles an hour. Also called Serpent-boats or Snake-boats.

* **pa-ment,** * **paw-ment,** *s.* [Lat. *pavimentum.*] A pavement.

* **pămp,** * **pampe,** *v.t.* [Low Ger. *pampen* = to live luxuriously, from *pampe* = pap; Ger. *pampen*, *pampeln* = to cram, to pamper, from *pampe* = to thick broth, pap.] To feed luxuriously; to pamper.

"He stirreth hem to pappe and *pampe* her fleisch."
—*Reliquiæ Antiquæ*, i. 41.

păm'-pas, *s. pl.* [Peruv. *pampa* = a plain.]

Phys. Geog.: Properly treeless pasture land covered with grass, but used more comprehensively for the whole table-land of South America, from the boundary of Brazil, where the regular seasons of the tropics cease, across the states of La Plata and Patagonia nearly to Cape Horn. It may be divided into three botanical zones: the Interior North-western Chanar-steppe, the True Pampas, and the southern plains of Patagonia. (*Thomé.*)

pampas-cat, *s.*

Zool.: Felis pajeros; about equal in size to the European Wild Cat (*Felis catus*), but of stouter form, with a smaller head and a shorter tail. Fur very long, pale yellow-gray in colour, with numerous irregular oblique stripes along the sides; broad black bands on legs; belly white. The specific name is from Spanish *paja* (= straw), from the animal frequenting reedy places. It is common over the plains on the eastern side of South America. (*Darwin: Zool. Beagle*, ii. 18, 19.)

pampas-clay, *s.*

Petrol.: A bluish clay occurring in beds of great thickness, and widely distributed in the pampas of South America. It is ossiferous.

pampas-grass, *s.*

Bot.: Gynerium argenteum, rivalling the bamboo in height, inhabiting the pampas.

păm-pē'-an, *a.* [Eng. *pampas*; *-ean.*] Of or pertaining to the pampas or treeless plains of South America.

pampean-formation, *s.*

Geol.: A formation deposited and upheaved since the present Atlantic mollusca have been brought into existence. Mr. Darwin found in this formation remains of the extinct genera Megatherium, Megalonyx, Mylodon, Glyptodon, Toxodon, Macrauchenia, &c. Such a relationship seemed to him to exist between the extinct fauna and that now inhabiting the region, that he inferred the one had descended from the other.

păm-pĕr, * **pam-pir,** *v.t.* [A frequent. from *pamp* (q.v.).]

1. To feed luxuriously; to indulge with rich or luxurious food; to glut.

"To *pamper* him cannot be the way to tame him."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 3.

2. To gratify to the full; to indulge to excess.

"To *pamper* luxury, and thin mankind."
Goldsmith: Deserted Village.

păm-pĕred, *pt. par.* or *a.* [Pamper.]

1. Fed luxuriously or richly; indulged to excess; gratified to the full.

"Here the red cross, for still the cross is here . . .
Forgets that pride to *pamper'd* priesthood dear."
Byron: Childe Harold, ii. 44

* 2. Of luxuriant growth; overweighted with foliage and fruit.

"Fruit trees overwood reach'd too far
Their *pamper'd* boughs." *Milton: P. L.*, v. 214.

* **păm-pĕred-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *pampered*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being pampered.

"According to the height of their feet, so was their *pamperedness* and pride."—*Bp. Hall: Hard Texts Illustr.* viii. 6.

păm-pĕr-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *pamper*; *-er.*] One who or that which pampers.

"Making speech the *pamperer* of lust."
Cowper: Conversation, 48.

* **păm-pĕr-ize,** *v.t.* [Eng. *pamper*; *-ize.*] To pamper.

păm-pĕr-ō, *s.* [Sp., lit. = the pampas-wind.] A violent westerly or south-westerly wind which sweeps over the pampas of South America, often doing great damage, and felt far out at sea.

păm-phā-gŭs, *s.* [Gr. παμφάγος (*pamphagos*) = (as adj.) all-devouring, (as subst.) one of Acteon's dogs.]

Zool.: A genus of freshwater Rhizopods, order Filosa, Carapace, none; pseudopodia protrusible from only one extremity of the body.

păm-phĭl-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. πάμφιλα (*pamphila*), fem. of πάμφιλος (*pamphilos*) = beloved of all.]

Entom.: A genus of Butterflies, family Hesperidæ. *Pamphila comma* is the Pearl-skipper (q.v.). *P. sylvanus*, the Large Skipper, and *P. linea*, the Small Skipper, frequent thickets and woods. *P. Actæon* is nearly confined to Lulworth, in Dorsetshire.

păm-phĭl-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. πάμφιλος (*pamphilos*) = beloved of all, παμ (*pam*) = πᾶν (*pan*) = all, and φίλος (*philos*) = beloved.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the Pamphiliæ (q.v.).

păm-phĭl-ĭ-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pamphili(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Styracaceæ, having the corolla valvate.

păm'-phlĕt, * păm-flĕt, * paun-flet, * pam-fil-et, *s.* [A word of doubtful origin. Various etymologies have been suggested, as (1) O. Fr. *paume* = the palm of the hand, and *feuillet* = a leaf of a book (*Pegge*); (2) Sp. *papeleta* = a written slip of paper, a written newspaper, by the insertion of the nasal, as in Dut. *pampier* = paper (*Wedgwood*); (3) Lat. *Pamphila* = a female historian of the first century, who wrote numerous epitomes (*Skeat*); (4) Fr. *par un filet* = (stitched) by a thread.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A small book or treatise consisting of a few sheets of paper stitched together, but not bound; a short essay or treatise, generally on some subject of merely temporary interest or minor importance.

¶ Pamphlets seem to have been first published in England in the sixteenth century during the Reformation controversy.

* 2. A writing of any kind; a document.

"With written *pamphlets* studiously devised."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., iii. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Print.:* A work consisting of more than one sheet and not over five. It has a paper cover, if any.

2. *Law:* By 10 Anne, c. 19, § 113, it was enacted that any one selling a pamphlet which had not on it the publisher's name should be liable to a penalty of £20. The act was repealed by 33 & 34 Vict., c. 99.

* **păm'-phlĕt,** *v.i.* [Pamphlet, *s.*] To write short essays or pamphlets.

"I put pen to paper, and something I have done, though in a poor *pamphleting* way."—*Howel.*

păm-phlĕt-ĕĕr', *s.* [Eng. *pamphlet*; *-eer.*] A writer of pamphlets; a scribbler of small books.

"An author dwindled to a *pamphleteer*."
Dryden: Suum Cuique.

păm-phlĕt-ĕĕr', *v.i.* [Pamphleteer, *s.*] To write or scribble pamphlets.

"Controversies were carried on through the restricted and cumbersome means of *pamphleteering*."—*Rev. A. W. W.*, in *Church & Age*, i. 70, p. 152.

* **păm-pĭl-ĭ-ŏn, păm-pĭl-ĭ-ąn,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. A coat of different colours formerly worn by servants.

"Lollio's side coat is rough *pampilion*."
Hall: Satires, IV. ii. 19.

2. A kind of fur.

* **păm-pĭn-ā-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *pampinus* = a tendril.] Pulling leaves that are too thick. (*Bateman: Upon Bartholome*, 1582.)

păm-pĭn-ĭ form, *a.* [Lat. *pampinus* = a tendril, and *forma* = form.] Like a tendril in form; resembling a tendril or tendrils; applied in anatomy to the spermatic arteries and veins.

* **pam-pre,** *v.t.* [Pamper.]

păm-pre (re as **ĕr),** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *pampinus* = a tendril.]

Arch.: A kind of ornamentation consisting of vine-leaves and grapes, with which the hollows of the circumvolutions of twisted columns are sometimes decorated.

păn (1), * **panne,** *s.* [A.S. *panne*; cog. with Icel. *panna*; Sw. *panna*; Dan. *pande*; Dut. *pan*; Ger. *pfanne*; Ir. *penna*; Wel. *pan*; from Low Lat. *panna*, from Lat. *patina* = a shallow bowl, a pan, a basin.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A vessel of various kinds.

(1) A vessel of tin, iron, or other metal, generally rather shallow, and chiefly used for domestic purposes.

"A *pan* of charcoal was lighted."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

(2) A pond or vessel for evaporating salt-water to obtain salt. [Saltpan.]

(3) A natural pond, containing fresh or salt-water, or only mud.

(4) The powder-cavity of the flint-lock fire-arm.

"Our attempts to fire the gunpowder in the *pan* of the pistol, succeeded not. —*Boyle: Works*, i. 31.

(5) A leaf of gold or silver.

(6) Anything hollow; the skull, the cranium: as, the brain-*pan*.

"He toke away the *panne*,
Of whiche he shide he wolde make
A cuppe." *Gower: C. A.*, i.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Agric.:* [Hard-pan].

2. *Carpentry:*

(1) The socket or sole for a hinge.

(2) A square of framing in half-timbered houses. (*Gwilt.*)

3. *In the manufacturing arts:* [Evaporating-pan, Vacuum-pan].

4. *Metall.:* A name applied to that description of amalgamator consisting of an open metallic vessel in which all the comminuted ore and quicksilver are ground together by rotating mullers.

5. *Soap-making:* Soap-pans are made with a wooden frame and an iron bottom; called, respectively, the curb and the pan.

6. *Tin-plate Making:* A cold pot with a grating at the bottom in which tinned iron-plate is put on edge to drain and cool. It is the fourth in the series of iron pots and pans used in the manufacture of tin-plate.

¶ (1) *A flash in the pan:* [Flash (2), *s.*, (¶)].

* (2) *To savour of the pan:* To savour of the source whence it proceeds; to betray its origin. (*Bradford: Works* (*Parker Society*), ii. 160.)

(3) *To savour of the frying-pan:* To savour of heresy. From the analogous French phrase (*sentir le fagot*), there would appear to be a reference to the ancient punishment for heresy.

"Bishop Nix of Norwich, one of the most infamous for his activity in this persecution, used to call the persons whom he suspected of heretical opinions 'men *savouring of the frying-pan*.'"—*Southey: Book of the Church*, ch. xi.

* **pan-pudding,** *s.* A pancake.

"To devour . . . cream and custards, flapjacks, and *pan-puddings*."—*Broome: Jovial Crew*, ii.

Păn (2), *s.* [See def.]

Class. Mythol.: Pan, the chief rural divinity of the Greeks. He presided over flocks and herds, and was said by some to be the son of Mercury. He was represented with the head and breast of an elderly man, while his lower parts were like the hind-quarters of a goat, whose horns he likewise bore on his forehead. His emblems were the shepherd's crook and pipe of seven reeds, his own invention. The name Pan is possibly derived from *pa-*, root of Greek πατέομαι (= to eat, to feed) and Lat. *pasco* (= to feed, to pasture); but its etymology is doubtful.

pan's-pipes, *s. pl.* [Panpipe.]

păn (3), *s.* [Hind., &c.] The betel leaf.

păn (1), *v.t.* [Pan (1), *s.*]

Mining: To clear from dirt or refuse by washing in a pan.

* *To pan out:* To give a result or return. (*American*).

* **păn** (2), *v.t.* & *i.* [Prob. from Fr. *pan*; Lat. *pannus* = a piece of cloth, a patch.]

A. *Trans.:* To join or fit together; to unite, to close together.

B. *Intrans.:* To unite, to join, to agree.

"Weal and women cannot *pan*,
But wo and women can." *Old Proverb.*

păn-, păn-tō-, *pref.* [Gr. neut. sing of πᾶς (*pas*), genit. παντός (*pantos*) = all.] A prefix denoting all, everything, everyway, altogether.

păn'-ą-bāse, păn-ą-bā'-şītc, *s.* [Pref. *pan-*, and Eng. *base.*]

Min.: The same as Tetrahedrite (q.v.).

* **păn'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *pan* (2), *v.*, and *able.*] Likely to agree.

păn-ą-çē-ą, * pan-a-chœ-a, * pan-a-cee, *s.* [Lat. *panacea*, from Gr. πανάκεια (*panakeia*) = fem. sing. of πανάκειος (*panakeios*) = all-healing: πᾶν (*pan*) = everything, and ἀκέομαι (*akeomai*) = to heal; Fr. *panacée.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A remedy for all complaints or cases; a universal remedy; a catholicon.

"What sovereign med'cine can its course reclaim,
What, but the Poet's *panacea*—Shame?"
Whitehead: Epistle to Dr. Thomson.

2. *Bot.:* A herb, called also All-heal. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, III. v. 32.)

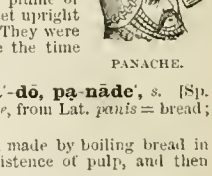
* **păn-ą-çē'-ąn,** *a.* [Eng. *panace(a)*; *-an.*] Having the nature or properties of a panacea.

"To shed her *panacean* dews,
And heal the madness of mankind."
Whitehead: Ode 42.

pą-naçhe', *s.* [Fr., O. Fr. *penache*, from Lat. *penna* = a feather; Ital. *pennachio.*]

1. *Arch.:* The French name for the triangular surface of a pendentive (q.v.).

2. *Old Arm.:* A plume or bunch of feathers set upright upon the helmet. They were rarely worn before the time of Henry V.



PANACHE.

pą-nā-dą, pą-nā'-dō, pą-nāde', *s.* [Sp. *panada*; Fr. *panade*, from Lat. *panis* = bread; Ital. *panado.*]

1. A food or dish made by boiling bread in water to the consistence of pulp, and then sweetening it.

2. A batter for mixing with forcemeats, and anciently employed for basting.

* **păn-ād'** *s.* [A.N.] A kind of two-edged knife.

păn-ą-ğæ-ī-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *panagæ(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Entom.: A sub-family of Carabidæ (q.v.). The forefeet in the males have two or three dilated joints. Generally, they have four red spots on the elytra, so arranged as to make, with the dark background, a cross.

păn-ą-ğæ'-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *pan-*, and Gr. ἀγαῖος (*agaios*) = admirable.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the sub-family Panageinæ. *Panagæus crux major* is common in Britain.

Păn-a-ma', *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: The name of the isthmus joining North and South America.

Panama-hat, *s.* A leaf hat made in Ecuador and New Grenada of the undeveloped leaf of *Carludorica palmata.*

păn-ăn'-glĭ-cąn, *a.* [Pref. *pan-*, and Eng. *anglican.*] A term applied to an assembly of delegates, holding Episcopalian doctrines, from all parts of the world.

¶ A Pananglican Synod consisting of

seventy-five British, Colonial, and American Protestant Bishops, met at Lambeth Palace from Sept. 24, to Dec. 10, 1867.

*** păn-ą-rĕt′,** *s.* [Pref. *pan-*, and Gr. *ἀρετή* (*aretē*) = goodness, excellence.] The all-virtuous One, *i.e.*, God. (*Davies: Holy Roode*, p. 13.)

*** păn-ar-mŏn′-ў,** *s.* [Gr. *παναρμόνιος* (*panarmonios*) = all harmonious.) A general consensus or agreement.

"Pansophy, by its owne desirable *panarmony*, or generall agreement, will be fit and convenient."—*Comenius' Patt. of Univ. Knowledge* (ed. Collier), p. 52.

păn′-ąr-ў, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *panis* = bread.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to bread; used for making bread.

*** B.** *As subst.:* A storehouse for bread; a pantry. (*Halliwell.*)

panary-fermentation, *s.* The fermentation of bread. [FERMENTATION.]

Păn-ăth-ĕ-næ′-ą, *s. pl.* [Gr.]

Greek Antiq.: The greatest of the Athenian festivals, celebrated in honour of Minerva (Athēnē) as the guardian deity of the city. It is said to have been instituted by Erichthonius, who originally called it Athenæa (Ἀθήναια), and to have obtained the name of Panathenæa in the time of Theseus, in consequence of his uniting into one state the different independent communities into which Attica had been previously divided.

Păn-ăth-ĕ-næ′-ąn, *a.* [Eng., &c. *Panathenæ(a)*; suff. *-an.*] Pertaining to or connected with the festivals described above. [PANATHEN.EA.]

"None so glorious garland crowned the feast *Panathenæan*
As this wreath too frail to fetter fast the Cyprian dove."
A. C. Swinburne: Athens.

*** pan-a-try,** *s.* [PANTRY.]

pā′-năx, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *πάναξ* (*panax*) = a plant, *Pastinaca Opopanax.*]

Botany:

1. A genus of Araliaceæ. Calyx obsoletely five-toothed, petals five, stamens five, alternate with them; fruit succulent, compressed, orbicular; two to three-celled, cells one-seeded. Herbs, shrubs, or trees. *Panax Ginseng* is the Chinese Ginseng (q.v.). The bitter-sweet root of *P. quinquefolium* is also medicinal; it is sometimes used for liquorice, and also as a substitute for Ginseng. *P. fruticosus* and *P. cochleatus* are used in the Moluccas as fragrant stomachics. The berries of *P. Anisum* smell like anise.

2. A plant of uncertain identity, used in incantations.

"'What have you gathered?'—
'Hemlock, adders' tongues, *panax*.'"
Middleton: Witch.

păn′-cāke, *s.* [Eng. *pan* (1), s., and *cake.*]

1. *Cook.:* A thin cake of batter fried in a pan.

"A certain knight, that swore by his honour, they were good *pancakes*."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, i. 2.

2. *Leather:* A factitious leather made of scraps agglutinated by cement or glue, and pressed into a flat cake for insoles, &c.

pancake-ice, *s.* Ice resulting from snow falling into the sea without thawing, and, by the action of the waves, driven into pancake forms which offer no solid obstruction, but hamper a vessel more than small ice. (*Belcher: Last of the Arctic Voyages; Gloss.*)

Pancake-Tuesday, *s.* Shrove-Tuesday.

*** păn′-carte, * pan-chart,** *s.* [Fr. *pancarte*, from Low Lat. *pancarta*, from Gr. *πᾶν* (*pan*) = all, and Lat. *charta* = a chart.] A royal charter confirming a subject in the enjoyment of all his possessions.

"An old *punchart* or record which he had seen."—*Holinshed: Richard I.* (an. 1196).

pănch, *s.* [PAUNCH.]

Naut.: A strong, thick mat, fastened on yards to prevent friction.

păn-çhiŏn, *s.* [PANSHON.]

*** păn-chrēs′-tŏs,** *s.* [Gr. *πᾶν* (*pan*) = all, everything, and *χρῆστος* (*chrēstos*) = good, useful.] A panacea.

pănch′-wāy, *s.* [Hind. *panso'i.*] A Bengal four-oared boat for passengers. Also written *paunchwas.*

*** păn-crā′-tian,** *a.* [Mod. Lat. *pancratii(um)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-an.*] Pertaining to the pancratium; pancratic.

*** păn-crā′-ti-ăst (ti as shĭ),** *s.* [Lat. *pancratiastes*; Gr. *παγκρατιαστής* (*pangkratiastēs*), from *παγκράτιον* (*pangkration*) = pancratium (q.v.).] A combatant or competitor in the pancratium.

*** păn-crā-ti-ăs′-tĭc (ti as shĭ),** *a.* [Eng. *pancratiast*; *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the pancratium; pancratic.

"The great *pancratiastic* crown,
Which from the neighbouring youth thy early valour won."
West: Pindar; Nemean Ode 11.

*** păn-crăt′-ĭc, * păn-crăt′-ick, * păn-crăt′-ic-ąl,** *a.* [Mod. Lat. *pancrat(ium)*; *-ic*; *-ical.*]

1. Of or pertaining to the pancratium.

2. Athletic; excelling in athletic or gymnastic exercises.

"He was the most *pancratical* man in Greece"—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vii., ch. xviii.

pancratic eye-piece, *s.*

Optics: An eye-piece (for telescope or microscope) in which the lenses can be placed in various positions, so as (without other alteration of the instrument) to vary the magnifying power.

păn-crā′-tĭ-ŭm (t as sh), *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *παγκράτιον* (*pangkration*), from *παγκρατής* (*pangkratēs*) = all-powerful, from *πᾶν* (*pan*) = all, everything, and *κράτος* (*kratos*) = strength.]

* 1. *Greek Antiq.:* One of the contests in the public games of ancient Greece, in which boxing and wrestling were united.

2. *Bot.:* A genus of Narcisseæ. It consists of handsome bulbous plants, of which about thirty species are cultivated in Britain. The flowers are white, more rarely yellow. The bulbs of *Pancratium maritimum* are emetic.

păn′-crĕ-ăs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *πάγκρεας* (*pangkreas*) = the sweetbread; lit. = all-flesh: from *πᾶν* (*pan*) = all, everything, and *κρεας* (*kreas*) = flesh.]

Anat.: An organ situated within the curve formed by the duodenum; its main duct opening into the intestine there, and secreting the pancreatic fluid, which resembles saliva, the gland itself resembling the salivary glands. Its function is to secrete this fluid which has a strong digestive action on starchy matter, and in a less degree on fatty matters and albuminoid substances.

păn-crĕ-ăt′-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. *πάγκρεας* (*pangkreas*), genit. *παγκρέατος* (*pangkreatos*); Ital. *pancreatico.*] Of or pertaining to the pancreas; contained in the pancreas. There are a pancreatic artery, plexus, and vein.

pancreatic-duct, *s.*

Anat.: A duct traversing the entire breadth of the pancreas from left to right. Called also the Canal of Wirsung, he having been its discoverer.

păn-crĕ-ăt-ĭ-cō-, *pref.* [Eng. *pancreatic*; *-o* connect.] Of or belonging to the pancreas.

pancreatico-duodenal, *a.*

Anat.: Connecting the pancreas and the duodenum. There is a superior and an inferior pancreatico-duodenal artery.

păn′-crĕ-ą-tīne, *s.* [Gr. *πάγκρεας* (*pangkreas*), genit. *παγκρέατος* (*pangkreatos*); *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A slightly viscid fluid, obtained by digesting in alcohol the pancreas of recently-killed animals freed from fat. It has an alkaline reaction, is soluble in alcohol and ether, and appears to contain a nitrogenous principle resembling diastase. It possesses the properties of converting starch into sugar, fat into fatty acid and glycerin, and of dissolving albumin and fibrin, and is frequently given to stimulate the digestion of fatty compounds.

păn-crĕ-ą-tī′-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. *πάγκρεας* (*pangkreas*), genit. *παγκρέατος* (*pangkreatos*); suff. *-itis.*]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the pancreas.

păn′-crĕ-ą-tōid, *s.* [Gr. *πάγκρεας* (*pangkreas*), genit. *παγκρέατος* (*pangkreatos*), and *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = appearance.]

Pathol.: A tumour resembling the pancreas in structure. (*Dunglison.*)

*** păn-çÿ,** *s.* [PANSY.]

pănd, *s.* [O. Fr. *pand* = a skirt; Fr. *pente* = = a valance.] A valance; a narrow curtain attached to the top or lower part of a bed. (*Scotch.*)

păn-dą, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: *Ailurus fulgens*, the Wah, or Red Bear-cat, from the eastern Himalayas and Thibet. Rich red chestnut on upper, black on lower surface and limbs; snout and inside of ears white; tail, bushy, reddish-brown, and indistinctly ringed. Total length about thirty inches. Its progression is plantigrade, and the claws are semi-retractile. In habits and in its main anatomical characters it is decidedly ursine.

păn-dą-nā′-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pandan(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Screw-pines; an order of Endogens, alliance Arales. It consists of trees or bushes, sometimes sending down aerial roots, sometimes weak and decumbent. Leaves imbricated, in three rows, long, linear, amplexicaul, generally with spiny margins, floral leaves smaller and often spathaceous. Flowers unisexual or polygamous; naked, or with a few scales, arranged on a wholly covered spadix. Stamens many, anthers two to four-celled, ovaries generally collected in parcels, fruit either fibrous one-seeded drupes usually in parcels, or many-celled berries with polyspermous cells. Akin to Typhaceæ. Found in most tropical islands, especially the Isle of France; and in Brazil, Peru, &c. Tribes two, Pandaneæ and Cyclantheæ (q.v.). Genera seven or more. Species about seventy-five. [NIPA.]

2. *Paleont.:* Apparently from the Oolite onward. [NIPADITES, PODOCARYA].

păn-dā-nĕ′-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pandan(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: The typical tribe of the order Pandanaceæ (q.v.). The leaves are simple, the flowers naked.

păn-dā′-nŭs, *s.* [Latinised from Malay *pandang* = conspicuous.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the Pandanaceæ (q.v.). The leaves are simple, the flowers dioecious, the fruit a globular or oblong head consisting of many ovaries, each with a single seed. Thirty or more species are known, chiefly from the Indian Archipelago and the Mascarene Islands. Most of them are bushes ten or fifteen feet high, growing together, and constituting a nearly impenetrable jungle of prickly leaves and aerial roots. *Pandanus Candelabrum* is the Chandelier tree of Guiana. The leaves of *P. utilis*, the Vacoa or Vacoua tree of the mountains, are made into bags to contain sugar, or fish. The seeds of various species are eaten. *P. odoratissimus*, the Fragrant Screw-pine, is wild on the coasts of India, Burmah, the Andamans, and the South Sea Islands. The fibres of the leaves are used for various purposes, and are recommended by Prof. Watt for paper-making. The floral leaves, raw or boiled, are eaten in Iodia. Mr. Baden Powell says that attar of roses is obtained from the flowers. They are eatable, and in India are reckoned aphrodisiac.

păn′-dar, * pan-darc, *s.* [From Pandarus, who is said to have procured for Troilus the love and good graces of Cressida.]

1. A pander, a pimp, a procurer; an abandoned wretch who ministers to the lust of others; a male bawd.

"The *pandar* was assured that a Christian man might innocently earn his living by carrying letters and messages between married women and their gallants. —*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

2. One who or that which ministers to the gratification of any of the baser passions.

"Poetry stooped to be the *pandar* of every low desire."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

*** păn′-dar-ĭsm, * păn′-dēr-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *pandar*; *-ism.*] The employment or occupation of a pandar; pimping.

"We show no arts of Lydian *panderism*."
Massinger: Roman Actor, i. 2.

*** păn′-dar-ize, * păn′-dar-ĭse,** *v.i.* [Eng. *pandar*; *-ize.*] To act the part of a pandar.

"Cheating, theft, and *pandarising*, or may be flattery."—*Taylor: The Hog hath lost his Pearl*, i. 1.

*** păn′-dar-ŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *pandar*; *-ous.*] Pertaining to or characteristic of a pandar; panderly. (*Middleton: Witch*, iii. 2.)

păn-dā-tion, . [Lat. *pandatio* = a bending, fr. *pando* = to bend.]

Arch.: A yielding or bending in the middle. (*Weale.*)

Pān-dē-an, *a.* [Eng., &c. *Pan*; *-d* connective, *-ean*.] Of or pertaining to the god Pan.

Pandean pipes, *s. pl.* The same as PANPIPES (q.v.).

"The wind playing *Pandean-pipes*. — *Thackeray: Shabby Genteel Story*, ch. iv.

păn-dēct, *s.* [O. Fr. *pandectes*, from Lat. *pandectes*, accus. of *pandecta*, the title of the collection of Roman laws made by order of Justinian, A.D. 533, from Gr. *πανδέκτης* (*pandektēs*) = all-receiving; *πανδέκται* (*pandektai*) = panlects, from *πᾶν* (*pan*) = all, everything, and *δέχομαι* (*dechomai*) = to receive.]

1. *Law (Pl.):* The digest of the Roman civil law, made by order of Justinian, and by him given the authority and force of law.

"*Pandectæ*, in fifty books, containing an abstract of the decisions, conjectures, controversies, and questions of the most celebrated Roman jurists. The substance of two thousand treatises was comprised in this abridgment. This Look was executed in three years (A.D. 530—533), by a commission of seventeen jurists, headed by Tribonian. The Code, the *Pandects*, and the Institutes, were declared to be the legitimate system of civil jurisprudence; they alone were admitted in the tribunals, and they alone were taught in the academies of Rome, Constantinople, and Berytus." —*Gibbon: Roman Antiquities*, p. 246.

* 2. A comprehensive treatise on any subject.

"Thus thou, by means, which th' ancients never took,
A *pandect* mak'st, and universal book."
Donne: Mr. T. Coryat's Crudities.

* **păn-dĕm-ĭc,** *a.* [Lat. *pandemus*, from pref. *pan-*, and Gr. *δημος* (*demos*) = a people; Fr. *pandémique*.] Incident to a whole people or nation; epidemic.

"Those instances bring a consumption, under the notion of a *pandemick*, or endemick, or rather vernacular disease to England." —*Harvey: On Consumption.*

păn-dĕ-mō-nī-ŭm, păn-dæ-mō-nī-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *pan-*, and Gr. *δαιμων* (*daimōn*), gent. *δαιμονος* (*daimonos*) = a demon.]

* 1. The abode of demons or evil spirits; hell.

"*Pandemonium*, the high capital,
Of Satan." *Milton: P. L.*, i. 756.

2. A place or state of utter lawlessness, disorder, or crime.

"To make a *Pandemonium* where she dwells,
And reign the Hecate of domestic hells."
Byron: A Sketch.

păn'-dĕr, *s.* [PANDAR.] A pandar, a pimp.

"Thou art the *pander* to her dishonour."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, iii. 4.

păn-dĕr, *v.t.* & *i.* [PANDER, *s.*]

* **A.** *Trans.:* To pimp for; to minister to the gratification of.

"Proclaim no shame, . . .
And reason *panders* will."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 4.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To act as an agent or minister for the gratification of the passions, desires, or lusts; to act the part of pander.

"Others had merely amused his leisure or *pandered* to his vices. —*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

2. To be subservient; to give way.

"A pitiful *pandering* to 'Irish ideas,' which can end only in misfortune and failure." —*Brit. Quarterly Review*, vol. lvii., p. 510.

* **păn-dĕr-ăġe,** *s.* [Eng. *pander*; *-age*.] The act of pandering.

* **păn-dĕr-ĕss,** * **păn-drĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *pander*; *-ess*.] A female pander; a procuress, a bawd.

"Thou private *pandress* betwen shirt & smock."
Middleton: Roaring Girl, i.

* **păn-dĕr-ĭşm,** *s.* [PANDARISM.]

* **păn-dĕr-lў,** *a.* [Eng. *pander*; *-ly*.] Like a pander, panping, pimplike, pandarous.

"O, you *panderly* rascals! there's a knot, a gang, a pack, a conspiracy against me."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iv. 2.

păn-dĕrm-ĭte, *s.* [From Panderm(a), Black Sea, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A massive snow-white mineral, resembling crystalline marble. Hardness, 3; sp. gr. 2·48. Compos. boracic acid, 55·85; lime, 29·79; water, 14·36 = 100, corresponding with the formula $Ca_2B_8O_{11} + 3$ aq. Found distributed through gypsum, in nodules, often of large size.

* **păn-dĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [PANDAROUS.]

păn-dic-ŭ-lāt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *pandiculatus*, pa. par. of *pandiculor* = to stretch one's self after sleep; *pando* = to stretch.] Stretched out; extended.

* **păn-dĭc-ŭ-lā-tion,** *s.* [PANDICULATED.] A stretching of one's self, as when newly awaked from sleep, or when sleepy or drowsy; the restlessness, stretching, and uneasiness accompanying certain paroxysms of fever, hysteria, &c.; yawning.

"Windy spirits produce a *pandiculation*, or oscitation. —*Floyer: Animal Humours.*

păn-dĭ-ŏn (pl. **păn-dĭ-ō-nēş**), *s.* [Named from a mythical king of Athens, the father of Progne and Philomela. (*Ovid: Metam.* vi. 426 sqq.)]

Ornithology:

1. *Sing.:* Osprey (q.v.), the typical genus of the sub-order Pandiones or the family Pandionidæ.

2. *Pl.:* A sub-order of Accipitres, with a single genus, Pandion (q.v.).

păn-dĭ-ŏn-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pandion*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Ornith.: Ospreys; a family of Accipitres, with two genera: Pandion, with one species, and Polioaetus, with two. In some classifications the latter are considered as varieties. Distribution universal, with the exception of the southern temperate portions of the American continent. (*Wallace.*)

pạn-dĭt, *s.* [PUNDIT.]

păn'-doôr, *s.* [PANDOUR.]

păn-dōr'-ạ, *s.* [Gr. = giver of all: *πᾶν* (*pan*) = all, and *δῶρον* (*dōron*) = a gift.]

1. *Class. Mythol.:* The name given, according to Hesiod, to the first woman. She was formed of clay by Vulcan, at the request of Jupiter, and was created for the purpose of punishing Prometheus. The gods vied in making her presents. Jupiter gave her a box filled with innumerable evils, which she was to give to the man who married her. She was then conducted to Prometheus, who would not accept of the present; but his brother, Epimetheus, fell a victim to Pandora's charms, and accepted the box, from which on its being opened there issued all the ills and diseases which have since continued to afflict the human race. Hope alone remained at the bottom of the box, as the only consolation of the troubles of mankind.

2. *Astron.:* [ASTEROID, 55].

3. *Zool.:* A genus of Anatinidæ, with a thin inequivalve shell, pearly within, the valves close and attenuated behind the animal, with the mantle closed, except a small opening for the foot. Known species, eighteen; from the United States, Jersey, India, New Zealand, &c.

4. *Palæont.:* Pandora is found from the Carboniferous formation onwards.

păn'-dōre, păn'-dōr-ạn, *s.* [BANDORE.]

Music: A musical instrument like a lute; a bandore.

"The cythron, the *pandore*, and the theorbo strike."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 4.

păn-dôur, păn'-doôr, *s.* [From being first levied at the village of *Pandur*, in the mountains of Hungary.] One of a body of Austrian foot-soldiers, formerly noted for their ferocity and savageness in warfare.

"Leagued Oppression poured to northern wars
Her whiskered *pandours* and her fierce hussars."
Campbell: Pleasures of Hope, i. 352.

păn-dôw-dў, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A pudding made of bread and apples baked together.

* **păn'-drĕss,** *s.* [PANDERESS.]

păn'-dụ-rạ, *s.* [Ital.] [BANDORE.]

Music: A Neapolitan musical instrument, larger than the mandoline, and strung with eight metal wires. It is played with a quill.

păn-dụ-rate, păn'-dụ-rāt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *pandura* = a bandore (q.v.).] The same as PANDURIFORM (q.v.).

păn-dūr'-ĭ-form, *s.* [Lat. *pandura* = a bandore, and *forma* = form, shape.]

Bot.: Fiddle-shaped (q.v.).

* **Păn'-dў** (1), *s.* [From Mungul Pandy, the first sepoy executed, April 5, 1857, in the Indian mutinies.] A nickname given in 1857 to the sepoys who rose in mutiny, or to other natives of India who supported them by overt acts of rebellion.

"The astonishing thing is to see how different the story becomes when *Pandy* (compname for the enemy, after Mungul Pandy, the first mutineer hangen) sees a bayonet pointed at him."—*Morning Chronicle*, Sept. 25, 1857.

păn'-dў (2), *s.* [PANDY, *v.*] A cut or strike on the hand with a cane.

păn-dў, *v.t.* [Lat. *pande*, 2nd pers. sing. imper. of *pando* = to stretch, to reach out. More fully, *pande manum* = hold out your hand.] To cane; to strike on the hand with a cane. (*Scotch and Irish school term.*)

pāne (1), *s.* [Fr. *pan* = a pane, piece, or pannell of a wall, of wainscot, of a glass-window, &c., also the skirt of a gown (*Cotgrave*), from Lat. *pannum*, acc. of *pannus* = a cloth, a rag, a patch, a piece.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A piece, part, or division of anything.

"Veh *pane* of that place had thre yatez."
Early Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, l. 1033.

2. Used in various meanings for a piece or division: as,

(1) A sheet or light of window-glass occupying one opening in a sash.

"These lubbers, peeping through a broken *pane*,
To suck fresh air."
Bryden: Hind & Panther, iii. 550.

(2) One square of the pattern in a plaid or checker-work fabric.

(3) One of the sides of a roof, tower, spire, &c.

* (4) An opening or slash in a dress, either for the purpose of showing the material underneath, or of inserting a piece of a different colour or fabric.

"They cut it very thinne, and sow it with a thred
In prettie order like to *panes* to serue their present need."
Hackluyt: Voyages, i. 386.

(5) A piece of cloth inserted in a garment for ornament.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Diamond-cutting:* One of the sides of the table or upper surface of a brilliant-cut diamond. The table has eight panes.

2. *Hydr. Eng.:* One of the divisions of a plat between a feeder and an outlet drain.

3. *Joinery:* A panel (q.v.).

4. *Mech.:* The divisions or sides of a nut or bolt-head.

5. *Masonry:*

(1) A flat dressed side of a stone.

(2) One of the parallelopipeds of buhrstone which are confined by hoops and form a millstone.

¶ (1) *Fulminating pane:* [FULMINATING].

(2) *Luminous pane:*

Elect.: A pane of glass with a narrow strip of tinfoil folded many times parallel to itself, and spaces cut out of it to represent any figure. The pane is then fixed between two insulating supports, the upper extremity of the strip being connected with an electrical machine, and the lower part with the ground. When the machine acts, a spark appears in each of the spaces, and the intended figure is represented in luminous flashes.

pāne (2), *s.* [PEEN.] The pointed or edged end of a hammer-head; a peen.

* **pāne** (3), *s.* [O. Fr. *pane*.] A hide or side of fur.

"*Pane* of fur, *panne*."—*Palsgrave.*

pāned, * **pāined,** *a.* [Eng. *pan*(*e*) (1); *-ed*.]

1. Provided or furnished with panes; composed of panes or squares.

* 2. Ornamented with panes; slashed. [PANE (1), I. 2 (5).]

"*Paned* hose were a kind of trunk breeches, formed of stripes of various coloured cloth, occasionally intermixed with slips of silk, or velvet, stitched together." —*Ford* (ed. Gifford). (Introd., p. 177.)

* **păn-ē-gu-rў,** *s.* [PANEGYRIC.] A festival; a public meeting.

"At set and solemn *paneguries*, in theatres, porches, or what other place of way may win most upon the people."—*Milton: Reason of Church Government*, bk. ii.

* **păn'-ē-ġyre (yr** as **ĭr),** *s.* [PANEGYRIC.] Praise. (*Sylvester: Maiden's Blush*, Ded.)

păn-ē-ġўr'-ĭc, * **păn-ē-ġўr'-ĭcke,** *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *panegyricus*, from Gr. *πανηγυρικός* (*panēgurikos*) = (*adj.*) suitable for a public festival or assembly, (*subst.*) a festival oration, a panegyric, from *πανήγυρις* (*panēguris*) = a national

assembly held for festal purposes, such as for the celebration of the Olympic and other games: *πάν* (*pan*) = all, and *ἀγυρις* (*agyris*), Æolic form of *ἀγορά* (*agorá*) = a gathering, a crowd; *ἀγείρω* (*ageirō*) = to collect; Fr. *panégyrique*; Ital. & Sp. *panegirico*. *Panegyric*, etymologically viewed, should primarily mean a speech at a great national gathering for festal purposes.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A eulogy written or spoken in praise of some person, act, or thing; an elaborate encomium.

"He . . . brings virtue forth, not into discourses and *panegyricks*, but into his life and manners."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 15.

2. Praise given to some person, act, or thing; laudation.

"Happy . . . they who gain
A *panegyric* from your generous tongue."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

* **B.** *As adj.*: Of the nature of a panegyric; containing praise or eulogy; encomiastic, laudatory.

"True fame demands not *panegyric* aid."
Hart: Confessor.

* **păn-ĕ-ĝŷr'-ĭc,** * **păn-ĕ-ĝŷr'-ĭck,** *v.t.* [PANEGYRIC, *s.* & *a.*] To praise.

"I had rather be . . . lampooned for a virtue than *panegyrick'd* for a vice."—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 339.

* **păn-ĕ-ĝŷr'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *panegyric*; *-al.*] The same as PANEGYRIC (q.v.)

"In which *panegyrical* speeches there were used frequent apostrophes."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 6.

* **păn-ĕ-ĝŷr'-ĭc-al lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *panegyrical*; *-ly.*] In a panegyric manner; by way of a panegyric.

* **pă-nĕĝ'-ў-rĭs,** *s.* [Gr.] A festival; a public meeting. [PANEGYRIC.]

păn-ĕ-ĝŷr'-ĭst, *s.* [Lat. *panegyrista*, from Gr. *παηγυριστής* (*panēgyristēs*), from *παηγυρίζω* (*panēgyrizō*) = to panegyrize; Fr. *panégyriste*; Sp. & Ital. *panegirista.*] One who delivers a panegyric; one who bestows praise, eulogy or laudation; an encomiast.

"An old *panegyrist* speaking to Constantine."—*Drayton: Poly-Olbion*, s. 6. (Selden's Illust.)

păn'-ĕ-ĝŷr-īze, *v.t.* & *i.* [Gr. *παηγυρίζω* (*panēgyrizō*) = to praise highly.] [PANEGYRIC.]

A. *Trans.*: To deliver or pronounce a panegyric on; to praise highly; to eulogize.

B. *Intrans.*: To indulge in or pronounce panegyrics; to bestow praises.

* **păn'-ĕ-ĝŷ-rў,** *s.* [PANEGYRIC.] A panegyric.

* **pa-nĕ'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Lat. *pan(is)* = bread; Eng. suff. *-ity.*] The state or condition of bread.

"And Romish bakers praise the Deity
They chipp'd while yet in its *paneity*."
Prior: To E. Shephard.

păn'-ęl, * **pan-ele, păn'-nęl,** *s.* [O. Fr. *panel* (Fr. *panneau*), from Low Lat. *panellus*, dimin. from Lat. *pannus* = a piece of cloth, a rag.] [PANE (1), *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A piece or square, whether of wood, cloth, or parchment, but originally of cloth.

2. A piece of cloth on a horse's back to serve as a sort of saddle.

"Broght thai nother on his bak
Ne sadel ne *panel*." *Curwr Mundi*, 14,982.

3. A pad or packing beneath a saddle to protect the horse's back from contact with the tree.

4. A kind of rustic saddle.

"A *panel* and wanty, pack-saddle and pel."
Tusser: Five Hundred Points.

5. An area on a wall, &c., sunk below the general face of the surrounding work; a compartment in a sunken ceiling, soffit, bay, or wainscot.

"Maximillan his whole history is digested into twenty-four square *panels* of sculpture in bas relief."
Addison: On Italy.

6. A pane.

* 7. A jury.

"A judgment in its favour ends
When all the *panel* are its friends."
Green: The Spleen.

* 8. An immodest woman; a prostitute.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bookbinding:*

(1) A depressed part of the sides within a relatively elevated bordering portion.

(2) A space on the back between bands.

2. *Joinery:* The sunken portion of a door, wainscoting, head-board of a bedstead, &c. Its edges are mortised into the surrounding frame.

3. *Law:*

(1) *English Law:*

(*a*) A parchment or schedule containing the names of persons qualified and summoned by the sheriff to serve on juries.

"He returns the names of the jurors in a *panel* (a little pane, or oblong piece of parchment) annexed to the writ."—*Blackstone: Commentaries*, bk. iii., ch. 23.

(*b*) The jury.

(2) *Scots Law:* The accused person in a criminal action from the time of his appearance.

4. *Masonry:* A face of a hewn stone.

5. *Mining:*

(1) A heap of dressed ore ready for sale.

(2) A system of coal-mining in which the projected winning is divided into large, square allotments, divided by massive walls of coal, instead of placing the whole working in one undivided arrangement. The pillars are left very large, the rooms small; the pillars are worked out, props being substituted; these are knocked out, and the goaf filled up by the caving down of the ceiling.

6. *Painting:* A piece of wood—oak, chestnut, or white poplar—upon which, instead of canvas, a picture is painted. The earliest paintings in oil were generally executed on panels, which were composed of various pieces of wood, cemented together with cheese-glue; and this glue, or cement, caused each portion to adhere so firmly that such panels were considered stronger than those which consisted of one piece of wood only. Strips of linen were usually glued over the joinings of the panel, and, in some cases, the surface was entirely covered with linen, for which purpose animal glue was used. (*Fairholt.*)

* **panel-house,** *s.* A house of ill-fame, into which persons were enticed by women; after which a man, or bully (usually pretending to be the woman's husband), suddenly entered the room by some secret passage (as a sliding panel), and extorted money by threats.

panel-picture, *s.*

Paint.: A picture painted on a board or panel.

panel-plane, *s.*

Joinery: A long-stocked plane having a handle or toat. The stock is somewhat deeper than that of the jack-plane.

panel-raiser, *s.*

Joinery: A plane employed to rabbet away the angle and a part of the surface of a board, in order to give it a sunken margin, leaving a raised panel. The cutters have such a contour as to give the required moulding to the edge of the raised portion.

panel-saw, *s.* A hand-saw for cutting very thin wood in the direction of the fibres or across them. It has six teeth to the inch.

* **panel-thief,** *s.* One who extorted money by threats in a panel-house (q.v.).

panel-work, *s.*

Joinery: Wainscot laid out in panels.

păn'-ęl, * **păn'-nęl,** *v.t.* [PANEL, *s.*]

1. To form with panels.

"The paintings being executed by hand on a flat ground, *panelled* in with massive mouldings."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 4, 1885.

* 2. To saddle. (Used chiefly of asses and mules.)

"He *pannelled* his squire's beast."—*Jarvis: Don Quixote*, pt. i., bk. iii., ch. iii.

păne'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *pane* (1); *-less.*] Without panes of glass; destitute of panes.

"The shifts enormous, that in vain he forms
To patch his *paneless* window."
Skinstone: Economy, iii.

* **păn-ęl-lā'-tion,** *s.* [PANEL, *s.*] The act of impannelling a jury; a panel.

"They in the said *panellation* did put Rich. Wotton . . . and other privileged persons which were not wont anciently to be impannelled."—*Wood: Fasti Oxon.* (an. 1516).

păn'-ęl-lĭng, *s.* [Eng. *panel*; *-ing.*]

1. The act of forming with or in panels.

2. Panel-work.

* **păn-ĕn'-thĕ-ĭsm,** *s.* [Pref. *pan-*; Gr. *ἐν* (*en*) = in, and Eng. *theism.*] (For def. see extract.)

"K. Chr. Fr. Krause (1781—1832) . . . sought to improve upon the pantheism of the System of Identity by developing a doctrine of *Panentheism*, or a philosophy founded upon the notion that all things are in God."—*Ueberweg: Hist. Philos.*, ii. 250.

* **păn cū -lō-ĝĭsm,** *s.* [Pref. *pan-*, and Eng. *eulogism.*] Indiscriminate and general praise or eulogy; eulogy of everybody and everything.

păn-fŭl, *s.* [Eng. *pan*; *-ful(l).*] As much as a pan will hold.

păńg, * **pange, prange,** * **pronge,** *s.* [The same word as *prong* (q.v.), the *r* having been lost.] A sudden paroxysm of extreme pain; a violent pain; a throe; a sudden and transitory agony.

"In those suspended *pangs* I lay."
Byron: Mazeppa, xiv.

* **păńg** (1), **pange,** *v.t.* [PANG, *s.*] To torture; to torment; to afflict with extreme pain.

"Thy memory
Will then be *pang'd* by me."
Shakesp. Cymbeline, III. 4.

păńg (2), *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To cram, to press; to cram or stuff with food.

"The auld gudeman's Corse-Clough has *panged* it wi' a kemple o straw." *Scott. Blackwood's Mag.*, ch. lxix.

păn ĝĕn'-ē sis, *s.* [Pref. *pan-*, and Eng. *genesis.*]

Biol.: (See extract).

"In all cases of reversion, characters are transmitted through two, three, or many more generations, and are then developed under certain unknown favourable conditions. This important distinction between transmission and development will be best kept in mind by the hypothesis of *pangenesis*. According to this hypothesis, every unit or cell in the body throws off gemmules, or undeveloped atoms, which are transmitted to the offspring of both sexes, and are multiplied by self-division. They may remain undeveloped during the early years of life, or during successive generations; and their development into units or cells, like those from which they were derived, depends on their affinity for, and union with other units or cells previously developed in the due order of growth."—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (ed. 2nd), p. 228.

* **păńg' fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *pang*, s.; *-full(l).*] Tortured, suffering.

"He bowed his head upon his *pangful* bosom."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, vii. 224.

păn-ĝĭ, *s.* [PANGIUM.]

păn-ĝĭ-ā'-ĉĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pangi(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Pangiads; an order of Diclinous Exogens, alliance Papayales. Trees, with alternate stalked leaves, axillary flowers, solitary, in fascicles or racemes; unisexual. Sepals five, two, three, or four; petals five or six, each with a scale opposite to it. Stamens five, or indefinite, some sterile. Ovary superior, one-celled; ovules indefinite, attached to two to six parietal placentas. Capsules succulent, indehiscent, one-celled; seeds indefinite in number, large. Closely akin to Papayaceæ. Poisonous, from the bitter parts of India. Genera three, species four. (*Lindley.*)

păn'-ĝĭ-ăd, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *pangi(um)*; Eng. suff. *-ad.*]

Bot. (*Pl.*): Lindley's name for the Pangiaceæ (q.v.).

păn'-ĝĭ-ŭm, *s.* [From *pangi*, the native Indian name of the species.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Pangiaceæ (q.v.). Only species *Pangium edule*, the Pangi, a tree with hard wood. The kernels of the fruit, after being boiled and macerated in cold water, to remove the narcotic qualities, are used as a condiment. The bark is employed to poison fish, and the juice to destroy parasitic vermin.

păńg'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *pang*; *-less.*] Free from pang or pain; painless.

"Death for thee
Prepared a light and *pangless* dart."
Byron: Poem to Thyrza.

păń'-gō-lĭn, *s.* [The Malayan name.]

Zool.: Scaly Ant-eater; the popular name for any individual of the genus Manis (q.v.). They range in size from one foot to three feet in length, exclusive of the tail, which, in some species, is twice as long as the body; legs short, ears very small, tongue long and vermicular, to which ants are held fast by the copious flow of saliva with which it is lubricated. There are seven species, three from Asia, *Manis javanica*, *M. aurita*, and *M. pentadactyla*, the Five-fingered Pangolin, and four from Africa, *M. macrura*, the Long-tailed, *M. tricuspis*, the White-bellied, *M. temminckii*, Temminck's, and *M. gigantea*, the Giant Pangolin.

păńg-shûr-ą, *s.* [Latinised from native name.]

Zool.: A genus of Chelonia, founded by

Gray, with four species. It is "confined to the Indian continent, and the species known do not appear to differ from the Emydes proper. (*Günther: Reptiles of Brit. India*, p. 35.)

pang shure, *s.* [Pangshure.]

Zool.: *Pangshura* (*Kuhl*) *testa*, common in the rivers of Bengal. It may be easily distinguished by its elevated back, by the form of the first vertebral shield, and the coloration of the sternum. (*Günther.*)

pan hĕl lĕn ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *pan-*, and Eng. *hellenic*.] Pertaining to all Greece, or to Panhellenism.

"If Pisistratean interests are opposed to the *Panhellenic*, the Servian interests are not opposed to the Hellenic ones."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 20, 1885.

pan hĕl lĕn ĭsm, *s.* [Pref. *pan-*, and Eng. *hellenism* (q.v.).] A plan or scheme to unite all Greece in one political body.

pan hĕl lĕn ĭst, *s.* [Pref. *pan-*, and Eng. *hellenist* (q.v.).] A supporter or advocate of Panhellenism.

pan hĕl lē nĭ ŭm, *s.* [Gr. πανελλήνιον (*panhellenion*), from πᾶν (*pan*) = all, and Ἑλλὰς (*Hellas*), pl. Ἕλληνες (*Hellênes*) = a Greek.] The national assembly or council of Greece.

pan his tŏph ў tŏn, *s.* [Pref. *pan-*; Gr. ἱστός (*histos*) = a web, a honeycomb, &c., and φυτον (*phuton*) = a plant.]

Bot.: (See extract).

"The Italian naturalist Filippi discovered in the blood of the silkworms affected by this strange disorder (Pebrine) a multitude of cylindrical corpuscles, each about $\frac{1}{800}$ of an inch long. These have been carefully studied by Lebert, and named by him *Panhistophyton*; for the reason that in subjects in which the disease is strongly developed the corpuscles swarm in every tissue and organ of the body, and even pass into the undeveloped eggs of the female moth. . . . It is now certain that this devastating cholera-like Pebrine is the effect of the growth and multiplication of the *Panhistophyton* in the silkworm."—*Huxley: Critiques*, pp. 246, 247.

pan ic (1), pan ick (2), *s.* & *a.* [Gr. τὸ Πανικὸν (δεῖμα) (*to Panikon (deima)*) = panic (fear), *i.e.*, fear inspired by the god Pan: Πανικός (*Panikos*) = of or pertaining to Pan (q.v.); Lat. *Panicus* (*terror*); Fr. (*terreur*) *panique*; Ital. (*terrore*) *panico*; Sp. *panico*. As Sir Walter Raleigh (*Hist. World*, bk. iii., ch. vi., §1) speaks of strange visions which are also called "*panici terrores*," instead of using, as would to us seem natural, the word *panic*, we may with some confidence infer that *panic* was not yet an English word.]

A. *As subst.*: A sudden fright or alarm, especially one without any real cause or ground; sudden fright or terror inspired by some trifling cause.

"*Panic* after *panic* spread through the broken ranks."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

B. *As adj.*: Extreme, sudden, groundless, causeless. (Said of fright or alarm.)

"The first author of it [general shout] was Pan, Bacchus's Lieutenant-General, in his Indian expedition, where being encompassed in a valley with an army of enemies, far superiour to them in number, he advised the Goat to order his men in the night to give a general shout, which so surprized the opposite army, that they immediately fled from their camp; whence it came to pass, that all sudden fears impress'd upon men's spirits without any just reason, were call'd by the Greeks and Romans *panick* terrors."—*Potter: On Greece*, bk. iii., ch. viii.

¶ *Commercial panic*: A panic produced in commercial circles. When such a panic takes place a run commences on the banks, the price of British funds falls, the interest of money rises rapidly to a high figure, after which the Government is induced to suspend the Bank Charter Act, with the general effect of terminating the crisis. The bankruptcies and other untoward occurrences which have taken place create caution, confining speculation within narrow limits, till the memory of the crisis begins to fade, when over-speculation makes the same sequence of events happen again. Commercial panics tend to recur on a average about once in ten years. The years ending with the number seven sometimes complete the cycle, as 1797, 1847, 1857, it may close in one ending with six or five, as 1825-6, 1866.

panic monger, *s.* One who creates or causes a panic.

panic stricken, panic struck, *a.* Struck with a panic or sudden fright.

"Amazed and *panic-stricken*, they were swept away in a moment."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

pan ic (2), *** pan ick** (2), *s.* [Lat. *panicum*.] A common name for several species of plants belonging to the genus Panicum (q.v.): panic-grass.

panic grass, *s.* The same as Panic (2).

*** pan ic al, * pan ic all,** *a.* [Eng. *panic*; *-al*.] The same as Panic, *a.* (q.v.).

"The sedaine stirre and *panicall* feare."
Camden: Remaines: Poems.

pa nĭc ĕ æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *panic(um)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Graminaceæ. The spikelets are dorsally compressed, articulate below the lowest glume; the lowest empty one small or wanting, the second larger, the third with a palea and male flower, or none, the fourth with a palea and bisexual flower hardening round the fruit. (*Sir Joseph Hooker.*)

pa nĭc ĕ oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *paniceus* = made of bread.]

Bot.: Eatable, good for bread. (*Paxton.*)

păn ĭ cle, *s.* [Lat. *panicula* = a tuft, a panicle; a double dimin. from *panus* = the thread wound round the bobbin of a shuttle.]

Bot.: A kind of inflorescence, in which the flowers are arranged upon a lengthened axis, with branched peduncles and lengthened centripetal clusters of flowers. A panicle may be simple, *i.e.*, bear single flowers, or it may be what Willdenow calls deliquescent, *i.e.*, the rachis itself may cease to exist as an axis. The corymb, thyrse, and cyme are modifications of the panicle. A panicle is a compound raceme, bearing secondary racemes instead of single flowers.

păn ĭ cled (cled as **kĕld),** *a.* [Eng. *panicl(e)*; *-ed*.]

Bot.: Furnished with panicles; arranged in or like panicles; paniculate.

păn ĭ cō graph, *s.* [Pref. *pan-*; Gr. εἰκων (*eikōn*) = an image, and suff. *-graph*.] A mode of obtaining printing-plates direct from a subject or transfer by applying it to the face of a plate of zinc, and building up a printing surface in relief corresponding to the design transferred.

păn ic ŭ late, păn ic ŭ lāt ĕd, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *paniculatus*, from Lat. *panicula* = a panicle.]

Bot.: The same as Panicled (q.v.).

păn ic ŭ late lў, *adv.* [Eng. *paniculate*; *-ly*.]

Bot.: So as to form or resemble a panicle.

paniculately-branched, *a.*

Bot.: Loosely branched.

paniculately-racemose, *a.*

Bot.: Having for its inflorescence a panicle formed by numerous racemes.

păn ĭ cŭm, *s.* [Lat. = a kind of millet, from *panis* = bread, the grain of some species being used in its manufacture.]

Bot.: Panick-grass; the typical genus of the tribe Paniceæ (q.v.). Flowers in spikelets of two flowers, the upper one perfect, the lower having only stamens or neuter. Known species 850 (*Steudel*), 500 (*Sir Joseph Hooker*). They are mostly tropical. *Panicum* (*Digitaria*) *glabrum* and *P.* (*Echinochloa*) *Crus Galli* are naturalized in Britain, and *P. sanguinale* is a corn-field casual. *P. miliaceum*, the Indian Millet, believed by De Candolle to be a native of Egypt and Arabia, was early introduced into India, where it is extensively cultivated, as it is in the South of Europe, for food for man, and occasionally, even in England, for feeding poultry. There are two varieties, the brown and the yellow. It is called in some parts of India Cheena, and in the Deccan Shamoola. Other species cultivated in India are *P. frumentaceum*, the Shama, an early ripening grain, *P. miliare*, the Little Millet, or Warree, and *P. pilosum*, the Bhudlee. The smoke of *P. antidotale*, a tall grass growing in the Punjaub, is used to fumigate wounds.

*** păn ĭ ĕr,** *s.* [Pannier.]

*** păn ĭ fĭ cā tion,** *s.* [Lat. *panis* = bread, and *facio* = to make.] The act or process of making bread.

păn ĭs lam ĭsm, *s.* [Pref. *pan-*, and *Islamism*.] The aim which most Muhammadans desire to realise of a union or confederacy of all Muhammadan nations to enable them to resume their efforts for the conquest of the world.

pa nĭv ŏr oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *panis* = bread, and *voro* = to devour.] Eating or subsisting on bread.

păn jăm, *s.* [Native name.]

Bot.: The resinous gum of *Diospyros Embryopteris*, an Indian tree.

păn mĭx ĭ a, *s.* [Pref. *pan-*, and Gr. μῖξις (*mixis*) = a mixing.]

Biol.: The principle of cessation or reversal of natural selection.

păn mŭg, *s.* [Eng. *pan*, and *mug*.] An earthenware crock or vessel in which butter is sent to market; it contains about half a hundredweight.

păn nāde, *s.* [O. Fr.] The curvet of a horse.

păn nąg e, * pawn age, *s.* [O. Fr. *pannage*, from Low Lat. *pannagium*, *panagium*, from Lat. *panis* = bread.]

I. The food of swine in woods, as acorns, beech-nuts, &c.; mast.

2. The charge made by agisters for the mast of the king's forests.

*** păn nąr ў,** *a.* & *s.* [Panary.]

*** panne,** *s.* [Fr.]

Fabric: Worsted plush of French make.

păn nel, *s.* [Panel.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A kind of rustic saddle; a panel.

"In that country they ride on bullocks with *pannels*, as we term them."—*Backhuyt: Voyages*, ii. 221.

2. The stomach of a hawk.

II. *Scots Law*: [Panel, *s.*, II. 3 (2)].

*** păn nĕl lā tion,** *s.* [Panellation.]

*** păn nĭc, * păn nick,** *s.* [Panic, 2.]

păn nĭ cle (1), *s.* [Panicle.]

*** păn nĭ cle** (2), *s.* [Pannikel.]

*** păn ni ĕr, * păn nў ĕr, * păn ĭ ĕr,** *s.* [Lat. *panarius* = (a.) pertaining to bread; (s.) one who deals in bread; *panarium* = a bread-basket, from *panis* = bread; Fr. *panier*; Ital. *paniere* = a bread-basket.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A basket; primarily for bread, then of any kind.

"They take with them great baskets made like bakers' *panniers* to carry them tenderly."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 448.

2. Baskets—usually in pairs—slung over the back of an animal of burden to carry a load. The ancient Egyptian paintings show asses with panniers full of children.

"Next one upon a pair of *panniers*,
Full fraught with that, which, for good manners,
Shall here be nameless."—*Butler: Hudibras*, ii. 2.

3. An attendant in the Inns of Court, who laid the cloth, set the salt-cellars, cut the bread, waited on the students in term-time, sounded the horn as a summons to dinner, and rang the bell.

"The most awkward of waiters (called according to custom *pannyers*; scilicet pannipers, or bread bearers)."—*F. Brandt: Frank Marland*, ch. viii.

4. A part of a lady's dress, attached to the back of the skirt.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Arch.*: The same as Corbel (q.v.).

2. *Hydr. Eng.*: A basket or gabion of wicker-work containing gravel or earth, and used in forming a basis for earthly material in the construction of dikes or banks to exclude water or to resist its action upon its natural banks.

* 3. *Mil. Antiq.*: A shield or cover of basket-work, used by archers, who set them in the ground in front of them.

*** păn nĭ ĕred,** *a.* [Eng. *pannier*; *-ed*.] Loaded with panniers.

"To see his gentle *pannier'ed* train,
With more than vernal pleasure feeding."
Wordsworth: Peter Bell, i.

*** păn nĭ kel, * păn nĭ kell, * păn nĭ cle,** *s.* [A dimin. from Low Lat. *panna* = a pan (q.v.).] The brain-pan; the skull: the crown of the head.

"When the spirit fills
The fantastic *pannicles*."
Herrick: Not Every Day fit for Verse.

păn nĭ kĭn, *s.* [A dimin. of *pan* (q.v.).] A little mug or cup.

păn'-nĭng, *pr. par.* [PAN, *v.*]

panning-out, *s.*

Gold digging: A washing process by which the grains of gold are separated from the dust; the mud and debris being shaken several times with water in a pan or cradle.

păn'-nōse, *a.* [Lat. *pannus* = a cloth, a rag.]

Bot.: Of the texture of coarse cloth.

păn-ō-cō'-cō, păn-ō-cŏc'-cō, *s.* [French, from native name.]

Bot.: (1) *Ormosia coccinea;* (2) *Swartzia tomentosa.*

panococco-bark, *s.* A powerful sudorific bark obtained from *Swartzia tomentosa.*

păn-ō-lăx, *s.* [Pref. *pan-*, and Dor. ὦλαξ (*ōlax*), for αὖλαξ (*aulax*) = a furrow.]

Palæont.: A genus of hares from the Pliocene of Mexico.

* **păn-ŏm-phē'-an,** *a.* [Gr. Πανομφαῖος (*Panomphaios*) = author of all ominous voices or divination: πᾶν (*pan*) = all, and ὄμφη (*omphē*) = a divine voice, an oracle.] Uttering divinations or ominous and prophetic voices; inspiring oracles; divining.

Păn-ō-pē'-a, păn-ō-pæ'-a, *s.* [Gr. Πανόπεια (*Panopeia*) = one of the Nereids.]

1. *Astron.* (*Of the form* Panopea): [ASTEROID, 70].

2. *Zool.* (*Of the form* panopæa): A genus of Myacidæ, with an equivalve, thick, oblong shell, gaping at both ends, each valve with a prominent tooth, the animal with very long united siphons. Recent species, eleven, from the Northern Ocean, the Mediterranean, the Cape, New Zealand, &c. *Panopæa norvegica* is rare, and costs about three guineas.

3. *Palæont.:* Known species, 140, from the Inferior Oolite onward.

păn-ō-phō'-bĭ-a, *s.* [Pref. *pan-*, and Gr. φόβος (*phobos*) = fear.]

Pathol.: Pantophobia (q. v.).

păn'-ō-plĭed, *a.* [Eng. *panoply*; *-ed.*] Having a panoply, or complete suit of armour.

păn-ŏp'-lĭ-tēş, *s.* [Gr. πανοπλίτης (*panoplitēs*) = a man in full armour.] [PANOPLY.]

Ornith: Green-backs; a genus of Trochilidæ (q.v.). Sexes alike in plumage; tarsi booted. There are three species, *Panoplites jardinii* and *P. flavescens*, from Ecuador, the latter ranging into the Andes of Colombia, and *P. matthewsii*, with chestnut under-surface, from Western Ecuador and Peru.

păn'-ō-plỹ, *s.* [Gr. παυοπλία (*panoplia*) = the full armour of an ὁπλίτης (*hoplitēs*), or heavy-armed soldier: πᾶν (*pan*) = all, and ὅπλα (*hopla*) = arms; Fr. *panoplie.*] A complete suit of armour; complete defence.

"Roslin's chiefs uncoffined lie;
Each baron, for a sable shroud,
Sheathed in his iron *panoply.*"
Scott. Lay of the Last Minstrel, vi. 24.

pą-nŏp'-tĭ-cŏn, *s.* [Pref. *pan-*, and the root οπ- (*op-*) seen in ὄψομαι (*opsomai*), fut. of ὁράω (*horaō*) = to see; Fr. *panoptique.*]

1. The name given by Jeremy Bentham to his system of prison supervision, by which the warder or inspector can see each of the prisoners at all times, without being himself seen by them.

2. An exhibition room for novelties, &c.

păn-ō-ra'-mą, *s.* [Pref. *pan-*, and ὅραμα (*horama*) = a view; ὁράω (*horaō*) = to see; Fr. Sp., & Ital. *panorama.*]

* **1.** A complete view.

2. A painting of a complete scene, viewed from a central point, or made continuous upon an unrolling canvas, as if the spectator were passing the particular spots consecutively. The invention of the panorama is due to Barker, a portrait-painter of Edinburgh, who obtained a patent for his invention in 1787. Of late years, the verisimilitude of panoramas has been greatly increased. The spectators stand on a central platform, and the painting forms the boundary of a circular building, while the space from the platform to the painting is realistically treated. This has been done with great effect in panoramas of battle-scenes, the foreground being strewn with shattered arms, lay-figures of men and horses, and the juncture of the mass and the painting so skilfully effected, that it is difficult to tell where one ends and the other begins.

păn-ō-răm'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *panoram(a)*; *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a panorama; like a panorama.

"Commanding a *panoramic* view of the river below the town."—*Murray. Lands of the Slave & the Free,* ch. xiv.

panoramic-camera, *s.*

Photog.: A camera so constructed as to enable photographs embracing a very large angle to be taken—usually upon a curved sensitive surface.

panoramic-lens, *s.*

Photog.: A lens of special construction for use with a panoramic camera (q.v.).

păn-ō-răm'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *panoramic*; *-al.*] The same as panoramic (q.v.).

pą-nor'-pą, *s.* [Pref. *pan-*, and Gr. ὄρπηξ (*orpēx*) = a lance; cf. ἅρπη (*harpē*) = an elephant goad.]

Entom.: Scorpion-fly; the typical genus of the family Panorpidæ (q.v.). The abdomen is lengthy, attenuated and recurved, the terminal segment swollen and ending with prehensile chelæ, whence the English name. *Panorpa communis* is found abundantly in meadows about midsummer.

pą-nor'-pĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *panorp(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: Scorpion-flies; a family of Neuroptera, sub-order Planipennia. The head is prolonged into a rostrum terminated by the mouth. They have long slender antennæ, three ocelli, long legs, and, in some cases, a forceps at the tail. Found about hedges near wet places. The larvæ somewhat resemble caterpillars, the pupa is terrestrial and destitute of a cocoon. Few species, but widely distributed over the globe.

* **păn-phar'-mą-cŏn,** *s.* [Pref. *pan-*, and Gr. φαρμακον (*pharmakon*) = a medicine.] A universal medicine; a panacea.

păn'-pipe, *s.* [Eng. *Pan*, and *pipe.*]

Music: The earliest form of a compound wind instrument, undoubtedly the precursor of the organ. It was the σύριγξ of the Greeks, *fistula* of the Romans, and probably the *ugab* of the Hebrews. It was formed of seven, eight, or nine short hollow reeds, fixed together by wax, and cut in graduated lengths so as to produce a musical scale. The lower ends of the reeds were closed, and the upper open and on a level, so that the mouth could easily pass from one pipe to another. Called also Pan's pipes, Pandean-pipes, and Mouth-organ.

PANPIPE.

"A broken-nosed, damp Faun, with a marble *pan-pipe.*"—*Thackeray. Newcomes,* ch. xlvii.

păn-prĕs-bỹ-tĕr'-ĭ-an, *a.* [Pref. *pan-*, and Eng. *presbyterian* (q.v.).] Pertaining to an alliance of the reformed churches holding the Presbyterian system throughout the world. The alliance was founded in London July 22, 1875, and in 1877 the first Panpresbyterian General Council was held at Belfast.

păn-sclā'-vĭc, *a.*, **păn-sclāv'-ĭşm,** *s.* [PANSLAVIC, PANSLAVISM.]

păn-scląv-vō-nĭ-an, păn-slą-vō'-nĭ-an, pan-scląv-vŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *pan-*, and Eng. *Sclavonian, Slavonian, Slavonic.*] The same as PANSLAVIC (q.v.).

păn-sĕr, *s.* [O. Fr.]

Old Arm.: The armour covering the lower part of the body in front, as distinct from that of the back.

păn'-shŏn, *s.* [Perhaps a corrupt. of *puncheon.*] An earthenware vessel wider at the top than at the bottom, used for holding milk, and other purposes (*Prov.*).

păn'-şied, *a.* [Eng. *pansy*; *-ed.*] Covered or ornamented with pansies.

"Steps celestial press the *pansied* grounds."
Darwin: Botanic Garden, pt. i., i. 68.

păn-slā'-vĭc, *a.* [Pref. *pan-*, and Eng. *Slavic.*] Pertaining or relating to all the Slavic races.

păn-slāv'-ĭşm, *s.* [Pref. *pan-*, Eng. *Slav*; *-ism.*] A project or movement for the union, in one confederacy, of all the Slavic races, politically and socially.

păn-slāv'-ĭst, *a.* [Pref. *pan-*, and Eng. *Slavist.*] Panslavic, Panslavonic.

"The *Panslavist* doctrine, which is a geographical falsehood."—*Daily Telegraph,* Sept. 22, 1885.

* **păn-sŏph'-ĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *pansoph(y)*; *-ic.*] Relating to pansophy (q.v.).

"His [Comenius] great design of a *Pansophic* Institute, or College of the Sciences, was pressed upon the Long Parliament by Hartlib and others, and really approached fulfilment."—*Athenæum,* March 4, 1854, p. 279.

* **păn-sŏph'-ĭc-al,** * **păn-sŏph'-ĭc ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *pansoph(y)*; *-ical.*] The same as PANSOPHIC (q.v.).

"We have these three chiefe and essentiall properties of *Pansophicall* method."—*Comenius: Patterne of Univ. Knowledge* (ed. Collier), p. 93. (1651.)

* **păn-sŏph'-ĭc-al-lỹ,** *a* [Eng. *pansophical*; *-ly.*] According to the principles of pansophy (q.v.).

"Every theame that's handled *pansophically* hath propositions making demonstrations."—*Comenius: Patterne of Univ. Knowledge* (ed. Collier), p. 146. (1651.)

* **păn'-sō-phỹ,** *s.* [Pref. *pan-*, and Gr. σοφία (*sophia*) = wisdom.] The name given by Comenius (1592–1671) to a scheme of universal knowledge proposed by him.

"*Pansophy*, therefore by wholesome counsel takes all things in generall into its consideration, that it may evidently and most clearly appeare, how lesser things are, and come to be subordinate to the greater, the greater to the greatest, the former to the latter and the latter to the last; infinite things to finite, and the finite to one: that is, all visible things to man, temporall things to eternity, and things created to their Creator."—*Comenius Patterne of Univ. Knowledge* (ed. Collier), p. 16. (1651.)

păn-spĕr'-mą-tĭst, *s.* [Pref. *pan-*; Gr. σπέρμα (*sperma*), genit. σπέρματος (*spermatos*) = seed, and Eng. suff. *-ist.*] [PANSPERMIST.]

păn-spĕr'-mĭ-ą, păn-spĕr-mỹ, *s.* [Pref. *pan-*, and Gr. σπερμα (*sperma*) = seed; Fr. & Ger. *panspermie.*]

Nat. Science: The name for a system, according to which germs are disseminated in all parts of the earth and of space which surrounds it, developing themselves when they encounter bodies fitted to retain and make them grow, and increasing only when they contain all organic resemblance to that into which they are introduced. (*Mayne.*)

păn-spĕr'-mĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *panspermi(a)*; *-ic.*] Of or belonging to Panspermia (q.v.). (*Mayne.*)

păn'-spĕr-mĭst, *s.* [Eng., &c. *panspermi(a)*; *-ist.*] One who upholds the system of Panspermia (q.v.).

"By the *panspermists*, or the opponents of spontaneous generation, it is alleged that the production of Bacteria, Vibrios, Monads, and Infusoria, in organic infusions, is due simply to the fact that the atmosphere, and probably the fluid itself, is charged with innumerable germs . . . which, obtaining access to the fluid, and finding there favourable conditions, are developed into living beings."—*Nicholson: Zoology* (ed. 1878), p. 43.

păn'-spĕrm-ỹ, *s.* [PANSPERMIA.]

păn-stĕr-ĕ-ō-ra-mą, *s.* [Pref. *pan-*; Gr. στερεός (*sterεos*) = solid, and ὅραμα (*horama*) = a view.] A model of a town or country in wood, papier-maché, cork, &c., in which the objects are shown in proportional relief.

păns'-wāy, păncḥ-wāy, *s.* [Hind. *panswah, panshway.*] A small boat on the Ganges and Hooghly, having an awning of matting over the stern.

păn'-şỹ, * **pan cy,** * **pawnoe,** * **pann-sie,** *s.* [Fr. *pensée* = (1) thought, (2) pansy; from *pensé*, pa. par. of *penser* = to think; from Lat. *penso* = to weigh, to consider.]

Bot.: The Heartsease (q.v.).

"There is *pansies*, that's for thoughts."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet,* iv. 5.

pănt, *v.i.* & *t.* [Origin doubtful; cf. Fr. *panteler* = to pant; O. Fr. *pantiser* = to breathe fast; *pantois* = short-winded, out of breath; Sw. dial. *punk* = exhausted; *pankna* = to be exhausted; Nor. Eng. *punk* = to pant.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To breathe quickly, and with labour; to gasp, as after exertion or from eagerness; to have the breast heaving and the heart palpitating.

"He laid them *panting* on the earth."
Chapman Homer, Iliad iii.

2. To throb, heave, or palpitate after exertion; as the breast or heart after hard labour.

"Yet might her piteous heart be seen to *pant* and quake." *Spenser: F. Q.*, I. viii. 20.

* 3. To languish; to play with intermission.

"At intervals a cold blast sings
Through the dry leaves, and *pants* upon the strings."
Cowper: Expostulation, 723.

* 4. To long; to wish eagerly and earnestly; to desire ardently. (Followed by *after* or *for*.)

"For thee I *panted*, thee I prized."
Cowper: Ode to Peace.

* 5. To take or recover breath after exertion or labour.

"To ease his breast with *panting*."
Shakesp. Coriolanus, ii. 2.

* **B.** *Transitive:*

1. To utter or give out in pants or pantingly; to gasp out.

2. To long for; to desire ardently.

"Then shall my heart *pant* thee." *Herbert.*

* **pănt** (1), *s.* [Pant, v.]

1. A short, quick respiration; a gasp.

"As if the earth in fast thick *pants* were breathing."
Coleridge: Kubla Khan.

2. A throbbing or palpitation of the heart.

"Love's quick *pants* in Desdemona's arms."
Shakesp. Othello, ii. 1.

pănt (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A public well in the street of a village or town.

păn-tą-, pănt, *pref.* [Gr. παντός (*pantos*), genit. of πᾶς (*pas*) = all.] (For def. see etym.)

* **păn-tą-ble,** *s.* [Pantofle.] A pantofle; a slipper.

"Swearing by the *pantables* of Pallas, and such other oaths as his rustical bravery could imagine."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, i.

păn-tą-cŏsm, *s.* [Pref. *panta-*, and Gr. κόσμος (*kosmos*) = the world.] The same as Cosmolabe (q.v.).

* **păn-tăg-ą-mỹ,** *s.* [Pref. *panta-*, and Gr. γάμος (*gamos*) = marriage.] A word used by Hepworth Dixon in the second volume of his *New America* as the heading to the chapter (lvii., ed. 8th) in which he describes the marriage relations of the Perfectionists (q.v.).

păn-tą-gŏgue, *s.* [Pref. *pant-*, and Gr. ἀγωγός (*agōgos*) = driving; ἄγω (*agō*) = to drive.] A medicine which expels all morbid matter.

păn'-tą-grăph, *s.* [Pantograph.]

păn-tą-grăph'-ĭc, păn-tą-grăph'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Pantographic.]

* **păn-tą-grŭ-el-ĭsm,** *s.* [From *Pantagruel*, one of the characters of Rabelais; Eng. suff. *-ism*.]

1. A burlesque term for the profession of medicine.

2. (See extract.)

"By *Pantagruelism* we mean . . . an assumption of Bacchanalian buffoonery to cover some serious purpose."—*Donaldson: Theatre of the Greeks*, p. 77.

* **păn-tą-lĕ-ō-nĕ,** *s.* [Ital.] [Pantaloon.]

Music: An instrument invented by Hebenstreit in 1705. It was a sort of dulcimer, but strung with catgut and metal strings in two series. It was more than nine feet long, and nearly four feet wide, and had 186 strings, which were played with two small sticks.

păn-tą-lĕts', păn-tą-lĕttes', *s. pl.* [A dimin. from *pantaloon* (q.v.).] Loose drawers worn by women and children.

"Displaying a pair of baggy—well, I suppose there is no harm in the word—*pantalettes*."—*G. A. Sala: A Journey Due North* (ed. 1859), p. 45.

* **păn-tăl'-ō-ġĭst,** *s.* [Pantologist.]

* **păn-tăl'-ō-ġỹ,** *s.* [Pantology.]

păn-tą-loon', *s.* [Fr. *pantalon* = (1) a name given to the Venetians, (2) a pantaloon, (3) pantaloons; from Ital. *pantalone* = a pantaloon, a buffoon. The name *Pantalon* as applied to the Venetians, was derived from St. *Pantaleone*, the patron-saint of Venice; Gr. Παντελέων (*Pantaleōn*) = all-lion; from παντά (*panta*) = all, wholly, and λέων (*leōn*) = a lion.]

* 1. A garment for males consisting of breeches and stocking all in one; it was loose in the upper part, and puffed.

"The French we conquered once,
Now give us laws for *pantaloons*,
The length of breeches and the gathers."
Butler: Hudibras, i. 3.

2. (*Pl.*) A pair of trousers; frequently abbreviated to *pants* (q.v.).

3. A character in Italian comedy; so called from the dress worn by him; a buffoon.

"The sixth age shifts
Into the lean and slippered *pantaloon*."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 7.

4. A character in pantomime, represented as a silly old man; the butt of the clown's jokes, and his abettor in all his mischief.

* **păn-tą-loon'-ĕr-ў,** *s.* [Eng. *pantaloon*; *-ery*.]

1. The tricks or character of a pantaloon; buffoonery.

"The clownery and *pantaloonery* of these pantomimes have passed clean out of my head."—*Lamb: Essays; My First Play.*

2. Materials for pantaloons.

păn-tăm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Pantometer.]

păn'-tą-morph, *s.* [Pref. *panta-*, and Gr. μορφη (*morphē*) = form, shape.] That which exists in or assumes all shapes.

păn-tą-morph'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *pantomorph*; *-ic*.] Assuming or taking all shapes.

păn'-tą-scōpe, *s.* [Pref. *panta-*, and Gr. σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to see.] A pantascopic camera.

păn-tą-scŏp'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *pantascop(e)*; *-ic*.] All-viewing. (See compound.)

pantascopic camera, *s.*

Photog.: A camera for producing photographs with an ordinary lens, embracing an angle of 270°, or under, with true panoramic perspective, upon a flat plate. It differs from an ordinary camera in being mounted to revolve in a horizontal plane round an imaginary axis drawn through the optical centre of the lens, while the back is geared in such a way as to carry the plate along with the moving image, which is only allowed to act through a narrow vertical slit immediately in front of the sensitive surface.

* **păn-tĕch-nĕ-thē'-cą,** *s.* [Pref. *pan-*; Gr. τέχνη (*technē*) = art, and θήκη (*thēkē*) = a repository.] The same as Pantechnicon (q.v.).

păn-tĕch'-nĭ-cŏn, *s.* [Pref. *pan-*, and Gr. τεχνη (*technē*) = art.]

1. A place where all sorts of manufactured articles are collected and exposed for sale.

2. A depository or storehouse for furniture.

* **pan-tel-er, pan-tel-ere,** *s.* [Pantler.]

pănt'-ĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *pant*; *-er*.] One who pants.

"Cements the bleeding *panter's* wounds."
Congreve: On Mrs. A. Hunt's Singing.

* **pănt'-ĕr** (2), *s.* [O. Fr. *pantiere*.] A noose, a net, a snare. [Painter (2).]

"That of the *panter* and the net best scapel."
Chaucer: Legend of Good Women (Prol.)

* **pănt'-ĕr** (3), *s.* [Pantry.] A keeper of the pantry. (*Tyndall: Works*, i. 466.)

pănt'-ĕr (4), *s.* [For etym. see def.] A corrupt. of *panther* (q.v.).

* **păn'-tĕss, pan-tasse, pan-tois,** *s.* [O. Fr. *pantais, pantois*.] [Pant, v.] A difficulty of breathing to which hawks are subject.

păn'-thē-ĭsm, *s.* [Pref. *pan-*, and Gr. θεός (*theos*) = god; Fr. *panthéisme*; Ger. *pantheismus*.]

Philos.: The view that God and the universe are identical. It was taught in India in the Vedantic system of philosophy, one of the six leading schools of thought, and to this day it is widely accepted, both by the instructed Brahmins and by the common people. Pantheism is believed to have been the creed of various Greek philosophers, as of Anaximander of Miletus (B.C. 610-547), Pythagoras (B.C. 610-547), and Xenophanes (540-500). It was held by John Scotus Erigena, A.D. 874. In the latter part of the twelfth century it was taught by Amalric of Chartres, a dialectician and theologian. Pope Innocent III. forced him to recant his views, notwithstanding which his bones were dug up and burnt in 1209. John, Bishop of Strasburg, in a rescript against the Brethren of the Free Spirit, published in 1317, attributed to them this, among other tenets, "God is formally whatever exists." By many Spinoza is considered to have revived Pantheism, but his teaching in this respect has been misunderstood. [Spinozism.] In the Pantheism of Schelling God is considered as the Absolute Being, revealing Himself in external nature and in human intelligence and freedom, thus closely approaching the dictum of St. Paul, "In him we live, and move, and have our being" (Acts xvii. 28; cf. Col. i. 17) It is noteworthy that the Greek poet (Aratus, *Phænom.* 1-5) quoted by St. Paul is distinctly pantheistic, and his lines might have served for the germ of the better known, but not less beautiful passage in Virgil (*Georg.* iv. 219-227). [See example under Pantheist.]

păn'-thē-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *panthe(ism)*; *-ist*.] One who believes that God and the universe are identical.

"In the teaching of St. Paul, however, the personality of God is not merged, as in that of the *Pantheist*, in the thought of the great Soul of the World."—*E. H. Plumptre*, in *New Test. Comment for English Readers*, ii. 118.

păn-thē-ĭst'-ĭc, păn-thē ĭst'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *pantheist*; *-ic, -ical*.] Of or pertaining to pantheism or pantheists.

pantheistic statues or **figures,** *s. pl.*

Sculp.: Statues or figures bearing the symbols of several deities together.

păn-thē-ĭst'-ĭc-ąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *pantheistical*; *-ly*.] In the manner or according to the views of a pantheist.

păn-thē-ŏl'-ō-ġĭst, *s.* [Eng. *pantheology(y)*; *-ist*.] One who is versed in pantheology.

păn-thē-ŏl'-ō-ġў, *s.* [Pref. *pan-*, and Eng. *theology*.] A system of theology comprehending all religions and a knowledge of all deities; a complete system of theology or divinity.

Păn-thē'-ŏn, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. πάνθειον [ἱερόν] (*pantheion* [*hieron*]) = (a temple) of all gods, from πάνθειος (*pantheios*) = common to all gods: πᾶν (*pan*) = all, and θεῖος (*theios*) = divine; θεός (*theos*) = a god; Fr. *panthéon*.]

1. A famous temple at Rome, built by M. Agrippa, son-in-law of Augustus, about B.C. 27, and dedicated to Mars, and Jupiter the Avenger, in memory of the victory obtained by Augustus over Antony and Cleopatra. The Pantheon is now commonly called the Rotunda, from its circular form. It was given to Boniface IV. by the Emperor Phocas

THE PANTHEON.

A.D. 609, and dedicated as a Christian church to the Virgin and Holy Martyrs, and A.D. 830 Gregory IV. dedicated it to all the saints. It is the finest specimen of a circular building not surrounded by columns. The external diameter is 188 feet, and the height, exclusive of the flat dome surmounting the upper cornice, 102 feet, the dome being 36 feet high. The porch is octastyle, and is 103 feet wide.

2. All the deities collectively worshipped by a nation; the divinities of a nation.

3. A treatise or discourse upon the collective body of deities of a nation.

păn'-thĕr, * **pan-there,** *s.* [Lat. *panthera*, from Gr. πάνθηρ (*panthēr*).]

Zool.: A name given by the earlier zoologists to an Indian variety of the leopard. They are now recognised as forming a single species.

"The spotted *panther* and the tusked bore."
Spenser: F. Q., I. vi. 26.

panther-toad, *s.*

Zool.: *Bufo pantherinus*, from South Africa.

* **păn'-thĕr-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *panther*; *-ess*.]

1. *Lit.:* A female panther.

2. *Fig.:* A fierce or spiteful beauty.

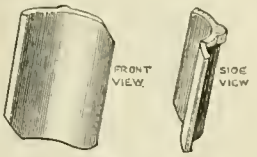
păn'-thĕr-īne, *a.* [Eng. *panther; -ine.*] Of or pertaining to a panther or panthers; resembling a panther.

pantherine-snake, *s.*

Zool.: *Coryphodon pantherinus*, from the Brazils.

păn'th-ō-lōps, *s.* [Gr. παν (*pan-*), stem of πᾶς (*pas*) = all, and Late Gr. ἀνθόλοψ (*antholops*) = antelope (q.v.).]

Zool.: A genus of antelopes with some affinity to sheep. *Pantholops hodgsoni* has long annulated horns and a soft swelling on each side of the nostrils. It inhabits Thibet.



PANTILES.

păn'-tīle, †pĕn'-tile, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *pan*, and *tile.*]

A. *As substantive:*

Building:

A tile curved to an ogee shape, so that the prominent edge of one is covered by the dependent edge of the next. The usual size is 14½ × 10 inches, and they are laid with a 10-inch gauge. 170 tiles cover one square, *i.e.*, 10 × 10 = 100 square feet.

***B.** *As adj.:* Dissenting. (Grose says that it acquired this meaning because dissenting chapels were often roofed with pantiles.)

"Mr. Tickup's a good churchman . . . He is none of your hellish *pantile* crew."—*Centlivre: Gotham Election.*

pănt'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Pant, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* A gasping, a pant, a gasp, a palpitation.

"With raging swell alternate *pantings* rise."
Brooke: Universal Beauty, bk. v.

pănt'-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *panting; -ly.*] In a panting manner; with pantings or gasps.

"She heav'd the name of father
Pantingly forth." *Shakesp.: Lear*, iv. 3.

***păn-tĭ-sŏc-rą-çy,** *s.* [Pref. *pant-*; Gr. ἴσος (*isos*) = equal, and κρατεία (*krateia*) = government.]

1. A utopian commonwealth imagined by Coleridge, Southey, &c., in their inexperienced youth, in which all should rule in an equal degree.

2. The principle upon which such a commonwealth was to be founded.

***păn-tĭs'-ō-crăt,** *s.* [Pantisocracy.] The same as Pantisocratist (q.v.).

***păn-tĭ-sō-crăt'-ĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *pantisocrat; -ic.*] Of or pertaining to pantisocracy (q.v.).

***păn-tĭ-sŏc-rą-tĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *pantisocrat; -ist.*] One who advocates or supports the scheme or theory of pantisocracy (q.v.).

***pănt'-lĕr,** ***pan-tel-er,** ***pan-tel-ere,** *s.* [Fr. *panetier*, from *pain* (Lat. *panis*) = bread.] The officer in a great family or establishment who has charge of the bread; a servant in charge of the pantry.

"To dispraise me, and call me *pantler* and bread-chipper."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

***pan-to-ble,** *s.* [Pantofle.]

păn-tō-chrŏn-ŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. πᾶς (*pas*), genit. παντός (*pantos*) = all; Eng. *chronometer* (q.v.).] An instrument which is a combination of the compass, sun-dial, and universal sun-dial. A sun-dial is attached to a magnetic needle, suspended in the usual way, in such a manner as to allow for the variation. The divisions of the hours and their functions are carried on to an additional exterior circle, correspondingly divided, and to a fixed circle round the dial, on which are inscribed the names of a number of places. By this arrangement the gnomon gives the time at the place of observation, and also for any other place inscribed upon it.

păn'-tō-dŏn, *s.* [Pref. *pant-*, and Gr. ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Ichthy.: The single genus of the family Pantodontidæ. There is but one species, *Pantodon buchholzi*, a small freshwater fish, resembling a Cyprinodont, from the west coast of Africa.

păn-tō-dŏn'-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pantodon*, genit. *pantodont(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: A family of physostomous fishes. The body is covered with large cycloid scales, sides of the head osseous.

***păn-tō'-fle,** ***păn-tōu'-fle,** ***pan-to-cle,** *s.* [Fr. *pantoufle*; Ital. *pantofola* = a slipper; Ger. *pantoffel*, *bantoffel*, from Up. Ger. *bandtafel* = a wooden sole (*tafel*), with a leather string (*band*), to put the foot through; Dut. *pantoffel*, *pattoffel*; Low Ger. & Sw. *toffel*; Dan. *töffel*; Icel. *tapla.*] A slipper for the foot.

"Melpomene has on her feet her high cothurn or tragick *pantofles* of red velvet and gold, beset with pearls."—*Pricham: On Drawing.*

păn'-tō-graph, ***păn-tą-graph,** ***pĕn'-tē-graph,** *s.* [Gr. πᾶς (*pas*), genit. παντός (*pantos*) = all, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write, to draw.] An instrument used in copying plans, maps, and other drawings, so that the copy may be either similar to, or larger, or smaller than the original. The principle of the pantograph is all that could be desired in the way of perfection; but it is found in practice, on account of the numerous joints and the necessary imperfections in its mechanical construction, that it is far from being an accurate instrument. The pantograph is principally useful to the draughtsman in enabling him to mark off the principal points in a reduced copy, through which the lines may afterwards be drawn by the usual methods of construction. For this purpose it is found to work successfully.

păn-tō-grăph'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *pantograph; -ic.*] Pertaining to or produced by means of a pantograph.

***păn-tŏg'-rą-phy,** *s.* [Pantograph.] A general description; an entire view of a subject.

***păn-tō-lŏg'-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *pantolog(y); -ical.*] Of or pertaining to pantology.

***păn-tŏl'-ō-ġist,** *s.* [Eng. *pantolog(y); -ist.*] One who is versed in pantology.

***păn-tŏl'-ō-ġy,** *s.* [Gr. πᾶς (*pas*), genit. παντός (*pantos*) = all, λόγος (*logos*) = a word, a discourse.] Universal knowledge; a work of universal information; a systematic view of all branches of human knowledge.

păn-tŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. πᾶς (*pas*), genit. παντός (*pantos*) = all, and μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure; Fr. *pantomètre.*] An instrument for measuring angles for the determination of elevations, distances, &c.

păn-tō-mĕt'-rĭc, păn-tŏ-mĕt'-rĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *pantometr(y); -ic, -ical.*] Of or pertaining to pantometry.

***păn-tŏm'-ĕ-try,** *s.* [Pantometer.] Universal measurement.

păn'-tō-mīme, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *pantomime* = an actor of many parts in a play, from Lat. *pantomimus*, from Gr. παντόμιμος (*pantomimos*) = (a.) imitating everything, (s.) a pantomimic actor, from πᾶς (*pas*), genit. παντός (*pantos*) = all, and μῖμος (*mimos*) = an imitator; Ital. & Sp. *pantomimo.* A word recently introduced in Bacon's time, for he uses *pantomimus*, *pantomimi.*]

A. *As substantive:*

* 1. Originally, the player who exhibited a mimic show; one who acted many parts in a play.

"Not that I think those *pantomimes*,
Who vary actions with the times,
Are less ingenious in their art
Then those who dully act one part."
Butler: Hudibras, iii. 2.

* 2. An actor generally.

"I would our *pantomimes* also and stage-players would examine themselves and their callings by this rule."—*Sanderson: Sermon on 1 Cor.* vii. 24.

* 3. An actor who expresses his meaning by dumb action and mimicry.

"A certain barbarian prince of Pontus, saw a *pantomime* perform so well that he could follow the performance from the acting alone."—*Tylor: Early Hist. Mankind*, ch. iii.

4. A theatrical entertainment, given in dumb show; a dumb show.

"He put off the representation of *pantomimes* till late hours on market-days."—*Arbuthnot.*

5. A popular theatrical entertainment produced at Christmas time. It consists of two parts: the first, a burlesque on some well-known tale or fable; the second wholly occupied with the comic acting of clown and pantaloon, and the dancing of harlequin and columbine. These two parts are separated by the transformation scene.

¶ Dialogue and songs now form an important part of a pantomime. The *Gentleman's Magazine*, Aug. 1814, p. 185, records that *Dr Hocus-Pocus, or Harlequin Washed White*, produced at the Haymarket (Aug. 12), and attributed to Colman, "excited a more than ordinary interest in the public, on account of the novel circumstance of dialogue being introduced."

B. *As adj.:* Representing only in dumb show.

păn-tō-mĭm'-ĭc, ***păn-tō-mĭm'-ĭc ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *pantomim(e); -ic.*] Of or pertaining to pantomime; representing characters by dumb show.

"*Pantomimic* gesture was amongst the Romans one way of exhibiting a dramatic story."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. vi. (Note 9.)

păn-tō-mĭm'-ĭc-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *pantomimical; -ly.*] In manner of a pantomime; by way of pantomime or dumb show.

păn'-tō-mĭm-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *pantomim(e); -ist.*] One who acts in pantomime.

păn'-tŏn, *s.* [Prov. Ger. *pantine* = a wooden shoe, a patten.]

Farr.: A shoe contrived to recover a narrow and hoof-bound heel.

panton-shoe, *s.* [Panton.]

***păn-tŏph'-ą-ġĭst,** *s.* [Gr. παντοφάγος (*pantophagos*) = eating everything: παντα (*panta*), neut. pl. of πᾶς (*pas*) = all, and φαγεῖν (*phagein*) = to eat.] A person or animal that eats all kinds of food indiscriminately.

***păn-tŏph'-ą-goŭs,** *a.* [Pantophagist.] Eating or living upon all kinds of food.

***păn-tŏph'-ą-ġy,** *s.* [Pantophagist.] The act or habit of eating all kinds of food indiscriminately.

păn-tō-phō-bĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. παντόφοβος (*pantophobos*) = fearing all: πᾶς (*pas*), genit. παντος (*pantos*) = all, and φόβος (*phobos*) = fear. Modelled on the word hydrophobia; Fr. *pantophobie.*]

Pathol.: Morbid fear of everything, attended by confirmed melancholy.

păn-tŏp'-ō-dą, *s. pl.* [Gr. πᾶς (*pas*), genit. παντός (*pantos*) = all, and πούς (*pous*), genit. ποδός (*podos*) = a foot.]

Zool.: The same as Podosomata (q.v.).

păn-tō-stŏm'-ą-tą, *s. pl.* [Gr. πᾶς (*pas*), genit. παντος (*pantos*) = all, and στόματα (*stomata*), nom. pl. of στόμα (*stoma*) = mouth.]

Zool.: A division of Infusorial Animalcules, order Flagellata. It consists of those which have no special place for the ingestion of food.

păn'-trў, ***pan-trie,** ***pan-trye,** ***pan-ter-y,** *s.* [Fr. *paneterie*, from Low Lat. *panetaria*, from Lat. *panis* = bread; Low Lat. *paneta* = one who makes bread.] The room or closet in a house in which the provisions are kept, and plate and knives kept and cleaned.

"My young lady asked for, the nurse cursed in the *pantry*."—*Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet*, i. iii.

păn'ts, *s. pl.* [See def.] An abbreviation of *pantaloons* (q.v.).

***păn'-ŭr-ġy,** *s.* [Gr. πανουργία (*panourgia*), from παν (*pan*) = all, and ἔργον (*ergon*) = work.] Skill in all kinds of work or business; craft. (*Bailey.*)

***păn'-yard,** *s.* [Pannier.]

***pā'-nўm,** *s.* [Painim.]

păn'-zō-ĭsm, *s.* [Pref. *pan-*; Gr. ζωή (*zōē*) = and Eng. suff. *-ism.*]

Biol.: A term used to denote all the elements or factors which constitute vital energy or life. (*Herbert Spencer*, in *Annandale.*)

păp (1), ***pappe** (1), *s.* [Of onomatopoetic origin, and cognate with Dut. *pap* = pap; Ger. *pappe*; Sw. *papa*; Ital. *pappa*, from Lat. *papa*. Cf. Dan. *pap* = pasteboard; Sw. *papp.*]

1. Soft food for infants, made of bread boiled or soaked in water or milk.

"Oh, fully worthy of the nurse's lap!
Give it the breast, or stop its mouth with *pap*."
Cowper: Conversation, 485.

2. The soft pulp of fruit.

¶ *Pap with a hatchet:* A kindness done in an unkind or rough manner.

pap boat, *s.*

1. *Old Lang.:* A kind of sauce-boat, or boat-shaped vessel for holding pap for feeding infants.

2. *Zool.:* *Turbinella rapha.* It is used on the Malabar coast (when scooped out internally, and carved externally) to contain the sacred oil which is employed in anointing the priests. (*Tennent.*)

pap (2), **pappe** (2), *s.* [O. Sw. *papp, patt* = the breast; Dan. *patte* = suck; N. Fries. *pap, pape, papke*; Lith. *papas* = the pap. Probably ultimately the same word as *pap* (1), s.]

1. A teat, a breast; a nipple of the breast.

"He stroake him at his breastes right *pappe*,
Quite through his shoulder bone."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad, iv.

2. A round bill resembling a pap or teat. [Mamelon.]

* **pap,** *v.t.* [Pap (1), *s.*] To feel with pap.

pa-pa, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *papa*; Gr. *πάππας* (*pappas*) = papa; Ger., Dut., & Dan. *papa* = papa.]

1. A child's word for father.

"Where there are little masters and misses in a house, bribe them, that they may not tell tales to *papa* and mamma."—*Swift: Directions for Servants*, p. 13.

2. A Greek parish priest.

* **pā-pa-ble,** *a.* [Fr., from Ital. *papabile*; Lat. *papa* = the pope.] Capable of being made pope; eligible for the dignity of pope.

"By the death of the other two, the conclave hath received little alteration; though Mondovio were *papable*, and a great suggetto in the list of the foresters."—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 707.

pā-pa-çy, * **pa-pa cie,** *s.* [Low Lat. *papatia* = the papal dignity, from *papas, pappas*, genit. *papatis*; Gr. *πάππας* (*pappas*) = papa, father.]

1. The office, dignity, or position of the pope or bishop of Rome; papal authority, dignity, or jurisdiction.

"Thus clome he vp from one decree to an other till he got the *papacy*, whereiu he wroughte suche wonders as did his predecessors."—*Bale: English Votaries*, pt. ii.

2. The popes collectively; the succession of popes.

3. The Roman Catholic religion; popery, papistry.

"They feeling the ax of God's reformation, hewing at the old and hollow trunk of *papacy*."—*Milton: Reform. in England*, bk. ii.

pāp-al, * **pāp-all,** *a.* [Fr. *papal*, from Low Lat. *papalis* = belonging to the pope; *papa* = a bishop.] [Pope.]

1. Of or pertaining to the pope or popedom; popish: as, the *papal* chair; the *papal* crown.

"The progress of the *papal* policy took deeper root."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 8

2. Proceeding from, ordered, or directed by the pope: as, a *papal* edict.

3. Belonging to the Church of Rome.

"Dr. Lloyd thinks their time of hurtling the *papal* christians at an end."—*Burnet: Own Time* (1697).

* **pap-al-in,** *s.* [Ital. *papalino.*] A papist.

[They are] no less divided in their profession than we and the *papalins*."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 320.

* **pā-pal-ist,** *s.* [Eng. *papal*; *-ist.*] A papist. (*Carlyle: French Rev.*, pt. ii., bk. v., ch. ii.)

* **pa-pāl-i-ty,** * **pa-pal-y-te,** *s.* [Eng. *papal*; *-ity.*] The papacy.

"And pope Clement was redy in his chambre of consystorie, sytting in his chayre of *papalyte*."—*Berners: Froissart; Chronycle*, vol. ii., ch. clx.

* **pā-pal-ize,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *papal*; *-ize.*]

A. *Trans.:* To make papal.

B. *Intrans.:* To conform to popery.

* **pā-pal-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *papal*; *-ly.*] In a papal or popish manner; popishly.

* **pā-pal-ty,** *s.* [Eng. *papal*; *-ty.*] The papacy.

"To uphold the decrepit *papalty*."—*Milton: Reform. in England*, bk. ii.

* **pāp-a-phō-bi-a,** *s.* [Lat. *papa* = a bishop, the pope, and Gr. *φοβος* (*phobos*) = fear.] Excessive or unreasonable fear, dread, or hatred of the pope or of popery.

* **pāp-arch-y,** *s.* [Lat. *papa* = a bishop, the pope, and Gr. *ἀρχω* (*archō*) = to rule.] The government of the pope; papal rule.

pa-pā-vĕr, *s.* [Lat. = a poppy.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Papaveraceæ (q.v.). Sepals two, rarely three; petals four, rarely six. Stigma sessile, radiated; fruit capsular, one-celled, opening by very small valves under the lobes of the persistent stigma; seeds small, pitted; juice milky. Known species twelve; from Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia. Three are natives of Britain: *Papaver Rhœas*, the Common Red Poppy, *P. Argemone*, the Long Prickly-headed, and *P. dubium*, the Long Smooth-headed Poppy, all with scarlet flowers. *P. somniferum*, the White Poppy, an escape in Britain, generally has white flowers, with a purple eye. It is extensively cultivated in North and Central India. The seeds are expressed to obtain an oil used for burning, for culinary purposes, and as a demulcent medicine. [Opium.] *P. setigerum* is a garden escape in the Lincolnshire fens. The petals of *Papaver Rhœas*, placed in water, furnish a red dye. Its syrup acts like opium, but is much milder.

pa-pā-vĕr-ā-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *papaver*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Poppyworts; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Ranales. Herbaceous herbs or shrubs, often with milky juice. Leaves alternate, simple, or divided, without stipules. Peduncles long, one-flowered; sepals two or three, deciduous; petals four or six, or multiples of four; stamens indefinite; ovary one-celled, with parietal placentæ; fruit pod-shaped or capsular; seeds many. Poppyworts are narcotic, emetic, purgative, or acridly poisonous. Two-thirds of the species are found in Europe, the others in Asia, Africa, Australia, and tropical America. Known genera eighteen; species 130 (*Lindley*), reduced by Sir Joseph Hooker to seventeen genera, and sixty-five species. Five genera are British: Papaver, Meconopsis, Chelidonium, Glaucium, and Rœmeria (q.v.).

pa-pā-vĕr-ā-ceoŭs (ce as sh), *a.* [Mod. Lat. *papaverace(æ)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Pertaining to the Papaveraceæ or poppies; of the nature of a poppy.

păp-a-vĕr-ic, *a.* [Eng. *papaver(ine)*; *-ic.*] Contained in or derived from papaverine (q.v.).

papaveric acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{16}H_{13}NO_7$. A white crystalline powder produced by the oxidation of papaverine by an aqueous solution of potassium permanganate. It melts at 233°, is slightly soluble in water, alcohol, ether, and benzene, but very soluble in hot dilute alcohol, glacial acetic acid, and amyl alcohol. It dissolves in concentrated hydrochloric acid, forming a yellow solution, from which orange needle-shaped crystals separate, having the composition $C_{16}H_{13}NO_7.HCl. + 2\frac{1}{2}H_2O$.

pa-pāv-ĕr-ine, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *papaver*; and *-ine.*]

Chem.: $C_{21}H_{21}NO_4$. One of the alkaloids of opium, obtained along with narcotine from the resinous precipitate by ammonia, and separated from it by the different solubility of their hydrochlorates. It forms colourless acicular crystals, insoluble in water, sparingly soluble in ether and alcohol, and assumes a deep blue colour with sulphuric acid. It forms crystallizable salts with acids, is not poisonous, and melts at 147°.

* **pa-pāv-ĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *papaverous*, from *papaver* = a poppy.] Resembling poppies; having the nature or qualities of poppies.

"Mandrakes afford a *papaverous* and unpleasant odour."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vii., ch. vii.

pa-pāw', *s.* [Malay *papaya*; Fr. *papayer, papaye*; Ital. *papajo*; Sp. *papaya*; Port. *papaya, papaya.*]

Bot.: *Carica Papaya.* [Carica.]

"The fair *papaw*,
Now but a seed, preventing Nature's law."
Waller: Battle of the Summer Islands, 52.

* **pa-pā'-ya,** *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Malay *papaya.*] [Papaw.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Papayaceæ. Now a synonym of Carica (q.v.).

păp-a-yā-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *papay(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Papayads; the typical order of Papayales (q.v.). Trees or shrubs, sometimes with an acrid milky juice. Leaves alternate, lobed, on long taper petioles. Flowers unisexual, in axillary racemes, or solitary. Calyx inferior, minute, five-toothed. Corolla monopetalous, five-lobed; stamens definite, inserted into the petals. Ovary and fruit superior, one-celled, with three to five parietal placentæ; ovules and seeds many; fruit succulent or dehiscent; seeds enveloped in a loose mucous coat. Natives of South America. Known genera eight, species twenty-five. (*Lindley.*)

pa-pā'-yăd, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *papay(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ad.*]

Bot. (*Pl.*): Lindley's English name for the Papayaceæ (q.v.).

pa-pā'-yal, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *papayales* (q.v.).] Of or belonging to the Papayales or the Papayaceæ: as, the *Papayal* Alliance. (*Lindley: Veg. King.* (ed. 3rd), p. 320.)

păp-a-yā'-lēş, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *papay(a)*; Lat. masc. or fem. pl. suff. *-ales.*]

Bot.: An alliance of Diclinous Exogens, with dichlamydeous flowers, superior, consolidated carpels, parietal placentæ, and embryo surrounded by abundant albumen. Orders two, Papayaceæ and Pangiaceæ (q.v.). (*Lindley.*)

* **pāpe,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *papa* = a bishop, the pope.] A priest; a spiritual father; specif., the pope.

* **pape-lard,** * **pape-larde,** *s.* [Fr.] A dissembler, a flatterer, a hypocrite.

"The *papelarde*, that him yeeldeth so,
And woll to worldly ease go."
Romaunt of the Rose, 7,233.

* **pape-lard-y,** * **pape-lard-ie,** *s.* [Fr. *papelardie*, from *papelard.*] Flattery, hypocrisy.

"And wry me in my foxery
Under a cope of *papelardy*."
Romaunt of the Rose, 6,797.

pā'-pĕr, *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *papyrus* = papyros (q.v.); Fr. *papier*; Ital. *papiro.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II.

"M. Varro writeth, that the first invention of making *paper* was devised upon the conquest of Ægypt, atchieved by Alexander the great, at what time as he founded the citie Alexandria in Ægypt, where such *paper* was first made."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xiii., ch. xxi.

* 2. Papyrus.

"The *paper* reeds by the brooks, by the mouth of the brooks . . . shall wither, be dried away, and be no more."—*Isaiah* xix. 7.

3. A piece, sheet, or leaf of the material described under II.

"Whan this was said, with *paper* she sat doun,
And in this manner made her testament."
Chaucer: Complaint of Creseide.

4. A newspaper, a journal, a sheet appearing periodically.

5. A written or printed document or instrument, as a note, a receipt, a bill, a memorandum, a memorial, a deed or the like.

6. An essay or article on any subject; a dissertation.

"During the course of this *paper*."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. 1. (Introd.)

7. Negotiable instruments, as promissory notes, bills of exchange; used collectively. (*Comm. slang.*)

8. Paper, printed, stained, or stamped, used as hangings, or for covering the walls of rooms.

9. Free passes or orders to any place of entertainment; also the persons admitted by such passes: as, The house was filled with *paper*. (*Theat. slang.*)

10. The written or printed questions set at an examination; also the written answers to such questions.

"The inspector will make a point of bringing with him the *papers* which have been worked by the pupil-teachers."—*Fearon: School Inspection*, p. 91.

II. *Manuf.:* A material made in thin sheets from a pulp of rags, esparto grass, straw, wood, and other fibres, and used for writing or printing upon, or for wrapping. The name is derived from papyrus, an Egyptian reed, whose stalk furnished the principal material for writing upon to the nations bordering upon the Mediterranean for so many centuries. [Papyrus.] Paper is manufactured principally from vegetable fibre, reduced to a pulp by boiling and mechanical means. Over 400 different materials have been suggested or actually used for paper manufacture, but rags and esparto form the best materials. Old written or printed paper is also extensively used for re-manufacture. The oldest manuscript written

on cotton paper in England is in the Bodleian collection of the British Museum, and bears date 1049. The most ancient manuscript on the same material in the Library of Paris is dated 1050. Up to the beginning of the nineteenth century, all paper was manufactured by hand, in moulds of various sizes. The different kinds of paper manufactured in the United Kingdom, for printing, drawing, correspondence, &c., will be found under their proper names. Machine-made paper is manufactured in a continuous sheet, and newspapers of large circulation are printed on webs several miles in length, the paper not being cut until after the printing. [Rice-paper.]

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Made or consisting of paper.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Appearing or existing only in written or printed statements; not real: as, a *paper* army.

(2) Thin, frail, slight.

¶ (1) *Fossil paper:* A variety of asbestos (q.v.).

(2) For *Laid-paper, Parchment-paper, Tissue-paper,* and *Wove-paper,* see the first element of each compound.

paper-blockade, *s.* An ineffective blockade, one in which the naval force is too weak to prevent vessels from entering the port.

paper-book, *s.*

Law: The name given to a copy of the demurrer book which contains the pleadings on both sides in an action at law, when the issue is one not of fact but of law.

paper-clamp, *s.* A contrivance for holding newspapers, sheet music, periodicals, &c., in convenient form for reference, and preserving them from injury by keeping them clean and flat.

paper-clip, *s.* A clasp for holding papers together; a means of filing bills, letters, &c. It is of various forms.

paper-coal, *s.* [Dysodile.]

paper-collar, *s.* A collar made from paper, in imitation of linen.

paper-credit, *s.* Orders or promises to pay a stated sum of money recorded on paper. The term, as commonly used, includes book-debts, I.O.U.'s, and instruments of credit of all kinds.

paper-currency, *s.* [Paper-money.]

paper-cutter, *s.*

1. A blade of ivory, wood, bone, or similar substance, for cutting paper, the folded edges of uncut books, &c.; a paper-knife.

2. A machine for cutting paper in piles or in sheets, or for trimming the edges of books, pamphlets, etc.

paper-days, *s. pl.*

Law: Certain days in each term, appointed for hearing the causes specially entered in the paper for argument.

* **paper-faced,** *a.* Pale; having a face white as paper. (*Shakesp.:* 2 *Henry IV.*, v. 4.)

paper-fastener, *s.* A contrivance for fastening together loose sheets of paper.

paper-feeder, *s.* A device for delivering paper singly in sheets to a printing-press, ruling or other machine.

paper-file, *s.* A contrivance to hold letters or other papers in a pack; a paper-clip.

paper-folder, *s.* A bone knife used in folding paper, and in feeding it to the machine for printing.

paper-gauge, *s.*

Print.: An instrument for measuring the type-face or measure of printed matter and the width of margin.

paper-glosser, *s.* A hot-presser for glossing paper or cards; one who gives a smooth surface to paper.

paper-hanger, *s.* One whose occupation is to attach paper-hangings to walls.

paper-hangings, *s. pl.* Wall-paper; paper, variously ornamented or prepared, used for covering the walls of rooms, &c.; the second element of the compound is derived from the tapestry hangings which it superseded.

paper-knife, *s.* A blade of ivory, mother-of-pearl, or other substance, used in cutting leaves of books, folding sheets of paper, &c.

paper-machine, *s.* A machine for manufacturing paper.

paper-maker, *s.* One who manufactures paper.

paper-making, *s.* The act, art, or process of manufacturing paper.

paper-marbler, *s.* One who marbles or colours paper with veins in imitation of marble for book-binding, paper-hangings, &c.

paper-mill, *s.* A mill in which paper is manufactured.

"Thou hast built a *paper-mill.*"—*Shakesp.:* 2 *Henry VI.*, iv. 7.

paper-money, *s.*

Comm.: Paper-money may be either with or without forced currency enacted by law in the country of its issue and circulation. In the former case, the holder has no right to claim coin in exchange, as the paper supersedes the coinage and common use of metallic money. In the latter case, it is simply a promise to pay coin, voluntarily accepted at the calculated current estimate of its fiduciary value. Of forced currency, otherwise called inconvertible paper-money, there have been abundant examples in the past century. France issued its *assignats* between 1789 and 1796, during which years they fluctuated between par, or an equal value with silver coin, and a depreciation of 99-100 per cent., thus utterly cancelling their value in exchange. England restricted its specie payments, wholly or partially, from 1797 to 1821, with a resulting fluctuation between an equal or par value of paper-money and gold coin and a depreciation of 25¾ per cent. at the lowest point. The financial history of all other countries of Europe and America presents exactly similar examples down to the present time. In the case of paper-money without forced currency, such as bank-notes promising to pay, on demand, a given sum in coin, the chance of loss to holders is guarded against by the necessity, enforced by law or prudence, of keeping up such a reserve of coin as experience proves to be generally sufficient.

paper-mulberry, *s.*

Bot.: *Broussonetia papyrifera,* a tree of the order Moraceæ, cultivated in Japan, China, &c., as we do osiers, for the young shoots from which paper is manufactured in the East. The bark being detached from the wood, is steeped in water, next the outer and inner barks are separated, the former making better paper than the latter. The bark is then boiled, washed, beaten into a pulp, and put in water, an infusion of rice and the root of manihot being added. From this the sheets of paper are made. In Tahiti the bark is made into fine cloth; in China the juice is used as glue.

paper-muslin, *s.*

Fabric: Glazed muslin used for linings, &c.

paper-nautilus, *s.* The paper-sailor or argonaut. [Argonaut.]

* **paper-office,** *s.*

1. An office within the palace of Whitehall, wherein state papers were kept.

2. An ancient office belonging to the Court of Queen's, now King's, Bench.

paper-peat, *s.*

Petrol.: A peat consisting of thin, easily divisible, layers.

paper-porphyry, *s.*

Petrol.: A quartz-felsite in which the quartz constituent is arranged in more or less parallel bands, along which the rock is easily split into thin laminæ.

paper-punch, *s.* An implement for making holes in papers for the purpose of filing, temporary binding, for the reception of eyelets, or for cancelling.

paper-reed, *s.* The Papyrus (q.v.).

paper-ruler, *s.* One who rules or draws straight lines upon paper; an instrument for ruling straight lines upon paper.

paper-sailor, *s.* The same as Paper-nautilus (q.v.).

paper-shade, *s.* A shade or cover for a lamp, to moderate the light.

paper-shale, *s.*

Petrol.: A shale in which the lamination is so fine that the laminæ can be separated as thin as paper, from thirty to forty having been obtained in one inch.

paper-spar, *s.* [Slate-spar.]

paper-stainer, *s.* A manufacturer of paper-hangings.

paper-tree, *s.*

Bot.: (1) The same as Paper-mulberry (q.v.); (2) *Trophis aspera,* a native of Siam.

paper-weight, *s.* A small weight, or slab of metal, stone, glass, &c., laid on loose papers to prevent them from being misplaced or blown away.

* **paper-white,** *a.* As white as paper. (*Chaucer: Legend of Good Women,* 1,196.)

pā'-pĕr, *v.t.* [Paper, *s.*]

* 1. To register or set down on paper; to note.

2. To cover with paper; to furnish or cover with paper-hangings.

"Where blinks, through *paper'd* panes the setting sun." *Crabbe. Parish Register*

3. To inclose or fold up in paper.

4. To fill with passes. (*Theat. slang.*) [Paper, *s.*, I. 9.]

"To secure favour by well *papering* the house."—*Referee,* May 1, 1887.

pā'-pĕr-ў, * **pā-pēr-ĭe,** *a.* [Eng. *paper; -y.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Like paper; having the consistency of paper.

"A living animal might be . . . immured within that *papery* tomb."—*Cornhill Magazine,* Jan. 1886, p. 83.

2. Occupied by persons who have come in with free orders of admission. (*Theat. slang.*)

"The stalls were partly *papery* and partly empty —*Referee,* Nov. 8, 1885.

II. *Bot.:* Of the consistence of paper and quite opaque, as most leaves.

* **pa-pĕsç'-ent,** *a.* [Eng. *pap; -escent.*] Containing pap; resembling pap.

"The cooling, lactescent, *papescent* plants."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments,* ch. vi.

* **pā'-pĕss,** * **pa-pesse,** *s.* [Lat. *papa* = a bishop, the pope; Eng. suff. *-ess.*] A female pope.

"Was that history of that their monstrous *papesse* of our making?"—*Bp. Hall. Honour of the Married Clergie,* § 9.

pap-ête-rie, *s.* [Fr.] An ornamental box or case for holding paper and other writing materials.

pā'-phĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [See def.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Of or pertaining to Paphos, a city of Cyprus sacred to Venus; pertaining to or connected with Venus or her worship.

* 2. *Fig.:* Venereal.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* A native or inhabitant of Paphos; a Cyprian.

* 2. *Fig.:* A prostitute.

papier maché (as **pap-yĕ'-ma-çhĕ**), *s.* [Fr.] A material composed principally of paper. The commoner varieties are prepared by pulping any kind or mixture of different kinds of paper into a homogeneous mass of a doughy consistence. Some earthy material may be mixed with the pulp, as well as chemicals, resinous substances, and glue to harden it and prevent the attacks of insects. The pulp is rolled into thick sheets, and a sufficient quantity is taken to form the article of ornament desired; this is subjected to heavy pressure between cameo and intaglio dies and afterwards dried. Its surface may now be gilt, painted with oil or size colours or varnished. The toughness and lightness of this material peculiarly adapt it for table-ware, table and desk furniture, interior architectural and other ornaments.

pa-pĭl'-ĭ-ō, *s.* [Lat.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A butterfly.

"Conjecture cannot estimate all the kinds of *papilios*, natives of this island, to fall short of three hundred."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

2. *Entom.:* The typical genus of the family Papilionidæ. It has long antennæ and very short palpi. About 500 species are known, many of them from Africa and the Eastern Archipelago. Only four are European; one

British, but rare, *Papilio machaon*, the Swallow-tail Butterfly, so called from a prolongation backwards of the margin of the hinder wings. It is of a deep straw colour, with black patches, spots, and bands, and having a brick-red spot at the anal angle. Expansion of wings three and a half to four inches. The larva, which is green, with black bands and orange spots, feeds on various umbelliferous plants.

pa-pĭl-ĭ-ō-nā-ce-oŭs (ce as sh), *a.* [Mod. Lat. *papilionace(æ)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Resembling a butterfly.

2. *Bot.:* Butterfly-shaped; used of a corolla, like that of the pea, in which there are five petals. The uppermost, which is erect and more expanded than the rest, is the vexillum or standard; the two lateral ones are the alæ or wings; and the two lower, which cohere by their inferior margin, the carina or keel. [PAPILIONACEÆ.]

pa-pĭl-ĭ-ŏn-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *papilio*, genit. *papilion(is)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: The typical family of Rhopalocera (Butterflies), and of the order Lepidoptera itself. The six legs are all perfect in both sexes, and fitted for walking; the larva is long and cylindrical, smooth or pubescent, the pupa attached by the tail and by a belt of silk round the body. Sub-families, Papilionidi and Pieridi. Seven species are British.

pa-pĭl-ĭ-ŏn'-ĭ-dī, *s. pl* [Lat., masc. of *Papilionidæ* (q.v.).]

Entom.: The typical sub-family of the Papilionidæ. The inner margin of the hind wings is concave, generally dentated, and often tailed; the larvæ have a retractile fork on the neck.

pa-pĭl-ĭ-ō-nī-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *papilio*, genit. *papilion(is)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Entom.: The same as PAPILIONIDI (q.v.).

pa-pĭl-la (pl. **pa-pĭl-læ**), *s.* [Lat.]

A. *Ord. Lang.:* A small pap or nipple.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Anat. & Zool.* (*Pl.*): Minute, soft prominences generally adapted for delicate sensation. (*Owen.*) There are dental papillæ, papillæ of the skin and of the tongue.

2. *Botany* (*Pl.*):

(1) Soft, oblong, superficial glands.

(2) The aciculæ of some fungals.

păp'-ĭl-lar-y, *a.* [Eng. *papill(a)*; *-ary.*] Of or pertaining to the papilla; resembling a nipple; covered with papillæ; papillose.

papillary-glands, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Glands like the papillæ of the tongue, occurring in certain Labiatæ.

papillary-patches, *s. pl.*

Pathol.: Portions of the tissue and submucous tissue of the tongue rendered tough, brawny, coarsely papillary, and perhaps fissured. General cause, smoking. Called also *ichthyosis linguæ* and *psoriasis linguæ.*

păp'-ĭl-late, *v.i. & t.* [PAPILLATE, *a.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To grow into a nipple; to assume the form or appearance of a nipple.

B. *Trans.:* To cover or form with papillæ or papilliform protuberances.

păp'-ĭl-late, *a.* [Eng. *papill(a)*; *-ate.*] Covered with papillæ or soft tubercles.

păp-ĭl-lĭf-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *papillæ*, and *fero* = to bear.]

Bot.: The same as PAPILLOSE. (*Treas. Bot.*)

pa-pĭl-lĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *papilla* = a nipple, and *forma* = form, shape.] Having the shape or form of a nipple.

păp'-ĭl-lōse, *a.* [As if from a Lat. *papillosus*, from *papilla* = a nipple; Fr. *papilleux.*]

Bot.: Pimpled, papilliferous; covered with minute tubercles or excrescences of uneven size and rather soft, as the leaves of *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum.*

* **păp'-ĭl lōte**, *s.* [Fr.] A small piece of paper on which ladies curl their hair; a curl-paper.

păp-ĭl-loŭs, *a.* [PAPILLOSE.]

Pap'-ĭn, *s.* [Denis Papin, a French philosopher, who assisted Boyle in his experiments.]

Papin's-digester, *s.* [DIGESTER.]

* **păp'-ĭ-ō**, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Fr. *babouin* = a baboon (q.v.).]

Zool.: Erxleben's name for the genus Cynocephalus.

* **păp'-ĭ-ŏn**, *s.* [PAPIO.]

Zool.: *Cynocephalus hamadryas*, the *C. babouin* of some French naturalists. [HAMADRYAS.]

* **pāp'-ĭsh**, *s. & a.* [Fr. *pape* = the pope; Eng. suff. *-ish.*]

A. *As subst.:* A papist.

"Beware of *Papishes*, and learn to knit."
Gay: The What d'ye Call It? ii. 5.

B. *As adj.:* Popish.

* **pāp'-ĭsm**, * **pap-ĭsme**, *s.* [Fr. *papisme*, from *pape* = the pope.] Popery.

"Ye forsake the heavenly teaching of Saint Paul for the hellish sophistry of *papism*."—*Milton: Reason of Church Government*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

pāp'-ĭst, *s.* [Fr. *papiste*; Ital. & Sp. *papista.*] One who belongs to the Church of Rome; a Roman Catholic, with special reference to his acknowledgment of the papal supremacy.

"The partial *papists* would infer from hence
Their church, in last resort, should judge the sense."
Dryden: Religio Laici, 356.

¶ Though the term is designed to be contemptuous, it found its way into old Acts of Parliament.

* **pā-pĭst'-ĭc**, * **pā-pĭst'-ĭc-al**, *a.* [Eng. *papist*; *-ic*, *-ical.*] Pertaining to popery; adhering to the doctrines and ceremonies of the Church of Rome; popish.

"It may be that many of thys oure churche and congregation, shall trayueil into some *papistical* countrey."—*Calvine: Foure Godlye Sermons.*

* **pā-pĭst'-ĭc-al-lў**, *adv.* [Eng. *papistical*; *-ly.*] In a papistic or popish manner.

* **pā'-pĭs-trў**, * **pa-pys-try**, *s.* [Eng. *papist*; *-ry.*] Popery; the doctrines of the Church of Rome.

"Proue by hys sayinges that it is good to vowe *papystry*, and great synne to breake a vowe of that kynde."—*Bale: Apologie*, p. 79.

* **pā'-pīze**, *v.t.* [Fr. *pape* = the pope; Eng. suff. *-ize.*] To conform to popery.

"Protestants cut off the authority from all *papiz'd* writers of that age."—*Fuller: Holy War*, p. 160.

* **păp'-mēat**, *s.* [Eng. *pap*, and *meat.*] Infants' food.

"Pamper him with *papmeat*, if ye will."
Tennyson: Pelleas & Ettarre, 183.

pa-poōse', **pap-poōse'**, *s.* [N. Amer. Indian.] A young child; a babe.

"The children were slung in blankets like *papooses*."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Aug. 1877, p. 496.

papoose-root, *s.*

Bot.: The root of *Caulophyllum thalictroides.*

păp'-pē-a, *s.* [From Lat. *pappus* (q.v.), referring to the hairs of the petals (?).]

Bot.: A genus of Sapindeæ, sometimes made a synonym of Sapindus. *Pappea capensis* has oblong leathery leaves, racemes of small unisexual flowers, a five-parted calyx, four or six petals, hairy outside, and pulpy fruit with three carpels, two often abortive. It is the wild prune of the Cape colony. The fruit yields wine and vinegar; the seeds abound in oil, which is eaten, besides being used for scald-head and baldness. The wood is employed for various purposes.

păp-pĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *pappi*, genit. of *pappus* (q.v.), and *forma* = form.]

Bot.: Having the form or appearance of a pappus (q.v.). (*Treas. of Bot.*)

păp-pŏ-phŏr-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pappophor(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Grasses.

păp-pŏph'-ŏr-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. πάππος (*pappos*) = a pappus (q.v.), and φορός (*phoros*) = bearing, from φέρω (*pherō*) = to bear.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Pappophoreæ (q.v.). Twenty-seven species are known, from Africa, India, and Australia.

păp'-poŭs, păp'-pōse, *a.* [Low Lat. *papposus*, from Lat. *pappus* = down; Ital. *papposo.*] Downy; covered with pappus or soft down, as the seeds of dandelions, thistles, &c.

"That *pappose* plumage growing upon the tops of some of them whereby they are capable of being wafted with the wind."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. i.

păp'-pŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. πάππος (*pappos*) = a grandfather; hence the down of certain plants.]

Bot.: The calyx of composite plants. It usually consists of hair-like processes, arising from the apex of the ovary, when it is said to be pilose; in other cases it is plumose, setose, paleaceous, marginate, &c.

păp'-pў, *a.* [Eng. *pap*; *-y.*] Like pap; soft, tender, succulent.

Păp'-ŭ-ăn, *a. & s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the island of Papua, or New Guinea, or its inhabitants.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A native of Papua or New Guinea.

† 2. *Ethnol.* (*Pl.*): A race including the woolly-headed black men of Polynesia. According to Dr. Pritchard they constitute one of seven principal varieties of mankind.

păp'-ŭ-la (pl. **păp'-ŭ-læ**), *s.* [Lat.]

Med.: A pimple; a small acuminated elevation of the cuticle on an inflamed base, seldom containing a fluid or suppurating, and commonly terminating in scurf.

¶ Papulæ are an order of skin diseases established by Willan. It contains Strophulus, Lichen, and Prurigo.

păp'-ŭ-lar, *a.* [Lat. *papul(a)* = a pimple; Eng. adj. suff. *-ar.*] Of or pertaining to papulæ or pimples; resembling or covered with papulæ.

păp'-ŭ-lōse, păp'-ŭ-loŭs, *a.* [Lat. *papul(a)* = a pimple; Eng. adj. suff. *-ose*, *-ous.*]

1. *Bot.:* Papillose (q.v.).

2. *Pathol.:* Papular.

păp-ў-rā'-ceoŭs (ce as sh), pa-pўr'-ē-an, *a.* [Lat. *papyraceus*, *papyrus*, from *papyrus* = the papyrus (q.v.); Fr. *papyracé.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Of or pertaining to the papyrus; made of or resembling papyrus.

"And from whence,
A second birth, grows the *papyrean* leaf,
A tablet firm." *Dodsley: Agriculture*, iii.

2. *Bot.* (*Of the form* papyraceous): Papery (q.v.).

* **pa-pў'-ral**, *a.* [Eng., &c., *papyr(us)*; *-al.*] Made of paper. (*Lytton: Caxtons*, bk. vii., ch. ii.)

pa-pў'-rī, *s. pl.* [PAPYRUS, *s.*]

păp'-ў-rĭn, *s.* [Eng., &c. *papyr(us)*; *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: Vegetable-parchment. Parchment-paper (q.v.). It has the same composition as cellulose.

păp-ў-rŏg-ra-phў, *s.* [Gr. πάπυρος (*papyros*) = papyrus, and γραφω (*graphō*) = to write.] A method of printing from a kind of pasteboard covered with a calcareous substance, in precisely the same manner as from the stone in lithographic printing.

pa-pў'-rŭs (pl. **pa-pў'-rī**), *s.* [Lat. *papyrus*, *papyrum*, from Gr. παπυρος (*papuros*) = the paper reed.] [See def.]

1. *Bot.:* A genus of Cypereæ, having the inflorescence in spikelets, with many flowers, surrounded by long bracts; the seeds three-

cornered. *Papyrus antiquorum*, sometimes called *Cyperus Papyrus*, is the plant from which the ancients made paper. [PAPER, etym.] It has an underground stem, at intervals sending up ordinary stems eight or ten feet high. It grows on the banks of the Nile, the Jordan, and in the south of Italy. The paper was made from thin slices of the stem cut vertically. It was made also into boats, and its fibres used for cordage. *P. corymbosus*, or *Pangorei*, is manufactured into Indian mats.

PAPYRUS.

2. *Literature:* Rolls of papyrus with writings on them constituting an ancient book. Many such papyri have been found at Herculaneum and Pompeii, the former partially legible, the latter wholly obliterated.

par (1), *s.* [Lat. = equal.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A state of equality of value or condition; equal value.

2. (See extract.)

"The *par* is a certain number of pieces of the coin of one country, containing in them an equal quantity of silver to that in another number of pieces of the coin of another country."—*Locke: Further Considerations on Money.*

II. *Comm.:* A term applied to the shares of an undertaking when they are at neither a discount nor a premium.

¶ (1) *At par:* At the original price; at neither a discount nor a premium.

(2) *Above par:* At a premium.

(3) *Below par:* At a discount.

(4) *Issue par:* The price at which stock is issued to the public.

(5) *Nominal par:* The value impressed on the face of a bond.

(6) *Mint par:* A contraction of the phrase Mint Par of Exchange, which signifies the value of the coins of one country, expressed by those of another using the same metal. The Mint Par lies at the basis of all international exchanges.

(7) *Arbitrated par:* A contraction of the phrase Arbitrated Par of Exchange, which signifies the amount of currency in one country which is equivalent to a given amount in another, taking existing circumstances into account.

(8) *Par of exchange:* The established value of the coin or standard value of one country expressed in the coin or standard value of another.

par (2), *s.* [PARR.]

par (3), *s.* [See def.] An abbreviation for paragraph: as, To insert a *par* in the *Athenæum*.

par-, *pref.* [PARA-.]

pa'-ra, *s.* [Turk., from Pers. *pârah*, *pâreh* = a piece.] The fortieth part of the Egyptian piastre, worth about 1-16th of the English penny. It is sometimes called the Fuddah. The Para of Servia is the equivalent of the French centime.

păr-a-, par-, *pref.* [Gr.] A prefix used with words of Greek origin, and signifying position, beside, along, or side by side; closeness or correspondence of parts; out of, beyond, on the other side of.

para-compounds, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Isomeric bodies of anomalous constitution, as paraldehyde, the solid form of aldehyde, and equal to its triple molecule. The expression has been more recently used in connection with the derivatives of compounds, like benzene (C_6H_6), in which certain of the hydrogen atoms are replaced by radicals such as chlorine, &c., in a symmetrical manner, for example, paradichlorobenzene = $C_6ClH_2ClH_2$.

para-ellagic acid, *s.* [RUFIGALLIC-ACID.]

para-oxybenzamic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_7H_7NO_2$. An acid isomeric with oxybenzamic acid, produced by the action of tin and hydrochloric acid on nitrodracylic acid. It crystallizes in shining crystalline tufts, which melt at 187°, and are not coloured by contact with air and water. Heated with potash, it is resolved into carbonic anhydride and aniline.

para-oxybenzoic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_4(HO)COOH$. An isomer of oxybenzoic acid, formed by the action of aqueous hydriodic acid on anisic acid, heated to 126° for several hours. It crystallizes in monoclinic prisms, which melt at 210°, and forms well-defined crystalline salts with some of the metals.

Pa'-ra, *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: The name of a town in Brazil.

Para-nut, *s.* The Brazil-nut (q.v.).

păr-a-băn'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *para-*; Eng. (*car*)*b*(*amide*); (*allox*)*an*, and suff. *-ic.*] Derived from or containing carbamide and alloxan.

parabanic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $CO<\begin{matrix}NH—CO\\|\\NH—CO\end{matrix}$. Oxalyl-urea. Oxalyl-carbamide. Carbonyl-oxamide. Formed by heating uric acid or alloxan with moderately strong nitric acid. When the reaction has ceased, the solution is evaporated to a syrup, and the parabanic acid purified by crystallization. It forms colourless, thin, prismatic crystals, has a strong acid reaction, and dissolves easily in water. Boiled with dilute acid it is resolved into oxalic acid and urea. The only known salt of parabanic acid is the silver salt, $C_3Ag_2N_2O_3$, obtained as a white precipitate by adding silver nitrate to an aqueous solution of parabanic acid.

păr-a-bĕn'-zēne, *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *benzene.*]

Chem.: $(C_6H_6)_n$. Parabenzol. A hydrocarbon metameric with benzol, and occurring along with it in light coal oil. It boils at 97·5°, has a slight alliaceous odour less pleasant than normal benzol, and forms with nitric acid a nitro-compound, which appears to be identical with nitrobenzol.

* **păr'-a-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *parabilis*, from *paro* = to prepare.] Capable of being prepared or procured. (*Boyle: Works*, ii. 134.)

păr'-a-ble, * **parable,** *s.* [O. Fr. *parabole*, from Lat. *parabola*, from Gr. παραβολή (*parabolē*) = a comparison, a parable, from παραβαλλω (*paraballō*) = to throw or set beside, to compare: παρά (*para*) = beside, and βάλλω (*ballō*) = to throw; Sp. & Port. *parabola*; Ger. *parabel.* From the same source come *parable*, *parabola*, *parle* (old form of *parley*), *parole*, *palaver* (q.v.).]

1. A comparison, a similitude; specif., a fable or allegorical relation or representation of something real in life or nature, from which a moral is drawn for instruction. It differs from an apologue, in that it relates or represents things which, though fictitious, might happen in nature.

"Declare unto us the *parable* of the tares."—*Matth.* xiii. 36.

2. An allegorical or mystical saying or expression; a proverb.

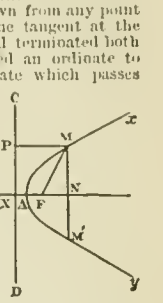
"Unto them that are without all these things are done in *parables*."—*Mark* iv. 11.

¶ Both *parable* and *allegory* imply a veiled mode of speech, which serves more or less to conceal the main object of the discourse by presenting it under the appearance of something else, which accords with it in most of the particulars: the *parable* is mostly employed for moral purposes; the *allegory* in describing historical events. The *parable* substitutes some other subject or agent, who is represented under a character that is suitable to one referred to. In the *allegory* are introduced strange and arbitrary persons in the place of the real personages, or imaginary characteristics, and circumstances are ascribed to real persons.

* **păr'-a-ble,** *v.t.* [PARABLE, *s.*] To represent in a parable. (*Milton: Doc. Div.*, bk. i., ch. vi.)

pa-răb'-ō-la, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. παραβολή (*parabolē*), so called from its axis being parallel to the side of the cone; Ger. *parabel*; Fr. *parabole*; Ital. *parabola.*] [PARABLE, *s.*]

Math.: In conic sections, a plane curve of such a form, that if from any point in the curve one straight line be drawn to a given fixed point, the other perpendicular to a straight line given in position, these two straight lines will always be equal to one another. The given fixed point is called the focus of the parabola. The straight line given in position is called the directrix (q.v.). A straight line drawn perpendicular to the directrix, and cutting the curve, is called a diameter, and the point in which it cuts the curve is called the vertex of the diameter. The diameter which passes through the focus is the axis, and the point in which it cuts the curve is the principal vertex. A straight line which meets the curve in any point, but which when produced both ways does not cut it, is called a tangent to the curve at that point. A straight line drawn from any point in the curve, parallel to the tangent at the vertex of any diameter, and terminated both ways by the curve, is called an ordinate to that diameter. The ordinate which passes through the focus is called the parameter of that diameter. The part of a diameter intercepted between its vertex and the point in which it is intersected by one of its own ordinates, is called the abscissa of the diameter. A straight line drawn from any point in the curve, perpendicular to the axis, and terminated both ways by the curve, is called an ordinate to the axis. The ordinate to the axis which passes through the focus is called the principal parameter, or latus rectum, of the parabola. The part of the axis intercepted between its vertex and the point in which it is intersected by one of its own ordinates is called the subtangent of the axis. If a tangent be drawn at any point, and a straight line be drawn from the point of contact perpendicular to it and terminated by the axis, that straight line is called a normal. The part of the axis intercepted between the intersections of the normal and the ordinate is called a subnormal. [DIRECTRIX, TANGENT.]



PARABOLA.

In the parabola XAy PM and MP are the equal lines; F the Focus, CD the directrix, PM and XAP diameters, M and A their vertices, XAF the axis, and A the principal vertex.

par-ăb'-ō-lē, *s.* [PARABLE, *s.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A parable, a proverb.

"And eke the *paraboles* of Salomon."
Chaucer: C. T., 6,261.

2. *Rhet.:* Comparison, similitude.

păr-a-bŏl'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. παραβολικός (*parabolikos*), from παραβολη (*parabolē*) = a comparison, a parabola; Fr. *parabolique*; Ital. & Sp. *parabolico.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Pertaining to a parable; of the nature of a parable; expressed by a parable or figure; parabolical, allegorical.

2. *Conic sections:* Pertaining to or having the form or nature of a parabola.

parabolic-conoid, *s.* [PARABOLOID.]

parabolic-curve, *s.* An algebraic curve of which the equation is of the form of $y = a + bx + cx^2 + dx^3 + ex^4$ . . . . .

parabolic-illuminator, *s.* A reflector placed over an object beneath a microscope. Its shape is that of a half-paraboloid, the object being in the focus. The interior is silvered.

parabolic-mirror, *s.* A concave mirror, the surface of which is generated by the revolution of the arc of a parabola. They are used for carriage-lamps, and for lamps placed in the front and in the rear of railway trains. They were formerly employed in lighthouses, but are now superseded by lenticular glasses.

parabolic-pyramidoid, *s.* A solid generated by supposing all the squares of the ordinates applicable to the parabola so placed that the axis shall pass through all their centres at right angles, in which case the aggregate of the planes will form the solid called the parabolic pyramidoid, the solidity of which is equal to the product of the bases and half the altitude.

parabolic-reflector, *s.* A cone of glass with a paraboloidal depression which concentrates the illuminating rays upon an object placed in the focus. A small disk mounted on an axial pin forms a dark background behind the semi-translucent object, which is illuminated by an annular pencil of rays passing around the edge of the disk.

parabolic-spindle, *s.* A solid generated by revolving a portion of a parabola, limited by a straight line perpendicular to the axis of

the curve, about that line as an axis. The volume of a parabolic spindle is equivalent to ⅜ of its circumscribed cylinder.

parabolic spiral, *s.* A curve whose polar equation is $u^2 = 2p\theta$, in which u denotes the radius vector of any point, and θ the corresponding angle.

păr-ą-bŏl'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *parabolic*; *-al*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Of or pertaining to a parable; of the nature of a parable; allegorical, figurative.

"The psalm, being in itself a plain narrative of facts, can contain nothing *parabolical* or enigmatical in it. —*Horne: On Psalm* lxxviii.

2. *Geom.:* [Parabolic, 2].

păr-ą-bŏl'-ĭc-ąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *parabolical*; *-ly.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* In a parabolic manner; in manner of a parable; allegorically.

"Which words (Cant. viii. 8), notwithstanding *parabolically* intended, admit no literal inference."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vii., ch. i.

2. *Geom.:* In manner or form of a parabola.

* **păr-ą-bŏl'-ĭ-form,** *a.* [Eng. *parabola*, and *form.*] Having the form of a parabola. (*Harris: Math. Dict.*)

pą-răb'-ô-lī-ną, *s.* [Parabola.]

Paleont.: A genus of Paradoxidæ, containing Trilobites (Oleni) with only twelve body rings. It is wholly Upper Cambrian. [Olenus.]

* **pą-răb'-ô-lĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *parabol(a)*; *-ism.*]

Alg.: The division of the terms of an equation, by a known quantity that is involved or multiplied in the first term. (*Bailey.*)

* **pą-răb'-ô-lĭst,** *s.* [Lat. *parabola* = a parable; Eng. suff. *-ist.*] A writer or narrator of parables.

pą-răb'-ô-lôid, *s.* [Eng., &c. *parabol(a)*; *-oid*; Fr. *paraboloïde.*]

Geom.: A volume bounded by a surface of the second order, such that sections made by planes passed in certain directions are common parabolas. It is a characteristic property of paraboloids, that they have no centres except in the extreme cases, when they have an infinite number of centres. There are three varieties of paraboloids, elliptical, hyperbolic, and parabolic.

păr-ą-bô-lôid'-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *paraboloid*; *-al.*] Pertaining to or resembling a paraboloid.

păr-ą-brōm'-ą-līde, *s.* [Pref. *para-*; Eng. *bromal*, suff. *-ide.*]

Chem.: C_2HBr_3O. A compound isomeric with bromal, produced by adding bromine to wood spirit. An oily layer collects at the bottom, which soon solidifies. Recrystallized from alcohol it forms colourless rhombic prisms. Sp. gr. 3·107, melts at 67°, and is soluble in alcohol and chloroform.

păr-ą-căm-phor'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *camphoric.*] Derived from or containing camphoric acid.

paracamphoric acid, *s.*

Chem.: Inactive camphoric acid.

păr-ą-car'-thą-mĭn, *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *carthamin.*]

Chem.: A red substance contained in dogwood bark, *Cornus sanguinea*, and prepared artificially by the action of sodium-amalgam on rutin. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol.

păr-ą-cĕl'-lu-lōse, *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *cellulose.*]

Chem.: A variety of cellulose which does not dissolve in an ammoniacal solution of cupric oxide, till it has been acted on by acids or alkalis.

Păr-ą-cĕl'-sĭ-ąn, *a.* & *s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or denoting the medical practice of Paracelsus, a celebrated Swiss physician, who lived at the close of the fifteenth century.

B. *As subst.:* One who follows the practice of Paracelsus.

* **Păr-ą-cĕl'-sist,** *s.* [Paracelsian.] A Paracelsian.

păr-ą-cĕn-tē'-sĭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. παρακέντησις (*parakentēsis*) = tapping for dropsy, or couching for cataract (*Galen*): pref. *para-*, and Gr. κέντησις (*kentēsis*) = pricking; κεντεω (*kenteō*) = to prick.]

Surg.: The operation of tapping. It is performed by a trocar and canula (q.v.). *Paracentesis abdominis* is the tapping of the abdomen to withdraw the fluid effused in dropsy. *Paracentesis thoracis*, the tapping of the breast to remove pus in pleurisy.

păr-ą-cĕn'-trĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *centric*; Fr. *paracentrique.*]

A. *As adj.:* Deviating from circularity; changing the distance from a centre.

B. *As subst.:* A curve having the property that, when its plane is placed vertically, a heavy body descending along it, urged by the force of gravity, will approach to or recede from a fixed point, or centre, by equal distances in equal times.

paracentric curve, *s.* The same as Paracentric, *s.*

paracentric motion, paracentric velocity, *s.*

Astron.: The motion or velocity of a planet by which it approaches or recedes from the centre, without reference to its motion in space, or reckoned in any other direction.

păr-ą-cĕn-trĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *paracentric*; *-al.*] The same as Paracentric, A.

păr-ą-chlōr'-ąl-īde, *s.* [Pref. *para-*; Eng. *chloral*, and suff. *-ide.*]

Chem.: $C_2HCl_3O_2$. A pungent smelling liquid, isomeric with chloral, produced by the action of chlorine on wood spirit. Sp. gr. 1·576 at 14°, boils at 182°, and is distinguished from chloral by its insolubility in water.

păr-ą-chlōr-ō-bĕn-zō'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *chlorobenzoic.*] Derived from or containing chlorine and benzoic acid.

parachlorobenzoic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_7H_5ClO_2$. Chlorodracylic acid. An acid produced by the action of hydrochloric acid on azo-paraoxybenzamic acid. It forms scales resembling naphthalene, which melt at 236–237°.

păr-ą-chor'-dąl, *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *chordal.*]

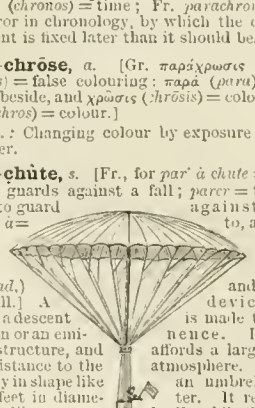
Embryology: One of the cartilaginous plates which form the first appearance of the skull in the development of vertebrates; so called from lying beside the notochord.

* **pą-răch'-rō-nĭsm,** *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Gr. χρονος (*chronos*) = time; Fr. *parachronisme.*] An error in chronology, by which the date of an event is fixed later than it should be.

păr'-ą-chrōse, *a.* [Gr. παράχρωσις (*parachrōsis*) = false colouring: παρά (*para*) = beyond, beside, and χρῶσις (*chrōsis*) = colouring; χρος (*chros*) = colour.]

Min.: Changing colour by exposure to the weather.

păr-ą-ċhûte', *s.* [Fr., for *par' à chute* = that which guards against a fall; *parer* = to prepare, to guard against (Lat. *paro*); *à* = to, against (Lat. *ad.*) and *chute* = a fall.] A device by which a descent is made from a balloon or an eminence. It is a light structure, and affords a large area of resistance to the atmosphere. It is usually in shape like an umbrella, 20 to 25 feet in diameter. It remains closed like an umbrella while the balloon to which it is attached is ascending, opening as soon as the descent begins, the expanded top serving to moderate its velocity.



PARACHUTE.

parachute light-ball, *s.*

Mil.: A thin iron shell containing two iron hemispheres, the lower of which contains a composition which furnishes the light, and the upper a calico parachute tightly packed. It is fired from a mortar, and when the outer shell, which contains a small quantity of powder, is burst by the action of a fuze, the parachute opens by the pressure of the air, and suspends the lower hemisphere containing the now lighted composition. It burns for about three minutes, and is used in sieges to throw a light over the enemy's works.

* **păr-ą-ċhûte',** *v.t.* [Parachute, *s.*] To send down in, or as in, a parachute.

"I was *parachuted* down
A dapper Temple student."
Cobnan: Poetical Vagaries, p. 19.

păr-ą-ċĭt'-rĭc, *a.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *citric.*] Derived from citric acid.

paracitric acid, *s.* [Aconitic-acid.]

păr'-ą-clēte, *s.* [Lat. *paracletus*; Gr. παράκλητος (*paraklētos*) = called to one's aid, a helper, from παρακαλέω (*parakaleō*) = to call to one's aid: παρά (*para*) = beside, and καλεω (*kaleō*) = to call.]

† 1. *Ord. Lang.:* An advocate.

"Comforter and prophet, *Paraclete* and poet,
Soul whose emblems are an eagle and a dove."
A. C. Swinburne: *Statue of Victor Hugo*

2. *Script. & Theol.:* The Being who, both in the Authorised and Revised Versions of the New Testament, is called the "Comforter," alternative renderings being given in the margin of the latter, Advocate, Helper, or Paraclete. He is "the Spirit of Truth" (John xv. 26, xvi. 13), the Holy Ghost (xiv. 26). His function with regard to the world is to convict it in respect of sin, of righteousness, and of judgment (xvi. 8–11) (R.V.). With regard to the Apostles, to recall to their memory the words of Jesus (xiv. 26) with regard to them and Christians generally, to abide with them for ever (xiv. 16), guide them into all truth (xvi. 13), to testify of Jesus, and glorify Him (xv. 26, xvi. 13, 14).

"And equal adoration be
Eternal *Paraclete* to thee."
Dryden: Veni Creator Spiritus.

¶ Montanus, in the second century, Manes, in the third, and Muhammad in the seventh century, each claimed to be the promised Paraclete, whom none of the three, however, identified with the Holy Ghost.

păr'-ą-clōse, *s.* [Parclose.]

păr-ăc-măs'-tĭc, *a.* [Gr. παρά (*para*) = beyond, and ἀκμή (*akmē*) = the top.]

Med.: Gradually decreasing, as a distemper. (*Dunglison.*)

păr-ą-cŏ-lŭm'-bīte, *s.* [Pref. *par-*, and Eng. *columbite.*]

Min.: An iron-black, impure variety of Menaceanite (q.v.).

păr-ą-cŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *aconic.*] Derived from or containing aconic acid.

paraconic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_5H_8O_5$. The ethereal anhydride of itamalic acid, obtained, together with that body, by heating itachlor-pyrotartaric acid with water. It is crystalline, very soluble in water, and melts at 70°.

păr-ą-cŏ-rŏl'-lą, *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *corolla* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A crown or appendage of a corolla. Specif., the corona (q.v.).

păr'-ą-crē-sōl, *s.* [Cresol.]

* **păr-ą-crŏs'-tĭc,** *s.* [Pref. *par-*, and Eng. *acrostic* (q.v.).] A poetical composition in which the first verse contains, in order, all the letters which commence the remaining verses of the poem or division.

par-ą-cŭp'-tą, *s.* [Etym. not apparent.]

Entom.: A genus of brilliantly coloured insects belonging to the family Buprestidæ (q.v.). *Paracupta helopioides* is a native of East India.

păr-ą-cy-ăn'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *cyanic.*] Derived from or containing cyanic acid.

paracyanic acid, *s.*

Chem.: A name applied to several brown products resulting from the decomposition of cyanogen, or some of its compounds, in presence of water. They are all soluble in water.

păr-ą-cy-ăn'-ō-ġĕn, *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *cyanogen.*]

Chem.: CxNx. A porous brown substance, polymeric with cyanogen, formed in small quantity when the latter is prepared from cyanide of mercury.

pą-rāde', * **pą-rād-ō,** *s.* [Fr. = a show, a display, a stop on horseback, from Sp. *parada*

PARADISEIDÆ.

1. *Paradisornis rudolphii*, Prince Rudolph's Bird of Paradise. 2. *Cicinnurus regius*, King Bird of Paradise. 3. *Paradisea raggiana*, Marquis of Raggis's Bird of Paradise. 4. *Drepanornis cervinicaudia*, Bennet's Bird of Paradise.

= a halt, a pause, from *parar* = to halt or stop, from Lat. *paro* = to prepare.]

1. Show, ostentatious display.

"Be rich; but of your wealth make no *parade*,
At least before your master's debts are paid."
Swift: Tubal.

* 2. That which is displayed; a show; a grand procession.

"The rites perform'd, the parson paid,
In state return'd the grand *parade*."
Swift: Strephon & Chloe.

3. Military display; the arrangement or order of troops for inspection, drill, display, &c.

"The cherubim stood arm'd
To their night watches in warlike *parade*."
Milton: P. L., iv. 780.

4. A place where a military display or show is held; a drill-ground for soldiers.

5. A public walk or promenade.

6. Military duty.

* 7. A posture or position of defence; guard.

"Accustom him to make judgment of men by their inside, which often shows itself in little things, when they are not in *parade*, and upon their guard."—*Locke: On Education*, § 94.

pa-rade', *v.t.* & *i.* [PARADE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To make a parade or display of; to show off; to display ostentatiously.

2. To array or marshal in military order: as, To *parade* troops.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To meet and be marshalled in military order.

2. To walk ostentatiously about in a public place.

"Then all for parking and *parading*."
Brooke: Fables; Love & Vanity.

* **pa-rade'-er**, *s.* [Eng. *parad(e)*; *-er.*] One who endeavours to show himself off to the best advantage; hence, an admirer. (*Richardson: Clarissa*, ii. 3.)

păr-a-dī-găl'-la, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *paradi(sea)*, and Lat. *gallus* = a cock.]

Ornith.: A genus of Paradiseinæ (q.v.), with a single species, *Paradigalla carunculata*, the Wattled Bird of Paradise, from New Guinea. Head a beautiful changeable green, throat greenish black; upper surface velvety black; beneath, black shaded with brown. There is a compressed triangular wattle, probably erectile, on each side the upper mandible. (*Elliot: Monograph of the Paradiseidæ.*)

păr-a-dig-ĭ-tăl'-ĕ-tin, *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and *digital(in)etin.*]

Chem.: $C_{34}H_{34}O_7$. A product of the decomposition of digitalosin by dilute sulphuric acid. (*Watts.*)

păr'-a-dĭgm (*g* silent), *s.* [Fr. *paradigme*, from Lat. *paradigma*; Gr. παράδειγμα (*paradeigma*) = (1) a pattern, a model, (2) an example of declension, from παραδείκνυμι (*paradeiknumi*) = to exhibit: παρά (*para*) = beside, and δείκνυμι (*deiknumi*) = to show.]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* An example, a model.

"The *paradigms* and patterns of all things."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 388.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Gram.:* An example of a word, as of a noun or verb, in its various inflections.

2. *Rhet.:* An example, an illustration.

* **păr-a-dig-măt'-ĭc**, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *paradigmatique*; Gr. παραδειγματικός (*paradeigmatikos*).]

A. *As adj.:* Exemplary.

B. *As substantive:*

Theol.: One who narrated the lives of religious persons as examples of Christian holiness.

* **păr-a-dig-măt'-ĭc-al**, *a.* [Eng. *paradigmatic*; *-al.*] The same as PARADIGMATIC (q.v.).

* **păr-a-dig-măt'-ĭc-al-lў**, *adv.* [Eng. *paradigmatical*; *-ly.*] By way or in manner of an example or illustration.

* **păr-a-dig'-ma-tīze**, *v.t.* [Gr. παραδειγματίζω (*paradeigmatizō*).] To put forward or set forth as an example or model.

"Those looks so *paradigmatized* by you."—*Hammond: Works*, i. 197.

* **par-a-dis**, *s.* [Fr.] [PARADISE.]

1. A wet-dock or inner harbour.

2. The upper gallery in a play-house.

* **păr-a-dī-sā'-ĭc**, * **păr-a-dī-sā'-ĭc-al**, *a.* [PARADISE.] Of or pertaining to Paradise; like Paradise or its felicity.

* **păr'-a-dīs-al**, * **păr-a-dīs'-ĭ-al**, *a.* [Eng. *Paradis(e)*; *-al*, *-ial.*] The same as PARADISAIC (q.v.).

"Within this hook I found portrayed
Newborn, that *paradisal* love of his."
D. G. Rossetti: Vita Nuova.

păr'-a-dīso, * **par-a-dīce**, * **par-ad-ys**, *s.* [Fr. *paradis*, from Lat. *paradisus*; Gr. παράδεισος (*paradeisos*) = a park, a pleasure-ground, an oriental word used by Xenophon; Heb. פַּרְדֵּס (*pardēs*) = a garden, paradise. Of Persian origin; O. Pers. *paradēsas*; Pers. & Arab. *firdaus*, pl. *firadis* = a garden, paradise; cf. Sansc. *paradeça* = a foreign country; Zend. *pairidaza* = inclosed; Ital. *paradiso*; Sp. & Port. *paraiso.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 2.

2. A place of bliss; a region of felicity and delight.

"Accord a pardon like a *Paradise*."
Byron: Cain, iii. 1.

3. A state of felicity and delight; happiness.

"Thought would destroy their *paradise*."
Gray: Eton College.

4. The abode of sanctified souls after death.

"To-day shalt thou be with me in *paradise*."—*Luke* xxiii. 43.

II. *Technically:*

* 1. *Architecture:*

(1) A private apartment; a study.

(2) The private appurtenances to a convent.

(3) A parvis (q.v.).

2. *Script.:* In the A. V. the word Paradise does not occur in the Old Testament. The Hebrew word פַּרְדֵּס (*pardēs*) is found in Neh. ii. 8, where in the A. V. it is rendered "forest," and in Eccles. ii. 5, and Song of Solomon iv. 13, where it is rendered "orchard." The R.V. translates the first and second "park" and the third "garden," or, on the margin, "paradise." The word, which was of Aryan origin, specially referred to the tree-studded parks around Persian palaces, and the LXX. applied the word παράδεισος (*paradeisos*) to the Garden of Eden. [EDEN.] The word Paradise occurs three times in the A.V. of the New Testament. It was the place to which Jesus and the penitent "thief" (robber) went the day that they died (Luke xxiii. 43). St. Paul was caught up into it, and identified it with the third heaven (cf. 2 Cor. xii. 2, 4). With analogies still preserved to the earthly Eden, the tree of life is in its midst (cf. Rev. ii. 7 with Gen. ii. 9).

"Eden, where delicious *Paradise*
Now nearer, crowns with her enclosure green,
As with a rural mound, the champaign head
Of a steep wilderness." *Milton: P. L.*, iv. 132.

¶ The grove of trees outside St. John's College, Oxford, is still called the Paradise.

3. *Theol.:* Paradise is generally used to mean heaven, the place of the blessed.

¶ (1) *Grains of Paradise:* [GRAIN, ¶ (4)].

(2) *Paradise of Fools:* [FOOL'S PARADISE].

(3) *Paradise of Infants:* [LIMBUS].

* **paradise-apple**, *s.* (See extract.)

"*Paradise-apple* is a curious fruit produced by grafting a pearmain on a quince."—*Worlidge: Cider* (1678), p. 207.

paradise-bird, *s.*

Ornith.: Any individual of the family Paradiseidæ (q.v.); a bird-of-paradise.

"The *paradise-birds* present the most wonderful developments of plumage and the most gorgeous varieties of colour to be found among passerine birds."—*Wallace: Geog. Dist. Anim.*, i. 414.

paradise-fish, *s.*

Ichthy.: A popular name for *Macropus viridi-auratus* (Lacepède), from the East Indian Archipelago. Its coloration is brilliant, and it is frequently found in aquaria.

păr-a-dīs'-ĕ-a, *s.* [Mod. Lat.] [PARADISE.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the sub-family Paradiseinæ (q.v.). Feathers of the head short, thick, compressed; bill rather long, stout; culmen curved to the emarginate tip. Nostrils lateral, concealed by frontal feathers; wings long, rounded; tail broad, rounded; tarsi stout; claws long, strong, curved. There are four species, from the Papuan islands: *Paradisea apoda*, *P. vanguina*, *P. minor* (or *papuana*), and *P. sanguinea*, known respectively as the Great, Raggi's, the Lesser, and the Red Bird of Paradise.

* **păr-a-dĭs'-ŏ-an**, *a.* [Eng. *paradise*, *-an.*] Of or pertaining to paradise; suited for paradise; paradisaic.

* **păr-a-dīsod**, *a.* [Eng. *paradis(e)*; *-ed.*] Placed in paradise; enjoying felicity as in paradise.

păr-a-dis-ŏ-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *paradis(ea)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: Birds of Paradise; a family of Passerine Birds, "formerly restricted to about eight species of the more typical Paradise Birds, but in his splendid monograph of the group, Mr. Elliot has combined together a number of forms which had been doubtfully placed in several adjacent families." (*Wallace: Geog. Dist. Anim.*, ii. 274). The family differs from the Corvidæ, to which it is closely allied, in the outer being shorter than the middle, and longer than the inner toe, the hind toe being very large and equalling the middle in length. In his monograph on the family Mr. D. G. Elliot divides it into three sub-families: Paradiseinæ, Epimachinæ, and Tectonarchinæ (q.v.).

păr-a-dis-ĕ-ĭ-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *paradise(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: True Birds of Paradise, the typical sub-family of the Paradiseidæ (q.v.). Bill stout, rather straight, males possessing greatly developed plumes upon various portions of their bodies, forming conspicuous ornaments when elevated. Genera: Paradisea, Manucodia, Astrapia, Parotia, Lophorhina, Diphyllodes, Xanthomelus, Cicinnurus, Paradigalla, and Semioptera. (*Elliot: Monograph of the Paradiseidæ.*)

* **păr-a-dĭs-ĭ-ăc**, *a.* [Lat. *paradisiacus.*] The same as PARADISAICAL (q.v.). (*C. Kingsley: Alton Locke*, ch. xi.)

* **păr-a-dī-sĭ'-a-cal**, *a.* [Lat. *paradisiacus.*] Of or pertaining to paradise; paradisaic.

"The ancients express the situation of *paradisiacal* earth in reference to the sea."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

* **păr-a-dĭs'-ĭ-al**, *a.* [Eng. *paradis(e)*; *-ial.*] The same as PARADISIACAL (q.v.).

* **păr-a-dĭs'-ĭ-an**, *a.* [Eng. *paradis(e)*; *-ian.*] Paradisaic.

"Our *Paradisian* bard introduces Eve dressing a sallet."—*Evelyn: Acetaria.*

* **păr-a-dĭs'-ĭc**, **păr-a-dĭs'-ĭc-al**, *a.* [Eng. *paradis(e)*; *-ic*, *-ical.*] Paradisiacal.

"Hence we inherit such a life as this,
Dead of itself to *paradisic* bliss."
Broome: True & False Religion.

păr-a-dŏs, *s.* [Fr., from *parer* = to guard, and *dos* = the back.]

Fortif.: A traverse covering the interior of a work from reverse fire.

păr-a-dŏx, * **par-a-doxo**, *s.* [Fr. *paradoxe*, from Lat. *paradoxus*; Gr. παράδοξος (*paradoxos*) = contrary to opinion, strange: παρα (*para*) = against, beyond, and δοξα (*doxa*) = an opinion, a notion; δοκεω (*dokeo*) = to seem; Sp. *paradoja*; Ital. *paradossa.*] A tenet or statement contrary to received opinion; an assertion which is contrary to appearance; and seemingly absurd, impossible, or at variance with common sense, but which may, on examination, be found to be perfectly correct and well founded.

"A great part of the world reject them all, as absolute *paradoxes*."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ix., ser. 8.

* **păr-a dŏx'-al**, *a.* [Eng. *paradox*; *-al.*] Paradoxical.

"Their new *paradoxal* conceits."—*Bp. Hall: Peacemaker*, § 21.

* **păr-a-dŏx'-ĕr**, *s.* [Eng. *paradox*; *-er.*] One who proposes or puts forward a paradox.

"Everyone who attacks the direct and indirect consequences of mathematics 'I shall call a *paradoxer*, and his system a paradox,' the term being used in the approximate sense of 'crotchet.'"—*Brit. Quarterly Review*, lvii. 276.

păr-a-dŏx'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *paradox*; *-ical.*]

1. Inclined to paradoxes or notions contrary to received opinion.

2. Having the nature of a paradox.

păr-a-dŏx'-ĭc-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *paradoxical*; *-ly.*] In a paradoxical manner; in a manner seemingly absurd or impossible.

***păr ą dŏx-ĭc ąl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *paradoxical; -ness.*] The quality or state of being paradoxical; paradoxy.

păr ą dŏx ĭ dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *paradox(es)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: A family of Trilobita, characteristic of the Upper Cambrian. Head-shield well developed, crescentic, genal angles produced. Body very long; thorax with from twelve to twenty segments; pygidium usually small.

păr ą dŏx ĭ dēs, *s.* [Gr. παράδοξος (*paradoxos*) = strange, marvellous, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = appearance.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of the family Paradoxidæ (q.v.). The body is two feet, or more, in length; thorax with sixteen to twenty rings; eyes long, reniform, and smooth. *Paradoxides Harlidis*, twenty-two inches long, from the Menevian rocks, is the largest British trilobite. Sometimes called Olenidæ.

păr ą dŏx ĭd-ĭ-ąn, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *paradoxid(es)*; Eng. suff. *-ian.*]

Geol.: Of, belonging to, or characterized by the prevalence of Paradoxides (q.v.).

"The lowest Cambrian, Harlech, Longmynd, and Menevian groups may be fairly termed *Paradoxidian.*" —*Phillips: Geol.*, p. ii. (ed. Etheridge), p. 40.

***păr-ą dŏx ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *paradox*; *-ist.*] The same as Paradoxer (q.v.).

"A *paradoxist* as audacious as the Dean."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 10, 1883.

păr ą dŏx'-ĭte, *s.* [Eng. *paradox*; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A name given by Breithaupt to an orthoclase (q.v.) found in the tin veins at Marienberg, Saxony. He subsequently included all orthoclase found in tin lodes in other places.

***păr-ą-dŏx ŏl'-ŏ-ğy,** *s.* [Eng. *paradox*; suff. *-ology.*] The use of paradoxes.

"Perpend the difficulty, which obscurity, or unavoidable *paradoxology*, must put upon the attempter." —*Browne: Vulgar Errours.* (To the Reader.)

păr ą dŏx ure, *s.* [Paradoxurus.] Any individual of the genus Paradoxurus (q.v.).

păr-ą-dŏx-ūr'-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. παράδοξος (*paradoxos*) = strange, and Gr. οὐρά (*oura*) = tail. Named from the ability of the animal to curl its long tail downwards into a coil.]

Zool.: Palm-cat; a genus of Viverridæ. Molars $\frac{6-6}{6-6}$; the feet plantigrade; the claws half retractile; no anal pouch; tail convolute. Ten species are known. *Paradoxurus Typus*, the Common Paradoxure, has a blackish body, with some obscure longitudinal bands on the flanks, a black tail, and a white spot below the eye. It is found in India.

***păr ą dŏx-ў,** *s.* [Eng. *paradox*; *-y.*] The quality or state of being paradoxical.

***păr ą drōme,** *s.* [Fr., from Gr. παράδρομος (*paradromos*) = that may be run through; παραδραμεῖν (*paradramein*), 2 aor. infin. of παατρέχω (*paratrechō*) = to run through.]

Greek Antiq.: An uncovered space where wrestlers exercised.

***par-affe,** *s.* [Paragraph, *s.*]

păr-ąf-fĭn, păr-ąf-fine, *s.* [Lat. *parum* = little, and *affinis* = akin.]

1. *Chemistry:*

(1) A solid fatty substance, produced along with other substances in the dry or destructive distillation of various organic matters such as coal, bituminous shale, lignite, peat, &c., at a low red heat. It occurs along with liquid oils in petroleum, and in the native state in coal and bituminous strata, known as fossil-wax, ozokerite, &c. Paraffin is a mixture of several hydrocarbons, probably homologues of marsh gas of high atomic weight. When pure it is colourless, translucent, without taste or smell, has a density of about ·87, melts from 45 to 65°, boils at 370°, and crystallizes from alcohol in snow-white needles. It is acted upon with great difficulty by other substances, hence its name.

(2) (*Pl.*): An homologous series of saturated hydrocarbons, having the general formula, C_nH_{2n+2}—methane, or marsh gas, CH_4, being the lowest term. Many of the paraffins occur ready formed in petroleum and other mineral oils.

2. *Min.:* A name adopted for a group of native hydrocarbons, having the general composition: carbon, 85·71; hydrogen, 14·29 = 100. It embraces the species Urpethite, Hatchettite, Ozocerite, Zietrisikite, and Elaterite (see these words).

paraffin-oil, *s.* [Petroleum.]

***pą-răf'-fle,** *s.* [Fr. *paraffe* = a flourish after a signature.] Ostentatious display.

"These grand *paraffle* o' ceremonies."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxi.

***păr'-ą frŏnt,** *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *front*, s.] A superfrontal (q.v.). (*Heylin: Reformation*, i. 281.)

***par-a-gal,** *s.* [Fr. *parégal.*] A companion. (*Richart the Redeles*, i. 71.)

păr-ą găs-trĭc, *a.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *gastric.*]

Zool.: A term applied to two canals given off from the funnel of the Ctenophora. They run parallel to the digestive sac—one on each side, and terminate cæcally before reaching the oral extremity.

***păr'-ąğe,** *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *paraticum*, from Lat. *par* = equal.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Birth, parentage.

"Ye are a man in this towne of great *parage*, and may do moche."—*Berners: Froissart; Cron.* vol. ii. ch. lii.

2. *Law:* Equality of name, blood, or dignity, but especially of land, in a division among heirs; equality of condition between persons holding equal portions of a fee.

"He thought it a disparagement to have a *parage* with any of his rank."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, ii. 115.

păr-ą ğĕn'-ĕ-sĭs, *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng., &c. *genesis* (q.v.).]

1. *Min.:* The occurrence of two or more minerals in the same lode, as barite with oxides of manganese, serpentine with hypersthene and schiller spar.

2. *Physiol.:* Hybridism (q.v.).

păr-ą-ğĕn'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *para-*, and Gr. γεννάω (*gennaō*) = to produce.] Originating in the character of the germ. Used of peculiarities of structure existing in an individual organism from the first. (*Dana.*)

păr-ą-glŏb'-ų-lĭn, *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *globulin.*]

Chem.: Obtained as a fine granular substance when a brisk stream of carbonic anhydride is passed into fresh blood serum diluted ten times with water. It dissolves in water saturated with oxygen, and in dilute saline solutions.

păr'-ą-gō-gĕ, *păr'-ą-gō-ğy, *s.* [Lat. *parago ge*, from Gr. παραγωγή (*paragōgē*) = a leading past, alteration, παραγω (*paragō*) = to lead past: παρά (*para*) = beside, beyond, and ἄγω (*agō*) = to lead, to drive; Fr. *paragoge.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The addition of a letter or syllable at the end of a word. Instances are frequent in English; thus, in *sound*, *tyrant*, *ancient*, the final letters are paragogic.

2. *Anat. & Surg.:* Coaptation, reduction. (*Dunglison.*) An old term for adaptation in the form of bones; those which were thus easier of reduction when dislocated were termed παραγωγότερα (*paragōgotera*) by Hippocrates. (*Mayne.*)

păr-ą-gŏğ'-ĭc, păr-ą-gŏğ'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *paragoge*; *-ic, -ical.*] Of or pertaining to a paragoge; lengthening a word by the addition of a letter or syllable; added at the end of a word.

paragogic-letters, *s. pl.*

Philol.: A term applied to letters in the Semitic languages which, by their addition to the ordinary form of a word, emphasize it or mark some change in the sense.

păr'-ą-gŏn, * par-a-gone, *s.* [O. Fr., from Sp. *paragon* = a paragon, from *para con* = in comparison with; Fr. *parangon*; Ital. *paragone* (*Skeat*).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A model of excellence; a pattern of perfection; something of supreme excellence.

"She is an earthly *paragon.*" *Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, ii. 4.

* 2. A companion, a comrade, a mate, a fellow.

"Some of their pride, some *paragons* disdayning." *Spenser: F. Q.*, IV. x. 43.

* 3. Emulation, rivalry.

"Full many feats adventurous
Performed in *paragone* of proudest men."
Spenser: F. Q., III iii. 54.

* 4. A match for trial of excellence.

"Deign'd with her the *paragon* to make."
Spenser: Muiopotmos.

* 5. A curious pattern in a garden.

II. *Print.:* A size of type between Great Primer and Double Pica.

***păr'-ą-gŏn,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Paragon, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To serve as a pattern or model for; to excel.

"He hath atchiev'd a maid
That *paragons* description and wild fame."
Shakesp.: Othello, ii. 1.

2. To compare, to parallel.

"That bright star to Satan *paragoned.*"
Milton: P. L., x 426.

3. To rival, to equal, to admit comparison with.

"Whose prowesse *paragone* saw never living wight."
Spenser: F. Q., III ii. 13.

B. *Intrans.:* To pretend to comparison or equality.

păr-ą-gō'-nīte, *s.* [Gr. παράγω (*paragō*) = to mislead; *n* connect., and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A massive mineral consisting of minute scales, with mica-like cleavage. Hardness, 2·5–3; sp. gr. 2·779–2·895; lustre, pearly; colour, yellowish, grayish, green; translucent. Essentially a hydrated silicate of alumina and soda. Dana regards it as a hydrous soda mica, and includes it in his margarophyllite section of hydrous silicates; others regard it as a soda damourite. The so-called talc-schist of Monte Campione, which encloses staurolite and cyanite, is composed principally of this mineral.

paragonite-schist, *s.*

Petrol.: A mica-schist found in the Swiss Alps in which the mica is partly or wholly replaced by paragonite (q.v.).

***păr'-ą-gŏn-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *paragon*, s.; *-ize.*] To compare.

"Faire women whose excellencie is discovered by *paragonizing* or setting one to another."—*Puttenham: Eng. Poesie*, bk. iii., ch. xix.

***păr'-ą-gŏn-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *paragon*, s.; *-less.*] Unsurpassed.

"This *paragonless* fish-town." —*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.*

***păr'-ą-grăm,** *s.* [Gr. παράγραμμα (*paragramma*) = that which one writes beside: παρά (*para*) = beside, and γραμμα (*gramma*) = a writing.] A play upon words; a pun.

"Some striking *paragram.*"—*Melmoth: Cicero*, bk. iv., lett. 18.

***păr-ą-grăm'-ma-tĭst,** *s.* [Gr. παράγραμμα (*paragramma*), genit. παραγράμματος (*paragrammatos*).] A punster.

"The greatest *paragrammatist* among the moderns." —*Addison: Spectator*, No. 61.

păr-ą-grăn'-dīne, *s.* [Ital., from *parare* = to guard against, and *grandin* = hail, from Lat. *grando*, genit. *grandinis.*] An instrument to avert occurrences of hailstorms; a paragrele.

păr'-ą-graph, * par-a-graffe, * par-graffe, * pyl-crafte, * pil-crow, *s.* [Fr. *paragraphe*, from Low Lat. *paragraphum*, acc. of *paragraphus* = a paragraph, from Gr. παράγραφος (*paragraphos*) = a line or stroke drawn in the margin: παρά (*para*) = beside, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write; Sp., Port., & Ital. *paragrafo.*] [Paraph, *s.*]

1. A reference-mark [¶]; a mark used to denote a division in the text; a marginal note placed to call attention in a text or to indicate a change of subject.

2. A distinct portion of a discourse; a short passage of a work; a section of a writing or chapter which refers to one particular point. It may consist of one or more sentences, and is sometimes marked by the character ¶, but more frequently by a break in the composition or lines.

"That which the Greeke booke divideth by chapters and *paragraphes.*"—*Ascham: Toxophilus*, bk. i.

3. A short passage; a brief notice.

"Such reputation as they may obtain from a three-line *paragraph* in the corner of a newspaper."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 28, 1885.

*** păr'-ą-graph,** *v.t.* [PARAGRAPH, *s.*] [PARAPH, *v.*]

1. To mark in the margin; to sign with one's initials.

"The clerk by whom they are to be allowed, that is *paragraphed*."—*Evelyn: State of France.*

2. To form into paragraphs; to write in paragraphs.

3. To mention in a paragraph or short notice.

"I am sneered at by my acquaintances and *paragraphed* by the newspapers."—*Sheridan: School for Scandal*, ii. 2.

păr-ą-graph-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *paragraph*; *-er.*] A writer of paragraphs; a paragraphist.

"The *paragraphers* of that tune often depend upon wholesale abuse for their stock in trade."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Oct. 1878, p. 787.

păr ą-grăph'-ĭc, păr-ą-grăph'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *paragraph*; *-ic, -ical.*] Pertaining to a paragraph; consisting of paragraphs, divisions, or sections.

"It . . gave a *paragraphic* air to his criticisms."—*Scribner's Magazine*, May, 1880, p. 110.

*** păr-ą-grăph'-ĭc-ąl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *paragraphical*; *-ly.*] By, or in, paragraphs.

păr'-ą-grăph-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *paragraph*; *-ist.*] One who writes paragraphs or brief notices.

*** păr-ą-grăph-ĭst'-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *paragraph*; *istical.*] The same as PARAGRAPHIC (q.v.).

păr-a-grēle', *s.* [Fr., from *parer* = to guard against, and *grêle* = hail.] A small lightning-conductor set up by means of a pole in French vineyards to aid in drawing off the electricity from the atmosphere over them. The intention is to prevent the occurrence of hailstorms. Arago proposed that the conductors should be raised and supported by small balloons connected by slender wires or chains with the ground. [PARAGRANDINE.]

Păr-ą-guăy' (u as w), *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: A state of South America, south and west of Brazil.

Paraguay-tea, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* An infusion of the leaves of *Ilex paraguensis*, and that tree itself. The leaves, which when green taste like those of mallow, are roasted, dried, and almost pulverized. Three kinds of it exist: the first, the half expanded buds; the second, the leaves stripped of the ribs; and the third, the leaves unstripped. These are put in a teapot, called mate (q.v.), hot water added, and, when cool, the infusion is sucked up through a tube. The tea is used generally in central South America.

2. *Chem.:* Yerba Maté. The dried leaves and twigs of *Ilex paraguayensis*. They have been examined by Stenhouse, who found them to contain 1·2 per cent. of caffeine.

păr-ą-hĕx'-ў-lēne, *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *hexylene.*]

Chem.: C_6H_{10}. A modification of β hexylene, and formed from it by the action of concentrated sulphuric acid.

păr-ą-hĭp'-pŭs, *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Gr. ἵππος (*hippos*) = a horse.]

Palæont.: A genus of Perissodactyle Ungulates from the Pliocene of North America, having affinity with the horse and the tapir.

păr-ą-hў'-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Gr. ὗς (*hus*), genit. ὑός (*huos*) = a swine.]

Palæont.: A genus of Suida, from the Lower Eocene of America. It was apparently highly specialized, and, as a genus, short-lived. It attained a much greater size than the true lineal forms, and the number of its teeth was much reduced. (*Marsh: Introd. & Succession Vert. Life*, p. 36.)

pa-ra-ĭ'-bą, *s.* [The Brazilian name.]

Bot.: Simaruba versicolor. [SIMARUBA.]

*** par-ail, * par-aille,** *v.t.* [PARAIL, *s.*] To dress; to clothe.

"*Parailed* hym lyke her prentys."
Piers Plowman, p. 35.

*** par-ail, * par-aille,** *s.* [O. Fr.]

1. Apparel, dress, attire.

"In the *parail* of a pilgrim."
Piers Plowman, p. 208.

2. Nobility; men of rank.

păr-ą-ĭl'-mĕn-īte, *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *ilmenite.*]

Min.: The same as PARACOLUMBITE.

păr'-ą-kēet, *s.* [PARRAKEET.]

păr-ą-lăc-tĭc, *a.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *lactic.*] [SARCOLACTIC.]

păr-ăl'-bu-mĭn, *s.* [Pref. *par-*, and Eng. *albumin.*]

Chem.: A substance found by Scheerer in a diseased secretion. It differs from albumin in not being completely precipitated on boiling, even in presence of acetic acid, and in dissolving in water after precipitation with alcohol.

păr-ăl-dĕ-hўde, *s.* [Pref. *par-*, and Eng. *aldehyde.*]

Chem.: $C_6H_{12}O_3$. The solid modification of aldehyde. It is produced by treating aldehyde with ethylic iodide in sealed tubes. Melts at 12°, boils at 123°, and has a vapour density of 4·71, agreeing nearly with the treble formula of aldehyde, $C_6H_{12}O_3$.

păr-ą-leĭp'-sĭs, păr-ą-lĭp-sĭs, *s.* [PARALEPSIS.]

păr-ą-lĕp'-ĭs, *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Gr. λεπίς (*lepis*) = a scale.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Scopelidæ (q.v.). Head and body elongate, compressed, covered with deciduous scales; cleft of mouth very wide; ventrals small; opposite, or nearly opposite dorsal, which is short, and on hinder part of body; adipose fin small; caudal emarginate. Three species of small pelagic fishes from Mediterranean and Atlantic.

păr-ą-lĕp'-sĭs, păr'-ą-lĕp-sў, *s.* [Gr. παράλειψις (*paraleipsis*) = an omission or leaving out: παρά (*para*) = beside, beyond, and λειπω (*leipō*) = to leave.]

Rhet.: A pretended or apparent omission; a figure by which a speaker pretends to pass by what at the same time he really mentions: as, "I do not speak of my adversary's scandalous venality and rapacity; I take no notice of his brutal conduct; I do not speak of his treachery and malice."

*** pą-rā'-lĭ-an,** *s.* [Gr. πάραλος (*paralos*) = by or near the sea: παρά (*para*) = beside, and ἁλς (*hals*) = the sea.] A dweller by the sea.

păr-ą-lĭ-pŏm'-ĕ-na, *s. pl.* [Gr. παραλειπομένα (*paraleipomena*) = things omitted; παραλείπω (*paraleipō*) = to omit.] Things omitted; a supplement containing something omitted in a preceding work. The Books of Chronicles were so called by the LXX., and the name is retained in the Vulgate.

păr-ąl-lăc'-tĭc, păr-ąl-lăc'-tĭc-ąl, *a.* [Fr. *parallactique*; Ger. *parallaktisch.*] Pertaining to parallax (q.v.).

parallactic-ellipse, *s.*

Astron.: An ellipse described against the background of the sky when its parallax is observed from the successive spots occupied by the earth in her annual revolution. It is from this parallactic ellipse that the distances of some few fixed stars have been approximately determined. (*Ball: Story of the Heavens*, p. 413.)

parallactic-instrument, *s.*

Astron.: An instrument invented by Ptolemy for determining the moon's parallax. (*Ptolemy: Almagest*, bk. v., ch. xii.)

păr-ąl'-lăx, *s.* [Gr. παράλλαξις (*parallaxis*) = (1) an alternation, (2) change, (3) parallax (see below); Gr. παραλλάσσω (*parallassō*) = to make things alternate: παρά (*para*) = from beside, and ἀλλάσσω (*allassō*) = to change; Ital. *parallasse*; Ger. & Fr. *parallaxe.*]

1. *Astron.:* The difference between the position of a heavenly body as viewed from a station on the earth's surface and as it would be if seen from the centre of our planet. It is measured by an angle, of which the point is formed by the heavenly body, whilst the straight lines enclosing it touch the observer's position and the centre of the earth. (*Airy: Pop. Astronomy*, ed. 6th, p. 142.) The parallax of the sun is between 8" and 9", and that of the moon about a degree and a half. (*Ibid.*, pp. 209, 210.)

† 2. *Optics:* The difference in the position of an object produced when the wires are not at a proper distance from the object-glass.

¶ (1) *Angle of parallax:*

Optics: The angle formed by two lines drawn from an object, one to the centre of each eye.

(2) *Annual parallax:*

(*a*) The term sometimes applied to a parallax, if any is visible, of a star when viewed from two opposite points of the earth's orbit. The annual parallax of the stars is not in any case certainly 2", and, in every case but one, unquestionably less than a single second.

(*b*) Sometimes the difference in the position of a star as viewed from the sun and from the earth at the extremity of her orbit; in other words, with a base-line of half her orbit.

(3) *Binocular parallax:*

Optics: The difference between the position of an object as seen with the one eye and with the other, the head remaining unmoved.

(4) *Concentric parallax:* The same as Diurnal parallax.

(5) *Diurnal parallax:* The same as *Geocentric parallax* (q.v.).

(6) *Geocentric parallax:*

Astron.: The parallax of a heavenly body when in the horizon. The term is specially used of the moon. When in the horizon the parallax is greater than when the moon is in any other position.

(7) *Horizontal equatorial parallax:*

Astron.: As the radii of the earth are not all equal, it is needful to decide which to use in calculating the moon's horizontal parallax. The insertion of the term equatorial means that the equator is the particular radius which has been employed, as it actually is by most astronomers. The moon's horizontal equatorial parallax varies from 54' to 1°1'15", the difference arising from the elliptic orbit in which the luminary moves. (*Airy: Pop. Astron.*, p. 165.) The distance of the moon is computed by means of her equatorial horizontal parallax. Theoretically speaking, that of the sun can be ascertained in a similar way; but, the figures being small, a minute error in them would make a great difference in the results of computations founded on them. Hence other methods are adopted. [SUN, TRANSIT.]

(8) *Parallax in altitude:*

Astron.: The parallax of a heavenly body when it has risen to a certain altitude above the horizon.

păr'-ąl-lęl, * **păr'-ą-lęll,** *a.* & *s.* [O. Fr. *parallele*, from Lat. *parallelus*; Gr. παραλληλος (*parallēlos*) = parallel, side by side, from παρά (*para*) = beside, and " ἀλληλος (*allēlos*) = one another; Sp. *paralelo*; Ital. *parallelo, paralello.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Having the same tendency or direction; tending to the same end or result.

(2) Continuing the resemblance through many particulars; similar; running on all fours; corresponding.

"Compare the words and phrases in one place of an author, with the same in other places of the same author, which are generally called *parallel* places."—*Watts: Logic.*

II. *Geom.:* Having the same direction and everywhere equidistant from each other. [PARALLEL-LINES.]

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A line which throughout its whole length lies in the same direction with, and is everywhere equidistant from, another or others.

"That s done
As near as the extremest ends of *parallels*."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, i. 3.

(2) Direction parallel or conformable to that of another line.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Conformity or resemblance continued through many particulars; resemblance; correspondence in essential points; similarity.

"The *parallel* holds in the gaiulessness, as well as laboriousness of the work."—*Decay of Piety.*

(2) A comparison made: as, To draw a *parallel* between two events.

"Such a *parallel* is as absolutely erroneous as anything can be."—*Whitney: Language*, ch. xi.

(3) An equal; a counterpart; something equal or similar to another in all essential points.

"The hatred of which Jeffreys was the object . . is without a *parallel* in our history. —*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Fort.:* A wide trench parallel to the attacked work, for protecting the besieging troops. The parallels connect the approaches or zigzags by which advances are made on besieged works.

2. *Geog.:* A line on a globe or map marking the latitude; a circle or part of a circle parallel to the equator.

3. *Print.:* A reference-mark (‖).

parallel bar, *s.*

1. *Steam-eng.:* A rod in the side-lever engine, forming a connection with the pump rods and studs along the centre line of the levers.

2. *(Pl.):* Bars fixed at a certain height above the ground, and parallel to each other, on which to practise gymnastic exercises.

parallel circles, *s. pl.* Those circles of the sphere whose planes are parallel to each other; every system of such circles has a common axis, and, consequently, their poles are also common. [Concentric.]

parallel coping, *s.*

Build.: Coping of equal thickness throughout; it is used to cope inclined surfaces, such as gables, &c.

parallel file, *s.* A file which has no taper, but preserves its size from tang to point. One which is flat and strictly correct is known as a dead-parallel file.

parallel forces, *s. pl.*

Mech.: Forces which act in directions parallel to each other.

¶ *Centre of a system of parallel forces:* The point at which the resultant of the system may be supposed to act, whatever may be the direction of the parallel forces.

parallel knife, *s.* Two knife-blades in one handle, set parallel to each other, with one or more screws to regulate their distance. A microtome (q.v.).

parallel lathe, *s.* A small bench-tool for dentists', jewellers', and watchmakers' use.

parallel lines, *s. pl.*

1. *Geom.:* Two straight lines are parallel to each other when they lie in the same direction. It follows from this definition, (1) that they are contained in the same plane; (2) that they cannot intersect how far soever both may be prolonged. Any number of straight lines are parallel to each other when they have the same direction, or when they are respectively parallel to a given straight line.

2. *Mil.:* The same as Parallel, *s.*, B. II. 1.

parallel motion, *s.*

1. *Mech.:* A device invented by James Watt, designed to connect the piston and pump rods of a steam-engine with the working beam in such a manner that the former shall move in straight lines. The principle of the mechanism consists in the fact that in every parallelogram, three angles being attached and revolving in arcs of circles, the fourth will continue nearly in a straight line of movement.

2. *Music:* The movement of two or more parts at fixed intervals, as thirds, sixths. Parallel fifths are under certain limitations forbidden. [Consecutives.]

parallel planes, *s. pl.*

Geom.: Planes lying in the same direction.

parallel roads, *s. pl.*

Geol.: Three roads parallel to each other and perfectly horizontal, existing at exactly the same elevation (150, 200, and 1,250 feet above the sea level), along opposite sides of Glen Roy, in Inverness-shire, ten miles north of Fort William. Dr. Buckland, Macculloch, Agassiz, Sir T. Dick Lauder, Mr. Darwin, Mr. Milne Holme, Prof. Rogers, Sir Robt. Chambers, Mr. Jameson, Sir Charles Lyell, Rev. R. B. Watson, Lord Avebury, Prof. Babbage, &c., have all attempted to solve the problem of the roads. They were probably made by water, which, during the elevation of the land, stood for long periods at the three successive levels. Some contend that the water which produced them was that of a lake, perhaps a glacier lake, others that of the ocean. Lord Avebury advocates the former view, and considers that the waves would throw the materials which they moved in a downward direction. (*Geol. Soc. Trans.*, iv. 314; *Quar. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, xviii. 235, xx. 9, xxiv. 83, 273, xxv. 282.)

parallel-rod, *s.*

Steam-eng.: A rod connecting the crank-pins of the driving-wheels.

parallel-ruler, *s.* A draughtsman's instrument for drawing parallel lines. It consists of two rectangular rules of wood or metal connected by cross pieces, usually of brass of equal length, and so attached by a hinge joint, that the two rulers may be made to recede from or approach towards each other at pleasure, so that if one remains fast the other will constantly be parallel to it.

parallel-sailing, *s.*

Navig.: Sailing on a parallel of latitude.

parallel sphere, *s.* In spherical projections that position of the sphere in which the circles of latitude are all parallel to the horizon.

parallel-vice, *s.* A vice whose jaws move in exact parallelism, a bar on one slipping in a socket in the other.

parallels of declination, *s. pl.*

Astron.: Small circles of the celestial sphere parallel to the equator.

parallels of latitude, *s. pl.*

1. *Astron.:* Those circles of the celestial sphere whose planes are parallel to the ecliptic.

2. *Navig.:* [Latitude, ¶ (4)].

păr'-ăl-lĕl, *v.t. & i.* [Parallel, *a.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* **1.** *Lit.:* To place or make parallel to another; to set so as to keep the same direction with, and an equal distance from, something else.

"The needle . . . doth *parallel* and place itself upon the true meridian.—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

II. *Figuratively:*

* **1.** To make parallel or conformable to something else.

"His life is *paralleled*
Even with the stroke and line of his great justice."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iv. 2.

2. To furnish an equal to; to match.

3. To rival, to equal.

"Great as thou art, yet *paralleled* by those,
Thy countrymen, before thee born to shine."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 40.

4. To correspond to.

"That he stretched out the north over the empty places, seems to *parallel* the expression of David, He stretched out the earth upon the waters."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

* **5.** To compare.

B. *Intrans.:* To be like or equal; to correspond, to agree.

"Sound *paralleleth* in many other things with the sight, and radiation of things invisible."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 125.

* **păr'-ăl-lĕl-ă-ble,** *a.* [Eng *parallel*; *-able.*] That may or can be paralleled or equalled.

"Our duty is seconded with such an advantage, as is not *parallelable* in all the world beside."—*Bp. Hall: Remains*, p. 277.

păr-ăl-lĕl-ĭ-nĕrved, *a.* [Eng. *parallel*; *i* connect., and *nerved.*]

Botany:

1. Having nearly parallel veins, as in grasses, or even somewhat curved, as in the lily of the valley. (*De Candolle.*)

2. Having the lateral ribs straight, as in the leaves of the alder tree. (*Michel.*)

păr'-ăl-lĕl-ĭşm, *s.* [Fr. *parallelisme*, from Gr. παραλληλισμός (*parallēlismos*), from παράλληλος (*parallēlos*) = parallel (q.v.).]

I. *Lit.:* The quality or state of being parallel.

"As soon as they assume the property of enclosing space, they lose the property of *parallelism*."—*Lewes: History of Philosophy*, 1. cx.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Correspondence or similarity in important or essential points.

"The wonderful *parallelisms* in the myths of the Aryan world."—*Cox: Aryan Mythology.* (Pref.)

* **2.** A comparison, a parallel.

"'Tis easie to draw a *parallelism* between that ancient, and this more modern nothing."—*Granvill: Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. xv.

¶ *Parallelism of Hebrew Poetry:* The repetition of the same sentiment in the first and second lines of a couplet, as in Job xxxix. 5.

"Who hath sent out the wild ass free?
Or who hath loosed the bands of the wild ass?"

Sometimes, as in Isa. xxiv. 4–6, there is a triplet; at others, as in xli. 9, a more complex arrangement. The parallelism is not apparent to the English reader in the A.V., but in this respect considerable improvement has been effected by the Revisers of the Old Testament in printing the poetical parts as poetry.

* **păr-ăl-lĕl-ĭst-ĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *parallel*; *-istic.*] Of the nature of, or involving parallelism. (*Milman.*)

* **păr'-ăl-lĕl ize,** *v.t.* [Eng. *parallel*; *-ize.*] To render parallel.

† **păr'-ăl-lĕlled,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Parallel, *v.*]

* **păr'-ăl-lĕl-lĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *parallel*; *-less.*] Unparalleled, matchless.

"Tell me, gentle boy,
Is she not *parallelless*?"
Beaum. & Flet.: Philaster, iii. 1.

* **păr'-ăl-lĕl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *parallel*; *-ly.*] In a parallel manner; with parallelism.

"Their leaves and branches *parallelly* answering one another."—*More: Antidote against Atheism.* (App. ch. xl.)

păr-ăl-lĕl'-ô-grăm, *păr-ă-lĕl'-ô-grăm, *s.* [O. Fr. *paralelogramme* (Fr. *parallélogramme*), from Lat. *parallelogrammum* = a parallelogram, from Gr. παραλληλόγραμμον (*parallēlogrammon*), neut. sing. of παραλληλόγραμμος (*parallēlogrammos*) = bounded by parallel lines, from παράλληλος (*parallēlos*) = parallel (q.v.), and γράμμα (*gramma*) = a stroke, a line; γράφω (*graphō*) = to write, to draw; Sp. *paralelogramo*; Ital. *parallelogrammo.*]

1. A four-sided figure or quadrilateral whose opposite sides are parallel to each other, taken two and two. The opposite sides are equal to each other, taken in pairs, as are also the opposite angles. [Rectangle, Rhombus, Square.]

¶ The term is popularly applied to any quadrilateral figure of greater length than breadth.

* **2.** A pantograph.

"Showing me the use of the *parallelogram*, by which he drew in a quarter of an hour before me, in little from a great, a most neat map of England, that is, all the outlines."—*Pepys: Diary*, Dec. 9, 1668.

parallelogram of forces, *s.*

Mech.: The name given to a theorem in the composition of forces, stated as follows:

If two forces acting on a particle be represented in magnitude and direction by straight lines drawn from the particle, and a parallelogram be constructed having these straight lines as adjacent sides, then the resultant of the two forces is represented in magnitude and direction by that diagonal of the parallelogram which passes through the particle.

păr-ăl-lĕl-ô-grăm-măt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *parallelogram*; *-atic.*] Pertaining or relating to a parallelogram.

* **păr-ăl-lĕl-ô-grăm-mĭc,** * **păr-ăl-lĕl-ô-grăm-mic-ăl,** * **păr-ăl-lĕl-ô-grăm'-ĭc-ăl,** *a.* [Eng. *parallelogram*; *-ic*, *-ical.*] Having the nature or properties of a parallelogram.

"The table being *parallelogramical*."—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, iii. 213.

* **păr-ăl-lĕl-ô-grăm-mŏn,** *s.* [Gr.] A parallelogram (q.v.). (*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 1036.)

păr-ăl-lĕl-ô-pī-pĕd, păr-ăl-lĕl-ô-pī-pĕ-dŏn, *s.* [Lat. *parallelepipedum*, from Gr. παραλληλεπίπεδον (*parallēlepipedon*) = a body with parallel surfaces, from παράλληλος (*parallēlos*) = parallel, and ἐπίπεδον (*epipedon*) = a flat surface, from ἐπί (*epi*) = upon, and πέδον (*pedon*) = the ground.]

Geom.: A regular solid bounded by six plane surfaces, or parallelograms, the opposite pairs of which are similar, parallel, and equal to each other. If the parallelograms are squares, the solid is a cube.

păr-ăl-lĕl-ô-pī-pĕ-dŏn, *s.* [Parallelopiped.]

păr-ăl-lĕl-ŏs-tĕr-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. παράλληλος (*parallēlos*), and στερεός (*stereos*) = solid.] (See comp.)

parallelosteric-compounds, *s. pl.*

Chem.: A term given by Scheerer to compounds analogous in composition, and exhibiting equal differences of atomic volume.

păr-ă-lŏg'-ĭc-ăl, *a.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *logical* (q.v.).] Characterized by or containing paralogism; illogical.

păr'-ă-lô-ĝĭşm, *s.* [Fr. *paralogisme*, from Lat. *paralogismus*, from Gr. παραλογίσμος

(*paralogismos*) = a false reckoning, from παραλογίζομαι (*paralogizomai*) = to reckon wrongly : παρά (*para*) = beside, and λογίζομαι (*logizomai*) = to reckon.]

Logic: A fallacious argument or false reasoning; a reasoning which is false in point of form, that is, which is contrary to logical rules or formulæ; a conclusion unwarranted by the premises.

"The former of these is the *paralogism* of fond Romanists; the other of time-serving politicians."—*Bp. Hall: Sermon on Philippians* iii. 18, 19.

pa-răl'-ō-gīte, *s.* [Gr. παράλογος (*paralogos*) = unaccountable; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in crystals enclosing much carbonate of lime. Hardness, 5·5; sp. gr. 2·665; colour, white, blue, sometimes reddish. Regarded as an altered ekebergite (q.v.). Found with lapis lazuli in the Lake Baikal country, Asiatic Russia.

* **păr'-a-lō-gīze,** *v.i.* [Gr. παραλογίζομαι *paralogizomai*) = to reckon wrongly.] [PARALOGISM.] To reason falsely; to draw false conclusions.

¶ Nashe uses this word without the idea of error which it properly conveys.

"I had a crotchet in my head here to have run astray throwout all the coast-townes of England . . . and commented and *paralogized* on their condition."—*Lenten Stuffe.*

* **pa-răl'-ō-gy,** *s.* [Gr. παραλογία (*paralogia*), from παρά (*para*) = beside, beyond, and λόγος (*logos*) = discourse, reason.] False reasoning, paralogism.

"That Methuselah was the longest liver of all the posterity of Adam, we quietly believe; but that he must needs be so, is perhaps below *paralogy* to deny."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vii. ch. iii.

păr-a-lū'-mĭn-īte, *s.* [Pref. *par-*, and Eng. *aluminite.*]

Min.: A massive mineral, of a white to pale-yellow colour. Compos.: sulphuric acid, 14·4; alumina, 37·0; water, 48·6 = 100; corresponding to the formula $(2Al_2O_3)SO_3+15HO$. Found near Halle, and in Brittany.

păr-a-lȳ-şā'-tion, *s.* [PARALYZATION.]

păr'-a-lȳze, *v.t.* [PARALYZE.]

pa-răl'-ȳ-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. παράλυσις (*paralusis*): παραλύω (*paraluō*) = to loose and take off, in pass. = to be paralyzed.]

Pathol.: Palsy (q.v.).

păr-a-lĭt'-ĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *paralytique*; from Lat. *paralyticus*; Gr. παραλυτικός (*paralutikos*) = afflicted with palsy; Sp. & Ital. *paralitico.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to paralysis; resembling paralysis.

2. Suffering from paralysis or palsy; palsied, paralyzed.

"The cold shaking *paralytic* hand."
Prior: Solomon, iii. 150.

3. Inclined or tending to paralysis.

B. *As subst.:* One who is affected with paralysis or palsy.

"*Paralytics*, whose nerves are . . . reduced to the same state as if cut or bound."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. iv., ch. viii. (Note 5.)

* **păr-a-lĭt'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *paralytic*; *-al.*] The same as PARALYTIC (q.v.).

* **păr-a-lȳ-zā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *paralyz(e)*; *-ation.*] The act of paralyzing; the state or condition of being paralyzed.

păr'-a-lȳze, păr'-a-lȳse, *v.t.* [Fr. *paralyser*; from *paralysie* = paralysis, palsy.]

1. *Lit.:* To strike or affect with paralysis or palsy.

2. *Fig.:* To unnerve; to destroy or injure the physical or mental energy of; to render ineffective.

"Strong enough to embarrass and *paralyse* its action."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 31, 1885.

păr'-ăm, *s.* [Pref. *par-*, and Eng. *amide.*]

Chem.: CH_2N_2. A substance produced by the action of carbonic anhydride on sodamide. It is isomeric with cyanamide, and crystallizes in groups of fine silky needles melting at 100°, and dissolving in water and alcohol.

păr-a-măg-nĕt'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *magnetic.*] Magnetic, as opposed to diamagnetic. (*Faraday.*)

păr-a-măg'-nĕt-ĭşm, *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *magnetism.*]

Magnetism: Magnetism as opposed to diamagnetism; attraction as opposed to repulsion.

păr-a-măl'-ō-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *malēic.*] Derived from maleic acid.

paramalcic-acid, *s.* [FUMARIC-ACID.]

păr-a-māl'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *malic.*] Derived from or containing malic acid.

paramalic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $O\begin{cases}CH_2-COOH\\CH_2-COOH\end{cases}$. Diglycollic acid. Formed by the dehydration of glycollic acid. It crystallizes in large rhombic prisms melting at 150°, and easily soluble in water and alcohol. Forms acid and neutral salts.

păr-a-măt-ta, păr'-a-măt, *s.* [From having been originally made of wool imported from Paramatta, in Australia.]

Fabric: A kind of light twill having a cotton warp and a merino-wool weft.

păr-a-mē-çī'-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *paramecī(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Holotrichous Ciliata, consisting of free-swimming animalcules, more or less flattened and asymmetrical, ciliate throughout; oral aperture on ventral surface. Genera, Paramecium, Loxocephalus, Placus, and Conciophthirus.

păr-a-mē'-çĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. παραμήκης (*paramēkēs*) = oblong.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Parameciidæ, from salt and fresh water, and abundant in vegetable infusions. Saville Kent records five species.

păr-a-mĕ-cŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *meconic.*] Derived from or containing meconic acid.

paramconic-acid, *s.* [COMENIC-ACID.]

* **păr'-a-mĕnt,** *s.* [Sp. *paramento* = ornament, from *parar* (Lat. *paro*) = to provide, to adorn.] The furniture, ornaments, and hangings of an apartment for a room of state. (*Wedle.*)

păr-a-mĕn-ĭs-pĕr'-mĭne, *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *menispermine* (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_{18}H_{21}NO_2$. A crystalline body isomeric with menispermine, obtained from the seeds of *Menispermum cocculus*. It is insoluble in water, slightly soluble in ether, soluble in boiling alcohol and in dilute acids, and melts at 250°, volatilizing in white vapours which condense like snow on cold bodies.

păr-a-mēr'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. παράμερος (*parameros*), for παρήμερος (*parēmeros*) = daily.]

Bot.: A genus of Apocynaceæ. *Parameria glandulifera* is an extensive climber in the tidal forests of Burmah. It furnishes excellent indiarubber. (*Calcutta Exhib. Rep.*)

pa-răm'-ĕ-tèr, *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *meter.*]

Math.: A name given to a constant quantity entering into the equation of a curve. The term is principally used in discussing the conic sections. In the parabola the parameter of any diameter is a third proportional to the abscissa and ordinate of any point of the curve, the abscissa and ordinate being referred to that diameter and the tangent at its vertex. In all cases the parameter of any diameter is equal to four times the distance from the focus to the vertex of the diameter. The parameter of the axis is the least possible, and is called the parameter of the curve. In the ellipse and hyperbola, the parameter of any diameter is a third proportional to the diameter and its conjugate. The parameter of the transverse axis is the least possible, and is called the parameter of the curve. In all of the conic sections, the parameter of the curve is equal to the chord of the curve drawn through the focus, perpendicular to the axis. The parameter of a conic section and the foci are sufficient data for constructing the curve.

* ¶ *Parameters of the orbits:*

Astron: An old name for what are now known as the *elements of the orbits.*

păr-a-mĕ-trī'-tĭs, *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *metritis* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: The name given by Virchow, Duncan, &c., to Pelvic cellulitis.

păr-ăm'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *par-*, and Eng. *amic.*] Derived from paramide.

paramic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: The name given to a white crystalline precipitate obtained by dropping an ammoniacal solution of paramide into hydrochloric acid. It is sparingly soluble in boiling water, and gives the zinc reaction for cuchroic acid, but its properties are not fully understood.

păr-ăm'-ĭde, *s.* [Pref. *par-*, and Eng. *amide.*] [MELLITIMIDE.]

păr-ăm-ĭ-dō-bĕn-zō'-ĭc, *a.* [Prefs. *par-*; *amido*, and Eng. *benzoic.*] Derived from amidobenzoic-acid.

paramidobenzoic-acid, *s.* [PARA-OXYBENZAMIC-ACID.]

* **pa-răm'-ĭ-ŏg-ra-phẽr,** *s.* [Gr. παροιμιογράφος (*paroimiographos*) = collecting proverbs: παροιμία (*paroimia*) = a proverb, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] A collector or writer of proverbs.

pa-ra'-mō, *s.* [Amer.-Span.]

Phys. Geog.: In South America a mountainous district, covered with stunted trees, exposed to the winds, and in which a damp cold perpetually prevails. (*Brande & Cox.*)

păr-a-mō-năd'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *paramonas*, genit. *paramonad(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Flagellate Infusoria. Animalcules free-swimming, with a single terminal flagellum. There are five genera: Paramonas, Petalomonas, Atractonema, Phialonema, and Menoidium.

păr-a-mŏn'-ăs, *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Mod. Lat., &c. *monas* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A genus of Paramonadidæ, founded by Saville Kent, for Infusoria referred by some authorities to Monas, but which possess a distinct oral aperture.

păr'-a-morph, *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Gr. μόρφη (*morphē*) = shape.]

Min.: A pseudomorph formed by paramorphism (q.v.).

păr-a-mor'-phĭne, *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *morphine.*] [THEBAINE.]

păr-a-morph'-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *paramorph*; *-ism.*]

Min. & Chem.: The change produced in a chemical compound by the re-arrangement of its atoms under the influence of light, changes of temperature, &c.; by which the interior crystal-structure is completely changed.

păr-a-morph-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *paramorph*; *-ous.*] Of or pertaining to paramorphism; of the nature of a paramorph; formed by paramorphism.

paramorphous-crystals, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Crystals which have undergone a change of molecular structure without any alteration of external form or chemical constitution, *e.g.*, fused sulphur yields monoclinic crystals, which gradually become opaque, and are then found to have the trimetric form of sulphur obtained from fusion at low temperatures.

păr-a-mŏun-drą, *s.* [The Irish name of the stone.]

Geol.: A potstone (q.v.).

păr-a-mŏunt, *a.* & *s.* [O. Fr. *par amont* = at the top.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Superior in power; having the highest or chief jurisdiction: as, the lord *paramount* is the supreme lord of a fee, or of lands, tenements and hereditaments. The title is generally applied to the sovereign; but in some cases the lord of several manors is called the lord paramount. [PARAVAIL.]

"The kingdom in parliament assembled is above the king, as a general council is *paramount* the Pope."—*Prynne: Treachery & Disloyalty*, pt. i., p. 7.

* 2. Eminent, extreme, notorious.

"John a Chamber was hanged upon a gibbet raised a stage higher in the midst of a square gallows, as a traitor *paramount*."—*Bacon.*

3. Superior to or above all others; pre-eminent.

"Every man has some prime *paramount* object which employs his head, and fills his heart."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 12.

¶ Paramount is used by Prynne as a preposition = superior to, above.

B. *As subst.:* The highest in rank or authority; a chief.

"In order came the grand infernal peers,
Midst came their mighty *paramount*."
Milton: P. L., ii. 508.

¶ *Lady Paramount:*

Archery: A title given to the lady who makes the highest score at an archery meeting.

***pär-a-mount-cy,** *s.* [Eng. *paramount*; *-cy.*] The state, condition, or position of being paramount.

***pär-a-mount-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *paramount*; *-ly.*] In a paramount manner; preeminently; above all others.

"In the earlier stage progress was *paramountly* in the direction of acquiring facility."—*Murray: Greek Sculpture*, ch. i.

pär-a-mour, *adv.* & *s.* [Fr. *par amour* = by or with love; *par* (Lat. *per*) = by, with; *amour* (Lat. *amor*) = love.]

***A.** *As adv.:* In love, with love.

"For *par amour* I lovede hire first or thou."
Chaucer: C. T., l. 1,157.

B. *As substantive:*

***1.** A lover, a wooer; used in a good sense.

"A lovely bevy of faire ladies sate,
Courted of many a jolly *paramoure*."
Spenser: F. Q., II. ix. 34.

***2.** A mistress.

"My fourthe husbonde was a revellour,
This is to seyn, he had a *paramour*."
Chaucer: C. T., 6,036.

3. One who takes the place of a husband or wife without having the rights.

"The seducer appeared with dauntless front, accompanied by his *paramour*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

pär-ăm-yl-ēne, *s.* [Pref. *par-*, and Eng. *amylene.*] [DECENE.]

pär-ăm-y-lōne, *s.* [Pref. *par-*; Eng. *amyl(ene)*, and suff. *-one.*]

Chem.: A name applied to starch-like granules present in *Euglena viridis*, a species of infusorium. It is white, and not acted upon by water or dilute acids, but, on heating to 200°, is converted into a gummy mass.

pär-a-mȳs, *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Gr. μῦς (*mus*) = a mouse.]

Paleont.: A genus of Sciuridæ, from the Eocene Tertiary of North America.

pär-a-năph-tal-ēse, *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *naphthalese.*] [OXANTHRACENE.]

pär-a-năph-tha-lēne, *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *naphthalene.*] [ANTHRACENE.]

pär-a-nē-ma (pl. **pär-a-nē-ma-ta**), *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Gr. νημα (*nēma*) = yarn.]

Bot. (*Pl.*): The paraphyses of algals and other cryptogams.

pär-a-nēph-rōps, *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Mod. Lat. *nephrops* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A genus of Parastacidæ (q.v.). Several species have been described from New Zealand, and one from the Fiji Islands.

pa-răn-gŏn, *s.* [Fr.] [PARAGON.] A variety of black marble which the ancients obtained from Egypt and Greece.

pär-ăn-ī-çēne, *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *nicene.*]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{12}$ (?) Obtained by distilling chloronicenic acid with caustic lime or baryta. Paranicene is a solid substance, and is converted by fuming nitric acid into nitroparanicene, $C_{10}H_{11}(NO_2)$.

pär-ăn-ī-çine, *s.* [Eng. *paranic(ene)*; suff. *-ine.*]

Chem.: $C_{16}H_{13}N$ (?). A base formed by the action of sulphide of ammonium on nitroparanicene. It forms crystallizable salts, and is precipitated from its solutions in snowy flakes soluble in ether.

pär-ăn-ī-line, *s.* [Pref. *par-*, and Eng. *aniline.*]

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{14}N_2$. A base polymeric with aniline, found among several bases of high boiling points, produced in the manufacture of aniline, and separated by the fractional distillation of the residues left in the stills. After repeated crystallization it is obtained in long, white, silky needles, fusible at 192°, and boiling above the range of the mercury thermometer. It forms with acids highly crystalline salts.

pär-a-nī-trō-bĕn-zō-ic, *a.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *nitrobenzoic.*] Derived from nitrobenzoic acid.

paranitrobenzoic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_4(NO_2)COOH$. Nitrodracylic acid. Formed in small quantity when benzoic acid is treated with fuming nitric acid, and also when the corresponding nitrocinnamic acid is subjected to oxidation. It crystallizes in yellowish laminæ, slightly soluble in water, and melts at 240°.

pär-ănk-ĕr-ite, *s.* [Pref. *par-*, and Eng. *ankerite.*]

Min.: A name suggested by Bořický for all the ankerites in which the proportion of the calcium-magnesium carbonate to the calcium-iron carbonate is as two to one, or upwards.

pär-ăn-thine, pär-ăn-thite, *s.* [Gr. παραν-θεω (*parantheō*) = to fade; suff. *-ine, -ite*; Sp. *parantina.*]

Min.: A member of the Scapolite group of Unisilicates of Dana. Crystallization, tetragonal. Hardness, 5·5; sp. gr. 2·7–2·8; lustre vitreous, sometimes pearly; colour white to gray, grayish-green to green. Compos.: silica, 43·0; alumina, 36·9; lime, 20·1 = 100. Occurs in prisms, sometimes of considerable size, in Finland and Sweden.

***pär-a-nȳmph,** *s.* [Lat. *paranymphus*, from παράνυμφος (*paranumphos*): pref. *para-*, and νυμφη (*numphē*) = a bride; Fr. *paranymphe.*]

1. In ancient Greece one who accompanied the bridegroom in bringing home the bride; a bridesman; a bridesmaid.

"Medon, honoured *paranymph* and guest."
Glover: Athenaid, xxx

2. A supporter, a countenancer, an abettor.

"But it is the busest of all when lust is the *paranymph* and solicits the suit."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 15.

***pär-a-nȳmph-al,** *a.* [Eng. *paranymph*; *-al.*] Bridal, nuptial.

"He who names my queen of love
Without his bonnet veiled, or saying grace,
As at some *paranymphal* feast, is rude."
Ford: Lady's Trial, iii. 1.

pär-a-pĕc-tīc, *a.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *pectic.*] Derived from or containing pectic acid.

parapectic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{24}H_{34}O_{23}$. An uncrystallizable acid obtained by boiling pectic acid for some time with water. It is soluble in water, destitute of optical rotatory power, and has a strong acid reaction. It forms soluble salts with the alkalis, and is precipitated therefrom by baryta water.

pär-a-pĕc-tin, *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *pectin.*]

Chem.: $C_{32}H_{46}O_{31}$. A translucent jelly, prepared by boiling an aqueous solution of pectin for several hours, and precipitating with alcohol. It is tasteless, soluble in water, and precipitable by neutral lead acetate. When boiled with dilute acids it is converted into metapectin.

pär-a-pĕgm (*g* silent), *s.* [Lat. *parapegma*, from Gr. παραπηγμα (*parapēgma*), from παραπήγνυμι (*parapēgnumi* = to fix beside: pref. *para-*, and πήγνυμι (*pēgnumi*) = to fix; Fr. *parapègme.*] A brazen tablet, fixed to a pillar, on which laws and proclamations were anciently engraved; also a tablet set up publicly, containing an account of the rising and setting of the stars, eclipses of the sun and moon, the seasons of the year, &c., whence astrologers give this name to the tables on which they draw figures according to their art. (*Philips.*)

"They registered and set them down in their *parapegmes*, or astronomical canons."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv., ch. xiii.

pär-a-pĕr-ea, *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Lat., &c. *perea* (q.v.).]

Paleont.: A genus of Percidæ from the Marles of Aix-en-Provence. (*Günther.*)

pär-a-pĕt, *s.* [Fr., from Ital. *parapetto* = a cuirass, a breast-plate, a parapet, from *parare* (Lat. *paro*) = to defend, and *petto* (Lat. *pectus*) = the breast; Sp. *parapeto.*]

1. *Arch.:* A wall raised breast-high; the upper part of a house which is above the springing of a roof and guards the gutter; the upper part of a wall, a bridge, a terrace, or balcony, &c. Parapets around the flat roofs of houses in the East are of very ancient date.

2. *Fort.:* A breast-high defence of earth or stone around a work for shielding troops from the enemy's fire. It is so formed that the earth of the excavation is sufficient for the ramparts and parapets. Inside is the body of the place; outside are the ditch, glacis, &c.

"Demiculverins from a ship of war were ranged along the *parapets*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

pär-a-pĕt-al-ŭm (pl. **pär-a-pĕt-al-a**), *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Mod. Lat. *petalum.*] [PETAL.]

Bot.: Link's name for any appendage to the corolla, if the former consist of several pieces.

pär-a-pĕt-ed, *a.* [Eng. *parapet*; *-ed.*] Furnished with a parapet or parapets.

***pär-ăph,** *v. t.* [PARAPH, *s.*] To add a paraph to; to sign, especially with the initials; to initial.

***pär-ăph,** *s.* [Fr. *paraphe, parafe.*] A flourish at the end of a signature, used as a protection against forgery. [PARAGRAPH, *s.*]

***pär-a-phĕr-na,** *s. pl.* [Lat.] The same as PARAPHERNALIA (q.v.).

***pär-a-phĕr-nal,** *a.* [PARAPHERNALIA.] Pertaining to or consisting of paraphernalia (q.v.).

pär-a-phĕr-nā-lī-a, *s. pl.* [Lat. *parapherna*; with neut. pl. suff. *-alia*; Gr. παράφερνα (*parapherna*) = that which a bride brings over and above her dower: παρά (*para*) = beside, beyond, and φερνή (*phernē*) = a dower; φέρω (*phérō*) = to bring.]

1. *Law:* Property which a bride possesses over and above her dower or dotal portion. It includes all the personal apparel and ornaments which she possesses and has used during marriage, and which are suitable to her rank and condition of life.

"In one instance the wife may acquire a property in some of her husband's goods; which shall remain to her after his death, and not go to the executors. These are called her *paraphernalia*; a term borrowed from the civil law, to signify the apparel and ornaments of the wife, suitable to her rank and degree; and, therefore, even the jewels of a peeress, usually worn by her, have been held to be *paraphernalia*. Neither can the husband devise by his will such ornaments and jewels of his wife; though during his life he has the power to sell them or give them away. But if she continues in the use of them till his death, she shall afterwards retain them against his executors and administrators, and all other persons except creditors where there is a deficiency of assets. And her necessary apparel is protected even against the claim of creditors."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 28.

2. *Gen.:* Appendages, ornaments, trappings, equipments, baggage, luggage.

"To overhaul my guns and other shooting *paraphernalia*."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

pär-a-phī-mō-sīs, pär-a-phȳ-mō-sīs, *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng., &c. *phimosis, phymosis* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: Strangulation of the *glans penis*, owing to the opening of the prepuce being too small to allow it to be drawn behind the glans. (*Dunglison.*)

***pär-a-phō-nī-a,** *s.* [Gr. παραφωνία (*paraphōnia*), from παρά (*para*) = beside, and φωνή (*phōnē*) = the voice.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* An alteration of voice.

2. *Music:* A melodic progression by the only consonances recognised in the Greek music, namely, fourths and fifths.

pär-a-phrāse, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *paraphrasin*, accus. of *paraphrasis*, from Gr. παραφράσις (*paraphrasis*) = a paraphrase, from παραφράζω (*paraphrazō*) = to speak in addition, to paraphrase: παρά (*para*) = beside, and φράζω (*phrazō*) = to speak; Sp. *parafrasis*; Ital. *parafrasi.*]

1. A free translation or rendering of a passage; a re-statement of a passage, sentence, or work, in which the sense of the original is retained, but expressed in other words, and generally more fully, for the purpose of clearer and fuller explanation; a setting forth in ampler and clearer terms of the signification of a text, passage, or word.

"The way I have taken is not so strait as metaphrase, nor so loose as *paraphrase*."—*Dryden: Æneis.* (Ded.)

2. In Scotland it is applied specially to sixty-seven versifications of Scripture passages used with psalms and hymns in Divine worship.

3. A representation in another form.

"All his commands being but a transcript of his own life and his sermons a living *paraphrase* upon his practice."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 10.

păr-ą-phrāṣe, *v.t. & i.* [PARAPHRASE, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To express, explain, or interpret in fuller and clearer words the signification of a passage, statement, or work; to translate or restate freely and fully, but without losing or changing the original meaning.

B. *Intrans.:* To make a paraphrase; to explain or interpret freely.

"Where translation is impracticable, they may *paraphrase*. But it is intolerable that, under a pretence of paraphrasing and translating, a way should be suffered of treating authors to a manifest disadvantage."—*Felton: On the Classicks.*

păr-ą-phrāṣ-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *paraphras(e)*; *-er.*] One who paraphrases; a paraphrast.

* **păr-ą-phrāṣ'-ĭ-ąn,** *s.* [Eng. *paraphras(e)*; *-ian.*] A paraphrast; a paraphraser.

"As the logicall *paraphrasian* and philosophicall interpreters do."—*Holt: Henry V.* (an. 2).

* **păr'-ą-phrăst,** *s.* [Lat. *paraphrastes*, from Gr. παραφράστης (*paraphrastēs*), from παραφράζω (*paraphrazō*) = to paraphrase; Fr. *paraphraste*; Ital. & Sp. *parafraste.*] One who paraphrases; one who restates or explains the words of another more fully or clearly.

"The same Anglo-Saxon *paraphrast*."—*Warton: Eng. Poetry*, vol. i., diss. 1.

† **păr-ą-phrăs'-tĭc,** * **păr-ą-phrăs'-tĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *paraphrast*; *-ic*, *-ical.*]

1. Paraphrasing; using paraphrase; explaining or restating the words of an author more fully and clearly; not literal; free in translation.

"I may be something *paraphrastical* and faulty."—*Chapman: Homer; Iliad.* (Pref.)

2. Having the nature or character of a paraphrase; free and ample in explanation; not verbal or literal.

"This is rather a *paraphrastic* than a literal translation."—*Blayney: Notes on Isaiah* xxii.

* **păr-ą-phrăs-tĭc-ąl-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *paraphrastical*; *-ly.*] In a paraphrastic manner; in manner of a paraphrase; not verbally or literally.

"Every language hath certain idioms, proverbs, peculiar expressions of its own, which are not rendible in any other, but *paraphrastically*."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. iii., lett. 21.

păr-ą-phrĕ-nī'-tĭs, *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng., &c. *phrenitis.* So called because generally attended with delirium.]

Pathol.: The same as DIAPHRAGMATITIS (q.v.). (*Parr.*)

păr-ą-phrŏṣ'-ȳ-nē, *s.* [Gr. παράφρων (*paraphrōn*) = deranged: παρά (*para*) = beside, beyond, and φρήν (*phrēn*) = the mind.] Mental derangement; delirium.

păr-ą-phȳl'-lĭ-ŭm (pl. **păr-ą-phȳl'-lĭ-ą**), *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Gr. φύλλον (*phullion*), dimin. from φύλλον (*phullun*) = a leaf.]

Bot. (*Pl.*): Link's name for stipules.

păr-ăph'-ȳ-sĭs (pl. **păr-ăph'-ȳ-sēṣ**), *s.* [Gr. παράφυσις (*paraphusis*) = one of the side processes of the spine: pref. *para-*, and φύσις (*phusis*) = growth, nature, essence; φύω (*phuō*) = to bring forth.]

Botany (*Pl.*):

1. Link's name for the filiform rays of the corona of Passiflora (q.v.).

2. The barren threads which separate the asci and thecæ of Agaricus and some other fungals.

3. The more or less delicate-jointed hair-like filaments occurring in small numbers between the archegonia and antheridia of Mosses and Hepaticæ.

4. The antheridia, or paranemata, in Balanophoreæ.

păr-ą-pĭc-ō-lĭne, *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *picoline.*]

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{14}N_2$. An oily base, polymeric with picoline, obtained by heating picoline with one-fourth its weight of sodium, washing with water, and distilling and collecting the oil which passes over at a high temperature. It is insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, ether, and oils, has a sp. gr. of 1·077, and boils at 300°. Its salts are for the most part uncrystallizable.

păr-ą-plĕğ'-ĭ-ą, păr'-ą-plĕğ-ȳ, *s.* [Ion. Gr. παραπληγια (*paraplēgia*), for παραπληξία (*paraplēxia*) = a paralytic stroke, hemiplegia (q.v.).]

Pathol.: Palsy of the lower part and both sides of the body, usually from various diseases of the spinal cord. The bladder and rectum are often powerless, limbs numb, urine ammoniacal; formication (q.v.) is common in the toes. The patient straddles and throws the feet obliquely outwards and forwards.

păr-ą-pō-dī-ŭm (pl. **păr-ą-pō-dī-ą**), *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Gr. πόδιον (*podion*), dimin. from ποῦς (*pous*) = a foot.]

Zool.: A foot-tubercle (q.v.).

păr-ă-pŏph'-ȳ-sĭs (pl. **păr-ą-pŏph'-ȳ-sēṣ**), *s.* [Pref. *par-*, and Eng. *apophysis* (q.v.).]

Anatomy:

1. *Human:* The anterior tubercle at the extremity of the transverse process of a vertebra.

2. *Compar.:* The capitular or costo-central articulation of the rib.

păr-ăp'-ō-plĕx-ȳ, *s.* [Pref. *par-*, and Eng. *apoplexy* (q.v.).] A sleepy state resembling apoplexy; false apoplexy.

* **păr'-ą-quĕt** (**qu** as **k**), *s.* [PARRAKEET.]

păr-ą-săc'-chąr-ōse, *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *saccharose.*]

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$. A modification of cane sugar produced by exposing to the air, in hot weather, a solution of sugar-candy and ammonium phosphate. It is crystallizable, and possesses a greater dextro-rotatory power than cane-sugar.

* **păr'-ą-săng,** * **par-a-sangue,** *s.* [Lat. *parasanga*, from Gr. παρασάγγης (*parasangēs*), from Pers. *farsang.*]

1. *Lit.:* A Persian measure of length, varying in different places from thirty to sixty stadia. According to Herodotus it was thirty stadia, *i.e.*, about 3¾ miles English.

2. *Fig.:* Used to denote a long distance, as we say a mile.

"Not many *parasangues* inferior to him in fame."—*Phillips: Theatrum Poetarum*, ii. 157 (ed. 1675).

păr-ą-sçēnc', păr-ą-sçē-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. παρασκηνιον (*paraskēnion*), from παρά (*para*) = beside, and σκηνή (*skēnē*) = a stage, a scene.] In ancient theatres, a place behind the scenes to which the actors withdrew to dress and undress themselves.

* **păr-ą-sçeu-ăs'-tĭck,** *a.* [Gr. παρασκευαστικός (*paraskeuastikos*), from παρασκευάζω (*paraskeuazō*) = to make ready: παρασκευή (*paraskeuē*) = preparation; σκευή (*skeuē*) = equipment.] Preparatory.

"They are the *parascenastick* part of learning."—*Corah's Doom*, p. 128. (1672.)

* **păr'-ą-sçēve,** *s.* [Gr. παρασκεύη (*paraskeuē*) = preparation.]

1. Preparation.

"To be a *parascene* and a preparation to that."—*Donne: Devotions*, p. 378.

2. The Sabbath-eve of the Jews.

"The same Lord finished ye redemption of ye world on the sixth daie, (which is ye *parascene* daie)."—*Udal: Luke* xxiii.

* **păr-ą-schĕ-măt'-ĭc,** *a.* [Gr. παρασχηματίζω (*paraschēmatizō*) = to imitate.] Imitative.

"The growth of these early themes may have been very luxuriant, and, as Professor Curtius expresses it, chiefly *paraschematic*."—*Max Muller: Selected Essays*, i. 98.

păr-ą-scŏp'-ĕ-lŭs, *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Mod. Lat. *scopelus* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A genus of Scopelidæ, from the Miocene of Licata.

păr-ą-sĕ-lē'-nē (pl. **păr-ą-sĕ-lē'-næ**), *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Gr. σελήνη (*selēnē*) = the moon.]

Astron.: A faintly luminous image of the moon, with the margins of the disk somewhat undefined. One or more of such mock-moons are sometimes seen in a halo surrounding the real luminary. The sight, which is rare here, is common in the polar regions, like the corresponding phenomenon of *parhelia*, or mock-suns. It is believed to be produced by reflection from small plates of ice in the air. [PARHELION.]

* **păr-ą-sĭt'-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *parasit(e)*; *-al.*] Parasitical.

"This *parasitall* monster fixed upon his entrails."—*Lytton: What will he do with it?* bk. viii., ch. xii.

păr-ą-sīte, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *parasitus*; Gr. παράσιτος (*parasitos*) (a.) eating beside another at his table; (s.) a parasite: παρα (*para*) = beside, and σῖτος (*sitos*) = food; Sp. *parasito*; Ital. *parassito.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who frequents the tables of the rich, earning his welcome by flattery; a trencher friend; a hanger-on; a mean and fawning flatterer; a sycophant.

"Live loath'd, and long,
Most smiling, smooth, detested *parasites*."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iii. 6.

2. An animal or plant subsisting at the expense of another organism.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* The parasites on plants are either animals or vegetables. Some of the latter are of high organization, as Loranthus and Orobanche among Exogens, and Epiphytal Orchids among Endogens. Many cryptogams in certain ferns, mosses, lichens, and fungals are parasites. The roots of the more highly organized parasites penetrate the substance of the herb, at whose expense they feed, and take up from it nutrient substances already in large measure assimilated. The lower parasites, by means of their cells, penetrate other cells to live in and on them. The former are more destructive to the plant.

2. *Min.:* A plumose variety of boracite (q.v.) occurring in the interior of crystals of the same, and resulting from their partial alteration.

3. *Zool.:* An animal which lives in, on, or at the expense of the actual substance of another. There is scarcely any animal which does not play the part of host to numerous parasites, and a very large number of the lower Invertebrata are parasitic at some stage of their existence. Parasites may enter the system in the following ways:

(1) Through the medium of food or drink.

(2) Eggs are transferred from one animal to another by actual bodily contact, *e.g.*, the eggs of Pentastomum by the licking of dogs.

(3) Eggs are deposited in or on the host, as is the case with those of the Œstridæ.

Van Beneden divided Parasites into three classes: (1) Parasites proper, living at the expense of the organic substance of the hosts, as the tapeworm; (2) Commensals, who live with, or on, but not at the expense of their hosts, as sea anemones often live on shells of hermit-crabs, and come in for a share of their prey; and (3) Mutualists, a class not clearly defined, and now generally abandoned. Leuckhart divided Parasites into Ecto- and Endo-parasites, according as they lived on, or within, their hosts. Of the latter, by far the larger number belong to the type Vermes. Vertebrate parasites are rare, but exist among the Pisces. Myxine (the Hagfish or Borer) penetrates the abdominal cavity of Gadoids, and feeds on their flesh; the species of Fierasfer, Encheliophis, and Echeneis, and some Siluroids, are commensals rather than true parasites.

"The special *parasites* of man are estimated by Cobbold at as many as 121 species (13 Trematodes, 15 Cestodes, 21 Nematoids, 10 Leeches, 17 Arachnids, 44 Insects); many of these, especially among insects . . . have occurred only very rarely, and should not be reckoned; while a considerable number of the truly parasitic forms have been only once or twice described—the above estimate thus becoming reduced well-nigh to half."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xviii. 260.

păr-ą-sĭt'-ĭc, * **păr-ą-sĭt'-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Fr. *parasitique*, from Lat. *parasiticus*; Gr. παρασιτικός (*parasitikos*).] [PARASITE.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Of the nature of a parasite; meanly fawning; sycophantic.

"Confidently asserted by *parasitical* court directors."—*Prynne: Treachery & Disloyalty*, pt. iv., p. 129.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Nat. Science:* Living on or at the expense of another organism. [PARASITE, II. 1, 3.]

"The history of *parasitic* fishes is almost unknown."—*Günther: Study of Fishes*, p. 595.

2. *Philol.:* Applied to a letter which is attached to a word erroneously or by false analogy: as, the *t* in tyrant and margent.

* **păr'-ą-sĭt'-ĭc-ąl-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *parasitical*; *-ly.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* In a parasitic manner; like a parasite; in a fawning, wheedling, or flattering manner.

"The courtiers . . . *parasitically* made him their common mark."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 177.

2. *Nat. Science:* In, on, or at expense of the substance of another organism.

"They live *parasitically* in cavities of other marine animals."—*Günther: Study of Fishes*, p. 512.

*** păr-ą-sit-ic-al-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *parasitical*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being parasitical; parasitism.

par-ą-sit-i-çī, *s. pl.* [Lat., masc. pl. of *parasiticus* = parasitic (q.v.).]

Pathol.: An order of skin diseases, divided into Dermatophyta (diseases caused by parasitic plants), and Dermatozoa (those arising from parasitic animals).

*** păr-ą-sit-ĭ-çide,** *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *parasite*, and Lat. *cædo* (in comp. *-cida*) = to kill.]

A. *As subst.*: An agent or preparation for destroying parasites on the bodies of animals or plants.

B. *As adj.*: Killing or fitted to kill parasites.

"Where the *parasiticide* lotion can soak."—*Tanner: Practical Med.* (ed. 7th), ii. 490.

păr-ą-sit-işm, *s.* [Eng. *parasit(e)*; *-ism*.]

1. The manners or behaviour of a parasite; the act of a parasite.

"It can be neither paradox nor *parasitism* to say. *Bp. Hall: Character of Man.*

2. The quality or state of being a parasite on animals or plants.

păr-ą-si-tŏl-ŏ-ğy, *s.* [Eng. *parasit(e)*; *-ology*.] That branch of natural science which deals with the nature and habits of parasites.

păr-ą-sŏl, *s.* [Fr., from Port. *parasol*, from *parar* = to ward off, and *sol* = the sun; Sp. *parasol*; Ital. *parasole*.] A small umbrella or sunshade carried by ladies to shelter them from the rays of the sun.

"Over whose head one officer holds a *parasol*."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 163.

*** păr-ą-sŏl,** *v.t.* [Parasol, *s.*] To cover or shade with or as with a parasol.

"Frondent trees *parasol* the streets."—*Carlyle: Miscellanies*, iv. 268.

*** păr-ą-sŏ-lĕtte,** *s.* [Fr., dimin. from *parasol* (q.v.).] A small parasol.

păr-ą-spĕr-mā-tī-ŭm (pl. **păr-a-spĕr-mā-tī-ą** (**t as sh**), *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Mod. Lat. *spermatium* (q.v.).]

Bot. (*Pl.*): Short reproductive bodies or spores found in some Algals.

păr-ą-sphĕn-ōid, *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *sphenoid* (q.v.).]

Compar. Anat.: A long azygous bone which runs from before backward under the base of the skull in the Ichthyopsida and some Reptiles. (*Huxley.*)

păr-ăs-tăç-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *parastac(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: A family of Huxley's Crustacean tribe Astacina (Crayfishes), based on modifications of the structure of the branchiæ. It contains six genera: Parastacus, Paranephrops, Astacopsis, Charaps, Engæus, and Astacoides. Distribution, New Zealand, Australia, Madagascar, and South America.

păr-ăs-tą-çine, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *parastac(us)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ine*.] Belonging to or having the characteristics of the genus Parastacus (q.v.). [Potamodine.]

păr-ăs-tą-cŭs, *s.* [Pref. *par-*, and Mod. Lat. *astacus* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A genus of Crayfishes, founded by Prof. Huxley on two species (*Astacus brasiliensis* and *A. pilimanus*), which he separated from Astacus, on account of peculiarities in the branchiæ.

păr-ą-stā-mĕn, păr-ą-stē-mŏn (pl. **păr-ą-stē-mō-nēş,** *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Lat. *stamen*, or Gr. *στήμων* (*stēmōn*) = warp.]

Bot.: Link's name for every appendage referable to the stamens. (Used of sterile stamens, &c.)

pą-răs-tą-tą (pl. **pą-răs-tą-tæ**), *s.* [Lat., Gr. *παραστάτης* (*parastatēs*) = one who stands by or near: *παράστας* (*parastas*) = a column or pillar.]

Arch.: A column, a pillar. Vitruvius uses the term to signify the square posts placed behind the columns of the basilica.

păr-ą-stil-bite, *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *stilbite*.]

Min.: The same as Epistilbite (q.v.).

păr-ą-stў-lŭs (pl. **păr-ą-stў-lī**), *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Lat. *stylus* (pl. *styli*); Gr. *στύλος* (*stulos*) = a pillar.]

Bot. (*Pl.*): Abortive styles.

păr-ą-sū-chī-ą, *s.* [Pref. *para-* (q.v.), and Gr. *σοῦχος* (*suchos*) = the name of the crocodile in one part of Egypt.]

Palæont.: A sub-order of Crocodilia established by Huxley. The nasal chambers communicate with the mouth by apertures situated between the anterior portion of the skull. The centres of the vertebræ are amphicœlous; the acetabular portion of the ischium is like that of a lizard. They are the oldest Crocodilia. The sub-order includes two genera, Stagonolepis and Belodon, both Triassic.

păr-ą-sū-chī-an, *a.* & *s.* [Mod. Lat. *parasuch(a)*; Eng. suff. *-an*.]

A. *As adj.*: Of or belonging to the Parasuchia (q.v.).

"The kind of change which would convert a *Parasuchian* Crocodile into a Mesosuchian."—*Quar. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, xxxi. 429.

B. *As subst.*: Any reptile of the sub-order Parasuchia (q.v.).

păr-ą-sўn-ăx-ĭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *παρασύναξις* (*parasunaxis*), from *παρασυνάγω* (*parasunagō*) = to assemble unlawfully: *παρά* (*para*) = beside, beyond, against, and *σύναξις* (*sunaxis*) = an assembly.] [Synaxis.]

Civil Law: An unlawful meeting.

păr-ą-tăc-tĭc, *a.* [Parataxis.] Pertaining to or characterized by parataxis.

păr-ą-tar-tăr-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *tartaric*.] Derived from or containing tartaric acid.

paratartaric-acid, *s.* [Racemic-acid.]

păr-ą-tar-trăm-ide, *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *tartramide*.] [Racemamide.]

păr-ą-tăx-ĭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *παραταξις* (*parataxis*), from *παρατάσσω* (*paratassō*), fut. *παρατάξω* (*parataxō*) = to arrange side by side: *παρά* (*para*) = beside, along, and *τάσσω* (*tassō*) = to range.]

Gram.: The mere ranging of propositions one after another without regard to connection or dependence. It is the opposite of syntax (q.v.).

păr-ą-thĕr-mĭc, † păr-ą-thĕr-mal, *a.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *thermic*, *thermal*.]

Physics: So changing with changes of temperature as to counterbalance their effects.

† parathermic-rays, *s. pl.*

Optics: Herschel's name for certain rays most discernible in the orange and red bands of the solar spectrum.

pą-răth-ē-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. *παράθεσις* (*parathesis*): *παρά* (*para*) = beside, and *θέσις* (*thesis*) = a placing; *τίθημι* (*tithēmi*) = to place.]

1. *Gram.*: The placing of two or more nouns in the same case; apposition.

2. *Greek Church*: A prayer uttered by a bishop over converts or catechumens.

3. *Philol.*: A name given to what is often considered the first development of language, in which language consists merely of monosyllabic roots, grammatical relations being expressed by the juxtaposition of roots, and the same root, according to its position in a sentence performing the functions of a noun, a verb, an adjective, &c.: example, the Chinese language.

4. *Print.*: The matter contained between two brackets [—].

5. *Rhet.*: A parenthetical notice, usually of matter to be afterwards expanded.

*** păr-ą-thĕt-ĭc,** *a.* [Parathesis.]

Gram.: Pertaining or relating to parathesis: placed in apposition.

păr-ą-thŏr-ite, *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *thorite*.]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral occurring in minute prisms, embedded in danburite and orthoclase, at Danbury, Connecticut. Hardness, 5 to 5·5; lustre, sub-resinous; colour red to black. Compos., yet uncertain.

păr-ą-tŏl-ŭ-ēne, *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *toluene*.]

Chem.: C_7H_8. A hydrocarbon isomeric with toluene, present in light coal-tar oil. It boils at 119·5°.

păr-ą-tŏl-ŭ-ŏl, *s.* [Paratol'uene.]

*** pą-răt-ô-moŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *para-*, and Gr. *τομη* (*tomē*) = cutting.]

Min.: A word used by Mohs to designate those mineral species whose cleavages were not parallel to those of open forms, such as prisms.

păr-ą-tŏn-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *tonic* (q.v.).] Sensitive to light. (Applied especially to plants.)

paratonic-curvature, *s.*

Bot.: Curvature of sensitive leaves, as of Oxalis, the Scarlet-runner, &c., produced by light.

păr-ą-tŏn-nêrre', *s.* [Fr., from *parer* = to ward off, and *tonnerre* = thunder.] A lightning-conductor.

*** par-aun-ter,** *adv.* [A corrupt. of *paraventure* (q.v.).] Peradventure; by chance; haply.

*** păr-ą-văl',** *a.* [O. Fr. *par aval* = at the bottom.] Inferior, lowest; the opposite to *paramount* (q.v.). In feudal law applied to the lowest tenant holding under a mean or mediate lord, as distinguished from a tenant *in capite* (or in chief) who holds immediately of the sovereign.

"Let him . . . no longer hold kings as his servants *paravaile*."—*Hooker: Discourse of Justification.*

*** păr-ą-vânt'** (1), *** păr-ą-vâunt'** (1), *adv.* [Fr. *par* = by, and *avant* = before.] In front; openly, publicly.

"That faire one
That in the midst was placed *paravaunt*."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. x. 15.

*** păr-ą-vânt'** (2), *** păr-ą-vâunt** (2), *adv.* [A corrupt. of *paraventure* (q.v.).] Peradventure; perhaps.

*** păr-ą-vĕn'-tụre,** *adv.* [Fr.] Peradventure; by chance; perhaps, haply.

păr-ăx'-ĭ-al, *a.* [Pref. *para-*, and Lat. *axis* (q.v.).]

Anatomy:

1. Applied to the second or more superficial part of the ventro-lateral muscle. (*Mivart.*)

2. Applied to that portion of the canal-system of the Ctenophora which comprises the paragastric canals.

*** par-ays,** *s.* [Paradise.]

par'-bŏil, * par-boile, * par-boyle, * par-boyl-yn, * per-boyl, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *parbouillir* = to cook thoroughly, from Low Lat. *perbullio*; Lat. *perbullio* = to cook thoroughly: *per* = through, thoroughly, and *bullio* = to cook.]

1. To boil or cook thoroughly. (*Ben Jonson: Every Man*, iv. 1. 16.)

2. To boil in part; to boil in a moderate degree.

"Like the scum starved men did draw
From *parboil'd* shoes and boots."
Donne: Elegy viii.

¶ This meaning is due to a false conception of the etymology, imagining it to be from Eng. *part*, and *boil*.

3. To raise little vesicles on the skin by means of heat.

*** par'-breăk, * par-brake,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Pref. *par-*, and Eng. *break*; cf. Ger. *erbrechen* = to vomit.]

1. *Intrans.*: To vomit.

2. *Trans.*: To vomit, to eject; to give vent to.

"As if I should *parbreak* my mind and my whole stomach upon he."—*Grim. The Collier of Croydon*, v. 1.

*** par'-breăk,** *s.* [Parbreak, *v.*] Vomit.

"Her filthy *parbreak* all the place defiled has."
Spenser: F. Q., I. i. 20.

par'-bŭc-kle, par'-bŭn-cle, *s.* [Pref. *par-*, and *buckle*, *s.*]

Nautical:

1. A double sling made of a single rope, for hoisting or lowering a cask or gun.

2. A means for raising or lowering. The bight of the rope is placed round a post; the cask, spar, or gun lies in the double loop. This plan is adopted in Captain Cunningham's mode of furling sails by rolling the yard. The latter lies in the bight of the chain, and is rolled as it is raised or lowered, the yard-arms resting in hoops slung from the lifts.

par-bŭc-kle, *v.t.* [Parbuckle, *s.*] To lower or hoist by means of a parbuckle.

Par'-cæ, *s. pl.* [Lat.]

Roman Antiq.: The Fates (q.v.).

* **par-cas,** *adv.* [Fr. *par* = by, and *cas* (Lat. *casus*) = chance.] By chance; perchance, peradventure.

* **par-ceit,** *s.* [Norm. Fr.] Perception. (*Richard the Redeless*, prol., 17.)

par'-çel (1), **par-cell,** * **par-celle, per-cel,** *s.* [Fr. *parcelle*, from Low Lat. *particella*, dimin. of Lat. *pars* (genit. *partis*) = a part.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A portion or part of anything taken separately; a piece, an item; a single constituent part.

"The lips is *parcel* of the mouth."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 1.

2. A part belonging to a whole; as, in law, one piece of ground is part and *parcel* of a greater piece.

* 3. An indefinite number of persons; a party, a group.

"I am glad this *parcel* of wooers are so reasonable."—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, i. 2.

4. A collection; a number or quantity; a lot, a bundle.

"Unless they could, by a *parcel* of fair words and pretences, engage them into a confederacy, there was no good to be done."—*L'Estrange.*

5. A bundle, a package; a number of things packed or tied together.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Naut.:* A wrapping of tarred canvas on a rope to prevent chafing. It is cut in long, narrow strips, well tarred, and made up into rolls before commencing to lay it on the rope. Usually, the rope is wormed, then parcelled, and then served. (See under these heads.)

2. *Law* (*Pl.*): A description of property formally set forth in a conveyance, together with the boundaries thereof, in order to its easy identification.

* **parcel-bawd,** *s.* One who is half a bawd.

"He, sir? a tapster, sir; *parcel-bawd*; one that serves a bad woman."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iii. 1.

* **parcel-blind,** *a.* Partially blind, half blind.

"Unfortunately I cannot find any dictionary authority for *parcel-blind* . . . I have met with the expression *parcel-blind* somewhere in the course of reading—of that fact I am certain—but where I cannot now remember."—*G. A. Sala: Echoes; Illus. Lon. News*, Feb. 11, 1882.

parcel-book, *s.* A book in which the despatch of parcels is registered.

* **parcel-deaf,** *a.* Partially deaf; half deaf.

parcel-gilt, * **parcell-guilt,** *a.* Partially gilt.

"Thou didst swear to me upon a *parcel-gilt* goblet, sitting in my Dolphin-chamber."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, iv. 1.

* **parcel-guilty,** *a.* In some degree guilty. (*Ben Jonson: Poetaster*, v. 1.)

* **parcel-learned,** *a.* Partly learned; half educated.

"Penny-a-liners and such like *parcel-learned* adventurers."—*Fitzedward Hall: Modern English*, ch. i.

* **parcel-maker,** *s.* One of two officers of the exchequer who made the parcels of the escheators' accounts, and delivered the same to the auditors to make up their accounts therewith.

* **parcel-mele,** *adv.* [Eng. *parcel*, and Mid. Eng. *mele* = A.S. *mǽlum* = bit by bit; dat. pl. of *mæl* = a bit; cf. *piecemeal*.] By bits; bit by bit; in parts.

"*Parcel-mele* to a man, and *parcel-mele* to another."—*Chaucer: Persones Tale.*

parcel-office, *s.* An office or place where parcels are received for transmission and delivery.

* **parcel-poet,** *s.* One who is half a poet; a poor poet. (*Ben Jonson: Poetaster*, iv. 3.)

parcel-post, *s.* That department of the Post Office which undertakes and arranges the collection and delivery of parcels by means of the post. It was established by Mr. H. Fawcett, M.P. (Postmaster General), in 1883.

parcel van, *s.* A light cart for the conveyance of parcels.

* **par-cel** (2), *s.* [Parsley.]

par'-çel, *v.t.* [Parcel, *s.*]

1. To divide into parts; to distribute in portions.

"The country was *parcelled* out among nobles, who ruled it with harsh though uncertain oppression."—*Brit. Quart. Review*, lvii. 399.

* 2. To enumerate item by item; to specify.

"That mine own servant should
Parcel the sum of my disgraces by
Addition of his envy."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, v. 2.

* 3. To make up into a mass.

"Their woes are *parcelled*, mine are general."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 2.

¶ (1) *To parcel a seam:*

Naut.: To lay canvas over it, and daub it with pitch.

(2) *To parcel a rope:*

Naut.: To cover it smoothly with tarred canvas, which is then bound over with spun yarn.

par'-çel-lĭng, *pr. par.* & *s.* [Parcel, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of dividing or distributing in portions.

2. *Naut.:* The same as Parcel, *s.*, II. 1.

* **par'-çel-lize,** *v.t.* [Eng. *parcel*; *-ize.*] To divide.

"Being *parcellized* to a plurality."
Sylvester: The Captaines, l. 154.

* **par'-çel-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *parcel*; *-ly.*] Item by item.

"Folowyng apperith, *parcelly*, dyvers and soondry maner of writyngs."—*Paston Letters*, ii. 331.

par'-çĕn-ar-ў, *s.* [Parcener.]

Law: Co-heirship; joint holding or occupation of lands of inheritance by two or more persons.

par'-çĕn-ĕr, *s.* [Norm. Fr. *parcenier*; O. Fr. *parçonnier*, from *parçon*, *parcion* = a portion; Lat. *pars* (genit. *partis*) = a part.]

Law: A coheir; one who holds lands of inheritance by descent from an ancestor in common with another or others. He differs from a joint-tenant in that he always claims by descent, whereas a joint-tenant always claims by purchase.

"An estate held in coparcenary is where lands of inheritance descend from the ancestor to two or more persons. It arises either by common law or particular custom. By common law: as where a person seised in fee-simple, or in fee-tail dies, and his next heirs are two or more females; in this case they shall all inherit; and these coheirs are called coparceners, or, for brevity, *parceners* only. *Parceners* by particular custom are where lands descend, as in gavelkind, to all the males in equal degree. And, in either of these cases, all the *parceners* put together make but one heir, and have but one estate among them."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 12.

* **par'-çĕr-ў** * **par-cer-yc,** *s.* [Lat. *partior* = to divide.] Division, apportionment; allotment.

"This part was to Helenus by wylled *parcerye* lotted."
Stanyhurst: Virgil: Æneid iii. 347.

parçh, * **paarche,** * **parche,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Of unknown origin; possibly from a Celtic source; cf. Ir. *barg* = burning, red-hot; Gael. *barg* = red-hot. (*Skeat.*) Or perhaps the same word as Mid. Eng. *perchen* = to pierce.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To burn the surface off; to scorch.

"*Parch'd* was the grass, and blighted was the corn."
Dryden: Virgil: Æneid iii. 193.

2. To dry up; as, The ground is *parched* by the sun.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To be parched or dried up; to be scorched.

"We were better *parch* in Afric sun."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, i. 3.

parçhed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Parch.]

* **parçh'-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *parched*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being parched.

"One uniform *parchedness* and vacuity."—*More: Defence of the Moral Cabbala*, ch. i.

* **parche-mine,** * **parchc-myn,** *s.* [Fr. *parchemin.*] Parchment.

"It is made in *parchemyn*."—*MS. Rawlinson*, C. 86.

* **parçh'-fŭl-lў,** *adv.* [Prob. from *parch*, v.] Dimly.

"Gads of steele *parchfully* sparckling."
Stanyhurst: Conceites, p. 137.

parçh ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [Parch.]

parçh ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *parching*; *-ly.*] In a parching or scorching manner; scorchingly.

* **parch-ment** (1), *s.* [A corrupt. of *passement* (q.v.).] A kind of lace.

"Nor gold nor silver *parchment* lace."
Roxburgh Ballads, ii. 450.

parçh'-mĕnt (2), * **parcho-myn,** * **porcho-mino,** *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *parchemin*, from Lat. *pergamina*, *pergamena* = parchment (origin. fem. sing. of *Pergamenus* = belonging to Pergamus or Pergamus); Gr. περγαμηνή (*pergamēnē*) = parchment, from Περγαμος, Πέργαμον (*Pergamos*, *Pergamon*) = Pergamus, a city in Mysia, Asia Minor. According to some, the name is derived from *parchment* having been invented by Eumenes of Pergamus, the founder of the celebrated library there, about 190 B.C. According to others, it was introduced by Crates of Pergamus, as a substitute for papyrus, on which an embargo was laid by Ptolemy Epiphanes, as Eumenes was collecting a library in emulation of the famous one in Alexandria, about 160 B.C. Sp. *pergamino*, *pergamino*; Ital. *pergamena*, *pergamino.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. The skin of a very young calf, sheep, or goat, dressed and prepared for writing on, &c. After removing the wool, the skin is steeped in lime and stretched in a wooden frame, and its face is scraped with a half-round knife. The skin, previously sprinkled with powdered chalk or slacked lime, is then rubbed and scraped with a knife, and it is then rubbed with a lambskin having the wool on, to smooth the surface and raise a very fine nap; after which, if any greasy matter remains, it is again steeped in the lime-pit for a few days. The grain surface is then removed with a knife and the skin pumiced, if necessary, to give it an equal thickness. Fine parchment is manufactured from the skins of young calves, kids, lambs; also from sheep and goat skins. Extra fine, thin parchments are made from the skins of still-born lambs, kids, and calves. Coarse parchment for drumheads, &c., is made from calves', asses', and he-goat skins.

2. A document written on parchment; a deed.

"But here's a *parchment* with the seal of Cæsar."
Shakesp. Julius Cæsar, iii. 2.

B. *As adj.:* Made of, or written on parchment.

"England . . . is now bound in with shame,
With inky blots and rotten *parchment* bonds."
Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 1.

parchment-maker, *s.* One who dresses skins for parchment.

parchment-paper, *s.* Paper made by immersing ordinary unsized paper for a few moments in sulphuric acid, diluted with about half its volume of water. On drying it is found to have assumed a new character, resembling rather that of animal membrane than vegetable fibre, and its strength is nearly doubled. After the immersion it is washed in water, afterwards in dilute ammonia, and if any of the latter remains it is removed by lime or baryta. Also called Vegetable parchment.

* **parçh'-mĕnt-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *parchment*; *-er.*] A maker of parchment.

* **par-çĭ-mo-nĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Parsimonious.]

* **par'-çĭ-mŏn-ў,** *s.* [Parsimony.]

* **par'-çĭ-tў,** *s.* [O. Fr. *parcite*, from Lat. *parcitas*, from *parcus* = sparing.] Sparingness.

par'-close, * **par-a close** * **pĕr'-close,** * **par-clos,** *s.* [O. Fr. *perclos*, from Lat. *per* = through, completely, and *clausus* = shut, pa. par. of *claudo* = to shut.]

1. *Arch.:* A screen or railing to shut off or inclose an object, as to separate a chapel or altar, or to inclose a tomb.

"Bitwixe hem nas but a *parclos*."
Occleve MS. Soc. Antiq., 134, fo. 275.

2. *Naut.:* The limber-hole.

* 3. A parlour.

"Written upon your *parclose* door."
Bacon: Works, p. 63.

pard, *s.* [Lat. *pardus*; Gr. πάρδος (*pardos*) = a panther, a leopard; Sp. & Ital. *pardo.*] A panther, a leopard.

"Though pierced like *pard* by hunter's steel,
He felt not half that now I feel." *Byron: Giaour.*

***par-dal, *par-dale,** *s.* [Lat. *pardalis.*] [Pard.] A leopard, a panther.

"The *pardale* swift, and the tyger cruel"
Spenser: F. Q., I. vi. 26.

pär-da-lō-tŭs, *s.* [Gr. παρδαλωτος (*pardalōtos*) = spotted, like the pard; παρδαλις (*pardalis*) = a pard (q.v.).

Ornith.: A genus of Pipridæ (*Swainson*) or Pachycephalidæ. Bill short, strong, with somewhat gibbous sides; wings long, pointed, the three first quills of equal length. Tail short, even; feet strong, lateral toes free and equal. Locality, Australia and Tasmania. *Pardalotus ornatus* is very common in the latter island, building a dome-shaped nest, formed of grasses lined with feathers, with a hole for entrance in the side.

***par-dē', *par-deē', *par-die, *par-dy, *per-dy,** *adv.* [A corrupt. of Fr. *par Dieu* = by God.] A common oath; by God.

"*Pardē*, ye may wel knowe by the name,
That of a somnour may no good be sayd."
Chaucer: C. T., 6,862.

pard-īne, *a.* [Eng. *pard*; *-ine.*] Having the characteristics of the pard (q.v.); spotted.

"The Marbled Cat partakes more of the proverbial *pardine* spotted character."—*Wood: Illus. Nat. Hist.*, i. 182.

pardine-lynx, *s.*

Zool.: *Felis pardina*, which replaces *F. lynx* in Southern Europe, and is very common in Spain. Colour rufous, regularly spotted with black, white on under surface. In size it is rather less than the Common Lynx. [Lynx.]

par-dō', *s.* [Port.]

1. A money of account of Goa, in the East Indies, value about 2s. 6d.

2. A Chinese vessel resembling a junk, but smaller.

par-dŏn, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *pardonner*, from Low Lat. *perdonare* = to forgive or remit a debt, to pardon: Lat. *per* = completely, thoroughly, and *donare* = to give; *donum* = a gift; Sp. *perdonar*; Ital. *perdonare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To forgive; to absolve from liability to punishment for a crime or fault committed. (Applied to the offender.)

"'Tis sweet to let the *pardon'd* in."
Moore: Paradise & the Peri.

2. To forgive, to overlook; to remit the penalty or punishment due to. (Applied to the offence.)

"I will *pardon* all their iniquities."—*Jer.* xxxiii. 8.

3. To refrain from exacting as a penalty.

"I *pardon* thee thy life."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

B. *Intransitive:* To forgive; not to exact a penalty.

"If you *pardon*, we will mend."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, v.

¶ *Pardon me:* Forgive me; excuse me; a phrase used in apologies, or to express a courteous denial or contradiction.

"I glide and steal along with Heaven in view,
And—*pardon me*, the bottle stands with you."
Cowper: Hope, 380.

¶ For the difference between to *pardon* and to *forgive*, see Forgive.

par-dŏn, *par-doun, *par-dun, *per-don, *s.* [Fr. *pardon*, from Low Lat. *perdonum.*] [Pardon, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of pardoning or forgiving; forgiveness of an offender or of his fault or crime; remission of penalty or punishment incurred; overlooking of a fault committed.

2. An official warrant of forgiveness of a crime, or of a penalty remitted.

"Sign me a present *pardon* for my brother."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 4.

3. The state of being forgiven or absolved.

"Secure in his *pardon*, but miserable in the ignorance of it."—*South: Sermons.*

4. Leave, permission.

"Whereon I begged his *pardon* for return."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iii. 6.

5. Used as a form of courteous denial or contradiction.

"*Pardon, sir*; error: he is not quantity enough."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 1.

II. *Law:* A pardon must, until recently, have been issued under the great seal; but is now simply granted by warrant under the royal sign manual, countersigned by one of the principal secretaries of state. It may be absolute or conditional: that is, the sovereign may extend his mercy upon what terms he pleases; and may annex to his bounty a condition either precedent or subsequent, on the performance whereof the validity of the pardon will depend: and this by the common law. This prerogative is usually exerted in the pardon of felons, on condition of being confined to hard labour for a stated time, or of expatriation to some foreign country for life, or for a term of years.

par-dŏn-a-ble, *a.* [Fr. *pardonnable*; Sp. *perdonable*; Ital. *perdonabile.*] That may or can be pardoned; capable of being pardoned, forgiven, or overlooked; excusable, venial.

"These thoughts to some will seem *pardonable*."—*Milton: Apol. for Smectymnuus.*

par-dŏn-a-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *pardonable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being pardonable; capability or susceptibility of forgiveness.

"This conceit of the natural *pardonableness* of sin vanishes away."—*Hall: No Peace with Rome*, § 13.

par-dŏn-a-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *pardonabl(e)*; *-ly.*] In a pardonable manner or degree; excusably.

"I may judge when I write more or less *pardonably*."—*Dryden.* (*Todd.*)

par-dŏn-ĕr, *par-don-ere, *s.* [Eng. *pardon*; *-er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who pardons; one who absolves an offender.

"This is his pardon, purchas'd by such sin,
For which the *pardoner* himself is in."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iv. 2.

* 2. *Church Hist.:* A cleric, usually belonging to a Mendicant order, who was licensed to sell the pope's indulgences.

"With him there rode a gentil *pardoner*."
Chaucer: C. T., 669.

***par-dŏn-less, *per-don-les,** *a.* [Eng. *pardon*; *-less.*] That cannot be pardoned or forgiven; unpardonable, inexcusable.

"What then? he that compyles a work,
And warned doth offende
In one thinge ofte is *perdonles*."
Drant: Horace: Arte of Poetrye.

par-dur-a-ble, *a.* [Perdurable.]

pāre, pāir, *v.t.* [Fr. *parer* = to deck, to trim, from Lat. *paro* = to prepare; Ital. *parare*; Sp. & Port. *parar.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To cut off the extremities of the surface of; to shave off with a sharp instrument: as, To *pare* an apple; to *pare* one's nails. (It is followed by *away* or *off* when that which is cut away is the object: as, To *pare off* the rind of an apple, &c.)

* 2. To cut down or away by little and little; to diminish by degrees.

"The king began to *pare* a little the privilege of clergy, ordaining that clerks convict should be burned in the hand."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

II. *Agric.:* To shave off the surface of, as of old worn-out grass-land. [Paring, C. II. 1.]

pāre, *s.* [Pair, *s.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A pair, a couple.

2. *Mining:* A gang or party of men.

par-ĕg-mĕ-nŏn, *s.* [Gr. παράγω (*paragō*) = to lead, to derive, as one word from another.]

Rhet.: The employment of several words having a common origin in the same sentence.

păr-ĕ-gor-ĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *paregoricus* = assuaging, soothing; Gr. παρηγορικός (*parēgorikos*), from παρήγορος (*parēgoros*) = encouraging; παρηγορῶ (*parēgorō*) = to address, to exhort: παρά (*para*) = beside, and ἀγορεύω (*agoreuō*) = to speak in an assembly; ἀγορά (*agora*) = an assembly; Fr. *parégorique*; Ital. & Sp. *paregorico.*]

A. *As adj.:* Assuaging or soothing pain.

B. *As subst.:* A medicine or preparation to assuage or mitigate pain; an anodyne.

paregoric-elixir, *s.* A camphorated tincture of opium, flavoured with aromatics.

pa-reĭr-a, *s.* [The Brazilian Port. name of the plant.]

Bot.: *Cissampelos Pereira*, the Velvet-plant, a climber found in Brazil, in India, &c.

pareira-root, pareira-brava root, *s.*

Bot. & Pharm.: A dried root, generally said to be that of *Cissampelos Pareira*. Danbury, however, states that the original reputation of *Pareira brava* was founded on a different plant, viz., *Chondrodendron tomentosum*, and that the plant furnishing the Pareira root is unknown. A decoction, an extract, and a liquid extract of Pareira are used in British pharmacy in catarrhal affections of the bladder and in pyelitis. Its efficacy is doubted by some. (*Garrod.*)

***păr-ęl, *păr-ęll,** *v.t.* [A contract. of *apparel* (q.v.).] To apparel.

pa-rĕl-ĕŏn, *s.* [Gr. παρέλκω (*parelkō*) = to draw out; παρά (*para*) = along, and ἕλκω (*elkō*) = to draw.]

Gram.: The addition of a syllable or particle to the end of a pronoun, verb, or adverb.

***parelies,** *s. pl.* [Gr. παρήλια (*parēlia*).] Vivid clouds which bear the image of the sun.

"Glistning *parelies* on other meteors."
H. More: Immort. of the Soul, I. iii. 25.

*** păr-ęll,** *s.* [Peril.]

pa-rĕl-la, pĕ-rĕll'e, *s.* [Fr. *parelle, perelle.*]

Bot.: *Lecanora Parella*, a crustaceous lichen, and some other species more or less akin to it, furnishing, as it does, the dye called litmus.

pa-rĕl-lĭc, *a.* [Eng. *parell(a)*; suff. *-ic.*] Derived from *Lecanora parella.*

parellic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_9H_6O_4$. Parellin. An acid extracted from lichens by boiling water. It crystallizes in colourless needles, slightly soluble in cold water, but very soluble in alcohol and ether; melts when heated, and at a higher temperature gives off an oil which solidifies on cooling. By long boiling with water it yields a yellow bitter uncrystallizable substance. It forms a few salts called parellates. The copper salt is a yellowish-green precipitate. Barium parellate is a white powder, insoluble in water.

pa-rĕl-lĭn, *s.* [Eng. *parell(a)*; *-in* (*Chem.*).] [Parellic-acid.]

pa-rĕm-bō-lē, *s.* [Gr., from παρεμβάλλω (*paremballō*) = to place in between or beside: παρά (*para*) = beside, and ἐμβάλλω (*emballō*) = to place in: ἐμ (*em*) = ἐν (*en*) = in, and βάλλω (*ballō*) = to throw.]

Rhet.: The insertion of something in the middle of a period, which may be removed without destroying its meaning or grammatical integrity; also called parempiosis.

***parement,** *s.* [Fr., from *parer* = to deck, to trim; Lat. *paro* = to prepare.] Dress, ornaments; ornamental furniture or clothes.

"Til he come to his chambre of *parements*."
Chaucer: C. T., 10,583.

par-ĕmp-tō-sĭs, *s.* [Gr., from παρά (*para*) = beside; ἐμ (*em*) = ἐν (*en*) = in, and πῶσις (*ptōsis*) = a falling.]

Rhet.: The same as Parembole (q.v.).

pa-rĕn-chўm-ma, *s.* [Gr. παρέγχυμα (*parenchuma*) = anything poured in beside: pref. *para-*, and Gr. ἔγχυμα (*enchuma*) = an infusion; ἐγχέω (*enchеō*) = to pour in: ἐν (*en*) = in, and χέω (*chеō*) = to pour.]

1. *Anat. & Zool.:* The soft tissue of organs; generally applied to that of glands. (*Owen.*) Applied to the proper substance of viscera, excluding connective tissue, blood-vessels, and other accessory organs. (*Huxley.*)

2. *Bot.:* Cellular tissue; tissue in which the diameter of the cells is not excessive in any one direction (*Griffith & Henfrey*), in which the cells are angular (*Meyen*).

¶ There is a rounded, a polyhedral, a muriform, a tubular, a branched, and a stellate, parenchyma. Griffith and Henfrey believe that the only important divisions are into Parenchyma proper, in which the cells are polygonal, Merenchyma, Collenchyma, and Sterenchyma (q.v.).

pa-rĕn-chўm-al, *a.* [Eng. *parenchym(a)*, *-al.*] Of or belonging to parenchyma.

parenchymal-tissue, *s.*

Anat.: That portion of the areolar tissue which penetrates between organs, or portions of them, affording them support. Called also penetrating and constituent tissue. (*Quain: Anat.*, ed. 8th, ii. 53, 54.)

*** păr-ĕn-chўm-a-ta,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *parenchyma*, genit. *parenchymat(is)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ata.*]

Zool.: Cuvier's second order of Intestina.

The body is filled with a cellular substance, or even with a continuous parenchyma. Four families: Acanthocephala, Trematodes, Taenioides, and Cestoides.

păr-ĕn-chym-ą-toŭs, pą-rĕn-chy-moŭs, *a.* [PARENCHYMA.] Of or pertaining to parenchyma; resembling or consisting of parenchma; soft, spongy.

¶ There is a *parenchymatous* hepatitis.

* **pą-rĕn-ĕ-sĭs,** *s.* [Gr. παραίνεσις (*paraínesis*), from παραινέω (*paraineō*) = to recommend, from παρά (*para*) = beside, and αἰνέω (*aineō*) = to praise; Fr. *parénese.*] Persuasion, exhortation.

* **păr-ĕ-nĕt-ĭc,** * **păr-ĕ-nĕt-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Gr. παραινετικός (*parainetikos*), from παραίνεσις (*paraínesis*); Fr. *parénétique.*] Hortatory, exhorting, persuasive, encouraging.

"In an epistle *parenetical* to the pope himself."—*Bishop Bedell: Letters*, p. 350.

păr'-ent, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *parent* = a cousin, an ally, from Lat. *parentem*, accus. of *parens* = a parent; *pario* = to produce, to beget, to bring forth; Sp. *pariente*; Ital. *parente.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A father or mother; he or she that begets or brings forth young. (Used of men and the lower animals.)

"The duty of *parents* to provide for the maintenance of their children is a principle of natural law; an obligation, says Puffendorf, laid on them not only by nature herself, but by their own proper act, in bringing them into the world."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 16.

2. One who produces; one who gives birth or origin; an author.

"We are their [evils] *parents* and original."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 1.

3. That which produces or causes; a cause, a source, an origin.

II. *Law:* The chief duties of parents to their children are three: their maintenance, their protection, and their education. A father may punish his young children. His consent is requisite if one of them propose to marry under the age of twenty-one. The father, not the mother, has the legal power over a child. On the father's death the mother is entitled to the custody of the child, and, if the latter be under twenty-one, must give her consent to its marriage before it can take place.

B. *As adj.:* Giving birth or origin; taking or holding the place of a parent.

păr'-ent-ąge, *s.* [Fr.]

1. Birth, extraction, origin, lineage; condition with regard to the rank or character of ancestors or parents.

"Let these my fears your *parentage* reveal."
Addison: Ovid; Metamorphoses ii.

* 2. The state or condition of being a parent.

"To prevent these disturbances of good order, Plato ordains community of wives, and interdicts *parentage*."—*Lewes History of Philosophy*, i. 273.

* 3. Parents.

"He enfd his daughters, and with speeches sage
Inquyr'd which of them most did love her *parentage*."
Spenser: F. Q., II. x. 27.

pą-rĕnt'-ąl, *a.* [Lat. *parentalis*, from *parens* = a parent.]

1. Of or pertaining to a parent or parents.

"This may give one reason to ask, whether this might not be called more properly *parental* power."—*Locke: Civil Government*, bk. ii., ch. iii., § 52.

2. Becoming a parent; affectionate, tender, kind (*Thomson: Summer*, 577.)

pą-rĕnt'-ąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *parental*; *-ly.*] In a parental or fatherly manner; like a parent.

"Whatever rights the king enjoys as elector, have been always *parentally* exercised."—*Burke: Appeal from the New to the Old Whigs.*

* **pą-rĕn'-tāte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *parentatum*, sup. of *parento*, from *parens*, genit. *parentis* = a parent.] To offer sacrifices or perform funeral rites in honour of the dead.

* **păr-ĕn-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *parentatio*, from *parento* = to offer sacrifices in honour of a deceased parent.] Something said or done in honour of the dead; funeral rites.

"Let fortune this new *parentation* make
For hated Carthage's dire spirits' sake."
May: Lucan, iv.

* **pa-rent-ele,** *s.* [Fr., from *parent.*]

1. Kinsfolk, relations, kindred.

2. Parentage, birthplace.

"There were not so many noble families strove for him, as there were cities strove for the *parentele* of Homer."—*North: Examen*, p. 223.

* **pą-rĕn'-thēse,** *s.* [Fr.] A parenthesis.

* **pa-rĕn'-thēse,** *v.t.* [PARENTHESE, *s.*] To parenthesize. (*Hayward: Banished Virgin*, p. 226.)

pą-rĕn'-thĕ-sĭs (pl. **pą-rĕn-thĕ-sēs**), *s.* [Gr. παρένθεσις (*parenthesis*) = a placing in beside, insertion, parenthesis, from παρά (*para*) = beside; ἐν (*en*) = in, and θέσις (*thesis*) = a placing; τίθημι (*tithēmi*) = to place; Fr. *parenthèse*; Sp. *parentesis*; Ital. *parentesi*; Port. *parenthesis.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* A sentence or part of a sentence inserted in the middle of another sentence, with the subject of which it is cognate, but from which it may be omitted without impairing the grammatical construction or the substantial meaning. It is commonly marked off by upright curved lines ( ), but frequently also by dashes — —.

* 2. *Fig.:* An interval.

II. *Print.:* A mark consisting of two upright curved lines, used to include words inserted parenthetically.

* **pą-rĕn'-thĕ-sīze,** * **pą-rĕn'-thĕ-sīse,** *v.t.* [Eng. *parenthes(is)*; *-ize*, *-ise.*]

1. To place or set in a parenthesis; to include between marks of parenthesis.

2. To make to resemble the sign of a parenthesis; to make bowed or curved like the marks of a parenthesis.

"He is tall and muscular, usually, with legs *parenthesized* by usage to the saddle."—*Scribner's Magazine*, March 1889, p. 771.

păr-ĕn-thĕt'-ĭc, păr-ĕn-thĕt'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Gr. παρένθετος (*parenthetos*) = inserted beside.] [PARENTHESIS.]

1. Of or pertaining to a parenthesis.

2. Of the nature of a parenthesis; inserted as a parenthesis.

"To avoid confusion of persons, I would rather suppose the foregoing verse (10) (to whomsoever it may belong) to be *parenthetic*."—*Horae: Psalm* lxxiv. 10.

3. Using or containing parentheses: as, a *parenthetical* style.

păr-ĕn-thĕt'-ĭc-ąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *parenthetical*; *-ly.*] In manner or form of a parenthesis; by or in parenthesis.

"This intelligence is certainly mentioned *parenthetically*."—*Bryant: Observations on Scripture*, p. 163.

* **păr'-ent-hoŏd,** *s.* [Eng. *parent*; *-hood.*] The state, condition, or position of a parent.

* **pą-rĕnt'-ĭ-çīde,** *s.* [Lat. *parens*, genit. *parentis* = a parent, and *cædo* (in comp. *-cidi*) = to kill.] One who kills a parent; a parricide or matricide.

* **păr'-ent-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *parent*; *-less.*] Destitute or deprived of parents.

"The *parentless* children are taught far better than many who do know the parents' care."—*C. Knight: Once Upon a Time*, ii. 142.

păr'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *par(e)*, v.; *-er.*] One who or that which pares; an instrument for paring.

"The women with short peckers or *parers* . . . doe onely breake the vpper part of the ground to raise vp the weeds."—*Hacklayt: Voyages*, iii. 271.

* **păr-ĕr'-gŏn,** * **păr'-ĕr-ġў,** *s.* [Gr. πάρεργον (*parergon*), from παρα (*para*) = beside, and ἔργον (*ergon*) = work.] A work done incidentally; a work subordinate or incidental to another; a superfluity; a superfluous detail.

"Scripture being serious, and commonly omitting such *parergues*, it will be unreasonable to condemn all laughter."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vii., ch. xvi.

† **pą-rĕs-ĭ-fў,** *v.t.* [Mod. Lat. *paresi(s)* (q.v.); suff. *-fy.*]

Pathol.: To affect with paresis. (*Tanner.*)

păr'-ĕ-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. πάρεσις (*paresis*) = want of strength, from παριημι (*pariēmi*) = to relax.]

Pathol.: Insanity with general paralysis. The loss of motor power is progressive. Those afflicted rarely live more than from one year to three years.

pą-rĕt'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. πάρετος (*paretos*) = relaxed, palsied, and Eng., &c. suff. *-ic.*]

Pathol.: Of, belonging to, arising from, or affected by paresis (q.v.).

păr-ē'-trō-plŭs, *s.* [Pref. *par-*, and Mod. Lat. *etroplus.*]

Ichthy.: A genus of Acanthopterygii, family Chromides. Body compressed, oblong, covered with cycloid scales of moderate size. Dorsal spines numerous, anal spines nine. One species, from Madagascar.

* **par-falt,** * **par-fit,** *a.* [Fr.] Perfect.

* **par-falt-ness,** *s.* [Eng. *parfait*; *-ness.*] Perfection, integrity.

* **par-fay,** * **par-fel,** *adv.* [Fr. *par* = by, and *foi* = faith.] By my faith; faith; ia faith. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 3,681.)

* **par-fit,** *a.* [O. Fr.] Perfect (q.v.).

* **par-fit-ly,** *adv.* [PERFECTLY.]

* **par-fourme,** *v.t.* [PERFORM.]

par'-gą-sīte, *s.* [From Pargas, Finland, where it is found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of Hornblende (q.v.), containing much alumina and some protoxide of iron. Occurs in green crystals and grains in a coarsely crystalline calcite.

parġe (1), *s.* [PARGET.]

parge-work, *s.* Pargeted or plastered work. (*Archæologia*, x. 403.)

parġe (2), *s.* [A corrupt. of *barge* (2), *s.*]

parge-board, *s.* [BARGE-BOARD.]

par'-ġĕt, pĕr'-ġĕt, *s.* [PARGET, *v.*]

1. Gypsum or plaster-stone.

"Of English talc, the coarser sort is called plaster, or *paryet*."—*Woodward.*

2. A plaster formed of lime, sand, hair, and cow-dung, for lining the interior of flues; pargeting.

3. A plaster-work executed in raised ornamental figures, moulded or impressed by the trowel.

4. A stucco.

* 5. A coat or covering for a wall. (*Spenser: Visions of Bellay*, ii.)

* 6. Paint, usually for the face.

par'-ġĕt, * **par-get-yn,** * **par-gette,** * **par-i-et,** * **sparch yn,** * **spar-get-tyn,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Etym. doubtful. Generally derived from Lat. *paries* (genit. *parietis*) = a wall,; more probably *sparchyn* and *spargettyn* are the original forms, from Low Lat. *spergito*, frequent. of Lat. *spargo* = to scatter.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To coat or cover with parget or plaster; to plaster.

"If he have bestowed but a little summe in the glazing, paving, *pargetting* of God's house, you shall find it in the church-window."—*Bp. Hall: Characters of Vices; Of the Vain-glorious*, bk. ii.

* 2. To paint; to cover with paint.

* 3. To cover over; to disguise; to gloss over.

"While we thus paint and *parget* our own deformities."—*Government of the Tongue.*

* **B.** *Intransitive:*

1. To lay on plaster.

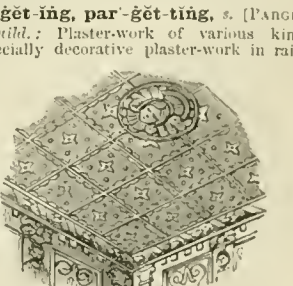
2. To lay on paint, especially on the face.

"She's above fifty, sir, and *pargets*."—*Ben Jonson: Silent Woman*, iv. 2.

par'-ġĕt-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *parget*; *-er.*] One who pargets or plasters; a plasterer.

par'-ġĕt-ĭng, par'-ġĕt-tĭng, *s.* [PARGET.]

Build.: Plaster-work of various kinds, especially decorative plaster-work in raised



PARGETING.—ELIZABETHAN CEILING.

ornamental figures, extensively adopted in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries for the

internal and external decoration of houses. Groups of figures, caryatids, festoons of fruit and flowers, and emblematic figures abound. Ceilings were frequently laid out in geometric figures, the sunken panels between the leading lines being filled with devices of various kinds, and frequently with figures indicative of the virtues or mental qualifications.

par'-gĕt-or-y, par'-jĕt or-y, *s.* [PARGET.] Something composed of or covered with parget or plaster; a cover, a screen.

"He brought us home nothing but a mere tankard of drollery, a venereous *pargetory* for a stews."—*Milton. Apology for Smectymnuus.*

par hēl'-ic, *a.* [Eng. *parhel(ion)*; *-ic.*] Pertaining or relating to parhelia.

par-hē-lī'-ŏn, par-hō-lī'-ŭm (pl. **par-hē-lī'-a**), *s.* [Gr. παρηλιος (*parēlios*) = beside or near the sun: pref. *par-*, and ἥλιος (*hēlios*) = the sun.]

Meteor.: A mock-sun. It is a common phenomenon in the polar regions, but very rare in Britain. The writer saw two in Unst, the most northerly of the Shetland Isles, in

PARHELION.

August, 1858: and Mr. Wm. Trail, of the Geological Survey of Ireland, when at Strangford in County Down, saw three brilliant suns in the same horizontal line, and of equal brightness. He thus describes the phenomenon:

"The two outer or mock-suns gradually assumed the prismatic colours, and lengthening out, joined above, thus forming the 'ordinary halo,' in which the red colour was nearest to the real sun. Concentric and exterior to it was another prismatic halo, the 'extraordinary halo,' which was rather fainter, in which also the red colour was innermost. Touching this latter externally was the 'circumzenithal halo,' which was by far the most brilliant of the three, lying as if horizontally overhead. In this, likewise, the red colour was next the sun, this forming the outer periphery of the halo. The phenomenon began a little after two P.M., and lasted only for about half an hour, attaining its greatest splendour at 2.20 P.M."—*Brit. Assoc. Rep.*, 1871, ii. 56.

Parhelia probably arise from refraction and reflection produced by minute fragments of ice in the sky.

pär'-ĭ-ah, *s.* [Tamil *parriar.*]

1. *Lit.:* In southern India, one of that section of the community with which even the lowest recognised castes will not eat, though there are Hindoos inferior even to the pariahs. The latter are Turanian, and originally constituted that section of the aborigines in the South of India who submitted to the Aryan and other conquerors during the successive invasions of the land. Many pariahs are servants of Europeans, accompanying the regiments over the whole Madras Presidency, hence they are more civilized than the castes above them; and a number of them have embraced Christianity.

2. *Fig.:* An outcast; one despised and contemned by society.

"The victim should regard himself as a *pariah*."—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 23, 1885.

† pariah arrack, *s.* The same as ARRACK (q.v.).

pariah-dog, *s.*

Zool.: The name given to those individuals of *Canis familiaris* which have run wild, and which occur in many parts of eastern Europe—notably in Constantinople, where they are the only scavengers, and in Asia. They are about two feet high, yellow, black, or a dirty white, with erect, pointed ears, and smooth skins. They form packs or bands, which take possession of a district, repelling all intruders. Isolated instances of degeneration have been known to occur in England.

"The sleepy *pariah dogs* stirred out of the path to make way for us."—*Field*, Oct. 17, 1885.

*** pa-rī'-al,** *s.* [PAIR-ROYAL.]

Pär'-ĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Paros, an island in the Ægean Sea.

B. *As substantive:*

Pottery: A variety of porcelain having the appearance of Carrara marble, and made by the substitution of soft felspar for Cornish stone in the porcelain process. It derives its name from its resemblance to the celebrated marble of Paros, and is much employed for statuettes and other works of art.

Parian-chronicle, *s.* An inscription on some of the Arundelian marbles, so called from having been kept in the island of Paros. It is a chronological account of the principal events in Grecian, and particularly in Athenian history, during a period of 1,318 years, from the reign of Cecrops, B.C. 1450, to the archonship of Diognatus, B.C. 264. But the chronicle of the last ninety years was lost, so that the part now remaining ends at the archonship of Diotimus, B.C. 354. The authenticity of this chronicle has been called in question by Mr. Robertson, who, in 1788, published a *Dissertation on the Parian Chronicle*. His objections, however, have been ably and fully discussed, and the authenticity of this ancient document has been vindicated by Porson, in his review of Robertson's essay. It was procured originally by M. de Peirese, a Frenchman, afterwards purchased by the Earl of Arundel, and given by him to the University of Oxford. [ARUNDELIAN-MARBLES.]

Parian-marble, *s.*

Petrol. & Comm.: A white, large-grained, and considerably translucent marble, called by the Greeks λυχνιτης (*luchnitēs*), from λυχνος (*luchnos*) = light, because quarried by lamplight. It was the most celebrated statuary marble of antiquity, and was found in the island of Paros, also in Naxos and Tenos, the celebrated statues of the Venus de Medicis, the Venus Capitolini, &c., are made of this marble.

Parian-porcelain, *s.* The same as PARIAN, B.

păr-ĭ-ā'-næ, *s. pl.* [PARINÆ.]

păr-ĭ-bą-rō'-bą, *s.* [The Brazilian name.]

Pharm.: The root of *Piper Parthenium*, administered in Brazil in amenorrhœa, leucorrhœa, and excessive menstrual discharges.

păr'-ĭd, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *paris*, genit. *paridis.*]

Bot. (*Pl.*): Lindley's name for the Trilliaceæ (q.v.).

păr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *par*(*us*) (q.v.); fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: Titmice; a family of Turdiform Perchers (Insessores Turdiformes). Bill short and conical; upper mandible without a notch at the tip; nostrils generally concealed by bristles; tarsi with scales, primary quills ten. Found in numbers in Europe, Asia, and North America; rarer in Africa, and wanting in South America, Australia, and Oceanica. Sub-families two, Parinæ (Titmice proper) and Sittinæ (Nuthatches). The latter are generally made a separate family.

păr-ĭ-dĭg'-ĭ-tāte, *a.* [Lat. *par*, genit. *paris* = equal, and Eng. *digitate.*] Having an even number of fingers and toes.

păr'-ĭd ĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *paris*, genit. *parid*(*is*); *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_6H_{10}O_3$. A neutral substance extracted from the leaves of *Paris quadrifolia*. It crystallizes in shining laminæ, forming when dry a satiny mass, slightly soluble in cold water and alcohol, more so in boiling water and in proof spirit. It is decomposed by hot nitric acid and by potash. [PARIS (2).]

păr'-ĭd-ŏl, *s.* [Eng. *parid*(*in*); suff. *-ol.*]

Chem.: $C_{26}H_{46}O_9$. A substance formed, together with glucose, by boiling a solution of paridin in hydrochloric acid, with dilute alcohol.

păr'-ĭ-ēş (pl. **pą-rī'-ĕt-ēş**), *s.* [Lat. = a wall.]

Anat. & Bot.: The inside walls of any cavity: as, the *parietes* of the cranium; the *parietes* of a capsule. (Generally in the plural.)

pą-rī'-ĕt-al, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *parietalis*, from *paries*, genit. *parietis* = a wall; Fr. *pariétal*; Sp. *parietal*; Ital. *parietale.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Of or pertaining to a wall.

2. Pertaining to buildings or the care of them; resident within the walls or buildings of a university or the like. (*Amer.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat. & Zool.:* Of or belonging to the different cavities of the body. (*Owen.*)

2. *Bot.* (*Of placentæ*): Attached to the sides, as distinguished from the axis of an ovary or seed-vessel.

B. *As subst.* (*Pl.*): The parietal-bones (q.v.).

parietal-bones, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Two bones on the roof of the skull. They articulate with each other in the middle line, and are bounded in front by the frontal, behind by the occipital bone, and below by the temporal or sphenoid bones. They are quadrilateral plates, convex above, and concave below, and occupy a great part of the top of the skull.

parietal-eye, *s.* [UNPAIRED-EYE.]

pą-rī-ĕ-tär'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Fem. sing. of Lat. *parietarius* = pertaining to walls; on which the pellitory often grows.]

Bot.: Pellitory; a genus of Urticaceæ. Leaves alternate, flowers polygamous, calyx four-cleft, stamens four, filaments transversely wrinkled at first in curves, then bending back elastically; style filiform, stigma penicillate, achene shining, enclosed in the calyx. Known species eight: one is British. [PELLITORY.]

pą-rī-ĕ-tar-ў, * par-ĭ-tor-ie, *s.* [Fr. *pariétaire*, from Lat. *paries* (genit. *parietis*) = a wall.]

Bot.: Wall-pellitory, a plant of the genus Parietaria (q.v.).

"His forehed dropped as a stillatorie
Were ful of plantaine or of *paritorie*."
Chaucer: C. T., 16,049.

pą-rī'-ĕt-ēş, *s. pl.* [PARIES.]

păr-ĭ-ĕt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *pariet*(*in*), and suff. *-ic.*] Derived from *Parmelia parietina.*

parietic-acid, *s.* [CHRYSOPHANIC-ACID.]

pą-rī'-ĕ-tĭn, *s.* [Lat. *parietina*, the distinctive name of a species of Parmelia (q.v.).] [USNIC-ACID.]

*** pą-rī'-ĕt-īne,** *s.* [Lat. *parietina* = old, fallen-down walls, ruins.] A piece of a wall; a ruin.

"Ruines of such bathes found in this island, amongst those *parietines* and rubbish of old Roman townes.—*Burton. Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 238.

pą-rī-ĕt-o-, *pref.* [Lat. *paries*, genit. *pariet*(*is*); *o* connect.] (See compound.)

parieto-mastoid, *a.*

Anat.: Of or belonging to the mastoid and to the parietal bones. There is a parieto-mastoid suture.

parieto-splanchnic, parieto-visceral, *a.*

Comp. Anat.: Of or belonging to that nervous ganglion which supplies the walls of the mantle, gills, and the viscera in the higher mollusca.

pą-rĭl-lĭe, *a.* [Eng. (*sarsa*)*parill*(*a*); *-ic.*] Contained in or derived from sarsaparilla (q.v.).

parillic-acid, *s.* [SARSAPARILLIN.]

par ĭm'-par, *phr.* [Lat.] Odd or even.

pą-rī'-næ, † păr-ĭ-ā'-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *par*(*us*) (q.v.); fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: Titmice proper; the typical sub-family of Paridæ. Bill short, straight, tapering, entire or very slightly notched; lateral toes unequal; near tarsus shorter than the hind toe, which is large and strong. They are small and lively birds, seeking their food among the buds of trees, where they find and destroy numerous caterpillars, &c.

păr-ĭ-năr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [From *parinari*, the Guiana name of *Parinarium excelsum.*]

Bot.: A genus of Chrysobolanaceæ. Between thirty and forty species are known. The fruit of *Parinarium excelsum* is the Rough-

skinned and Gray Plum of Sierra Leone. It is eaten, as are the kernels of *P. campestre* and *P. montanum*.

păr'-ĭng, * **păir'-ĭng,** *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [PARE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of cutting or shaving off the extremities or surface.

"That defeat of this great master was but like the shaving of his beard, or the *paring* of his nails."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., § 1, let. 35.

2. That which is pared or shaved off; a clipping; the rind.

"The women bore
The *parings* forth; and all the clotter'd gore."
Chapman: Homer; Odyssey xxii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Agric.:* The act, process, or practice of paring or shaving off the surface of grass land for tillage; that which is pared off.

"In May, after rain, pare off the surface of the earth, and with the *parings* raise your hills high, and enlarge their breadth."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

2. *Bookbinding:* Thinning the leather towards its edge so as to prevent a square projection at its terminating edge.

¶ *Paring and burning:*

Agric.: The operation of paring off the surface of old worn-out grass-lands, and burning it for the sake of the ashes, which act as a powerful manure; and for the destruction of weeds, insects, &c.

paring-chisel, *s.* A joiner's chisel having the basil on one side, used in fitting and finishing; not differing essentially from a firmer-chisel (q.v.).

paring-knife, *s.*

1. A knife used by wood-turners and others for roughing out work; it has a hook at one end passing through an eye-bolt in the block, allowing considerable freedom of motion; the block is secured to a lathe or work-bench by screw attachment.

2. A knife used for peeling fruit, having a guard to regulate the depth of cut.

3. A farrier's hoof-paring tool.

4. *Surg.:* A knife used in removing the cuticle or ragged edges of parts which are to be placed in apposition that they may grow together.

paring-machine, *s.* A key-grooving machine.

paring-plough, *s.*

Husbandry: A plough for cutting sods or turfs from the surface of the ground; a sod-plough.

paring-scissors, *s.*

Surg.: Scissors for trimming the edges of wounds, or freshening the edges of fistulous openings, in order that they may grow together when brought in apposition and secured.

* **par-in-gal,** *a.* [Anglo-Norman.] Equal.

păr-ĭ păs-sŭ, *phr.* [Lat.] With equal pace, steps, or progress. In law, a term signifying equally, in proportion; without undue preference; said especially of the creditors of an insolvent estate, who, with certain exceptions, are entitled to payment of their debts in shares proportioned to their respective claims.

păr-ĭ-pĭn'-nate, *a.* [Lat. *par*, genit. *paris* = equal, and Eng. *pinnate*.]

Bot. (*Of a leaf, &c.*): Equally pinnated; pinnated without a terminal leaflet or a tendril. Example, the leaf of the tuberous vetch.

păr'-ĭs (1), *s.* [Lat. *par*, genit. *paris* = equal, from the regular quaternary arrangement in the parts of the flower.]

Bot.: Herb Paris; a genus of Trilliaceæ (*Lindley*) of Liliaceæ, tribe Trillideæ (*Sir John Hooker*). Root-stock stout, sepals and petals three to five, narrow, patent, or reflexed; stamens, six to twelve; berry, three to five-celled. Known species two or three, one of them British. [HERB-PARIS.]

Păr'-ĭs (2), *s.* [From the *Parisii*, the Latin name of the original inhabitants.]

Geog.: The capital of France.

Paris-basin, *s.*

Geol.: A series of Tertiary deposits lying in a cavity or depression in the Cretaceous rocks under and around Paris. The Tertiaries of the Paris-basin are many of them richly fossiliferous. [PARIS-GYPSUM.]

¶ Sometimes, as by M. Hebert, the term Paris-basin is made to include also the Chalk in which the Tertiaries lie. (*Brit. Assoc. Rep.*, 1872, ii. 104.)

Paris-blue, *s.*

Chem.: A bright blue colouring matter, obtained by heating aniline with stannic chloride.

* **Paris-candle,** *s.* A large wax candle.

Paris-gypsum, *s.*

Geol.: Gypsum belonging to the Lacustrine gypseous series of Montmartre. It is a granular crystalline rock, and, together with the associated marls, contains land and fluviatile shells and the skeletons of birds and mammals. Of the last about fifty species have been found, nearly four-fifths of them perissodactyle Ungulata. It was from this formation that Cuvier obtained the bones the study of which did so much to found the science of Comparative Anatomy.

Paris-lake, *s.* [CARMINE-LAKE.]

Paris-red, *s.*

Chem.: Finely divided ferric oxide, used for polishing optical glasses, gold and silver ornaments, &c.

* **Păr'-ĭs** (3), *s.* [See compound.]

* **Paris-garden,** *s.* A bear-garden; a noisy disorderly place; in reference to the bear-garden kept by Robert de Paris, on the banks of the Thames, in the reign of Richard II.

păr'-ĭsh, * **par-isch,** * **par-ische,** * **par-ysh,** * **par-yshe,** *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *paroisse*, from Lat. *parœcia* = an ecclesiastical district, a parish; Gr. παροικία (*paroikia*) = a neighbourhood, a parish, from πάροικος (*paroikos*) = neighbouring: παρά (*para*) = beside, and οἶκος (*oikos*) = a house; Sp. *parroquia*; Ital. *parrocchia*.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II.

"My pride was tamed, and in our grief
I of the *parish* ask'd relief."
Wordsworth: The Last of the Flock.

2. *In America:* An ecclesiastical society, not bounded by territorial limits, but composed of those persons who chose to unite under the charge of a particular priest, clergyman, or minister; a congregation.

II. *Eccles. & Law:* That circuit of ground committed to the care of one parson or vicar, or other minister having permanent cure of souls. (*Wharton.*)

¶ The origin of parishes is lost in antiquity, some believe they were of civil, but the majority that they were of ecclesiastical origin. Christianity established itself first at the leading centres of populations, whence it put forth missionary efforts in every direction. Many subordinate churches in each place thus arose around the mother church, and tended slowly to become more independent, having assigned to them a district within which to operate, after which financial endowments would follow. Many lords of manors built and endowed churches for their dependents, and to this day manors and parishes are in many places conterminous. In the early ages a parish was a bishop's as distinguished from an archbishop's see, but when the former was gradually parcelled out into smaller portions these latter began to be called parishes. Camden says that England was divided into parishes by Honorius, the second Archbishop of Canterbury (circ. A.D. 630), but Selden has shown that long after this the clergy lived in common, and were not separately located in parishes. Bede, about A.D. 700, mentions the lay foundation of parishes, and they are alluded to in the laws of King Edgar (A.D. 970). Mr. Topley, F.G.S. (*loc. cit.*) gives topographical reasons for believing—

"That whatever may have been the origin of manors or parishes as such, they both depend upon still older divisions of the land, and that these were not formed by the arbitrary act of church or king, but resulted necessarily from the great physical features of the country."—*Brit. Assoc. Rep.* (1872), ii. 197.

By the time of Pope Nicholas's taxation (A.D. 1288) the country parishes were settled as they remained till the Reformation. In 1520 there were 9,407; in 1831 those in England were 10,700, and in Scotland 948; and in 1903 in England about 15,000. In the Roman Church in England there are, properly speaking, no parishes. [MISSIONARY-RECTOR.]

A parish is not merely an ecclesiastical division, it constitutes also an area for local government in matters civil, and is the smallest unit recognized for that purpose. For its officers, see Parish-officers. Of these the overseers impose rates for the relief of the poor, for maintaining the roads, the police, for sanitary purposes, &c. In some cases the parish is self-governed for certain of these purposes, but more generally it forms part of a union (q.v.). [QUOAD SACRA.]

B. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to a parish; connected with a parish; parochial: as, a *parish* church, *parish* records, &c.

2. Maintained by, or dependent on, the parish.

parish-apprentices, *s. pl.* Apprentices bound out at the expense of the parish.

parish-child, *s.* A child brought up at the expense of the parish; a pauper child.

parish-clerk, *s.*

Eccles.: An official appointed by the incumbent to assist in various duties, for which, though not clerical, he is responsible. His remuneration consists partly of a salary, paid by the parish, and partly by a portion of the fees, the whole of which, however, belong, in law, to the incumbent.

parish-council, *s.* An elective body (established by the Local Government Act, 1894) in rural parishes, with powers limited to a few matters, such as the appointment of overseers of the poor, management of recreation grounds and allotments, control of parochial charities, repair of footpaths, &c.

parish officers, *s. pl.* Churchwardens, overseers, and constables.

parish-priest, *s.*

1. A clergyman who holds a parish as a benefice. He may be either a rector or a vicar. The title is confined in Ireland to the Roman Catholic priest of a parish.

2. A title often applied to any clergyman regarded in his pastoral character, rather than in that of a preacher.

parish-register, *s.* A book in which all births, deaths, and marriages that occur in the parish are registered. They are in the charge of the incumbent.

parish-top, *s.* [TOWN-TOP.]

* **par-ish-en,** * **par-is-schen,** *s.* [O. Fr. *paroissien*, from Eccles. Lat. *parochianus*.] A parishioner (q.v.). (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 484.)

* **păr'-ĭsh-ĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *parish*; *-ing*.] A hamlet or small village adjoining and belonging to a parish. (*Halliwell.*)

* **pa-rĭsh'-ĭŏn-al,** * **pa-rĭsh'-ĭŏn-all,** *a.* [Mid. Eng. *parishen* = a parishioner; Eng. adj. suff. *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a parish; parochial.

"They intend only to signifie *parishionall* meetings."—*Bp. Hall: Defence of Humble Remonstrance*, § 13.

pa-rĭsh'-ĭŏn-ĕr, * **pa-rĭsh-ŏn-ĕr,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *parishen*; *-er*.] One who belongs to a parish.

"The *parishoners* are not excused before God, by the blindnesse and weaknes of the priest."—*Latimer: Sermon* i.

Pa-rĭş'-ĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *Parisien*.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Paris or its inhabitants.

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Paris.

Parisian gold coloured alloy, *s.* A factitious gold.

Parisian white-metal, *s.* An alloy composed of copper, 69·8 parts; zinc, 5·5; nickel, 19·8; cadmium, 4·7.

* **par-is-schen,** *s.* [PARISHEN.]

Pa-rĭş'-ĭ-ĕnne, *s.* [Fr.] A female native or inhabitant of Paris.

păr'-ĭ-sĭte, *s.* [After J. J. Paris; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral occurring only in crystals, associated with emerald, at the emerald mines of Muso, New Granada. Crystallization hexagonal; hardness, 4·5; sp. gr. 4·35; lustre vitreous, pearly to resinous on cleavage planes; colour, brownish; streak, yellowish-white; translucent. Compos.: carbonic acid, 24·5; protoxide of cerium, 40·3; protoxide of lanthanum, 10·2; protoxide of didymium, 10·4; fluoride of calcium, 14·6 = 100, which corresponds to the formula $(Ce_2O_3,La_2O_3,D_2O_3)Ca_{12}+\frac{1}{2}(CaCe)F$.

***pàr-ĭ-sŏl-ŏ-gў,** *s.* [Gr. *παρισος* (*parisos*) = nearly equal; suff. *-ology*. The use of equivocal or ambiguous language.

păr-ĭs-tўph-nin, *s.* [Eng. *paris* (1); (*s*)*typhn*(*ic*), and suff. *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{30}H_{64}O_{18}$. A bitter substance contained, together with paridin, in the leaves of *Paris quadrifolia*. It is an amorphous mass, soluble in cold water, but resolved by boiling into glucose and paridin.

păr-ĭ-sўl-làb-ĭc, păr-ĭ-sўl-làb-ĭc-al, *a.* [Lat. *par* = equal, and Eng. *syllabic, syllabical*; Fr. *parisyllabique*.] Having equal or like syllables; applied to those nouns in inflected languages which have the same number of syllables in the nominative and the oblique cases.

pa-rĭt-ĭ ŭm (or **t** as **sh**), *s.* [Latinised from the Malabar name.]

Bot.: A genus of Hibisceæ, sometimes merged in Hibiscus. *Paritium tiliaceum* furnishes a good fibre used for mats, ropes, &c. *P. elatum*, the Mountain Mohoe of Cuba and Jamaica, is a fine tree yielding a greenish-blue timber, which is largely employed in Jamaica for cabinet-making.

***păr-ĭ tŏr, *par-ĭ-tour,** *s.* [An abbrev. of *apparitor* (q.v.).] An apparitor.

***par-ĭ-tor-ĭc,** *s.* [Fr. *pariétaire*.] The plant parietary or pellitory.

păr-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *parité*, from Lat. *paritatem*, acc. of *paritas* = equality: *par* = equal; Sp. *paridad*; Ital. *parità*.] The quality or state of being equal; equality; close correspondence; analogy.

"Their agreement in essential characters makes rather an identity then a *parity*."—*Glanvill: Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. xvi.

park, ***parche,** *s.* [A contract. of Mid. Eng. *parrok* (A.S. *pearroc*), now spelt *paddock* (q.v.); cf. Ir. & Gael. *pairc*; Wel. *park, parwg*; Bret. *park*; Dut. *perk*; Sw. & Dan. *park*; Ger. *pferch*; Fr. *parc*; Ital. *parco*; Sp. *parque*; Low Lat. *parcus*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A considerable extent of pasture and woodland surrounding or adjoining a mansion, and used for purposes of recreation or the grazing of deer, cattle, and sheep.

"While in the *park* I sing, the listning deer
Attend my passion, and forget to fear."
Waller: At Penshurst.

2. A piece of ground, of any size, in or close to a town, and open to the public for purposes of recreation, pleasure, or exercise, subject to the regulations of the local authority.

* **3.** An inclosed piece of ground for tillage or pasture; a cultivated field; a paddock. (*Scotch.*)

* **4.** A large net placed on the margin of the sea with only one entrance, which is next the shore, and is left dry by the ebb of the tide. (*Hollyband.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law*: (See extract).

"A *park* is an enclosed chase, extending only over a man's own grounds. The *park*, indeed, properly signifies an enclosure; but yet it is not every common field or common which a gentleman pleases to surround with a wall or palisade, or to stock with a herd of deer, that is thereby constituted a legal *park*; for the king's grant, or at least immemorial prescription, is necessary to make it so."—*Blackstone: Commentaries*, bk. ii., ch. 3.

¶ A *park* differs from a *chace* in being inclosed, while the latter is always open and from a *forest* in not having peculiar courts and officers or laws.

2. *Mil.*: The space occupied by the animals, waggons, pontoons, and materials of all kind, whether of powder, ordnance stores, hospital stores, provisions, &c., when brought together; also the objects themselves: as, a *park* of waggons, a *park* of artillery, &c.

(¶) (1) *Engineer park:*

Mil.: The whole equipment of stores, tools, &c., belonging to the engineer branch of an army; also the space occupied by these, and the camp of the officers and men.

(2) *Park of artillery:*

Mil.: The train of artillery, with carriages, cannon, ammunition, &c., which accompanies an army into the field; also the space occupied by such train.

(3) *Park of provisions:*

Mil.: The place where the sutlers pitch their tents for the sale of provisions; the place where the bread-waggons are stationed.

park-hack, *s.* A hack for riding in a public park.

park keeper, *s.* One who has the charge or custody of a park.

"All that the Queen could do was to order the *park-keepers* not to admit Sir John again within the gates."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

park phaeton, *s.* A small, low carriage for use in parks.

park, ***par-rok,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Park, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* **1.** To inclose in a park.

"How are we *park'd*, and bounded in a pale."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., iv. 2.

* **2.** To inclose or shut up in any way.

"Y-*parroked* in pawes, the person hit knoweth."
Piers Ploughman, C. vii. 144.

3. To collect together and mass in a compact body: as, To *park* artillery.

B. *Intrans.*: To walk or ride about in a public park. (*Brooke: Love & Vanity.*)

par-ka, *s.* [Etym. not apparent; possibly from a proper name.]

Palæont.: A hypothetic genus erected for the reception of certain berry-like bodies found in the Old Red Sandstone of Scotland. They have been described under the name of *Parka decipiens*, and are probably the eggs of large Eurypterids. [Eurypterida.]

park'-bāne, *s.* [Eng. *park*, and *bane*.]

Bot.: *Aconitum theriophonum*.

***park'-ĕr, *park-are, *par-coure, *park-ere,** *s.* [Eng. *park*; *-er*.] A park-keeper.

"Sautis in the devels name! said the *parkere*."
Reliquiæ Antiquæ, ii. 282.

par-kĕr'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Wm. Kitchen Parker, a writer on Foraminifera for the Ray Society.]

Palæont.: According to Carpenter a genus of Imperforate Foraminifera, occurring in the Upper Greensand of Britain in the form of spheres, sometimes over an inch in diameter. According to Carter Parkeria is a Hydrozoon, allied to the recent Hydractinia.

***park'-ĕr-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *parker*; *-ship*.] The office or post of a park-keeper.

"If a man grant by his deeds to another the office of *parkership* of a park . . . the estate which he hath in the office is upon condition in law . . . that the parker shall well and lawfully keep the park."—*Nelson: Laws of England conc. Game*, p. 194. (ed. 1736).

***parkes'-ĭne,** *s.* [Named after its inventor, Mr. Alexander Parkes, of Birmingham; suff. *-ine*. (*Chem.*)] A substance made from castor-oil and trichloride of sulphur, and shown by Mr. Parkes at the Exhibition in 1862. He intended it to be used for door-handles, book-covers, picture frames, &c., but it did not answer his expectations, and it is scarcely ever heard of now.

park'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Mungo Park (1771–1805), the African explorer.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Parkieæ (q.v.). The seeds of *Parkia africana*, the African Locust-tree, are roasted like coffee, bruised, and allowed to ferment in water; they are then washed and pounded, the powder being made into cakes which are a sauce for meat; the farinaceous matter around the seeds is made into a pleasant drink, or into a sweetmeat. *P. insignis*, a tree growing in Martaban, exudes a red resin.

par-kĭ-ē'-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *parkia*(*a*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Mimoseæ (q.v.).

park-ĭn-sō'-nĭ-a, *s.* [Named after John Parkinson, a London apothecary, author of the *Theatrum Botanicum*.]

Bot.: A genus of Eucæsalpiniæ. *Parkinsonia aculeata*, called in Jamaica the Jerusalem Thorn, with bipinnate leaves with small leaflets, is a native of America but is cultivated as a hedge-tree in India (especially in Madras), and in other hot countries. It yields a beautiful white fibre which has been recommended for paper-making, but must be mixed with other more tenacious fibres. In the Punjab the small branches are given to goats for fodder.

***park'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *park*; *-ish*.] Pertaining to or resembling a park; parklike.

"A disciple of Kent had the cruelty to render this splendid old mansion . . . more *parkish*, as he was pleased to call it."—*Scott: Prose Works* (ed. 1834-6), vol. xxi., p. 97.

park'-lēaves, *s. pl.* [Eng. *park*, and *leaves*.]

Bot.: *Hypericum Androsæmum*.

park'-like, *a.* [Eng. *park*, and *like*.] Resembling a park.

"Tracts of grass interspersed here and there in *parklike* fashion with clumps of trees."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 9, 1885.

***par-lançe, *par-le-ance, *par-lence,** *s.* [O. Fr., from *parlant*, pr. par. of *parler* = to speak.] Conversation, talk, discourse, conference.

"To drown his voice that doth for *parleance* come."
Heywood: Four Prentices, i. 1.

¶ *In common parlance*: In ordinary language, in the ordinary or usual mode of speech.

***par-lant,** *s.* [Fr., pr. par. of *parler* = to speak.] One who speaks, discusses, or discourses.

parle, *s.* [Parley.]

1. Speech. (*Scotch.*)

"A tocher's nae word in a true lover's *parle*,
But, give me my love, and a fig for the warl'!"
Burns: Meg o' the Mill.

* **2.** A conference with a view to coming to an agreement; a parley.

"The great Turke sent to have a communication and *parle*."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, ii. 90.

***parle,** *v.i.* [Parle, *s.*] To talk, to converse, to speak; to enter into a conference; to parley.

"They began to *parle* upon composition."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 179.

***par-lĕ-cūe, par'-leў-eūe,** *v.t.* or *i.* [Fr. *parler a queue* = to speak at the tail.] In the Presbyterian Church, to recapitulate, as the minister of a congregation, the substance of the addresses given by his brother-ministers who have come to help him.

***par'-lĕ-cūe, par'-leў-eūe,** *s.* [Parlecue, *v.*] A recapitulation of discourses previously delivered.

***parle-ment,** *s.* [Fr. = speaking; *parler* = to speak.] [Parliament.]

1. A conference, a consultation.

"He sent to his barrons a *parlement* to hold."
Robert de Brunne, p. 244.

2. A place for conference or consultation.

***parlesy, *parlesi, *parlesye,** *s.* [Paralysis.] Paralysis, palsy.

"The *parlesi* has his a side."
Cursor Mundi, 11,817.

par'-leў, *v.i.* [Fr. *parler* = to speak.] Parley, *s.*]

* **1.** To talk, to speak, to converse, to confer.

"He *parleys* with her a while, as imagining she would advise him to proceed."—*Broome: On the Odyssey.*

2. To confer with an enemy, with a view to coming to an agreement or arrangement, as on the exchange of prisoners, the surrender of a fort, the cessation of arms, &c.

"They are at hand, to *parley* or to fight."
Shakesp.: King John, ii.

parley-voo, *v.i.* [Fr. *parlez-vous* = Do you speak (English, French, &c.)?] To speak a foreign language, esp. French. (*Slang.*)

"Grimacing, and what sailors call *parley-vooing*."
Barham: Ingoldsby Leg.: Nuymau's Dog.

par'-leў, *s.* [Fr. *parler* = speech, talk; *parler* = to speak, from Low Lat. *parabolo* = = to discourse, to talk, *parabola* = a talking, from Lat. *parabola* = a parable (q.v.).] [Palaver, Parole.] A discourse, a discussion; a conference or consultation; specif., a conference between enemies with a view to coming to an arrangement or agreement on some point, as the exchange of prisoners, &c.

"Without further question or *parley*."
Longfellow: Miles Standish, iv.

¶ *To beat (or sound) a parley:* To beat a drum or sound a trumpet as the signal of a desire to hold a parley or conference with an enemy.

par'-lĭa-mĕnt, *par la ment, *par le-ment, *parlyament, *s.* [Fr. *parlement* = a speaking, a parleying, a supreme court, from *parler* = to speak; Low Lat. *parliamentum*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *parlamento.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* **1.** A conference, a discussion.

"First they helde her *parliament*."
Romaunt of the Rose.

2. In the same sense as II. 1.

"A *parliament*, so principled, will sink
All ancient schools of empire in disgrace."
Young: On Public Affairs.

3. A meeting of persons for conference or deliberation, espec., an assembly to deliberate on and determine affairs of state; a national assembly, a general council.

"They made request that it might be lawfull for them to summon a *parliament* of Gallus at a certain daye."—*Goldinge: Cæsar*, fol. 22

4. In France before the Revolution of 1789, one of several judicial courts of the country.

5. Gingerbread in small thin hard cakes.

"Crisp *parliaments* with lollypops."
J. & H. Smith: Rejected Addresses.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Hist.:* Blackstone says that the first use of the French word *parlement*, to signify a General Assembly of the State, was under Louis VII. of France about the middle of the twelfth century. With this view Littre essentially agrees.

(1) *The English Parliament.* [(2).]

(2) *The Imperial Parliament:* The legislature of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, consisting of the Sovereign and the Houses of Lords and Commons. It arose long prior to the union of the kingdoms as the English Parliament. The first use of the word parliament in the statutes of England is in the preamble to the Statute of Westminster, A.D. 1272. The germ of the institution existed, however, long before the name arose. Each of the kingdoms of the Saxon heptarchy, or octarchy, seems to have had its wittena-gemote, or meeting of wise men, which, on the union of the several kingdoms, became united into one great assembly or council. In Edward the Confessor's law *de Apibus*, a tenth is confirmed to the Church by the king, the barons, and the people. The laws and charters of the early Norman kings mention only abbots, barons, &c. In 1176 there was a council of bishops, earls, barons, knights, and men. Writs A.D. 1266 are still extant summoning knights, citizens, and burgesses to Parliament. The statute 2 Edward II. (1322) recognises Parliament as having for some time existed, and with a constitution essentially the same as now. The powers of Parliament are very great. Not merely can it destroy any ministry, it can alter, and has in fact altered, the succession to the throne. At the Reformation it transferred property enjoyed by the Church of Rome and altered the national religion, endowing Protestantism with money given for Roman Catholic purposes. Parliament is called together by the sovereign, who appoints the time and place of meeting, and opens the proceedings by the delivery of a speech, either personally or by deputy. Each house can adjourn, but neither can be prorogued except by the sovereign. Each judges of its own privileges. Members of both houses are free from arrest or imprisonment on civil actions, but their property can be seized for debt. No quorum is needed for the transaction of business in the Upper House; forty is the quorum in the Lower. [Franchise-bill, Commons, Lords, Reform.]

(3) *French Parliament:* A parliament arising about 987. It met at different places. In 1190 Philip Augustus instituted the Parliament of Paris. In 1302 it was divided into three chambers. It was suppressed in 1771, revived in 1774, demanded a meeting of the States-General in 1787, and was superseded by the National Assembly Nov. 3, 1789. A French parliament still exists, but not the name.

(4) *Irish Parliament:* A parliament held in Ireland when it was an independent country. In 1295 writs for knights of the shires were issued. It met for the last time on Aug. 2, 1800, the union with Great Britain having terminated its existence. [Parnellite.]

(5) *Scottish Parliament:* A parliament held in Scotland when it was an independent country. It has been traced back to a council held at Scone under the auspices of John Balliol, in 1292. There was but a single house, consisting of lords temporal and spiritual, occasionally with burgesses. Having passed the Act of Union with England on Jan. 16, 1707, its last meeting took place on April 22 of that year.

2. *Law:* An assembly of the members of the Middle and Inner Temple to consult on the affairs of the society.

* **Parliament Christmas,** *s.* A name sometimes given to Christmas-day, on the change from the old style to the new.

parliament-heel, *s.*

Naut.: The position of a ship when careened.

* **par lĭa-mĕnt'-al, *par-lĭa-mĕnt'-all,** *a.* [Eng. *parliament*; *-al.*] Of or pertaining to parliament; parliamentary.

"Such *parliamentall* notes & proceedings, as then were practised by parliament in this king's time."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 471.

par-lĭa-mĕn-tā'-rĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *parliament*; *-arian.*]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to the party known as parliamentarians; supporting the side of the parliament against Charles I.

"The severities of the *parliamentarian* visitors in 1648."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*, vol. ii.

B. *As substantive:*

Eng. Hist.: One of those who supported the side of the parliament against Charles I. in the Civil War.

"In defence of Charles and the chastity of his queen against the *parliamentarians*."—*Walpole: Anecd. of Paint.*, vol. ii., ch. ii.

par-lĭa-mĕn'-tą-rў, *a.* [Fr. *parlementaire*; Sp. & Ital. *parlamentario.*]

1. Of or pertaining to parliament: as, *parliamentary* authority, *parliamentary* proceedings.

2. Enacted, ordained, or done by parliament.

"Many things, that obtain as common law, had their original by *parliamentary* acts or constitutions, made in writings by the king, lords, and commons."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind.*

3. According to the rules, regulations, and usages of parliament, or of legislative bodies.

4. Fit for parliament, or a legislative assembly: as, *parliamentary* language.

parliamentary-agent, *s.* A person, usually a solicitor, whose profession is to promote or oppose the passing of private bills through parliament, and to manage other private business in parliament.

parliamentary-committee, *s.* A committee of members of either house of parliament, to which is referred the inquiry into matters which could not be conveniently inquired into by the whole house by examining witnesses. All private bills, and such public bills as the house may determine, are referred to committees of either house for inquiry, before they are sanctioned by the houses.

parliamentary-train, *s.* A train which, by enactment of parliament, every railway company is obliged to run at least once a day each way, for the conveyance of third-class passengers at the charge of not more than one penny per mile.

* **par-lĭa-mĕn-teer',** *s.* [Eng. *parliament*; *-eer.*] A parliamentarian (q.v.).

"All (one excepted) proved zealous *parliamenteers* in the beginning of the Rebellion, 1642."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*, vol. i.

par'-līne, *s.* [Eng. *par*, and *line.*] The mean or normal line of a barometer for a given station.

* **par-lish,** *a.* [Parlous.]

par'-loŭr, *par-ler, *par-lur, *par-lor, *s.* [O. Fr. *parleor* (Fr. *parloir*), from *parler* = to speak.]

1. The room or apartment in a convent in which the inmates are permitted to meet and converse with their friends and visitors.

2. The ordinary living or sitting-room in a house, usually occupied by the family when they have no company, as distinguished from the drawing-room, which is intended for the reception of company.

"There was a Tapestry Company, which would soon furnish pretty hangings for all the *parlours* of the middle class."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

3. A room in taverns and the like, kept more private and more select than the tap-room, in which customers can sit down and converse sociably while partaking of refreshment.

parlour-boarder, *s.* A boarder who dines with the family; a pupil in a school who has meals with the teacher's family.

parlour-skate, *s.* A skate on rollers for use on a floor or carpet. [Skate.]

* **par loŭs,** *v.* [The old pronunciation of *perilous* (q.v.).]

1. Dangerous, perilous.

"Thou art in a *parlous* state."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, iii. 2.

2. Venturesome, daring; inclined to expose oneself to danger.

"A *parlous* boy." *Shakesp.: Richard III.*, ii 4.

3. Sharp, shrewd, keen.

"Made it itch with this *parlous* criticism."—*Milton: Animad. on Remonstrant's Defence.*

* **par'-loŭs-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *parlous*; *-ly.*] In a perilous manner; dangerously, venturesomely, keenly, shrewdly, greatly.

"Who, by this hand, lov'd her *parlously*."
Killegrew: Parson's Wedding, i. 2.

* **par'-loŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *parlous*: *-ness.*] The quality or state of being parlous; perilousness, peril, venturesomeness, keenness, shrewdness.

* **par-mą-çĕt'-ĭ,** *s.* [See def.] A corrupt. of *spermaceti* (q.v.).

"The sovereign'st thing on earth
Was *parmaceti*, for an inward bruise."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., i. 3.

par'-mĕl, *a.* [Parmelia.] Contained in or derived from *Parmelia parietina.*

parmel-red, *s.*

Chem.: The red colouring matter contained in *Parmelia parietina.*

parmel-yellow, *s.*

Chem.: The yellow colouring matter contained in *Parmelia parietina.* It appears to consist chiefly of chrysophanic acid.

par-mē'-lĭ-a, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *πάρμη* (*parmē*) = a light shield.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Parmeliaceæ. Thallus spreading, lobed, foliaceous; apothecia orbicular, fixed by a central point beneath. About thirty species are British. *Parmelia parietina* is the Common Yellow Wall-lichen. It contains a yellow colouring matter called parietin (q.v.) *P. saxatilis* is common on trees. It, with *P. omphaloides*, *P. encausta*, *P. conspersa*, *P. fraxinea*, *P. farinacea*, and *P. sarmentosa*, &c. yields usnine. *P. parietina* is said to be an astringent and febrifuge. *P. kamtschadalis* is the Rose Lichen (q.v.). *P. perlata* is specially valuable as a dye.

par mĕl-ĭ ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *parmelia*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: An order of Lichenales. Gymnocarpous or open-fruited Lichens bearing sessile shields, having their borders formed by the surface of the thallus. Three sub-orders or tribes—Peltigeri, Euparmeliaci, and Usnacei. The typical sub-order has the disk first closed and a horizontal thallus. Chief genera, Lecanora and Parmelia (q.v.).

par-mĕl'-ĭ-ą dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *parmelia*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-(i)dæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Lichens, tribe Hymenothalamee. (*Lindley.*)

† **Par-mēn-ĭ-ą-nist,** *s.* [Named from Parmenianus, Bishop of Carthage, an antagonist of Augustine, Bishop of Hippo.]

Church Hist. (*Pl.*): The same as Donatists (q.v.).

par-mĕn-tĭ'-ĕr-ą, *s.* [From Augustus Parmentier, a French botanist, who introduced it into France.]

Bot.: A genus of Crescentiaceæ. It contains two trees with white or greenish campanulate corollas. The cucumber-like fruit of *Parmentiera edulis* is eaten in Mexico. *P. cerifera* is the Mexican Candle-tree.

Par mē-şăn', *a.* & *s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Parma, in Italy; specif. applied to a delicate kind of cheese manufactured there.

B. *As subst.:* Parmesan cheese.

par·mŏph·ŏr·ŭs, *s.* [Gr. παρμη (*parmē*) = a light shield, and φορός (*phoros*) = bearing.]

Zool.: [*Duck's-bill limpet*].

par·năs·sĭ·ą, *s.* [From the Greek name Ἄγροστις ἐν τῳ Παρνασσῳ (*Agrostis en tō Parnassō*), from Mount Parnassus, where, on account of its elegance, it was said to have sprung up.]

Bot.: A genus of plants which has been placed in the Droseraceæ, the Hypericaceæ, tribe Elodeæ, the Violaceæ, &c. Sir Joseph Hooker considers it one of the Saxifragaceæ, as did Lindley in 1836. Leaves radical, quite entire; scape containing a single flower; calyx five-lobed, petals five, stamens five, alternating with five fringed and gland-tipped nectaries (staminodes), capsule membranous, loculicidally three or four valved, many-seeded. Found in the northern hemisphere. Species twelve. One, *Parnassia palustris*, the Common Grass of Parnassus, or Parnassus-grass, is British. It has a large, handsome, yellowish-white flower. It is common in marshes in Scotland, rarer in the south.

Par·năs·sĭ·ąn, *a.* [Parnassius.] Pertaining or relating to Parnassus, a celebrated mountain in Greece, upon which Delphi was situated, and which was famous in ancient mythology as the favourite resort of Apollo and the Muses. From the summit ran down the famous Castalian stream.

* **par·năs·sĭ·næ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *parnass(ius)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ent.: Apollo Butterflies; a sub-family of Papilionidæ. (*Swainson.*)

par·năs·sĭ·ŭs, *s.* [Lat. = of or belonging to Parnassus.]

Entom.: A genus of Papilioninæ. The larvæ have forked retractile horns. The species are alpine butterflies from Europe, Asia, and the north-west of America. None are British. *Parnassius Apollo* is found in the Alps.

Par·năs'·sŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. Παρνασός (*Parnassos*).] [Parnassian.]

Parnassus-grass, *s.* [Parnassia.]

¶ *Grass of Parnassus:* [Parnassia].

* **par·nel,** *s.* [For *pernel*, a contract. of *Petronelle*; Ital. *Petronilla* = a woman's name.] A wanton, a slut; an immodest girl.

Par'·nel·lĭşm, *s.* [See def.] The policy of the Parnellites (q.v.).

"A victory over specious Toryism, defiant *Parnellism*, and obstruction and prejudice of all sorts."—*Weekly Dispatch*, Nov. 15, 1885.

Par'·nel·lite, *a.* & *s.* [For etym. see def. B.]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to, or in any way connected with, the party described under B.

"The *Parnellite* section votes for Mr. Gladstone."—*Saturday Review*, July 15, 1892, p. 70.

B. *As substantive:*

Hist. (Pl.): The supporters of the policy of Charles Stewart Parnell, M.P. for Cork (d. 1891), the advocate of the political independence of Ireland.

"He had fulfilled his bargain with the *Parnellites* by proposing a certain modification of the bill."—*Saturday Review*, July 15, 1882, p. 70.

par·nĭ·dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *parn(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Palpicornia (q.v.); small aquatic beetles of oblong or subcylindrical form. Sub-families, Psepheniuæ, Parninæ, and Elminæ. British species about thirteen.

par·nĭ·næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *parn(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Entom.: A sub-family of Parnidæ (q.v.).

par·nŭs, *s.* [Gr. Πάρνης (*Parnēs*) = a mountain in Greece. (*Agassiz.*)]

Entom.: The typical genus of Parnidæ (q.v.). The species are covered with a dense silky pile, which enables them to carry down a globule of air as they descend into the water. British species three.

* **pa·rochc,** *s.* [Parish.]

pą·rō·chĭ·al, * **pą·rō·chī·ąll,** *a.* [Lat. *parochialis*, from *parochia*; Gr. παροικία (*paroikia*) = a parish (q.v.); O. Fr. *parochial*; Fr. *paroissial*; Sp. & Port. *parroquial*; Ital. *parrocchiale.*] Pertaining or relating to a parish; connected with a parish.

parochial board, *s.* In Scotland, a body elected by the payers of poor-rates in a parish to manage the relief of the poor, and corresponding to the overseers or guardians of the poor in England.

parochial register, *s.* The same as Parish-register (q.v.).

† **pą·rō·chĭ·al·ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *parochial*; *-ism.*]

1. The management of parochial affairs by an elected vestry.

"It has also brought *parochialism* into contempt."—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 25, 1885.

2. Narrowness or contractedness of views.

* **pą·rō·chi·ăl·ĭ·tў,** *s.* [Eng. *parochial*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being parochial.

"To determine the *parochiality* of colleges."—*Dr. Marriott: Rights of the Universities*, p. 32.

* **pą·rō·chĭ·al·ize,** *v.t.* [Eng. *parochial*; *-ize.*] To render parochial; to form into parishes.

* **pą·rō·chĭ·al·lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *parochial*; *-ly.*] In a parochial manner; by parishes; in a parish.

"The bishop was to visit his diocese *parochially* every year."—*Stillingfleet Charge*, p. 32.

* **pą·rō'·chĭ·ąn,** * **pą·rō·chĭ·ĕn,** *a.* & *s.* [O. Fr. *paroissien*; Sp. & Port. *parroquiano*; Ital. *parrocchiano.*]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to a parish; parochial.

B. *As subst.:* A parishioner.

"If the *parochiens* know her curate to bene a lechour."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 430.

păr·ŏ·chĭnc, *s.* [Parochian.] A parish. (*Scotch.*)

"There are about twa hunder and thirty *parochines*, including the Orkneys."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxvi.

* **par·ode,** *s.* [Parody.] A proverb; an adage.

* **pą·ród·ĭc,** * **pą·ród'·ĭc·ąl,** *a.* [Fr. *parodique*; Gr. παρωδικός; (*parōdikos*), from παρῳδία (*parōdia*) = parody (q.v.); Sp. & Ital. *parodico.*] Pertaining to or in the manner of a parody; of the nature of a parody.

"This version [of Horace, by Drant] is very paraphrastic, and sometimes *parodical*."—*Warton: English Poetry*, iii. 425.

* **păr·ŏ·dĭst,** *s.* [Fr. *parodiste*; Sp. *parodista.*] One who parodies; one who writes a parody.

"The mortified *parodist*, thus mutilated by his printers."—*Poetry of the Antijacobin*, p. 24.

păr'·ŏ·dў, * **par·ode,** *s.* [Lat. *parodia*, from Gr. παρῳδία (*parōdia*), παρῳδή (*parōdē*) = a song sung beside: παρά (*para*) = beside, and ᾠδή (*ōdē*) = a song; Fr. *parodie*; Sp. and Ital. *parodia.*]

1. A kind of writing in which the expression, form, and style of a serious composition are closely imitated, but treated in a humorous or burlesque manner; a burlesque imitation of a serious composition; a travesty or burlesque in which the form and expression of the original are closely adhered to.

"They were satiric poems, full of *parodies*."—*Dryden: Juvenal.* (Dedic.)

2. A popular maxim, adage, or proverb. (*Wright.*)

păr·ŏ·dў, *v.t.* [Parody, *s.*] To write or compose a parody upon; to turn into a parody; to burlesque.

pą·rōl', *s.* & *a.* [Parole.]

A. *As substantive:*

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* A word.

II. *Law:*

1. Word of mouth; oral declaration.

2. Pleadings in a suit.

B. *As adj.:* Given or made by word of mouth; not written; oral.

"Documents offered as proofs must in general be proved by the *parol* evidence of witnesses."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 13.

parol-arrest, *s.*

Law: An arrest authorized by a justice by word of mouth.

pą·rōle', *s.* [Fr. = a word, a saying, from Low Lat. *parabola* = a discourse, from Lat. *parabola* = a parable (q.v.); Sp. *palabra*; Port. *palavra. Parole, parable, palaver*, and *parley* are thus doublets.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A word; oral utterance.

2. A word of promise; a word of honour; faith plighted; specif., a promise given by a prisoner on his honour that he will not attempt to escape if allowed his liberty, or that he will return to custody on a certain day if released, or that he will not bear arms against his captors for a certain time, &c.

"Mr. Turner and Mr. Trevor moved that his *parole* might be taken. Sir Arthur Haselrigge—'The word *parole* is a new word. I move that the sergeant take his bond. Seeing that we all understand not French, let us take his word: that is English.'"—*T. Burton: Diary* (ed. J. T. Rutt), iv. 7.

II. *Mil.:* A pass-word; a word given out each day in orders by the commanding officer in camp or garrison, by which friends and foes may be distinguished. It differs from a countersign in being given only to officers, or those who inspect and give orders to the guard, while a countersign is given to all guards.

* **pą·rōle',** *v.t.* [Parole, *s.*] To allow liberty to on parole; to release on parole.

"The vanquished were *paroled*."—*Harper's Monthly*, Sept. 1885, p. 594.

păr·ŏl·ĭ·gŏ·clāşe, *s.* [Pref. *par-*, and Eng. *oligoclase*; Ger. *paroligoklas.*]

Min.: A mineral substance of uncertain composition, found in indistinct prisms embedded in a ferruginous rock in the Thüringerwald.

păr·ŏ·mŏl·ŏ·ğў, *s.* [Gr. παρομολογία (*paromologia*), from παρομολογέω (*paromologeō*) = to grant: παρά (*para*) = beside), and ὁμολογεω (*homologeō*) = to grant.]

Rhet.: A figure by which a speaker concedes something to his adversary in order to strengthen his own position.

păr·ŏn·ŏ·mā'·şĭ·ą, *s.* [Gr. παρωνομασία, παρονομασία (*parōnomasia, paronomasia*), from παρώνυμος (*parōnumos*) = paronymous (q.v.); Fr. *paronomase, paronomasie.*]

Rhet.: A play upon words; a figure by which the same word is used in different senses, or words similar in sound are set in opposition to each other, so as to give a kind of antithetical force to the sentence; a pun. The following examples are from Shakespeare:

"Now is it *Rome* indeed and room enough
When there is in it but one only man."
Julius Cæsar, i. 2.

"O lawful let it be
That I have *room* with *Rome* to curse awhile."
King John, iii. 1.

† **păr·ŏn·ŏ·măs'·tĭc,** * **păr·ŏn·ŏ·măs'·tĭc·ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *paronomas(ia)*; *-tic, -tical.*] Pertaining to paronomasia; consisting of a play upon words; punning.

"*Paronomastical* allusion is sufficient."—*More: On the Seven Churches.* (Pref.)

* **păr·ŏ·nŏm'·ą·sў,** *s.* [Fr. *paronomasie.*] The same as Paronomasia (q.v.).

* **păr·ŏ·nўch'·ĭ·ą,** *s.* [Lat., from Gr. παρωνυχία (*parōnuchia*).] [Onychia.]

1. *Surg.:* A whitlow.

2. *Bot.:* The typical genus of the Parouychiaceæ (q.v.). The numerous species are generally small cæspitose plants with opposite or whorled leaves, scabrous interpetiolar stipules, and small flowers. They are from the warmer countries.

păr·ŏ·nўch·ĭ·ā'·çē·æ, păr·ŏ·nўch·ĭ·ē·æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *paronychi(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ, -eæ.*]

Bot.: The same as Illecebraceæ (q.v.).

* **păr'·ŏ·nўme,** * **păr'·ŏ·nўm,** *s.* [Paronymous.] A parouymous word.

* **păr·ŏn'·ўm·oŭs,** *a.* [Gr. παρώνυμος (*parōnumos*) = formed from a word by a slight change: παρά (*para*)=beside, and ὄνομα (*onoma*) = a name, a word.]

1. Allied in origin; having the same derivation: as, *man, manhood, mankind.*

2. Unallied in origin, and differing in orthography and signification, but alike in sound: as, *hair, hare; bull, bawl.*

* **păr·ŏn'·ўm·ў,** *s.* [Paronymous.] The quality of being paronymous.

păr·ŏph'·ĭte, *s.* [Pref. *par-*, and Eng. *ophite.*]

Min.: A massive mineral related to Piuite (q.v.).

parophite-rock, *s.*

Petrol.: A rock occurring in Canada consisting wholly of parophite (q.v.).

păr-ŏp-sĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. παροψίς (*paropsis*) = a dainty side-dish.]

Bot.: A genus of Passifloraceæ. The fruit of *Paropsia edulis* is eaten in Madagascar.

* **păr-ô-quĕt'** (**qu** as **k**), *s.* [Parrakeet.]

păr-ō-tĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. παρωτίς (*parōtis*) = a curl by the side of the ear.]

Ornith.: A genus of Paradiseidæ, with one species, *Parotia sexpennis*, the Six-shafted Bird of Paradise, from New Guinea. The general colour is velvety-black, with metallic reflections. Back of head crested, with three webless shafts, terminated by a spatule, springing from each side; upper part of breast covered with a broad, metallic shield, from gold to coppery bronze and greenish-blue.

pa-rŏt'-id, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. παρωτίς (*parōtis*), genit. παρωτίδος (*parōtidos*): pref. *par-*, and οὖς (*ous*), genit ὠτος (*ōtos*) = the ear.]

A. *As adj.:* Situated near the ear.

¶ There are *parotid* fasciæ, nerves, veins, and glands.

B. *As subst.* (*Pl.*): The parotid glands (q.v.).

parotid-glands, *s. pl.*

Anat.: A pair of glands situated, one on each side the cheek, near the junction of the upper and lower jaws. Their chief function is the secretion of pure saliva through the parotid duct, to assist in the processes of mastication and deglutition.

† **pa-rō-tis,** *s.* [Lat., from Gr. παρωτίς (*parōtis*) = (1) a tumour on the parotid gland (q.v.); (2) that gland itself.]

Pathol.: [For def. see etym.].

păr-ô-tī-tis, *s.* [Eng., &c. *parot(id)* (q.v.); *-itis.*]

Pathol.: The same as Mumps (q.v.).

păr-ô-vär-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *par-*, and Mod. Lat. *ovarium.*] [Ovary.]

Anat.: Kobelt's name for certain scattered tubules lying transversely between the Fallopian tube and the ovary. Called also the Organ of Rosenmüller.

păr'-ŏx-ĭsm, * **par-ox-ĭsme,** *s.* [Fr. *paroxisme*, from Lat. *paroxysmus;* Gr. παροξυσμός (*paroxusmos*) = irritation, the fit of a disease; παροξύνω (*paroxunō*) = to provoke, to irritate: παρα (*para*) = beside, and ὀξύνω (*oxunō*) = to sharpen, to provoke; ὀξύς (*oxus*) = sharp; Sp. & Port. *paroxismo*; Ital. *parosismo, parossismo.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 2.

2. Any sudden and violent action or fit; a convulsion; a spasmodic affection.

"Returning *paroxysms* of diffidence and despair."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 6.

* 3. A quarrel.

"The *paroxysm* betwixt Paul and Barnabas."—*Fuller: Pisgah Sight*, iv., i. 29.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Pathol.:* The exacerbation of a disease at periodic times. Used chiefly of fever or spasm.

2. *Geol.:* A particularly violent outburst of volcanic or other energy.

păr-ŏx-ŷs-măl, *a.* [Eng. *paroxysm; -al.*] Pertaining to or characterized by paroxysms; caused by a paroxysm or convulsion of nature.

† **păr-ŏx-ŷs'-măl-lĭ,** *adv.* [Eng. *paroxysmal; -ly.*] In a paroxysmal manner; by or with paroxysms.

† **păr-ŏx-ŷs'-mĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *paroxysm; -ic.*] Of the nature of a paroxysm; paroxysmal, spasmodic.

"Supposing it [inspiration] to be only extraordinary and *paroxysmic*."—*C. Kingsley: Alton Locke*, ch. xv.

* **păr-ŏx-ŷs'-mĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *paroxysm; -ist.*]

Geol.: The same as Catastrophist (q.v.).

păr-ŏx'-ŷ-tōne, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. παροξύτονος (*paroxutonos*).]

A. *As adj.:* In Greek grammar applied to a word having an acute accent on the penultimate syllable.

B. *As subst.:* A word having an acute accent on the penultimate syllable.

par-point', *a.* [Cf. Fr. *parpaing* = perpend (q.v.).] (See compound.)

parpoint-work, *s.*

Masonry: Squared stones laid in stretcher-course and with header-courses at intervals of, say three feet.

par-quĕt' (**qu** as **k**), *s.* [Fr.] [Parquetry.]

1. That part of the floor of a theatre or music-hall between the orchestra and pit.

2. The same as Parquetry (q.v.).

parquetage (as **par'-kĕt-ąġ**), *s.* [Fr.] The same as Parquetry (q.v.).

par'-quĕt ĕd (**qu** as **k**), *a.* [Eng. *parquet; -ed.*] Formed or worked in parquetry; ornamented or inlaid with or as with parquetry.

par'-quĕt-rў (**qu** as **k**), *s.* [Fr. *parqueterie*, from *parquet* = an inlaid floor, dimin. from *parc* = an inclosure.] [Park, *s.*] Inlaid woodwork in geometric patterns, generally composed of two different tints, and principally used for floors.

par-quĕtte' (**qu** as **k**), *s.* [Fr.] The same as Parquet (q.v.).

parr, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Gael. and Ir. *bradan* = a salmon. (*Mahn.*)]

Ichthy.: The popular name of what was formerly believed to be a distinct salmonoid species, *Salmo salmulus*, common in British rivers.

"Shaw has demonstrated, in the most conclusive manner, that those small salmonoids, which are generally called *Parr*, are the offspring of the salmon, and that many males, from seven to eight inches long, have their sexual organs fully developed, and that their milt has all the impregnating properties of the seminal fluid of a much older and larger fish. That this *Parr* is not a distinct species—as has been again maintained by Couch—is further proved by the circumstance that these sexually mature *Parr* are absolutely identical in their zoological characters with the immature *Parr*, which are undoubtedly young salmon, and that no *Parr* has ever been found with mature ova."—*Günther: Study of Fishes*, p. 659.

parr-marks, *s. pl.*

Ichthy: Dark cross-bands on the young of the species of the genus Salmo.

"In some waters River-trout remain small, and frequently retain the *parr-marks* all their lifetime; at certain seasons a new coat of scales overlays the *parr-marks*, rendering them invisible for a time; but they reappear in time, or are distinct as soon as the scales are removed."—*Günther: Study of Fishes*, p. 632.

parr-stage, *s.*

Ichthy.: The first stage in the existence of many of the Salmonidæ.

"Not only the salmon, but also the other species of Salmo, the grayling, and probably also the Coregonæ, pass through a *parr-stage* of growth."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xviii. 320.

păr'-ra, *s.* [Lat. = a bird of evil omen, perhaps the wheat-ear.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of Parrinæ (q.v.). [Jacana.]

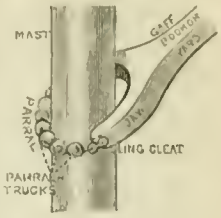
păr'-ra-keĕt, păr'-ą-keĕt, *s.* [Fr. *perroquet.*]

Ornith.: A popular name for any of the smaller long-tailed parrots. The word is in common use, but is applied without any strict scientific limitation to birds of different genera, and even of different families. Generally speaking, any old-world parrot with a moderate bill, long and more or less graduated tail, with the ends of the feathers narrowed, and high and slender tarsi, is called a parrakeet. The Crested Parrakeet, or Parrakeet Cockatoo, is *Nymphicus novæ-hollandiæ;* the genus Platycercus contains the Wide-tailed Parrakeets, and *Platycercus caledonicus* and *P. eximius* are known respectively as the Yellow-bellied, and the Rose or Nonpareil Parrakeet, sometimes called the Rosella Parrot. *Pezoporus formosus* is the Ground Parrakeet, and Grass Parrakeet is a popular name for the Australian genus Melopsittacus. *Palæornis torquatus*, the Rose-ringed Parrakeet, is a familiar cage-bird, as is the Alexandrine Parrakeet (*Palæornis alexandri*), so named from the supposition that it was brought to Europe by Alexander the Great. It was well known to the Greeks and Romans, and Ovid has described it in one of his daintiest Elegies (*Am.* ii. 6).

"*Parakeet* (spelt in various ways in English), is usually applied to the smaller kinds of Parrots, especially those which have long tails, not as *perroquet* in French, which is used as a general term for all Parrots."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xviii. 321.

păr'-ral, păr'-rel, *s.* [An abbrev. of *apparel* (q.v.).]

1. *Naut.:* The hoop or collar of greased rope by which a yard is shackled to the mast, at the slings, the parral slipping on the mast as the yard is raised or lowered. Iron parrals are now in common use. The parral is connected to sling-cleats on the yard, and has strung upon it parral-trucks—small wooden globes to prevent friction or binding against the mast in hoisting or lowering.



PARRAL.

"The *parrels*, lifts, and clue lines, soon are gone."—*Falconer: Shipwreck*, ii.

2. *Arch.:* A chimney-piece; the ornaments of a fireplace.

parral-rope, *s.*

Naut.: A single rope, well served, and formed into a collar around a mast for slinging an upper yard.

parral-truck, *s.* [Parral, *s.*]

* **parro,** *v.t.* [An abbrev. of A.S. *sparian*; Ger. *sperren* = to shut.] To enclose, to confine, to bar in. (*Vocaine & Gawin*, 3,228.)

par-rhē-sĭ-ą, * **păr-rhĕ-sў,** *s.* [Gr., from πᾶν (*pan*) = all, and ῥῆσις (*rhēsis*) = a speaking; ῥέω (*rheō*) = to speak.]

Rhet.: Freedom in speaking; reprehension, rebuke.

"An honest and innocent *parrhesy*, or freedome of speech."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 274.

păr-rĭ-çĭd'-ąl, *a.* [Lat. *parricidalis, parricidialis*, from *parricida* = a parricide (q.v.).]

1. Pertaining to or of the nature of parricide; involving the crime of the murder of a parent.

2. Committing or guilty of parricide.

"On brothers and on fathers empty hedds
The killers lay their *parricidall* heads."
May: Lucan, vii.

păr-rĭ-çĭde, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *parricida* = a murderer of his father; *parricidium* = the murder of one's father; from *pater*, genit. *patris* = a father, and *cædo* (in comp. *cida*) = to kill; Ital. & Sp. *parricida* = the murderer of a father; *parricidio* = the murder of a father.]

1. (Lat. *parricida*). One who murders his father. (Sometimes extended to the murder of a mother.)

* 2. One who murders an ancestor, or one to whom he owes reverence.

3. The murder of a parent, or one to whom reverence is due.

"Impious sons their mangled fathers wound,
And, lest the merit of the crime be lost,
With dreadful joy the *parricide* they boast."
Rowe: Lucan, iv.

* 4. (See extract).

"By the Roman law *parricide*, or the murder of one's parents or children, was punished in a much severer manner than any other kind of homicide. After being scourged, the delinquents were sewed up in a leathern sack with a live dog, a cock, a viper, and an ape, and so cast into the sea."—*Blackstone: Commentaries*, bk. iv., ch. xiv.

* **păr-rĭ-çĭd-ĭ-oŭs,** * **par-i-ci-dous,** *a.* [Lat. *parricidium* = parricide.] The same as Parricidal (q.v.).

"That is, he is now paid in his own way, the *paricidous* animal [the viper] and punishment of murtherers is upon him."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xvi.

păr-rī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *parr(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: Jacanas, a sub-family of Rallidæ. (*Boecller Sharpe.*) The claws are very long and straight.

păr'-rĭtch, păr'-rĭdġe, *s.* [Porridge.]

păr'-rŏck, *s.* [A.S. *pearroc, pearruc.*] A croft, an inclosure, a small field. (*Prov.*) [Paddock.]

* **păr'-rŏck,** * **par-rok,** *v.t.* [Parrock, *s.*, Park, *v.*]

păr'-rŏt, * **par-at,** * **par-rat,** *s.* [Fr. *perrot*, a proper name, dimin. of *Peter.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. 1.

"And wandring thus certain daies in these unknowen seas, hunger constrained us to eate hides, cats, and dogs, mice, rats, *parrots*, and munkies."—*Hacklayt: Voyages*, iii. 475.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A talkative, chattering, or gossiping person; a chatterbox.

(2) One who imitates or repeats the actions or speeches of another.

"The Romans, in all scientific matters, were merely the *parrots* of the Greeks. — *Max Müller. Science of Language*, lect. iv.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Ornith.:* The popular name for any individual of a well-known group of birds from the warmer regions of the globe, remarkable for the brilliant, and in some cases gaudy, coloration of their plumage, and the facility with which many of them, notably the genera Chrysotis, Palæornis, and Psittacus, acquire and repeat words and phrases. [For some remarkable instances, see *W. L. Lindsay: Mind in the Lower Animals*, passim.] The first known mention of parrots occurs in Ctesias, a Greek historian of the fifth century B.C., who describes a bird which he calls Βιττακος (*bittakos*), concerning which Prof. Newton (*Encyc. Brit.*, ed. 9th, xviii. 321) says: "There cannot be much risk in declaring that he had before him a male example of what is now commonly known as the Blossom-headed Parrakeet, and to ornithologists as *Palæornis cyanocephalus*, an inhabitant of many parts of India." (The classification of the Parrots is unsettled, and will be dealt with under PSITTACI, which division has been made an order, a sub-order, and a family by different taxonomists.) Many parrots are familiar cage-birds in England; but probably the best known is the African Grey Parrot (*Psittacus erythacus*), of simple bluish-gray plumage with a red tail. It accommodates itself readily to captivity, and attains a great age. The Parrots embrace a number of widely divergent forms, from the gorgeously plumaged macaws to the soberly clad owl-parrot, and they differ no less in their habits than in their outward appearance; for while the majority are fruit-eaters, some are honey-eaters, and one species is said, on the authority of Dr. Buller (*Birds of New Zealand*), to be carnivorous. [COCKATOO, MACAW, PARRAKEET.]

"The almost universal distribution of *Parrots* wherever the climate is sufficiently mild or uniform to furnish them with a perennial supply of food, no less than their varied details of organization, coloured with a great uniformity of general type, tell us, in unmistakable language, of a very remote antiquity." —*Wallace. Geog. Dist. Anim.*, ii. 330.

2. *Ichthy.:* The parrot-fish (q.v.).

parrot-coal, *s.*

Petrol.: A name given to anthracite (q.v.), because of the crackling or chattering noise it makes when burnt.

parrot-fish, *s.* [PARROT-WRASSE.]

parrot-form, *s.* Any individual of the different genera popularly known as parrots, macaws, or parrakeets.

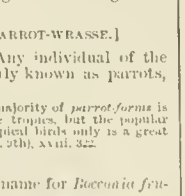
"The home of the vast majority of *parrot-forms* is unquestionably within the tropics, but the popular belief that Parrots are tropical birds only is a great mistake. —*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xvii. 322.

parrot-weed, *s.*

Bot.: A West Indian name for *Baccania frutescens.*

parrot-wrasse, *s.*

Ichthy.: A popular name for any individual of the Labroid genera Scarus, Scarichthys, Callyodon, and Pseudoscarus, because of their brilliant coloration, and the parrot-like beak formed by their projecting jaws.



HEAD OF PARROT-WRASSE.

parrot's bill, *s.*

Bot.: The New Zealand name of *Clianthus punicus.*

* **părr-rôt,** *v.t.* & *i.* [PARROT, *s.*]

I. *Trans.:* To repeat as a parrot; to repeat by rote.

2. *Intrans.:* To chatter like a parrot.

"If you *parrot* to me long, go to."—*Chapman Widdowes Teares*, v.

* **părr-rôt-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *parrot*; *-er.*] One who repeats incessantly what he has learnt by rote; one who servilely adopts the language or opinions of others.

părr-rō-tī-a, *s.* [Named after Frederick Parrot, a traveller.]

Bot.: A genus of Hamamelew. The long pliant branches of *Parrotia Jacquemontiana* are used for basket- and rope-making, and in the construction of bridges across mountain-streams in the Himalaya.

2. *Palæobot.:* A species occurs in the Pliocene of Italy. (*Geikie.*)

* **părr-rôt-rў,** *s.* [Eng. *parrot*; *-ry.*] The habits of parrots; servile imitation.

"The supine *parrotry* which had formed so important an ingredient of their education."—*Fitzedward Hall: Modern English*, p. 15.

Părr-rôtt, *s.* [Proper name: see compound.]

Parrott gun, *s.*

Ordn.: A kind of rifled cannon invented by Captain R. G. Parrott of the Cold Spring Foundry, West Point, New York, and much employed in the United States service during the Civil War. The body of the gun is of cast-iron, and is reinforced at the breech by shrinking on a ring of wrought-iron. The calibres are: 10-pounder, 2·9 inches bore; 20-pounder, 3·67 inches bore; 30-pounder, 4·2 inches bore; 100-pounder, 6·4 inches bore; 200-pounder, 8 inches bore: corresponding respectively to 3, 6, 9, 32, and 64-pounder smooth bores. The number of grooves increased with the calibre of the gun, the 10-pounder having three.

părr-rў, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *parer* = to deck, to defend; Lat. *paro* = to prepare, to deck.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To ward off; to stop or turn off or aside; as a blow or cut with a sword.

"He lifts his shield and *parries* with his steel
The strokes he sees the adverse weapons deal."
Hoole: Orlando Furioso, xlv.

2. To evade, to elude; to escape by art or craft; as, To *parry* a question.

* 3. To avoid, to shirk; as, To *parry* payment of a debt.

B. *Intrans.:* To ward off or turn aside thrusts, cuts, attacks, &c.

"Put all upon one thrust, and not stand *parrying*."
—*Locke: Of Education*, § 199.

parse, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *pars* = a part; to *parse* is to declare, quæ *pars* orationis = what *part* of speech a word is.]

Grammar:

1. *Trans.:* To resolve into its elements as a sentence; to analyze or describe grammatically; to declare the parts of speech of the words composing a sentence, and their grammatical relations to each other.

"Let him construe it into Englishe so oft as the childe may easilie carrie awaye the understanding of it; lastlie, *parse* it over perfitelie."—*Ascham: The Scole-master*, p. 2 b.

2. *Intrans.:* To declare the parts of speech of the words composing a sentence, and their grammatical relations to each other.

Par-seē', *s.* [Pers., Hind., &c. *Parsi*, closely akin to the word Persian; cf. the province of Fars.]

Hist. & Comp. Relig. (*Pl.*): Descendants of the old Persians still retaining their faith. [PARSEEISM.] A few still remain in their native country at Yazd and Kirman, but nine-tenths of the body are now in India, whither they were driven by Muhammadan persecution about the middle of the seventh century. Their chief seats are now Bombay, Surat, &c. Adapting themselves, more than any other race inhabiting India, to British civilization, they have become merchants, landlords of houses, shipbuilders, &c., and, for their numbers, possess considerable wealth. Called also Fire Worshippers and Guebres.

Par-seē-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *parsee*; *-ism.*] The Parsee faith; modern Zoroastrianism (q.v.).

pars-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *pars(e)*; *-er.*] One who parses.

par-sĭ-mō-nĭ-oŭs, * **par-çĭ-mō-nĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *parsimony(y)*; *-ous.*] Characterized by parsimony; sparing in expenditure; close, penurious, miserly, stingy, niggardly.

"The people [Genoa] go the plainest of any other, and are also *parsimonious* in their diet."—*Howell*, bk. i., § 1, let. 41.

par-sĭ-mō-nĭ-oŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *parsimonious*; *-ly.*] In a parsimonious manner; sparingly, stingily, frugally.

par-sĭ-mō-nĭ-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *parsimonious*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being parsimonious; parsimony; a disposition to avoid expense; closeness in expenditure; stinginess.

"To view the Moors in their private roofs, I find them without *parsimoniousness*, and placing no character of good housekeeping in abundance of viands."—*J. Addison: W. Barbary*, p. 130.

par-sĭ-mŏn-ў, * **par-ci mon-ie,** *s.* [Fr. *parsimonie*, from Lat. *parsimonia*, *parcimonia*, from *parcus* = sparing; *parco* = to spare.] Sparingness in expenditure; a disposition to avoid expense; frugality, generally in a bad sense; niggardliness, stinginess, miserliness, closeness in money matters.

"*Parsimony*, and not industry, is the immediate cause of the increase of capital; industry, indeed, provides the subject which *parsimony* accumulates; but whatever industry might acquire, if *parsimony* did not save and store up, the capital would never be the greater."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

pars-leў, * **parse-leў,** * **parse-ly,** * **perse-lee,** * **perse-ly,** * **per-sil,** * **per-sylle,** *s.* [Fr. *persil*, from Low Lat. *petrosillum*, contr. from Lat. *petroselinum* = rock-parsley; Gr. πετροσέλινον (*petroselinon*), from πετρος (*petros*) = a rock, and σέλινον (*selinon*) = a kind of parsley (whence Eng. *celery*); Dut. *pieterselie*; Ger. *petersilie*; Dan. *petersile.*]

Botany & Horticulture:

1. *Carum petroselinum* or *Petroselinum sativum.* The leaves are tripinnate, the flowers yellow. Found in Britain on castle walls, and in waste places, as a garden escape. There are three leading varieties of the plant: the Common or Plain-leaved, the Curled, and the Hamburg sage or Carrot-rooted parsley. The second is that more generally cultivated as a culinary vegetable; sheep feeding upon it are said to be less liable than others to the rot.

2. Various plants more or less resembling No. 1. Thus in Britain there are: Beaked parsley [ANTHRISCUS]; Bur parsley, *Caucalis daucoides*; Corn parsley, *Carum segetum*; Fool's parsley [ÆTHUSA]; Hedge parsley, *Caucalis* (*Torilis*) *anthriscus*, and Milk parsley, *Peucedanum palustre.*

"There is another kind of ach or *persely* growing upon rocks, which some call petro-selinum."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xx., ch. xii.

parsley-fern, *s.*

Bot.: *Cryptogramma crispa.*

parsley-piert, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Alchemilla Aphanes*; (2) *Erica Aphanes.*

pars-nīp, * **pars-nep,** * **pas-neppe, parse-nip,** *s.* [A corrupt. of O. Fr. *pastenaque*, from Lat. *pastinaca* = a parsnip.]

Bot.: *Peucedanum sativum*, or *Pastinaca sativa.* Leaves pinnate, leaflets sessile, ovate, incise-serrate, flowers bright yellow. It is wild in England and in Ireland (?), and is an escape in Scotland. There are four cultivated varieties of it: the Common, the Guernsey, the Hollow-crowned, and the Round or Turnip-rooted Parsnip; the third is the best. The boiled root is eaten as a vegetable; sheep and oxen fatten rapidly upon it; a kind of wine may be made from it; its seeds are aromatic and contain an essential oil.

par-sŏn, * **per-son,** * **per-sone,** *s.* [O. Fr. *persone* (1) = a person, (2) a parson, from Lat. *persona* = (1) a person, (2) a parson. *Parson* and *person* are thus the same word: the parson being so called "because by his *person* the church, which is an invisible body, is represented." (*Blackstone.*)]

1. The priest of a parish or ecclesiastical corporation; the vicar or incumbent of a parish, having the parochial charge or cure of souls. To constitute a parson four requisites are necessary by law, viz., holy orders, presentation, institution, and induction. The parson is in himself a body corporate, in order to protect and defend the rights of the church by a perpetual succession. A parson has, during his life, the freehold in himself of the parsonage-house, the glebe, the tithes, and other dues. A parson or vicar may cease to be so, (1) by death; (2) by cession, in taking another benefice; (3) by consecration, for when a clerk is promoted to a bishopric, all his other preferments are void the instant that he is consecrated; (4) by resignation, accepted by the ordinary; (5) by deprivation, for fit and sufficient causes allowed by the law.

2. A clergyman; applied loosely to any person in holy orders.

parson-bird, *s.* [POE-BIRD.]

parson-imparsonee, *s.*

Law: One that is in possession of a church, whether it be presentative or impropriate.

parson-in-pulpit, *s.*

Bot.: The plant Cuckoo-pint, *Arum maculatum.*

parson-mortal, *s.*

Law: A rector instituted and inducted for his own life.

parson's nose, *s.* A name sometimes given to the rump of a fowl. Cf. Pope's-nose.

parson's week, *s.* The period from a Monday till the Saturday-week following.

par'-sŏn-ăġe, *s.* [O. Fr., from Low Latin *personaticum* = a benefice.] [PARSON.]

1. A rectory endowed with a house, glebe, lands, tithes, &c., for the maintenance of the incumbent; the benefice of a parish.

"His father provided for him (Will. Hill) a *parsonage* that had belonged to an honest man."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*, vol. ii.

2. The dwelling-house of a parson.

"The desolate *parsonage* was committed to the charge of one of the villagers."—*Lytton: Night & Morning*, bk. i., ch. i.

3. Money or dues paid for the support of a parson. (*Scotch.*)

par'-sŏned, *a.* [Eng. *parson; -ed.*]

1. Furnished or provided with a parson or parsons.

2. Written by or in the manner of a parson.

"Ye deaf to truth! peruse this *parsonic* page,
And trust, for once, a prophet and a priest."
Young: Night Thoughts, iv. 840.

¶ *Married and Parsoned:* A colloquial expression, signifying that all the necessary rites have been performed.

* **par'-sŏn ĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *parson; dimin. suff. -et.*] A little parson; the son of a parson.

"Sweet, little, ruddy, ragged *parsonets*."
Colman: Poetical Vagaries, p. 138.

* **par-sŏn'-ĭc, * par-sŏn'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *parson; -ic, -ical.*]

1. Of or pertaining to a parson or parsons; clerical.

"In calm *parsonic* state." *Combe: Dr. Syntax*, iii. 5.

2. Like a parson.

"There is a big lighthouse, called the North Foreland, on a hill behind the village, a severe *parsonic* light which reproves the young and giddy floaters."—*Dickens: Letters*, iii. 53.

* **par-sŏn'-ĭc-al-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *parsonical; -ly.*] In manner of a parson. (*Chesterfield.*)

par'-sŏn-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *parson; -ish.*] Pertaining to or resembling a parson. (*Colloquial.*)

par-sŏn'-sĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod Lat. *parson(ia); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ew.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Apocynaceæ. Ovary single, two-celled; seeds comose. (*Lindley.*)

par-sŏn'-sĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Dr. James Parsons, a physician and writer on Natural History.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Parsonseæ. Flowering shrubs from the East and West Indies, &c.

part, *s.* & *adv.* [Fr., from Lat., *partem*, acc. of *pars* = a part; Sp., Port., & Ital. *parte.* From the same root come *partial, particle, partake, participle, partizan, partition, partner, party, apart,* &c.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A portion, piece, or fragment, less than, or broken, separated, or divided from a whole.

"If every ducat in six thousand ducats
Were in six *parts*, and every *part* a ducat,
I would not draw them: I would have my bond."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

2. A portion not really separated but considered or spoken of as a separate portion.

"The people stood at the nether *part* of the mount."—*Exodus* xix. 17.

3. A proportional quantity.

4. A constituent portion of a living whole; a member, an organ.

5. A constituent portion of a whole; one of several or many like portions, quantities, or numbers into which a thing is divided, or of which it is composed.

6. A portion assigned; a share, a lot, a portion.

"My *part* of this sport"
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, ii. 5.

7. A share, interest, concern.

"We have no *part* in David."—2 *Samuel* xx. 1.

8. A share of labour, action, or influence; allotted duty; particular office or business.

"The gods have done their *part* in you."
Shakesp.: Pericles, iv. 2.

9. Specif., the character assigned to an actor in a play.

"And so he plays his *part*."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 7.

10. (*Pl.*) That with which one is endowed; natural gifts, qualities, or accomplishments; talents above the ordinary excellent or superior endowments or faculties.

* 11. Characteristic action, merit, or demerit; conduct, act.

"It was a brute *part* of him to kill so capital a calf."—*Shakesp. Hamlet*, iii. 2.

12. Side, interest, party.

"Banding themselves in contrary *parts*."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., iii. 1.

13. (*Pl.*) Quarters, districts, regions, country.

"One Mr. Fearing, that came on pilgrimage out of his *parts*."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Founding:* A certain portion of a mould or flask; as the top part or drag, the bottom part or cope, the middle part contained in the middle portion of a three-part flask, &c. The false part is a flask rammed up, generally a top part turned over, stricken off, and a cavity scooped in it to receive temporarily the bulge of a pattern while sand is being rammed upon the upper surface. The whole is then turned over, the false part destroyed, and the parting made.

2. *Mathematics:*

(1) A portion of a thing regarded as a whole. Thus an arc of a circle is a part of a circumference. The term part is used technically to signify some particular element of a figure. Thus, in a right-angled spherical triangle, the sides adjacent to the right angle, the complement of the other two angles, and the hypothenuse, are called circular parts.

(2) Such portion of any quantity as will, when taken a certain number of times exactly make up that quantity; a submultiple. (The opposite of multiple.) [ALIQUOT.]

3. *Music:*

(1) So much of a piece of music, or work, as is performed by any one voice or instrument: as, the bass *part*, the violin *part*, &c.

(2) A division of a work.

B. *As adv.:* Partly; to some extent.

"This wretch hath *part* confessed his villainy."
Shakesp.: Othello, v. 2.

¶ 1. *For my (his, her, your, their, &c.) part:* As far as concerns me (him, you, them, &c.).

2. *For the most part:* Commonly, generally; as a rule.

3. *In part:* Partly; in, or to some degree or extent.

4. *In good part:* Favourably; with favour or friendliness.

5. *In ill part:* Unfavourably; with displeasure or annoyance.

6. *On my (his, your, &c.) part:*

(1) On my (his, your, &c.) side.

"That is too much presumption *on thy part*."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., v. 1.

(2) On my (his, your, &c.) behalf.

7. *Part and parcel:* An essential part, portion, or element.

8. *Part and pertinent:*

Scots Law: A term used in charters and dispositions. Thus lands are disponed with *parts and pertinents*; and that expression may carry various rights and servitudes with the lands. [PERTINENT, *s.*]

part-music, *s.* Music in two or more parts, performed by more than one person.

part-of-speech, *s.*

Gram.: A sort or class of words of a particular character: thus a noun is a part of speech expressing the names of things; a verb is a part of speech expressing motion, action, or being, as predicated of a thing.

part-owner, *s.*

Law: A joint-owner or tenant in common, who has a distinct, or at least an independent, although an undivided, interest in property along with one or others.

part-per-pale, *a.*

Her.: The same as PARTY-PER-PALE (q.v.).

part singing, *s.* The performance of concerted vocal music. [PART-SONG.]

part song, *s.*

Music: A vocal composition, having a striking melody harmonized by other parts more or less freely, but from which counterpoint is for the most part excluded. The part-song owes its origin to the habit prevalent among the Germans of adding simple harmonies to their *Volkslieder*. The part-song holds now the position which the glee held in this country from the middle of the last century to the beginning of this, and which the madrigal held from the middle of the sixteenth to the middle of the seventeenth century. A part-song differs from a madrigal in its exclusion of contrapuntal devices; from a glee, in its being sung by many voices instead of by one only to each part.

part writing, *s.*

Music: The art of writing for two or more voices or parts; polyphony. It has its special laws or grammar, and has gradually developed in character and freedom for the last four centuries. Vocal part-writing must, however, always be governed by the ordinary compass of the human voice, whereas part-writing for instruments varies from time to time with the changes in their construction.

part, part-en, *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *partir*; Ital. *partire*; Sp. & Port. *partir.*] [PART, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To divide; to separate or break up into two or more pieces; to take to pieces.

"Thou shalt *part* it in pieces, and pour oil thereon."—*Leviticus* ii. 6.

2. To distribute; to share; to divide in shares.

"He *parted* his wynnyng tille his men largely."
Robert de Brunne, p. 296.

3. To separate, to dismute, to intervene or lie between.

"In the narrow seas, that *part*
The French and English, there miscarried
A vessel of our country."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 8.

4. To form a division, parting, or partition in.

"Hair
Smooth and *parted* like a woman's."
Longfellow: Hiawatha, xi.

5. To go or come between and separate, as combatants.

"King John did fly, an hour or two before
The stumbling night did *part* our weary powers."
Shakesp.: King John, v. 5.

6. To cause to go apart; to separate; to put apart.

"*Parting* my fair Pyramus and me."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, v.

* 7. To leave, to quit.

"Your souls must *part* your bodies."
Shakesp.: Richard II., iii. 1

* 8. To secrete.

"The liver minds his own affair,
And *parts* and strains the vital juices."
Prior: Alma, i. 410.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Metall.:* To separate metals, as silver from gold, by an acid.

2. *Naut.:* To break; as, A ship *parts* her cable.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To become separated, divided, or broken up into pieces; to divide, to come to pieces, to be disunited.

2. To go away from or leave others; to leave; to take leave. (Usually followed by *from* or *with.*)

"Let us *part*." *Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis*, 421.

3. To let go hold of anything; to give up, to renounce, to resign. (Followed by *from* or *with.*)

"To *part* so lightly *with* your wife's first gift."
Shakesp. Merchant of Venice, v.

* 4. To go away; to set out; to start. (Fr. *partir.*)

"Thy father . . .
Embrac'd me, *parting* for th' Etrurian land."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

* 5. To die.

"He *parted* well." *Shakesp. Macbeth*, v. 8.

* 6. To have a share or part; to share.

"As his part is, that goeth down to the battle, so shall his part be, that tarrieth by the stuff: they shall *part* alike."—1 *Samuel* xxx. 24.

II. *Naut.:* To break; to give way: as, A cable *parts.*

***part·a·ble,** *a.* [Partible.]

***part·age,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *pars*, genit. *partis* = a part.]

1. The act of parting, dividing, or sharing; division.

"When a bishop made a *partage* of money collected by a brief."—*Fuller: Mixt Contemplations*, p. 177.

2. A share, a part, a portion.

par-take', *v.i.* & *t.* [For *part take.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To take or have a part, share, or portion in common with others. (Used absolutely or with *in* or *of* before that which is shared, or *with* before the person shared with.)

"Not meaning to *partake with* me *in* danger."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, v. 1.

* 2. To take the part or side of another; to side.

"When I against myself *with* thee *partake*."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 119.

3. To have something of the nature, qualities, or character of; to have properties or features in common with. (Followed by *of.*)

"The attorney of the duchy of Lancaster *partakes* partly *of* a judge, and partly *of* an attorney-general."—*Bacon.*

* 4. To be allowed to participate or share; to share in communications.

"What? what? what? Let a *partake*."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, iv. 5.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To have a part or share in; to share in.

"By and by, thy bosom shall *partake*
The secrets of my heart."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

2. To admit to a part or share; to share with; to make a partaker.

"If you would *partake* with me the cause
Of this devotion that detaineth you
I would be thankful."
Marlowe: Dido, Queen of Carthage, iv. 2.

3. To distribute; to share out; to communicate.

"Your exultation
Partake to every one."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, v. 3.

par-tāk'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *partak(e)*; *-er.*]

1. One who partakes; one who takes or has a part, share, or portion in common with another or others; a participator, a sharer. (Followed by *in* or *of* before the object.)

"Alike *partaker* of my joys or grief."
Hart: Rhetorica ad Rusticianum.

2. One who takes the part or side of another; an associate.

"Your *partaker* Pole." *Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI.*, ii. 4.

part'-an, *s.* [Irish & Gael.] A crab; an edible crab.

"And a half-a-dozen o' *partans* to make the sauce for three shillings and a dram."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xi.

part'-ĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Part, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Separated or divided into parts.

* 2. Dead.

"Where woman's *parted* soul shall go
Her Prophet has disdain'd to show."
Byron: Bride of Abydos, ii. 7.

* 3. Endowed with parts or natural qualities; having parts.

"Let him be poor and meanly clad
Though ne'er so richly *parted*."
Ben Jonson: Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 3.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* Divided into a determinate number of segments extending nearly to the base of the part to which they belong. Often in composition, as biparted, triparted, &c. [Partite.]

2. *Her.:* Divided. [Party, *a.*]

***part'-el,** *s.* (Eng. *part*; dimin. suff. *-el.*] A little part.

"This playing hath thre *partels*."—*Reliq. Antiq.*, ii. 57.

***part-en,** *v.t.* [Part, *v.*]

part'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *part*, *v.*; *-er.*] One who parts or separates.

"The *parter* of the fray was night, which, with her black arms, pulled their malicious sights one from the other."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. i.

par-tērre', *s.* [Fr. = a flower-bed, from *par* (Lat. *per*) = on, by, and *terre* (Lat. *terra*) = the ground.]

1. An ornamental and diversified arrangement of beds or plots, in which flowers are cultivated, with intervening spaces of gravel or turf for walking on.

"From this walk are three descents by many stone steps . . . into a very large *parterre*."—*Sir W. Temple: On Gardening.*

2. The pit of a French theatre; a parquet.

***par-thē-ní-ad,** *s.* [Gr. παρθένος (*parthenos*) = a virgin, and ᾠδή (*ōdē*) = a song.] A poem in honour of a virgin.

par-thĕn'-ic (1), *a.* [Gr. παρθενικός (*parthenikos*) from παρθενος (*parthenos*) = a virgin.] Of or pertaining to the Spartan Partheniæ, or illegitimate children born during the absence of the warriors in the first Messenian war.

par-thĕn'-ic (2), *a.* [Lat. *parthen(ium)*, the distinctive name of a species of Pyrethrum; Eng. suff. *-ic.*] [Feverfew.] Contained in or derived from *Pyrethrum parthenium.*

parthenic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: An acid found in distilled chamomile water after long keeping. It forms a crystalline calcium salt.

par-thĕn-ī-ē'-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *parthen(um)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Senecionideæ.

par-thĕn'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. παρθένιον (*parthenion*) = a kind of pellitory.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Senecionideæ (q.v.). North American herbs or undershrubs, with white corymbose flowers.

par-thĕn-ō-ġĕn'-ĕ-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. παρθένος (*parthenos*) = a virgin, and γένεσις (*genesis*) = production.]

Biol.: A term introduced by Professor Owen, who calls it also metagenesis. It signifies generation by means of an unimpregnated insect, which, moreover, is immature, not having yet passed beyond the larval state. Example: the genus Aphis. The winged aphides deposit eggs which produce imperfect wingless offspring, apparently mere larvæ. These larvæ, however, in some abnormal way, reproduce their species. By the time the process has gone on for nine or ten generations, the season is about closing, and the last brood of the larval aphides produce fully formed and winged specimens of the species, depositing eggs which are hatched in the following spring. [Alternation of Generations.]

par-thĕn-o-ġĕ-nĕt'-ĭc, *a.* [Parthenogenesis.]

1. *Biol.:* Pertaining to or connected with parthenogenesis (q.v.).

2. *Anthrop.:* Virgin-born; applied to divinities and heroes brought into being in a miraculous manner.

"The enigmatic nature of this inextricable compound *parthenogenetic* deity."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 307.

par-thĕn-ŏl'-ō-ġў, *s.* [Gr. παρθένος (*parthenos*) = a virgin, and λόγος (*logos*) = a word, a discourse.]

Pathol.: A treatise or discourse on the state of virginity in health and disease.

par-thĕn'-ō-pē, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. Παρθενωπη (*Parthenōpē*) = one of the three Sirens. She was buried at Naples, hence called Parthenope; Gr. παρθενωπός (*parthenōpos*) = of maidenly aspect: παρθένος (*parthenos*) = a virgin, and ὠπή (*ōpē*) = view, look, sight.]

1. *Astron.:* [Asteroid, 11].

2. *Zool.:* The typical genus of Parthenopidæ (q.v.)

par-thĕn-ō'-pĭ-ąnș, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *parthenop(e)*; Eng. pl. suff. *-ians.*]

Zool.: A popular name for Parthenopidæ (q.v.).

par-thĕn-ŏp'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *parthenop(e)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: Parthenopians; a family of Brachyurous Crustaceans. Carapace ordinarily triangular, hardly longer than it is wide, rostrum small and entire, or with the end notched; eyes retractile; anterior feet much developed, and making a right angle with the body; the others short. Widely distributed.

Par'-thĭ-ąn, *a.* & *s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Parthia, a country in Asia Minor, or its inhabitants.

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Parthia. The Parthians were the most expert horsemen and archers in the world, and were famous for their peculiar custom of discharging arrows while retiring at full speed. Hence the expression, a Parthian arrow, that is, a shaft aimed at an adversary while retiring or pretending to retire from him; a parting shot.

par'-tĭal, * par'-tĭall (ti as sh), *a.* [Fr. *partial* = solitary, partial, from Low Lat *partialis*, from Lat. *pars*, genit. *partis* = a part; Sp. & Port. *parcial*; Ital. *parziale.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Pertaining to or affecting a part only; not general or universal; limited to a part; not total; as, a *partial* eclipse.

2. Inclined to favour one side or party in a cause or question more than the other; biassed in favour of one side; not indifferent.

"Ye have not kept my ways, but have been *partial* in the law."—*Malachi* ii. 9.

3. Having a predilection or preference for one thing more than others; more strongly inclined to one thing than another; fond.

4. Inclined or ready to favour without reason or principle: as, a *partial* parent.

II. *Bot.:* Secondary; used specially of certain umbels constituting divisions of others.

partial-counsel, *s.*

Scots Law: Improper advice or communications to one of the parties in a cause, rendering the testimony of a witness inadmissible; also a similar ground of declinature of the jurisdiction of a judge.

partial-differential, *s.*

Math.: A differential of a function of two or more variables obtained by differentiating with respect to one of the variables only. A partial differential may be of the first, or of a higher order. There are as many partial differentials, of the first order of a function, as there are independent variables, and the number increases by one for each successive order. There are two kinds of partial differentials of a higher order than the first, viz., those obtained by differentiating successively with respect to the same variable, and those obtained by differentiating successively with reference to different variables.

partial-fractions, *s. pl.*

Alg.: Fractions whose algebraical sum is equal to a given fraction.

partial-loss, *s.*

Marine Insurance: Damage to a vessel, &c., not so complete as to amount to a total loss, actual or constructive. In such a case, the insurer is not entitled to abandon or surrender the salvage of the ship or cargo, and claim the full amount for which they were insured, but must keep the salvage, and claim in proportion to the actual loss or damage.

partial-tones, *s.*

Music: Those simple sounds which in combination form an ordinary sound and cause its special quality of tone.

par'-tĭal-ĭșm (ti as sh), *s.* [Eng. *partial*; *-ism.*] The doctrines or principles of the Partialists.

par'-tĭal-ĭst (ti as sh), *s.* [Eng. *partial*; *-ist.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who is partial.

"I say, as the apostle said, unto such *partialists*,—You will forgive me this wrong."—*Bp. Morton: Discharge, &c.*, p. 240.

2. *Theol.:* One who holds the doctrine that atonement was made only for a part of mankind, that is for the elect.

par-tĭ-ăl'-ĭ-tў (ti as shĭ), * par-cy-al-y-te, * per-cy-al-y-te, *s.* [Fr. *partialité*, from *partial*; Sp. *parcialidad*; Ital. *parzialità.*]

1. The quality or state of being partial; an inclination to favour one side or party in a cause or question more than the other; an undue bias or prejudice in favour of one side.

"*Partiality* is such an excess of personal attachment as obscures the judgment or corrupts the heart. It inclines to a more favourable opinion of the motives, conduct, and general merit of its object, than is consistent with the justice due to others."—*Cogan: On the Passions*, vol. i., ch. ii., § 3.

2. A predilection or liking for one thing in preference to others; a special fondness or inclination.

"This circumstance is supposed to have contributed not a little to his *partiality* in favour of Scotland."—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. xi., p. 302.

***par-tial-ize (ti as sh),** *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *partial; -ize.*]

A. *Trans.:* To make or render partial.

"No man drench't in hate can promise to himself the candidness of an upright judge; his hate will *partialize* his opinion."—*Feltham*, pt. i., res. 62.

B. *Intrans.:* To be partial; to favour one side more than another.

"Till world and pleasure made me *partialize*."
Daniel: Complaint of Rosamond.

par-tial-ly (ti as sh), ***par-tial-lie,** *adv.* [Eng. *partial; -ly.*]

1. In part; not totally or generally; partly.

"Shakspeare did perfectly what Æschylus did *partially*."—*Ruskin: Architecture & Painting*, p. 181.

2. In a partial manner; with partiality or undue bias to one side or party.

"And *partially* a lie for truth gave forth."
Stirling: Domesday; Seventh Houre.

***part-i-bil-i-ty,** *s.* [Eng. *partibl(e); -ity.*] The quality or state of being partible; separability; divisibility into parts.

***part-i-ble,** ***part-a-ble,** *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *partibilis*, from *partio* = to divide.]

1. Capable of being separated or divided; susceptible of partition; divisible, separable.

"Note, it were better to make the moulds *partible*, that you may open them."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 302.

2. Having a part or share. (*Lydgate.*)

part'-i-bus, *s.* [Lat. abl. pl. of *pars* = a part.]

Scots Law: A note written on the margin of a summons when lodged for calling, containing the name and designation of the pursuer or pursuers, and defender or defenders, if there be only two; if more, the name and designation of the party first named, with the words *and others.*

¶ *In partibus, In partibus infidelium:*

Church Hist.: A phrase signifying "in the regions of unbelievers." A bishop *in partibus* is a titular bishop, whose see is in a heathen or non-Catholic country, though in the early ages of the Church it was subject to Rome. Bishops *in partibus* are usually consecrated to assist other prelates, or for foreign missions.

part'-i-cate, *s.* [Lat. *pertica* = a pole, a measuring rod.] A rood of land. (*Scotch.*)

par-ti-cĕps crĭm'-ĭn-ĭs, *phr.* [Lat. See def.] An accomplice in a crime; a partner in guilt.

***par-tĭç'-ĭ-pa-ble,** *a.* [PARTICIPATE.] Capable of being participated or shared.

"The divine essence . . . as it is variously imitable or *participable* by created beings."—*Norris: Miscellanies.*

***par-tĭç'-ĭ-pant,** ***par-tic-i-paunt,** *a. & s.* [Lat. *participans*, pr. par. of *participo* = to participate (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Participating, sharing; having a share or shares. (*Grafton: Queen Mary*, an. 2.)

B. *As substantive:*

1. One who participates, or has a share or shares; a participator, a partaker.

"*Participants* in their most sacred and mysterious rights."—*Warburton: Doctrine of Grace*, p. 153.

2. One of a semi-religious order of knights founded by Sixtus V., in honour of Our Lady of Loretto. They were not bound to celibacy.

***par-tĭç'-ĭ-pant-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *participant; -ly.*] In a participating manner; so as to participate.

par-tĭç'-ĭ-pāte, *v.i. & t.* [Fr. *participer*; Sp. & Port. *participar*; Ital. *participare.*] [PARTICIPATE, *a.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To partake; to have or take a part or share in common with others. (Followed by *of* or *in*, the latter being the more common.)

"Those bodies . . . should *participate of* each other's colours."—*Dryden: Lucretius.*

2. To partake of the nature, qualities, or characteristics of something else.

"Few creatures *participate of* the nature of plants and metals both."—*Bacon.*

B. *Transitive:*

1. To partake, to share; to have a part or share in.

"That dimension . . .
Which from the womb I did *participate*."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, v.

* 2. To give a part or share of; to communicate.

"Only to me *participate* their grief."
Drayton: Lady Geraldine to Earl of Surrey.

***par-tĭç'-ĭ-pate,** *a.* [Lat. *participatus*, pa. par. of *participo* = to have or give a share.] [PARTICIPLE.] Participating, partaking, sharing. (*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, i. 1.)

par-tĭç-ĭ-pā'-tion, *par-tic-i-pa-ci-on, par-tic-i-pa-ci-oun, *s.* [Fr. *participation*, from Lat. *participationem*, accus. of *participatio*, from *participatus*, pa. par. of *participo* = to participate (q.v.); Sp. *participacion*; Ital. *participazione.*]

1. The state of participating, partaking, or sharing in common with others.

"A joint coronation of himself and his queen might give unto my countenance of *participation* of title."—*Bacon*

* 2. The act of giving a share or part to others; distribution or division in shares.

3. The state of receiving or having part of something; a share.

"I have . . .
Great *participation* in your joys,"
Beaumont & Fletcher: Eteira, i.

* 4. Companionship, community.

"Their spirits are so married in conjunction, with the *participation* of society, that they flock together in consent."—*Shakesp.*: 2 *Henry IV.*, v. 1.

***par-tĭç'-ĭ-pā-tive,** *a.* [O. Fr. *participatif*] Capable of participation.

par-tĭç'-ĭ-pā-tor, *s.* [Lat.] One who participates; a partaker, a sharer.

par-ti-çĭp'-ĭ-al, *a. & s.* [Lat. *participialis*, from *participium* = a participle (q.v.); Sp. *participial.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to a participle or participles; having the nature or force of a participle.

2. Formed from a participle: as, a *participial* noun.

B. *As subst.:* A word formed from a verb, and having the nature of a participle.

***par-ti-çĭp-ĭ-al-ize,** *v.t.* [Eng. *participial; -ize.*] To form into a participle.

par-ti-çĭp-ĭ-al-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *participial; -ly.*] In the manner or use of a participle.

par'-ti-çi-ple, *s.* [Fr. *participe*, from Lat. *participium*, from *particeps*, genit. *participis* = having a share: *pars*, genit. *partis* = a part, and *capio* = to take; Sp., Port., & Ital. *participio.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. Anything which participates in or partakes of the nature of different things.

"The *participles* or confiners between plants and living creatures, are such as are fixed, though they have a motion in their parts: such as oysters and cockles."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 609.

2. In the same sense as II.

II. *Grum.:* A part of speech, so called because it partakes of the nature both of a verb and an adjective. A participle differs from an adjective in that it implies the relation of time, and therefore is applied to a specific act, while the adjective denotes only an attribute as a quality or characteristic without regard to time. Thus, in *I have written a letter*, *written* is a participle denoting a specific act done at a certain time; but in *a written letter*, *written* is an adjective. There are two simple participles in English, the present (or imperfect active) and the past (or passive). The former now ends in *-ing*, the latter in *-ed*, *-d*, or *-t*, in the case of weak verbs; in the case of strong verbs the past participles all once ended in *-en* or *-n*, as in *know, known, sow, sown*, but in very many cases this suffix has been dropped, in many other instances verbs originally strong have adopted a weak form for the past tense and past participle, as in *sweep, swept* (orig. *swâpen, swepen*), *crow, crowed* (orig. *crûwen, crown*), &c. In such sentences as *seeing is believing*, the termination *-ing* is not that of the present participle, but represents the A.S. verbal termination *-ung*, as in *showing* = A.S. *sceawung.*

par'-ti-cle, *s.* [Fr. *particule*, from Lat. *particula*, a double diminn. from *pars*, genit. *partis* = a part; Sp. *particula*; Ital. *particola, particula.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A minute part or portion of matter, of an aggregation of which the whole mass consists; an atom, a molecule.

2. The smallest or a very small part, portion, or quantity; an atom: as, He has not a *particle* of honour in him.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Gram.:* A word which is not varied by inflection, as a preposition, a conjunction; a word which cannot be used except in composition, as *-ward, -ly.*

2. *Roman Church:*

(1) A crumb or small fragment of the consecrated host.

(2) The smaller breads used in the communion of the laity.

par'-ti-côl-oûred, *a.* [PARTY-COLOURED.]

particoloured bat, *s.*

Zool.: Vesperugo discolor, a bat which has a marbled appearance, the fur of the upper part being chestnut-brown with the extremities of the hair pale. It is a native of Germany, Russia, and Asia. A single straggler was long ago found at Plymouth, having been brought thither apparently in the rigging of some ship.

par-tic-u-lar, *par-tic-u-ler, *par-tye-u-ler, *a. & s.* [Fr. *particulier*, from Lat. *particularis* = concerning a part, from *particula* = a particle (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *particular*; Ital. *particolare, particulare.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Pertaining or relating to one and not to more; not general or universal; special.

"As well for *particular* application to special occasions, as also in other manifold respects, infinite treasures of wisdom are abundantly to be found in the holy scripture."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

2. Pertaining to one certain person or thing; peculiar, characteristic.

"Doth any name *particular* belong unto the lodging?"—*Shakesp.*: 2 *Henry IV.*, iv. 3.

3. Personal, private, individual.

"Upon my *particular* knowledge of his directions."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iii. 2.

4. Individual, single; one distinct or apart from others.

"Make each *particular* hair to stand on end."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 5.

5. Attentive to single or distinct facts or details; minute.

6. Characterized by attention to single or distinct details; minute, circumstantial: as, a *particular* account of a transaction.

7. Singularly nice or precise; fastidious: as, He is very *particular* in his dress.

8. Characterized by or having some notable or noteworthy quality; noteworthy; worthy of attention and regard.

* 9. Odd, peculiar; different from others; marked.

"Lady Ruelle . . . had been something *particular*, as I fancied, in her behaviour to me."—*Graves: Spiritual Quixote*, ii. 80.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Logic:* Forming a part of a genus; relatively limited in extension; applied to a specific concept and the term by which it is denoted; sometimes also to an individual. [PARTICULAR-PROPOSITION.]

2. *Law:*

(1) Containing a part only: as, a *particular* estate, or one precedent to an estate in remainder.

(2) Holding a particular estate: as, a *particular* tenant.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A single item, instance, point, or detail; a distinct part or point.

"Examine me upon the *particulars* of my life."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iv. 4.

* 2. A single person; an individual.

"It is the greatest interest of *particulars*, to advance the good of the community."—*L'Estrange.*

* 3. A minute, detailed, or circumstantial account; a minute.

"The reader has a *particular* of the books, wherein this law was written."—*Lyttelton: Parcyon.*

* 4. Private concern or relations; personal interest or concern.

"As far as toucheth my *particular*."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, ii. 2.

* 5. Private character; personal or special peculiarities or qualities.

"For this *particular*, I'll receive him gladly,
But not one follower." *Shakesp.: Lear*, iv. 2.

¶ *In particular:* Particularly, especially.

particular-average, *s.* [AVERAGE, *s.*]

Particular Baptists, *s. pl.*

Ecclesiol. & Church Hist.: A division of the Baptist denomination holding particular

election (q.v.). They published a "Confession of Faith" in 1644, revised in 1689. Though "Particular Baptists" figure as a denomination in the Registrar-General's returns, yet many members of the ordinary Baptist churches hold the same views.

particular election, *s.*

Calvinism: The election from eternity of particular individuals to eternal life.

particular estate, *s.*

Law: That interest which is granted out of an estate in remainder or reversion.

particular integral, *s.*

Math.: The integral of a differential, in which a particular value has been assigned to the arbitrary constant. In every integral, as obtained by integrating, one arbitrary condition may always be assigned; this is done by giving a particular value to the arbitrary constant.

particular lien, *s.* [Lien.]

particular proposition, *s.*

Logic: A proposition in which the predicate is affirmed or denied of some part only of the subject. In the former case it is known as a Particular Affirmative, having the symbol I; in the latter, as a Particular Negative, with the symbol O.

particular tenant, *s.*

Law: The tenant of a particular estate.

* **par tĭc ụ lạr,** *v.t.* [Particular, *a.*] To particularize.

par tic ụ lạr ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *particular*; *-ism.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A particular or minute description; a detailed statement.

2. The doctrine or practice of a state in a federation using its endeavour to promote its own particular interests, and conserve its own particular laws, as distinct from those of the federated whole.

"*Particularism*—that is, the excessive attachment to separate States—is to be crushed out by having the empire made daily and hourly present to the mind of every one."—*Saturday Review*, March 25, 1882, p. 378.

II. *Theology:*

† 1. The election of the Jews to special privileges.

2. The doctrine of particular election.

par-tĭc-ụ lạr-ĭst, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *particular*; *-ist.*]

A. *As subst.:* One who upholds the doctrine of particularism; specif., one who holds the doctrine of particular election. [Infralapsarian, Sutralapsarian.]

"The first saying must have been put into the mouth of Jesus by a Pauline Universalist; the second by a Judaic *Particularist*."—*Matthew Arnold: God & the Bible*, p. 115.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to the doctrine of particularism. (*Brit. Quart. Review*, lvii. 160.)

par tic ụ lăr ĭ tỹ, *s.* [Fr. *particularité.*]

* 1. The quality or state of being particular; singleness; individuality.

† 2. Minuteness or fulness of detail; circumstantiality.

"An unexceptionable policy . . . rather deficient, if it has a fault, in *particularity*."—*Daily News*, Oct. 5, 1881.

* 3. A particular; a minute or distinct point or instance.

"To see the titles that were most agreeable to such an emperor, the flatteries that he lay most open to, with the like *particularities*, only to be met with on medals."—*Addison: On Medals.*

* 4. Something singular or peculiar; a peculiarity.

"I saw an old heathen altar, with this *particularity*, that it was hollowed like a dish at one end."—*Addison: On Italy.*

* 5. Something belonging or peculiar to individuals; particular or private interests.

"Now let the general trumpet blow his blast,
Particularities and petty sounds
To cease!" *Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI.*, v. 2.

* **par tic ụ lar ĭ zā tion,** *s.* [Eng. *particularize*; *-ation.*] The act of particularizing.

par tic ụ lạr īze, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *particulariser.*]

A. *Trans.:* To give the particulars of; to specify or mention particularly or in detail.

"By methods presently to be *particularized*."—*Herschel: Astronomy* (ed. 5th), § 230.

B. *Intrans.:* To be attentive to particulars or details; to be minute or circumstantial in accounts.

par tic ụ lạr lỹ, * **par tic u lar lie,** *adv.* [Eng. *particular*; *-ly.*]

1. In a particular manner; distinctly, singly; not universally or generally; in particular.

"Who hath done
To thee *particularly*, and to all the Voices,
Great hurt." *Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, iv. 5.

2. In an especial manner or degree; especially, preeminently.

"Some passages in the pastorals, but more *particularly* in the Georgics."—*Dryden: Æneid.* (Dedic.)

* **par-tĭc ụ lar mŏnt,** *s.* [Eng. *particular*; *-ment.*] A particular, a detail.

par-tĭc ụ lạr nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *particular*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being particular; fastidiousness.

* **par-tĭc-ụ-lāte,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Particle.]

A. *Intrans.:* To make mention singly or in detail; to particularize.

"I may not *particulate* of Alexander Hales, the irrefragable doctor."—*Camden: Remains.*

B. *Trans.:* To mention in detail; to particularize.

par-tĭc-u-lạte, *a.* [Lat. *particula* = a particle.]

* 1. Having the form or nature of a particle or atom.

2. Referring to or consisting of particles; produced by particles: as, a *particulate* disease. (*Tyndall.*)

par-tie, *s.* [Party, *s.*]

part-ĭńg, * **part-yng,** *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Part, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Serving to part, divide, or separate; dividing.

2. Departing; moving away.

"A *parting* step or two he made."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iv. 18.

3. Given or done when separating: as, a *parting* kiss, a *parting* word.

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of separating or dividing; separation, division.

2. The state of being separated or divided.

3. The division of the hair on the head.

4. A place where a division or separation takes place.

"The *parting* of the way."—*Ezekiel* xxi. 21.

5. The act of departing from or leaving others; departure, leave-taking.

"If we do meet again, we'll smile indeed;
If not, 'tis true, this *parting* was well made."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, v. 1.

* 6. A sharing; a participation; fellowship.

"For what *parting* of rightwysnesse with wickidnesse?"—*Wycliffe: 2 Cor.* vi.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Comb-making:* A mode of making combs to economise material, in which a pair of combs are made from a single slip a little over the width of one; as the teeth of each comb occupy spaces between the teeth of the other.

2. *Founding:* The meeting surfaces of the sand rammed up in the cope and in the drag. [Parting-sand.]

3. *Geology:*

(1) A joint or fissure in a stratum separating it into two portions.

(2) A thin layer separating two beds.

4. *Metallurgy:*

(1) The act or process of separating silver from gold by an acid.

(2) The same as Parting-bullion (q.v.).

5. *Naut.:* Breaking cable, leaving the anchor in the ground.

6. *Paper:* The act or process of separating the moist sheets.

parting-bead, *s.*

Join.: The beaded slip inserted into the centre of the pulley style to keep apart the upper and lower sashes of a window.

parting-bullion, *s.* A mixture of gold and silver. When the gold is greater in quantity, the mixture is called a gold parting, and when the silver is greater, a silver parting. Native gold is always found alloyed with silver, and native silver is sometimes found alloyed with gold. It is only when the alloy is in sufficient abundance to pay for extraction or parting, that it is called parting bullion.

parting-line, *s.*

Founding: The line upon a pattern as it lies imbedded in the sand, below which the draw of the pattern is upward, and above which it is downward.

parting-sand, *s.*

Founding: Dry sand free from clayey compounds placed between the two members of a mould to facilitate their separation.

parting-tool, *s.*

1. *Marble-working:* A rasp of peculiar shape, coarse or fine in grain, and used by marble-workers.

2. *Turning:* A cutting-tool used by wood and ivory turners for separating turned pieces from the block, turning out interior cylinders, &c.

3. *Carving:* An angular gouge like a hollow graver, used for marking outlines, tendrils, stems, and markings of leaves, &c.

4. *Join.:* A chisel with a bent edge.

par-tĭ-şan (1), * **păr-tĭ-zan** (1), *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *partisan* = a partner, a partaker, from Ital. *partigiano*, *partegiano*, from Low Lat. * *partitionarius*, from Lat. *partitus*, pa. par. of *partior* = to divide; *pars*, genit. *partis* = a part.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* An adherent of a party or faction; one who is strongly or violently attached to a party or interest.

"These *partizans* of factions."
Daniel: Civil Wars, ii.

* **II.** *Military:*

1. One of a body or detachment of troops sent out on a special enterprise.

2. The commander of such a body or detachment.

B. *As adjective:*

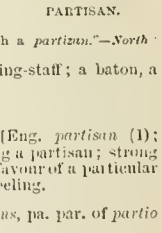
1. *Ord. Lang.:* Pertaining or attached to a party or faction; biassed or acting in the interest of a party or faction.

* 2. *Mil.:* Engaged on a special enterprise or duty.

* **partisan-ranger,** *s.*

Mil.: The same as Partisan (1), A. II. 1.

par tĭ şan (2), **par tĭ zan** (2), * **par te-san,** *s.* [Fr. *pertuisane*, a word of doubtful origin, but prob. an extension of O. H. Ger. *portâ*, M. H. Ger. *barte* = a battle-axe. [Halberd.] Cf. Sw. *bardisan*; Low Lat. *partisana* = a partisan.]



PARTISAN.

1. A staff headed by a blade having lateral projections. It was originally an implement of war, but became eventually restricted to the use of guards who took part in ceremonial observances; a halberd.

"He was at last hurt with a *partizan*."—*North's Plutarch*, p. 495.

2. A commander's leading-staff; a baton, a truncheon.

3. A quarter-staff.

par tĭ şan-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *partisan* (1); *-ship.*] The state of being a partisan; strong attachment to or bias in favour of a particular party or faction; party-feeling.

part-īte, *a.* [Lat. *partitus*, pa. par. of *partio* = to divide.]

Bot.: Divided nearly to the base. Used of a leaf, calyx, perianth, &c. [Parted.]

par-tĭ-tion, * **par-ty-cy-on,** *s.* [Fr. *partition*, from Lat. *partitionem*, accus. of *partitio* = a sharing, a division, from *partitus*, pa. par. of *partio* = to divide; *pars*, genit. *partis* = a part; Sp. *particion*; Ital. *partizione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of dividing or separating into parts or shares; division, distribution.

"Myself surveyed
The just *partition*, and due victims paid."
Pope: Homer: Iliad xi. 641.

2. The state of being divided.

"Like to a double cherry, seeming parted,
But yet an union in *partition*."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

3. The place or part where separation is made.

"The mound was newly made, no sight could pass
Betwixt the nice *partitions* of the grass."
Dryden: Flower & Leaf, 69.

* 4. Distinction; point or line of division.

"Good from bad find no *partition*."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 1.

* 5. That which separates or divides.

"Great wits are sure to madness near allied,
And thin *partitions* do their bounds divide."
Dryden: Absalom & Achitophel, i. 164.

* 6. A separate part; a compartment, an apartment. (*Milton: P. L.*, viii. 105.)

* 7. A division, a heading.

"There is yet another *partition* of history which Cornelius Tacitus maketh which is not to be forgotten."—*Bacon: Advancement of Learning*, ii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* A wall of stone, brick, or timber forming a division between rooms, &c.

2. *Botany:*

(1) (*Pl.*): The deepest divisions into which a partite leaf can be cut without becoming compound.

(2) A vertical dissepiment dividing a seed-vessel into cells.

3. *Her.:* One of the several divisions made in a coat when the arms of several families are borne all together on one shield on account of intermarriages or otherwise. [QUARTERING.]

4. *Law:* Division, as of an estate into severalty.

"In the *partition* of estates, the remedy afforded by courts of equity was always so much more effectual than that obtainable under a writ of *partition*, that the Court of Chancery early obtained, and has long possessed, an almost exclusive jurisdiction."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 17.

* 5. *Music:* The same as SCORE (q.v.).

partition-lines, *s. pl.*

Her.: Those lines by which the shield is cut or divided perpendicularly, diagonally, &c., as the party per pale, party per bend, &c.

partition of numbers, *s.*

Math.: The resolution of integers into parts, subject to certain conditions.

partition wall, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* The same as PARTITION, *s.*, II. 1.

* 2. *Fig.:* A division, a fence.

"Enclosures our factions have made in the church, become a great *partition-wall* to keep others out of it."
—*Sweet of Piety.*

par-tĭ-tion, *v.t.* [PARTITION, *s.*]

1. To divide by partitions; to separate into distinct parts by partitions.

"I understand both these sides . . . to be uniforme without, though severally *partitioned* within."—*Bacon: Essays: Of Building.*

* 2. To divide into shares; as, To *partition* an estate.

* **par-tĭ-tion-al,** *a.* [Eng. *partition; -al.*] Formed or divided by partitions.

"The pods . . . contain from three to five seeds in *partitional* cells."—*Grainger: Sugar Cane*, iv. (Note.)

par-tĭ-tĭve, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *partitif*, as if from a Lat. *partitivus*, from *partitus*, pa. par. of *partio* = to divide.]

Grammar:

1. *As adj.:* Denoting a part; expressing the relation of a part to the whole; as, a *partitive* genitive.

2. *As subst.:* A distributive; a word denoting or expressing partition.

* **par-tĭ-tĭve-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *partitive; -ly.*] In a partitive manner.

par-tĭ-zan, *s.* [PARTISAN.]

* **part-lĕss,** * **part-lĕsse,** *a.* [Eng. *part; less.*] Without parts.

"Wholly unto *partlesse* Spirits giue."
Davies: Microcosmos, p. 72.

¶ In a note *in loc.*, the word is explained as "without good partes."

* **part-lĕt,** *s.* [A dimin. of *part* (q.v.).]

1. A neck-covering or gorget worn by females; a ruff.

"And Parthenia laid his head in her lap, tearing off her linnen sleeves and *partlet* to serve about his wounds."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, iii.

2. A hen, from the ruff or ring of feathers on the neck.

"Dame *partlet*, ever nearest to his side,
Heard all his piteous moan, and how he cry'd,"
Dryden: Cock & Fox, 97.

3. A woman.

"Thou dotard, thou art woman tir'd; unroosted
By thy dame *partlet* here."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, ii. 3.

* **part like,** *adv.* [Eng. *part*, and *like.*] In parts or shares.

"Every man had his part *partlike*."—*Coverdale: John* xix.

part lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *part; -ly.*] In some part or degree; in some measure; not wholly; not altogether.

"Here lies a heap, half slain and *partly* drown'd"
Drayton: Barons' Wars, ii.

part ner, * **par-cen-er,** * **part-en-er,** *s.* The same word as *parcener* (q.v.), from O. Fr. *parsonnier*, from Low Lat. * *partitionarius, partionarius* = common, mutual, from Lat. *partitio* = a division, a partition (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who has a share or part in anything with another; a participator, a partaker, an associate.

"Fair Fortune set me down
The *partner* of an emperor's crown."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, iv. 24.

2. *Specif.:* One who is associated with one or more others in a business; a member of a partnership; an associate in any commercial, manufacturing, or other business or undertaking.

3. One who dances with another, whether male or female.

"Lead in your ladies every one; sweet *partner*,
I must not yet forsake you."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 4.

4. A husband or wife; a consort.

"The cottage where she dwelt;
And where yet dwells her faithful *partner*."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

II. *Naut.:* A framework or bushing in or around a hole in a deck to receive the heel of a mast, bitt, or pump, or to form a basis for the pawls of a capstan.

* **part nĕr,** *v.t.* & *i.* [PARTNER, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To join as a partner.

B. *Intrans.:* To become a partner.

"A lady who
So fair, and fasten'd to an empery,
Would make the great'st king double—to be *partner'd*
With tomboys."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, i. 6.

part ner-ship, *s.* [Eng. *partner; -ship.*]

1. The state or condition of being a partner, associate, or participator with another; joint interest.

"Rome, that ne'er knew three lordly heads before,
First fell by fatal *partnership* of power."
Rowe: Lucan, i. 164.

2. An association of two or more persons for the carrying on of any commercial, manufacturing, or other business undertaking, occupation, or calling, or a voluntary, verbal or written contract between two or more persons to join together their money, labour, goods, skill, &c., or all or any of them, for the prosecution of any business or undertaking, upon the understanding that the profits or losses shall be divided between them in proportion to the amount of capital, stock, labour, &c., supplied by each partner. If the number of partners exceeds ten when the partnership is entered into for banking purposes, or twenty when entered into for other purposes, the partnership must be registered under the Companies Act, 1862. A partnership may be limited to one venture or to one branch of business without including any other ventures or branches of business entered into by any of the partners. A partnership may be entered into for a definite time or a specific transaction, or may be left indefinite to be dissolved by mutual agreement between the partners. Partners are known as active or ostensible when they take an active part in the conduct of the business as principals; as dormant or sleeping when they do not take any active part, but are merely passive in the firm; and as nominal, when they allow their names to be used, and so are held out to the world as partners, although having no actual interest in the conduct of the business or its profits. Under Scots law, a partnership is a distinct personage, so that in actions brought by or against it the names of the individual partners need not be given. One partner can also bring an action against the firm as a distinct person, and the partnership can be made bankrupt without the goods of any of the partners being sequestrated.

"Scarcely any member of a congregation of separatists entered into a *partnership*, married a daughter, put a son out as apprentice, or gave his vote at an election."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

3. A rule in arithmetic, the same as FELLOWSHIP, II. 1 (q.v.).

4. (*Pl.*): The two thick pieces of wood at the bottom of a mast.

par-tridge, * **par-triche,** * **par tryche,** * **par tryke,** * **par trys,** * **per-trĭche,** * **per trik,** *s.* [Fr. *perdrix*, from Lat. *perdicem*, accus. of *perdix* (q.v.).]

1. *Ornithology:*

(1) *Sing.:* The genus Perdix, and espec. *Perdix cinerea*, the Common or Gray Partridge, a well-known game-bird, widely distributed in Europe. General tone of plumage brown; neck and upper part of the breast, sides, and flanks bluish gray, freckled with dark gray; lower breast with a rich chestnut horseshoe-shaped patch on a ground of white; sides and flanks barred with chestnut; thighs grayish white; legs and toes bluish white, claws brown. Length of adult male about twelve inches. In Eastern Siberia it is replaced by *Perdix barbata*, the Bearded Partridge; and there is a closely allied species in Tibet, *P. hodgsoniæ*. The partridge prefers open grounds, and often nests in exposed situations. It feeds on slugs, caterpillars, and grubs to a large extent, and so compensates the farmer for the injury it does to his cornfields. The close time for partridges is from Feb. 1 to Aug. 31, both inclusive. [PERDIX.]

(2) The sub-family Perdicinæ (q.v.).

* 2. *Ordn.:* A large bombard formerly used in sieges and defensive works.

3. *Script.:* שׂרֵפ (*qore*) (1 Sam. xxvi. 20, and Jer. xvii. 11) is probably a partridge, though not the common species, which does not occur in Palestine.

partridge berry, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Gaultheria procumbens;* (2) An American name for Mitchella.

partridge-breeder, *s.* One who breeds or rears partridges for sale or sport.

"These *partridge-breeders* of a thousand years."
Tennyson: Aylmer's Field, 382

partridge wood, *s.*

Bot. & Comm.: Formerly thought to be the wood of *Heisteria coccinea*, an Olacad, but now believed to be derived from various West Indian and South American trees, specially *Andira inermis*. It is beautifully variegated, and was formerly used in Brazil for shipbuilding. In dockyards it is called Cabbage-wood.

partsch-ine, partsch-in-ite, *s.* [After P. Partsch, the Austrian mineralogist; suff. *-ine, -inite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A monoclinic mineral, found in small crystals and fragments in auriferous sand at Ohlapian, Transylvania. Hardness, 6·5 to 7; sp. gr. 4·096; lustre, feeble, greasy; colour, yellow, reddish; fracture, sub-conchoidal. Analysis yielded: silica, 35·63; alumina, 18·99; protoxide of iron, 14·17; protoxide of manganese, 29·23; lime, 2·77; water, 0·38.

* **par-turb,** *v.t.* [PERTURB.]

* **part-ure,** *s.* [PART, *v.*] Departure.

"For since your *parture* I have led a lothsome state"
Turbervile: To his Love.

* **par-tūr-ĭ-āte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *parturio* = to desire to bring forth young; to be in labour; from *pario* = to bear.] To bring forth young.

* **par-tūr-ĭ-ĕn-çy,** *s.* [Eng. *parturient; -cy.*] The quality or state of being parturient; parturition.

* **par-tūr-ĭ-ent,** *a.* [Lat. *parturiens*, pr. par. of *parturio* = to be in labour.] About to bring forth young; fruitful, prolific.

"The plant that is ingrafted, must also be *parturient* and fruitful."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 3.

* **par-tūr-ĭ-fā-çĭ-ent,** *s.* [Lat. *parturio* = to be in labour, and *faciens*, pr. par. of *facio* = to make.]

Med.: A medicine which excites uterine action, or facilitates parturition, as ergot.

* **par-tūr-ĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *parturio*] = to be in labour; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] The same as PARTURIENT (q.v.).

"Stirring with pain in the *parturious* throes."
Drayton: Moses, his Birth & Miracles

par-tu-rĭ-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *parturitionem*, acc. of *parturitio*, from *parturio* = to be in labour.]

1. The act of bringing forth or being delivered of young.

"Representing the female form in all stages, and in all the incidents of *parturition*. — *Eustace: Tour through Italy*, ch. vii.

* 2. That which is brought forth; a birth.

* **par tur i tive,** *a.* [PARTURITION.] Pertaining or relating to parturition; obstetric.

par ty, par tl, * par tie, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *partie* = a part, a share, a party; *parti* = a bargain, a party, a side, prop., the pa. par. of *partir* = to divide, from Lat. *partiri*, fem. sing. of *partitus*, pa. par. of *partior* = to divide, from *pars*, gent. *partis* = a part; Ital. *partita* = share, a part; Sp. & Port. *partida* a party of soldiers, a crew, &c.]

A. *As substantive:*

* 1. A part, a portion.

"Whereof the hert rejoyseth so
That a great *party* of his wo
Is voided." *Romaunt of the Rose.*

2. A number of persons united against others of a contrary opinion; a faction; one of the parts into which a people is divided on questions of policy.

"The joy of the whole *party* was boundless."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

3. A number of persons collected or banded together for a particular purpose: specif., a detached portion of a larger body or company; a detachment of soldiers sent on a special service; an armed force.

"I saw our *party* to their trenches driven."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 6.

4. A select number of persons invited to a social meeting or entertainment: as, a dinner *party*, a card *party*.

5. A cause, a side.

"Three knights upon our *party* slain."
Shakesp. 1 *Henry IV.*, v. 5.

* 6. An ally, a confederate.

"His *parties*, his alliance."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, ii. 3.

7. One of two litigants; the plaintiff or the defendant in a suit.

"The cause of both *parties* shall come before the judges."—*Exodus* xxii. 9.

8. One who is concerned or interested in any affair.

"I must be a *party* in this alteration."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2.

9. One who is cognizant of and consents to or approves of anything.

"Who would never consent to be a *party* to the spoliation and oppression."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

10. A certain individual or person referred to under consideration.

11. A person or individual in general. (*Slang.*)

"The seedy looking old '*party*' who, were we to judge him merely from appearances, should be a petty tradesman or a market gardener in reduced circumstances, may be worth a million of money."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 25, 1885.

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Of or pertaining to a party or faction: as, a *party* cry, *party* spirit.

II. *Her.:* Parted or divided; used with reference to any division of a field or charge: as, *party per pale*, when a field is divided by a perpendicular line; *party per fesse*, when it is divided by a horizontal line; *party per bend*, when it is divided by a line running diagonally from the dexter chief to the sinister base.

PARTY PER BEND.

* **party-cloth,** *s.* Cloth made of different colours.

party-coated, *a.* Having a party-coloured coat; dressed in motley, like a fool. (*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 2.)

party-coloured, parti coloured, *a.* Of divers colours; exhibiting a diversity of colours.

"In eaning time
Fell *party-coloured* lambs, and those were Jacob's."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 3.

* **party fellow,** *s.* A partner.

party fence-wall, *s.* A wall dividing the property belonging to or in the occupation of one person from that of another.

party-gold, *s.*

Metall.: Beaten or leaf silver with a coating of gold on one side.

party jury, *s.*

Law: A jury composed of half foreigners and half natives; half-tongue (q.v.).

party man, *s.* A supporter or adherent of a party or faction; a factious man; a partizan.

party spirit, *s.* The spirit which animates or supports a party.

party spirited, *a.* Having the spirit or feelings of a party or partisan.

party-verdict, *s.* A joint verdict.

"Thy son is banish'd upon good advice,
Whereto thy tongue a *party-verdict* gave."
Shakesp.: Richard II., i. 3.

party-wall, *s.*

Building: A wall separating two adjoining tenements. Originally, it meant a wall built upon the lands of two adjoining proprietors which furnished support for the floors and roofs of the tenements on each side. In England party-walls must be of a certain thickness, according to the height and character of the buildings, and must be carried up to a height of twelve inches above the roof, measured at right angles to the pitch.

* **par-tỹ-ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *party*; *-ism.*] Devotion to party; party spirit.

partz ite, *s.* [After Dr. A. F. W. Partz; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A hydrous oxide of antimony, mixed with various metallic oxides. Amorphous; colour, various. Regarded as an ore rather than a mineral species.

pa-rū-lis, *s.* [Gr. παρουλίς (*paroulis*), from παρά (*para*) = beside, and οὖλις (*oulis*) = the gum.]

Med.: A gum-boil.

par-ure, * par-owr, * par-rour, *s.* [Cf. Lat. *paro* = to prepare, to make ready.]

1. A set of jewels.

* 2. An ornament. (*Prompt Parv.*)

pär-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a titmouse.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the family Paridæ, or of the sub-family Parinæ. Bill moderate, strong, straight, rather conical, slightly compressed, upper mandible hardly longer than lower, and not notched. Nostrils basal, round, covered with reflected bristly feathers. Wings with ten primaries; fourth or fifth the longest; tail moderate, even or slightly rounded. Tarsus moderate and scutellated; feet strong; anterior toes united to second joint; hind toe with a short hooked claw. Geographical range, North America, Mexico, Palæarctic and Oriental regions, and tropical and Southern Africa. Forty-six species are known; *Parus major*, *P. cæruleus*, *P. ater*, *P. palustris*, *P. cristatus*, *P. caudatus*, (*Acredula caudata*, Linn.), with the trivial names respectively of the Great, the Blue, the Coal, the Marsh, the Crested, and the Long-tailed Titmouse, are British.

pa rū şī ą, *s.* [Gr. παρουσία (*parousia*) = presence, from παρείμι (*pareimi*), pr. par. παρών (*parōn*) = to be present: παρά (*para*) = beside, and εἶμι (*eimi*) = to be.]

Rhet.: A figure of speech by which the present tense is used instead of the past or future, and in a vivid or animated narration of past or prediction of future events.

par-vā-gŭm, *s.* [Lat.] [PNEUMOGASTRIC.]

* **par-va-nĭm-ĭ-tỹ,** *s.* [Formed from Lat. *parvus* = small, and *animus* = mind, on analogy of *magnanimity* (q.v.).]

1. The quality or state of having a little or mean mind; littleness of mind; meanness.

2. A person of a little or mean mind.

"Hopeless *parvanimatoes* of the true insular stamp."
—*Fitzedward Hall: Modern English*, p. 33.

par-vĕn-ū, *s.* [Fr., pa. par of *parvenir* = to attain, to rise.] An upstart; one newly risen into notice.

par-vis, par-vise, *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *parvisus*, *paravisus*, from Lat. *paradisus* = paradise, so called because the vacant space in front of a church was used to represent paradise, in the performance of mediæval mysteries.]

1. An area (often slightly raised) in front of the entrance of a church, and under the jurisdiction of the church authorities; the outer court of a palace or great house.

2. A church porch, where lawyers formerly met for consultation; specif., the portico of St. Paul's, London.

3. A room above the church porch, sometimes used as a schoolroom, storage-room, or lodging for some ecclesiastic.

PARVIS.

4. A moot or disputation on points of law, so called from the place where it was originally held.

* **par-vĭ-tūde,** *s.* [Lat. *parvitudo*, from *parvus* = little.] Littleness, smallness, minuteness.

"I do not mean a mere mathematical point, but a perfect *parvitude*, or the least reality of matter."—*More: Immortality of the Soul*, bk. ii., ch. i.

* **par-vĭ-tỹ,** *s.* [Lat. *parvitas*, from *parvus* = littleness, parvitude.

"But what are these for their fineness and *parvity*, to those minute machines endued with life and motion?"—*Ray: Creation*, pt. i.

par-vō-lĭne, *s.* [Fr. *parvoline.*]

Chem.: $C_9H_{13}N$. A homologue of the pyridine series, and found in the oil obtained from the destructive distillation of bones and other animal matters. It has a persistent disagreeable odour, is liquid at ordinary temperatures, and boils at 188°.

* **par-y,** *v.i.* [Lat. *par* = equal.] To tally, to correspond.

"I soon found the Greek of the Alexandrian and that would by no means *pary*."—*Bentley: Letter*, April 15, 1716.

pas (*s* silent), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *passus* = a step.]

1. A step, a dance, as *pas seul*, *pas de deux* = a dance by one or two performers; *pas redoublé* = a quick step or march.

2. The right of going first; precedence.

"In her poor circumstances, she still preserved the mien of a gentlewoman; when she came into any full assembly, she would not yield the *pas* to the best of them."—*Arbuthnot.*

3. A foot-pace.

"Yede a welle gode *pas*."—*MS. Cantab.*, Ff. V. 48, fo. 51.

pas-de-souris, *s.* [Fr., = a mouse's step.]

Fort.: A staircase from the ravelin to the ditch.

pas seul, *s.* A dance by a single performer.

"His grand *pas-seul* excited some remark."
Byron: The Waltz.

* **pas,** *v.t.* [PASS, *v.*]

Pą-sā-gĭ-ąn, *s.* [For etym. *see* def.]

Church Hist. (*Pl.*): A sect of Judaizing Cathari sts which appeared in Lombardy late in the twelfth or early in the thirteenth century. They probably originated in the East, and took their name from their wanderings, as if they were *passaggieri* (= birds of passage), or from some association with the Crusades, for which *passagium* was a common name. They observed the law of Moses, but offered no sacrifices; and considered Jesus as a Demiurge by whom all other creatures were brought into being.

pā-săn, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: *Oryx gazella.* [ORYX.]

* **pasch, * pask, * paske, * pasque,** *s.* [Lat. & Gr. *pascha*, remotely from the Heb. פֶּסַח (*pesachh*).] The feast of passover or Easter.

"The maister saith, my time is nigh, at thee I mak *paske* with my disciplis."—*Wycliffe. Matthew* xxvi.

pasch-egg, *s.* An egg stained by boiling, &c., and given to young persons or children at Easter-tide; a box in imitation of an egg, and filled with sweetmeats or other presents for Easter.

pasch-flower, *s.* [PASQUE-FLOWER.]

pasch'-al, * pasch'-all, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *paschalis*, from *paschæ* = the passover.]

1. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the passover or Easter.

"Entertaining you
With *Paschal* eggs, and our poor convent wine."
Longfellow: Golden Legend, iv.

* 2. *As subst.:* The same as PASCHAL-CANDLE (q.v.).

"Then they see the hallowing of the *paschall*."—*Hart. Misc.*, vii. 150.

paschal-candle, *s.*

Roman Ritual: A large ornamented wax candle blessed by the officiating deacon on Holy Saturday, placed on the altar (usually on the gospel side), and lit at mass and vespers (and at matins where that office is said in choir) till the octave of the Ascension. Five grains of incense, symbolizing the five wounds of Jesus, are inserted in it when it is blessed. The use of the paschal candle can be traced back to the fifth century.

paschal-controversy, *s.* [EASTER, QUARTODECIMAN.]

paschal-cycle, *s.* The cycle by which the date of Easter is ascertained. It is formed by multiplying together the cycle of the sun (twenty-eight years) and that of the moon (nineteen years).

paschal-rents, *s. pl.* Yearly tributes paid by the clergy to the bishop or archdeacon at the Easter visitations.

* **pasch'-al-ist,** *s.* [Eng. *paschal*; *-ist.*] A disputant or controversialist respecting the proper day on which Easter should fall.

"Those east and western *Paschalists*."—*Milton: Prelatical Episcopacy.*

păsch'-ĭtes, *s. pl.* [Eng. *pasch*; *-ite.*] [QUARTODECIMANI.]

* **pās'-cu-ăge,** *s.* [Low Lat. *pascuagium*, from Lat. *pascuum* = a pasture, from *pascor* = to feed.]

Law: The grazing or pasturing of cattle.

păs'-cu-ant, *a.* [Lat. *pascor* = to feed.] [PASCUAGE.]

Her.: A term applied to cattle, sheep, &c., when borne feeding.

pas'-cu-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *pascuus* = of or fit for pasture.]

Bot.: Growing in pastures. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

pa-şĕng', *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: *Capra ægagrus* (Gmelin). [ÆGAGRE.]

* **păsh** (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The face, the head.

"Thou want'st a rough *pash*, and the shoots that I have, To be full like me." *Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, i. 2.

* **păsh** (2), *s.* [PASH, *v.*]

1. A violent blow.

2. A heavy fall of snow or rain. (*Prov.*)

* **păsh,** * **paish,** *v.t.* [Sw. dial. *paska* = to dapple in water; Dan. *baske* = to beat, *baxes* = to box, *baxer* = a boxer; Provin. Ger. *paschen*; H. Ger. *patschen* = to strike, to dash.] To dash to pieces, to smash.

"And *push* the jaws of serpents venomous.' *Marlowe: 1 Tamburlaine*, i. 1.

pa'-shạ, pa-shâw', pa'-ch̨a (or as **pa-chä'**), * **ba-sha,** * **ba-shâw',** *s.* [Pers. *bâshâ*, *bâdshâh* = a governor of a province; a corrupt. of *padshâh* = an emperor, a prince, a great lord, from *pâd* = protecting, *shâh* = a king.] [PADISHAH.] A Turkish title of honour bestowed originally on princes of the blood, but now also on governors of provinces, military officers of high rank, &c. Pashas are of three grades, distinguished by the number of horsetails which they are entitled to bear on a lance as a distinctive badge. Pashas of the highest rank bear three horsetails; governors of the more important provinces, two; and minor governors, one.

pa'-shạ-lĭc, pa'-ch̨a-lĭc (or as **pa-shâ'-lĭc**), *s.* [Turk. *pashâlyk.*] The jurisdiction of a pasha.

"In part suppress'd, though ne'er subdued, Abdallah's *pachalic* was gain'd." *Byron: Bride of Abydos*, ii. 15.

păs-ĭ-grăph'-ĭc păs-ĭ-grăph'-ĭc-ạl, *a.* [Eng. *pasigraph(y)*; *-ic*, *-ical.*] Pertaining or relating to pasigraphy.

pa-sĭg'-ra-phy, *s.* [Gr. πᾶσι (*pasi*) = for all, dat. pl. of πᾶς (*pas*) = all, and γραφη (*graphē*) a writing.] A universal language; a system or manner of writing capable of being understood and used by all nations.

"The illuminator of a manuscript blazons in his *pasigraphy* only the capital of the paragraph."—*W. Taylor: Memoirs*, ii. 53.

păs'-ĭ-lā-lў, *s.* [Gr. πᾶσι (*pasi*) = for all, dat. pl. of πᾶς (*pas*) = all, and λάλη (*lalē*) = talking; λαλέω (*laleō*) = to talk.] A form of speech adapted to be used by all mankind; a universal language.

* **pask,** * **pasque,** *s.* [PASCH.]

* **pās-nage,** * **path'-nage (age** as **ĭğ),** *s.* [PANNAGE.]

pās'-pa-lŭm, *s.* [Gr. πάσπαλος (*paspalos*) = a name for millet.]

Bot.: A genus of grasses, tribe Paniceæ. The inferior flower is neuter, one-paled; the superior hemaphrodite, two-paled. Stendel describes 262 species. *Paspalum scrobiculatum*, the Millet Khoda, will grow in India in very inferior soils, and is largely cultivated. The poorer classes eat the grain, but it tends to produce diarrhœa and a kind of intoxication. Cattle are fed upon the straw. *P. exile*, cultivated in the West of Africa, produces a fine grained corn.

pas'-pỹ, *s.* [A corrupt. of Fr. *passe-pied*, from *passer* = to pass, and *pied* = a foot.]

Music: The English name for the dance Passepied, called also Passamezzo by the Italian and Paspie by the Spanish writers. It was a precursor of the minuet, some of the tunes called by the title Paspy resembling the minuet in rhythm and measure. Hawkins says it "is said to have been invented in Bretagne, and it is in effect a quick minuet." The old English writers call it passa-measure, passy-measure, passing-measure, or simply measure. It was a favourite dance in the time of Queen Elizabeth, and from the fact that examples exist by writers as late as Purcell and Croft, it could not have been out of fashion in their time.

pasque, *s.* [PASCH.]

PASQUE-FLOWER.

pasque-flower, paschal-flower, *s.*

Bot.: *Anemone Pulsatilla.* The leaves and the involucre have doubly pinnatifid linear segments; the flower is inclined, the sepals six. It has a tuberous root and is common in borders. It is a very handsome plant, with purple, externally silky flowers. It is indigenous in several parts of England.

* **pas'-quĭl,** * **pas-quile,** * **pas-quill,** *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *pasquille*; Ital. *pasquillo.*]

A. *As subst.:* The same as PASQUINADE (q.v.).

"Malignant spirits every where have burst forth into slanderous libels, bitter *pasquils*, railing pamphlets."—*Bp. Hall: An Humble Remonstrance.*

B. *As adj.:* Lampooning.

"Such as into *pasquil* pulpits come With thundering nonsence, but to beat the drum To civil wars." *Brome: Death of Mr. J. Shute.*

* **pas'-quĭl,** *v.t.* [PASQUIL, *s.*] To lampoon, to pasquinade.

* **pas'-quĭl-ant,** *s.* [Eng. *pasquil*; *-ant.*] A lampooner; a writer of pasquinades.

* **pas'-quĭl-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *pasquil*; *-er.*] A lampooner, a pasquillant.

"Adrian the sixth pope was so highly offended and grievously vexed with *pasquillers* at Rome."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy.*

* **pas'-quĭn,** * **pas-quine,** *s.* [Ital. *pasquino.*] The same as PASQUINADE (q.v.).

"But enough of this poetry Alexandrine: I hope you will think this a *pasquine*." *Swift: Answer to Dr. Sheridan.*

* **pas-quĭn,** *v.t.* [PASQUIN, *s.*] To lampoon, to pasquinade.

pas-quĭn-ăde, *s.* [Fr., from Ital. *pasquinata* = a libel, from *Pasquino*, originally the name of a cobbler at Rome, in the fifteenth century, at whose stall a number of idle persons used to assemble to listen to his pleasant sallies, and to relate little anecdotes in their turn, and indulge themselves in raillery at the expense of the passers-by. After the cobbler's death the statue of a gladiator was found near his stall, to which the people gave his name, and on which the wits of the time, secretly at night, affixed their lampoons. (*Haydn.*) A lampoon, a satire.

"Whig jesters were not sparing of their *pasquinades*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

păs-quĭn-ăde, *v.t.* [PASQUINADE, *s.*] To write pasquinades on; to satirize.

pass, * **passe,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Fr. *passer*, from Lat. *passus* = a step, from *passus*, pa. par. of *pando* = to stretch; Sp. *pasar*; Port. *passar*; Ital. *passare.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To go; to move from one place to another; to be moved or transferred in any way from one place to another. (Generally used with an adverb or preposition to mark the kind or mode of motion: as, to *pass away*, to *pass from*, to *pass in*, to *pass into*, to *pass out*, &c.) When used absolutely or without a qualifying word, it usually means to go past a certain place or person: as, the coach has *passed.*

2. To occur; to take place; to be present.

"If we would judge of the nature of spirits, we must have recourse to our own consciousness of what *passes* within our own mind."—*Watts.*

3. To move or go out of the reach of observation, notice, or the like; to vanish, to disappear.

"Heaven and earthe schulen *passe*, but my wordes schulen not *passe*."—*Wycliffe. Luke* xxi.

* 4. Hence, to die; to depart from life; to pass away.

"Let him *pass* peaceably." *Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI.*, iii. 3.

5. To be transferred or changed from one state to another; to undergo a change of condition, circumstances, or nature.

"He is *passed* from death unto life."—*John* v. 24.

6. To be changed by regular gradation, to change gradually or imperceptibly.

"Inflammations are translated from other parts to the lungs; a pleurisy easily *passeth* into a peripneumony."—*Arbuthnot.*

7. To be transferred from one owner to another; to change hands.

"Thou shalt cause the inheritance of their fathers to *pass* unto them."—*Numbers* xxvii. 7.

* 8. To come, to happen, to occur.

"So death *passed* on all men."—*Romans* v. 12.

9. To elapse; to be spent.

"Now the time is far *passed*."—*Mark* vi. 35.

10. To be omitted; to go unheeded or disregarded: as, Let that *pass.*

11. To come to or be at an end; to be over or finished; to conclude.

"But soon their pleasures *passed*." *Dryden: Flower & Leaf*, 372.

12. To move or make way through a direct opening or passage; to find its way.

"Substances hard cannot be dissolved, but they will *pass*; but such, whose tenacity exceeds the powers of digestion, will neither *pass*, nor be converted into aliment."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

13. To be enacted; to receive the authority or sanction of a legislative assembly or meeting by a majority of votes.

"Were the bill suffered to *pass*, more harm than good would accrue."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 25, 1885.

14. To be done; to happen, to proceed; to take place.

"What hath *passed* between me and Ford's wife."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 5.

15. To be current; to be recognised; to be generally received.

16. To be successful; to succeed.

"That trick, said she, will not *pass* twice." *Butler: Hudibras*, III. i. 306.

17. To be interchanged or exchanged: as, Words *passed* between them.

18. To be regarded or considered; to be received in opinion or estimation.

"He rejected the authority of councils, and so do all the reformed: so that this won't *pass* for a fault in him, till 'tis proved one in us."—*Atterbury.*

* 19. To give judgment or sentence.

"We may not *pass* upon his life Without the form of sentence." *Shakesp.: Lear*, iii. 7.

* 20. To regard; to care for; to have regard or thought. (Generally with a negative.)

"As for these silken-coated knaves, I *pass* not." *Shakesp. 2 Henry VI.*, iv. 2.

* 21. To go beyond or exceed all bounds; to beggar description.

"This *passes*, Master Ford."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.

* 22. To be in a tolerable or passable state or condition.

"A middling sort of man was left well enough by his father to *pass*."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

23. To go through an inspection or examination successfully; to satisfy the requirements of an inspection or examination; specif., in universities, to satisfy the requirements of an ordinary examination or one necessary for a degree, but without taking honours.

II. *Fencing:* To thrust; to make a thrust or pass in fencing.

"They lash, they foin, they *pass*, they strive to hew Their corselets." *Dryden: Palamon & Arcite*, ii. 196.

B. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To move past; to go by, beyond, over, along, through, or the like; to move, go, or proceed from side to side or from end to end of; to traverse.

"The Scottis se to *passe*, if that he had nede."
Robert de Brunne, p. 321

2. To transfer or hand to another; to make to change hands.

"One of the audience *passing* a bottle of milk to the Anarchist matron."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 10, 1885.

3. To cause to pass or be handed on from one to another; to circulate, to communicate. (Generally followed by *along* or *on*: as, To *pass* the news *along* or *on*.)

* 4. To impart the power of motion to; to animate, to move.

"Dr. Thurston thinks the principal use of Inspiration to be, to move or *pass* the blood, from the right to the left ventricle of the heart."—*Derham*.

5. To cause to find a way or passage through anything; to strain.

"They speak of severing wine from water, *passing* it through ivy wood."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

6. To cause to move hastily; to run.

"I had only time to *pass* my eye over the medals, which are in great number."—*Addison: On Italy.*

7. To send across, over, along anything; to cause to pass over, by, along, &c.

"Waller *passed* over five thousand horse and foot by Newbridge."—*Clarendon: Civil War.*

8. To give or allow entry into any place to; to admit: as, To *pass* a person into a theatre.

9. To live through; to spend.

"I have *passed* a miserable night."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 4.

10. To go through; to experience, to suffer, to endure.

"She loved me for the dangers I had *passed*;
And I loved her that she did pity them."
Shakesp.: Othello, i. 3.

* 11. To put an end to; to complete, to conclude, to finish.

"This night
We'll *pass* the business privately and well."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 4.

* 12. To perform, to effect, to act.

"This swain shall *pass* Pompey the Great."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 1.

13. To void as fæces.

14. To submit and obtain sanction for as correct or allowable; to obtain allowance of.

"The money of every one that *passeth* the account, let the priests take."—2 *Kings* xii. 4.

15. To admit, to allow, to approve.

"Being *passed* for consul with full voice."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 3.

16. To approve as having satisfied the requirements of an inspection or examination; to sanction, to allow; as, To *pass* accounts, To *pass* a candidate.

17. *Specif.:* To give legal or official sanction to; to ratify, to enact.

"The Act just *passed* is of a permissive character."
—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 27, 1885.

18. To satisfy the requirements of; to undergo successfully, as an inspection, examination, or other ordeal: as, A candidate *passes* an examination.

19. *Specif.:* To obtain the legal or official sanction of; to be enacted by.

"Neither of these bills have yet *passed* the house of commons, and some think they may be rejected."—*Swift.*

20. To pronounce, to utter, to decree.

"*Passed* sentence may not be recalled."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, i. 1.

21. To express, to advance: as, To *pass* an opinion.

22. To utter solemnly; to give or offer as a pledge; to pledge.

"Remember thy promise *passed*."
Shakesp.: Richard II., v. 3.

* 23. To transcend, to excel, to surpass, to exceed.

"Whom dost thou *pass* in beauty?"—*Ezekiel* xxxii. 19.

24. To let go without notice; to let pass; to disregard, to omit, to neglect.

"If you fondly *pass* our proffered offer"
Shakesp.: King John, ii.

25. To give in payment for goods; used of counterfeit coin: as, To *pass* a bad shilling.

* 26. To impose fraudulently.

"The indulgent mother did her care employ,
And *passed* it on her husband for a boy."
Dryden: Iphis & Ianthe, 57.

* 27. To practise artfully and successfully.

"Time lays open frauds, and after that discovery there is no *passing* the same trick upon the mice."—*L'Estrange.*

28. To regard; to care for; to heed. (Generally with a negative.)

II. *Fencing:* To perform by thrusting.

"To see thee fight . . . to see thee *pass* thy punto."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 3.

¶ 1. *To pass away:*

(1) *Intransitive:*

(*a*) To move from or out of sight; to disappear, to vanish.

"The heavens shall *pass* away."—2 *Peter* iii. 10.

(*b*) To die.

* (*c*) To be spent; to be lost.

* (2) *Trans.:* To waste, to spend.

"The father waketh for the daughter, lest she *pass away* the flower of her age."—*Ecclus.* xlii. 9

2. *To pass by:*

(1) *Intrans.:* To pass or move near and beyond a certain person, place, or thing.

"All that *pass by* clap their hands."—*Lamentations* ii. 15.

(2) *Transitive:*

(*a*) To overlook, to excuse, to forgive.

"However God may *pass by* single sinners in this world; yet when a nation combines against him, the wicked shall not go unpunished."—*Tillotson.*

(*b*) To pass without stopping at.

(*c*) To disregard; not to heed.

"It conduces much to our content, if we *pass by* those things which happen to our trouble."—*Taylor: Holy Living.*

3. *To pass muster:* To pass examination or inspection satisfactorily.

4. *To pass off:*

(1) *Intrans.:* To pass away; to disappear, to vanish.

(2) *Trans.:* To impose fraudulently; to palm off: as, He *passed* himself off as a clergyman.

5. *To pass on:* To proceed; to go on further.

6. *To pass over:*

(1) *Intrans.:* To pass or go from one side to the other; to cross over.

(2) *Trans.:* To overlook, to omit, to disregard.

7. *To pass a dividend:* To vote or resolve (as a board of directors) against declaring a dividend. (*Amer.*)

8. *To bring to pass:* To cause to happen; to bring about; to effect.

9. *To come to pass:* To happen, to occur, to take place; to result.

* 10. *Well to pass:* Well off, well to do.

"His father, being rich and *well to passe*."
Scott: Philomythie. (1616.)

pass (1), * **passe,** *s.* [Pass, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A passage, avenue, or opening, through which one goes; espec. a narrow or difficult path or way; a path or road over a dangerous place; a defile between mountains; a ford in a river.

"To guard the *passes* of the German Rhine."
Rowe: Lucan, i. 815.

2. A movement of the hand over or along anything; manipulation, as by a mesmerist or a conjuror.

3. Permission or leave to go or come; a ticket of free admission or transit.

"They shall have a letter of *passe* given unto them."
—*Hacklyt: Voyages*, i. 472.

4. A state or a condition of things, espec. one of embarrassment or difficulty.

"Have his daughters brought him to this *pass*?"
Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 4.

* 5. Estimation.

"Common speech gives him a worthy *pass*."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, ii. 5.

* 6. A sally or encounter of wit; a jest, a joke.

"An excellent *pass* of pate."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, iv.

7. The act of passing an examination; one who successfully undergoes an examination.

8. In the universities, an ordinary degree without honours.

"He knows enough about his specialty to get a '*pass*.'"—*Scribner's Magazine*, Dec. 1878, p. 287.

II. *Technicalty:*

1. *Fencing:* A push or thrust; a course or bout of fencing.

"The king hath laid, that in a dozen *passes* between you and him, he shall not exceed you three hits."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 2.

2. *Rolling-mill:*

(1) The shape produced by the grooves in the adjacent rolls of a rolling-mill. The pass is so formed as to give the required shape to the metal rolled therethrough.

(2) A single passage of a plate or bar between the rolls.

* ¶ *Pass of arms:* A bridge or similar passage which a knight undertook to defend, and which could not be passed without fighting with him who defended it.

pass-boat, *s.* A broad, flat-bottomed boat; a flat or punt.

pass-book, *s.*

1. A book in which a tradesman enters goods sold on credit to a customer, for the information of such customer.

2. A bank-book held by the customer of the bank, showing the amounts to his debit and credit.

pass-box, *s.*

Mil.: A wooden box used for conveying cartridges from the magazine to the guns in forts and batteries.

* **pass-by,** *s.* The act of walking or passing by.

"Thus we see the face of truth, but as we do one another's, when we walk the streets, in a careless *pass-by*."—*Glanvill: Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. xii.

pass-check, *s.* A ticket of admission to a place of entertainment; also a ticket given to a person leaving a place of entertainment during the performance, entitling him to re-admission.

pass-key, *s.* A key that will open several locks; a master-key.

* **pass-man,** *a.* Superhuman. (*Sylvester: The Magnificence*, 1,254.)

pass-parole, *s.*

Mil.: A command given at the head of an army, and communicated by word of mouth to the rear.

* **pass-praise,** *a.* Beyond all praise. (*Sidney: Astrophel*, 77.)

* **pass-price,** *a.* Invaluable.

pass-ticket, *s.* A ticket of admission to an entertainment, &c.; a free pass.

pass-word, *s.*

Mil. & Secret Societies: A word or countersign by which to distinguish friends from enemies or outsiders.

"They gave a *pass-word* before they were admitted."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

* **pass** (2), *s.* [Pasch.]

* **Pass-lamb,** *s.* The Paschal lamb.

pass'-a-ble (1), *a.* [Eng. *pass*; *-able.*]

1. That may or can be passed, traversed, crossed, or travelled through or over.

"Antiochus departed in all haste, weening in his pride to make the land navigable, and the sea *passable* by foot."—2 *Maccabees*, v. 21.

2. That may or can be passed or handed on from person to person, or from hand to hand; current, receivable.

3. Fit to be passed, approved, or allowed.

"—— suffered from inflammation of the bowels, and was not *passable* by a medical officer."—*Daily Chronicle*, Oct. 3, 1885.

* 4. Having free passage.

"Go back: the virtue of your name
Is not here *passable*." *Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, v. 2.

* 5. Affording free passage; penetrable.

"His body's a *passable* carcase if he be not hurt."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, i. 2.

* 6. Passing, fleeting, transient.

"More retainable than the *passable* tones of the tongue."—*Feltham: Resolves*, p. 36.

7. Such as may be allowed to pass without strong objection; allowable, tolerable, mediocre.

"Lay by Virgil . . . my version will appear a *passable* beauty, when the original muse is absent."—*Dryden: Virgil: Æneid.* (Dedic.)

* **păs'-sa-ble** (2), *a.* [Passible.]

pass'-a-bly, *adv.* [Eng. *passable*(*le*) (1); *-ly.*] In a passable manner or degree; tolerably.

"Other towns are *passably* rich."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., § ii., let. 14.

* **păs'-sade,** * **păs-sā'-dō,** *s.* [Fr. *passade*: Ital. *passado.*] [Pass, *v.*]

1. *Fencing:* A thrust; a cut forward.

"The first and second cause will not serve my turn; the *passado* he respects not."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 2.

2. *Manège:* A turn or course of a horse backward or forward on the same spot of ground.

păss'-ăġe, *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *passaticum* = a right of passage, from *passo* = to pass (q.v.); Sp. *pasage*; Ital. *passagio.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of passing, moving, or travelling from one place to another; transit or movement from point to point; the act of going by, along, over, or through: as, the *passage* of ships over the sea, the *passage* of fluids, the *passage* of light from the sun.

2. *Specif.:* Transit by means of a conveyance, and especially by ship.

"Arrangements were made for his *passage*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

3. Liberty or power of passing; entrance or exit.

4. *Specif.:* Liberty or means of transit by a conveyance, and especially by ship.

"It was not easy to obtain a *passage* on board of a well-built or commodious vessel."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

* 5. Departure or passing from life; death, decease.

"When he is fit and seasoned for his *passage*."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 3.

6. The way, course, or path by which a person or thing is enabled to pass; way of entrance or exit; avenue, way, road.

"Raised in the tender *passage* of the throat."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

7. An avenue, corridor, or gallery leading to the several divisions and apartments in a building.

* 8. Currency, reception.

"A fairer *passage* than among those deeply imbued with other principles."—*Digby.*

* 9. Occurrence, hap; accident, incident.

"It is no act of common *passage*, but
A strain of rareness." *Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, ii. 4.

* 10. An act, an action, a deed.

"There is gallant and most brave *passage*."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iii. 6.

* 11. Management, course, process.

"Upon consideration of the conduct and *passage* of affairs in former times, the state of England ought to be cleared of an imputation cast upon it."—*Davies: On Ireland.*

* 12. Inclination or disposition readily to change the place of abode. [¶ 2.]

"Traders in Ireland are but factors; the cause must be rather an ill opinion of security than of gain; the last entices the poorer traders, young beginners, or those of *passage*."—*Temple.*

13. The act of passing or carrying through the regular steps in order to obtain legal or official sanction and authority: as, the *passage* of a bill through parliament.

14. A pass, an encounter: as, a *passage* of arms.

"There must be now no *passages* of love."
Tennyson: Vivien, 762.

* 15. A game at dice.

"Learn to play at primero and *passage*."—*Ben Jonson: Every Man out of his Humour*, i. 1.

¶ Gifford (*in loc.*) says: "Passage is a game at dice, which some perhaps may comprehend from the following description:"

"It is played at but by two, and it is performed with three dice. The caster throws continually till he hath thrown doublets under ten, and then he is out and loseth; or doublets over ten, and then he *passeth* and wins."—*Compleat Gamester*, p. 167.

16. A separate portion or part of something continuous; espec. part of a book or text; a clause, a paragraph, an extract.

"How commentators each dark *passage* shun,
And hold their farthing candle to the sun."
Young: Satires, vii. 97.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* [Intercellular-passages].

2. *Music:*

(1) A phrase of music.

(2) A figure.

(3) A run; a roulade.

* ¶ 1. *In passage:* In passing; cursorily.

2. *Bird of passage:*

(1) *Lit.:* A migratory bird. [Migrant, Migration.]

(2) *Fig.:* One who is not permanently settled in a place; one who is constantly changing his residence.

3. *Middle passage:* [Middle-passage].

passage-beds, *s. pl.*

Geol.: Beds by which a gradual transition is made from one stratum or formation to that above it.

¶ Used spec. of the Tilestones of the Ludlow Rocks [Tilestone], affording a transition from the Upper Silurian to the Devonian, and of some highly fossiliferous beds affording a passage downwards from the Kimmeridge Clay to the Coral Rag. (*Phillips: Geol.*, ed. Etheridge.)

passage-boards, *s. pl*

Music: Boards placed in different parts of an organ on which the tuner can walk, and whence he can reach the pipes or mechanism.

passage-boat, *s.* A ship for the conveyance of passengers, as well as goods.

passage-money, *s.*

* 1. The same as Passage-penny (q.v.).

2. Money paid by a passenger for conveyance by a merchant vessel.

* **passage-penny,** *s.* Money paid for passing over a bridge or ferry.

"He him makes his *passage-penny* pay."
Spenser: F. Q., V. ii. 6.

passage-tint, *s.*

Spectrum: A rose-violet tint produced when a polarized ray meets a plane of quartz with double rotation. Called also Tint of passage, and Transition tint.

* **păs'-sa-ġĕr,** * **pas-sa-gere,** *s.* [Fr., from *passage* = passage (q.v.); Ital. *passaggiere.*]

1. A passenger.

2. A bird of passage.

"To hold a false opinion that the vultures are *passagers*, and come into these parts out of strange countries."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 20.

3. A passage-boat.

"He toke the se in a *passagere*."—*Berners: Froissart; Chronycle*, vol. ii., ch. lvii.

* **păs'-saġ-ĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *passage*; *-ing.*] A pass, an encounter, a passage.

"They answer and provoke each other's song
With skirmish and capricious *passagings*."
Coleridge: The Nightingale.

păs-sa-lō-rŷn-chī'-tæ, *s. pl.* [Gr. πάσσαλος (*passalos*) = a gag, and ῥύγχος (*rhungchos*) = the muzzle.]

Church Hist.: A sect of early mystics who placed their finger across their lips and nose in literal fulfillment of the prayer of David in Psalm cxli. 3. St. Augustine wished to call them Dactylorynchitæ.

păs'-sant, *a.* [Fr., pr. par. of *passer.*] [Pass, *v.*]

* I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Current; passing from one to another.

2. Excelling, surpassing

3. Cursory, careless.

"Even our *passant* words and our secret thoughts."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 16.

II. *Her.:* Walking: applied to an animal represented as walking.

PASSANT.

"That bore a lion *passant* in a golden field."
Spenser: F. Q., III. i. 6.

¶ *En passant:* In passing; by the way; incidentally.

păs-sa-reē', *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Naut.: A tackle to spread the clews of a foresail when sailing large or before the wind.

păss'-au-īte (au as **ow),** *s.* [After Passau, Bavaria, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

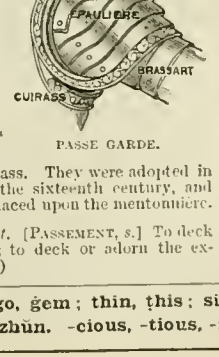
Min.: An altered Ekebergite (q.v.). Forms, by its decomposition, a large bed of kaolin.

pas-sē', pas-sée', *a.* [Fr.] Past; out of use; faded; specif. applied to persons as past the prime of life.

passed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Pass, *v.*]

* **passe garde,** *s.* [Fr.]

Anc. Arm.: The raised edges of the shoulder-plates of an armed knight, so constructed as to turn the blow of a lance, and prevent its entering the junction of the rerebrace and cuirass. They were adopted in the beginning of the sixteenth century, and were sometimes placed upon the mentonniere.



PASSE GARDE.

* **passe-mĕnt,** * **pass-mĕnt,** *s.* [Fr. = lace.]

1. *Lit.:* A piece of lace or silk sewn on clothes.

"He mann broider the marriage-garment with lace and *passments*."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. ix.

2. *Fig.:* An external decoration. (*Scotch.*)

"These broad *passements* and buskings of religion."—*Rutherford.*

passe-mĕn'-tĕr-ĭe, *s.* [Fr.] Beaded embroidery for ladies' dresses.

"Maintained at either end with designs in *passementerie*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 26, 1885, p. 2.

păss'-ĕn-ġĕr, * **păss-ĭn-ġĕr,** *s.* [Prop. *passager*, the *n* being excrescent as in messenger; fr. *passage* (q.v.).]

1. One who passes by on his way; a passer-by, a wayfarer, a traveller.

"Apelles, when he had finished any work, exposed it to the sight of all *passengers*, and concealed himself to hear the censure of his faults."—*Dryden: Du-Fresnoy.*

2. One who travels on a conveyance, as a coach, railway, steamboat, &c.

"The foresayd shippe haning in her *passingers* of divers nations."—*Hacluyt: Voyages*, ii. 309.

passenger-pigeon, *s.*

Ornith.: Ectopistes migratoria (*Swain.*), *Columba migratoria* (*Linn.*), also called Wild Pigeon and Migratory Pigeon. Upper parts generally blue; under-surface, brownish-red, fading behind into a violet tint. Sides and back of neck richly glossed with metallic golden-violet. Length of male, seventeen inches; female smaller and duller in colour. The eggs are never more than two, pure white, and broadly elliptical in form. It is found from the Atlantic to the great Central Plains, and from the Southern States, where it only occasionally occurs, to 62° N. (For an account of their extraordinary migrations, see *Baird, Brewer, & Ridgway: Birds of North America*, iii. 368-74.)

passenger-ship, *s.* A steamer or sailing-vessel having accommodation for the conveyance of passengers.

passenger-train, *s.* A train for the conveyance of passengers, as distinguished from a goods train.

* **păs-sĕn-ġĕr'-ĭ-al,** *a.* [Eng. *passenger*; *-ial.*] Pertaining or relating to passengers; of the nature of a passenger.

"Even a railway millennium may come to pass, and the directorial lion lie down with the *passengeral* lamb."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 16, 1885.

passe-par-tout (out as **ò),** *s.* [Fr., from *passer* = to pass, and *partout* = everywhere.]

1. An engraved plate or block, forming a frame round an aperture into which any engraved plate or block may be inserted. This plan was very commonly adopted in the illustrated books of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

2. A frame or mat to go round a picture. Frequently a pasteboard border for a picture beneath the glass and within the frame.

* 3. A safe-conduct, or permission to go everywhere.

"With this *passepartout* I will instantly conduct her to my own chamber."—*Dryden: Kind Keeper*, v. 1.

* 4. A master-key; a latch-key.

păs'-sĕr (1) (pl. **păs-sĕr-ēs),** *s.* [Lat. = a sparrow.]

I. *Ornithology:*

(1) *Sing.:* A genus of Fringillidæ, which in many classifications has been allowed to lapse. According to Brisson, the generic characters are: Bill hard, strong, sub-conical, bulging above and below; nostrils basal, lateral, rounded, almost hidden by projecting and recurved frontal plumes. Gape straight. First primary small and attenuated, but distinctly developed; third or fourth rather the longest. Tail moderate, nearly square. Tarsus stout, nearly as long as the middle toe. Claws moderately curved, rather short. Prof. Newton (*Yarrell: Brit. Birds*), makes the House Sparrow *Passer domesticus* and the Tree Sparrow *P. montanus.*

(2) *Pl.:* Passeriformes, Insessores, an order of Aves, now generally placed first, and including the great mass of the smaller birds—Crows, Finches, Flycatchers, Creepers, &c. According to the scheme of Garrod and Forbes, the Passeres are divided into two primary sections—Eleutherodactyli and Desmodactyli, according as the hind toe is free, or the

muscles are joined by a band. The first section is again divided into the Acromyodi (= Oscines, Polymyodi, or True Passeres) and the Mesomyodi (= the Clamatores of some writers). Another grouping is that of Wallace (1874, pp. 400–16), and further developed in his *Geographical Distribution of Animals* (i. 94, 95). He makes the order consist of five groups: Turboid Passeres (23 families), Tanagroid (10 families), Sturnoid (5 families), Formicaroid (10 families), and Anomalous (2 families); the whole approximately corresponding to the Acromyodi of Garrod and Forbes. The name was introduced by Linnæus, but is obsolete in the sense in which he employed it.

2. *Palæont.*: The Passeres appear first in the Eocene Tertiary. [PROTORNIS.]

pass-er (2) *s.* [Eng. *pass*; *-er.*] One who passes; a passer-by.

"The *passers* in city street
Congratulate each other as they meet."
Longfellow: Student's Tale.

passer-by, *s.* One who passes or goes by or near; a passenger.

"Nor let the *passers-by* refuse
To bring that homage."
Longfellow: The Golden Legend, iii.

păs-sĕr-ēş, *s. pl.* [PASSER (1), 1 (2).]

păs-sĕr-ĭ-for-mēş, *s. pl.* [Lat. *passer* (q.v.), genit. *passeris*, and *forma* = shape.]

Ornith.: In Forbes's classification, an order of his sub-class Anomnlogonatæ. It includes three sub-orders: Turdiformes, Fringilliformes, and Sturniformes.

păs-sĕr ĭ-na, *s.* [Fem. of Lat. *passerinus* = of or fit for a sparrow; *passer* = a sparrow; from the beaked seeds.]

Bot.: A genus of Thymelaceæ. Heath-like shrubs, chiefly from the Cape of Good Hope. *Passerina tinctoria* is used in the South of Europe to dye wool yellow.

păs-sĕr-ĭ-næ, *s. pl.* [PASSERINA.]

Ornith.: In Gloger's arrangement, the second order of Aves. He divided it into two sub-orders: Singing Passerines (melodusæ), and Passerines without an apparatus of song-muscles (anomalæ), including the Picariæ of later authorities. The name was also used by Nitzsch for the true Passeres (q.v.).

păs-sĕr-īne, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *passerinus*, from *passer* = a sparrow.]

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to the order Passeres (q.v.).

B. *As subst.*: A bird belonging to the order Passeres (q.v.).

păs-sĕr-ĭ-ta, *s.* [Etym. unknown. (*McNicoll.*)]

Zool.: A genus of Dryiophida (Whip-snakes), with two species, from Ceylon and the Indian peninsula. *Passerita mycterizans* feeds on birds and lizards, and has a more or less movable snout. *P. purpurascens* is considered by Dr. Günther as a variety.

* **păs-sĭ-bĭl-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Fr. *passibilité*, from Lat. *passibilitas*, from *passibilis* = passible (q.v.).] The quality or state of being passible; capability or capacity of receiving impressions from external agents; ability or aptness to feel or suffer.

* **păs-sĭ-ble,** *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *passibilis*, from *passus*, pa. par. of *patior* = to suffer; Sp. *pasible*; Ital. *passibile.*] Capable of feeling or suffering; capable of receiving impressions from external agents.

"Therein he assumed human nature, mortal, and *passible*."—*Chr. Sutton: Godly Meditations*, p. 24 (ed. 1649).

* **păs-sĭ-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *passible*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being passible; passibility.

"It drew after it the heresy of the *passibleness* of the deity.—*Brerewood.*

păs-sĭ-flŏr-a, *s.* [Lat. *passio* = suffering (Passion), and *flos*, genit. *floris* = a flower.]

Bot.: Passion-flower (q.v.); the typical genus of the order Passifloraceæ (q.v.) Generally climbing herbs or shrubs, with tendrils, leaves lobed or entire, limb of the tubular perianth in ten segments, in two rows, and within them a corona, inside which are five stamens. Fruit succulent, seeds many. Found chiefly in tropical America. The fruits of *Passiflora filamentosa*, *P. pallida*, *P. lutea*, *P. coccinea*, *P. maliformis*, *P. laurifolia* (the Water-lemon), *P. edulis*, *P. incarnata* (the May-apple), and *P. serrata* are eaten. The root of *P. quadrangularis* is emetic and narcotic; its fruit is called granadilla. *P. Contrayerva* is alexipharmic and carminative. *P. fetida* is cinmenagogue and pectoral, the foliage is used in Brazil for poultices in erysipelas and other inflammatory skin diseases. The leaves of *P. laurifolia* are anthelmintic. *P. pallida*, *P. maliformis* (the Sweet Calabash), and *P. incarnata* are given in intermittent fever. For *P. rubra* see Dutchman's laudanum.

păs-sĭ-flŏr-ā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *passiflor(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Passionworts; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Violales. Herbaceous, usually climbing shrubs or plants; leaves alternate, with foliaceous stipules, often glandular. Flowers axillary or terminal, often with a three-leaved involucre; sepals five, sometimes irregular, in a tube lined by filamentous or annular processes, perhaps altered petals; petals five, sometimes irregular; stamens generally five, monadelphous; ovary on a long stalk, superior, one-celled; styles three, stigma dilated; fruit with thin parietal placentæ, many seeded. Found in South America and the West Indies, with a few in North America, Africa, and the East Indies. Known genera twelve, species 210. (*Lindley.*)

păs'-sĭm, *adv.* [Lat.] Everywhere, throughout; in every place or part.

pass'-ĭng, * **pass-yng,** *pr. par.*, *a.*, *adv.*, & *s.* [Pass, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb).

* **B.** *As adj.*: Surpassing or excelling others; eminent; egregious, notable.

"O *passing* traitor, perjured and unjust."
Shakesp.: *3 Henry VI.*, v. 1.

* **C.** *As adv.*: Surpassingly, exceedingly, notably.

"*Passing* rich on forty pounds a year."
Goldsmith: Deserted Village.

D. *As substantive:*

1. The act of moving or going by or past; passage, transit, lapse.

"So passeth in the *passing* of a day
Of mortall life the leafe, the bud, the flowre."
Spenser: F. Q., II. xii. 75.

2. The carrying through the steps necessary to obtain legal or official sanction and authority: as, The *passing* of a bill through parliament.

* **passing-bell,** *s.* A bell formerly tolled when any one was about to depart this life, the object being to secure the private prayers of the faithful in behalf of the person dying. "When any is passing out of this life," says the 69th canon of the Church of England, "a bell shall be tolled, and the minister shall not then slack to do his last duty." The term is not now used in this sense, but the tolling of a bell at deaths and funerals is a relic of the custom.

"As is a *passing-bell*
Tolled from the tower."
Longfellow: Student's Tale.

passing-discord, *s.*

Music: The same as PASSING-NOTE (q.v.).

passing-measure, *s.*

Music: The same as PASPY (q.v.).

passing-note, *s.*

Music: A note not essential to harmony, forming an unprepared discord, which is not objectionable because it is a fragment of a scale. It is a necessary characteristic of a passing-note, that it should have a degree of the scale on each side of it. Passing-notes having degrees of a diatonic scale on each side, are said to be diatonic; those having degrees of a chromatic scale on each side, are said to be chromatic.

passing-place, *s.*

Rail. Eng.: A siding (q.v.).

passing-tone, *s.*

Music: The same as PASSING-NOTE (q.v.).

* **pass'-ĭng-lў,** * **pass-yng-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *passing*; *-ly.*] In a passing manner or degree; exceedingly.

"I wold *passyngly* fayne that ye wer in London at that season."—*Paston Letters*, ii. 399.

păss'-ĭon (ss as sh), * **pas-si-oun,** * **pas-si-un,** *s.* [Fr. *passion*, from Lat. *passionem*, accus. of *passio* = suffering, from *passus*, pa. par. of *patior* = to suffer; cogn. with Gr. *παθεῖν* (*pathein*) = to suffer; Sp. *pasion*; Ital. *passione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. The state or condition of being affected or acted upon by an external agent; a state of being operated upon; a passive state.

"A body at rest affords us no idea of any active power to move, and when set in motion, it is rather a *passion* than an action in it."—*Locke.*

* 2. Susceptibility of being acted or operated upon by an external agent; capability of receiving impressions from external action.

"The differences of mouldable and not mouldable, scissible and not scissible, and many other *passions* of matter, are plebeian notions."—*Bacon.*

* 3. The state or condition of suffering bodily pain; suffering.

"The *passioun* of this tyme ben not even worthi to the glorie to comynge that schal be schewid in us."—*Wycliffe: Romans* viii.

4. Specif. applied to the last agonies of the Saviour.

"He showed himself alive after his *passion* by many infallible proofs."—*Acts* i. 3.

* 5. Passion-tide or Passion-week.

"Witthinne the *passion*
With his ost he wende worth, and arerde is dragon."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 545.

6. A feeling or emotion by which the mind is swayed or affected; a deep or strong disposition or working of the mind; such as grief, anger, hope, hatred, joy, ambition, &c.

"Your father's in some *passion*
That works him strongly."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iv.

7. Especially applied to a strong or violent agitation or working of the mind, occasioned by an insult, offence, injury, &c.; violent anger, rage.

"The word *passion* signifies the receiving any action, in a large philosophical sense; in a more limited philosophical sense, it signifies any of the affections of human nature: as love, fear, joy, sorrow; but the common people confine it only to anger."—*Watts.*

* 8. Violent sorrow; excessive grief or pain of mind.

"It did relieve my *passion* much."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, ii. 4.

9. Zeal, ardour, enthusiasm; vehement desire or fondness.

"The term *passion*, and its adverb passionately, often express a strong predilection for any pursuit, or object of taste: a kind of enthusiastic fondness for anything."—*Cogan: On the Passions*, p. 3.

10. Amorous desire; love, ardent affection.

"Master-mistress of my *passions*,"
Shakesp.: Sonnet 20.

* 11. A passionate display; an exhibition of deep feeling or overpowering excitement.

12. That for which one feels an enthusiastic or vehement desire or fondness; a pursuit engaged in with ardour or enthusiastic fondness: as, His *passion* is music.

II. *Bot.*: *Rumex Patientia.*

Passion-flower, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Passiflora (q.v.). The three stigmas seemed to the devout Roman Catholics of South America to represent nails: one transfixing each hand, and one the feet of the Crucified Saviour; the five anthers, His five wounds; the rays of the corona, His crown of thorns, or the halo of glory around His head; the digitate leaves the hands of those who scourged him; the tendrils, the scourge itself; whilst, finally, the ten parts of the perianth were the ten apostles—that is, the twelve, wanting Judas who betrayed, and Peter who denied, his Lord.

Passion-music, *s.* Music set to the narrative of our Lord's Passion in the Gospels. Dramatic representations of the subject date from a very early period, there being still extant a play ascribed, though somewhat doubtfully, to Gregory Nazianzen, Bishop of Antioch. The dramatic performance of the Passion arose in imitation of the ancient custom, still observed in the Roman Church, of dividing the recital of the Gospel of the Passion in Holy Week between two, three, or more readers, assigning those parts which reproduce the words of the people (*turba*) to the congregation or choir. To one priest was assigned the part of Jesus; to others those of Pilate, Judas, &c. All these parts were recited according to the rules of the *accentus ecclesiasticus*, while the people's part was delivered in monotone. Some of the best known settings are by Bach.

Passion-play, *s.* A mystery or miracle play founded on the passion of our Lord; a

dramatic representation of the scenes of the passion. The only Passion-play still kept up is that periodically represented at Oberammergau in Bavaria.

Passion-tide, *s.* The season during which the Church commemorates the sufferings and death of Christ.

* **passion-tossed,** *a.* Tossed or excited with passion.

"Fitz-James's mind was *passion-tossed.*"
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iv. 26.

Passion-week, *s.* The same as HOLY-WEEK (q.v.).

* **păss'-ĭŏn (ss as sh),** *v.i.* & *t.* [PASSION, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To be affected with passion; to feel pain or sorrow.

"Dumbly she *passions,* frantickly she doteth."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 1,059.

B. *Trans.:* To imbue with passion; to impassion.

* **păss'-ĭŏn-ăl (ss as sh),** *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *passion; -al.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the passions; influenced by passion.

"The poetry . . . of Byron *passional.*"—*Emerson: Eng. Traits,* ch. xiv.

B. *As substantive:*

1. The same as PASSIONARY (q.v.).

2. A MS. copy of the four Gospels, upon which the kings of England, from Henry I. to Edward VI., took the oath at their coronation. (*Orby Shipley.*)

* **păss'-ĭŏn-ăr-ў (ss as sh),** *s.* [Lat. *passionarium,* from *passio* = suffering; Fr. *passionaire;* Sp. *pasionario;* Ital. *passionario.*] A book in which are described the sufferings of saints and martyrs.

"The *passionaries* of the female saints."—*Warton: Hist. Eng. Poetry,* ii. 177.

păss'-ĭŏn-ăte (ss as sh), * **pass-ion-at,** *a.* [Low Lat. *passionatus,* from Lat. *passio* = suffering, passion (q.v.); O. Fr. *passioné; Fr. passionné.*] Excited or moved by passion; characterized by or exhibiting passion; as—

1. Characterized by or exhibiting strong feeling or emotion; excited, vehement, warm.

"In the midst of his *passionate* asseverations, he fell down dead upon the spot."—*Cowper: Cock Fighter's Garland.* (Note.)

2. Easily moved or excited to anger; hot-tempered.

"A *passionate* man deserves the least indulgence imaginable."—*Addison: Spectator,* No. 438.

* 3. Sorrowful.

"She is sad and *passionate.*"
Shakesp.: King John, ii.

* 4. Compassionate.

"This *passionate* humour of mine."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 4.

* **păss'-ĭŏn-ăte (ss as sh),** *v.t.* [PASSIONATE, *a.*]

1. To affect with passion; to impassion.

"Great pleasure mix'd with pitiful regard,
That godly king and queen did *passionate.*"
Spenser: F. Q., I. xii. 16.

2. To express passionately or sorrowfully.

"Thy niece and I, poor creatures, want our hands,
And cannot *passionate* our tenfold grief
With folded arms."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, iii. 2.

păss'-ĭŏn-ăte-lў (ss as sh), *adv.* [Eng. *passionate; -ly.*]

1. In a passionate manner; with strong feeling or emotion; ardently, vehemently.

"Whoever *passionately* covets anything he has not, has lost his hold."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

2. In a passionate or angry manner; angrily.

păss'-ĭŏn-ăte-nĕss (ss as sh), *s.* [Eng. *passionate; -ness.*] The quality or state of being passionate; passion; vehemence, ardour, anger.

"To love with some *passionateness* the person you would marry, is not only allowable but expedient."—*Boyle: Works,* i. 249.

* **păss'-ĭŏned (ss as sh),** *a.* [Eng. *passion; -ed.*]

1. Moved or excited with passion; affected.

"*Passioned* to exalt
The artist's instinct in me at the cost
Of pulling down the woman's."
E. B. Browning: Aurora Leigh, ix.

2. Expressing passion; impassioned.

"Nor sigh of his, nor plaint, nor *passion'd* moan."
Keats.

* **păss'-ĭŏn-ĭng (ss as sh),** *s.* [Eng. *passion; -ing.*] The state of being affected with passion or strong feeling; a passionate utterance or expression.

Păss'-ĭŏn-ĭst (ss as sh), *s.* [For etym. see def.]

Church Hist. (Pl.): The Congregation of Discalced Clerks of the Most Holy Cross and Passion of our Lord Jesus Christ, founded by St. Paul of the Cross (1694–1775), who established the first monastery of the congregation at Argentara, near Orbitella, in 1737. The dress resembles that worn by regular clerks, but a heart-shaped badge, surmounted by a cross, is fastened to the breast, and the soutane is confined at the waist by a black leather strap. The Passionists came to England in 1842; their first Provincial was Father Ignatius Spencer, a convert. They have now several houses in this country and in the United States. The life is extremely austere, and the work consists in giving missions and spiritual retreats.

păss'-ĭŏn-lĕss (ss as sh), *a.* [Eng. *passion; -less.*] Void of or free from passion; not easily excited; calm, cool.

"[Ye]are, or should be, *passionless* and pure."
Byron: Heaven & Earth, i. 3.

păss'-ĭŏn-wĕrt (ss as sh), *s.* [Eng. *passion,* and *wort.*]

Bot. (Pl.): Lindley's English name for the Passifloraceæ (q.v.).

* **păs'-sĭ-ŭn-cle,** *s.* [A dimin. from *passion* (q.v.).] A little or petty passion.

"Not at all capable of passions, but of *passiuncles.*"
—*De Quincey: Autob. Sketches,* i. 117.

păs'-sĭve, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *passif,* from Lat. *passivus* = suffering, from *passus,* pa. par. of *patior* = to suffer; Sp. *pasivo;* Ital. *passivo.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Suffering, not acting; receiving or capable of receiving impressions from an external agent; inactive, inert.

"High above the ground
Their march was, and the *passive* air upbore
Their nimble tread." *Milton: P. L.,* vi. 72.

2. Unresisting, not opposing; receiving or enduring without resistance; submissive: as, *passive* obedience.

II. *Gram.:* Expressive of suffering or of being acted upon by some action; expressing that the subject of the verb suffers or is acted upon by some action or feeling: as, the *passive* voice, a *passive* verb.

B. *As substantive:*

Gram.: A passive verb or voice.

passive-bonds, passive-shares, *s. pl.* Bonds or shares issued by a government or by a commercial company, on which no interest is paid, but entitling the holder to some further benefit or claim.

passive-commerce, *s.* [ACTIVE-COMMERCE.]

passive-debt, *s.* A debt upon which, by agreement between the debtor and creditor, no interest is payable, as distinguished from an active debt, that is, a debt upon which interest is payable.

passive-obedience, *s.* [OBEDIENCE.]

passive-prayer, *s.*

Mystic Theology: A method of contemplation, in which the soul is said to be passive, *i.e.,* to be in some special sense moved by God.

"It is important to notice that in the *passive-prayer* 'free will exercises itself to the whole of its extent.' Catholic mystics insist on this, and wholly reject the false notions of absorption in the Deity, loss of personality, &c."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.,* p. 570.

passive-shares, *s. pl.* [PASSIVE-BONDS.]

passive-state, *s.*

Of iron, &c.: Incapability of being acted on by concentrated nitric acid, because it is placed in contact with platinum wire.

passive-title, *s.*

Scots Law: A title incurred by an heir in heritage who does not enter as heir in the regular way, and therefore incurs liability for the whole debts of the deceased, irrespective of the assets.

passive-trust, *s.*

Law. A trust as to which the trustees have no active duty to perform.

* **păs'-sĭve-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *passive; -less.*] Not liable to suffering.

"God is *passivelesse.*" *Davies: Mirum in Modum,* p. 20.

păs-sĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *passive; -ly.*]

1. In a passive manner; without resistance; unresistingly.

"Not only *passively,* but actively resist their prince."
—*Prynne Treachery & Disloyalty,* pt. iii. p. 5.

2. In the passive voice; as a passive verb.

păs'-sĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *passive; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being passive; capability or susceptibility of receiving impressions from external agents or causes.

"The primary idea annexed to the word is that of *passiveness,* or being impulsively acted upon."—*Cogan On the Passions,* p. 4.

* 2. Capacity or power of suffering; passibility.

"By the *passiveness* and sufferings of our Lord and brother we were all rescued from the portion of devils."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons,* vol. ii., ser. 10.

3. Calmness, patience; passive submission.

"We can feel this mind of ours
In a wise *passiveness.*"
Wordsworth: Expostulation & Reply.

* **păs-sĭv-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *passiv(e); -ity.*]

1. The same as PASSIVENESS (q.v.).

"God, in the creation of this world, first produced a mass of matter having nothing in it but an obsidential capacity and *passivity.*"—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons,* vol. iii., ser. 10.

2. The tendency of a body to continue in a given state, either of motion or rest, till disturbed by another body; inertia.

"No mean between penetrability and impenetrability, between *passivity* and activity, these being contrary and opposite."—*Cheyne: Philosophical Principles.*

* **pass'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *pass; -less.*] Having no pass or passage; impassable.

"Behold what *passless* rocks on either hand,
Like prison-walls, about them stand."
Cowley: Plagues of Egypt.

pass'-man, *s.* [Eng. *pass,* and *man.*] In the universities, one who passes for an ordinary degree without honours.

pass-mĕnt, *s.* [PASSEMENT.]

pass-ō-vĕr, *s.* [Eng. *pass,* v., and *over.*] [PASCH.]

1. *Judaism:*

(1) A festival instituted to commemorate Jehovah's "passing over" the Israelite houses while "passing through" those of the Egyptians, to destroy in the latter all the first-born (Exod. xii. 11, 12, 23, 27). The first passover (that in Egypt), those subsequently occurring in Old Testament times, and those of the New Testament and later Judaism, were all somewhat different. In the first of these a lamb without blemish was taken on the tenth, and killed on the fourteenth, of the month Abib, thenceforward in consequence to be reckoned the first month of the ecclesiastical year. The blood of the lamb was to be sprinkled on the two side-posts and the single upper door-post, and the flesh eaten "with unleavened bread and bitter herbs" before morning (Exod. xii. 1-13). That night Jehovah, passing over the blood-stained doors, slew the firstborn in the Egyptian houses not similarly protected; and, as the emancipated Jews that night departed from Egypt, that first passover could have continued only one day. But the festival was to be an annual one. Connected with it was to be a feast of unleavened bread, continuing seven additional days, viz., from the fifteenth to the twenty-first of Abib, during which no leaven was to be eaten, or even allowed to be in the house (Exod. xii. 14-20; Num. xxviii. 16). [UNLEAVENED.] Sometimes the term passover is limited to the festival of the fourteenth of Abib; sometimes it includes that and the feast of unleavened bread also, the two being viewed as parts of one whole (Ezek. xlv. 21). When the Jews reached Canaan, every male was required to present himself before God thrice a year, viz., at the passover, or feast of unleavened bread, at that of "harvest," and that of "ingathering" (Exod. xxiii. 16). The designations of the second and third suggest that the first also marked a stage in the agricultural year. It was, in fact, the spring-festival (Deut. xvi. 9), held about the time when the first barley was ripe. In the Old Testament six passovers are mentioned as having been actually kept: that in Egypt (Exod. xii. 21-28), that in the wilderness (Num. ix. 1-14), that under Joshua at Gilgal (Joshua v. 10), that under Hezekiah (2 Chron. xxx.), that under Josiah (2 Chron. xxxv.), and that under Ezra (Ezra vi.). After the exile wine was introduced, and is still used (cf.

Matt. xxvi. 17, 27, &c). In modern Judaism a lamb is sacrificed, but the shank bone of a shoulder of that animal is eaten, leaven put away, and other ceremonies observed.

(2) The paschal lamb (Exod. xii. 11; 2 Chron. xxx. 15; John xviii. 28).

2. *Christianity:* Using passover in the sense of the paschal lamb, St. Paul applies the term to Christ, of whose death that of the paschal lamb was typical (1 Cor. v. 7; cf. John xix. 14). [Easter.]

pass-port, *passe-port, pas-porte, *s.* [Fr. *passeport* = a passport or safe-conduct, from *passer* = to pass, and *porte* (Lat. *porta*) = a gate; Sp. *pasaporte;* Ital. *passaporto.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. A safe-conduct or warrant of protection and licence to travel, granted by a competent authority. The regulations relative to travellers in foreign countries have been considerably relaxed of late years, and passports are now required only in a few countries. Passports may be given for goods as well as persons, and are carried by neutral merchant-vessels in time of war to certify their nationality, and protect them from attacks by belligerents.

"Let him depart; his *passport* shall be made,
And crowns for convoy put into his purse."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 3.

* 2. A licence granted in time of war for the removal of persons and effects from a hostile country; a safe-conduct.

* 3. A licence for importing or exporting contraband goods or movables without paying the usual duties.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Anything which enables one to pass with safety or certainty.

"His *passport* is his innocence and grace,
Well known to all the natives of the place."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

2. Anything which enables or assists one to attain any object or end.

"Under that pretext, fain she would have given a secret *passport* to her affection."—*Sidney: Arcadia.*

* 3. A certificate of character.

"'Thou shalt have a *passporte*.'
'Yea, but after what sort?'
'Why, that thou wert my man.'"
Whetstone: Promos & Cassandra, i. 3.

pass-wòrt, *s.* [Palsywort.]

păss-ŷ-ite, *s.* [After Passy, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An impure form of silica, found in white, earthy masses.

*** păs-sỹ-meas-ure (eas as ĕzh),** *s.* [A corrupt. of Ital. *passamezzo.*] [Paspy.]

past, *pa. par.*, *a.*, *s.*, *adv.*, & *prep.* [Pass, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Gone by; neither present nor future; of or belonging to time gone by; not to come.

"My day's delight is *past*."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 380.

2. Spent; gone through; endured, undergone.

3. Having completed the term of an office; as, a *past*-master.

C. *As subst.:* A former or bygone time or state; bygone times; a state of things in former times.

D. *As adv.:* By, along: as, He ran *past.*

E. *As preposition:* Beyond—

(1) *Of time:* After.

"*Past* the mid season." *Shakesp.: Tempest*, ii. 1.

(2) *Of position or place:* Further than.

"The enemy is *past* the march."
Shakesp.: Richard III., v. 3.

* (3) *Of number or quantity:* Above; more than.

"Not *past* three quarters of a mile."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

* (4) *Of quality:* Not within; exceeding.

"He doeth things *past* finding out."—*Job* ix. 10.

(5) *Of mental condition:* Having lost; without.

"Who, being *past* feeling, have given themselves over unto lasciviousness."—*Ephesians* iv. 19.

*** past-cure,** *a.* Incurable.

"We must not . . .
So prostitute our *past-cure* malady
To empiricks."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, ii. 1.

past-master, *s.* One who has served the office of master, as of a guild, &c.; hence, one who is thoroughly experienced in any business or line; an expert.

"The versatile adroitness which has made the ex-Premier a *past-master* in parliamentary tactics."—*Observer*, Nov. 15, 1885.

*** past-price,** *a.* Invaluable.

"The price of *past-price* dearest blood."
Daniel: Musum ite Modum, p. 6.

*** past-ance, * past-aunce,** *s.* [A corrupt. of Fr. *pasestemps.*] Pastime (q.v.).

"Sir Peter Shyrborne . . . thanked them greatly of their *pastaunce*."—*Berners: Froissart: Cronycle*, vol. ii., ch. clxviii.

pāste, *s.* [O. Fr. (Fr. *pâte*), from Late Lat. *pasta* = paste, from Gr. *παστη* (*pastē*) = a mess of food, prop. fem. of *παστός* (*pastos*) = besprinkled, salted, from *πάσσω* (*passō*) = to sprinkle, espec. to sprinkle salt; Sp., Port., & Ital. *pasta.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A soft adhesive composition, having sufficient moisture in it to cause softness without liquefaction. The term is generally applied to flour moistened with water.

"With certaine beetles of wood they beat their corne to powder: then they make *paste* of it, and of the *paste*, cakes, or wrenthes."—*Hacklugt: Voyages*, iii. 220.

(2) A mixture of flour, water, starch, &c., variously compounded in different trades. It is sometimes strengthened by starch, and preserved from mould by carbolic acid.

(3) A highly refractive vitreous composition of pounded rock-crystal melted with alkaline salts and coloured with metallic oxides. Used for making factitious gems. [Strass.]

* 2. *Fig.:* Composition, compound.

"The inhabitants of that town [Geneva], methinks, are made of another *paste*."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., § 1, let. 44.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Calico-printing:* A boiled composition of flour, starch, or gum with water, used as a vehicle for mordant, colour, resist, or padding, or discharge.

2. *Plastering:* A mixture of gypsum and water.

3. *Pottery:* An earthy mixture for making ceramic wares.

¶ (1) *Chinese paste:* A cement of bullock's blood, quicklime, and water, for stone, earthenware, or wood.

(2) *Furniture paste:* A mixture of beeswax and turpentine, for polishing furniture.

(3) *Polishing paste:* A mixture of materials of varying grit and vehicle, according to the purpose for which it is to be used—rotten-stone, emery, tripoli, bath-brick, soft-soap, olive-oil, lard, turpentine, &c.

(4) *Shaving paste:* A kind of perfumed soap which lathers readily.

paste-eel, *s.*

Zool.: A popular name for *Anguillula glutinis.* [Anguillula.]

paste-points, *s. pl.*

Print.: Register-points on a tympan.

paste-pot, *s.* A vessel containing paste, which is laid on with a brush.

paste-rock, *s.*

Geol. & Petrol.: Sedgwick's name for certain pale-coloured earthy slates of Wenlock age, constituting part of the Tarannon Shales or Rhyader slates.

pāste, *v.t.* [Paste, *s.*]

I. *Lit.:* To fasten, affix, unite, or cement with paste. (*Swift: Baucis & Philemon.*)

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To cover as with a paste.

"With driving dust his cheeks are *pasted* o'er."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid ix. 1,099.

2. To beat, to thrash. (*Slang.*)

pāste'-bòard, *s. & a.* [Eng. *paste*, and *board*, s.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A thick paper board, made by pasting together a number of sheets of paper. These are afterwards pressed to remove the water of the paste, dried and calendered, and cast into moulds; card-board. (*Butler: Hudibras*, i. 1.)

2. Playing-cards. (*Colloq.* or *slang.*)

3. A visiting-card. (*Slang.*)

"I shall just leave a *pasteboard*."—*Hughes: Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. xxv.

4. A board on which dough is rolled out for pastry.

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Made or consisting of pasteboard.

"Put silkworms on whited brown paper into a *pasteboard* box."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

* 2. *Fig.:* Sham, counterfeit, not genuine.

"Here may be seen in bloodless pomp array'd,
The *pasteboard* triumph and the cavalcade."
Goldsmith: Traveller.

păs'-tĕl, *s.* [Fr., from Ital. *pastello*, from Lat. *pastillum* = a little roll or cake, dimin. from *pastus* = food.]

1. *Art:* A solid coloured pencil made of fine pipe-clay, gum-water, and the required pigment. The executed work is also called a pastel or a drawing in chalk, and requires the protection of glass.

"Another of those charming heads in *pastel*."—*Black: Princess of Thule*, ch. iii.

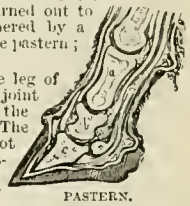
2. *Dyeing:* Woad. It gives its name to the vat in which pastel and indigo are used; the pastel-vat.

pastel-vat, *s.* [Pastel, 2.]

*** păs'-tĕl-ĕr, * păs'-tĕr-ĕr,** *s.* [Paste.] A pastry-cook.

"Alexander . . . refused those cooks and *pasterers* that Ada, queen of Caria, sent him."—*Greene.*

păs'-tērn, * pas-terne, * pas-tron, *s.* [O. Fr. *pasturon* (Fr. *pâturon*), from *pasture* = pasture, fodder; so called because when a horse was turned out to pasture he was tethered by a cord passing round the pastern; Ital. *pasturale.*]



PASTERN.

a. Great pastern; *b.* Less pastern; *c.* Coffin-bone.

1. That part of the leg of a horse between the joint next the foot and the coronet of the hoof. The first phalanx of the foot is called the great pastern bone; the second, the small pastern or coronary; the third, the coffin-bone, which is inclosed in the foot.

"Whereto the *pastern* bone by nerves combin'd
The well-horn'd foot indissolubly join'd."
Pope: Homer: Odyssey xx. 367.

2. A shackle for horses while pasturing.

* 3. A clog, a tether.

"She had better have worn *pasterns*."
Beaum. & Fl.: The Chances, i. 8.

* 4. Applied in burlesque to the human leg.

"So straight she walked, and on her *pasterns* high"
Dryden: Wife of Bath's Tale, 32.

pastern-joint, *s.* The joint in a horse's leg next the foot; it corresponds to the human knuckle.

Pas-teur', *s.* [A celebrated French biologist, 1822-1895.] (See compound.)

Pasteur's-solution, *s.*

Biol.: A solution in which to cultivate ferments from spores. There are many formulæ; the following is the most recent:—Sugar-candy, 200 grms.; potassium bitartrate, 1·0 grm.; ammonium bitartrate, 0·5 grm.; ammonium sulphate and ash of yeast, each 1·5 grm.; pure distilled water as much as necessary.

păs-tĭcc'-ĭ-ō (cc as ch), *s.* [Ital.]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* A medley, an olio.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Music:* An opera, cantata, or other work, the separate numbers of which are gleaned from the compositions of various authors or from several disconnected works of one author.

2. *Paint., &c.:* A work of art, of original conception as to design, but a direct copy of the style and manner of some other painter.

păs-tĭche', *s.* [Fr.] The same as Pasticcio, II. (q.v.).

păs'-tĭl, păs-tille', *s.* [Fr. *pastille*, from Lat. *pastillus* = a little roll or loaf, dimin. from *pastus* = food.]

1. An aromatic paste for burning, as a fumigator or disinfectant. It is composed of gum benzoin, sandal-wood, spices, charcoal-powder, &c.

2. A kind of aromatic sugared confection.

3. A pastel (q.v.). (*Peacham: On Drawing.*)

păs-tĭl, *v.t.* [Pastil, *s.*] To fumigate with pastilles.

pas'-tīme, * passe-tyme, * pas-tyme, *s.* [Eng. *pass*, and *time.*] That which serves to

make time pass agreeably; amusement, sport, diversion. (*Cowper: Task*, vi. 576.)

* **pas'-tīme,** *v.i.* [PASTIME, *s.*] To amuse or divert one's self; to sport, to play.

păs-tĭ-nā'-cą, *s.* [Lat. = a parsnip (q.v.).]

Bot.: Parsnip; a genus of Umbelliferous Plants, family Peucedanidæ. By Sir Joseph Hooker it is reduced to a sub-genus of Peucedanum. Bracts and bracteoles wanting; no calyx teeth; fruit with rather narrow wings. Two or three known species; one British. [PARSNIP.] *Pastinaca Sekakul* is cultivated in the Levant and Egypt for its edible root.

păs-tĭn'-ą-çīne, *s.* [Lat. *pastinac(a)* (q.v.); *-ine.*]

Chem.: An alkaloid discovered by Wittstein in the seeds of the parsnip (*Pastinaca sativa*).

Pas'-tō, *s.* [For etym. and def. see compound.]

Pasto-resin, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{18}O_2$. A resinous substance imported from South America, where it is used by the Pasto Indians of Colombia or varnishing wood. It is tasteless, odourless, heavier than water, and, when heated above 100°, takes fire and burns with a smoky flame. It is insoluble in oil of turpentine, slightly soluble in alcohol and ether, but dissolves readily in caustic potash, and in strong sulphuric acid. Its origin is unknown.

păs'-tō-phor (pl. **păs-tōph'-ŏr-ī**), *s.* [Gr. παστοφορος (*pastophoros*).] [THALAMEPHORUS.]

pas'-tòr, * **pas-tour,** *s.* [Lat. *pastor* = a shepherd, from *pastus*, pa. par. of *pasco* = to feed; Fr. *pasteur*; Sp. *pastor*; Ital. *pastore.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A shepherd.

1 "Enough, kinde *pastor*: but oh! yonder see
Two shepheards, walking on the lay bank be."
Browne: Eclogues; Thirsis & Alexis.

2. Now used almost exclusively in its tropical sense, for one who feeds the Christian flock; a minister of the gospel, having charge of a church and congregation.

"This spoken, from his seat the *Pastor* rose."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

II. *Ornith.:* A genus of Sturnidæ (q.v.), with a single species, *Pastor roseus*, the Rose-coloured Ousel. Head, wings, and tail, blue-black, the feathers on head forming a crest; back, scapulars, and rump, rose-colour. It has a wide geographical range, and in habits resembles the Starling. It is often called the Locust-bird. Tristram (*Fauna & Flora of Palestine*, p. 73) says: "On one occasion we rode over some acres alive with young locusts, which absolutely carpeted the whole surface. One of these flocks [of *Pastor roseus*] suddenly alighted. . . Soon they rose again. We returned, and not a trace of a locust could we find." (See also *Ibis*, 1882, pp. 410–14.)

pastor-like, *a.* Pastorly.

"The *pastor-like*, and apostolick imitation of meek and unlordly discipline."—*Milton: Of Reformation in England*, bk. ii.

* **pas'-tòr-ą-ble,** *a.* [PASTURABLE.]

* **pas'-tor-ąge,** *s.* [Eng. *pastor*; *age.*] The office or post of a pastor; pastorate.

pas'-tŏr-ąl, * **pas'-tòr-ąll,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *pastoral*, from Lat. *pastoralis*, from *pastor* = a shepherd; Ital. *pastorale.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to shepherds; rural, rustic.

"The *pastoral* manners which have been adorned with the fairest attributes of peace and innocence."—*Gibbon: Decline & Fall*, ch. xxvi.

2. Descriptive or treating of rustic or country life: as, a *pastoral* poem.

3. Pertaining or relating to the cure of souls or the duties of the pastor of a church; becoming or befitting a pastor.

"Their lord and master taught concerning the *pastoral* care he had over his own flock."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A poem descriptive or treating of the life and manners of shepherds; a poem in which shepherds or shepherdesses are the characters; a bucolic, an idyl.

"Now no *pastorall* is to bee heard."
Spenser: Teares of the Muses.

2. A pastoral letter or address.

II. *Music:*

1. A simple melody in six-eight time in a rustic style.

2. A cantata, the words of which are founded on pastoral incidents.

3. A complete symphony, wherein a series of pastoral scenes is depicted by sound-painting, without the aid of words.

pastoral-letter, *s.*

Eccles.: A circular letter addressed by a bishop to the clergy and laity of his diocese for purposes of instructing them on some topic on which his advice and admonition are needed; also the name given to a letter prepared by the House of Bishops at the General Convention, and designed to be publicly read in all the churches.

pastoral-staff, *s.*

Eccles.: The official staff of a bishop or abbot. The pastoral staff of an archbishop is distinguished by being surmounted by a crozier. The pastoral staff is in the form of a shepherd's crook, and is delivered to the bishop, &c., at his investiture, and borne by him in all his solemn functions, as an ensign of his jurisdiction. When borne by a bishop it was carried in the left hand, with the crook turned outward, indicating his jurisdiction over a diocese; when assumed by an abbot, it was carried in the right hand, with the crook turned inwards, showing that his jurisdiction was confined to the members of his own house. The pastoral staff was of metal or wood, enriched with metal and jewels, curved at the top, and pointed at the bottom.

pastoral-theology, *s.*

Theol.: That portion of the science which deals with the personal and official duties of pastors of churches. (There is an extremely full bibliography of the subject in McClintock & Strong, *loc. cit.*)

"To the *pastoral-theology* literature of Germany belong also some biographical works."—*McClintock & Strong: Cyclop. Bib. & Eccles. Lit.*, vii. 757.

pas'-tŏ-ra'-lê, *s.* [Ital.]

Music: The same as PASTORAL, B. II.

* **pas'-tòr-al-ĭze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *pastoral*, s.; *-ize.*] To celebrate in a pastoral poem.

"You find, probably
No evil in this marriage, rather good
Of innocence to *pastoralize* in song."
E. B. Browning: Aurora Leigh, iii.

* **pas'-tòr-ąl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *pastoral*; *-ly.*]

1. In a pastoral or rural manner.

"Village beauties, *pastorally* sweet."
Smart: Hop-Garden.

2. In manner of a pastor.

pas'-tòr-ąte, *s.* [Eng. *pastor*; *-ate.*]

1. The office, post, or jurisdiction of a spiritual pastor; pastorage.

* 2. The whole body of pastors collectively.

* **pas'-tŏr-el,** *s.* [PASTORAL.] A shepherd, a herdsman.

"Pouerelle and *pastorelles* passele one aftyre."
Morte Arthure, 3,120.

* **pas'-tŏr-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *pastor*; *-ist.*] An actor of pastorals.

"*Pastorists*, humourists, clownists."—*Middleton: Mayor of Quinborough*, v. 1.

* **pas'-tòr-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *pastor*; *-less.*] Destitute of or having no pastor.

* **pas'-tŏr-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *pastor*; dimin. suff. *-ling.*] A poor, mean, or insignificant pastor.

"Some negligent *pastorlings* there are, which have more heed to their owne hides, than to the soules of their people."—*Bp. Hall: Noah's Dove.*

* **pas'-tŏr-lў,** *a.* [Eng. *pastor*; *-ly.*] Becoming or befitting a pastor; pastor-like.

"Against negligence or obstinacy, will be required a rousing volley of *pastorly* threatnings."—*Milton: Animad. on Remonstrant's Defence.*

pas'-tòr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *pastor*; *-ship.*] The office or jurisdiction of a pastor; pastorate.

"He [Latimer] did of his owne free accord resigne his *pastorship*."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 1578.

pas-tôu-reaux' (**eaux** as **ō**), *s. pl.* [Fr., dimin. from *pastour* = a young shepherd; *pasteur* = a shepherd.] [PASTOR.]

Church Hist.: The name given to those persons who took part in certain risings in France in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. It is probable that these outbreaks, of what Blunt calls "religious Jacquerie," were due in a large degree to the sufferings of the peasantry from the exactions of the nobility, and that the hostility displayed to the clergy was a consequence of their connection with the aristocracy. These outbreaks took place—

1. In Berry in 1214. The peasantry pillaged chateaux and religious houses, and proclaimed universal equality and the coming of the Holy Ghost. (*Larousse.*)

2. In 1250; the ostensible objects were the rescue of Louis VII. and the recovery of the Holy Sepulchre. The rising originated in Flanders, under the leadership of a person of unknown name called the Master of Hungary, who, when he reached Paris, was at the head of 100,000 men. Here "they not only usurped priestly functions, performed marriages, distributed crosses, offered absolution to those who joined the crusade, but they inveighed against the vices of the priesthood." (*Blunt.*) They separated into three divisions, and marched southwards, where they were attacked and cut to pieces.

3. In 1320, in the reign of Philip V. This outbreak took place under the pretence of a crusade. The insurgents were excommunicated by Pope John XXII.; and being hemmed in in Carcassonne, numbers perished of disease and famine, and the survivors were put to death.

pàs'-trĕ-ĭte, *s.* [After President Pastré, of Marseilles; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An amorphous mineral, sometimes nodular, found at Paillières, near Alais, Gard, France. Colour, yellow. Compos.: essentially a hydrated sulphate of iron.

* **pas'-trŏn,** *s.* [O. Fr. *pasturon.*] A shackle or fetter for a horse; a pastern (q.v.).

"*Pastron* of a horse, *pasturon*."—*Palsgrave.*

pās'-trў, * **pas-trye,** *s.* [Eng. *paste*; *-ry*; O. Fr. *pastisserie*; Fr. *pâtisserie.*]

* 1. A place where pastry is made.

"He missed his way and so struck into the *pastry*."—*Howell: Letters*, p. 187.

2. Articles of food made of paste; pies; the crust of a pie or tart.

"Beasts of chase, or fowls of game,
In *pastry* built."—*Milton: P. R.*, ii. 346.

pastry cook, *s.* One whose business or occupation is to make and sell pastry.

pas'-tur-ą-ble, *a.* [O. Fr.] Fit for pasture or grazing.

"Many of the mountains of his country were under cultivation, or at least were *pasturable*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 14, 1882.

pas'-tur-ąge, *s.* [O. Fr., Fr. *pâturage.*] [PASTURE, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act, occupation, or business of pasturing cattle.

"It should never after serve for other thing, but for *pasturage* of beasts."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 377.

2. Grazing ground; lands fit for the grazing of cattle; pasture-land.

"To view his *pasture* the rich owner went,
And see what grass the fruitful year had sent."
Drayton: The Moon-Calf.

3. Grass on which cattle feed.

"Cattle fatted by good *pasturage*, after violent motion, die suddenly."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

II. *Scots Law:* The right of pasturing cattle on certain ground.

pas'-ture, *s.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *pastura* = a feeding; prop. fem. sing. of fut. par. of *pasco* = to feed; Fr. *pâture*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *pastura.*]

* 1. Food, nourishment.

2. Ground fit for the grazing of cattle; grass-lands, pasture-land.

"By this riuer syde there be fayre medowes and *pastures*."—*Berners: Froissart: Croneycle*, vol. ii., ch. ccx.

3. Grass for the food of cattle or other animals; the food of cattle taken by grazing.

"A careless herd,
Full of the *pasture*, jumps along by him,
And never stays."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, ii. 4.

* 4. Human culture or rearing; education.

"From the first *pastures* of our infant age,
To elder cares and manhood's severer page
We hash the pupil."—*Dryden.* (*Todd.*)

pasture-land, *s.* Land fit for or appropriated to the grazing or pasturing of cattle.

pas-ture, *v.t.* & *i.* [PASTURE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To feed.

"Anothere to feile or to *pasture* him with pappe."—*Gesta Romanorum*, p. 98.

2. To feed on growing grass; to place in a pasture; to supply with pasture.

"An open marsh, on which a considerable number of animals were *pastured*."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

B. *Intrans.*: To feed on growing grass; to graze.

"The Indian herdsman . . . tends his *pasturing* herds
At high noon's eye through thickest shade."
Milton: *P. L.*, iv. 1,109.

pas-ture-less, *a.* [Eng. *pasture*; *-less.*] Destitute of pasture.

pāst-ỹ, *a.* [Eng. *past(e)*; *-y.*] Like paste; of the consistence or colour of paste or dough.

"Becoming, if not a mealy-faced, at least a *pasty*-faced boy. —*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 25, 1885.

pās-tỹ, *s.* [O. Fr. *pastie*; Fr. *pâté.*] [Paste, *s.*] A pie composed of meat covered with a crust; a pie with a crust, made of meat and baked without a dish; a meat-pie.

"Bring *pasties* of the doe." *Scott*: *Marmion*, i. 4

păt, *a.* & *adv.* [Prob. the same as *pat* (1), *s.*; Dut. *pas* = pat; Ger. *pass* = pat, fit.]

A. *As adj.*: Fitting exactly; apt, fit, convenient; exactly suitable.

"'I thank you,' quoth the Knight, 'for that
Because 'tis to my purpose *pat*.'"
Butler: *Hudibras*, iii. 3.

B. *As adv.*: Exactly to the purpose; fitly, conveniently, suitably.

"You shall see, it will be full *pat* as I told you."—*Shakesp.*: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, v. 1.

păt (1), *s.* [An imitative word; cf. Sw. dial. *pjatta* = to pat, to tap.]

1. A light quick blow or tap with the fingers or hand.

"[He] would not for the world rebuke,
Beyond a *pat*, the school-boy duke."
Lloyd: *Epistle to J. B., Esq.*

2. A small lump of anything beaten into shape with the hands; espec. a small lump or mass of butter.

"Well-wrought and press'd
To one consistent golden mass, receives
The sprinkled seas'ning, of *pats* or pounds,
The fair impression, the neat shape assumes."
Dodsley: *Agriculture*, iii.

Păt (2), *s.* [An abbreviation of Patrick, the patron-saint of Ireland.] A common name for an Irishman.

păt (3), *s.* [Pot.]

păt, *v.t.* & *i.* [Pat (1), *s.*]

A. *Trans.*: To strike gently and quickly with the fingers or hand; to tap.

"And Phœbe was pleas'd too, and to my dog said,
'Come hither, poor fellow,' and *patted* his head."
Byrom: *A Pastoral.*

B. *Intrans.*: To beat with the hand; to tap.

"We see it is children's sport to prove whether they can rub upon their breast with one hand, and *pat* upon their forehead with another."—*Bacon*: *Nat. Hist.*, § 63.

păt, *pret. of v.* [Put, *v.*] Put. (*Scotch.*)

"They *pat* it aff for naething nor for naebody."—*Scott*: *Rob Roy*, ch. xxiv.

pa-ta-ca, *s.* [Sp.]

1. A Spanish coin, of the value of about 4*s.* 8*d.* sterling.

2. An Algerian coin, of the value of about 1*s.* 6*d.* sterling.

***pa-tache'**, *s.* [Fr. & Sp.]

1. A small vessel or tender employed in conveying men or orders from one ship or place to another.

"This naule was given especially in charge not to suffer any shippe to come out of the haven, nor permit any zebraes, *pataches*, or other small vessels of the Spanish fleete (which were more likely to aide the Dunkirkers) to enter therein to."—*Hacklugt*: *Voyages*, i. 600.

2. A kind of stage-coach.

păt-a-cōn', *s.* [Sp.]

1. The unit of value in the Argentine Republic (La Plata). It bears also the alternative names of Peso Duro, and Hard Dollar. Originally it was worth 4*s.* 2*d.*, but is now represented by paper currency valued at about half that sum.

2. A gold coin of Uruguay worth about 4*s.* 0½*d.*

păt-a coon', **păt-ta-coon'**, *s.* [Sp.] The same as Pataca (1).

"I do not see how she could support a war long to any purpose if Castile were quiet, unless soldiers would be contented to take clovs and pepper-corns for *pattacoones* and pistoles."—*Howell*, bk. ii., let. 18.

păt æ-cŭs, *s.* [Gr. (οἱ) Παταικοί (*hoi Pataikoi*) = Phœnician deities of strange dwarfish shape, whose images formed the figure-heads of Phœnician ships.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Blenniidæ, with three species, from the south and west Australia. Body oblong, elevated anteriorly; snout short, with subvertical anterior profile; dorsal fin, with anterior spines strong and long, continuous with the caudal; ventrals none; gill-openings wide.

PATÆCUS FRONTO.

pa-tăg-ĭ-ŭm (pl. **pa-tăg-ĭ-a**), *s.* [Lat. = a gold edging or border on the tunic of a Roman lady.]

Comp. Anat.: A membrane extending along the sides of the body in the Flying Lemur, Flying Squirrels, and some other animals. It is capable of expansion, so as to act as a kind of parachute, supporting the animal in its leaps from branch to branch or from tree to tree.

Păt-a-gō-nĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to Patagonia or its inhabitants.

B. *As subst.*: A native of Patagonia.

Patagonian-cavy, *s.*

Zool.: *Dolichotis patachonica*, a genus of Caviidæ, somewhat resembling the Agouti, but with very long ears, and a stumpy tail. The fur is dense and crisp, gray on upper part of head and body, rusty yellow on flanks, white on chin, throat, and belly; rump black, with a white band immediately above the tail. Habitat, Patagonia as far south as 48°, extending northwards to Mendoza.

Patagonian-province, *s.*

Zool.: A province established for the purpose of systematically recording the distribution of mollusca. It extends from Santa Catharina, south of the tropic, to Melo. (*S. P. Woodward.*)

Patagonian sea-lion, *s.*

Zool.: *Otaria jubata*, Cook's Otary. These animals formerly had a much wider geographical range than at present, being now confined to Patagonia. Capt. Cook reports having met with individuals from twelve to fourteen feet in length, and from eight to ten in girth. Those taken of late years do not approach this size; but enormous skulls are often found scattered on the beach. The young are deep chocolate colour, the female grayish, the old males of a rich brown, the flippers in all being darker than the body colour. This species is noteworthy as being the first of the genus brought to England. Specimens have lived in the Gardens of the Zoological Society and in the Brighton Aquarium. [Otary.]

păt-a-gŏn'-u-la, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Patagonia, of which the species is a native.]

Bot.: An abnormal genus of Verbenaceæ (q.v.). The leaves of *Patagonula vulneraria*, called in Brazil Ipebranco, are used to abate inflammation.

pa'-ta-la, *s.* [Sansc., Mahratta, &c.]

Hindoo Mythol.: A portion of the infernal regions.

păt'-a-mar, pat-te-mar, *s.* A kind of native vessel used by Bombay merchants and others for coasting voyages to and from that port. One of the larger kind is about 76 feet long, 21 feet broad, and 12 feet deep, with a burthen of about 200 tons. It has two masts, with lateen sails. Smaller ones have but a single mast. They are grab-built, that is, have a prow-stem the same length as the keel. They are the best native vessels in India. (*Journ. Roy. Asiat. Soc.*, i. 10.)

pat-and, pat-in, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The bottom plate or sill of a partition of a screen.

păt'-a-ra, *s.* [Tahitian.]

Bot.: An excellent timber, probably *Dioscorea pentaphylla.*

Păt-ar-ī-nī, *s. pl.* [Paterini.]

***pat-a-vĭn-ĭ-tỹ**, *s.* [Lat. *patavinitas*, from *Patavium*, now Padua, a city in north Italy; Fr. *patavinité*; Ital. *patavinità.*] A term used to express the peculiar style of Livy, the Roman historian, and so denominated from the name of his birthplace; hence, the use of local or provincial words in writing or speaking; provinciality.

păţch, *pacche, *patche, *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Skeat supposes that *t* has been lost, and that the true form is *platch*, from Low Ger. *plakke*, *plakk* = (1) a spot, (2) a piece either torn off or put on, (3) a piece of ground; *plakken* = to patch.]

1. A piece of cloth sewed on to cover a hole or tear.

"*Patches*, set upon a little breach,
Discredit more, in hiding of the fault,
Than did the fault before it was so patch'd."
Shakesp.: *King John*, iv. 2.

2. A small piece of anything used to repair a breach.

3. A greased piece of cloth wrapped around a rifle bullet.

4. A strengthening piece on a fabric at a point of wear, or around a hole or eyelet.

5. A piece inserted in mosaic or other work.

"They suffer their minds to appear in a pie-bald livery of coarse *patches* and borrowed shreds."—*Locke*

6. A small piece or spot of black silk used to cover a defect on the face, or to add a charm. (The custom was very prevalent in the early part of the eighteenth century.)

"From *patches* justly placed they borrow graces."
Gay: *To W. Poultney, Esq*

7. An additional or substitute piece in the covering or sheathing of a structure.

8. A block on the muzzle of a gun to do away with the effect of dispart; making the line of bore and line of sight parallel.

9. A small piece of ground; a plot.

"For above these sixteen hundred years employed about this *patch* of ground."—*Bunyan*: *Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

* 10. A paltry fellow; a ninny, an idiot, a fool.

"What a pied ninny's this! thou scurvy *patch!*"—*Shakesp. Tempest*, iii. 2.

¶ *Not to be a patch on some person* or *thing*: Not fit to be compared to him or it. (*Slang.*)

"*He is not a patch on you* for looks."—*C. Reade*: *Cloister & Hearth*, ch. xxxvii.

***patch-box**, *s.* A box formerly employed to keep patches in. [Patch, *s.*, 6.]

"Thrice from thy trembling hand the *patch-box* fell."
Pope: *Rape of the Lock*, iv. 162

patch-ice, *s.* Pieces of ice in the sea, overlapping or nearly joining each other.

păţch, *patche, *v.t.* & *i.* [Patch, *s.*]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To mend by inserting or sewing on a piece of cloth.

"This must be *patch'd*
With cloth of any colour."
Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, iii. 1.

2. To repair with pieces fastened on; to mend clumsily: as, To *patch* a wall or a building.

3. To supply deficiencies in.

"They *patched* up the holes with peeces and rags of other languages."—*Spenser*: *Epistle to M. Harvey.*

4. To decorate, as the face, with a patch or patches.

"Several ladies who *patched* indifferently both sides of their faces."—*Addison*: *Spectator*, No. 81.

5. To make up of shreds or different pieces without regard to suitability or matching. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Enlarging an author's sense, and building fancies of our own upon his foundation, we may call paraphrasing; but more properly, changing, adding, *pitching*, piecing."—*Felton*: *On the Classics.*

6. To accommodate or arrange hastily or temporarily.

"You *patched* up your excuses."
Shakesp.: *Antony & Cleopatra*, ii. 2.

* 7. To disfigure.

"*Patched* with foul motes."
Shakesp.: *King John*, iii. 1.

* **B.** *Intrans.*: To decorate the face with patches.

"There are several women of honour who *patch* out of principle."—*Addison*: *Spectator*, No. 81.

păţched, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Patch, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *As adjective*:

1. Mended or repaired by pieces sewn or fastened on.

* 2. Paltry, mean, silly.

"He is but a *patched* fool, if he will offer to say what methought I had."—*Shakesp.*: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, iv. 1.

* **pătch'-ĕd-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *patched* ; *-ly.*] In a patched manner ; with patches.

"Nor can he beare with, to haue newe clothe sowed or *patched* into an olde garment nor olde clothe be *patchedlye* sowed into a newe."—*Udal : Galathians* v.

pătch'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *patch* ; *-er.*] One who patches ; a botcher.

"Then my Lord Chancellor said : Gratin was but a *patcher*."—*Fox : Martyrs*, p. 1,383.

* **pătch'-ẽr-ȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *patch* ; *-ery.*] Botchery ; bungling work ; hypocrisy.

"Here is such *patchery*, such juggling, and such knavery !"—*Shakesp : Troilus & Cressida*, ii. 3.

pătch'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Patch, v.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj. :* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive :*

1. The act of mending with patches ; botching, blundering, bungling ; hypocrisy.

"Blackston being reproued for his false *patching*, fell in a quaking and shaking."—*Fox : Martyrs*, p. 1,865.

2. A patch.

"Let the ill favoured sight of the *patching* be hidden." *Udal : Luke*, v.

pătch'-ĭng-lȳ, * **patch-ĭng-lie,** *adv.* [Eng. *patching* ; *-ly.*] In a hypocritical manner.

"Did dissemblinglie and *patchinglie* vse some part of them."—*Fox : Martyrs*, p. 1,134.

* **pătch'-ŏck,** *s.* [Eng. *patch* ; *-ock.*] A clown ; a paltry fellow.

"Growen to be as very *patchockes* as the wild Irish." —*Spenser : State of Ireland.*

păt-çhou-lĭ, păt-çhou-lȳ, păch'-ou-lĭ, *s.* [Beng. *pachapat* (?)]

1. *Ord. Lang. :* A perfume prepared from the plant described in 2.

"Evening-party odours . . . lamps which had been blown out, *patchouli*, white-wine vapours, and cut oranges."—*Albert Smith : Scattergood Family*, p. 46.

2. *Bot. : Pogostemon patchouli*, a labiate plant growing in Silhet, Burmah, and the Malayan peninsula. Large quantities of the plant are exported from Penang for stuffing mattresses and pillows ; the leaves, which smell strongly, are supposed to keep off contagion. The dried roots furnish the patchouli of commerce.

patchouli-camphor, *s.*

Chem. : $C_{15}H_{26}O$. A compound homologous to borneol, obtained from patchouli-oil. It is crystalline, melts at 54°, and boils at 296°.

patchouli-oil, *s.*

Chem. : A brownish-yellow volatile oil, obtained by distilling the leaves of *Pogostemon patchouli*. It has a powerful odour, is somewhat viscid, has a sp. gr. of 0·9554 at 15·5°, and boils at 254°.

pătch'-wŏrk, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *patch*, and *work.*]

A. *As substantive :*

1. Work composed of pieces of different colours and figures sewn together.

2. Work composed of different pieces clumsily put together ; anything composed of ill-assorted pieces.

B. *As adj. :* Composed of pieces sewn or joined together : as, a *patchwork* quilt.

pătch'-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *patch* ; *-y.*]

1. *Lit. :* Full of patches.

2. *Fig. :* Cross, peevish.

"He'll be a bit *patchy*."—*Trollope : Orley Farm*, vol. ii., ch. iii.

pāte (1), *s.* [O. Fr., from Ger. *platte* = a plate, a head ; M. H. Ger. *plate* ; O. H. Ger. *plattâ* = a plate, the shaven crown of the head.]

I. *Literally :*

1. The head of a person ; the top of the head. Almost always used in contempt or derision.

"Was this taken
By any understanding *pate* but thine ?
Shakesp : Winter's Tale, i. 2.

2. The skin of a calf's head.

* **II.** *Fig. :* Wit, cleverness.

"To lay the plot at first well is matter of more *pate*."—*Feltham : Resolves*, p. 70.

pa'-tê (2), *s.* [Fr. *pâte* = a pasty (q.v.).]

Fort. : A kind of platform, usually of a roundish shape, erected on marshy ground to cover a gate.

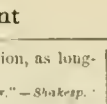
pa'-tê (3), *s.* [Patty.]

†**pāt'-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *pat(e)* (1) ; *-ed.*] Having a pate or head. Used in composition, as long-*pated*, shallow-*pated*, &c.

"A robustious, periwig-*pated* fellow."—*Shakesp. : Hamlet*, iii. 2.

pa-teé, păt-toé', *a.* [Fr.]

Her. : Spreading out at the extremity ; formé. Chiefly applied to crosses.



CROSS PATÉE.

* **păt-ĕ-făc'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *patefactio*, from *patefactus*, pa. par. of *patefacio* = to make open : *pateo* = to open, and *facio* = to make.] The act of opening or disclosing ; disclosure ; open manifestation.

"The spirit of manifestation or *patefaction*."—*Bp. Taylor : Sermons*, vol. ii. pt. ii., ser. 2.

pa-tĕl'-la, *s.* [Lat. dimin. of *patera* = a dish, a cup, from *pateo* = to be open.]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang. :* A small vase, dish, or pan.

II. *Technically :*

1. *Anat. :* The same as Knee-cap (q.v.).

2. *Bot. :* [Patellula].

3. *Zool. & Palæont. :* Rock-limpet ; the typical genus of the family Patellidæ. The shell is oval, with a subcentral apex, the animal with a continuous series of branchial lamellæ, sessile eyes, and six lingual teeth. Recent species 144, from the shores of Britain, Norway, and other countries, living between high and low water-marks. Fossil about 100, from the Silurian onward. [Limpet.]

pa-tĕl'-lar, *a.* [Lat. *patell(a)* ; Eng. suff. *-ar.*]

Anat. : Of or belonging to the patella : as, the *patellar* plexus.

păt-ĕl-lăr'-ĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *patellar(ia)* ; Eng. suff. *-ic.*] Contained in or derived from *Patellaria scruposa*.

patellaric-acid, *s.*

Chem. : $C_7H_{30}O_{10}$. An acid obtained by Knop from the lichen *Patellaria scruposa*. It unites readily with bases, forming two series of salts in which one and two atoms of hydrogen are replaced by metals.

păt-ĕl'-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *patell(a)* ; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool. : Limpets ; a family of Gasteropodous Molluscs, section Holostomata. Shell conical, with the apex turned forwards ; muscular impression horseshoe-shaped, open in front. Animal with a head and tentacles having eyes at their outer bases, one or two branchial plumes, foot as large as the margin of the shell, mouth with a horny upper jaw and a long ribbon-like tongue with many teeth. Genera, Patella, Acmæa, Gadinia, and Siphonaria. (*Woodward.*)

pa-tĕl'-lĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *patella* = a small cup or dish, and *forma* = form.] Of the form of a dish or pan ; shaped like the patella or knee-pan.

* **pa-tĕl'-lĭ-mā'-nĭ,** *s. pl.* [Lat. *patella*, *i* connect., and *manus* = the hand.]

Entom. : A division of Carabidæ established by Latreille. The two anterior tarsi are dilated in the males.

* **păt'-ĕl-lite,** *s.* [Lat. *patell(a)* ; Eng. suff. *-ite.*]

Palæont. : A fossil mollusc resembling a Patella.

pa-tĕl'-lu-la, *s.* [Dimin. from Lat. *patella.*]

Bot. : An orbicular sessile shield, surrounded by a rim, which is part of itself, and not a production of the thallus, as in Lecidea. (*De Candolle.*)

păt'-ĕn, * **păt'-ĭne,** * **pat-eyn,** *s.* [O. Fr. *patene*, from Low Lat *patena* = a paten, from Lat. *patena*, *patina* = a wide, shallow basin or bowl, from Gr. πατανή (*patanē*) = a kind of flat dish, from πετάννυμι (*petannumi*) = to be open.]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang. :* A plate, as of metal.

"The floor of heav'n
Is thick inlaid with *patens* of bright gold."
Shakesp. : Merchant of Venice, v.

2. *Eccles. :* A plate used from early Christian times to receive the Host consecrated at Mass. At first the paten was made of glass, but the use of this material was forbidden in the sixth century. In England it was often made of the less precious metals, though gold or silver should properly be employed. Larger patens, called *ministeriales*, were used to hold the small Hosts for the communion of the laity. In the Roman Church the paten is consecrated by the bishop with chrism, and evidence exists that this rite was in use in the eighth century.

pa-tē-na, *s.* [See def.] A name given in Ceylon to open grassy areas in the hilly or mountainous parts encircled by forests (*Tennent : Ceylon*, i. 24.)

* **pā'-tẽn-çy,** *s.* [Eng. *patent* ; *-cy.*]

1. The state of being spread open or enlarged.

2. The state of being open, plain, or evident.

pā'-tent, * **pa-tente,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *patent*, fem. *patente*, from Lat. *patens*, pr. par. of *pateo* = to be or lie open ; Sp., Port., & Ital. *patente*.]

A. *As adjective :*

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. *Literally :*

* (1) Open, expanded ; spread out or open.

(2) Open to the perusal or inspection of all : as, letters *patent*. [Cf. Diploma.]

(3) Appropriated by letters patent ; patented ; secured or protected by letters patent as an exclusive privilege ; restricted from general use : as, *patent* medicines.

2. *Fig. :* Open or evident to all ; plain, manifest, unconcealed.

"It is explicit, *patent*, and precise."—*Bp. Horsley : Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 44.

II. *Bot. :* Spreading ; having a gradually outward direction, as petals from the ovary.

B. *As subst. :* A grant from the Crown by letters patent of the exclusive right of making, using, and selling some new invention. The Patent Designs and Trade Mark Act, 1883 (amended 1888, 1901, and 1902), and the Patents Rule, 1890, regulate the law of patents, and the changes have greatly benefited inventors and consumers. The process of obtaining a patent is as follows : An application is made by the patentee, in the form given in the schedule to the act, addressed to the Patent Office. This application must state shortly the nature of the invention, a claim for a patent, a declaration that the applicant is the first inventor of it, and it must be accompanied by a specification. Then, if the application is acceded to, provisional protection is granted, and letters patent can be obtained. For the term of four years a fee of £4 is required. The fees are generally much lower than those formerly demanded, and the procedure in obtaining letters patent has been very much simplified. A patent to last fourteen years costs a fee of £99, which, however, may be paid in instalments of from £5 to £14, an instalment to be paid before the expiration of each year. This latter arrangement, instead of the payment of lump sums as formerly, is an advantage to the patentees of those inventions which find their way but slowly into public favour.

A patent may be assigned in whole or part by the patentee to any number of persons ; it may also be mortgaged, and licenses may be granted by the patentee for the use of the patent. In the United States patents are granted only to the absolute inventor, always for fourteen years, and are granted or withheld at the option of the Government Commissioners of Patents. The amount of official fees payable depends upon the country of which the applicant is a native.

¶ The official pronunciation of the substantive, and of the adjective in the sense 1. 1 (2). (3), is *pāt'-ĕnt*.

patent-leather, *s.* A varnished or lacquered leather used for boots and shoes and in carriage and harness work. It embraces a number of varieties and qualities. Black is the usual colour, but it is also made in red, green, blue, and other tints.

patent-metal, *s.* The same as Muntz's metal.

patent-office, *s.* An office for the granting or procuring of patents for inventions.

patent-reflexed, *a.*

Bot. : Spread out, and turned back.

patent-right, *s.* The exclusive privilege granted to the first inventor of a new manufacture of making articles according to his invention. (*Wharton.*)

patent-rolls, *s. pl.* The rolls or registers of patents.

patent yellow, *s.* A pigment prepared by fusing litharge and common salt, and afterwards washing out the soda; or, by mixing common salt and litharge together in a moist state. If this mixture is allowed to rest, a chemical change takes place; the soda is then washed out, and the compound formed; it is afterwards fused and powdered. Also called Turner's-yellow or Montpellier-yellow.

pā-tĕnt, *v.t.* [PATENT, *a.*] To grant by patent; to secure by patent; to make the subject of a patent.

pā-tĕnt-ą-blĕ, *a.* [Eng. *patent*; *-able.*] That may or can be patented; suitable or fit to be patented.

pā-tĕn-tēē, *s.* [Eng. *patent*; *-ee.*] One to whom a patent has been granted; one who holds a patent.

"Where the crown has unadvisedly granted anything by letters patent, which ought not to be granted, or where the *patentee* has done an act that amounts to a forfeiture of the grant, the remedy to repeal the patent is by writ of *scire facias* in chancery. This may be brought either on the part of the crown, in order to resume the thing granted; or, if the grant be injurious to a subject, the sovereign is bound of right to permit him to use his royal name for repealing the patent in a *scire facias*: the proceedings on which resemble those in an ordinary action."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. ix.

† **pā-tĕnt-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *patent*; *-ly.*] Evidently, plainly, unmistakably.

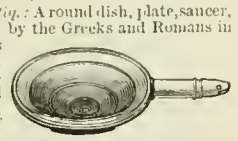
"That these statements contain a great deal of what is *patently* and lamentably true it would be idle to deny."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 3, 1882.

* **pat-er,** *v.t.* [PATTER (2), v.]

* **pater cove,** *s.* A hedge-priest. (*Lytton: Pelham*, ch. lxxx.)

păt-ĕr-ą, *s.* [Lat.]

* 1. *Class. Antiq.*: A round dish, plate, saucer, or goblet, used by the Greeks and Romans in their sacrifices and libations. They were commonly of red earthenware, sometimes of bronze and other metals, ornamented with a drawn pattern, and were especially used to contain the wine with which a libation was poured over the head of a victim or on the altar.



PATERA.

2. *Arch.*: Properly an ornament on a frieze representing a round dish in bas-relief, but the term is also applied to many flat ornaments not resembling dishes.

păt-ĕr-ā-īte, *s.* [After A. Patera; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An amorphous, black mineral, found, with uranium minerals, at Joachimsthal, Bohemia. From an analysis of very impure material, Laube determined the mineral to be a molybdate of cobalt, with the formula $CoOMO_3$.

păt-ĕ-rĕr'-ō, păt-ą-rär'-ō, *s.* [Sp.]

Ordn.: A mortar for firing salutes.

"I can see the brass *patararos* glittering on her poop."—*Kingsley: Westward Ho!* ch. xix.

pā-tēr-fą-mĭl'-ĭ-ăs, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The father of a family.

* 2. *Law*: One who was *sui juris* and the father of a family.

Păt-ēr-ī-nī, *s. pl.* [Latinised from Milanese *paterà* = a popular faction.]

Church Hist.: The Paulicians, or Manichæan heretics, who came to Italy from Bulgaria in the eleventh century. In the twelfth and thirteenth centuries the word was a common name for heretics generally; and it was applied by married priests to those who opposed the marriage of the clergy, as if such opposition indicated Manichæan views. (*Blunt.*)

Păt-ēr-ĭnș, Păt'-ēr-ĭneș, *s. pl.* [PATERINI.]

pą-tēr'-nal, *a.* [Fr. *paternel*, from Low Lat. *paternalis*, from Lat. *paternus*, from *pater* = a father; Sp. *paternal*; Ital. *paternale.*]

1. Of or pertaining to a father; becoming or befitting a father; fatherly.

"Shall spend their days in joy unblamed, and dwell
Long time in peace, by families and tribes,
Under *paternal* rule." *Milton: P. L.*, xii. 24.

2. Received or derived from one's father; hereditary.

"Their small *paternal* field of corn."
Dryden: Horace, ep. ii.

pą-tēr-nal-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *paternal*; *-ly.*] In a paternal manner; like a father.

Pą-tēr'-nī-ąn, *s.* & *a.* [PATERNIANI.]

A. *As subst.* (*Pl.*): [PATERNIANI].

B. *As adj.*: Belonging to or connected with the Paterniani or their tenets.

Pą-tēr-nī-ā'-nī, *s. pl.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps from (*Deus*) *Pater* = (God) the Father.]

Church Hist.: A sect of Manichæans, condemned by a council held at Rome, A.D. 367. They held that the upper and intellectual part of the body was created by God, and the lower and sensual part by the devil. Called also Venustians, from their immorality.

pą-tēr'-nĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *paternité*, from Lat. *paternitatem*, acc. of *paternitas*, from *paternus* = paternal; Sp. *paternidad*; Ital. *paternità.*]

1. The relation of a father to his children; fatherhood, fathership.

"The world, while it had scarcity of people, underwent no other dominion than *paternity* and eldership."—*Raleigh.*

2. Derivation or descent from a father: as, the *paternity* of a child.

3. Authorship, origin: as, the *paternity* of a book.

pā'-tēr-nŏs-tēr, *s.* [Lat. = Our Father.]

1. The Lord's Prayer, from the first two words of the Latin version.

"First, three times tell each Ave bead,
And thrice a *Paternoster* say."
Scott. Glenfinlas.

2. Every tenth large bead in the rosary used by Roman Catholics in their devotions. At this they repeat the Lord's Prayer, and at the intervening small beads an Ave Maria.

3. A rosary.

4. *In Arch.*: A kind of ornament in the shape of beads used in baguettes, astragals, &c.

5. In angling a name given to a line to which hooks are attached at certain intervals, and also leaden beads or shot to sink it. (So called from its resemblance to a rosary.)

"And with gut *paternoster* and live minnow, or small gudgeon, [trout] are well worth a trial."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

* ¶ *In a paternoster while*: While one could say a paternoster; in a minute; in a jiffey.

"All thys was don, as men say, in a *Paternoster wyle*."—*Paston Letters*, i. 74.

paternoster-pump, *s.* A chain-pump (q.v.). So named from a fancied resemblance of the buttons on the chain to the beads of the rosary. [CHAIN-PUMP.]

paternoster-wheel, *s.* A noria (q.v.).

path, *s.* [A.S. *pæth*, *padh*; cogn. with Dut. *pad*; Ger. *pfad* = a path; Lat. *pons* = (1) a path, (2) a bridge; Gr. πάτος (*patos*) = a path; Sansc. *patha.*]

I. *Literally*:

1. A trodden way; a way beaten or trodden by the feet of man or beast, or made hard by wheels; an established road or way; a narrow or unimportant road; a passage, a footway.

"The woodes with their blind and uncertaine *pathes*."—*Goldinge: Cæsar*, fo. 166.

2. The way, course, or track taken or followed by an animal or other object in the air, the water, or space: as, the *path* of a meteor in the sky; the *path* of a fish in the sea. (Job xxviii. 7.)

II. *Fig.*: A course of life, action, procedure, or conduct.

* **path,** *v.t.* & *i.* [PATH, *s.*]

A. *Trans.*: To walk or go on; to follow.

"*Pathing* young Henry's unadvised ways."
Drayton Humphry to Elenor Cobham.

B. *Intrans.*: To walk or go abroad; to travel.

păt'-hăn, *s.* [A corruption of *Afghan*, or of Arab. *fatah* = to conquer (?).]

Ethnol.: A person of Afghan descent; one of the four great divisions of the Indian Muhammadans.

* **păth-ĕ-măt'-ĭc,** *a.* [Gr. παθηματικός (*pathēmatikos*), from πάθημα (*pathema*), genit. παθήματος (*pathēmatos*) = suffering.] Of or pertaining to that which is suffered; designating emotion or that which is suffered. [PATHOS.]

"The great ligament between the percipient and the *pathematic* part of our nature."—*Chalmers: Bridgewater Treatise*, pt. ii., ch. iii., p. 388.

pą-thĕt'-ĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *pathétique*, from Lat. *patheticus*; Gr. παθητικος (*pathetikos*), from πάθος (*pathos*) = suffering.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Full of pathos; affecting or moving the feelings; moving, affecting; exciting pity, sorrow, grief, or the like.

"Every youth to entertain his love . . .
Used each *pathetick* phrase that serv'd to move."
Stirling: Aurora, son. 59.

* 2. Expressive of, or showing passion; passionate.

B. *As subst.*: The style or manner adapted to awaken the passions, especially tender emotions.

pathetic nerves, *s. pl.*

Anat.: The fourth pair of cranial nerves; called also trochlear nerves. [PATHETICUS.]

* **pą-thĕt'-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *pathetic*; *-al.*]

1. Pathetic, affecting, moving.

2. Passionate.

"He [Hiel; cf. 1 Kings xvi. 34] mistook Joshua's curse rather for a *pathetical* expression than prophetical prediction."—*Fuller: Pisgah Sight*, bk. ii., ch. xii.

pą-thĕt'-ĭc-ąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *pathetical*; *-ly.*]

1. In a pathetic manner; so as to excite emotion; affectingly.

"No nation ever called so *pathetically* on the compassion of all its neighbours."—*Burke: Let. to a Member of the Nat. Assembly.*

* 2. Passionately.

"The principal point . . . was reserved to the last, and *pathetically* though briefly avouched."—*Jackson: Divine Essence & Attributes*, bk. ix., § 2.

* **pą-thĕt'-ĭc-ąl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *pathetical*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being pathetic; pathos.

"The *patheticalness*, grace, and dignity of the sentence."—*Blackwall: Sacred Classics*, i. 339.

pą-thĕt'-ĭ-cŭs, *s.* [PATHETIC.]

Anat.: The fourth nerve; it is purely motor, and only supplies the *trochlearis* or superior oblique muscle of the eyeball.

* **păth'-ĕt-ĭșm,** *s.* [Gr. πάθος (*pathos*) = suffering.] A name for mesmerism.

path'-flў, *s.* [Eng. *path*, and *fly*, s.] A fly found on footpaths. (*Worcester.*)

* **păth'-ĭc,** *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *pathicus*; Gr. παθικός (*pathikos*), from πάθος (*pathos*) = suffering.]

A. *As subst.*: A male that submits to the crime against nature; a catamite, an ingle.

"And was the noted *pathic* of his time."
Ben Jonson: Sejanus, i. 2.

B. *As adj.*: Suffering.

path'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *path*; *-less.*] Having no path or road; untrodden, impenetrable.

"There is a pleasure in the *pathless* woods,
There is a rapture on the lonely shore."
Byron: Childe Harold, vi. 178.

path'-nąge, *s.* [PANNAGE.]

păth-ō-ĝĕ-nĕt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *pathogen(y)*; *-etic.*] Pertaining or relating to pathogeny; producing or generating disease.

păth-ō-ĝĕn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *pathogen(y)*; *-ic.*] The same as PATHOGENETIC (q.v.).

pą-thŏĝ'-ĕn-ў, *s.* [Gr. πάθος (*pathos*) = suffering; γενναω (*gennaō*) = to produce.]

Med.: That branch of pathology which relates to the generation and development of disease; pathogony.

* **păth-ŏg-nŏm'-ĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *pathognom(y)*; *-ic.*] The same as PATHOGNOMONIC (q.v.).

"Sometimes a flood of tears relieves those *pathognomic* symptoms."—*Cogan: On the Passions*, ch. ii.

pą-thŏg-nō-mŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. παθογνωμονικός (*pathognōmonikos*) = skilled in judging of symptoms of disease: πάθος (*pathos*) = suffering, and γνωμονικός (*gnōmonikos*) = experienced, skilled; γνωναι (*gnōnai*) = to know.]

Pathol.: Characteristic of a disease. A pathognomonic symptom is one which, without fail, enables a physician to recognise a malady.

pą-thŏĝ'-nō-mў, *s.* [Gr. πάθος (*pathos*) = suffering, feeling; γνώμη (*gnomē*) = signification.] Expression of the passions; the science of the signs by which human passions are indicated.

pą-thŏĝ'-ŏn-ў, *s.* [PATHOGENY.]

păth-ō-lŏj'-ĭc, păth-ō-lŏj'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *pathology(y)*; *-ic, -ical*; Fr. *pathologique.*] Of or pertaining to pathology.

păth-ō-lŏj'-ĭc-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *pathological*; *-ly.*] In a pathologic manner; according to pathology.

pa-thŏl'-ō-jĭst, *s.* [Eng. *pathology(y)*; *-ist.*] One who studies or treats of pathology; one who is skilled or versed in pathology.

pa-thŏl'-ō-gȳ, *s.* [Fr. *pathologie*, from Gr. παθολογεω (*pathologeō*) = to treat of diseases: παθος (*pathos*) = suffering, and λεγω (*legō*) = to speak, to tell; Sp. & Ital. *patologia.*]

Med. Science: The branch which treats of disease. It investigates its predisposing and existing cause, its characteristic symptoms, and its progress from first to last. Sometimes this is called Internal Pathology, whilst External or Surgical Pathology treats of those lesions or deformities which require surgical treatment for their removal. Another division is into Human Pathology, which occupies itself with the diseases of man, and Comparative Pathology, which makes comparison between the diseases of man and those of the inferior animals. Vegetable Pathology treats of the diseases of plants.

* **pa-thŏm'-ĕ-trȳ,** *s.* [Gr. πάθος (*pathos*) = suffering, and μετρον (*metron*) = a measure.] The measure or measurement of suffering; the perception or distinction of various kinds of suffering.

păth-ō-pœ'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. παθοποιία (*pathopoiia*), from παθος (*pathos*) = suffering, and ποιέω (*poiecō*) = to make.]

Rhet.: A speech, or figure of speech, designed to move the passions.

pā'-thŏs, *s.* [Gr., from παθειν (*patheîn*), 2nd aor. infin. of πασχω (*paschō*) = to suffer.] Passion; that quality, attribute, or element which excites emotions and passions; especially that which excites the tender feelings or emotions, as pity, compassion, &c.; a power or quality which touches the feelings.

"There was a *pathos* in this lay."
Moore: Light of the Harem.

path'-wāy, *s.* [Eng. *path*, and *way.*]

1. *Lit.:* A path, a road; a beaten track; a footpath.

"We tread the *pathway* arm in arm."
Scott: Bridal of Triermain, iii. (Introd.)

2. *Fig.:* A path or course of life, action, or conduct.

"They cannot turn a man out of the *pathway* of vertue."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 1,010.

* **păt'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *patibilis*, from *patior* = to suffer.] Sufferable, tolerable, endurable.

* **pa-tĭb'-ū-lar-ȳ,** *a.* [Lat. *patibulum* = a gallows; Fr. *patibulaire.*] Pertaining or belonging to the gallows or execution. Shaped like a gallows.

"Bestrides with its *patibulary* fork the pit of bottomless terror."—*Carlyle: Diamond Necklace*, ch. xvi.

* **pa-tĭb'-ū-lāt-ĕd,** *a.* [Lat. *patibulum* = a gallows.] Executed on a gallows; hanged.

pā'-tiençe (ti as sh), * **pa-ci-ence,** *s.* [Fr. *patience*, from Lat. *patientia*, from *patiens* = patient (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *paciencia*; Ital. *pazienza.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The quality or state of being patient; the power or capacity of enduring pain or labour; physical endurance.

2. That quality or state of mind which enables a person to meet affliction, trouble, calamity, provocation, &c., with calmness and composure; endurance without murmuring or fretfulness.

"That, which in mean men we entitle—*patience*,
Is pale cold cowardice in noble breasts."
Shakesp.: Richard II., i. 2.

3. Freedom from discontent or peevishness; quiet; perseverance in waiting for anything.

"*Patience!* The statue is but newly fixed."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, v. 3.

4. Indulgence, forbearance, leniency, long-suffering.

"Have *patience* with me, and I will pay thee all."—*Matthew* xviii. 26.

* 5. Permission, sufferance.

"They stay upon your *patience*."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 2.

6. Perseverance in action or exertion.

"He learnt with *patience*, and with meekness taught."
Harte.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* *Rumex Patientia*, so called from the slowness of its operation as a medicine. It is used on the Continent as a spinach-plant.

2. *Cards:* A game at cards, played by one person.

patience-dock, *s.*

Bot.: *Polygonum Bistorta*; (2) [Patience, II. 1].

pā'-tiençt (ti as sh), * **pa-ci-ent,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *patient*, from Lat. *patiens*, pr. par. of *patior* = to suffer, to endure; Sp. *paciente*; Ital. *paziente.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Able physically to bear or endure pain or suffering; capable of bearing, enduring, or supporting pain, trial, suffering, or adversity without murmuring or fretfulness; calm, composed.

2. Able to bear or endure; proof against; capable of enduring or standing. (Followed by *of* before that which is endured.)

3. Calm, composed; not hasty or impetuous.

"Be *patient*, princes; you do know, these fits
Are with his highness very ordinary."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 4.

4. Indulgent, lenient, longsuffering; not easily provoked; not revengeful against injuries.

"Warn them that are unruly, support the weak, be *patient* towards all men."—*1 Thessalonians* v. 14.

5. Persevering or constant in action or exertion; calmly diligent.

"Whatever I have done is due to *patient* thought."
—*Newton.*

B. *As substantive:*

* 1. One who or that which receives impressions from external agents.

"The iron is the *patient* or the subject of passion, in a philosophical sense, because it receives the operation of the agent."—*Watts.*

2. *Specif.:* One who suffers from a disease or indisposition; one who is under medical treatment; a sick person.

"In medical language, a person oppressed with disease is called a *patient*, or an involuntary sufferer."
—*Cogan: On the Passions*, ch. i.

* **pā'-tiençt (ti as sh),** *v.t.* [Patient, *a.*] To compose, to calm. (Used with a reflexive pronoun.)

"*Patient* yourself, madam, and pardon me."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, i. 11.

pā'-tiençt-lȳ (ti as sh), * **pa-ci-ent-li,** * **pa-tient-liche,** *adv.* [Eng. *patient*; *-ly.*]

1. In a patient manner; with calmness or composure; without discontent or murmuring.

"I could endure
Chains nowhere *patiently*; and chains at home
Where I am free by birthright, not at all."
Cowper: Task, v. 478.

2. Calmly, tranquilly; without undue haste or impetuosity; quietly.

"If you will *patiently* dance in our round"
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 1.

3. With indulgence or leniency; indulgently, leniently.

* 4. With quiet perseverance or diligence.

păt'-ĭ-lē, *s.* [Patella.]

pat-in, pat-ine, *s.* [Paten.]

pa-tī'-na, *s.* [Lat., = a pan, a dish, a kind of cake, from *pateo* = to lie open.]

1. A bowl of metal or earthenware; a patella.

2. The green ærugo, or rust, which covers ancient bronzes and medals, and which, being one great proof of age, has often been fraudulently imitated by forgers of antiques, by the action of acetic acid.

* **patish,** *v.t.* [O. Fr.] To bargain, to stipulate.

"The money . . . *patished* for his raunsome."—*Udal: Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 295.

păt'-ĭ-tŭr, *s.* [Lat. = he suffers, 3rd pers. sing. pres. indic. of *patior* = to suffer.]

Eccles.: The mark by which the absence of a prebendary from choir, either by sickness or leave, was denoted. In either case he did not forfeit any of his revenue.

păt'-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *pat*, a.; *-ly.*] In a pat manner; fitly, exactly, conveniently, appropriately.

"How *patly* and livelily do they set out our Saviour's being nailed to the cross."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 26.

* **păt'-ma wŏrt,** *s.* [From *patma*, the native name of *Raffesia Patma*, and Eng. *wort.*]

Bot. (Pl.): A name proposed by Lindley for Rafflesiaceæ, but ultimately altered to Rafflesiads.

păt'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *pat*, a.; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being pat; fitness, exactness, appropriateness.

"This he wished in an age so resembling ours that I fear the description with equal *patness* may suit both."
—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 17.

patois (as **păt'-wâ**), *s.* [Fr.] A dialect peculiar to a rural district, or to uneducated persons; a provincial dialect; broken language.

"Joe, the cook, who was an Englishman, and understood not a word of Gaelic, had many an altercation with the men, most of whom knew little English, and none of whom could comprehend Joe's particular *patois*."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

pa-tŏn'-çoô, *a.* [Fr.]

Her.: A term applied to a cross which has the ends of the arms similar to what they are when fleury.

* **pa-trelle,** * **pay-trel,** *s.* [Lat. *pectorale*, from *pectus* = the breast.] A pectoral (q.v.)

* **patren,** *v.i.* [Patter (2), *v.*]

* **pā-trĭ-al,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *patrius* = belonging to one's native land, from *patria* = one's native land, from *pater*, genit. *patris* = a father.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Of or pertaining to a father; paternal.

2. *Gram.:* Pertaining or relating to a family, race, or line of descent; denoting a race or family. (Applied to a certain class of words.)

B. *As subst.:* A noun derived from the name of a country, and denoting a native or inhabitant of it.

pā'-trĭ-arch, * **pa-tri-arche,** * **pat-ri-arke,** *s.* [Fr. *patriarche*, from Lat. *patriarcha*, *patriarches*; Gr. πατριαρχης (*patriarchēs*) = the father of a race, from πατρια (*patria*) = lineage, and ἀρχη (*archē*) = rule; ἀρχω (*archō*) = to rule; Sp. & Ital. *patriarca.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The father and ruler of a family; one who governs his family or descendants by paternal right. The term is usually applied to Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, and his sons, or the heads of families before the flood.

"And the *patriarchis* hadden enuie to Ioseph and seelden hym into Egipte."—*Wycliffe: Bedis* vii.

2. A venerable old man; the oldest member of a family or community.

"The *patriarch* hoary, the sage of his kith and the hamlet." *Longfellow: Child. of Lord's Supper.*

3. The oldest member of a class; anything of extreme antiquity.

"The monarch oak, the *patriarch* of the trees."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, iii. 1,058.

II. *Eccles. & Church Hist.:* The highest grade in the hierarchy of ordinary jurisdiction, the See of Rome excepted. The jurisdiction of the Bishops of Alexandria, Rome, and Antioch over their respective provinces is recognised by the sixth canon of the Council of Nice (A.D. 325). The title came into use in the fifth century. In the fourth Constantinople, and in the fifth Jerusalem occupied the position of patriarchates. These eastern sees have long been lost to the Latin Church, which admits a Maronite, a Melchite, and a Syrian Patriarch of Antioch, a Patriarch of Cilicia, of the Armenian, and a Patriarch of Babylon, of the Chaldean rite. There are also three minor Patriarchs in the Western Church, the Patriarch of the Indies, the prelate of the highest rank in the church of Spain, the Patriarch of Lisbon, and the Patriarch of Venice.

pā trĭ-ar'-chal, *a.* [Fr., from *patriarche* = a patriarch (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Of or pertaining to a patriarch or patriarchs; possessed or enjoyed by patriarchs; as, *patriarchal* authority.

"Nor owned the *patriarch* ill claim
Of Chieftain in their leader's name."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, vi. 5.

2. Like or resembling a patriarch; venerable

"Such drowsy sedentary souls have they,
Who would to *patriarchal* years live on."
Norris.

3. Subject to a patriarch.

"Archbishops or metropolitans in France are immediately subject to the pope's jurisdiction; and, in other places, they are immediately subject to the *patriarchal* sees."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

1. *Anthrop.:* Having the father as the head of the family, and each family constituting an independent social unit.

"Within the Dominion of Canada the Esquimaux are *patriarchal*, the father being head of the family, and descent and inheritance following the male line."—*Athenæum*, Oct. 4, 1884

patriarchal-cross, *s.*

Her.: A cross in which the shaft is twice crossed, the lower arms being longer than the upper.

patriarchal dispensation, *s.*

Theol.: The dispensation of God's grace under which the patriarchs lived. It extended from the Fall to the call of Abraham, or to the promulgation of the Law on Sinai, when the Jewish dispensation began. Each patriarch was the priest of his own household; worship might be offered anywhere; sacrifice existed, but not the extensive and burdensome ritual of Judaism.

pā-tri-arch-ate, *s.* [Fr. *patriarchat.*]

1. The office, rank, or jurisdiction of a patriarch.

"They thought of nothing but to have great families, that their own relations might swell up to a *patriarchate*."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 17.

2. The residence of a patriarch.

pā-tri-arch-dŏm, *s.* [Eng. *patriarch*; *-dom.*] The office or jurisdiction of a patriarch; a patriarchate.

pā-tri-arch-ĕss, *s.* [Eng. *patriarch*; *-ess.*] A female head of a family. (*Fuller.*)

pā-tri-arch'-ic, * **pā-tri-arch-io-al,** *a.* [Lat. *patriarchicus*; Gr. πατριαρχικος (*patriarchikos*).] The same as PATRIARCHAL (q.v.).

* **pā-tri-arch-ism,** *s.* [Eng. *patriarch*; *-ism.*] Government by a patriarch, or head of a family, who was at the same time ruler and priest.

"The zeal of these eats t'other's *patriarchisms*."—*Bronte: To his Rev. Friend Dr. S.*

pā-tri-arch-ship, *s.* [Eng. *patriarch*; *-ship.*] The office or jurisdiction of a patriarch; a patriarchate.

* **pā-tri-arch-y,** *s.* [Gr. πατριαρχία (*patriarchia*).]

1. A patriarchship, a patriarchate.

"Touching the precedence of metropolitans belonging to that *patriarchy*."—*Brerewood.*

2. The system of government by patriarchs.

pa-tri-cian, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *patricien*; Lat. *patricius*, from *pater*, genit. *patris* = a father; Sp. & Port. *patricio*; Ital. *patrizio.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the Roman patricians; pertaining to a person of noble blood; senatorial, wealthy; not plebeian.

"The government would have been entirely in *patrician* hands."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A Roman senator.

"The proudest and most perfect separation which can be found in any age or country between the nobles and the people, is perhaps that of the *patricians* and the plebeians."—*Gibbon: Decline & Fall*, ch. xvii.

¶ The Roman patricians consisted of about three hundred *gentes*, houses, or clans, who constituted the aristocracy of the city and territory. To these were gradually added many individuals adopted into the *gentes*, and the descendants of both classes. Each of the *gentes* had a common name. They were subdivided into families. At first the patricians monopolized all high offices in the state, but after political contests with the plebeians, lasting for centuries, Licinius (B.C. 365) carried his rogation, by which plebeians were admitted to the consulate, and to the custody of the Sibylline books.

* 2. A person of noble birth; a nobleman; a wealthy noble.

* 3. One who is familiar with the writings of the early fathers of the church; one versed in patristic learning.

Pa-tric-i-ā-ni, *s. pl.* [See def.]

Church Hist.: A Manichæan sect, the followers of one Patricius, of whom nothing is known with certainty. They probably arose in the fourth century. They taught that suicide was lawful, since man's body was the work of the devil. They are not mentioned by Epiphanius.

* **pa-tri-cian-ism,** *s.* [Eng. *patrician*; *-ism.*] The rank or character of patricians.

* **pā-tric-i-ate (c as sh),** *s.* [PATRICIAN.] The aristocracy collectively, or as a class.

* **pāt-ri-çid-al,** *a.* [Eng. *patricid(e)*; *-al.*] Of or pertaining to patricide; parricidal.

* **pāt-ri-çide,** *s.* [Lat. *pater*, genit. *patris* = a father; *cædo* (in comp. *cido*) = to kill.]

1. The murder of a father; parricide.

2. The murderer of a father; a parricide.

* **pāt-rick,** * **pĕr-trick,** *s.* [O. Fr. *pertrix*; Fr. *perdrix*, from Lat. *perdix.*] A partridge.

Pāt-rick, St. [See def.] A distinguished missionary of the fifth century, known as the Apostle of Ireland.

¶ *Order of St. Patrick:* An order instituted by George III. in 1783. The insignia consists of a collar (composed of roses alternating with harps), badge or jewel (bearing the cross of St. Patrick surrounded by a wreath of shamrocks), star, and sky-blue ribbon.

pāt'-ri-cō, *s.* [Gipsy slang.] A gipsy priest.

pāt-ri-mō-ni-al, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *patrimonialis*, from *patrimonium* = patrimony (q.v.).] Of or pertaining to a patrimony; possessed or held by inheritance; hereditary.

¶ *Patrimonial* (or *hereditary*) *jurisdiction:* The jurisdiction exercised by a person over others by right of inheritance, or as owner of an estate.

pāt-ri-mō-ni-al-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *patrimonial*; *-ly.*] By way of patrimony.

pāt'-ri-mŏn-y, * **pat-ri-mon-ie,** * **pat-ri-moigne,** *s.* [Fr. *patrimoine*, from Lat. *patrimonium*, from *pater*, genit. *patris* = a father; Sp., Port., & Ital. *patrimonio.*]

1. An estate or right inherited from one's ancestors; an estate which descends by inheritance; a paternal inheritance; heritage.

2. The endowment of a church or religious house; a church estate or endowment.

3. A bequest, a legacy.

"The *patrimony* of knowledge which was left us by our forefathers."—*Burke: On the French Revolution.*

¶ *Patrimony of St. Peter:* The States of the Church; the territory formerly subject to the Pope as a temporal sovereign.

pāt'-rīn-īte, *s.* [After Leonhard von Patrin; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as AIKINITE (q.v.).

pā-tri-ŏt, pāt-ri-ŏt, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *patriote*, from Low Lat. *patriota* = a native, from Gr. πατριώτης (*patriōtēs*) = a fellow-countryman, from πάτριος (*patrios*) = belonging to one's father, hereditary, from πατήρ (*patēr*) = a father; Sp. & Ital. *patriota* = a patriot.]

A. *As subst.:* One who loves his fatherland; one who is zealous in defending and supporting the cause or interests of his country.

"*Patriots* have toil'd, and in their country's cause
Bled nobly."—*Cowper: Task*, v. 704.

B. *As adj.:* Devoted to the interests and welfare of one's country; patriotic, loyal.

"To see a band called *patriot* for no cause,
But that they catch at popular applause."
Cowper: Table Talk, 143.

* **pā-tri-ŏt-ĕss,** * **pāt'-ri-ŏt-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *patriot*; *-ess.*] A female patriot. (*Carlyle: French Revol.*, pt. ii., bk. iv., ch. ix.)

pā-tri-ŏt'-ic, pāt-ri-ŏt'-ic, * **pā-tri-ŏt'-ic-al,** * **pāt-ri-ŏt'-ic-al,** *a.* [Fr. *patriotique*, from Low Lat. *patrioticus*, from Gr. πατριωτικός (*patriōtikos*); Sp. *patriotico*; Ital. *patriottico.*]

1. Devoted to the interests and welfare of one's country; actuated by patriotism or love of one's fatherland.

"Guard what you say: the *patriotic* tribe
Will sneer, and charge you with a bribe."
Cowper: Table Talk, 83.

2. Characterized or actuated by love of one's country.

"They may give a sensible and *patriotic* vote."—*Observer*, Nov. 15, 1885.

Patriotic Fund, *s.* A fund raised chiefly from motives of patriotism to relieve the widows and orphans of soldiers who have died fighting their country's battles. Such funds were raised in 1797, in 1803, &c. The most remarkable of the series was that commenced June 18, 1854, under the auspices of Prince Albert, to assist the families of those who were killed in the Crimean War: £1,458,000 were collected. From part of this money an institution was founded, at Wandsworth, on July 11, 1857, to educate the daughters of soldiers and sailors.

pā-tri-ŏt'-ic-al-ly, pāt-ri-ŏt'-ic-al-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *patriotical*; *-ly.*] In a patriotic manner; like a patriot.

"The opposition, whether *patriotically* or factiously contend, that the ministers had been oblivious of the national glory."—*Burke: Regicide Peace*, let. 3.

pā-tri-ŏt-ism, pāt'-ri-ŏt-ism, *s.* [Fr. *patriotisme*; Sp. *patriotismo*; Ital. *patriottismo.*]

1. Love of one's fatherland; devotion to the interests and welfare of one's country; the passion which aims to serve one's country and to maintain its laws and institutions.

"*Patriotism* must be founded in great principles, and supported by great virtues."—*Bolingbroke: Idea of a Patriot King.*

* 2. Patriots collectively or as a class.

Pā-tri-pās'-si-an, *s.* [Lat. *pater* = a father, and *passus*, pa. par. of *patior* = to suffer.]

Church Hist.: One who held either of the forms of Patripassianism (q.v.). [MONARCHIAN, B.]

Pā-tri-pās'-si-an-ism, *s.* [Eng. *Patripassian*; *-ism.*]

Church Hist.: The teaching that God the Father became incarnate, and suffered for the redemption of man. It may be of two kinds: (1) Substituting, in the person of Jesus, the one undistinguished God for the divine nature of the Word; (2) attributing passibility to the Godhead. The former view was held by the Noetians, Praxeans, and Sabellians; and Pearson (*Expos. Creed*, art. iv.) points out that the doctrine is involved in Arianism, as it is also in Apollinarian teaching.

"The history of the Monarchian sects shows an endeavour to escape from the revolting tenet of *Patripassianism*."—*Blunt: Dict. Sects*, p. 332.

* **pā-trist,** *s.* [PATRISTIC.] One who is versed in patristic learning. [PATRICIAN, B. 3.]

pa-trist'-ic, pa-trist'-ic-al, *a.* [Fr. *patristique*, from Lat. *pater*, genit. *patris* = a father.] Of or pertaining to the ancient fathers of the Church.

"In the *patristic* writings."—*H. B. Wilson: The Nations' Church.*

patristic-theology, *s.* The same as PATRISTICS (q.v.).

pa-trist-ic-al-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *patristical*; *-ly.*] In a patristic manner; after the manner of the fathers of the Christian Church.

pa-tris'-tics, *s.* [PATRISTIC.] That branch of theology which is more particularly concerned with or based on the doctrines of the Christian fathers.

* **pā-tri-zate,** *v.i.* [Lat. *patrisso*, from *pater*, genit. *patris* = a father.] To take after or follow the example of one's father.

"Conjuring him, by the cogent arguments of example and rule, to *patrizate*."—*Fuller: Worthies; Hartfordshire.*

* **pa-trŏç-i-nate,** *v.t.* [Lat. *patrocinatus*, pa. par. of *patrocinor*, from *patrocinium* = patronage, from *patronus* = patron, from *pater*, genit. *patris* = a father; Sp. & Port. *patrocinar*; O. Fr. *patrociner.*] To patronize.

"Preach it up, *patrocinate* it."—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. iii., ch. v.

* **pa-trŏç-i-nā-tion,** *s.* [PATROCINATE.] Patronage, countenance, support.

"Where the case is foule, abhor the *patrocination*."—*Bp. Hall: Works*, ii. 381.

* **pa-trŏç-in-y,** *s.* [Lat. *patrocinium.*] [PATROCINATE.] Patronage, patrocination.

"Tis a vain religion which gives *patrociny* to wickedness."—*Warburton: Apology for Learning*, p. 240.

pa-trōl', pa-trōle', * **pa-trōll',** *s.* [Fr. *patrouille* = a tramping about, a patrol; *patrouiller* = to paddle about, to patrol; from O. Fr. *pate*, Fr. *patte* = the paw, the foot; Sp. *patrulla* = a patrol, *patrullar* = to patrol; Ital. *pattuglia* = a patrol; Port. *patrulha.*]

1. *Mil.:* A walking or marching round of a guard in the night to watch and observe what passes, and to secure the peace and safety of a camp or other place.

"Being then upon *patrol*,
With noise alone beat off the Gaul."
Butler: Hudibras, i. 3.

2. The men on guard who go the rounds in the night; a detachment whose duty it is to patrol.

3. A police-constable whose duty it is to patrol a certain district or beat for the protection of property.

patrol-man, *s.* A patrol.

"At the beginning of each watch two men set out from the station on patrol duty and follow their beats to the right and left respectively until they meet the *patrol-men* from the adjacent stations."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Jan. 1880, p. 323.

pa-trōl', *v.i.* & *t.* [Patrol, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To go the rounds in a camp or garrison; to fulfil the duties of, or act as, a patrol.

"These out guards of the mind are sent abroad
And, still *patrolling*, beat the neighbouring road."
Blackmore: Creation, bk. vi.

2. To perambulate a certain beat, as a police-constable.

B. *Trans.:* To perambulate as a patrol; to go round as a patrol or guard.

"The police *patrolled* the streets."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 17, 1885.

* **pa-trōl-lōt-ĭsm,** *s.* [Fr. *patrouillotisme.*] A system of military police or patrol.

"*Patrollotism* is strong; but death by starvation . . . is stronger."—*Carlyle: French Revol.*, pt. i., bk. viii., ch. iii.

pā'-trŏn, *s.* & *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *patronum*, accus. of *patronus* = a patron; from *pater*, gen. *patris* = a father; Late Gr. πάτρων (*patrōn*), πατρωνος (*patrōnos*); Sp. *patron*; Ital. *patrone*, *padrone*; Port. *patrono.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who patronises, supports, protects, or countenances a person or a work; an advocate, a supporter, a favonrer.

"Whom I have ever honour'd as my king . . .
As my great *patron* thought on in my prayers."
Shakesp.: Lear, i. 1.

2. A patron-saint (q.v.).

3. One who has the right of presentation to an ecclesiastical benefice; one who holds the gift or disposition of a benefice.

"Upon the vacancy of a living, the *patron* is bound to present within six calendar months, otherwise it will lapse to the bishop."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 8.

* 4. One who had the right of presenting a parochial minister to a vacant charge. (*Scotch.*)

* 5. The commander of a small vessel or passage-boat; one who steers a ship's long-boat.

* 6. A case to hold pistol cartridges.

* 7. A pattern, a model, an example.

"Which priests serve vnto the *patron* and shadow of heavenly things."—*Hebrews* viii. 5. (1569.)

8. A kind of fish.

"Lobsters . . . flocks, pikes, dick-puddocks, and *patron* fish."—*Exploits of Wise Willie*, p. 4.

II. *Roman History:*

1. One who had manumitted a slave (*Mart.* vi. 28, 29) between whom and his manumissor a new relation was created, the freedman owing his former master the obedience of a son, and the patron assuming many of the rights which the *patria potestas* conveyed. [Client, II.]

2. A member of any distinguished house chosen by a citizen who stood in need of a protector.

"Let him who works the client wrong beware the *patron's* ire." *Macaulay: Virginia.*

3. Any distinguished Roman who watched over the interests of subject states or cities. (*Cicero: de Off.*, i. 11.)

4. An advocate, a pleader, with duties somewhat analogous to those of a barrister. (*Mart.:* i. 98, 99.)

B. *As adj.:* Affording tutelary aid; tutelary.

patron saint, *s.*

Eccles.: The saint under whose invocation countries, churches, religious houses or societies, or individuals are placed. The patron of a place is chosen by the people with the consent of the clergy; and of a church by the founder. There cannot be more than one principal patron of a country or church unless by Apostolic indult. [Titular, *s.*]

* **pā-trŏn,** *v.t.* [Patron, *s.*] To act the part of a patron to; to patronize.

"A good cause need not be *patroned* by passion."—*Browne: Religio Medici*, § 5.

păt'-rŏn-ăġe, *s.* [O. Fr. *patronnage*; Fr. *patronage*; from Lat. *patronatus*, from *patronus* = a patron.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of patronizing, countenancing, or supporting; countenance, favour, support; encouragement of a person or work.

"Nor anything doth add more estimation to true nobility than *patronage* of learning."—*Brant: Horace.* (Dedic.)

2. Guardianship; tutelary care, as of a saint.

"From certain passages of the poets, several ships made choice of some god or other for their guardians, as among the Roman Catholicks every vessel is recommended to the *patronage* of some particular saint."—*Addison.*

3. The right of presentation to an ecclesiastical benefice; the right or title of a patron of a living.

"The *patronage* can be only conveyed by operation of law, viz., by writing under seal, which is evidence of an invisible mental transfer."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 2.

II. *Hist.:* Whoever under the old Roman Empire built a temple to a god had the right of nominating the officiating priests, and, in the reign of Constantine, to induce wealthy men to found Christian churches the same privilege of patronage was transferred to them. In Britain, as well as elsewhere, the system prevailed, and when a gentleman built a church on his own estate, he was, as a rule, the patron. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 3.) [Advowson.] During the centuries when Papacy was dominant much progress was made in substituting clerical for lay patronage. [Investiture.] Most of the reformed churches owing much to powerful noblemen and princes, who had assisted them at times by force of arms in achieving liberty of worship, allowed them to continue, or to restore lay patronage. In Scotland it was opposed by the two books of discipline in 1560 and 1571, was swept away in 1649, restored in 1660, again abolished in 1689, and restored in 1712. It led to two secessions in the eighteenth century, and to the Disruption of 1843. The Act 37 & 38 Vict. c. 82 once more abolished it, compensation being accorded to the patrons and the right of electing a minister given to the communicants of the congregation. In the Church of England opposition to the sale of advowsons has recently arisen, and appears as if before long it would become a power. If the advowson of a parish descends to a Roman Catholic he is not allowed to put it in force.

☞ *Arms of Patronage:*

Heraldry:

1. Arms worn by the lesser gentry which were derived from the arms of the greater; arms on the top of which are some marks of subjection and dependence.

2. Arms added to the family arms as a token of superiority, right, or jurisdiction, by governors of provinces, lords of manors, patrons of benefices, &c.

* **păt'-rŏn-ăġe,** *v.t.* [Patronage, *s.*] To patronize, to protect; to maintain, to make good.

"As an outlaw in a castle keeps,
And useth it to *patronage* his theft."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., iii. 1.

păt'-rŏn-ăl, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *patronalis*, from *patronus* = a patron; Sp. *patronal*; Ital. *padronale.*] Protecting, supporting, encouraging; fulfilling the office or part of a patron; tutelary.

"The name of the city being discovered . . . their penates and *patronal* gods might be called forth by charms."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. i., ch. iii.

* **păt'-rŏn-ate,** *s.* [Lat. *patronatus.*] The right or duty of a patron; patronage.

pā'-trŏn-ĕss, *s.* [Eng. *patron*; *-ess.*]

1. A female patron; a female who patronizes, favours, countenances, or supports.

"Befriend me, night, best *patroness* of grief."
Milton: The Passion.

2. A female guardian, goddess, or saint.

"From the priests their *patroness* to steal."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses xiii.

3. A female who has the right of presenting to an ecclesiastical benefice.

* **păt-rŏn-ĭ-zā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *patroniz(e)*; *-ation.*] The act of patronizing; patronage, support.

păt'-rŏn-ize, *v.t.* [Eng. *patron*; *-ize.*]

1. To act as a patron to or towards; to support, favour, or countenance; to give support or countenance to.

"Thus the man who, under the protection of the great, might have done honour to humanity, when only *patronized* by the bookseller, becomes a thing little superior to the fellow who works at the press."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. x.

* 2. To defend, to maintain, to support.

"Some are so stupid, as to *patronize* their sins with a plea, that they cannot, they have not power, to do otherwise. —*South: Sermons*, vol. viii., ser. 4.

3. To assume the air or manner of a patron towards; to support or favour with condescension. [Patronizing.]

4. To frequent or use as a customer.

"Chop-houses, *patronized* by the clerk and the apprentice during their midday interval of repose."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 17, 1885.

păt'-rŏn-ĭz ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *patronize*; *-er.*] One who patronizes; a supporter, a defender, a patron.

păt'-rŏn-ĭz-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [Patronize.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Assuming the airs of a superior towards another; condescendingly favourable.

pā'-trŏn-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *patron*; *-less.*] Destitute of or wanting a patron.

"The Arts and Sciences must not be left *patronless*."—*Shaftesbury: Advice to an Author*, pt. ii. § 1

păt-rō-nŏm-a-tŏl'-ō-ğy, *s.* [Gr. πατηρ (*patēr*) = a father; ὀνομα (*onoma*) = a name, and suff. *-ology.*] The science of patronymics; that branch of knowledge which deals with personal names and their origins.

păt-rō nĭm'-ĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *patronymique*, from Lat. *patronymicus*, from Gr. πατρωνυμικός (*patrōnumikos*) = belonging to the father's name, from πατρωνυμία (*patrōnumia*) = a name taken from a father: πατηρ (*patēr*) = a father, and ὀνυμα, ὄνομα (*onuma*, *onoma*) = a name; Ital. & Sp. *patronimico.*]

A. *As adj.:* Derived, as a name, from an ancestor: as, A *patronymic* denomination.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A name derived from that of the father or ancestor. Patronymics in Greek ended in *-ides*, as Tydides = the son of Tydeus; in English in *-son*, as Johnson = the son of John; French patronymics are formed by the prefix *Fitz-* (= son), as *Fitz*william; Gaelic patronymics by *Mac* and *O'*, as *Mac*Donald, *O'*Gorman, &c.

"So when the proper name is used to note one's parentage; which kind of nouns the grammarians call *patronymics*."—*Ben Jonson: English Grammar*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

2. A family name, a surname.

păt-rō nĭm'-ĭc-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *patronymic*; *-al.*] The same as Patronymic (q.v.).

pa-troon', *s.* [Dut. = a protector.] One of the proprietors of certain tracts of land with manorial privileges and right of entail, under the old Dutch governments of New York and New Jersey. (*Bartlett.*)

pa-troon-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *patroon*; *-ship.*] The office or position of a patroon.

păt-teē', *a.* [Patée.]

păt'-tĕ-mar, *s.* [Patamar.]

păt'-tĕn, ***pat-en,** ***pat-in,** ***pat-tin,** *s.* [Fr. *patin* = a patten, a clog; also the foot-stall of a pillar, from O. Fr. *pate*, *patte*; Fr. *patte* = a paw, a foot; Ital. *pattino.* The etymology in the extract from Gay is entirely fanciful.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A clog or sole of wood mounted on a frame to raise the feet of a person above a wet or muddy pavement. The support is usually an iron ring.

"The *patten* now supports each frugal dame,
Which from the blue-ey'd Patty takes the name."
Gay: Trivia, i. 281.

2. A stilt. (*Prov.*).

II. *Masonry:*

1. The sole for the foundation of a wall.

2. The base ring of a column.

* ¶ *The tongue on pattens:* Clattering. (*Gammer Gurton's Needle.*)

patten-maker, *s.* A manufacturer of pattens.

* The Patten-makers constitute one of the London Companies.

***păt'-tŏn,** *v.i.* [PATTEN, *s.*]

1. To go about in pattens. (*Dickens: Bleak House*, ch. xxvii.)

2. To skate. (*C. Kingsley: Alton Locke*, ch. xii.)

păt'-tŏned, *a.* [Eng. *patten*, s.; *-ed.*] Wearing pattens.

"Some *pattened* girl stopped to courtesy."—*Miss Austen: Northanger Abbey*, ch. xxiii.

păt'-tŏr (1), *v.i.* & *t.* [A frequent. of *pat*, v. (q.v.).]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To strike with a quick succession of slight sounds as hail or rain on a window.

"Loud howls the wind, sharp *pattera* the rain."
Matthew Arnold: Tristram & Iseult, i.

2. To move with quick steps, causing a succession of slight sounds.

***B.** *Trans.:* To cause to strike or fall in drops; to sprinkle.

păt'-tŏr (2), ***pat-er-on, *pat-ron,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Prob. from Lat. *pater* = father, the first word in the paternoster (q.v.), from the Lord's Prayer being repeated in churches in a low tone of voice.]

A. *Trans.:* To repeat in a low tone: to mutter, to mumble.

"The hooded clouds like friars . . .
Patter their doleful prayers."
Longfellow: Midnight Mass.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To mutter, to mumble.

"Sing and say, and *patter* all day, with lips onely."—*Tyndall: Works*, p. 162.

2. To talk glibly; to chatter, to speechify, to harangue. (*Slang.*)

"I've gone out and *pattered* to get money to buy him brandy."—*Mayhew: London Labour*, i. 255.

¶ *To patter flash:* To talk in slang or thieves' cant. (*Slang.*)

păt'-tŏr (1), *s.* [PATTER (1), *v.*] A quick succession of slight sounds.

păt'-tĕr (2), *s.* [PATTER (2), *v.*]

1. The dialect or cant of a class, patois: as, thieves' *patter*.

2. Rapid enunciation, as of one moved by excitement or passion.

3. The oratory of a Cheap Jack endeavouring to sell his goods, or of an itinerant showman to induce persons to visit his exhibition.

"It is considered in the Cheap Jack calling that better *patter* can be made out of a gun than any article we put up from the cart."—*Dickens: Doctor Marigold.*

păt'-tĕr-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *patter*; *-er.*] One who patters; specif., one who disposes of his wares in the public streets by long harangues.

"Some standing *patterers* are brought up to the business from childhood."—*Mayhew: London Labour*, i. 245.

păt'-tẽrn, *pat-arne, *pat-terne, *s.* [Fr. *patron* = (1) a patron, (2) a pattern.] [PATRON.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A model proposed or prepared for imitation; that which is to be copied or imitated.

2. An example to be followed or imitated; a model, an examplar.

"Our ancestry, a gallant Christian race,
Patterns of every virtue, every grace.
Confessed a God." *Cowper: Table Talk*, 373.

***3.** Something resembling something else; a precedent.

"We could find some *patterns* of our shame."
Shakesp.: King John, iii. 4.

4. Something of supreme excellence, and fit to serve as a model or example.

"[He] spoke abrupt: Farewell to thee.
Pattern of old fidelity!"
Scott: Lady of the Lake, ii. 37.

***5.** Something made after a model; a copy.

"The ungracious *pattern* of Lucifer and Satan, the prince of darkness."—*Book of Homilies.* (1573.)

6. An instance, an example.

7. A part showing the nature or quality of the whole; a sample, a specimen.

8. A figure, plan, or style of ornamental execution; an ornamental design.

"The *pattern* grows, the well-depicted flower,
Wrought patiently into the snowy lawn."
Cowper: Task, iv. 151.

9. A piece of paper, card-board, sheet-metal, or thin plank corresponding in outline to an object that is to be cut out or fabricated, and serving as a guide for determining its exact shape and dimensions. [TEMPLATE.] Pattern-pieces or gauges are largely used in making special machinery, in which all the parts are made separately by gauges, and then put together.

10. A feast or merrymaking in honour of a patron saint; festivities, merrymaking. (*Irish.*)

"At wake or *pattern* she had all the best boys at her command."—*Mrs Hall: Sketches of Irish Character*, p. 68.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Fabric:* A design of figures, woven in cloth or printed thereon.

2. *Founding:* The counterpart of a casting in wood or metal from which the mould in the sand is made.

pattern-box, *s.*

Weaving:

1. A box in a loom holding a number of shuttles, either of which may be projected along the shed. The shuttles are operated in due sequence by a pattern-cylinder or pattern-chain (q.v.).

2. The box perforated for the cards in the Jacquard figure-loom. [PATTERN-CARD.]

pattern-card, *s.*

Weaving: One of the cards perforated in a Jacquard loom through which the needles pass. The pattern is determined by the perforations.

pattern-chain, *s.*

Weaving: A contrivance for automatically bringing the shuttles to the picker in proper order.

pattern-cylinder, *s.*

Weaving: A method of operating the harness of a loom by means of a cylinder with projections, which come in contact in due order of time with the respective levers which work the shed.

pattern-drawer, *s.* One who designs patterns.

pattern-moulder, *s.* One who makes models for iron-casting.

pattern-piece, *s.* [PATTEAN, *s.* I. 9.]

pattern post, *s.* A post between England and the countries of the Postal Union for the transmission of patterns and samples. The rates are the same as for printed papers, except that the lowest charge is 1d. for a packet addressed to any of the countries to which the postage is ½d. per 2 ozs. for printed papers.

pattern-reader, *s.* One who arranges textile patterns.

pattern-wheel, *s.*

1. *Horol.:* [COUNT-WHEEL].

2. *Weaving:* A pattern-cylinder (q.v.).

*** păt'-tẽrn,** *v.t.* [PATTERN, *s.*]

1. To make in imitation of a model or pattern; to copy.

2. To serve as a pattern, example, or model for.

3. To parallel, to match.

"Ay, such a place there is, where we did hunt,
Pattern'd by that the poet here describes."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, iv. 1.

*** păt'-tẽrn-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *pattern*; *-able.*] Not strange or singular; common.

"Our souls it would torture to be tyed
In *patternable* slavery."
Beaumont: Psyche, xx. 257.

păt'-tĕr-sŏn-īte, *s.* [After Johnson Patterson; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A micaceous mineral, the physical characters of which are not described. The analyses, too, are unsatisfactory; the last, by Genth, gives a composition near to that of thuringite (q.v.).

păt'-tĭn-sŏn-īze, *v.t.* [After the inventor, Mr. H. L. Pattinson, of Newcastle-on-Tyne.] To treat for the separation of silver from lead. Lead ores always contain a small proportion of silver. By the ordinary process of cupellation, it does not pay to treat lead containing less than twenty ounces of silver to the ton for the purpose of extracting the silver, but by Pattinson's process that containing as little as three ounces per ton may be profitably worked. This process is based on the fact that the melting-points of alloys of silver and lead are higher in proportion to the amount of silver contained, and that if lead containing silver be melted and constantly stirred while gradually cooling, when it arrives at a temperature near the melting-point of lead, crystals will begin to form, which sink to the bottom, leaving the still fluid portion much richer in silver than the whole mass originally was, while, on the contrary, the crystallized portion has become poorer.

păt'-tle, pĕt'-tle, *s.* [PADDLE, *s.*] A plough-staff; a paddle.

"I wad be laith to rin an' chase thee,
Wi' murd'ring *pattle!*"
Burns: To a Mouse.

păt'-tў, *s.* [Fr. *pâte* = a pie, a pasty.] A little pie; a pasty.

patty-pan, *s.*

1. A pan in which patties are baked.

"And live in a perpetual rain of saucepan-lids and *patty-pans!*"—*E. J. Worboise: Sissie*, ch. xxv.

***** 2. A patty.

păt'-ū-lous, *a.* [Lat. *patulus*, from *pateo* = to lie open.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Gaping; having a spreading aperture.

2. *Bot.:* Slightly spreading.

pâu, *s.* [PAH.]

pâucht'-ў (*ch* guttural), *a.* [PAUGHTY.]

*** pâu'-cĭ-fў,** *v.t.* [Lat. *paucus* = few, little, and *fio*, pass. of *facio* = to make.] To make few.

"To *paucify* the number of those you conceived would countervote you."—*British Bellman.* (1648.)

*** pâu-cĭl'-ō-quent,** *a.* [Lat. *paucus* = few, and *loquens*, pr. par. of *loquor* = to speak.] Saying or speaking little; uttering few words.

*** pâu-cĭl'-ō-quў,** *s.* [Lat. *pauciloquium*, from *paucus* = few, and *loquor* = to speak.] The utterance or use of few words; brevity in speech. (*Beaumont: Psyche*, xx. 202.)

pâu'-cĭ-spĭr-al, *a.* [Lat. *paucus* = few, and Eng. *spiral.*]

Zool.: Having few whorls; a term applied to an operculum when the whorls are few in number, as in that of the genus Littorina (q.v.). (*Woodward.*)

pâu'-cĭ-tў, * pau-ci-tie, *s.* [Fr. *paucité*, from Lat. *paucitas* = fewness, from *paucus* = few.]

1. Fewness; smallness in number.

"This was only for a time, because of the *paucitie* of single clergymen."—*Bp. Hall: Honour of Married Clergy*, § 19.

2. Smallness in quantity.

"This *paucity* of blood is agreeable to many other animals, as lizards, frogs, and other fishes."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

paugh-ie, *s.* [PORGY.]

pâught'-ў (*gh* guttural), *a.* [Prob. the same as PAWKY (q.v.).] Proud, haughty, petulant, saucy, pert.

pâu-ha'-gĕn, *s.* [N. Amer. Ind.] The same as MENHADEN (q.v.).

pâuk, *s.* [PAWK.]

pâuk'-ў, *a.* [PAWKY.]

pâul, *s.* [PAWL.]

pâul, *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To puzzle. (*Prov. & Scotch.*)

pâul'-drŏn, *s.* [Sp. *espaldaron*, from *espalda*; Fr. *épaule* = the shoulder.]

Old Arm.: A defence of plate, which covered the shoulders, to which the passe gardes were attached.

Pâul'-ĭ-an-ĭsts, *s. pl.* [For etym. see def.]

Church Hist.:

1. The followers of Paul of Samosata. [SAMOSATENE.]

2. An obscure sect of Acephali, followers of Paul, a patriarch of Alexandria, who was deposed (A.D. 541) for being uncanonically consecrated, and then joined the Monophysites.

Pâu-lĭç'-ĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to or connected with the sect, or holding the tenets, described under B.

"The *Paulician* theology, a theology in which, as it should seem, many of the doctrines of the modern Calvinists were mingled with some doctrines derived from the ancient Manichees, spread rapidly through Provence and Languedoc."—*Macaulay: Essays; Ranke's Hist. Last Four Popes.*

B. *As substantive:*

Church Hist. (*Pl.*): A Manichæan sect of Asiatic origin, who appeared in Armenia in the seventh century. They owed their name to a mythical founder, or to their claim to "a monopoly of the pure doctrine of the Apostle of the Gentiles." (*Blunt.*) From the close of the seventh to the middle of the ninth century, they suffered severe persecution, notably under the regency of Theodora (841-857), who did her best to extirpate them: no less than 100,000 are said to have perished from her attempts to carry out her design. Blunt (*Dict. Sects*) thus summarises their doctrines:

"They taught the essential evil of matter, the eternal hostility of the two principles; they denied the inspiration of the Old Testament and the Deity of Jehovah; they despised the Cross; and, holding the Valentinian doctrine that the spiritual Christ passed through the body of the Virgin like water through a pipe, were naturally accused of insulting her memory; they taught a purely illusory baptism, and had no Eucharist; they excluded their ministers or scribes from all government in their community; above all they were iconoclasts, and placed the Scriptures in the hands of the laity."

Pâu-lĭç'-ĭ-an-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *Paulician*; *-ism.*] The tenets of the Paulicians. [PAULICIAN, B.]

"The sources of *Paulicianism* must be sought therefore in the body of Manichæan influence and belief, which, after the execution of Mani, found a refuge from proscription within the eastern frontier of the Roman Empire."—*Blunt. Dict. Sects*, p. 413.

Pâul'-ine, *a.* [See def.] Pertaining or relating to St. Paul, or to his writings; written by St. Paul.

Pauline-epistles, *s. pl.*

New Test. Canon: Fourteen epistles of the New Testament, thirteen of which commence with St. Paul's name, the fourteenth opening abruptly without any intimation as to the writer, though the detatched title "The Epistle of Paul," has been prefixed to it. Its author was more probably Apollos than Paul. [HEBREWS.] Of the other thirteen, five (Romans, Ephesians, 1 and 2 Timothy, and Titus) have only St. Paul's name attached; four (2 Corinthians, Philippians, Colossians, and Philemon) are from Paul and Timothy; two (1 and 2 Thess.) are from Paul, Silvanus, and Timotheus (Timothy); one (1 Cor.) from Paul and Sosthenes, and one (Galatians) from Paul and "all the brethren that are with me." Their order of publication may have been: 1 and 2 Thessalonians on Paul's second missionary journey; Galatians, Romans, and 1 and 2 Corinthians, on his third; Philemon, Colossians, Ephesians, and Philippians during his imprisonment at Rome. The dates of the first epistle to Timothy and of that to Titus are somewhat doubtful; the second to Timothy was just before the Apostle's martyrdom. For details see the several epistles. Baur only admits the genuineness of four: viz., Romans, 1 Corinthians, 2 Corinthians, and Galatians; but most critics believe the others also to have been the work of the great Apostle.

Pauline-theology, *s.*

Script. & Theol.: The teaching of St. Paul as gathered from his sermons and addresses briefly reported in the Acts of the Apostles, and his Epistles. [PAULINE-EPISTLES.] He gives prominence to the doctrine of justification by faith without the deeds of the law (Acts xiii. 9; Rom. iii. 19-31; iv. 1-25; v. 1; Gal. ii. 16; iii. 8, 24, &c.). But he so states the doctrine as not to encourage sin (Rom vi. 1-23), and of the three Christian graces he assigns the pre-eminence to love, rendered in the A. V. charity (1 Cor. xiii. 13). The Apostle of the Gentiles, he contends against numerous gainsayers that the middle wall of partition between the Jews and the Gentiles is broken down, both now standing on the same footing as brethren in Christ (Rom. iii. 29; Ephes. ii. 11-22; iii. 1-11; Col. i. 21, 22; iii. 11). But he speaks of his countrymen with the tenderest affection (Rom. ix. 1-5). The ceremonies of the older economy he regarded as but temporary, and as standing to Christ and the newer one in the relation of a shadow to substance (Col. ii. 16, 17). These broad views rendered the Apostle an object of suspicion to the Hebrew converts (Acts xxi. 20-21), and excited the most deadly animosity against him on the part of the unbelieving Jews (Acts xxii. 21, 22). Baur and others of the Tubingen school consider that St. Paul, in emancipating himself from the Judaic prejudices in which the other apostles were entangled, became the real founder of Christianity as a universal religion; but Prof. Otto Pfleiderer, of Berlin, in the Hibbert Lectures for 1885, rejected this extreme view, and considered Pauline Christianity as a genuine development of the teaching of Jesus.

Pâul'-ĭn-ĭşm, *s.* [Ger. *Paulinismus*; Fr. *Paulinisme*.]

Church Hist.: A term introduced to denote the corpus of teaching found in, or deducible from, the writings of St. Paul.

"Having investigated in detail the gospel preached by Paul . . . It need not surprise us to see a conflict break out on several points between *Paulinism* and Jewish Christianity."—*Pfleiderer: Paulinism* (ed. Peters), ii. 1.

Pâul'-ĭn-ĭze, Pâul'-ĭn-ĭşe, *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *Paulin(e)*; *-ize.*]

A. *Trans.:* To impart a Pauline tone to.

"It is *Paulinized* too much."—*Athenæum*, Oct. 3, 1885, p. 427.

B. *Intrans.:* To adopt the Pauline method or tone of thought.

"The markedly *Paulinizing* tendency of this gospel [Luke] has given it great importance."—*F. C. Baur: Church Hist.* (ed. Menzies), i. 82.

Pâul'-ĭst, *s.* [See def.]

Church Hist. (*Pl.*): The popular name given in America to members of the Institute of Missionary Priests of St. Paul the Apostle, a congregation founded in New York in 1858, by the Rev. I. T. Hecker and some companions, with the sanction of the Pope (Pius IX.) The work of the congregation is parochial duty, giving missions, education of their novices, and literary work. They have a monthly magazine, the *Catholic World*.

pâul'-ite, *s.* [After the island of St. Paul, Labrador, where first found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).

Min.: A variety of Hypersthene (q.v.), exhibiting glittering reflections, which are partly due to chemical alteration.

paulite-rock, *s.*

Petrol.: A rock consisting of labradorite and the variety of enstatite called paulite (q.v.).

pâul-lĭn'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named by Linnæus after Simon Paulli, professor of botany at Copenhagen, and author, in 1640 and 1648, of botanical works.]

Bot.: A genus of Sapindeæ. Mostly climbing shrubs, with tendrils and compound leaves. About eighty species are known, all but one West African species being natives of tropical America. The powdered seeds of *Paullinia sorbilis* are called Brazilian cocoa and guarana (q.v.); the succulent aril of *P. subrotunula* is eaten; the Indians of Guiana use the juice of *P. Cururu* to poison their arrows; *P. australis* is supposed to yield the dangerous Lechegnana honey. An intoxicating liquor is made on the banks of the Orenoco from *P. Cupana*. *P. pinnata* is highly deleterious.

pâult'-ĭng, *s.* [PELTING.]

* **pâum,** * **pâwm,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A corrupt. of *palm*, v. (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To impose by fraud; to palm off.

B. *Intrans.:* To cheat at cards.

"The ladies thinke it no crime to *paum* handsomely."—*Journey thro' England.*

* **pâume,** *s.* [Fr.]

1. The palm of the hand.

2. A ball; a hand-ball.

* **pâunçe** (1), *s.* [PANSY.]

* **paunce** (2), **pawnce,** *s.* [O. Fr.] A coat of mail. [PAUNCH, *s.*]

"Thrughe *pawnce* and platez he percede the maylez."—*Morte Arthure*, 2,075.

* **pauncenar,** *s.* [Eng. *paunce* (2); *-nar.*] (See extract.)

"The troops called *Pauncenars* appear in the Roll of the Army before Calais in 1346, their pay being the same as that of the mounted archers. They are probably named from the armour they wore, the paunce, or panzar."—*Gentleman's Magazine*, Feb. 1838, p. 125.

pâunçh, * **paunche,** *s.* [O. Fr. *panche*, *pance* (Fr. *panse*), from Lat. *panticem*, accus. of *pantex* = the paunch; Sp. *pança*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The belly and its contents.

"Fat *paunches* have lean pates."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, i. 1.

2. The first and largest stomach in ruminating quadrupeds, into which the food is received before ruminating.

3. The rim of a bell; the part against which the clapper strikes.

II. *Naut.:* A thickly thrummed mat of sennit wrapped around a spar or rope to keep it from chafing.

* **pâunch,** *v.t.* [PAUNCH, *s.*]

1. To pierce or rip the belly; to eviscerate, to disembowel.

"With a log
Batter his skull, or *paunch* him with a stake."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iii. 2.

2. To stuff with food.

"Now ye see him fed, *paunched* as thus are."—*Ubal: Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 382.

* **paunch-ard,** * **pawnch-erde,** *s.* [PAUNCH, *s.*] A waist-belt. (*Cathol. Anglicum.*)

pâunçh'-ĭ, *a.* [Eng. *paunch*; *-y.*] Having a large or fat paunch; big-bellied. (*Dickens: Sketches by Boz*; *Mr. John Bounce.*)

pâunc, *s.* [PONE.]

* **paun-sone,** *s.* [O. Fr. *pancire.*] A coat of mail; a paunce. [PAUNCE (2), *s.*]

"A pesane and a *paunsone*." *Morte Arthure*, 3,458.

pâu-pĕr, *s.* [Lat. = a poor person.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A poor person; specif. one who through poverty becomes chargeable to the parish.

2. *Law:* One who from poverty is allowed to sue in *formâ pauperis*.

"Thus *paupers*, that is, such as will swear themselves not worth five pounds, have writs gratis, and counsel and attorney assigned them without fee, and are excused the payment of costs."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 14.

* **pâu'-pĕr-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *pauper*; *-ess.*] A female pauper. (*Dickens: Uncommercial Traveller*, iii.)

pâu'-pĕr-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *pauper*; *-ism.*] The state or condition of being a pauper; the state of those who, through poverty, are chargeable to the community; paupers collectively.

"English *pauperism* is the direct result of an abnormal state of society, and has been induced by law."—*Brit. Quarterly Review*, lvii. (1873), 198.

pâu-pĕr-ĭ'-tĭous, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *pauperitas*, from Lat. *pauper* = a poor man.]

Bot.: Poor; having a starved appearance. (*Paxton.*)

* **pâu-pĕr-ĭ-zā'-tĭon,** *s.* [Eng. *pauperiz(e)*; *-ation.*] The act or process of pauperizing, or reducing to a state of pauperism.

"There is no *pauperization* of the peasantry around."—*Black: Adventures of a Phaeton*, ch. xvi

pâu'-pĕr-ize, pâu'-pĕr-ĭşe, *v.t.* [Eng. *pauper*; *-ize.*] To reduce to a state of pauperism.

"It has virtually *pauperised* the English peasant."—*Brit. Quarterly Review*, lvii. (1873), 199.

* **pâu'-pĕr-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *pauper*; *-ous.*] Poor; relating to or connected with the poor; employed for the benefit of the poor.

"A stock employed in God's banks for *pauperous* and pious uses."—*Ward: Sermons*, p. 173.

pâu-rŏp'-ŏ-da, *s. pl.* [Gr. παῦρος (*pauros*)= few, and πούς (*pous*), genit. ποδός (*podos*) = a foot.]

Zool.: An order of Myriopoda, with branched antennæ, established for the reception of the genus Pauropus (q.v.).

paur'-ŏ-pŭs, *s.* [Gr. παῦρος (*pauros*) = few, and πούς (*pous*) = foot.]

Zool.: The single genus of the order Pauropoda, established by Sir John Lubbock, during his investigations on the Thysanura (q.v.). The body consists of eight segments, besides the head, each segment bearing many short, and a few long, bristles. The antennæ are five-jointed, and branched. There are two British species, *Pauropus huxleyi* and *P. pedunculatus*; and others have been discovered in North America.

* **pâu-şā'-tĭon,** * **pau-sa-ci-on,** *s.* [Lat. *pausatio*, from *pauso* = to cease.] The act of pausing or stopping; a pause, a stop, a stay.

pâuşe, *s.* [Fr., from Late Lat. *pausa* = a pause; Gr. παῦσις (*pausis*), from παύω (*pauō*) = to cause to stop; παύομαι (*pauomai*) = to stop; Sp. & Port. *pausa*; Ital. *pausa*, *posa*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A stop; a cessation or intermission of action, speaking, playing, &c.; a temporary rest.

"She dreads
An instant's *pause*, and lives but while she moves."
Cowper: Task, i. 371.

2. A stop made, and time taken for consideration or reflection.

"Much, that may give us *pause*, if pondered fittingly." *Byron: Childe Harold*, iii. 95.

* 3. Suspense, doubt, hesitation.

"I stand in *pause* where I shall first begin." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 3.

4. A break or paragraph in writing.

"He writes with warmth, which usually neglects method, and those partitions and *pauses* which men, educated in the schools, observe." —*Locke.*

5. A mark (—) to denote cessation or suspension of the voice.

II. *Music:* A temporary cessation of the time of the movement, expressed by the sign 𝄐 placed over a note or a rest.

pause, *v.i.* [Fr. *pauser*; Sp. & Port. *pausar*; Ital. *pausare.*] [Pause, *s.*]

1. To make a pause or short stop; to cease or leave off acting or speaking for a time.

"I *pause* for a reply." *Shakesp. Julius Cæsar*, iii. 2.

2. To stay or wait.

"*Pause* a day or two
Before you hazard." *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice*, iii. 2.

* 3. To take time for consideration or reflection; to reflect, to deliberate.

"Other offenders we will *pause* upon." *Shakesp. 1 Henry IV.*, v. 5.

* 4. To hesitate, to hold back, to delay.

"Why doth the Jew *pause*? Take thy forfeiture." *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice*, iv. 1.

* 5. To be intermitted; to cease; to leave off.

"The pealing organ and the *pausing* choir." *Tickell. Death of Mr. Addison.*

* 6. (*Reflex*): To repose one's self.

"We want a little personal strength, and *pause* us." *Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, iv. 4.

* **pâus-ĕr,** * **paws-er,** *s.* [Eng. *paus(e)*; *-er.*] One who pauses; one who deliberates.

"The expedition of my violent love
Outruns the *pauser*, reason." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, ii. 3.

pâus-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Pause, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* A pause, a cessation, an intermission.

* **pâus-ĭng-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *pausing*; *-ly.*] After a pause; with pauses; deliberately

"This *pausingly* ensued" *Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, i. 2.

pâus-sĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pausse(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: An anomalous family of Beetles, believed to have affinity to the Ozæninæ (q.v.), which they resemble in their elytra and their power of crepitation. Small oblong insects with varied antennæ, but normally ending in a bulb; mouth on the under side of the head; tarsi normally five; elytra with a small fold near the apex. Found in ants' nests, chiefly in Asia, Africa, and Australia. Known species more than a hundred.

pâus'-sŭs, *s.* [From Gr. Πάυσος (*Pausos*) = a mountain in Greece. (*Agassiz.*) Etym. doubtful. (*McNicoll.*)]

Entom.: The typical genus of Paussidæ. *Paussus favieri* is found in the south-west of Europe, the rest are more southerly beetles.

pâut, pât, *s.* [Indian.] Jute.

* **pautener,** * **pawtener,** * **pawtner,** *s.* [O. Fr. *pautonnier* = a vagabond; *pautonnière* = a shepherd's scrip.]

1. A purse, a bag.

"He put in his *pautener* an houue and a kombe." *Political Songs & Poems*, p. 33.

2. A vagabond.

"Thou ne askapest nought ons, *pautener*." *Sir Ferumbras*, 859.

pâux-ĭ, *s.* [Native name.]

Ornith.: A synonym of Ourax (q.v.).

* **pa-vache',** *s.* [Pavise.]

pa-vāde', *s.* [Etymol. doubtful.] Some kind of weapon of offence; prob. a dagger.

"By his belt he bare a long *parade*,
And of a sword full trenchant was the blade." *Chaucer: C. T.*, 3,927.

* **pāv'-ăge,** *s.* [Paviage.]

* **pa-vāis',** *s.* [Pavise.]

pa-văn', * **pav-ane,** * **pav-en,** * **pav-i-an,** * **pav-in,** *s.* [Fr. *pavane*; Sp. *pavana.*]

Mus.: A dance tune of a stately character, deriving its title from Padua, where it is said to have been invented, or from Lat. *pavo* = a peacock, because it was danced with "such circumstance of dignity and stateliness."

"The next in grauitee and goodness vnto this is called a *pauian*, a kinde of stable musicke, ordained for graue dauncing, and most commonly made of three straines, whereof euerie strain is plaid or song twice. A straine they make to contain 8, 12, or 16, semi-briefs, as they list, yet fewer than eight I haue not seen in any *pauan*."—*Morley. Introd. to Practicall Musicke.*

pāve, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *paver*; Fr. *paver*, from Lat. *pavio*, a corrupt form of *pavio* = to beat, to strike, to tread the earth hard and even; Gr. πατάω (*patiō*) = to beat, to strike.] To beat or lay down firmly or evenly, with stone, brick, or other material, for traffic by passengers or vehicles; to make a hard, level surface upon with stone, bricks, &c.

"To *pave* thy realm, and smooth the broken ways,
Earth from her womb a flinty tribute pays" *Gay: Trivia*, i.

¶ *To pave a way:* To prepare a way or passage; to facilitate the introduction or progress of.

"It might open and *pave* a prepared *way* to his own title."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

pa'-vé, *s.* [Fr. *paré.*] The pavement.

¶ *Nymphe du paré:* A street-walker, a prostitute.

pāved, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Pave, *v.*]

paved-way, *s.* A tramway whose tracks are of stone.

pāve-mĕnt, * **pav-i-ment,** * **pa-ment,** * **paw-ment,** *s.* [Fr. *pavement*, from Lat. *pavimentum*, from *pavio* = to beat, to ram; Sp., Port., & Ital. *pavimento.*]

1. The hard covering of the surface of a road or footway; a floor or covering of stones, brick, wood, &c., laid evenly on the earth, so as to form a level, hard, and convenient passage. Among the pavements now in use the most common are macadam, granite cubes, asphalt, and wood for vehicular traffic, and York-stone, asphalt, or tar-paving for footpaths.

"[I] like a top am whirled, which boys for sport
Lash on the *pavement* of a level court." *Grainger: Tibullus*, i. 5.

2. A path or road paved with brick, stone, wood, &c.; a paved path.

"That he once had trod its *pavement*, that he once had breathed its air." *Longfellow: Nuremberg.*

3. The paved footway at the sides of a street.

4. A decorative or ornamental flooring of coloured or plain tiles, stone, or brick.

* **pāve-mĕnt,** *v.t.* [Pavement, *s.*] To pave; to floor with stones, tiles, bricks, or other solid materials.

"What an house hath he put him [man] into! how gorgiously arched, how richly *pauemented*."—*Bp. Hall. Select Thoughts*, cent. 1, § 7.

* **pāv'-ĕn,** *a.* [Eng. *pav(e)*; *-en.*] Paved.

pāv'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *pav(e)*, v.; *-er.*]

1. A pavior or pavier (q.v.).

* 2. A paving-stone.

"Ye material that these little *pavers* are set in, is a floor of lime and sand."—*Diary of A. de la Pryme* (*Surtees Soc.*), p. 212.

* **pāv-ĕ-sāde',** *s.* [Fr.] A canvas screen extended along the side of a ship in an engagement to prevent the enemy from observing the operations on board.

* **pav-ese, pa-vesse,** *v.t.* [Pavese, *s.*] To shield, to cover, to defend with, or as with a pavise.

"They had moche adoo, sanynge they were well *pauesed*, for they on the walles caste downe stonnes, and hurt many."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. ii., ch. xc.

* **pav-ese,** * **pa-vesse,** *s.* [Pavise.]

pā-vĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Peter Paiv, a Dutch botanist, once professor at Leyden.]

Bot.: A genus of Hippocastaneæ. Middle-sized deciduous trees or shrubs, like horse-chestnuts, but with the leaves and the flowers smaller, the petals erect and narrow, the fruit smooth.

pāv'-ĭ-ăge, *s.* [O. Fr., from Low Lat. *pavagium* = a pavement.]

1. A tax for the paving of streets or highways; a paving-rate.

2. A toll for passing over the territory or jurisdiction of another.

* **pāv'-ĭ-ąn,** *s.* [Pavan.]

* **pāv'-id,** *a.* [Lat. *pavidus.*] Timid, fearful.

"The lamb or the *pavid* kid."—*Thackeray: Round-about Papers*, xxxii.

* **pa-vĭd-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Pavid.] Timidity, fearfulness.

pa-vī-ĕt-ĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *pavi(a)*; *-etin.*] [Fraxetin.]

pāv'-ĭ-ĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *pavi(a)*; *-in.*] [Fraxin.]

pa-vĭl'-ĭ-ŏn, * **pav-e-lon,** * **pa-vil-ioun,** * **pa-vil-li-on,** * **pav y-lon,** *s.* [Fr. *pavillon*, from Lat. *papilionem*, acc. of *papilio* = (1) a butterfly, (2) a tent.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A tent, a marquee, a temporary movable habitation.

"The tables in a proud *pavilion* spread
With flowers below, and tissue over head." *Dryden: Theodore & Honoria*, 257.

* 2. A canopy, a covering.

"He, only he, heav'n's blue *pavilion* spread." *Sandys: Paraphrase of Job.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* The ala, or greater part of the external ear.

2. *Architecture:*

(1) An isolated building of ornamental character.

(2) A turret rising from the general height of a building.

(3) A projecting apartment of a building.

(4) A tent-shaped roof.

PAVILION.

3. *Her.:* A covering in form of a tent, investing the armouries of sovereigns.

4. *Jewel.:* The part of a diamond or other gem below the girdle and between it and the collet.

5. *Mil.:* A flag, ensign, banner, or colours.

6. *Music:* [Pavillon].

pavilion-roof, *s.*

Arch.: A roof sloping or hipped equally on all sides. (*Gwilt.*)

* **pa-vĭl'-ĭ-ŏn,** *v.t.* [Pavilion, *s.*]

1. To furnish or cover with tents.

"In Mahanaim where he saw
The field *pavilion'd* with his guardians bright." *Milton: P. L.*, xi. 215.

2. To shelter in tents, to encamp.

"So with the battening flocks the careful swain
Abides *pavilion'd* on the grassy plain." *Pope: Homer; Odyssey* iv. 560.

pavillon (as **pa-vē-yoń'**), *s.* [Fr.]

Music: The bell of a horn, or other instrument of a like kind.

¶ *Flûte a Pavillon:*

Music: An organ stop, the pipes of which are surmounted by a bell.

pavillon-chinois, *s.* [Chinese-pavilion.]

* **pāv-ĭn,** *s.* [Pavan.]

pāv'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Pave, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act, operation, or process of laying down or covering with a pavement.

2. A pavement.

paving-beetle, *s.* A rammer used by paviors.

paving-board, *s.* A board or number of persons entrusted with the superintendence of the paving of a town, city, or district.

paving-rate, *s.* A rate or tax for the maintenance of the paving of a town, city, or district.

paving-stone, *s.* A large stone prepared and dressed for laying down as a pavement.

paving-tile, *s.* A flat brick for paving floors. Such are often of an ornamental character, enamelled, encaustic, &c. Tiles employed in offices, kitchens, &c., are usually from 9 to 12 inches square.

pāv'-ī-ŏr, pāv'-ī-ẽr, *s.* [O. Fr. *paveur*, from Low Lat. **paritor*.]

1. One who lays pavements; a paver.

"For thee the sturdy *pavior* thumps the ground,
Whilst every stroke his labouring lungs resound."
Gay: Trivia, i.

2. A slab or brick used for paving; a paving-stone.

3. An instrument used in laying pavements; a rammer for driving paving-stones.

* **păv'-ĭ-sāde,** *s.* [PAVESADE.]

* **păv'-ĭse, * pav-ais, * pa vache, * pav-ese, * pav-icc, * pav ish,** *s.* [Fr. *pavois*; O. Fr. *ipave* = a covering.]

Mil. Antiq.: A large shield covering the entire body, and carried by a soldier in the middle ages (hence called a *pavisor*) for his own protection, as well as that of the archer before whom he stationed himself. They were often six feet or more in height.

PAVISE. (*From Froissart.*)

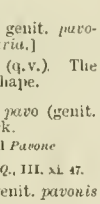
"And after that the shot was done which they defended with *pauises*, they came to hande strokes."
—Grafton: Henry VIII. (an. 5).

* **păv'-ĭs-ŏr,** *s.* [Eng. *paris(e)*; *-or.*] A soldier who carried a pavise (q.v.).

pā'-vō, *s.* [Lat. = a peacock.]

1. *Astron.:* One of Bayer's constellations situated between Sagittarius and the South Pole.

2. *Ornith.:* Peacock; the typical genus of the sub-family Pavoninæ (q.v.). Bill moderate; base of culmen elevated; wings rather short, tail long, upper coverts very long, extending beyond the tail feathers. Tarsi longer than the middle toe, spurred in the male. Three species are known, *Pavo cristatus*, the Common, *P. muticus*, the Javan, and *P. nigripennis*, the Black-shouldered Peacock. (The authorities for and against the validity of the last species are Dr. Sclater (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1860, p. 221), and Darwin (*Anim. & Plants under Domes.* (ed. 1858), i. 290).



PAVON. (Circ. A.D. 1340.)

* **pā'-vŏn,** *s.* [O. Fr.] A flag borne by a knight in the middle ages, upon which his arms were emblazoned. It was of a triangular form, and affixed to the upper part of his lance, resembling the pennon, but smaller.

pā-vō-năr'-ĭ-ạ, *s.* [Lat. *pavo*, genit. *pavon(is)*; Lat. fem. sing. adj. suff. *-aria.*]

Zool.: A genus of Pennatulidæ (q.v.). The polype-mass is quadrangular in shape.

* **pạ-vōne',** *s.* [Ital., from Lat. *pavo* (genit. *pavonis*) = a peacock.] A peacock.

"More soundry colours than the proud *Pavone*
Beares in his bousted fan."
Spenser: F. Q., III. xi. 47.

pạ-vō'-nĭ-ạ (1), *s.* [Lat. *pavo*, genit. *pavonis* = a peacock.]

1. *Entom.:* A genus of Butterflies, family Nymphalidæ.

2. *Zool.:* A madrepore having the eminences surrounding the star-like depressions raised in leaflets or crests furrowed on both sides.

pạ-vō'-nĭ-ạ (2), *s.* [Named after Don Josef Pavon, M.D., of Madrid, a traveller in Peru, and co-author with Ruez, of a *Flora Peruviana.* (*Paxton.*)]

Bot.: A genus of Malvaceæ, tribe Ureneæ. Small shrubs or herbs found in tropical America and Asia. *Pavonia odorata* is cultivated in Indian and Burmese gardens for its fragrant flowers. Its roots are given in fever, inflammation, and hæmorrhage. It yields a fibre, as does *P. zeylanica*, which is wild in India. *P. diuretica* is prescribed in Brazil as a diuretic, but is supposed to act simply as an emollient.

* **pạ-vō'-nĭ-ạn,** *a.* [Lat. *pavo*, genit. *pavonis* = a peacock.] Of or pertaining to a peacock.

"Instinct or inspiration . . . directed my choice to the *pavonian* pen."—*Southey: The Doctor.* (Pref.)

* **pạ-vŏn-ĭ-dæ,** *s. pl.* [Lat. *pavo*, genit. *pavon(is)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: According to Swainson, a family of Rasores, approximately co-extensive with the modern family Phasianidæ (q.v.).

pā-vō-nĭ'-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *pavo*, genit. *pavon(is)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Phasianidæ (q.v.). Plumage generally covered with spots or ocelli. Tail usually much lengthened, full, with the webs in certain species very long and split into threads. Upper mandible long, overlapping the under one. It contains four genera, Pavo, Polyplectron, Argus, and Crossoptilon. Habitat, the Oriental region.

pāv-ō-nīne, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *pavoninus*, from *pavo*, genit. *pavonis* = a peacock.]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. Of or pertaining to a peacock; resembling a peacock.

2. Resembling the tail of a peacock; iridescent. (Said of ores, &c., which exhibit the brilliant hues of the peacock's tail.)

B. *As subst.:* Peacock's-tail tarnish; the iridescent lustre found in some ores and metallic products.

pạ-vō'-nĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *pavonius*, from *pavo* = a peacock.]

Bot.: Spotted so as to resemble a peacock. (*Paxton.*)

* **păv'-ō-nīze,** *v.i.* [Lat. *pavo*, genit. *pavonis* = a peacock; Eng. suff. *-ize.*] To act or comport one's self like a peacock.

pâw, * pawe, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. Celtic; cf. Wel. *pawen* = a paw, a claw; Corn. *paw* = a foot; Bret, *pâô, pav* = a paw, a large hand.]

1. The foot of a quadruped having claws, as of a lion, a dog, &c.

"When the imperial lion's flesh is gored,
He rends and tears it with his wrathful *paw*."
Marlowe: Edward II., v. 1.

2. The hand. (Used jocularly.)

"Is praise the perquisite of every *paw*,
Though black as hell, that grapples well for gold?"
Young: Night Thoughts, iv. 348.

pâw, *v.i.* & *t.* [PAW, s.]

A. *Intrans.:* To draw the forefoot along the ground; to scrape with the forefoot.

"Mad with his anguish, he begins to rear,
Paw with his hoofs aloft, and lash the air."
Pope: Homer; Iliad viii. 108.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To scrape with the forefoot; to draw the forefoot along.

"The courser *paw'd* the ground with restless feet."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, iii. 457.

2. To fawn upon: as, A dog that *paws* his master.

3. To handle roughly or coarsely.

* **pâwed,** *a.* [Eng. *paw*; *-ed.*]

1. Having paws.

2. Broad footed.

pâwk (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Icel. *púki* = an imp; Eng. *puck.*] An art, a wile, a trick.

pâwk (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A small lobster.

pâwk'-ĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *pawky*; *-ly.*] In a pawky, cunning, or arch manner.

pâwk'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *pawky*; *-ness.*] Cunning, shrewdness, wiliness.

"The peculiar *pawkiness*, or mingled shrewdness, selfishness, humour, and good nature of the working man of an old fashioned Scotch borough."—*Morning Chronicle*, Sept. 7, 1852.

pâwk'-ў, pâwk'-ĭĕ, *a.* [Eng. *pawk*; *-y, -ie.*] Wily, sly, droll, cunning, arch. (*Scotch.*)

"The *pawkie* auld carle cam ower the lea."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. iv.

pâwl, pâul, *s.* [Welsh *pawl* = a pole, a stake; cogn. with Lat. *palus*; Eng. *pale*, s.] A pivoted bar adapted to fall into the notches or teeth of a wheel as it rotates in one direction, and to restrain it from back motion. Used in windlasses, capstans, and similar machinery. The pawl acts by gravitation or by a spring. [CLICK, DETENT.]

¶ *Pawl and half-pawl:* Two pawls of different lengths acting on the same wheel.

pawl bitt, pawl-post, *s.*

Naut.: A timber opposite the middle of the windlass supporting the pawls which engage the ratchet of the barrel.

pawl-post, *s.* [PAWL-BITT.]

pawl pross, *s.* A standing press used by bookbinders and printers for pressing sheets, &c.

pawl-rim, *s.*

Naut.: A notched cast-iron rim encircling the barrel of the windlass, and serving for the pawls to catch in.

pâwn (1), * **pawne** (1), * **paune** (1), * **poun, * pounе, * pown,** *s.* [O. Fr. *poun, poon, peon* (Fr. *pion*); Sp *peon* = a foot-soldier, a pawn; Port. *peão*; Ital. *pedone* = a footman, *pedona* = a pawn; all from Low Lat. *pedonem*, accus. of *pedo* = a foot-soldier, from Lat. *pes*, genit. *pedis* = a foot.] A common man or piece in the game of chess.

"He byheld the kyng sotte yn the play . . . among *nufyns* and *powns*."—*Gesta Romanorum*, p. 70.

pâwn (2), *s.* [PAN (3), *s.*]

pâwn (3), * **pawne** (2), * **paune** (2), *s.* [Fr. *pan* = a pane, a piece, a pawn, a pledge, from Lat. *pannum*, accus. of *pannus* = a cloth, a rag, a piece; Dut. *pand* = a pledge, a pawn: Ger. *pfand*; O. H. Ger. *phant*; Icel. *pante.*]

1. Anything delivered or deposited as a pledge or security for money borrowed; a pledge.

* 2. A pledge for the fulfilment of a promise or engagement.

"Thus fair they parted till the morrow's dawn;
For each had laid his plighted faith to *pawn*."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, iii. 165.

* 3. A stake hazarded in a wager.

"My life I held but as a *pawn*,
To wage against thine enemies."
Shakesp.: Lear, i. 1.

¶ *In pawn, At pawn:* Pledged; given as security.

"Alas, sweet wife, my honour is *at pawn*;
And, but my going, nothing can redeem it."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., ii. 3

pawn-ticket, *s.* A ticket given by a pawnbroker to the pawner, containing the description of the article pawned, the names and addresses of the pawnbroker and pawner, the amount of money lent, the conditions of the loan, &c.

pâwn, * **paune,** * **pawne,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *paner.*] [PAWN (3), *s.*]

1. To deliver or deposit as a pledge or security for the repayment of money borrowed; to pledge.

"And any person to whom any property is offered to be sold, *pawned*, or delivered, if he has reasonable cause to suspect that it has been stolen, is authorized, and if in his power is required, to apprehend, and forthwith to take before a justice the party offering the same, together with such property, to be dealt with according to law."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 21.

* 2. To pledge for the fulfilment of a promise or engagement.

"I'll *pawn* the little blood which I have left,
To save the innocent."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, ii. 3.

* 3. To hazard, to risk, to wage.

"Such hazard now must doting Tarquin make,
Pawning his honour to obtain his lust."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 156.

* **pâwn'-ạ-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *pawn*; *-able.*] That may or can be pawned; capable of being pawned.

"A thing neither *pawnable* nor saleable."—*Jarvis: Don Quixote*, pt. i., bk. iii., ch. ix.

pâwn'-brō-kẽr, *s.* [Eng. *pawn*, and *broker.*] One who is licensed to lend money on goods pawned or pledged at a fixed rate of interest.

"If a *pawnbroker* receives plate or jewels as a pledge, or security, for the repayment of money lent thereon at a day certain, he has them upon an express contract or condition to restore them, if the pledger performs his part by redeeming them in due time."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 20.

¶ The Emperor Augustus Cæsar, B.C. 31, instituted a fund for lending to needy persons on pledge. The institutions, called "Monti di Pietà," arose at Perugia in Italy about A.D. 1462. The first pawnbrokers in England were Lombards, and the three balls still used as their insignia are said to have been derived from the arms of the Medici family, adopted, according to legend, in memory of Averardo de Medici, a commander under Charlemagne, who slew a giant and kept his mace or club, with three balls at the top, as a trophy. Acts regulating pawnbroking were passed in 1756, 1783, 1800, 1856, 1859, and 1860, the whole being consolidated in 1872.

pâwn brō king, *s.* [Eng. *pawn*, and *broking*.] The business or trade of a pawnbroker.

*** pawn-ehordc,** *s.* [PAUNCHARD.]

*** pâwn-eō,** *s* [Eng. *pawn; -ee.*] One who takes anything in pawn; one to whom anything is delivered in pawn.

pâwn-ēr, * pâwn-ōr, *s.* [Eng. *pawn*, v.; *-er.*] One who pawns or pledges anything as security for the repayment of money borrowed.

paw paw, *s.* [PAPAW.]

*** paw-per,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A bird like a swan. (*Harrison: Descript. Eng.*, p. 223.)

păx, *s.* [Lat. = peace.]

Ecclesiology & Church History:

1. The Kiss of Peace. In the early Church the Roman *osculum* was adopted and raised to a spiritual significance (Rom. xvi. 16; 1 Cor. xvi. 20; 2 Cor. xiii. 12; 1 Thess. v. 26). To obviate possible danger from this custom, the Apostolic Constitutions strictly decreed the separation of the sexes at public worship. The pax was given at mass in the Western Churches till the thirteenth century, when Archbishop Walter (of York) in 1250 introduced the metal pax [2], and its use spread to the Continent. The pax is now only given at high masses, and the formal embrace [¶] substituted for the kiss is confined to those in the sanctuary.

PAX.

2. An osculatorium; at first probably a crucifix, then a plate of metal adorned with a figure of Christ crucified, or some other pious picture or emblem, passed among the congregation to be kissed as a substitute for the actual kiss of peace. Its use is almost entirely confined to religious houses and seminaries. Called also Instrumentum, Tabella Pacis, Pacificale, and Freda (from Ger. *Friede* = peace).

"And eke he awaiteth to sit, or to go above him in the way, or kiss the *pax*, or ben incensed . . . before his neighbour."—*Chaucer: Persones Tale.*

¶ *To give the Pax:*

Ecclesiol.: To exchange the formal embrace now substituted for the kiss of peace. In the Roman High Mass at the *Agnus Dei*, the celebrant (having received the pax from the bishop, if he be present) gives it to the deacon, who gives it to the subdeacons, who give it to the assisting clergy. The hands of the giver and receiver of the pax are placed lightly on each other's shoulders, they bow, and the giver says "Pax tecum" (Peace be with thee).

"The *pax is* not *given* on the three last days of Holy Week."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 497.

*** păx brēde, * păx-board,** *s.* [Lat. *pax* = peace, and Eng. *brede* = board.] The same as PAX, 2 (q.v.).

† păx-îl-lōse, *a.* [Lat. *paxillus* = a stake.]

Geol. &c.: Resembling a small stake.

păx'-wăx, * păck'-wax, păx'-ȳ-wăx ȳ, *s.* [A corrupt. of *fox-wax*, from *fox* (A.S. *feax*, *fex*) = hair, and *wax* (A.S. *weaxan*) = to grow; cf. Ger. *haarwachs* = lit. hairgrowth.] A name given by butchers to the strong stiff tendons running along each side of the neck of large quadrupeds to the middle of the back. It diminishes the muscular effort necessary to support the head in a horizontal position.

"Which aponeurosis (a nervous ligament of a great thickness and strength) is taken notice of by the vulgar by the name of fixfax, or *pack-wax*, or whitleather."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. i.

pāy (1), *** pai-en * paye,** *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *paier*, *paer* (Fr. *payer*), from Lat. *paco* = to appease, to pacify; Low Lat. *paco* = to pay, from Lat. *pax*, genit. *pacis* = peace; Sp. & Port. *pagar*; Ital. *pagare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To please, to satisfy, to content.

"Be we *paied* with these thingis."—*Wycliffe*: 1 *Timothy* vi. 8.

2. To satisfy or quit an obligation or debt to; to recompense or repay for goods or property received or bought; to discharge one's obligation or debt to.

3. To recompense, compensate, or remunerate for services rendered or work done. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"She I love, or laughs at all my pain,
Or knows her worth too well, and *pays* me with disdain." *Dryden: Palamon & Arcite*, iii. 339.

4. To give an equivalent for.

5. To requite; to quit scores with; to retaliate on; to punish; to have satisfaction of.

"I follow'd me close, and with a thought, seven of the eleven I *paid*."—*Shakesp.*: 1 *Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

6. To discharge, as a debt or obligation, by giving that which is owing or due; to deliver the amount or value of to the person to whom it is due.

"*Pay* that thou owest."—*Matthew* xviii 28.

7. To discharge or fulfil as a duty or obligation; to fulfil, perform, or render duly.

"I have peace-offerings with me; this day have I *paid* my vows."—*Proverbs* vii. 14.

8. To give, to render, to offer, without any obligation being implied: as, To *pay* addresses, to *pay* court, to *pay* a visit.

9. To deliver or hand over in discharge of a debt or obligation.

"An hundred talents of silver did the children of Ammon *pay*."—2 *Chronicles* xxvii. 5.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To make payment; to discharge a debt.

"The wicked borroweth, and *payeth* not again."—*Psalm* xxxvii. 21.

2. To make a return, requital, or satisfaction.

"A grateful mind
By owing owes not, but still *pays*, at once."
Milton: P. L., iv. 56.

3. To yield a suitable or satisfactory return; to be worth the pains, trouble, or expense incurred; to be remunerative.

"It *pays* to be petty."—*Scribner's Magazine*, May, 1880, p. 146.

¶ 1. *To pay off:*

(1) To discharge, as a debt, fully; to pay the full amount of.

(2) To pay the wages owing to, and discharge: as, To *pay off* a crew.

(3) *Naut.:* To fall to leeward, as the head of a ship.

2. *To pay for:*

(1) To atone for; to make amends for.

(2) To give equal value for; to bear the expense of.

3. *To pay on:* To beat or thrash vigorously.

4. *To pay out:*

(1) *Ord. Lang.:* To retaliate on; to punish; to take satisfaction of.

(2) *Naut.:* To cause or allow to run out; to slacken, to extend.

"It was marvellous to me how the boatman could see . . . to *pay out* the line."—*Field*, Dec. 17, 1885.

5. *To pay the piper:* To bear the cost, expense, or trouble; to be mulcted.

pāy, *s.* [PAY, *v.*] An equivalent, recompense, return, or compensation for money due, goods purchased, or services performed; salary, wages.

"From the time of the siege of Veii the armies of Rome received *pay* for their service during the time which they remained in the field."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. v., ch. i.

¶ (1) *Full-pay:* The pay or allowance to officers and non-commissioned officers, free from any deduction.

(2) *Half-pay:* [HALF-PAY].

pay-bill, *s.* A bill or statement stating the amounts to be paid to workmen, soldiers, &c.

pay-clerk, *s.* A clerk who pays the wages to workmen.

pay-day *s.* The day on which payment of a debt, wages, &c., is to be made.

pay-list, *s.*

1. *Ord Lang.:* A pay-bill.

2. *Mil.:* The quarterly account rendered to the War Office by a paymaster. [PAYMASTER.]

pay-office, *s.* An office or place where payment is made of wages, salaries, pensions, debts, &c.

pay-roll, *s.* A pay-bill.

pāy (2), *v.t.* [Sp. *pega* = a varnish of pitch; *pegar* = to cement together, from Lat. *pico* = to pitch; *picem*, accus. of *pix* = pitch.]

Naut.: To cover or fill with a waterproof composition or substance, as the bottom of a vessel, a seam, a mast, yard, or rope. The materials used are tar, pitch, tallow, resin, or combinations of them.

pāy'-a-ble, *a.* [Fr. *payable*; Ital. *pagabile.*]

1. Capable of being paid; suitable or fit to be paid.

"Titles only *payable* to Hercules."—*Drayton: Poly-Olbion*, s. 9. (Illust.)

2. Due; to be paid; legally enforceable.

pāy-eē', *s.* [Eng. *pay*; *-ee.*] One to whom money is paid; the person named in a bill or note to whom the payment of the amount denoted is to be made.

*** pay-en,** *s. & a.* [PAGAN.]

pāy-ē'-na, *s.* [Named after M. Payen, a French chemist.]

Bot.: A genus of Sapotaceæ. Shrubs with elliptic leaves and axillary flowers. *Payena Maingayi* is a native of Malacca, and yields gutta percha. The wood of *P. lucida* is used for planking.

pāy'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *pay*; *-er.*] One who pays; specif., in a bill or note the person named who has to pay the holder.

"Ingrateful *payer* of my industries."
Beaum. & Flet.: Knight of Malta, iv. 1.

pāy'-mas-tēr, *s.* [Eng. *pay*, and *master.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who regularly pays wages, salaries, &c.

2. *Mil. & Naval:* An officer whose duty it is to pay the salaries and wages of the officers and men.

pāy'-mĕnt, * paie-ment, *s.* [O. Fr. *paiement*; Fr. *payement*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *pagamento.*]

1. The act of paying or compensating; the discharge of a debt or obligation.

2. That which is paid or given in compensation for or discharge of a debt or obligation; reward, requital, return.

"Too little *payment* for so great a debt."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, v. 2.

3. Chastisement; beating.

pāy'-mĭs-trĕss, *s.* [Eng. *pay*, and *mistress.*] A female who pays, or who acts as paymaster.

*** payne,** *s.* [PAIN.]

pāy'-nĭm, pai-nim, * pay-nym, * pay-nyme, *s.* [O. Fr. *paienisme*, *paiennisme*, from Low Lat. *paganismus* = paganism. [PAGAN.]

* 1. The countries of pagans; heathen lands; pagandom.

"Thys word was sonne wide in *paynyme* ybrogt
So that princes in *paynyme* were of grete thogt."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 403.

2. A pagan, a heathen.

"With *Paynim* and with Saracen
At length a truce was made"
Scott: William & Helen, iii.

pāyn'-īze, *v.t.* [From the name of the inventor.] To preserve as wood by a process consisting in placing it in a close chamber, depriving it of its air by means of an air-pump, and injecting successively solutions of sulphuret of calcium, or of barium, and sulphate of lime. Wood thus treated is very heavy, very durable, and nearly incombustible.

pāy'-ōr, *s.* [PAYER.]

pāy'-sa, *s.* [PICE.]

*** payse,** *v.t.* [POISE.]

pāy'-tīne, *s.* [Named from Payta, a town of the province of Truxillo, Peru.]

Chem.: $C_{21}H_{24}N_2O$. An alkaloid discovered in 1870 by Hesse, in a white cinchona bark of uncertain origin. It crystallizes in fine prisms, and is closely allied to quinidine and quinamine.

Pā-zand, *s.* [Zend.] What is sometimes called the Parsee sacred language. (See the example.)

"There is no such distinctive language as the *Pazand*. It is the explanatory language written along with or underneath the Zend. Pehlvi, Persian, or whatever else it may be."—*Wilson: Parsee Religion*, p. 201. (Note A.)

P.D. [A corrupt. from *pepper-dust* (q.v.).] (For def. see etym.)

pēa, * pese (pl. **pēas, pēaṣe, * pēṣ'-ęn, * pēṣ-ēṣ, * pēaṣ'-ôn**), *s.* [PISUM.]

Hort., &c.: Pisum sativum. It is an annual with a rounded stem, many alternate compound leaflets, two stipules larger than the leaflets, and tendrils at the extremity of the stem or branches. Peduncle axillary, one or more commonly two-flowered; flowers white

or pale violet; legumes oblong or scimitar-shaped, pendulous. It is believed that the pea is a native of southern Europe, brought to this country early in the sixteenth century. It has run into many varieties. Green peas are a luxury; dried or split ones are used for soups, or, ground into meal, may be used for puddings. [Sugar-pea, Pease-pudding.]

pea-beetle, pea-bug, pea-weevil, *s.* *Entom.:* *Apion pisi*, a small weevil with gibbous, blue, punctate, sulcate elytra, feeding on the pea in Britain and on the continent.

pea-bug, *s.* [Pea-beetle.]

pea-chafer, *s.* The same as Pea-beetle.

pea-chick, *s.* The young of the peacock.

pea-cod, *s.* The same as Peas-cod (q.v.).

pea-crab, *s.* *Zool.:* The genus Pinnotheres (q.v.), and especially *Pinnotheres pisum*.

pea-dove, *s.* *Ornith.:* *Zenaida amabilis* (Bonap.), *Columba zenaida* (*Gosse: Birds Jamaica*), the Zenaida Dove. Habitat, Florida Keys and the West Indies. Above, reddish-olive, glossed with gray, top of the head and upper parts violet-purplish red, paler on chin and throat.

"This species, known in Jamaica as the *Pea-dove*, is not, according to Marsh, gregarious. . . . In Santa Cruz, it is known as the Mountain Dove."—*Baird, Brewer, & Ridgway: North American Birds*, iii. 381.

pea-flower, *s.* A West Indian name for Centrosema and Clitoria.

pea-fowl, *s.* [Peafowl.]

pea-grit, *s.* *Geol.:* A series of beds of lower oolitic age divided into three portions: (*a*) Coarse oolite with flattened concretions; (*b*) hard cream-coloured pisolitic rock made up of flattened concretions; and (*c*) a coarse brown ferruginous rock composed of large oolitic grains. Total thickness 42 feet. It is rich in shells. (*Phillips: Geol.*, ii. 408.)

pea-gun, *s.* [Pea-shooter.]

pea iron-ore, *s.* *Min.:* A form of Limonite (q.v.), found in pea-like concretions, with a concentric structure, sometimes adherent, and constituting the pisolitic variety.

pea-maggot, *s.* *Entom.:* The caterpillar of *Tortrix pisi*, which feeds on the pea.

pea-nut, *s.* *Bot.:* *Arachis hypogæa*, the Earth-nut.

pea-pheasant, *s.* *Ornith.:* (See extract).

"Near the Peafowl should be placed the genus Polyplectron, or *Pea-pheasants*; often called Argus pheasants."—*Jerdon: Birds of India*, ii. (pt. ii.), 508.

pea-pod, *s.* The pod or pericarp of the pea.

Pea-pod Argus:

Entom.: A rare British butterfly, *Lampides boetica*, one of the Blues, a straggler in the South of England.

pea-rifle, *s.* A rifle having a bore so small as to carry a bullet as small as, or little larger than, a pea.

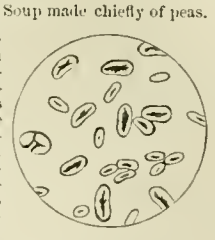
pea-shell, *s.* A pea-pod.

pea-sheller, *s.* A contrivance for shelling peas.

pea-shooter, pea-gun, *s.* A small tube to blow peas through.

pea-soup, *s.* Soup made chiefly of peas.

pea-starch, *s.* *Foods:* The starch or flour of the common pea, *Pisum sativum*, sometimes used to adulterate wheat flour, oatmeal, pepper, &c. It is readily detected by the microscope, its granules being oval or kidney-shaped, and having an irregular deep fissure running down the centre. Roasted peas were formerly much used to adulterate coffee, but are now seldom employed for that purpose.



Pea-starch.

pea-stone, *s.* [Pisolite.]

pea-tree, *s.* *Bot.:* The genus Sesbania.

pea-weevil, *s.* [Pea-beetle.]

pēace, * **pais,** * **pecs,** * **pes,** *s.* [O. Fr. *pais* (Fr. *paix*), from Lat. *pacem*, accus. of *pax* = peace; Sp. & Port. *paz*; Ital. *pace*.] A state of quiet or tranquillity; freedom from or absence of disturbance, agitation, or disorder; as,

1. Freedom or exemption from war or hostilities; absence of civil or foreign strife, contention, or quarrel.

"Mark! where his carnage and his conquests cease!
He makes a solitude, and calls it—*peace*."
Byron: Bride of Abydos, ii. 20.

2. Public tranquillity; quiet and order as guaranteed and secured by the laws.

"This alarming breach of the *peace*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

3. A state of concord or reconciliation between persons or parties; harmony.

"Let him make *peace* with me."—*Isaiah* xxvii. 5.

4. Freedom from agitation or disturbance of mind, as from fear, anxiety, anger, &c.; calmness of mind, tranquillity.

"Great *peace* have they that love Thy law."—*Psalm* cxix. 165.

¶ The word is found frequently used as an interjection = be silent, be still. (*Shakesp.: Richard II.*, v. 2.)

Shakespeare frequently uses the word as a verb, transitively and intransitively.

* 1. *Trans.:* To keep silent or still; to silence, to hush.

"*Peace* a your tongue."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, i. 4.

* 2. *Intrans.:* To be silent; to be still or quiet.

"I will not *peace*." *Shakesp.: Richard II.*, v. 2.

In the following extract *peace* is perhaps = *pease*, *i.e.*, appease.

"This good emperor laboured to *peace* this furie of the people."—*Golden Boke*, ch. xiv.

¶ (1) *Bill of peace:*

Law: A bill brought to establish and perpetuate a right claimed by the plaintiff, which, from its nature, may be controverted by different persons, at different times, and by different actions; or where separate attempts have been already made unsuccessfully to overthrow the same right, and justice requires that the party should be quieted therein.

(2) *Breach of the peace:* [Breach].

(3) *Commission of the peace:* [Commission, *s.*].

(4) *Justice of the peace:* [Justice].

(5) *Peace at any price:* Peace at whatever cost of loss or dishonour. At certain crises it is advocated by two distinct classes—those who are pusillanimous, and those who believe war under any circumstances a crime.

(6) *Peace establishment:* The reduced number of effective men in the army and navy during peace.

(7) *Peace of God and the Church:* That cessation which the king's subjects anciently had from trouble and suit of law, between the terms, and on Sundays and holidays.

(8) *To hold one's peace:* To be silent.

(9) *To make a person's peace with another:* To reconcile the other to him.

peace-making, *s.* The making or arranging of peace.

"To pause and deliberate about the *peace-making*."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 613.

peace-offering, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* An offering to procure or gain peace, reconciliation, or satisfaction; satisfaction offered to an offended person.

2. *Jewish Antiq.:* שֶׁלֶם (*shelem*) = retribution, remuneration, the giving of thanks. It was a male or female animal, without blemish, from the herd or the flock; it was to be killed in the wilderness at the door of the tabernacle of the congregation, the blood sprinkled on the altar, the fat, &c., consumed for a burnt offering (Lev. iii. 1-17; Num. vii. 17).

"A sacrifice of *peace-offering* offer without blemish."—*Leviticus* iii. 1.

peace-officer, *s.* A civil officer whose duty it is to prevent breaches of the public peace, as a police-constable.

* **peace-parted,** *a.* Departed from the world in peace.

"We should profane the service of the dead,
To sing a requiem, and such rest to her
As to *peace-parted* souls." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 1.

peace-party, *s.* A party in a state which favours peace, or the making of it.

Peace society, *s.* A society established in 1816 to advocate the establishment of universal and permanent peace. It has held meetings in London, Frankfort, Birmingham, Manchester, Edinburgh, &c. A deputation from the society had an interview in St. Petersburg with the Emperor Nicholas in 1854, to dissuade him from proceeding with the war.

* **pēace-a-bil-i-ty,** * **pes-i-ble-te,** *s.* [Eng. *peaceable*; *-ity*.] Peace, peacefulness, quiet, calm, tranquillity.

"He pees and blamede the wynd and the tempest of the watir, and it ceesside, and *pesiblete* was maad."—*Wycliffe: Luke* viii. 24.

pēace-a-ble, * **peas-a-ble,** * **peas-y-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *peace*; *-able*.]

1. Free from war, tumult, agitation, or disturbance; at peace; characterized by peace, quietness, or tranquillity; peaceful.

"That we may lyue a quiet and a *peasable* lyfe."—1 *Timothy* ii. (1551.)

2. Disposed to peace; not quarrelsome or turbulent; quiet.

"These men are *peaceable*, therefore let them dwell in the land and trade."—*Genesis* xxxiv. 21.

pēace-a-ble-nĕss, * **pes-i-ble-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *peaceable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being peaceable; peace, quietness, peacefulness.

"A greet *pesiblenesse* was maad."—*Wycliffe: Matth.* viii. 26.

pēace-a-bly, * **peas-y-bly,** *adv.* [Eng. *peaceable*; *-ly*.]

1. In a peaceable or peaceful manner; without war, tumult, or disturbance; peacefully.

2. Quietly; without disturbance.

"The pangs of Death do make him grin;
Disturb him not, let him pass *peaceably*."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 3.

pēace'-breāk-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *peace*, and *breaker*.]

1. A disturber of the public peace.

"*Peacebrekers* and not peacemakers."—*Latimer: Sermon on Matth.* v. (1552.)

2. That which serves as an occasion of breaking the peace; a cause of offence.

"He took care to destroy every scrap of writing which might by any chance be made to play the part of a *peacebreaker*."—*Standard*, Dec. 1, 1885, p. 5.

pēace'-fûl, *a.* [Eng. *peace*; *-ful* (*l*).]

1. Possessing or enjoying peace; undisturbed by wars, tumult, or agitation; at peace; quiet, peaceable; as, a *peaceful* country.

2. Disposed to peace; peaceable, quiet.

3. Characterized by mildness or calmness; pacific, mild, calm.

"As one disarm'd, his anger all he lost;
And thus with *peaceful* words uprais'd her soon."
Milton: P. L., x. 946.

4. Removed or free from noise or disturbance; quiet, undisturbed.

"And may at last my weary age
Find out the *peaceful* hermitage."
Milton: Il Penseroso

pēace'-fûl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *peaceful*; *-ly*.] In a peaceful manner; without war, tumult, or disturbance; peaceably, quietly, calmly.

"*Peacefully* slept Hiawatha."
Longfellow: Song of Hiawatha, v.

pēace'-fûl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *peaceful*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being peaceful; peace, peaceableness, quietness, tranquillity, calm.

"Humility, *peacefulness*, and charity."—*Bp. Taylor Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 8.

pēace'-lĕss, * **peasc-lesse,** *a.* [Eng. *peace*; *-less*.] Without peace or quiet; disturbed.

"Affright
Our *peaceless* souls." *Sandys: Christ's Passion*

pēace'-māk-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *peace*, and *maker*.] One who makes peace between those at variance; one who reconciles differences.

"Blessed are the *peacemakers*: for they shall be called the children of God."—*Matthew* v. 9.

pēach (1), * **peche,** * **peshe,** * **peske,** *s.* [O. Fr. *pesche* (*Fr. pêche*), from Lat. *Persicum*, so called because growing on the Persians, or peach-tree; lit. = Persian. Low Lat. *pesco*; Ital. *persica*, *pesca*; Sp. *persigo*, *prisco*; Port. *pessego*.]

Bot. & Hort.: A downy variety of the *Amygdalus persica*, closely akin to the nectarine, which is a smooth variety. Arranged by fruit, there are two kinds: free-stone peaches, the flesh of the fruit separating readily from the

skin and the stone; and cling-stone peaches, the flesh of which is firm and adheres both to the skin and the stone. [AMYGDALUS.]

¶ *Sierra Leone peach:*

Bot.: *Sarcocephalus esculentus*, one of the cinchonidæ.

peach-blister, *s.*

Bot.: A disease of peach-leaves rendering them thick, bladdery, and curled. It has been attributed to aphides, cold winds, and in some cases correctly to ascomycetous fungals.

peach blossom, *s.*

Entom.: *Thyatira Batis*, a moth of the family Noctuo-Bombycidæ. Expansion of wings one and a half inch. The forewings are olive-brown, with five pink spots; the larva feeds on bramble.

peach colour, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As subst.:* The soft pale-red colour of a ripe peach.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Peach-coloured.

"He hath spoil'd me a *peach-colour* sattin suit."—*London Prodigal*, i.

peach-coloured, *a.* Of the colour of a ripe peach.

"One Mr. Caper comes to jail at the suit of Mr. Threpsile the mercer, for some four suits of *peach-coloured* sattin."—*Shakesp.: Meas. for Measure*, iv. 3.

peach-down, *s.* The soft down of the skin of a peach.

peach tree, *s.* [PEACH (1), *s.*]

peach-wood, *s.* The same as NICARAGUA-WOOD (q.v.).

pēaçh (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Min.: A name given by the Cornish miners to a fine grained crystalline or pulverulent variety of chlorite. It is the Prochlorite of Dana, the Ripidolite of *Brit. Mus. Cat.*

pēaçh, * **peache,** *v.i.* & *t.* [An abbrev. of *impeach* (q.v.).]

A. *Intrans.:* To inform; to turn informer; to impeach one's accomplices.

"They all shook hands with me, and said I was a good fellow for not *peaching*."—*Marryatt: Peter Simple*, ch. vii.

* **B.** *Trans.:* To impeach; to turn against.

"Secretlie practised to *peache* him by letters sent vnto the clergie here."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 1,115.

* **pēaçh'-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *peach*, v.; *-er.*]

1. One who peaches.

2. One who impeaches or informs against others.

pēaçh'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Mr. Charles Peach, a custom-house officer and naturalist, who made important geological discoveries in 1849 in Cornwall, and in 1854 at Durness, in Sutherlandshire.]

Zool.: A genus of Actinidæ, sub-family Actininæ. Body long, with a central orifice in the slender vase; tentacles in one row, mouth with a papilliferous and protractile lip. *Peachia hastata*, from the shores of the English Channel, buries itself in the sand, leaving the calice just visible.

pēaçh'-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *peach*, and *wort.*]

Bot.: *Polygonum Persicaria.*

pēaçh'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *peach* (1), *s.*; *-y.*] Resembling or of the nature or appearance of peaches. (*H. Kingsley: Ravenshoe*, ch. iii.)

pea'-cŏck, * **pa-cok,** * **pe-cok,** * **pe-kok,** * **po-cok,** *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *pawe*, from Lat. *pavo* = a peacock, from Gr. ταὼς, ταὼν (*taōs*, *taōn*), from Pers. *tāwus*, *tāus*; Arab. *tāwūs* = a peacock, from O. Tamil *tōkei*, *tōgei* = a peacock; Dut. *pauw*; Ger. *pfau*; Fr. *paon.* The latter element is Eng. *cock* (q.v.).]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Ornithology:*

(1) *Sing.:* Any individual of the genus Pavo (q.v.). specif., the common peacock (*Pavo cristatus*), a native of India, domesticated in Britain. The plumage is extremely gorgeous. Head, neck, and breast rich purple, with gold and green reflections; back green, feathers scale-like, with coppery edges; wings, inner coverts, and shoulders, white, striated with black; middle coverts deep blue, primaries and tail chestnut, abdomen black; train chiefly green, beautifully ocellated. Crest of about twenty-four feathers, webbed only at tip; green, with blue and gold reflections. Bill and legs horny brown. Length to end of tail about four feet, and the train measures about as much more. The peahen is chestnut-brown about the head and nape; breast and neck greenish, edged with pale whitty-brown; upper plumage light hair-brown, with faint wavings, increased on upper tail coverts; tail deep brown with whitish tips; abdomen white; lower parts and under tail-coverts brown. Length thirty-eight to forty inches; crest shorter and duller than in the male. (*Jerdon.*) Among the Greeks the peacock was sacred to Hēra, and among the Romans to Juno. It is probable, however, that the bird was not common in Europe till after the Asian expedition of Alexander in the fourth century B.C. By the epicures of the Italian peninsula its flesh was esteemed a dainty (*Juvenal*, i. 143). "Quintus Hortensius (born 119 B.C.) was the first to serve up peacocks at table, at the supper which he gave on entering on the office of augur." (*Macrob.: Satur.*, iii. 13.) Peacocks were formerly served up in this country at banquets [¶], now they are kept solely for ornament. The proverbial reproach, "as vain as a peacock," is scarcely well-founded, for the bird is no vainer than other birds in the love-season, and the display of his train is intended to attract the attention of the hen-bird, or to outshine some rival.

"The *peacock* during the courting season raises his tail vertically, and with it, of course, the lengthened train, spreading it out, and strutting about to captivate the hen-birds; and he has the power of clattering the feathers in a most curious manner."—*Jerdon: Birds of India*, ii. (pt. ii.), 507.

(2) (*Pl.*)*:* The sub-family Pavoninæ (q.v.).

2. *Entomology:*

(1) The Peacock-butterfly (q.v.).

(2) A British Geometer moth, *Macaria notata.* The larva feeds on *Salix caprea.*

3. *Script.* (*Pl.*)*:* Heb. תֻּכִּיִּים (*tûkkiyîm*), and תֻּכִּיִּם (*tûkkiyim*), from Malabar *togei.* The word seems accurately translated peacocks (1 Kings x. 22; 2 Chron. ix. 21).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Resembling a peacock; hence, vain, inflated, conceited.

"When the *peacock* veins rises, I strut a gentleman commoner."—*Lamb: Oxford in the Vacation.*

2. Peacock-blue (q.v.).

¶ *A peacock in his pride:* A peacock with its train fully displayed. At banquets the bird was sometimes served up with the feathers so arranged.

"There were *peacocks* served up *in their pride* (that is tails)." *Barham: Ing. Leg.; St. Romwold.*

peacock-blue, *a.* Of a greenish-blue colour, resembling the breast plumage of a peacock.

peacock-butterfly, *s.*

Entom.: *Vanessa Io*, a beautiful butterfly, two and a half, or two and three-quarter inches across the wings, which are a dull deep red, each with an eye-like spot. Larva spiny, black, with many white dots. It is seen in numbers, on the tops of nettles, in June and July. The perfect insect appears in August, lives through the winter, and is seen in March and April. Found in England, more rarely in Scotland.

peacock-fan, *s.* A fan made or trimmed with peacock feathers. [FLABELLUM.]

"And the eyes in the *peacock-fans*
Winked at the alien glory."
E. B. Browning: Christmas Gifts.

peacock-fish, *s.*

Ichthy.: A beautiful fish, the *Labrus pavo* of Linnæus, now *Crenilabrus pavo.* It is variegated with green, blue, red, and white. It is found in the Levant and in the Indian seas.

peacock-pheasant, *s.* [PEA-PHEASANT.]

peacock's tail, *s.*

Bot.: *Padina pavonia.*

Peacock's tail tarnish: [PAVONINE, B.]

* **pēa'-cŏck,** *v.t.* [PEACOCK, *s.*; cf. Fr. *se pavaner*, and Ital. *pavoneggiarsi*, with the same meaning.]

1. To display, to exhibit. (Usually reflexive). (*Sidney: Arcadia*, p. 57.)

2. To puff up, to render vain.

"*Peacocked* up with Lancelot's noticing."
Tennyson: Gareth & Lynette.

pēa'-fowl, *s.* [For the first element, see PEACOCK; Eng. *fowl.*]

Ornithology:

1. *As sing.:* Any individual of the genus Pavo, or the sub-family Pavoninæ.

2. *As plur.:* The sub-family Pavoninæ.

* **pe-age,** * **pa-age,** *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *paagium*; Sp. *peage.*] A toll or tax paid by passengers for passing through a country. (*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 548.) [PAAGE, PEDAGE.]

* **pēa'-goose,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A silly fellow.

"The phlegmatic *peagoose* Asopus."—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. iii., ch. xii.

pēa'-hĕn, * **pe-hen,** *s.* [For the first element see PEACOCK; the second is Eng. *hen* (q.v.).]

Ornith.: The female of the peacock (q.v.).

pēa-jăc'-kĕt, *s.* [First element Dut. *pij*, *pije* = a coat of a coarse woollen stuff; Low Ger. *pije* = a woollen jacket; second element Eng. *jacket* (q.v.).] A coarse, thick, and loose jacket worn by seamen, fishermen, &c.

pēak, * **pēēk,** * **peake,** * **pek,** *s.* [Ir. *peac* = a sharp-pointed thing; *peacach* = sharp-pointed; allied to *peck*, *pick*, and *pike*; Fr. *pic*, *pique*; Sp. & Port. *pico*, *pica*; Ital. *picco*, *picca*; Gael. *beic*; Wel. *pig.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A sharp point or top; espec. the top of a mountain ending in a point.

"Or on Meander's bank or Latmus' *peak*."
Prior. (*Todd.*)

* 2. A promontory.

"A great promontorie, or *peake*, on the west part of Antioche."—*Udal: Acts* xiii.

3. A sharp point.

"Run your beard into a *peak* of twenty."
Beaum. & Flet.: Double Marriage, iii. 1

4. The leather projection in front of a cap.

II. *Nautical:*

1. The upper, after corner of a trysail, spanker, or sprit-sail.

2. The upper end of a gaff. The national ensign is flown at the peak.

3. The pointed bill beyond the palm of an anchor.

peak-arch, *s.*

Arch.: A Gothic arch.

peak-downhaul, *s.*

Naut.: A rope rove through a block, at the peak or outer end of a gaff, to haul it down by.

peak-halyards, peak-halliards, *s. pl.*

Naut.: The purchase by which the peak of a gaff is raised.

peak-purchase, *s.*

Naut.: A tackle on the peak tye for hoisting it.

peak-tye, *s.*

Naut.: A tye used in some ships for hoisting the peak of a heavy gaff.

pēak, pēēk, *v.i.* & *t.* [PEAK, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To rise to a peak or point.

"In these Cottian Alpes . . . there *peaketh* up a mightie high mount."—*P. Holland: Ammianus*, p. 47.

2. To look sickly; to pine away; to become thin and sickly-looking.

"It was heart-scalding to see it *peeking* and *peeking* wasting and wasting."—*Mrs. Hall: Sketches of Irish Character*, p. 64.

* 3. To make a mean figure; to sneak, to hide.

"Cham sure the hoorechup is *peaking* in this wood."—*Whetstone: Promos & Cassandra*, II. iv. 2.

* 4. To peep, to pry.

"Why stand'st thou here then,
Sneaking, and *peaking*, as thou would'st steal linnen?"
Beaum. & Flet.: Wild Goose Chase, ii. 3

B. *Transitive:*

Nautical:

1. To top (a gaff or yard) more obliquely.

2. To raise (the oars) upright amidships.

pēaked, *a.* [Eng. *peak*; *-ed.*] Ending in a peak or point; pointed.

"Houses . . . having in some cases *peaked* upper storeys projecting far over the under floor."—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. xi., p. 295.

pēak'-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [PEAK, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Sickly; pining away.

2. Sneaking, mean.

pēak'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *peak; -ish.*]

* **1.** Pertaining or relating to peaks or hills; situated on a peak.

"From hence he getteth Goyt down from her *peakish* spring." *Drayton: Poly-Olbion,* s. 11.

2. Sickly-looking; peaking; having features thin and sharp, as from sickness.

pēak'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *peak; -y.*] Consisting of peaks; resembling a peak. (*Tennyson: Palace of Art.*)

pēal (1), * **peale,** * **peele,** *s.* [A shortened form of *appeal*, by loss of the first syllable of O. Fr. *apel*; Fr. *appel*; Mid. Eng. *apel* = an old term in hunting music, consisting of three long moots.]

1. A loud sound, as of thunder, bells, cannon, shouting; usually a succession of loud sounds.

"And the deep thunder *peal* on *peal* afar." *Byron: Childe Harold,* iii. 25.

2. A set of bells tuned to each other.

3. The changes rung on such a set of bells.

pēal (2), *s.* [Pail.]

pēal (3), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Ichthy.: (See extract).

"The names Bull-trout and *Peal* are not attributable to definite species. We have examined specimens of *Salmo eriox*, *S. trutta*, and *S. cambricus* and *S. fario*, to which the name Bull-trout had been given; and that of *Peal* is given indiscriminately to the Salmon-grilse and to *S. cambricus*."—*Günther: Introd. to Study of Fishes,* p. 644. (Note 2.)

pēal, *v.i.* & *t.* [Peal (1), *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To utter or give out loud and solemn sounds.

"The *pealing* organ and the pausing choir." *Tickell: Death of Mr. Addison*

B. *Transitive:*

1. To cause to give out loud and solemn sounds.

* **2.** To celebrate; to noise abroad.

"The warrior's name
Though *pealed* and chimed on all the tongues of fame." *J. Barlow.* (*Webster.*)

* **3.** To assail with noise.

"Nor was his ear less *peal'd*
With noises loud and ruinous." *Milton: P. L.,* ii. 920.

* **4.** To utter loudly and sonorously.

"I heard the watchman *peal*
The sliding seasons." *Tennyson: Gardener's Daughter,* 178.

* **5.** To stir and agitate.

¶ *To peal a pot* is, when it boils, to stir the liquor therein with a ladle.

pē'-al-ite, *s.* [After Dr. A. C. Peal(e); suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A Geyserite (q.v.), found in the Yellowstone National Park, U.S.A.

pē'-an (1), *s.* [Pæan.]

pē'-an (2), *s.* [O. Fr. *panne* = a skin, a fur.]

Her.: One of the furs borne in coat-armour, the ground of which is black with ermine spots of gold.

* **pē'-an-ĭsm,** *s.* [Gr. παιανισμός (*paianismos*), from παιανίζω (*paianizō*) = to chaut the paean (q.v.).] The song or shout of praise, battle, or triumph.

peăr, * **peare,** * **pere,** *s.* [A.S. *pera, peru* = a pear; *pirige* = a pear-tree, from Lat. *pirum* = a pear; Icel. *peru*; Dan. *pære*; Sw. *päron*; Dut. *peer*; O. H. Ger. *pira, bira*; M. H. Ger. *bir*; Ital., Sp. & Port. *pera*; Fr. *poire.*]

Bot. & Hort.: Pyrus communis. It is wild in Britain, from Yorkshire southwards, though often also a garden escape. Watson considers it a denizen. It is a shrub or small tree, twenty to forty feet high, with the branches more or less spinescent and pendulous, the flowers in corymbose cymes, and the fruit pyriform, one or two inches long, becoming larger and sweeter in cultivation. Many hundred cultivated varieties exist. The wood of the pear is almost as hard as box, and is sometimes used as a substitute for it by wood-engravers.

pear-encrinite, *s.*

Palæont.: A popular name for any individual of the genus Apiocrinus or the family Apiocrinidæ.

pear-gauge, *s.* A gauge for measuring the exhaustion of an air-pump receiver. It consists of a tube open at the bottom and held by a wire passing through the top of the receiver, so that after exhaustion it may be lowered into a cup of mercury, the degree of exhaustion being shown by the height to which the mercury rises when the air is re-admitted.

pear-shaped, *a.* Of the shape or form of a pear; pointed above, and ovate below. Akin to turbinate (q.v.), but more elongated.

pear-tree, *s.* [Pear.]

pear-withe, *s.*

Bot.: A West Indian name for *Tanaecium Jaroba.*

* **peareh,** *s.* [Perch, *s.*]

* **peare,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Cf. *pair* (2), v.] Thin, sunk, wasted away.

"Somewhat it was that made his paunch so *peare*,
His girdle fell ten inches in a yeare." *Bp. Hall: Satires,* iv. 1.

* **peăr'-ĭ-form,** *a.* [Eng. *pear; i* connective, and *form.*] Pear-shaped.

pĕarl, * **pearle,** * **porle,** *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *perle*; A.S. *pearl*; Sp. & Ital. *perla*; Port. *perolo, perla*; O. H. Ger. *perala, perla, birla, berla*; all from Low Lat. *perula*, which is either for *pirula*, dimin. of Lat. *pirum* = a pear, or from Lat. *pilula*, dimin. of *pila* = a ball.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Something round and clear, and resembling a pearl, as a drop of dew.

"Dropping liquid *pearl*,
Before the cruel queen, the lady and the girl
Upon their tender knees begged mercy." *Drayton.* (*Todd.*)

(2) A white speck or film growing on the eye; a cataract.

"It is feared you have Balaam's disease, a *pearl* in your eye."—*Milton: Animad. on Rem. Def.,* § 3.

(3) Something exceedingly valuable; the choicest part; a jewel.

"I see thee compass'd with thy kingdom's *pearl*." *Shakesp.: Macbeth,* v 7.

(4) One of the loops that decorate the edges of pillow-lace; also called purls.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Zool. & Jewel:* A small, generally globular, spheroidal or hemispheroidal body of nacreous lustre, and composed of compact and fine nacres, found as a morbid growth in many shells. The best are from the pearl-oyster or Oriental pearl-mussel [Pearl-oyster], *Avicula margaritifera*; others are from the British river mussel (*Unio margaritifera*); the Common oyster, *Ostrea edulis*, from *Anodon cygnea, Pinna nobilis*, the Common Mussel (*Mytilus edulis*), and from *Spondylus gœderopus, Arca Noæ*, and *Anomia cepa*. The pearls in many of these species are white; in the Spondylus they are green or rose-coloured; in *Arca Noæ* violet, and in *Anomia cepa* purple. Pearls have three layers like the shells, but the innermost layer of the shell becomes the outermost in the pearl. Dark lines add to the lustrous effect. The nucleus was formerly conjectured to be sand, but it is now found to be, as a rule, a fragment of brownish-yellow organic substance consisting of the bodies or eggs of internal parasites. Spherical pearls are not formed in the shell, but loose in the soft parts of the mollusc. Foreign substances introduced under the epidermis of the shell are coated with the lustrous substance. The Chinese take this means of obtaining lustrous bodies of various forms. A pearl belonging to Mr. Hope, said to be the largest known, is two inches long, four round, and weighs 1,800 grains. A pearl five-eighths of an inch in diameter was sold in London in 1860 for £2,000. The value of a pearl depends upon its size, shape, colour, brightness, and freedom from defects.

2. *Her.:* The same as Argent (q.v.).

3. *Hunting:* Marks on the deer's horns, near the root.

"The *pearls* of the antlers, and the crockets."—*Black: Princess of Thule,* ch. xxv.

4. *Print.:* A size of type between Diamond and Agate. The quotations in this work are printed in Pearl.

5. *Ichthy.: Rhombus vulgaris;* called also the Brill, Kite, Brett, and Bonnet-fleuk. (*Yarrell.*)

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to, containing, or made of pearl or pearls: as, a *pearl* necklace, a *pearl* ring, &c.

pearl-barley, *s.* (Skeat suggests that *pirl-barley* is perhaps for *pilled* (= peeled) barley, as in Cotgrave *orge pelé* = pilled barley.) [Barley.]

pearl-button, *s.* A button made of a shell.

pearl-diver, *s.* One who dives for pearl-oysters.

pearl-edge, *s.* A narrow kind of thread edging to be sewed on lace as a finish to the edge; a narrow border of projecting loops of silk on the sides of some qualities of ribbon, also called Purl-edge.

pearl-everlasting, *s.*

Bot.: Gnaphalium margaritaceum.

pearl-eye, *s.* A white speck or film on the eye; a cataract. [Pearl, *s.*, A. I. 2 (2).]

pearl-eyed, *a.* Having a pearl eye; suffering from or affected with a cataract.

pearl-fishery, *s.* A place where pearl-oysters are fished for.

¶ The fisheries of the Persian Gulf and of Ceylon have been celebrated since the time of Pliny. [Pearl-oyster.] The most productive Ceylonese banks are those off Condachy; they extend fifty miles from north to south, and twenty from east to west. From some unascertained cause the oysters disappear from their beds at times for years together. The Dutch fishery failed entirely in the years 1732-46 and 1768-96. The years 1820-8, 1833-54, and 1864-73 were also unproductive. In 1797 and 1798 the Government sold the right of fishing the beds for £123,982 and £142,780 respectively; but since the fishery has been carried on by the Government the receipts have never exceeded £87,000 in any one year, and have fallen as low as £7,200, the net revenue for the fishery of 1864. Of late years private enterprise has been directed to the South Pacific as a pearling ground, and a fleet of decked boats and schooners is now employed in those waters by pearl merchants.

pearl-fishing, *s.* The act or occupation of searching for pearl-oysters, by diving or otherwise.

pearl-fruit, *s.*

Bot.: The fruit of *Margyricarpus setosus.*

pearl-grass, *s.* [Pearlwort.]

Bot.: Lithospermum officinale.

pearl-gray, *s.* Pure gray, a little verging to blue.

pearl-hen, *s.*

Ornith.: The Guinea-fowl (q.v.).

pearl-mica, *s.* [Margarite.]

pearl-moss, *s.* [Carageen.]

pearl-moths, *s. pl.*

Entom.: The genus Botys and the family Botydæ. They belong to the Pyralidina, and are called pearl-moths or pearls from the shining appearance of some species. *Botys urticata* and *B. verticalis* are common among nettles.

pearl-mussel, pearl-bearing mussel, *s.*

Zoology:

1. *Sing.: Unio margaritifera*, which yielded the once famous British pearls. It is found in the mountain streams of Britain, Lapland, and Canada. The Scotch pearl-fishery continued till the end of the last century. An account of the Irish pearl-fishery, abandoned at an earlier period, will be found in the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1693.

2. *Pl.:* The family Unionidæ (q.v.).

pearl-nautilus, *s.* [Pearly nautilus.]

pearl-oyster, *s.*

Zoology:

1. *Sing.: Meleagrina* (or *Avicula*) *margaritifera.* The shell is less oblique than in the rest of the Aviculæ, the valves flatter and nearly equal, the posterior pedal impression blended with that of the great adductor. Mr. Archer says that they are of three kinds the Silver-tipped, from the Society Islands, the Black-tipped, from Manilla, and a smaller sort, from Panama. The shells are sold at Manilla for £2 to £4 per cwt. Many tons are annually imported into Liverpool. (S. P. Woodward.)

* 2. *Ins.*: The family Aviculidæ. [Wing-shell.]

pearl plant, *s.* The same as Pearlwort (q.v.).

pearl powder, *s.*

1. A subnitrate of bismuth, used as a flux for certain enamels.

2. A cosmetic, of various compositions.

pearl-purl, *s.*

Needlework. A gold cord of twisted wire, resembling a small row of beads strung closely together. It is used for the edging of bullion embroidery.

pearl-sago, *s.* Sago in the state of small hard grains, somewhat resembling pearls.

pearl-shaped, *a.* Having the shape or appearance of a pearl.

pearl side, *s.*

Ichthy.: *Scopelus pennanti* (the *S. humboldtii*, or Argentine, of Yarrell's first and second editions).

"Pennant unfortunately referred his fish to the genus Argentina, which is a totally distinct form, and British ichthyologists, in repeating his observations on a species which none of them had seen, retained the generic name. To prevent further mistake, the designation of *Pearl-side* is now substituted for that of Argentine."—*Yarrell. British Fishes* (ed. 3rd), i. 331.

pearl-sinter, *s.*

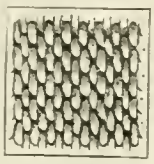
Min.: A variety of Siliceous Sinter (q.v.), having a pearly lustre.

pearl-skipper, *s.*

Entom.: *Pamphila comma.* It is found in limestone districts.

pearl-spar, *s.*

Min.: A variety of Dolomite (q.v.), found in rhomboidal crystals with curved faces and pearly lustre.



PEARL-STITCH.

pearl-stitch, *s.* An ornamental stitch in knitted work.

pearl-stone, *s.* [Perlite.]

pearl-weed, *s.* [Pearlwort.]

pearl-white, *s.* A cosmetic; the subnitrate of bismuth, obtained by precipitation from nitrate of bismuth.

pearl-winning, *s.* Pearl-fishing. (The second element of this compound is borrowed from mining operations.)

"The early pictures of *pearl-winning* in the East."—*Standard*, Nov. 23, 1886, p. 5.

pĕărl, *v.t.* & *i.* [Pearl, *s.*]

A. *Transitive*:

* 1. To set, ornament, or adorn with pearls.

2. To make into pearl-barley (q.v.).

3. To make pearl stitching in knitting.

B. *Intransitive*:

* 1. To resemble a pearl or pearls.

"Her long loose yellow locks lyke golden wyre,
Sprinckled with perle and *perling* floures atweene,
Doe lyke a golden mantle her attyre."
Spenser: *Epithalamion*, 155.

2. To fish or dive for pearls.

"I wouldn't go *pearling* with Queensland niggers on any consideration."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Dec. 5, 1885, p. 5.

3. To knit in pearl-stitches.

* **pĕar lā ceoŭs (ce as sh),** *a.* [Eng. *pearl*; *-aceous.*] Of a pearly appearance; resembling pearl or mother-of-pearl.

pĕarl ăsh, *s.* [Eng. *pearl*, and *ash.*]

Chem.: Crude carbonate of potash, obtained from the ashes of plants by dissolving the calcined mass in water, decanting the clear solution, and evaporating it to dryness in flat iron pans. By constant stirring toward the end of the process, the pearlash is obtained in a semi-granular state. It is very impure, containing variable quantities of potassic silicate, sulphate, chloride, &c.

pĕarled, *a.* [Eng. *pearl*; suff. *-ed.*]

* 1. Adorned or set with pearls or something resembling pearls.

"As I walk, from *pearled* bush
The sunny sparkling drop I brush."
Warton: *On Approach of Summer.*

* 2. Resembling pearls.

"Her weeping eyes in *pearled* dew she steepe."
P. Fletcher.

3. Ground or reduced to small round grains like pearls; as, *pearled*-barley. [Barley.]

4. Having a border of or trimmed with pearl-edge (q.v.).

* 5. Blotched.

"*Pearled* faces, palsies, dropsies."—*Ward*: *Sermons*, p. 170.

pearled-barley, *s.* Pearl-barley.

pĕar'-lĭn, pĕarl'-ĭng (1), *s.* [Prob. from Fr. *perle* = pearl, and *lin* = flax, linen; cf. Gael. *parlùinn*; Ir. *peirlin* = fine linen, cambric.] Lace made of silk or other thread; fine linen, cambric.

"Forbye a set o' *pearlins* I sent yourself when ye was gaun to be married."—*Scott*: *Rob Roy*, ch. xxxi.

pĕarl'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *pearly*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being pearly.

pĕarl'-ĭng (1), *s.* [Pearlin.]

* **pĕarl'-ĭng** (2), * **pĕrl'-ĭng,** *a.* [Eng. *pearl*; *-ing.*] Resembling pearls.

pĕarl'-īte, *s.* [Eng. *pearl*; suff. *-ite* (*Petrol.*).]

Petrol.: The same as Perlite (q.v.).

pĕarl'-wôrt, *s.* [Eng. *pearl*, and *wort.*]

Bot.: The genus Sagina.

pĕarl'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *pearly*; *-y.*]

1. Resembling pearls.

"For what the day devours, the nightly dew
Shall to the morn in *pearly* drops renew."
Dryden: *Virgil*; *Georgic* ii. 279.

2. Abounding with, or containing pearls.

"The silver Trent on *pearly* sands doth slide."
Drayton: *Barons' Wars*, vi.

pearly-nautilus, *s.*

Zool.: *Nautilus pompilius*; common in the Pacific and Indian Oceans, especially towards the Moluccas. It is believed to inhabit both deep and shallow water. Belon figured its shell, and then Rumphius; and on August 24, 1829, Mr. George Bennett captured a specimen in Marakini Bay on the south-west side of Erromango. The soft parts were elaborately described by Prof. Owen in his *Memoir on the Pearly Nautilus* (1832). The shell is imported into Europe for its fine mother-of-pearl, much in request with cabinet-makers and jewellers. The smallest and most excavated partitions are used to make pendants for the ear. By removing the external layer of the shell which is not nacreous, drinking-vessels of great brilliancy are made in the East, as they formerly were also in Europe.

pearly-nereis, *s.*

Zool.: *Nereis margaritacea*, a common species, brown above, with a beautiful iridescent under-surface.

pearly-underwing, *s.*

Entom.: A British moth, *Agrotis saucia.*

peär'-măin, peare-maine, *s.* [Fr.] A variety of apple.

"*Pearmain* is an excellent and well known fruit."—*Mortimer*: *Husbandry.*

* **peär'-môn-gĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *pear*, and * *monger.*] [Costermonger.] An itinerant vendor of pears.

"Pert as a *pearmonger* I'd be
If Molly were but kind."
Gay: *New Song of New Similes.*

peart, *a.* [Pert.]

pēaş, *s. pl.* [Pea.]

peas-cod, *s.* A pea-pod.

pĕaş'-ant, * **peys-aunt,** *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *paisant*, *paisan* (Fr. *paisan*), from O. Fr. *pais* (Fr. *pays*; Sp. *país*; Port. *país*, *paiz*) = a country; Lat. *pagus* = a village; Sp. *paesano*; Ital. *paisano.* The *t* is excrescent, as in *tyrant*, *ancient*, &c.]

A. *As subst.*: A countryman, a rustic; one engaged in country work.

"My father charged you in his will to give me a good education: you have trained me like a *peasant.*"—*Shakesp.*: *As You Like It*, i. 1.

B. *As adj.*: Pertaining or relating to peasants; rustic, rural. (Frequently used in reproach or contempt.)

"Perdy, thou *peasant* knight mightst rightly reed
Me theu to be full base and evill borne."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, VI. iii. 31.

Peasants' War, *s.*

Hist.: A series of insurrections in Germany by the peasants against their masters, by whom they were greatly oppressed. The first, the Buud-schuh (Laced-shoe), was in 1502; the next, the war of Conrad, in 1514, and the third, the Latin war, in 1524. This last commenced in the Thurgau, and, after a lull, burst out again in Alsace, Franconia, and the Palatinate. After a time it became, under the leadership of Thomas Munzer, an Anabaptist fanatic, a religious war. It was quelled in 1525, and cost the lives of more than a hundred thousand people.

pĕaş'-ant like, * **pĕaş'-ant lў,** *a.* [Eng. *peasant*; *-like*, *-ly.*] Like or characteristic of peasants; rough, rude, clownish.

"A generous mind above the *peasantly* regard of wages and hire."—*Milton*: *Animad. upon Remonstrants Defence*, § 13.

pĕaş'-ant-rў, * **pes-ant-rie,** *s.* [Eng. *peasant*; *-ry.*]

1. The peasants of a country collectively: the whole body of country people.

"But a bold *peasantry*, their country's pride,
When once destroy'd, can never be supplied."
Goldsmith: *Deserted Village.*

* 2. Coarseness, rudeness, rusticity.

* **pēaşe,** *v.t.* [A shortened form of *oppease* (q.v.).] To appease, to calm.

"For the *peasynge* of the saied quarrelles and debates."—*Hall*: *Henry VI.* (an. 4).

pēaşe, *s.* [Pea.]

* 1. A pea.

2. Peas collectively.

"Cheyne has prescribed *pease*-broth."—*Goldsmith*: *The Bee*, No. 2.

* **pease-bolt,** *s.* Pease in the straw. (*Tusser*: *Husbandry.*)

pease-meal, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Flour made from peas.

2. *Founding*: Pease-flour, dusted on as facing on moulds for brasswork. Used also sometimes to give tenacity to very weak sand.

pease-pudding, *s.* A pudding made chiefly of peas.

pease-soup, *s.* Pea-soup.

pēaşe'-weēp, peēşe'-wēp, peē'-weēt, *s.* [From the cry of the bird.] The lapwing.

"The monotonous and plaintive cries of the lapwing and curlew, which my companions denominated the *peaseweep* and whaup."—*Scott*: *Rob Roy*, ch. xxvii.

pēat, *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Skeat considers the true form to be *beat*, from its being used to *beet* or mend the fire, from Mid. Eng. *beten* = to replenish a fire.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. In the same sense as II.

"Turf and *peat*, and cowsheards, are cheap fuels and last long."—*Bacon*: *Nat. Hist.*

2. A small square or sod of peat-bog cut and dried for fuel.

II. *Geol. & Petrol.*: A deposit formed in bogs by the decay of vegetable matter, frequently consisting almost entirely of Sphagnum, or bog-moss. In composition it differs from coal only in the relative proportion of its constituents. Thus, peat contains: carbon, 55·62; hydrogen, 6·88; oxygen and nitrogen, 37·50; while coal consists of: carbon, 88 to 94 per cent.; hydrogen, 2·5 to 5·5; oxygen, 2·5 to 6·0. It forms extensive deposits in various parts of northern Europe, and notably in parts of Ireland, where it is commonly known as turf, and is largely used as fuel.

peat-bog, *s.* A bog or marsh containing peat; a peat-moss.

peat-hagg, *s.* A slough in places from whence peat has been dug. (*Scotch.*)

"Forced to the moss-flows and *peat-haggs*, there to bear the word."—*Scott*: *Old Mortality*, ch. viii.

peat-moss, *s.*

1. The sphagnum which produces peat (q.v.).

2. A deposit of peat in which such mosses grow, or simply a peat-bog, of whatever material the peat may be composed. Such a moss is sometimes forty feet deep, the sphagnum having its lower part decayed and made into peat while the upper part still lives. Beneath there is sometimes a stratum of bog-iron ore (q.v.). The banks of the Shannon are lined with peat-moss at intervals on both sides.

peat-reek, *s.* The smoke from peat.

Peat-reek flavour: The peculiar flavour communicated to whiskey in consequence of peat having been used as fuel during the process of its distillation.

peat-soil, *s.* A soil mixed with peat; the soil of a peat-moss or bog that has been reclaimed for agricultural purposes.

peat (2), *s.* [Pet.] A pet, a favourite.

"Ye are baith a pair o' the devil's *peats*, I trow."—*Scott: Heart of Midlothian*, ch. xvii.

* **pēat'-lĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *peat*; diminn. suff. *-let.*] A small peat-bog.

"Cavan, we are told, has no fewer than 90 *peatlets* or small bogs."—*Morning Chronicle*, Sept. 7, 1857.

pēat'-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *peat*; *-y.*] Resembling peat; containing or composed of peat.

* **pēaze,** *s.* [Peise.]

pē'-ba, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: *Dasypus* (*Tatusia*) *peba*, called also the Black Tatou, an armadillo ranging from Texas southwards to Paraguay. The ears are large, long, and close together; the head small, long, and straight; mouth large. Scales hexagonal; the bands vary in number, increasing with the age of the animal. It is nocturnal, swift of foot, and a good burrower. Its flesh is said to resemble sucking-pig in flavour, and the native women attribute imaginary virtues to the shell.

pĕb'-ble, * **pea-ble,** * **pib-bil,** * **pob-ble,** *s.* [A.S. *papol-stán* = a pebble-stone; prob. from its roundness; cf. Lat. *pepala*, *pipilla* = a little pustule.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: A small round stone; a stone worn and rounded by the action of water.

"My fords with *pebbles*, clear as orient pearls, are strow'd." *Drayton: Poly-Olbion*, s. 25.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Jewel.*: An agate; a name given to rounded nodules of siliceous minerals, more especially to varieties of agate and rock-crystals. Often called Scotch pebble.

2. *Optics*: A lens made of rock-crystal, used as a substitute for glass in spectacles.

pebble-bed, *s.*

Geol.: A bed characterized by the prevalence of pebbles. Pebble-beds give evidence of proximity of land while they were deposited, and of subsequent upheaval.

pebble-crystal, *s.* A crystal in form of a pebble.

"The crystal, in form of nodules, is found lodged in the earthy strata left in a train by the water departing at the conclusion of the deluge: this sort, called by the lapidaries *pebble-crystal*, is in shape irregular."—*Woodward.*

pebble hook tip, *s.*

Entom.: *Drepana falcaria*, a British moth, having the fore wings with a hooked tip. The larva feeds on birch, alder, &c.

pebble-paving, *s.* Pavement laid with pebbles from three to four inches deep. When larger stones are used, it is known as boulder-paving, and is from six to nine inches deep.

pebble-prominent, *s.* [Notodonta.]

pebble-stone, * **peable-stone,** * **pib-bil-stone,** *s.* A pebble.

"About her neck hung chains of *pebble-stone*."
Marlowe: Hero & Leander, sest. i.

* **pĕb'-bled (bled as bĕld),** *a.* [Eng. *pebbl(e)*; *-ed.*] Abounding in pebbles or small rounded stones; full of or covered with pebbles; pebbly.

"The waves make towards the *pebbled* shore."
Shakesp. Sonnet 60.

pĕb'-blĭng, *s.* [Eng. *pebbl(e)*; *-ing.*]

Leather: An operation to bring out the grain of leather and give it a roughened or ribbed appearance.

pĕb'-blў, *a.* [Eng. *pebbl(e)*; *-y.*] Full of pebbles, pebbled.

"No, nor the spot of *pebbly* sand,
Oft found by such a mountain strand."
Scott: Rokeby, ii 9.

Pĕ-bĭd'-ĭ-an, *a.* [See def.] Of or belonging to Pebidiáce, the name of the division or hundred in which the upper series of the rock described are chiefly exposed.

Pebidian-formation, *s.*

Geol.: According to Dr. Hicks, a series of Pre-Cambrian beds, composed of ejectamenta, now more or less stratified, from ancient volcanoes, alternating with schistose, metamorphosed clays, and sandstones. It rests unconformably on the Arvonian and passes upward into the Cambrian, but has a different structure from it (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xxxiii. 230, 235).

pĕb'-rĭnc, *s.* [Fr.] An epidemic among silkworms. [Panhistophyton.]

"Silkworms are liable to many diseases; and, even before 1854, a peculiar epizootic, frequently accompanied by the appearance of dark spots upon the skin (hence the name of *Pébrine* which it has received), had been noted for its mortality."—*Huxley Critiques*, p. 245.

pĕ-căn', pĕ-ca'-na, *s.* [Sp. *pecana.*] (See compound.)

pecan-nut, *s.*

Bot.: *Carya olivæformis*, a hickory-tree with a slender stem, sometimes seventy feet high, downy petioles, leaves a foot or eighteen inches long, and bearing edible nuts. Found in swamps in Upper Louisiana and near New Orleans, and abundantly in Texas.

pĕc'-ą-rў, *s.* [Peccary.]

* **pĕc-ca-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *peccable*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being peccable or subject to sin; capacity of or liability to sinning.

"The common *peccability* of mankind is urged."—*Decay of Piety.*

* **pĕc'-ca-ble,** *a.* [Fr.; Sp. *pecable*; Ital. *peccabile*, as if from a Lat. *peccabilis*, from *pecco* = to sin.] Liable to sin; subject to transgress the divine law.

"All mutable and changeable . . . lapsable and *peccable*."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 564.

pĕc-ca-dĭl'-lō (1), * **pĕc'-ca-dĭl,** *s.* [Sp. *pecadillo* = a little fault, dimin. of *pecado* = a sin (from *peccatum*); from *pecco* = to sin; Fr. *peccadille.*] A slight fault or crime; a petty fault; a venial offence.

"I hope his Holiness dispenseth with us for these *peccadillos*."—*Bp. Hall: Honour of Married Clergy*, bk. ii., § 14.

* **pĕc-ca-dĭl'-lō (2),** *s.* [Piccadil.] A sort of stiff ruff.

* **pĕc'-cąn-çў,** *s.* [Eng. *peccant*; *-cy.*]

1. The quality or state of being peccant; sinfulness.

2. A crime, an offence, a sin.

"This distorting of equivocall words, which passeth commonly for a trivial *peccancy*."—*Mountaigne: Decoste Essayes*, pt. i., tr. xxi., § 21.

3. Bad quality.

"A predisposition in the humours by reason of their *peccancy* in quantity or quality."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. i., ch. v.

* **pĕc'-cant,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *peccans*, pr. par. of *pecco* = to sin; Sp. *pecante*; Ital. *peccante.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Sinful, sinning, guilty, criminal.

"From them I will not hide
My judgments, how with mankind I proceed;
As how with *peccant* angels late they saw."
Milton: P. L., xi. 70.

2. Morbid, bad, corrupt; injurious to health.

"Thus have I described . . . those *peccant* humours."—*Bacon: Advancement of Learning*, bk. i.

3. Bad, informal, wrong.

"Nor is the party cited bound to appear, if the citation be *peccant* in form or matter."—*Ayliffe Parergon.*

B. *As subst.*: An offender, a transgressor.

* **pĕc'-cant-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *peccant*; *-ly.*] In a peccant manner; sinfully; by transgression.

pĕc'-ca-rў, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: The popular name for two species of small swine-like mammals from the New World, so nearly allied that they breed freely in captivity, but never produce more than two at a birth. The Collared Peccary (*Dicotyles torquatus*) ranges from Arkansas southward to the Rio Negro, and seldom attacks other animals. The White-lipped Peccary (*D. labiatus*) is rarely met with north of British Honduras, or south of Paraguay. It associates in large droves, is very pugnacious, and does not hesitate to attack man. The hunter who encounters a herd of this species has often to take to a tree for safety. Both are omnivorous, and possess a gland in the middle of the back, secreting a musky substance, which taints the meat if not speedily removed after death. By some old travellers this gland was mistaken for a second navel, a circumstance which influenced Cuvier in selecting the generic name.

pĕc-cā'-vī, *phr.* [Lat. = I have sinned, 1st pers. sing. perf. indic. of *pecco* = to sin.] A word used colloquially to express an acknowledgment or confession of an offence or mistake. (Generally in the phrase *To cry peccavi.*)

pĕc'-cō, *s.* [Pekoe.]

pĕch, pĕgh (*ch, gh* guttural), *v.i.* [An imitative word.] To puff. (*Scotch.*)

"And up Parnassus *pechin*."
Burns: Willie Chalmers.

pĕch'-blĕnd, pech-blende, *s.* [Ger. *pech* = pitch, and *blende* = blend.] [Pitchblend.]

pĕch'-ĭ-ō-lĭte, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Min.: The same as Allophane (q.v.).

pĕch' ų rāne, *s.* [Fr., from Ger. *pech* = pitch, and Fr. *urane* = uranium.] The same as Pitchblend (q.v.).

pĕck (1), * **peckc,** * **pckke,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. a derivative from *peck*, v. (q.v.). Gael. *peic*; Irish *peac* = a peck.]

1. *Lit.*: A dry measure of two gallons, or eight quarts, for grain, pulse, &c.; the fourth part of a bushel. The standard or imperial peck contains 554·548 cubic inches. The old Scotch peck, the fourth part of a firlot, or the sixteenth part of a boll, was slightly less than the imperial peck, when used for wheat; but when for barley it was equal to about 1·456 of it.

2. *Fig.*: A great deal, number, or quantity.

"The tyrant's palace was in a marvellous *peck* of troubles."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 802.

pĕck (2), *s.* [Peck, *v.*]

1. A sharp stroke with the beak or a pointed instrument.

2. A pick (q.v.).

*3. Food. (*Slang.*)

"Let's dry off our *peck*."—*Brome: Jovial Crew*, ii.

* **peck-point,** *s.* A game. (*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. ii., ch. xviii.)

pĕck, * **pck,** * **pekke,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A variant of *pick*, v. (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To strike with the beak or a pointed instrument.

2. To pick up with, or as with, the beak.

"This fellow *pecks* up wit, as pigeons peas."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

3. To make by striking with the beak or a pointed instrument: as, To *peck* a hole.

4. To eat. (*Colloquial.*)

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To make strokes with the beak or a pointed instrument.

"With a pick-ax of iron about sixteen inches long, sharpened at the one end to *peck*, and flatheaded at the other to drive little iron wedges to cleave rocks."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall.*

2. To pick up food with the beak.

"She, when he walked, went *pecking* at his side."
Dryden: Cock & Fox, 81.

¶ *To peck at*: To persistently strike at or attack; to carp at.

"Sometimes we see two men *pecking at* one another very eagerly."—*South: Sermons*, vol. x., ser. 6.

pĕck'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *peck*, v.; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who or that which pecks; specif., a bird which picks holes in trees; a woodpecker.

"The titmouse, and the *pecker's* hungry brood."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic iv 18.

2. An instrument for making holes; a pick.

"His head a *pecker* bore."
Garth: Ovid; Metamorphoses xiv.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Telegraphy*: A relay. So called in England from the appearance of the earlier apparatus, which pecked somewhat like a bird.

2. *Weaving*: The picker of a loom. The shuttle-driver.

¶ *To keep one's pecker up*: To preserve one's courage; to be of good heart. (*Slang.*)

pĕck'-ham īte, *s.* [After Prof. S. F. Peckham; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A light greenish-yellow opalescent mineral, occurring as nodules in the Emmet Co. (Iowa) meteorite. Cleavage distinct. Sp. gr. 3·23; lustre, greasy. Two analyses showed that it consisted of a silicate of magnesia and protoxide of iron, with the calculated formula, $2(R,SiO_3) + R_2SiO_4$.

pĕck'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Peck, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of striking with the beak or a pointed instrument; a peck.

2. *(Pl.):* Place-bricks, from the outside of the kiln and insufficiently burned. Sanded or semel bricks.

pĕck'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *peck*, v. ; *-ish.*] Hungry ; inclined to eat. *(Colloquial.)*

"When shall I feel *peckish* again?"—*Darnell: Sybil*, bk. vi., ch. iii.

pĕck'-led (led as **ĕld),** *a.* [A corrupt. of *speckled* (q.v.).] Speckled, spotted.

"Some are *peckled*, some greenish."—*Walton: Angler.*

pŏ-ĕŏp'-tĕr-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. *πέκω* (*pekō*) = to comb, and *πτερις* (*pteris*) = a kind of fern. Named from the comb-like appearance of the frond.]

Palæobot.: A genus of ferns reaching from the Devonian to the Wealden.

* **pĕc'-ŏr-a,** *s. pl.* [Lat., pl. of *pecus* = cattle collectively.] [Fee, *s.*]

Zool.: The name given by Linnæus to what Cuvier called the Ruminantia (q.v.).

pĕc'-tase, *s.* [Eng. *pect(ic)*; *-ase.*]

Chem.: An uncrystallizable fermentative substance existing in fruits and in various roots, sometimes in the soluble, sometimes in the insoluble form, and having the property of converting pectin into pectic, parapectic, and metapectic acids. It resembles in its mode of action the diastase of germinating barley.

pĕc'-tāte, *s.* [Eng. *pect(ic)*; *-ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of pectic acid.

pĕc'-tĕn, *s.* [Lat. = a comb, a kind of shell-fish.]

1. *Comp. Anat.:* Any comb like process or structure ; as of a heron's claw, an insect's legs, the comb-like vascular membrane of the vitreous humour in a bird's eye, &c.

2. *Zool. & Palæont.:* Scallop ; a genus of Ostreidæ, sometimes made the type of a distinct family, Pectinidæ. Shell sub-orbicular, regular, usually with radiating ribs, beaks approximate, eared, the anterior ones most prominent, the posterior ones a little oblique. Animal with a row of ocelli and delicate crescentic gills. Distribution world-wide ; known recent species 176, fossil (including *Ariculo-pecten*), 450 ; from the Carboniferous onward. Twelve are British. (*Forbes & Hawley.*) *Pecten maximus* is eaten ; they are called in the London market Scallops, at Brighton Queens, and on the Dorset and Devonshire coasts Frills. *P. opercularis*, called Scallop and Quin, is also eaten. There are extensive banks of it in fifteen to twenty fathoms on the north and west of Ireland. *P. Jacobæus* is the St. James's Shell, formerly worn by pilgrims to the Holy Land, and used as the badge of some knightly orders. (*S. P. Woodward.*)

3. *Bot.:* (1) Venus's Comb, *Scandix Pecten*, (2) [Trichidium].

pĕc'-tĭc, *a.* [Eng. *pect(ose)* ; *-ic.*] Derived from or containing pectin.

pectic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{16}H_{22}O_{15}$(?). Prepared from the pulp of carrots or turnips by boiling for one hour with water containing sodic carbonate, precipitating with calcium chloride, and decomposing the calcium pectate with hydrochloric acid. In the moist state, it is a transparent jelly, which dries up to a white horny mass, insoluble in cold, slightly soluble in boiling water, and insoluble in alcohol and ether. Heated to 150°, it blackens, and at 200° gives off carbonic anhydride and water, leaving pyropectic acid. The pectates of the alkali metals are soluble in water, the rest insoluble. The ammonium, potassium, and sodium salts are colourless jellies. The copper salt is a green jelly, containing 16 per cent. of cupric oxide.

pĕc-tĭd'-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pectis*, genit. *pectid(is)* ; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Composites, tribe Vernoniaceæ.

pĕc'-tĭn, *s.* [Eng. *pect(ose)* ; *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{32}H_{48}O_{32}$. A transparent jelly discovered by Braconnot in the expressed juice of ripe apples. It is present in all ripe fruits, is soluble in water, neutral to test paper, and is precipitated from its aqueous solution by alcohol. In its preparation and purification it is indispensable to avoid the use of boiling water, which rapidly decomposes the pectin.

* **pĕc-tĭn-al,** *a. & s.* [Lat. *pecten*, genit. *pectin(is)* = a comb ; Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to a comb ; resembling a comb.

B. *As subst.:* A fish whose bones resemble the teeth of a comb.

"There are other fishes whose eyes regard the heavens, as plane ; and cartilaginous fishes, as *pectinals*, or such as have their bones made laterally like a comb."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv., ch. i.

pĕc-tĭn-ăr-ĭ-a, *s.* [Lat. *pectinarius* = a combmaker.]

Zool.: A genus of Tubicolous Annelida, having the tube free, membranous, or papyraceous, covered with sand grains, and in the form of a long reversed cone. *Pectinaria belgica* is found on British shores within the lowest tide-mark.

pĕc-tĭn-ate, pĕc'-tĭn-āt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *pectinatus*, from *pecten*, genit. *pectinis* = a comb ; Fr. *pectiné.*]

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. Arranged like the teeth of a comb ; resembling the teeth of a comb.

"A curious *pectinated* work."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. iv., ch. ii.

2. Interlaced like the teeth of a comb.

"To sit cross-legged or with our fingers *pectinated* is accounted bad."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. xxi.

II. *Technically :*

1. *Bot.:* [Comb-shaped].

2. *Zool.:* Comb-like. Used of the gills of certain Gasteropods. [Pectinibranchiata.]

pectinate muscles, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Closely set, reticulated, muscular bands in the appendices of the auricles of the heart, more particularly in the right appendix. Their main use is probably to prevent over-dilatation of the ventricles.

pĕc'-tĭn-āt-ĕd, *a.* [Pectinate.]

pectinated claw, *s.*

Ornith.: A claw with comb-like divisions on one of its sides. It is found in the Goat-sucker. Its use is not known.

pectinated mineral, *s.*

Min. (Pl.): Groups of crystals arranged in the form of a comb, as in cockscomb pyrites, a variety of Marcasite (q.v.).

pectinated rhomb, *s.*

Comp. Anat. (Pl.): Definite groups of minute pores or tissures penetrating the plates of the calyx in many Cystideans. (*Nicholson.*)

pĕc'-tĭn-ate-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *pectinate* ; *-ly.*] In a pectinate manner ; like the teeth of a comb.

* **pĕc-tĭn-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Pectinate.]

1. The act of combing.

2. The quality or state of being pectinated ; that which is pectinated.

"The complication or *pectination* of the fingers was an hieroglyphic of impediment."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. xxi.

pĕc-tĭn-ā-tō-, *pref.* [Mod. Lat. *pectinatus* = pectinated.] Pectinate.

pectinato-laciniate, *a.*

Bot.: Pectinate with the divisions, as if torn, that is, long and taper-pointed.

pĕc'-tĭn-ā-tor, *s.* [Lat. = one who combs or cards.]

Zool.: A genus of Octodontidæ, sub-family Ctenodactylinæ, with one species, *Pectinator spekei*, from Somali land. It closely resembles the genus Ctenodactylus (q.v.), but has a small additional molar in each series. The tail is bushy and of moderate length, and the ears have a small antitragus.

pĕc'-tĭne, *s.* [Pectin.]

pĕc-tĭn'-ĕ-al, *a.* [Lat. *pecten*, genit. *pectinis* = a comb ; Eng. adj. suff. *-eal.*]

Anat.: Comb-like.

pectineal muscle, *s.*

Anat.: One of the internal femoral muscles.

* **pĕc-tĭn-ĭ-brăn'-chĭ-ā-ta,** *s. pl.* [Lat. *pecten*, genit. *pectinis(s)* = a comb, and Mod. Lat. *branchiata* (q.v.).]

Zool.: One of Cuvier's orders of Gasteropoda. With his Scuti-, Cyclo-, and Tubulibranchiata it makes up the modern order Prosobranchiata (q.v.) of Milne-Edwards.

† **pĕc-tĭn-ĭ-brăn'-chĭ-ate,** *a. & s.* [Pectinibranchiata.]

A. *As adj.:* Having the gills pectinated or plume-like.

B. *As subst.:* Any individual of Cuvier's lapsed order Pectinibranchiata.

pĕc-tĭn-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *pecten*, genit. *pectin(is)* = a comb ; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zoology:

1. The same as Ostreidæ.

2. Scallops ; a family of Conchiferous Molluscs, section Asiphonida. Generally merged in Ostreidæ (q.v.). Genera : Pecten, Hemipecten, Hinnites, Lima, Spondylus, &c. (*Tate*, &c.)

* **pĕc-tĭn-ĭ form,** *a.* [Lat. *pecten*, genit. *pectin(is)* = a comb, and *forma* = form, shape.] Having the form or appearance of a comb ; resembling a comb.

pĕc'-tĭn-ite, *s.* [Lat. *pecten*, genit. *pectinis* = a comb ; Eng. suff. *-ite.*] A fossil scallop or pecten.

pĕc'-tis, *s.* [Lat. = a plant, not the modern genus, which is named from the teeth of the pappus.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the sub-tribe Pectideæ. Leaves generally with glandular dots ; flower-heads small. About thirty species are known, from the hotter parts of America.

* **pĕc-tize',** *v.i.* [Gr. *πηκτός* (*pēktos*) = solid, firm ; Eng. suff. *-ize.*] To congeal ; to change into a gelatinous mass. (*Annandale.*)

pĕc'-tō-lite, *s.* [Gr. *πηκτός* (*pēktos*) = constructed of several pieces, and *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone ; Ger. *pectolith.*]

Min.: A monoclinic mineral, occurring in aggregates of acicular crystals, or fibrous and divergent. Hardness, 5 ; sp. gr. 2·68 to 2·78 ; lustre, silky ; colour, white to gray ; very tough. Compos. : silica, 54·2 ; lime, 33·8 ; soda, 9·3 ; water, 2·7=100 ; the suggested formula, the water being basic, $(\frac{4}{5}CaO + \frac{1}{5}NaO + \frac{1}{6}HO)SiO_2$. Found mostly in doleritic rocks.

pĕc'-tŏr-al * **pec-tor-all,** *a. & s.* [Fr. *pectoral*, from Lat. *pectoralis* = pertaining to the breast ; *pectus*, genit. *pectoris* = the breast ; Sp. *pectoral* ; Ital. *pettorale.*]

A. *As adjective :*

I. Of or pertaining to the breast.

"The peculiar strength of the *pectoral* muscles."—*Derham : Physico-Theology*, bk. vii., ch. i.

2. Suited for the breast ; adapted to relieve complaints of the breast and lungs.

"The leaves make a good *pectoral* drink."—*Grainger : The Sugar-Cane*, bk. i. (Note.)

B. *As substantive :*

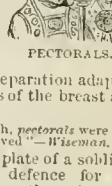
I. *Ord. Lang.:* A covering or protection for the breast.

II. *Technically :*

1. *Ecclesiastical :*

(1) The breast-plate of the Jewish high priest.

"The twelve stones in the *pectoral* of the high priest."—*Hammond : Works*, iii. 424.



PECTORALS.

(2) The morse worn by the clergy ; the clasp of a cope.

(3) The orphrey in front of the chasuble.

(4) The alb and tunic which covered the breast.

2. *Ichthy.:* A pectoral fin.

3. *Med.:* A medicine or preparation adapted to cure or relieve complaints of the breast and lungs.

"Being troubled with a cough, *pectorals* were prescribed, and he was thereby relieved."—*Wiseman.*

4. *Old Arm.:* The breastplate of a soldier ; more especially the extra defence for the throat and chest placed over the cuirass in later times.

pectoral-arch, *s.*

Anat.: The scapular arch, consisting of the scapula, coracoid, and clavicle, connecting the pectoral limbs.

pectoral-cross, *s.*

Eccles.: A cross worn upon the breast by bishops, abbots, &c.

pectoral-fins, *s. pl.*

Compar. Anat.: (See extract).

"The *pectoral-fins* (with their osseous supports) are the homologues of the anterior limbs of the higher Vertebrata. They are always inserted immediately behind the gill-openings; either symmetrical, with a rounded posterior margin, or asymmetrical, with the upper rays longest and strongest; in Malacopterygians with a dorsal spine, the upper pectoral ray is frequently developed into a similar defensive weapon."—*Günther: Study of Fishes*, p. 42.

pectoral-limbs, *s. pl.*

Anat.: The arms or anterior extremities.

pectoral-muscles, *s. pl.*

Anat.: The *pectoralis major* and *pectoralis minor*, two muscles of the breast.

pectoral-region, *s.*

Anat.: The region of the breast.

***pĕc'-tŏr-ăl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *pectoral*; *-ly.*] In a pectoral manner; as concerning the breast.

pĕc-tŏr ĭ lō'-quĭ ăl, *a.* [Lat. *pectus*, genit. *pectoris* = the breast, and *loquor* = to speak; Fr. *pectoriloque.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of pectoriloquy (q.v.).

***pĕc-tŏr-ĭl'-ō-quĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *pectoriloqu(y)*; *-ism.*] The same as PECTORILOQUY (q.v.).

***pĕc tŏr-ĭl'-ō quŏŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *pectoriloqu(y)*; *-ous.*] The same as PECTORILOQUIAL (q.v.).

pĕc tŏr-ĭl'-ō-quў, *s.* [Lat. *pectus*, genit. *pectoris* = the breast, and *loquor* = to speak; Fr. *pectoriloquie.*]

Med.: The sound of the patient's voice heard by means of the stethoscope as if proceeding from the chest. It occurs in tubercular phthisis when there is a large cavity in the lungs, and is sometimes associated with amphoric resonance.

pĕc'-tōse, *s.* [Gr. πηκτός (*pēktos*) = stuck in, fixed, from πήγνυμι (*pēgnumi*) = to make fast.]

Chem.: A substance, probably isomeric with cellulose, existing in unripe fleshy fruits, in fleshy roots, and in other vegetable organs. It is insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether, is easily decomposed, and has not yet been isolated. Under the influence of acids and other reagents it is changed into pectin.

pĕc tŏs'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *pectos(e)*; *-ic.*] Derived from or containing pectose.

pectosic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{16}O_{21}$. Obtained as the first product of the action of pectase on an aqueous solution of pectin. It is insoluble in cold water, but soluble in boiling water, and forms a jelly on cooling. The gelatinous amorphous salts of pectosic acid are converted into pectates by an excess of the base.

pĕc tŏs'-trą-cą, *s. pl.* [Gr. πηκτός (*pēktos*) fixed, and ὄστρακον (*ostracon*) = a shell.]

Zool.: In Huxley's classification a division of the Crustacea, containing the Rhizocephala and the Cirripedia. The name has reference to the fact that the young are generally free-swimming, but become fixed when adults.

pĕc'-tŏŭs, *a.* [PECTOSE.] Pertaining to or consisting of pectose or pectin.

pĕc-tŭn'-cų-lŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a small scallop.] [PECTEN.]

Zool. & Palæont.: A genus of Arcadæ; shell orbicular, hinge with a semicircular row of transverse teeth. Distribution nearly world-wide. Recent species fifty-eight, one British; fossil eighty, from the Neocomian onwards.

pe-cul, *s.* [PICUL.]

***pĕc'-ų-lāte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *peculatus*, pa. par. of *peculor* = to appropriate to one's own use, from *peculium* = one's own property.] To appropriate to one's own use money or goods entrusted to one's care; to pilfer, to embezzle.

"An oppressive, irregular, capricious, unsteady, rapacious and *peculating* despotism."—*Burke. On Fox's East India Bill.*

***pĕc'-ų-lāte,** *s.* [Fr. *peculat*, from Lat. *peculatus.*] [PECULATE, *v.*] Peculation, pilfering, embezzlement.

"The popular clamours of corruption and *peculate*, with which the nation has been so much possessed, were in a great measure dissipated."—*Burnet: Own Time.*

pĕc-ų-lā'-tion, *s.* [PECULATE.] The act of peculating or appropriating to one's own use money or goods entrusted to one's care; embezzlement, pilfering, stealing, theft.

"*Peculation*, sale
"Of honour, perjury, corruption, frauds
By forgery."—*Cowper: Task*, ii. 668.

pĕc'-ų-lā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat., from *peculatus*, pa. par. of *peculor* = to peculate (q.v.).] One who peculates.

"*Peculators* of the public gold."
Cowper: Task, i. 735.

pę-cū'-lĭ-ąr, ***pe-cu-li-er,** *a.* & *s.* [O. Fr. *peculier*, from Lat. *peculiaris* = pertaining to property, one's own, from *peculium* = private property; Sp. *peculiar*; Ital. *peculiare.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. One's own; belonging to one with exclusion of others; private, not general; personal.

"Fired with a zeal *peculiar*, they defy
The rage and rigour of a polar sky."
Cowper: Hope, 461.

*2. Particular, individual, single.

"One *peculiar* nation to select
From all the rest."—*Milton: P. L.*, xii. 111.

3. Special, especial, particular; above all others.

"Made the poets their *peculiar* care."
Pitt: Vida: Art of Poetry, ii.

4. Unusual, singular, striking, noticeable, strange, out of the common: as, There is something *peculiar* about him.

B. *As substantive:*

*1. *Ord. Lang.:* Exclusive property or right; that which belongs exclusively to one.

"Revenge is so absolutely the *peculiar* of heaven, that no consideration whatever can impower even the best men to assume the execution of it."—*South: Sermons.*

2. *Canon Law:* A particular parish or church, having jurisdiction within itself, and exempt from that of the ordinary or bishop's court. Peculiars are divided into royal (as chapels royal), of which the king is ordinary, and peculiars of archbishops, bishops, deans, chapters, prebendaries, &c.

¶ *Court of Peculiars:*

Canon Law: A branch of the Court of Arches having jurisdiction over all the parishes dispersed throughout the province of Canterbury, in the midst of other dioceses, which are exempt from the ordinary jurisdiction, and subject to the metropolitan alone.

Peculiar-people, *s. pl.*

Church Hist.: A Protestant sect of recent origin, found mostly in Kent, and to a less degree in other counties round London. They recognise no sacraments or creeds, and claim to be the real exemplars of true and undefiled religion. They accept the exhortation of St. James (v. 14, 15) in a strictly literal sense, and this has more than once led to a verdict of manslaughter being returned against some of their members by a coroner's jury. (*McClintock & Strong.*) The name apparently has reference to 1 Pet. ii. 9. [TUNKER.]

pĕ-cų-lĭ-ăr'-ĭ-tў, ***pe-cu li-ar-i-tie,** *s.* [Eng. *peculiar*; *-ity.*]

1. The quality or state of being peculiar; individuality.

*2. Exclusive possession, right, or ownership.

"What need we to disclaim all *peculiarities* in goods?"—*Bp. Hall*: ep. ii., dec. 5.

3. That which is peculiar to or characteristic of a particular person or thing; a characteristic.

"To be prayed unto is, and for ever will be one of his incommunicable *peculiarities*."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 2.

***pĕ-cū'-lĭ-ar-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *peculiar*; *-ize.*] To make peculiar; to set apart; to appropriate.

pĕ-cū'-lĭ-ąr-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *peculiar*; *-ly.*]

1. Particularly, especially, exclusively.

"A sort of composition *peculiarly* proper to poetry."—*Pope: Homer; Iliad.* (Pref.)

2. In a peculiar, unusual, or strange manner; strangely.

***pĕ-cū'-lĭ-ąr-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *peculiar*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being peculiar, appropriate, or set apart.

"The *peculiarness* of the place appointed for the same."—*Mede: Rec. of God's House*, p. 5.

2. Peculiarity, strangeness.

***pĕ-cū'-lĭ-ŭm,** *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Private property; savings.

2. *Rom. Law:* Savings or money allowed to be retained by a slave or child as his or her private property.

***pĕ-cū'-nĭ-ąl,** ***pe-cu-ni-all,** *a.* [Lat. *pecunialis*, from *pecunia* = money, from *pecus* = cattle; Sanse. *paçu.*] Of or pertaining to money; pecuniary.

"Ther might astest hem no *pecuniall* peine."
Chaucer: C. T., 6,896.

pĕ-cū'-nĭ-ąr-ĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *pecuniary*; *-ly.*] In a pecuniary manner; as regards money.

pĕ cū'-nĭ-ąr ў, *a.* [Fr. *pécuniaire*, from Lat. *pecuniarius*, from *pecunia* = money; Ital. & Sp. *pecuniario.*]

1. Pertaining or relating to money or money matters.

"To relieve the *pecuniary* wants of all literary and scientific persons."—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. xi., p. 327.

2. Consisting of money.

"My exertions, whatever they have been, were such as no hopes of *pecuniary* reward could possibly excite."—*Burke: A Letter to a Noble Lord.*

pecuniary-causes, *s. pl.*

Law: Causes arising either from the withholding of ecclesiastical dues, or the doing or neglecting to do some act relating to the church, whereby the plaintiff suffers damage, towards satisfying which he is permitted to institute a suit in the spiritual court.

pecuniary-legacy, *s.* A testamentary gift of money.

***pē-cū'-nĭ-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *pecuniosus*, from *pecunia* = money; Ital., Sp., & Port. *pecunioso*; Fr. *pécunieux.*] Full of or abounding in money; rich, wealthy.

pĕd, *s.* [PAD (2), *s.*]

1. A small packsaddle; a pannier.

"A pannel and wanty, packsaddle and *ped*."
Tusser: Five Hundred Points.

2. A basket, a hamper.

"A hask is a wicker *ped*, wherein they use to carry fish."—*Spenser: Shepheards Calender; November* (Gloss.)

***pĕd'-ąġe,** *s.* [Low Lat. *pedagium*, from Lat. *pes*, genit. *pedis* = a foot; Fr. *péage*; Sp. *peage*; Ital. *pedaggio.*] A tax or toll paid for passing through any country, for which the passengers were entitled to safe-conduct and protection; peage.

pĕd-ą-gŏg'-ĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *pédagogique*, from Gr. παιδαγωγικός (*paidagōgikos*), from παιδαγωγός (*paidagōgos*) = a pedagogue (q.v.); Ital. & Sp. *pedagogico.*]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining or belonging to a pedagogue; suited for or characteristic of a pedagogue.

* **B.** *As subst.:* [PEDAGOGICS].

pĕd-ą-gŏg'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *pedagogic*; *-al.*] The same as PEDAGOGIC (q.v.).

"That way forsooth was accounted boyish and *pedagogical*."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon*; *Chillingworth.*

pĕd-ą-gŏg'-ĭcs, *s.* [PEDAGOGIC.] The art or science of teaching; pedagogy.

pĕd'-ą-gŏg-ĭsm, pĕd-ą-gŏg-ŭĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *pedagogue*; *-ism.*] The occupation, manners, or character of a pedagogue.

"Ink doubtless, rightly apply'd with some gall in it, may prove good to heal this tetter of *pedagogisme*."—*Milton: Apol. for Smectymnuus*, § 6.

pĕd'-ą-gŏgue, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *pædagogus* = a preceptor, from Gr. παιδαγωγός (*paidagōgos*), from παῖς (*pais*), genit. παιδός (*paidos*) = a boy, and ἀγωγός (*agōgos*) = leading; ἄγω (*agō*) = to lead; Sp., Port., & Ital. *pedagogo.*]

*1. *Class. Antiq.:* A slave who led his master's children to school, places of amusement, &c., until they became old enough to take care of themselves. In many cases the pedagogues acted also as teachers.

2. A teacher of young children; a schoolmaster. (Used generally in contempt or ridicule.)

"Perhaps you will think me some *pedagogue*, willing, by a well-timed puff, to increase the reputation of his own school."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. 6.

***pĕd'-ą-gŏgue,** *v.t.* [Lat. *pædagogo*, from Gr. παιδαγωγεω (*paidagōgeō*) = to be a pedagogue (q.v.).] To teach as a pedagogue; to instruct superciliously.

"Wise Greece from them receiv'd the happy plan,
And taught the brute to *pedagogue* the man."
Somerville: To the Earl of Halifax.

***pĕd-a-gŏg-ȳ,** *s.* [Fr. *pedagogie*, from Gr. παιδαγωγία (*paidagōgia*), from παιδαγωγος (*paidagōgos*) = a pedagogue (q.v.); Sp. & Ital. *pedagogia*.] The art or occupation of a pedagogue; pedagogism.

"He [Thomas Horne] was, as his merits and excellent faculty that he had in *pedagogy*, preferred to be master of the school at Eaton."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*, vol. ii.

pĕd-al, ***pēd-all,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *pedalis* = (1) pertaining to the foot, (2) belonging to a foot-measure, from *pes*, genit. *pedis* = a foot; Fr. *pédale*; Sp. *pedal*; Ital. *pedale* = a pedal.]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Of or pertaining to a foot.

¶ Used in Zoology spec. in connection with the foot of a mollusc.

2. *Music:* Pertaining or relating to a pedal.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A projecting piece of metal or wood which is to be acted upon or pressed down with the foot; a treadle; as, the *pedal* of a bicycle.

II. *Music.:*

1. In musical instruments, a part acted on by the feet. (1) On the pianoforte there are usually two pedals, one of which enables the performer to play only on one string, the other to remove the dampers. (2) On the organ there are combination pedals, which alter the arrangement of the registers, and a swell pedal, by which the swell shutters are opened and closed, and (3) a pedal clavier or keyboard, on which the feet play. (4) On the harp there are pedals, each of which has the power of flattening, sharpening, or making natural, one note throughout the whole compass of the instrument.

2. A fixed or stationary bass; a pedal-bass, pedal-note, or pedal-point, over which various harmonies or contrapuntal devices are constructed; they chiefly occur in Fugues.

pedal bass, *s.* [Pedal, B. II. 2.]

pedal coupler, *s.*

Music: An accessory stop of an organ, by means of which the pedal-keys are enabled to draw down the keys of a manual.

pedal key, *s.* [Pedal, B. II. 1 (3).]

pedal-note, *s.* [Pedal, B. II. 2.]

pedal-organ, *s.*

Music: That part of an organ which is played by foot-keys.

pedal pipes, *s. pl.*

Music: The pipes in an organ acted upon by the pedals.

pedal-point, *s.* [Pedal, B. II. 2.]

pĕd-al, *v.i.* & *t.* [Pedal, *s.*]

Music: To play with the feet upon a keyboard.

pĕ-dā-lĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pedal(ium)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ew.*]

Bot.: The typical tribe of Pedaliaceæ (q.v.).

pĕ-dăl-ĭ-ā-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pedali-(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Pedaliads; an order of Perigynous Exogens, alliance Bignoniales. Soft herbs with a heavy smell; glandular hairs, or vesicles in fours; no stipules; flowers axillary, often with conspicuous bracts; calyx in five pieces; corolla monopetalous, the limb bilabiate; a hypogynous disk. Stamens four, didynamous, with the rudiments of a fifth; ovary of two carpellary leaves, anterior and posterior with respect to the axis; one-celled, or with four to six spurious cells. Fruit drupaceous or capsular; two to six celled, with many seeds when two-celled, and few when many-celled. Found in Africa and the tropics. Tribes Pedaleæ and Sesameæ. Known genera fourteen, species twenty-five. (*Lindley.*)

pĕ-dā-lĭ-ăd, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *pedal(ium)*; Eng. suff. *-ad.*]

Bot. (Pl.): Lindley's name for Pedaliaceæ (q.v.)

***pĕ-dā-lĭ-an,** *a.* [Lat. *pedalis*, from *pes*, genit. *pedis* = the foot.] Pertaining or relating to the foot, or to a metrical foot; pedal.

pē-dăl-ĭ-ŏn (1), *s.* [Gr. πηδάλιον (*pēdalion*) = a rudder.]

Zool.: A genus of Rotifera, founded on a remarkable form (*P. mirum*) discovered by Dr. Hudson in 1871. It forms a family (Pedalionidæ). There are median appendages proceeding from the dorsal and the ventral surface, as well as lateral appendages.

pē-dăl-ĭ-ŏn (2), *s.* [Pedal.]

Music: A set of pedals acting upon strings, producing notes of a deep pitch, so constructed as to be capable of being used with a pianoforte.

pē-dăl-ĭ-ŏn ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pedalion*; *idæ.*] [Pedalion.]

***pē-dăl-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *pedalis* = pedal (q.v.).] Measurement by paces. (*Ash.*)

pē-dā-lĭ ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *pedalion* = a plant, not of the modern genus.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Pedaliaceæ (q.v.). Only known species *Pedalium murex*; found in Kattiwar, Guzerat, and Madras, especially near the sea. Its fresh leaf, agitated in water, renders it mucilaginous. The mucilage is prescribed by Indian doctors for dysuria and gonorrhœa. The meal of the seeds is used for poultices. The fruits are demulcent, diuretic, antispasmodic, and aphrodisiac. The juice is a good gargle, and is used as a local application in aphthæ. (*Dymock, Emerson, &c.*)

***pē-dā-nĕ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *pedaneus*, from *pes*, genit. *pedis* = a foot.] Going on foot; walking.

pĕd-ant, ***ped-ante,** *s.* [Fr., from Ital. *pedante*; Sp. & Port. *pedante*; ultimate origin doubtful.]

* 1. A schoolmaster, a pedagogue.

"A *pedant* that keeps a school i' th' church."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, iii. 2.

2. One who makes a vain display of his learning; one who puts on an air of learning; a pretender to superior knowledge.

"However, those *pedants* never made an orator."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. xiii.

pē-dăn-tĭc, ***pē-dăn-tĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *pedant*; *-ic*, *-ical.*] Pertaining or relating to pedants or pedantry; making a vain display of learning; using farfetched words or expressions; characterized by pedantry.

"Then would, unroofed, old Granta's halls
Pedantic inmates full display."—*Byron: Granta.*

pē-dăn-tĭc-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *pedantical*; *-ly.*] In a pedantic manner; like a pedant.

***pē-dăn-tĭc-lȳ,** * **pē-dăn-tĭck-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *pedantic*; *-ly.*] In a pedantic manner; pedantically.

***pĕd-ant-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *pedant*; *-ism.*]

1. The office or manners of a pedagogue.

2. Pedantry.

***pĕd-ant-īze,** *v.i.* [Eng. *pedant*; *-ize.*] To act the pedant; to make a vain display of learning; to use pedantic expressions.

***pĕd-ant-ŏc-rą-çȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *pedant*; Gr. κρατέω (*krateō*) = to rule.] The rule or sway of a pedant or pedants; a system of government founded on mere book-learning. (*J. S. Mill.*)

pĕd-ant-rȳ, *s.* [Fr. *pédanterie.*] [Pedant.]

1. The manners, acts, or character of a pedant; a vain display of learning; habitual use of pedantic expressions.

"*Pedantry* is all that schools impart,
But taverns teach the knowledge of the heart."
Cowper: Tirocinium, 212.

2. Obstinate adherence or addiction to the forms of a particular profession, or of some particular line of life.

***pĕd-ant-ȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *pedant*; *-y.*] Pedants collectively; a pedant.

"The *Pedanty* or household school-master."—*Leonard: Of Wisdome*, bk. i., ch. xxxix.

***pē-dār-ĭ-an,** *s.* [Lat. *pedarius*, from *pes*, genit. *pedis* = a foot.]

Rom. Antiq.: A Roman senator who gave a silent vote, that is by walking over to the side of the house occupied by the party with whom he wished to vote.

***pĕd-ar-ȳ,** *s.* [Pedarian.] A sandal.

"*Pedaries* for pilgrims."—*Latimer: Works*, i. 49.

pē dā-tą, *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of Lat. *pedatus*, pa. par. of *pedo* = to furnish with feet.]

Zool.: In some classifications an order of Holothuroidea, which is then made a class of Echinodermata, the latter being considered a sub-kingdom.

pĕd-ąte, *a.* [Pedata.]

Bot.: Palmate, except that the two lateral lobes are themselves divided into smaller segments, the midribs of which do not run directly to the same point as the rest, as the leaves of Arum, Dracunculus, *Helleborus niger*, &c. (*Lindley.*)

pĕ-dăt-ĭ-, *pref.* [Lat. *pedatus.*]

Bot.: Pedate.

pĕ-dăt-ĭ-fĭd, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *pedatifidus*, pref. *pedati-*, and *findo* (pret. *fĭdi*) = to cleave, to split, to divide.]

Bot.: Pedate, with the lobes divided down to half the breadth of the leaf. (*De Candolle.*)

pĕ-dăt-ĭ-lōbed, *a.* [Pref. *pedati-*, and Eng. *lobed.*]

Bot.: Pedate, with the lobes divided to an uncertain depth. (*De Candolle.*)

pĕ-dăt-ĭ-nĕrved, *a.* [Pref. *pedati-*, and Eng. *nerved.*]

Bot.: Having the ribs of a leaf pedate.

pĕ-dăt-ĭ-part-īte, *a.* [Pref. *pedati-*, and Eng. *nerved.*]

Bot.: Pedate, with the lobes divided beyond the middle and the parenchyma not interrupted. (*De Candolle.*)

pĕ-dăt-ĭ-sĕct, *a.* [Pref. *pedati-*, and Lat. *sectus*, pa. par. of *seco* = to cut.]

Bot.: Pedate, with the lobes divided down the middle and the lobes interrupted. (*De Candolle.*)

pĕd-dĕr, pĕd-dar, * **ped-dare,** * **ped-dir,** *s.* [Eng. *ped*; *-er.*] A pedlar, a hawker.

pĕd-dle, * **pedle,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Pedlar.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To hawk small wares about; to travel about the country retailing small wares; to follow the occupation of a pedlar.

"The sheriff was duly fined for *peddling* without a license."—*Chambers' Journal*, July, 18, 1879, p. 398.

2. To busy one's self about trifles; to trifle.

B. *Trans.:* To hawk about; to sell or retail in small quantities.

"It's a clear case that you've been trading and *peddling* Balm o' Klumby on the highway."—*Chambers' Journal*, July 18, 1879, p. 398.

pĕd-dlĕr, *s.* [Pedlar.]

***pĕd'-dlĕr,** *v.t.* [Peddler, *s.*] To hawk about.

"Why *peddler'st* thou thus thy muse?"—*Brome: From a Friend to the Author.*

***pĕd'-dlĕr-ȳ,** *s.* [Pedlary.]

pĕd-dlĭng, *a.* [Peddle.] Petty, trifling, insignificant.

"To prey upon the miserable remains of a *peddling* commerce."—*Burke: On a Regicide Peace*, let. 3.

***pēd-ĕr-ăst,** *s.* [Fr. *pédéraste*, from Gr παιδεραστής (*paiderastēs*), from παῖς (*pais*), genit. παιδος (*paidos*) = a boy, and ἐράω (*eraō*) = to love.] One addicted to pederasty; a sodomite.

***pēd-ĕr-ăst'-ĭc,** *a.* [Gr. παιδεραστικός (*paiderastikos*), from παιδεραστής (*paiderastēs*) = a pederast (q.v.).] Pertaining or relating to pederasty.

***pēd-ĕr-ăs-tȳ,** *s.* [Fr. *pédérastie*, from Gr. παιδεραστία (*paiderastia*), from παιδεραστής (*paiderastēs*) = a pederast (q.v.).] The crime against nature; sodomy.

***pĕd-ĕ-rŏr'-o,** * **păt-ĕ-rŏr'-o,** *s.* [Sp., from *piedra* (Lat. *petra*; Gr. πετρος (*petros*)) = a stone, from stones being used as the charge, before the invention of balls.] A swivel gun. [Paterero.]

***pēd-ĕ-scrĭpt,** *s.* [Lat. *pes*, genit. *pedis* = a foot, and Eng. *script* (q.v.).] Marks given or made by the feet, as in kicking.

pĕd-ĕs-tal, * **ped-es-tall,** *s.* [Sp. *pedestal*, from Ital. *piedestallo*, from *piede* (Lat. *pedem*, accus. of *pes*) = a foot, and *stallo* = a stable, a stall, from Ger. *stall*; O. Fr. *piedstal.*]

I. *Arch.:* An insulated basement or support for a column, a statue, or a vase; the lower member of a pillar, named by the Greeks

stylobates and stereobates. In classical architecture it consists of three divisions: the base, or foot, next the ground, the dado, forming the main body, and the cornice, or sur-base moulding, at the top.

"Build him a *pedestal*, and say, 'Stand there. And be our admiration and our praise.'"
Cowper: Task, v. 258.

2. *Mach.:* The standards of a pillow-block, holding the brasses in which the shaft turns.

3. *Railway:* A casting secured to the truck-frame and having vertical guides for the journal-boxes of the axles, which rise and fall in the pedestals as the springs collapse and expand.

pedestal-cover, *s.*

Mach.: The cap of a pillow-block, which is fastened down upon the pedestals and confines the boxes. [Pillow-block.]

pedestal-table, *s.* A writing table supported on pedestals containing drawers.

* **pĕd'-ĕs-tal,** *v.t.* [Pedestal, *s.*] To place or set on a pedestal; to support as a pedestal.

"So stands a statue, *pedestalled* sublime,
Only that it may wave the thunder off."
R. Browning: Balaustion's Adventure.

* **pĕ-dĕs'-trĭ-al,** *a.* [Lat. *pedester, pedestris*, from *pes*, genit. *pedis* = a foot; Fr. *pédestre;* Sp. & Ital. *pedestre.*] Pertaining to the foot or feet.

* **pĕ-dĕs-trĭ-al-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *pedestrial; -ly.*] In a pedestrial manner; on foot.

pĕ-dĕs'-trĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [Pedestrial.]

A. *As adj.:* Going on foot; walking; performed on foot: as, a *pedestrian* journey, a *pedestrian* competition.

B. *As substantive:*

1. One who journeys on foot.

"*Pedestrians* are beholden to the Railway Company for the use of its bridge."—*Century Magazine*, Aug., 1882, p. 504.

2. One who walks or races on foot for a wager or a prize.

pĕ-dĕs'-trĭ-an-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *pedestrian; -ism.*] The act or practice of walking; walking or racing on foot; the profession of a pedestrian.

"Since the palmy days of *pedestrianism* no runner has been seen possessing greater claims to prominence."—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 3, 1885.

* **pĕ-dĕs'-trĭ-an-ĭze,** *v.i.* [Eng. *pedestrian; -ize.*] To walk or travel on foot; to practise walking.

* **pĕ-dĕs'-trĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *pedester* = pedestrian.] Going or moving on foot; not winged.

"Men conceive they never lie down, and enjoy not the position of rest, ordained unto all *pedestrious* animals."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. i.

* **pĕd-ĕ-tĕn'-toŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *pes*, genit. *pedis* = the foot; *tento* = to try, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Trying with the feet; hence, proceeding cautiously; advancing tentatively.

pĕ-dē'-tēş, *s.* [Gr. πηδητής (*pēdētēs*) = a leaper; πηδάω (*pēdaō*) = to leap.]

Zool.: The name given by Illiger to, and more generally used for, the genus called by F. Cuvier Helamys (q.v.).

pĕd-ĕ-tĭ'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pedet(es);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Zool.: A sub-family of Dipodidæ, with the single genus Pedetes or Helamys.

pĕd-ĭ-, *pref.* [Lat. *pes*, genit. *pedis* = a foot.] Connected with or resembling a foot.

pĕd'-ĭ-çel, *s.* [Fr. *pédicelle;* O. Fr. *pedicule*, from Lat. *pediculum*, acc. of *pediculus*, dimin. of *pes*, genit. *pedis* = a foot; Sp. *pedículo;* Ital. *pedicello.*]

Bot. (*Pl.*)*:* The ultimate ramifications of a peduncle. They bear the flowers.

"The cause of the holding green [all the winter] is the close and compact substance of their leaves, and the *pedicles* of them."—*Bacon. Nat. Hist.*, § 592.

pĕd-ĭ-çel-lar'-ĭ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *pedicell(us)* = a little louse, used here = a little foot; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aria.*]

Zool.: (See extract).

"The Echinodermata . . . are furnished with remarkable organs, called *pedicellariæ*, which consist, when well-developed, of a tridactyle forceps—that is, of one formed of three serrated arms, neatly fitting together, and placed on the summit of a flexible stem moved by muscles. These forceps can seize firmly hold of any object. . . But there is no doubt that besides removing dirt of all kinds they subserve other functions; and one of these apparently is defence."—*Darwin: Orig. Species* (ed. 1885), p. 191.

pĕd-ĭ-çĕl-late, *a.* [Eng. *pedicel; -ate.*] Having a pedicel; supported by a pedicel, as a flower.

pĕd'-ĭ-çelled, *a.* [Eng. *pedicel; -ed.*] The same as Pedicellate (q.v.).

pĕd-ĭ-çĕl-lī-na, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *pedicell(us)* = in the sense of a small foot (in Class. Lat. = a little louse); Lat. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

Zool.: A genus of marine Polyzoa having the anus within the area of the lophophore (q.v.). The arms of the tentacular arch are united at their extremities; the tentacles are soft and fleshy.

pĕd'-ĭ-cle, *s.* [Pedicel.]

Anat.: The anterior portion of the half of a vertebral arch. It is rounded and narrow. (*Quain.*)

* **pĕ-dĭc'-ŭ-lar,** *a.* [Lat. *pediculares*, from *pediculus* = a louse; Fr. *pédiculaire.*] Lousy; having the lousy distemper.

"Undergoing penance . . . in loathsome *pedicular* form."—*Southey: Doctor*, ch. cxii.

pĕ-dĭc-ŭ-lār'-ĭs, *s.* [Lat. = pertaining to lice, from the idea that sheep feeding upon it became thus affected.]

1. *Bot.:* Lousewort; a genus of Euphrasieæ (q.v.). Herbs parasitic upon roots; calyx somewhat leafy, inflated, five-cleft, or unequally two or three-lobed, jagged; upper lip of the corolla laterally compressed, and the lower one plane, three-lobed; stamens didynamous; ovules many; capsule compressed, two-celled; seeds angular. Known species more than 100. British species two, *Pedicularis palustris* and *P. sylvatica*, the former with dull pink, the latter with rose-coloured flowers. The flowers, leaves, &c., turn black on drying. The pounded leaves of *P. pectinata*, a Himalayan species, are given in hæmoptysis.

2. *Palæobot.:* The genus occurs in the Pleistocene.

pĕ-dĭc'-ŭ-late, *a.* & *s.* [Pediculati.]

A. *As adjective:*

Bot.: Having a peduncle or pedicel.

B. *As subst.:* Any individual of the family Pediculati (q.v.).

"*Pediculates* are found in all seas."—*Gunther: Study of Fishes*, p. 469.

pĕ dĭc-ŭ-lā'-tī, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pediculus* = a little foot; *pes*, genit. *pedis* = a foot.]

Ichthy.: A family of Acanthopterygii (q.v.). Head and anterior part of the body very large, and without scales. The carpal bones are prolonged, forming a sort of arm, terminating in the pectoral; pseudobranchiæ generally absent. They are universally distributed. The habits of all are equally sluggish and inactive; those found near the coast lie on the bottom of the sea, holding on with their arm-like pectoral fins by seaweed or stones, between which they are hidden; those of pelagic habits attach themselves to floating seaweed or other objects, and are at the mercy of wind and current. Chief genera: Lophius, Ceratias, Himantolophus, Melanocetus, Antennarius, and Malthe.

pĕ-dĭc-ŭ-lā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *pediculus* = a louse.]

Pathol.: A disease in which the body becomes covered with lice; the lousy distemper; phthiriasis.

pĕd'-ĭ-cŭle, *s.* [Pediculati.]

Botany:

1. The filament of an anther.

2. A pedicel (q.v.).

pĕd-ĭ-cū'-lī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *pedicul(us);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: The sole family of the sub-order Pediculina (q.v.).

pĕ-dĭc-ŭ-lī'-na, *s. pl.* [Lat. *pedicul(us);* mod. pl. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

Entom.: True Lice; a sub-order of Rhynchota, of which it is the lowest type. Antennæ five-pointed, mouth consisting of a fleshy sheath; thorax small, segments indistinct, abdomen oval. No wings and no metamorphosis. [Louse, Pediculus.]

pĕ-dĭc'-ŭ-leŭs, *a.* [Lat. *pediculosus*, from *pediculus* = a louse.] Covered with lice; lousy, pedicular. (*Dekker: Satiromastix.*)

pĕ-dĭc'-ŭ-lŭs, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Bot.:* [Pedicule, 1].

2. *Entom.:* The typical genus of the family Pediculidæ (q.v.). [Louse.]

pĕd-ĭ-form, *a.* [Pref. *pedi-*, and Eng. *form.*]

Zool.: Shaped like a foot. (*Gloss. to Owen's Anat. Invertebrate Animals.*)

* **pĕ-dĭg'-ĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *pedi-;* Lat. *gero* = to carry, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*] Having feet or legs; bearing feet or legs.

pĕd'-ĭ-greē, * **ped-e-gree,** * **ped-i-grew,** * **ped-e-grewe,** * **ped-e-gru,** * **ped-e-grew,** * **ped-y-gru,** * **pet-y-grewe,** * **pet-y-gru,** * **pet-y-grwe,** * **ped-i-gre,** * **pet-e-greu,** *s.* & *a.* [Etym. unknown; prob. Fr.; guesses wild and unsatisfactory. (*Skeat: Concise Etym. Dict.*)]

A. *As subst.:* A line of ancestors; descent, lineage, genealogy; a register or table of descent; a genealogical tree or table.

B. *As adj.:* Having a pedigree; of pure descent.

"No doubt the same cause has some effect in lowering the prices of *pedigree* cattle."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 14, 1885.

pĕd-il-ăn'-thŭs, *s.* [Gr. πέδιλον (*pedilon*) = a sandal, and ἄνθος (*anthos*) = a flower. So called because the involucres resemble a slipper.]

Bot.: A genus of Euphorbiaceæ. A decoction of *Pedilanthus tithymaloides* and *P. padifolius* (the Jewbush) is given in India in syphilis and amenorrhœa. The root is emetic. The species were originally from America.

pĕ-dĭl'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pedil(us);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Heteromerous Beetles, subtribe Stenelytra. The fore feet in both sexes are the same thickness as the rest; the antennæ are inserted in an emargination of the eyes. There are two British genera and six species.

pĕd'-ĭ-lŭs, *s.* [Gr. πέδιλον (*pedilon*) = a sandal, from πέδη (*pedē*) = a fetter.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Pedilidæ (q.v.).

* **pĕd'-ĭ-lū-vў,** *s.* [Pref. *pedi-*, and *luo* = to wash, to bathe.] The act of bathing the feet; a bath for the feet.

* **pĕd'-ĭ-māne,** *a.* [Pedimani.] The same as Pedimanous (q.v.).

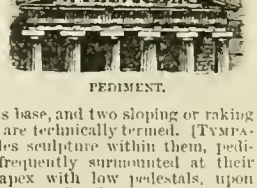
* **pĕ-dĭm'-ă-nī,** *s. pl.* [Pref. *pedi-*, and Lat. *manus* = the hand.]

Zool.: A mammalian family or group adopted by Vicq d'Azyr and Blainville, comprehending those animals "of which the feet, having the thumb opposable, are thus converted into a kind of hand." (*Mayne.*)

* **pĕ-dĭm'-ă-neŭs,** *a.* [Pedimani.] Belonging to or connected with the lapsed family or group Pedimani; having the hallux opposable.

pĕd'-ĭ-mĕnt, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; probably ultimately from Lat. *pes*, genit. *pedis* = a foot. Skeat suggests that the true form is *pedament*, from Lat. *pedamentum* = a prop for supporting weak trees, &c., from *pedo* = to prop, from *pes* = a foot.)

Arch.: The triangular plane or surface formed by the vertical termination of a roof consisting of two sloping sides. The pediment is bounded by three cornices, viz., a horizontal one, beneath it, forming its base, and two sloping or raking ones, as they are technically termed. [Tympanum.] Besides sculpture within them, pediments are frequently surmounted at their angles and apex with low pedestals, upon which statuary is placed. In Italian, and modern architecture generally, the pediment is employed as a mere decoration for the dressings of both doors and windows. Pediments are generally placed only over the windows of the principal floor of a building. Window pediments are either angular or curved (*i.e.*, segmental), and both forms are frequently introduced together.



PEDIMENT.

pĕd-ĭ-mĕnt-al, *a.* [Eng. *pediment; -al.*] Pertaining to or relating to a pediment; resembling a pediment.

pĕd-ĭ-œ-çŏ-tŭs, *s.* [Gr. *πεδίον* (*pedion*) = a plain, and *οἰκητής* (*oikētēs*) = a dweller.]

Ornith.: Sharp-tailed Grouse; a genus of Tetraonidæ, with one species, *Pediœcetes phasianellus*, and a variety, *P. columbianus*, to which specific distinction is sometimes given. Habitat, British North America, from Hudson's Bay Territory south to Lake Superior, and west to Alaska and British Columbia. They resemble the Pinnated Grouse (q.v.) in habit. Their plumage—white, black, and brownish yellow—harmonizes with the colour of the soil, and is probably a protection from hawks and owls. (*Baird, Brewer, & Ridgway.*)

† **pĕd-ĭ-pălp,** *s.* [Pedipalpi.]

1. *Zool.:* Any individual of the order Pedipalpi (q.v.).

2. *Comp. Anat.:* A term employed by Leach for that part of the mouth which has been called exterior palpus by Fabricius and exterior footjaw by Latreille.

† **pĕd-ĭ-păl-pī,** *s. pl.* [Pref. *pedi-*, and Lat. *palpi*.] [Palpus.]

1. *Zool.:* An order of Arachnida, corresponding to Huxley's Arthrogastra (q.v.). It contains two families, Scorpionidæ and Phrynidæ.

2. *Paleont.:* From the Coal-measures onward.

pĕd-ĭ-păl-pŭs, *a.* [Eng. *pedipalp; -ous.*] Of or pertaining to the Pedipalpi; resembling a pedipalp.

† **pĕd-ĭ-rĕme,** *s.* [Lat. *pes*, genit. *pedis* = a foot, and *remus* = an oar.] A crustacean using its feet as oars. (*Goodrich & Porter.*)

* **pĕd-ĭs-sĕ-quant,** *s.* [Lat. *pedisequus, pedisequus*, from *pes*, genit. *pedis* = a foot, and *sequor* = to follow.] A follower.

"Forced to offer up his blood and flesh to the rage of all the observant *pedisequants* of the hunting goddess Diana."—*Topsell: Fourfooted Beasts*, p. 136.

pĕd-lar, pĕd-lĕr, pĕd-dlĕr, * **ped-lare,** *s.* [Eng. *pedell(e)*; *-er.*] One who travels about retailing small wares; a hawker, a travelling chapman.

"Doubtless the author of this libell was some vagabond huckster or *pedler*."—*Hackluyt Voyages*, i. 568.

pedlar's basket, *s.* Ivy-leaved snapdragon.

pedlar's french, *s.* Cant language; any unintelligible jargon.

* **pĕd-lar-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *pedlar; -ism.*] Petty dealing; pedlary. (*T. Brown: Works*, i. 188.)

* **pĕd-lar-ў,** * **pĕd-lĕr-ў,** *s.* [Eng. *pedlar; -y.*]

1. Small wares hawked about by a pedlar.

2. The business or occupation of a pedlar.

3. Trifling, trickery.

"Look with good judgement into these their deceitful *pedleries*."—*Milton: Of Reform. in England*, bk. ii.

* **pĕd-lĕr-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *pedler; -ess.*] A female pedlar.

"Some foul sun-burnt queen, that since the terrible statute recanted Gypsisme, and is turned *pedleresse*."—*Overbury: Characters.*

pĕd-lĭng, *a.* [Peddling.]

pē-dō-băp-tĭsm, *s.* [Pædobaptism.]

pē-dō-băp-tĭst, *s.* [Pedobaptist.]

* **pĕd-ō-măn-çў,** *s.* [Lat. *pes*, genit. *pedis* = the foot, and Gr. *μαντεία* (*manteia*) = prophecy, divination.] Divination by examination of the soles of the feet.

pĕ-dŏm-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Lat. *pes*, genit. *pedis* = the foot; and Eng. *meter* (q.v.).] A pace-measurer; an instrument to count the steps. Small pedometers, to be worn on the person, consist of a train of wheels in a small case, and a dial which registers the number of impulses derived from a cord attached to the foot. In this form it becomes a register of the number of paces.

pĕd-ō-mĕt-rĭc, pĕd-ō-mĕt-rĭc-al, *a.* [Lat. *pes*, genit. *pedis* = a foot, and Eng. *metric, metrical*.] Pertaining to or ascertained by a pedometer.

* **pĕd-ō-mō-tĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *pes*, genit. *pedis* = a foot, and Eng. *motive*.] Moved, driven, or worked by the foot or feet acting on a pedal, treadle, &c.

* **pĕd-ō-mō-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat. *pes*, genit. *pedis* = a foot, and Eng. *motor* (q.v.).] A velocipede.

* **pē-dŏt-rō-phў,** *s.* [Pedotrophy.]

pĕd-ŭn-cle, *s.* [Low Lat. *pedunculus*, dimin. from *pes*, genit. *pedis* = a foot; in Class. Lat. = a louse.]

1. *Bot.:* A flower-stalk. Besides the flowers, it often has bracts, but no true leaves.

2. *Zool.:* (1) The stalk of any fixed animal, as a barnacle; (2) The muscular process by which some Brachiopoda are attached.

¶ *Radical peduncle:*

Bot.: A term sometimes used of a peduncle springing from a lateral bud, as in *Plantago media*.

pĕ-dŭn-cled (cled as **kĕld),** *a.* [Eng. *peduncl(e); -ed.*] The same as Pedunculate (q.v.).

pĕ-dŭn-cu-lar, *a.* [Fr. *pédonculaire.*] Of or pertaining to a peduncle; growing from a peduncle.

pĕ-dŭn-cu-late, pĕ-dŭn-cu-lāt-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *pedunucl(e); -ate, -ated.*]

Bot.: Having a peduncle; growing from a peduncle; suspended or supported by a stalk.

pedunculated-cirripedes, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The family Lepadidæ (q.v.). [Barnacle.]

peē, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Naut.: The point of an anchor-arm which penetrates the ground; the bill.

peē, *v.i.* [Prob. allied to *peep* or *peer*.] To look with one eye; to peep.

peē-ble, *s.* [Pebble.]

* **peēçe,** *s.* [Piece, *s.*]

1. A fortified fabric or place, as a castle, a fort.

"Hope of gayn
Which by the ransack of that *peece* they should attayn."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. xi. 14.

2. A ship.

"The woudred Argo, which in ventrous *peece*
First through the Euxine seas bore all the flowr of Greece."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. xii. 44.

3. A cup, a drinking-vessel.

* **peēçed,** *a.* [Eng. *peece* = piece; *-ed.*] Imperfect.

"Her *peeced* pyneons bene not so in flight."—*Spenser: Shepheards Calender; October.*

peēd, *a.* [Pee, *v.*] Blind of one eye.

peēk, *s.* [Peak.]

peēk'-ў, *a.* [Peaky.] A term applied to timber and trees, in which the first symptoms of decay are shown. (*American.*)

peēl (1), * **pĭl-ĭ-en,** * **pill-en,** * **pill,** * **pyll,** *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *peler* = to pill or peel, from Lat. *pellis* = a skin; Sp. *pelar*; Ital. *pelare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To strip the skin, bark, or rind off; to bark, to flay; to strip by drawing or pulling off the skin; to decorticate, to pare.

"The skilful shepherd *peel'd* me certain wands."—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, i. 3.

2. To strip or pull off; to remove by stripping.

"The bark *peel'd* from the lofty pine."—*Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece*, l. 167.

* 3. To strip in any way. [Cf. Peel (2), *v.*]

"Whether its territory had a little more or a little less *peeled* from its surface."—*Burke: On a Regicide Peace*, let. i.

4. To take off. (*Slang.*)

"I got into bed, and under cover *peeled* off, one by one, those pieces of clothing."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To lose the skin or rind; to come off in thin flakes: as, Bark *peels* off a tree.

2. To undress. (*Slang.*)

* **peēl** (2), *v.t.* [O. Fr. *piller* = to pillage.] [Pill (3), *v.*] To pillage, to plunder, to rob.

"*Peeling* their provinces." *Milton: P. R.*, iv. 136.

peēl (1), *s.* [Peel (1), *v.*] The skin or rind of anything; as, the *peel* of an orange.

peel-corn, *s.* [Hill-oat.]

peēl (2), * **pele,** * **peele,** *s.* [Fr. *pelle*; O. Fr. *pale*, from Lat. *pala* = a spade, a shovel, a peel.]

1. *Baking:* A wooden shovel with a long handle, used by bakers in putting loaves into and withdrawing them from the oven.

"A notable hot baker 'twas, when he ply'd the *pele*."—*Ben Jonson: Bartholomew Fair*, iii. 2.

2. *Print.:* A similarly shaped implement for hanging wet sheets of paper on lines to dry.

3. *Naut.:* The wash of an oar.

peēl (3), * **pele,** * **pell,** *s.* [Welsh *pill* = a tower, a fort; Manx *peeley.*] A fortified tower; a fortress, a fort. They were constructed generally of earth and timber, strengthened by palisades. Peels are frequent on the Scottish border, and were formerly used as residences for the chiefs of the smaller septs, and as places of defence against marauders.

"The Svân villages are composed of innumerable little towers, like the *peels* of the Northumbrian border."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Jan. 23, 1884.

peel-house, peel-tower, *s.* A peel.

peēl (4), *s.* [A variant of *peer*, s.] An equal, a match.

peēl (5), *s.* [Peal, s.]

peēled, *a.* [Eng. *peel* (1), v.; *-ed.*]

1. *Lit.:* Having the skin or rind stripped off.

* 2. *Fig.:* Bald-headed; shaven.

"*Peel'd* priest, dost thou command me to be shut out?"—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI.*, i. 3.

* **peēled-nĕss,** * **peeld-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *peeled; -ness.*] Baldness.

"Disease, scab, and *peeldnesse*."—*Holland. Camden*, ii. 143.

peēl-ĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *peel* (1), v.; *-er.*] One who peels, skins, strips, or flays.

* **peēl-ĕr** (2), *s.* [Eng. *peel* (2), v.; *-er.*] One who pillages, plunders, or robs; a plunderer, a pillager.

"Yet oats with her sucking a *peeler* is found,
Both ill to the master and worse to the ground."—*Tusser: January's Husbandry*, § 51.

† **peēl-ĕr** (3), *s.* [See extract.] A nickname first applied to the Irish constabulary, and, afterwards, for similar reasons, given also to members of the English police.

"His [Sir Robert Peel] greatest service to Ireland as secretary was the institution of the regular Irish constabulary, nicknamed after him 'Peelers.'"—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xviii. 453.

peēl-ĭng, *pr. par. & s.* [Peel (1), *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As substantive:*

1. The act of stripping the skin, rind, or bark off.

2. That which is peeled or stripped off; a peel.

peeling-iron, *s.* The same as Barking-iron (q.v.)

Peēl-ītes, *s. pl.* [Named after Sir Robert Peel, born Feb. 5, 1788, Prime Minister in 1834 and 1841, died July 2, 1850.]

Hist.: The party which adhered to Sir Robert Peel when he was deserted by the bulk of the Conservatives on account of his having repealed the Corn Laws, June 26, 1846. The most distinguished ultimately was Mr., afterwards the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone; others were Sir James Graham, Sidney (afterwards Lord) Herbert, &c. They all tended more or less in a Liberal direction, and Mr. Gladstone became the head of the Liberal party.

"The *Peelites* and the Protectionists were divided like the Liberals and the Parnellites now."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 7, 1885, p. 4.

peēn, *s.* [Ger. *pinne.*] The sharp point of a mason's hammer. Also written pane or piend.

peēnge, *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Dut. *pijn* = pain; *pijnigen* = to torture.] To whine, to complain. (*Scotch.*)

"That useless *preenging* thing o' a lassie there at Ellangowan."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxxix.

peēp (1), * **pip-en,** *v.i.* [O. Fr. *pepier* = to peep; Fr. *piper* = to whistle or chirp, as a bird, from Lat. *pipo, pipio* = to peep, to chirp; cf. Gr. *πιπίζω, πιππίζω* (*pipizō, pippizō*) = to chirp.] To cry or chirp as a chicken or young bird; to cheep, to chirp, to pule.

"As one gathereth eggs that are left, have I gathered all the earth, and there was none that moved the wing, or opened the mouth or *peeped*."—*Isaiah* x. 14.

peēp (2), * **pcepe,** *v.i.* & *t.* [O. Fr. *piper;* Dan. *pippe* = to shoot out.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To make the first appearance; to begin to appear; to begin to show or become visible.

"A stripling [oak] first, just *peep'd* above the ground."
Lloyd: To Rev. McHanbury.

2. To look through, or as through a crevice; to pry; to look narrowly or slyly.

"Why pry'st thou through my window? Leave thy *peeping.*" *Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece,* 1,089.

B. *Trans.:* To make visible slyly or carefully; to show.

"There is not a dangerous action can *peep* out his head."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., i. 2.

peēp (1), *s.* [Peep (1), *v.*] The cry or chirp of a chicken; a chirping.

peēp (2), *s.* [Peer, *v.*]

1. The first appearance.

2. A look through, or as through a crevice; a sly look.

"With what ardour he contrives
A peep at Nature, when he can no more."
Cowper: Task, iv. 779.

peep-bo, *s.* A child's game; bo-peep.

peep-hole, peeping-hole, *s.* A hole or crevice through which one may look or peep without being discovered.

"The *peep-holes* in his crest." *Prior: Alma,* ii. 182.

Peep-o'-day-boys, *s. pl.* A name given to the Irish insurgents of 1784, from their visiting the houses of the loyal Irish in search of arms at early dawn.

peep-show, *s.* A small show of pictures viewed through a small hole or opening fitted with a magnifying lens.

peēp-ēr (1), *s.* [Eng. *peep* (1), *v.*; *-er.*] A chicken which has just broken out of the shell.

peēp-ēr (2), *s.* [Eng. *peep* (2), *v.*; *-er.*]

1. One who peeps or pries.

"What would I not give for a *peeper's* place at the meeting?"—*Kilkeyrew: Parson's Wedding,* v. 3.

2. The eye. (*Slang.*)

"They should wait to let the inmates close their *peepers.*"—*Reade: Never too Late to Mend,* ch. xlviii.

peēp-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *s.* [Peep (2), *v.*]

peeping-hole, *s.* [Peep-hole.]

pēē'-pŭl, pip'-pŭl, *s.* [Mahratta, &c. *peppul.*] (See def.)

peepul-tree, *s.*

Bot., &c.: Ficus religiosa, a tree deemed sacred by the Hindoos, because Vishnoo is said to have been born under its branches. It is, therefore, planted near temples and houses. If, however, it once establish itself in a crevice of an old wall, it sends a branch through the aperture, which, increasing in thickness, splits the wall and brings it down. The leaves of the peepul are heart-shaped and pointed at the apex. The first stalks are long and slender, causing the leaves to tremble like those of an aspen. Silkworms can be fed on its leaves, which, moreover, are used by the Arabs for tanning.

peēr, * **pcre,** * **per,** *s.* [O. Fr. *per, peer* (Fr. *pair*), from Lat. *parem,* accus. of *par* = equal; Sp. *par* = equal, a peer; Ital. *pare, pari* = alike; *pari* = a peer.] [Par.]

1. One of the same rank, standing, qualities, or character; an equal, a mate.

"Their doubled ranks they bend
From wing to wing, and half enclose him round
With all his *peers.*" *Milton: P. L.,* i. 618.

2. An equal, a match.

"Such a maid, that fancy ne'er
In fairest vision formed her *peer,*"
Scott: Rokeby, v. 26.

3. A companion, a fellow, an associate.

"I neither know thee nor thy *peers.*"
Wordsworth: To a Highland Girl.

4. A member of the nobility; a nobleman.

"Any gentleman might become a *peer.* The younger son of a *peer* was but a gentleman."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. i.

¶ * (1) *Peers of fees:*

Law: Vassals or tenants of the same lord, who are obliged to serve and attend him in his court, being equal in function.

(2) *House of Peers:* The House of Lords. [Lord (1), *s.*, ¶.]

(3) *The Peers:* The House of Lords.

peēr (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [Peer, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To make equal; to match.

B. *Intrans.:* To contrive to be equal.

"He woude have *peeryd* with God of blys."
MS. Cantab., Ff ii. 38, fo. 15.

* **peēr** (2), * **pere,** *v.i.* [An abbreviation of Mid. Eng. *aperen* = appear; Fr. *paroir.*] To appear; to come in sight; to become visible.

"Like a dive-dapper *peering* through a wave."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 86.

peēr (3), *v.i.* [Low Ger. *piren, pliren, plüren.*] To peep, to pry; to look narrowly.

"And a little face at the window
Peers out into the night."
Longfellow: Twilight.

peēr, *a.* [Poor.]

peēr-age (ąąe as **ĭĝ),** *s.* [Eng. *peer,* s.; *-age.*]

1. The rank or dignity of a peer or nobleman.

"Lords of parliament and peers of the realm . . . may have the benefit of their *peerage.*"—*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. iv., ch. 27.

2. The whole body of peers collectively; the nobility.

"Convoke the *peerage,* and the gods attest."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey i. 355.

3. A book containing particulars of the titles, families, services, &c., of the nobility.

"Arthur Collins whose *peerage* is so eagerly sought after by bookworms and genealogists."—*Daily Telegraph,* Sept. 24, 1885.

* **peēr-dŏm,** *s.* [Eng. *peer,* s.; *-dom.*]

1. The dignity or state of a peer; peerage.

2. A lordship.

"The Comté contains twelve *peerdoms* and as many baronies."—*Archæologist,* iii. 200.

peēr'-ĕss, *s.* [Eng. *peer,* s.; *-ess.*] The wife of a peer; a woman ennobled by descent, creation, or marriage. Ladies may in certain cases be peeresses in their own right, as by creation, or by inheritance of baronies which descend to heirs general.

"As to *peeresses,* there was no precedent for their trial."—*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. i., ch. 12.

peēr'-ĭĕ, peēr'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *peer,* v.; *-ie, -y.*] Sharp-looking, curious, suspicious.

"You are so shy and *peery.*"—*Fielding: Amelia,* bk. ii., ch. ix.

* **peēr'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *peer,* s.; *-ish.*] Of or pertaining to a peer.

"Made a *peerish* example of."—*North: Examen,* p. 109.

peēr'-lĕss, * **pere-less,** *a.* [Eng. *peer,* s.; *-less.*] Without a peer or equal; unequalled, matchless. (*Shakesp.: Macbeth,* i. 4.)

peēr'-lĕss-lў, * **peere-lesse-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *peerless; -ly.*] In a peerless or matchless manner or degree.

"Not so *prerelessely* to bee doted on."—*Ben Jonson: Every Man out of His Humour,* iv. 4.

peēr'-lĕss-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *peerless; -ness.*] The quality or state of being peerless; matchlessness.

peēr'-ў, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A boy's spinning top, set in motion by the pull of a string.

"Mony's the *peery* and the tap I worked for him langsyne."—*Scott: Antiquary,* ch. xx.

peēr'-ў, *a.* [Peerie.]

* **peēs,** *s.* [Peace.]

peē'-shoŏ, *s.* [Prob. N. Amer. Indian.]

Zool.: The Canadian Lynx (*Lynx canadensis*).

peē'-sŏ-rĕh, *s.* [Mahratta.]

Zool.: Tragulus memina.

peēt'-weēt, *s.* [From the cry, *cf.* Pewit.]

Ornith.: Tringoides macularius. (*Amer.*)

peēv'-ĭsh, * **pev-ech,** * **pev-isch,** * **pev-ysh,** * **peyv-esshe,** * **pev-ych,** *a.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. of onomatopœtic origin; cf. Lowland Scotch *peu* = to make a plaintive noise; Dan. dial. *pivre* = to whimper.]

* 1. Of strong will; obstinate, unbending, self-willed, stubborn.

"A *peevish,* self-willed harlotry."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iii. 1.

2. As those who are strong-willed and uncompliant are constantly meeting with opposition trying to their tempers, the word peevish came to mean fretful in temper; easily vexed; querulous, petulant.

"To rock the cradle of her *peevish* babe."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

3. Expressing or characteristic of discontent or fretfulness: as, a *peevish* answer.

* 4. Silly, childish, trifling.

"To send such *peevish* tokens to a king."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., v. 3.

peēv'-ĭsh-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *peevish; -ly.*] In a peevish manner; fretfully, petulantly.

"You *peevishly* threw it to her."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night,* ii. 2.

peēv'-ĭsh-nĕss, * **peev-ĭs-nesse,** * **pev-ysh-nes,** *s.* [Eng. *peevish; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being peevish, strong-willed, stubborn, unbending, or pertinacious.

"In case the Romans, upon an inbred *peevishness* and engrafted pertinacity of theirs, should not hear reason."—*P. Holland: Livy,* p. 1,152.

2. A disposition to murmur or complain; fretfulness, querulousness, petulance.

"To no perverse suspicion he gave way.
No languor, *pevishness,* nor vain complaint."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

peē'-wĭt, *s.* [From the cry of the bird.] [Pewit.] The Lapwing (q.v.).

pĕg, * **pegge,** *s.* [Dan. *pig* (pl. *pigge*) = a pike, a spike; Sw. *pigg* = a prick, a spike; Corn. *peg* = a prick; Welsh *pig* = a point, a peak; cogn. with Eng. *peak, peck,* and *pike.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A wooden nail or pin on which to hang things, as coats, &c.

2. A small pin or pointed piece of wood used in fastening boards, &c., together, marking out ground, fastening the soles of boots and shoes, &c.

"The *pegs* and nails in a great building . . . are absolutely necessary to keep the whole frame together."—*Addison: Spectator.*

* 3. A blow.

"*Pegs* on the stomach without number."—*Smollett: Roderick Random,* ch. xxvii

4. A step, a degree.

"To serue papal authority to the highest *peg*"—*Barrow: The Pope's Supremacy.*

5. A subject on which to base a statement or article; an excuse.

"A *peg* whereon to hang an account of a hunt breakfast."—*Field,* Oct. 17, 1885.

II. *Tech.:* A small round piece of wood or metal, placed in a hole, or two holes, so as to be capable of being turned round, and pierced to receive that end of a string or wire which is not fixed.

"You are well tun'd now; but I'll let down
The *pegs* that make this music."
Shakesp.: Othello, ii. 1.

¶ *To take one down a peg, to take one a peg lower:* To humiliate, degrade, or depress a person. [Peg-tankard.]

"The brilliant young athlete wanted *taking down a peg.*"—*Literary World,* Feb. 3, 1882.

peg-ladder, *s.* A ladder with but one standard, into or through which cross-pieces are inserted. It is usually fixed.

* **peg-tankard,** *s.* A kind of tankard in use in the sixteenth century. It held two quarts, and was divided by seven pegs or pins, one above the other, into eight equal portions.

peg-top, *s.*

1. A child's toy; a variety of top.

"We may form the best idea of such a motion by noticing a child's *peg-top,* when it spins not upright." *Herschel: Astronomy* (ed. 5th), § 317.

2. (*Pl.*): A kind of trousers very wide at the top, and narrowing towards the bottom.

"*Pegtops* and a black bowler hat."—*H. Kingsley: Ravenshoe,* ch. lxvi.

pĕg, *v.t.* & *i.* [Peg, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To put pegs into; to fasten with pegs: as, To *peg* boots or shoes.

2. To throw with the hand: as, To *peg* stones. (*Colloquial.*)

3. To confine, to restrict, to limit; to tie down.

B. *Intrans.:* To work hard and diligently. (With *away, at,* or *on.*)

"George had up to this time been *pegging away* with dogged perseverance."—*Daily Telegraph,* Sept. 14, 1885.

pĕg'-an-ite, *s.* [Gr. πήγανον (*pēganon*) = the herb rue; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral, occurring in encrustations of small crystals at Striegis, near Freiberg, Saxony. Hardness, 3 to 3·5; sp. gr. 2·49 to 2·50; lustre, greasy; colour, shades of green to greenish-white; streak, white. Compos.: phosphoric acid, 31·1; alumina, 45·2; water, 23·7 = 100; resulting formula, $(Al_2O_3)_2P_2O_5 + 6H_2O$.

pē-gan-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *peganon*; Gr. πήγανον (*pēganon*) = rue.]

Bot.: A genus of Zygophylleæ. *Peganum Harmala*, a strongly scented plant, with dense foliage, has alternate, sessile, dotless leaves, white flowers with greenish veins, fifteen stamens, and capsular fruit with three valves. A lush, one to three feet high, wild in Spain, Hungary, North Africa, Arabia, Cashmere, the Himalayas, &c. In Turkey its seeds are used as a vermifuge and a spice, also for dyeing red. The dye was imported into England from the Crimea till superseded by aniline. Native Indian doctors give the seeds as narcotics, a decoction of the leaves in rheumatism, &c., the powdered root mixed with mustard oil to destroy vermin in the hair. It is the Syrian rue of English gardens.

pē-gā-sē-an, pĕg-a-sē-an, *a.* [Pegasus.]

1. *Lit.*: Of or pertaining to Pegasus; swift, speedy.

2. *Fig.*: Pertaining or relating to poetry; poetical.

pĕ-gās-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *pegas(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Ichthy.: A family of Acanthopterygii; its natural affinities are not yet clearly understood, but in some of its characters it resembles the Cataphracti.

Pĕg-a-sŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. Πήγασος (*Pēgasos*); Fr. *Pégase*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II. 2.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A steed, a horse. (Used in burlesque.)

(2) The muse; the poetic faculty.

"Each spurs his jaded *Pegasus* apace
And rhyme and blank maintain an equal race."
Byron. English Bards & Scotch Reviewers.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astron.*: The Flying Horse; one of the twenty ancient Northern constellations, bounded on the north by Lacerta and Andromeda, on the south by Aquarius, on the east by Pisces, and on the west by Equuleus and Delphinus. It is on the meridian in September at midnight. α Pegasi is Markab, β Pegasi is Scheat, and γ Pegasi is Algenib (q.v.). These with α Andromedæ constitute the great square of Pegasus. About thirty stars are visible within it here; in the clearer sky of the south of Europe about a hundred.

2. *Class. Mythol.*: A winged steed which sprang forth from the neck of Medusa after her head had been severed by Perseus; so called because born near the sources (πηγαί) of Ocean. As soon as he was born he flew upward, and fixed his abode on Mount Helicon, where, with a blow of his hoofs, he produced the fountain Hippocrene.

3. *Ichthy.*: The only genus of the family Pegasidæ. Pectoral fins broad, horizontal, long, composed of simple rays, sometimes spinous. Upper part of the snout produced. Four species are known; all very small fishes, probably living on sandy shoal places near the coast.

pĕg-gĕr, *s.* [Eng. *peg*, v.; *-er*.] One who pegs or fastens with pegs.

pĕg-gĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Peg, v.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of fastening with a peg or pegs.

2. The act of throwing.

pegging-awl, *s.*

Shoemaking: A stiff four-sided awl for making holes to receive the pegs.

pegging jack, *s.* An implement for holding a boot or shoe and varying its position while being pegged.

pegging rammer, *s.*

Founding: A pointed rammer for packing the sand in moulding.

pegh, *v.i.* [Peg, n.]

* **pĕgm** (*g* silent), * **pĕg-ma,** * **pegme,** *s.* [Lat. *pegma*, from Gr. πήγμα (*pagma*), from πήγνυμι (*pagnumi*) = to fasten.]

1. A sort of moving machine in the old pageants.

"In the centre or midst of the *pegme*. —*Ben Jonson: King James's Entertainment.*

2. A speech spoken from a pegm. (*Chapman: Widdowes Teares*, ii.)

pĕg-ma-tite, *s.* [Gr. πῆγμα (*pēgma*), genit πήγματος (*pēgmatos*) = anything fastened together; suff. *-ite* (*Petrol.*).]

Petrol.: The same as Graphic Granite (q.v.). Some petrologists include under this name all granites of very large grain, which contain cavities in which crystals of accessory minerals occur very abundantly, such as tourmaline, topaz, beryl, &c.

pĕg-măt-ō-lite, *s.* [Gr. πῆγμα (*pēgma*); genit. πήγματος (*pēgmatos*) = a framework, and λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone; Ger. *pegmatolith*.]

Min.: A name given by Breithaupt to the ordinary varieties of orthoclase felspar (q.v.).

pĕg-mĭn, *s.* [Gr. πῆγμα (*pēgma*) = a coagulum; *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A peculiar protein-substance, containing sulphur, obtained by Thomson from the blood of men and horses, by washing with cold water, and exhausting the dried residue with alcohol and ether.

* **pĕg'-ō-măn-çy,** *s.* [Gr. πηγή (*pēgē*) = a fountain, and μαντεια (*manteia*) = prophecy, divination.] Divination by fountains.

Pĕ-gù an, *a.* & *s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to Pegu, in Burmah, or its inhabitants.

B. *As subst.*: A native or inhabitant of Pegu.

Pĕh-le-vi, Pĕh-la-vi, Pah-la-vi, *s.* [From *Pehlav*, a district in Persia.]

Languages: A Parsee sacred language, which succeeded the Zend and preceded the modern Persian. It was a development of the old Zend. The Zend Avesta was translated into it.

* **peinct,** *v.t.* [Paint.]

* **pêine,** *v.t.* [Pain, v.]

* **pêine,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *pœna* = punishment.] Penalty, suffering, grief, torment.

* **peine forte et dure** [Lat. *pœna fortis et dura*], *phr.*

Law: A penalty or punishment inflicted on those who, being charged with felony, remained mute, and refused to plead. It was introduced by the statute 3 Edward I., c. 12, and was vulgarly called pressing to death, whence there was in Newgate a place called the press-yard, where such penalty was inflicted.

"To return to the *peine forte et dure*, which was the English judgment for standing mute; it was that the prisoner be remanded to prison, and put in a low dark chamber, and there be laid on his back on the bare floor, naked, unless where decency forbids; that there be placed upon his body as great a weight of iron as he could bear, and more; that he have no sustenance, save only, on the first day, three morsels of the worst bread; and, on the second day, three draughts of standing water, that should be nearest to the prison-door; and in this situation this should be alternately his daily diet till he died, or, as anciently the judgment ran, till he answered."—*Blackstone: Comment*, bk. iv., ch. 25.

pein ture, *s.* [O. Fr.] [Paintʼure.]

peï-răm'-ĕ-tĕr, pï-răm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. πειρα (*peira*) = a trial, an attempt, and Eng. *meter* (q.v.).] An instrument invented by Macneil to indicate the amount of resistance offered by the surfaces of roads. It is a clumsy form of dynamometer, being dragged along on the ground. The power required to move it is indicated by a finger on a dial.

* **peï-răs'-tic,** *a.* [Gr. πειραστικός (*peirastikos*), from πειράω (*peirāō*) = to try.] Fitted for or pertaining to trial or testing; making trial or test; tentative.

* **peire,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A contract. of *apeire*.] [Appaire.]

* **pēiş-ant,** *a.* [Peise, v.] Heavy, weighty.

"They did sustaine
Their *peisant* weight." *Hudson: Judith*, ii. 82.

peise, * **peeze,** *s.* [Peise, v.] A weight, a poise.

* **peise,** * **peize,** *v.t.* [Fr. *peser* = to weigh.] [Poise.] To weigh, to balance, to counterpoise.

"All the wrongs that he therein could lay
Might not it *peise*." *Spenser: F. Q.*, V. ii. 46.

pêlsh'-wa, pêsh'-wa, pêlsh'-wah, *s.* [Mahratta.]

Indian Hist.: Originally the prime minister to the feudal sovereign of the Mahratta confederacy; but one of the Peishwahs, Balajee, acted "Mayor of the Palace" to his sovereign Sahoo, and, on the death of the latter (A.D. 1749), became virtual king. In May, 1818, Baji Rao, the last Peishwah, vanquished and a fugitive, surrendered to the British on receiving the promise of a large pension. He died about 1850. The infamous Nana Sahib claimed to be his successor, and, disappointed in his ambition, revenged himself in 1857 by the massacres of Cawnpore.

pêlsh'-wah ship, *s.* [Mahratta *peishwah* (q.v.); Eng. suff. *-ship*.] The office ordignity of the Peishwah.

Peï-thō, *s.* [Gr. Πειθώ (*Peithō*) = Persuasion, as a goddess.]

Astron.: [Asteroid, 118].

* **pē-jŏr-ā-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *pejoratus*, pa. par. of *pejoro* = to make worse; *pejor* = worse.] Deterioration.

"*Pejorations* as to the piety, peace, and honour of this nation."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 131.

* **pē-jŏr'-a-tive,** *s.* [Lat. *pejor* = worse.]

Gram.: A term applied to words which depreciate or lower the sense; thus *poetaster* is a pejorative of poet.

* **pē-jŏr-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *pejor* = worse.] Worse condition.

"This *pejority* of his state."—*Adams: Works*, ii. 65.

pē-ką, pĕ-kăn (1), *s.* [Pecan.]

pē'-kan (2), *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: *Mustela pennanti*, Pennant's Marten, a North American species, larger than those found in Britain, being about four feet long, including the tail. Its face is dog-like; fur brown, with white patches on chest and belly. It favourite food is said to be the Canadian Porcupine (*Erythizon dorsatus*), but it often steals the fish used to bait traps, whence it is sometimes called the Fisher.

* **pēke,** *v.i.* [Peak, v.]

pĕk'-ōe, *s.* [Chinese = white down.] A variety of fine black tea.

pē-la, *s.* [Native name (?).] Chinese-wax (q.v.).

* **pĕl-ąge,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *pilus* = hair.] The coat or covering of wild beasts, consisting of hair, fur, or wool.

pĕ-lā'-ġĭ-ą, *s.* [Fem. of Lat. *pelagius*; Gr. πελαγιος (*pelagios*) = of or belonging to the sea.]

Zoology:

1. The typical genus of the family Pelagidæ (q.v.).

2. A genus of Molluscs, family Cliidæ.

pĕ-lā'-ġĭ-ăn (1), *a.* [Lat. *pelagus*; Gr. πέλαγος (*pelagos*) = the sea, the ocean.] Of or pertaining to the ocean; marine.

Pĕ-lā'-ġĭ-ąn (2), *a.* & *s.* [From Lat. *Pelagius*; Gr. Πελάγιος (*Pelagios*) = of or belonging to the sea; the rendering, it is believed, of Lat. *Marigena*, or Welsh *Morgan*, from *mor* = the sea.]

Church Hist. & Ecclesiastical:

A. *As adj.*: Of or belonging to Pelagius [B.].

B. *As subst.* (*Pl.*): The followers of Pelagius, a monk, probably of Welsh origin, first in high repute for genius, learning, and piety, who, going to Rome about A.D. 400, proceeded, some five years later, to promulgate new views regarding original sin (q.v.) and free grace (q.v.). He was the great opponent of St. Augustine, but there are two reasons why the teaching of Pelagius cannot be exactly ascertained: (1) It is gathered chiefly from the writings of his adversaries; (2) he was willing to adopt orthodox language, provided he might interpret it in his own fashion. Blunt (*Dict. Sects*, pp. 418–20) enumerates the following as his chief errors:

1. The denial of original sin, and, as a necessary consequence, its remission in baptism.
2. The denial of the necessity of grace.
3. The assertion of complete free will.
4. The possibility of a perfectly sinless man.
5. The existence of a middle state for infants dying unbaptized.
6. That Adam's fall injured himself only, and not his posterity.
7. That neither death nor sin passed upon all men by the fall of Adam.

His views were shared by an associate of his, another monk, Celestius, apparently an Irish-

man. Celestius was condemned for heresy in 412 by the Council of Carthage, and in 415 by a synod at Rome, and was banished by the emperor. He was again condemned by a synod at Rome in 430, and by the Council of Ephesus in 431. It is uncertain when he died. The controversy went on in a languishing manner till the seventh century. [SEMI-PELAGIAN.]

"Whilst the *Pelagians* never existed as a sect separate from the Church Catholic, yet wherever rationalism has infected any part of the Church, there Pelagianism has sooner or later appeared; and the term Pelagian has been continued to denote views which minimize the effects of the Fall, and unduly magnify man's natural ability."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xviii. 473.

Pĕ-lā'-ğĭ-an-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *Pelagian*, s.; *-ism.*] The doctrines or teaching of Pelagius or the Pelagians.

pĕ-lăğ'-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *pelagus*; Gr. *πέλαγος* (*pelagos*) = the sea, the ocean.] Of or pertaining to the ocean; marine; specif., in zoology, applied to animals which inhabit the open ocean.

¶ Hæckel points out that pelagic medusæ, many floating molluscs, crustaceans, and even oceanic fishes are often of glassy transparency. This, Darwin thinks (*Descent of Man*, ed. 2nd, 261), is a protection to them against pelagic birds and other enemies.

pelagic-fishes, *s. pl.*

Ichthy.: Fishes which inhabit the surface and uppermost strata of the open ocean, which approach the shores only accidentally, or occasionally (in search of prey), or periodically (for the purpose of spawning). All pelagic fishes may be referred to one of the following orders: Chondropterygii, Acanthopterygii, Physostomi, Lophobranchii, Pleetognathi. (*Günther.*)

pĕ-lăğ'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pelag(ius)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: An order of Lucernaridæ. They have only one polypite, and an umbrella with marginal tentacles. It contains the reproductive elements.

pĕl'-a-ğīte, *s.* [Lat. *pelag(us)* = the sea; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A name suggested by Church for the manganese nodules dredged from a depth of 2,740 fathoms over a considerable area in the Pacific Ocean, in case they should, on further investigation, be accepted as a distinct mineral species. Structure concretionary, consisting of concentric layers, mostly possessing a nucleus of hard red clay, but in one case of pumice. Analyses showed a considerable variation in composition, but they appear to consist principally of binoxide of manganese, sesquioxide of iron, silica, and water.

pĕ-la-gō-nĕ-mĕr'-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pelagonemert(es)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A group of Nemerteans, living in the ocean. Body broad, gelatinous, and flattened.

pĕl-a-gor'-nĭs, *s.* [Gr. *πέλαγος* (*pelagos*) = the sea, and *ὄρνις* (*ornis*) = a bird.]

Palæont.: A genus of Natatorial Birds, allied to the Pelican, from the Miocene Tertiary of Europe.

pĕl'-a-gō-sâur, *s.* [PELAGOSAURUS.] Any individual of the genus Pelagosaurus (q.v.).

pĕl-a-gō-sâu'-rŭs, *s.* [Gr. *πέλαγος* (*pelagos*) = the sea, and *σαῦρος* (*sauros*) = a lizard.]

Palæont.: A genus of Amphicœlian Crocodiles, from the Jurassic series.

pĕl-a-gō-şīte, *s.* [After the Island of Pelagos(a), Mediterranean; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A substance, forming a thin varnish-like incrustation on limestone, dolomite, and other rocks. An analysis showed that it consisted of nearly 92 per cent. of carbonate of lime, with various impurities, and that it is not a mineral species.

pĕl'-a-mĭs, *s.* [PELAMYS.]

Zool.: A genus of Hydrophidæ, or Sea Snakes, with a single species, ranging from Madagascar to New Guinea, New Zealand, and Panama.

pĕl'-a-mўs, *s.* [Gr. *πηλαμύς* (*pēlamus*) = a young tunny-fish; *πηλός* (*pēlos*) = mud.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Scombridæ (q.v.). First dorsal continuous, from seven to nine finlets behind dorsal and anal; the scales of the pectoral region form a corslet. Five species are known, of which *Pelamys sarda* is common in the Atlantic and the Mediterranean.

pĕl-ar-gō-, *pref.* [PELARGONE.] (See compound.)

pelargo-nitrile, *s.*

Chem.: $C_8H_{17}CN$. A liquid prepared by boiling a mixture of octylic cyanide, potassic iodide, and alcohol. It boils at 206°, and has a sp. gr. of ·8187 at 14°.

pĕl-ar'-gŏn-ąte, *s.* [Eng. *pelargon(ic)*; *-ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of pelargonic acid (q.v.).

pelargonate of ethyl, *s.* [PELARGONIC-ETHER.]

pĕl-ar'-gōnc, *s.* [Eng. *pelarg(onic)*; suff. *-one.*]

Chem.: $C_{17}H_{34}O = C_8H_{17}.C_9H_{17}O$. Octyl-pelargyl. A solid crystalline substance, obtained by the dry distillation of barium pelargonate. It is soluble in ether, from which it is deposited by spontaneous evaporation in large laminæ. It is strongly attacked by fuming nitric acid.

pĕl-ar'-gŏn-ēne, *s.* [Eng. *pelargon(ic)*; *-ene.*] [NONENE.]

pĕl-ar-gŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *pelargon(ium)*; *-ic.*] (For def. see compound.)

pelargonic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_9H_{18}O_2 = C_8H_{17}.CO.OH$. Nonylic acid. A fatty acid occurring in the volatile oil of *Pelargonium roseum*, and readily prepared by distilling cholodic or oleic acid with nitric acid. It is a colourless oil, solid below 12°, boils at 254°, is slightly soluble in water, but very soluble in alcohol and ether, and becomes yellow by keeping. The ammonium, potassium, and sodium salts are crystalline and soluble. Barium pelargonate, $C_{18}H_{34}Ba''O_4$, forms white scales, having a pearly lustre, slightly soluble in cold, very soluble in hot water, insoluble in alcohol.

pelargonic-anhydride, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{18}H_{34}O_3 = (C_8H_{17}.CO)_2O$. Pelargonic pelargonate. Obtained by the action of phosphorus oxychloride on barium pelargonate. It is a colourless oil, lighter than water, solidifies at 0°, to a mass of fine needles, which melts at 5°, and cannot be distilled without decomposition.

pelargonic-ether, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{11}H_{22}O_2 = C_9H_{17}(C_2H_5)O_2$. Pelargonate of ethyl. Obtained by mixing pelargyl chloride with alcohol, or by passing dry hydrochloric acid gas through an alcoholic solution of pelargonic acid. It is a colourless oil, sp. gr. 0·86, and boils at 216–218°. Heated with potash it is resolved into alcohol and potassium pelargonate.

pelargonic-pelargonate, *s.* [PELARGONIC-ANHYDRIDE.]

pĕl-ar-gō'-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. *πελαργός* (*pelargos*) = a stork, the bill of which the capsules somewhat resemble; Ital. *pelargonio*; Fr. *pelargon.*]

Bot.: A large genus of Geraniaceæ divided into about fifteen sub-genera. The calyx is spurred, the corolla generally with five, four, or two petals, irregular, and the stamens ten, only seven to four perfect. Most of the species are from the Cape of Good Hope, one is from the Canary Islands, one from Asia Minor, and a few from Australia. Extensively cultivated in England for their beauty in flower-pots in houses, in greenhouses, and in the open air. The genus readily forms hybrids, which most of the cultivated species are. They are popularly called Geranium (q.v.). *Pelargonium antidysenterium* is used among the Namaquas in diarrhœa. The tubers of *P. triste* are eaten.

pĕl-ar-gŏp'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. *πελαργός* (*pelargos*) = a stork, and *ὤψ* (*ōps*) = the face.]

Ornith.: Stork-billed Kingfishers, a genus of Alcedinidæ, erected by Gloger, but classed by some writers with Halcyon. R. Bowdler Sharpe (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1870, pp. 61–69) enumerates and describes eight species, from the Indian and Australian regions.

pĕl-ar-gō-rhŷn'-cŭs, *s.* [Gr. *πελαργός* (*pelargos*) = a stork, and *ῥύγχος* (*rhungchos*) = a snout.]

Palæont.: A genus of Physostomi, family Hoplopleuridæ, from the Chalk of Westphalia.

pĕl-ar'-gўl, *s.* [Eng. *pelarg(onic)*; suff. *-yl.*]

Chem.: $C_9H_{17}O$. The hypothetical radicle of pelargonic acid.

pelargyl-chloride, *s.*

Chem.: $C_9H_{17}OCl$. A colourless liquid, heavier than water, obtained by the action of phosphorus pentachloride on pelargonic acid. It boils at 220°, has a suffocating odour, and gives off dense fumes on exposure to the air.

Pĕ-lās'-ğī, *s. pl.* [PELASGIAN, B.]

Pĕ-lăş'-ğĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *Pelasgus* = Pelasgian; *Pelasgi* = the Pelasgians.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the Pelasgians or Pelasgi; Pelasgic.

B. *As subst.:* One of an ancient and widely diffused prehistoric tribe which was the common parent of the Greeks and of the earliest civilized inhabitants of Italy. Most authors agree in representing Arcadia as one of their principal seats, where they long remained undisturbed; but the origin of this people is lost in myth. Traces of them are found in Asia Minor and Italy. The term Pelasgi was used by the classic poets for the Greeks in general.

Pĕ-lās'-ğĭc, *a.* [PELASGIAN.] Of or pertaining to the Pelasgi; Pelasgian.

"The *Pelasgic* tribes spoke a language of the Aryan family, allied to the Sanscrit, but obtained their letters from the Phœnicians, and long wrote them from right to left, as in the land from whence they were adopted."—*Knight: Dict. of Mechanics*, s. v. Pen.

Pelasgic-architecture, Pelasgic-buildings, *s.* [CYCLOPEAN-ARCHITECTURE.]

Pē'-lē, *s.* [Native name.]

Myth.: A goddess supposed to inhabit the crater of Kilauea, Hawaii.

Pele's-hair, *s.*

Min.: A filamentary variety of Obsidian (q.v.), produced by the action of the wind upon the viscid lava projected into the air by the escape of steam, from the surface of the lava lake in the crater of Kilauea.

pĕl'-ĕ-cąn, *s.* [PELICAN.]

pĕl-ĕ-căn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *pelecan(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: A family of Anseres, or, in Huxley's classification, of Steganopodes (q.v.). It was formerly made to embrace the Cormorants (Phalacrocorax), the Gannets (Sula), the Darters, or Snake-birds (Plotus), the Frigate-birds (Fregata), and the Tropic-birds (Phaeton), in addition to the true Pelicans (Pelecanus), to which it is now usually restricted.

pĕl-ĕ-cąn-ōi'-dēş, *s.* [Gr. *πελεκάν* (*pelekan*) = a pelican, and *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form.]

Ornith.: A genus of Procellariidæ. *Pelecanoides urinatrix* is the Diving Petrel, breeding in burrows on Kerguelen Island, &c.

pĕl-ĕ-cā'-nŭs, † **pĕl-ĭ-cā'-nŭs,** *s.* [PELICAN.]

Ornith.: True Pelican, the typical genus of the family Pelecanidæ (q.v.). Bill very long, straight, broad, and flattened, tip well hooked; nostrils concealed in a long groove extending the whole length of the bill; lower mandible thin, of two narrow flexible bony arches, supporting a huge extensile pouch; orbits nude; wings long, ample, second primary the longest; tail short, rounded, soft; tarsus, short, stout; feet large. The number of species is variously estimated at from six to eleven. Dr. Sclater (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1871, p. 634) enumerates ten, but Prof. Newton (*Encyc. Brit.*, ed. 9th, xviii. 475), following M. Dubois (*Bull. Mus. de Belgique*, 1883), reduces the number to six: *Pelecanus onocrotalus* and *P. crispus*, from South Europe and North-east Africa; *P. erythrorhyncus* from North America, closely resembling the first-named, but developing a horny excrescence on the bill in the male during the breeding season; *P. conspicillatus*, with black tail and wing coverts, from Australia; and *P. philippensis* and *P. fuscus*, the former having a wide range in Southern Asia, the latter common on the coasts of the warmer parts of America.

pĕl'-ĕ-cōid, pĕl'-ĭ-cōid, *s.* [Gr. *πέλεκυς* (*pelekus*) = a hatchet; Eng. suff. *-oid.*]

Geom.: A figure of a hatchet-shaped form,

consisting of a semicircle and two inverted quadrantal arcs.

pĕ lĕc ў pŏd, *a.* [Pelecypoda.] Belonging to the Pelecypoda; lamellibranchiate.

"The united British *Pelecypod* fauna."—*Phillips Geology*, ii. 258.

† **pĕl ĕ cўp ŏ da,** *s.pl.* [Gr. πέλεκυς (*pelekus*) = an axe, a hatchet, and πους (*pous*), genit. ποδός (*podos*) = a foot. Named from the hatchet or sickle-shaped foot of many species.]

Zool.: The same as Lamellibranchiata (q.v.). The word had fallen into disuse, but has recently been revived.

* **pĕl ĕ grĭne,** *s.* [Pelerine.]

pĕl ĕ kўd, *s.* [Gr. πέλεκυς (*pelekus*) = a double-edged axe.]

Min.: A name originally suggested for Liroconite (q.v.).

pĕl ĕr ĭne, *s.* [Fr. = a tippet, from *pelerin* = a pilgrim, from the dress worn by them; Ital. *pellegrino.*] A lady's long cape with ends coming to a point before.

"If the shoulders require some little covering, a small *pelerine* is all that is worn. —*Globe*, Sept. 2, 1885.

pĕlf, * **pelfe,** * **pel fyr,** * **pel frey,** *s.* [O. Fr. *pelfre* = booty, *pelfrer* = to plunder. Prob. allied to *pillage* (q.v.).] [Pelfer.] Money, riches, wealth, filthy lucre. (Used only in contempt.)

"All his mind is set on mucky *pelfe.*"
Spenser F. Q., III ix. 4

* **pĕlf,** *v.t.* [Pelf, *s.*] To plunder, to rob, to pillage.

"For to *pelf* that folk vnlel."
Cursor Mundi, 6,149.

* **pĕlf ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *pelf; -ish.*] Pertaining to pelf or riches; arising from love of pelf; avaricious, miserly.

"More prest to blab foorth his *pelfish* faults."—*Stanhurst Chronicles of Ireland.* (Epist. Ded.)

* **pel fray,** * **pel frey,** * **pel fyr,** *s.* [O. Fr. *pelfre* = booty.]

1. Booty, spoils. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

2. Paltry wares, rubbish, trash.

Pĕl hạm, *s.* [The name of the inventor.]

Pelham bit, *s.* A bit which can be used as a curb or for a double check-bridle. This name is also given to bits having loose-jointed and port mouths with straight or crooked cheeks.

pĕl hạm ĭne, pĕl hạm ĭte, *s.* [After Pelham, Massachusetts; suff. *-ine, -ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An altered asbestos, found in small veins and masses. Not a distinct species.

pĕl ĭ ạs, *s.* [Gr. Πελίας (*Pelias*), king of Thessaly, and son of Neptune and the nymph Tyro.]

Zool.: Adder (q.v.), or Common Viper; a genus of Viperidæ, with a single species (*Pelias berus*), becoming rare in Britain, absent from Ireland, and common in Europe. No teeth in upper maxillaries, except the poison-fangs; a row of small teeth on the palatine bone, on each side the palate. It is probably the *vipera* of Virgil (*Georg.* iii. 417, 545).

pĕl ĭ can, * **pĕl ĕ can,** * **pĕl lĭ can, pel lĭ canc,** *s.* [Fr. *pélican*, from Lat. *pelicanus, pelecanus*, from Gr. πελεκάν (*pelekan*), genit. πελεκᾶνος (*pelekanos*) = (1) a woodpecker, (2) a water-bird like a pelican, from the size of its bill; πελεκάω (*pelekaō*) = to hew with an axe; πέλεκυς (*pelekus*) = an axe; Sp. & Port. *pelicano*; Ital. *pellicano.*]

1. *Ornith.:* Any bird of the genus Pelecanus (q.v.), and especially the Common Pelican, the Onocrotalos of the Greeks and Romans, and the *Pelecanus onocrotalus* of modern science. Pelicans are large piscivorous waterfowl, with an enormous pouch, dependent from the flexible branches of the lower mandible, but capable of being contracted when not in use as a depository for food. The species are widely distributed, and frequent the shores of the sea, rivers, and lakes, feeding chiefly on fish, which they hunt in shallow water, the American Pelican (*P. fuscus*) being the only species which dives for its prey. The Common Pelican is about the size of a swan, though its enormous bill and loose plumage make it look considerably larger; it is white, slightly tinged with flesh-colour, and the breast feathers become yellow in old birds. It usually nests on the ground, in some retired spot near the water, and lays two or three white eggs. The pelican sits during the night with its bill resting on its breast; and, as the hook at the extremity of the bill is red, this may have given rise to the legend that the bird feeds its young with blood from its own breast [6], though it is possible that the story has some foundation in fact. It is well known that the males of many species assiduously feed the hen-birds during incubation; and in 1869 the flamingoes in the Zoological Gardens were observed to eject into the mouth of the Cariamas, apparently in the belief that the latter were in want of food, a glutinous red fluid, which, on microscopical examination, was found to consist almost entirely of blood-corpuscles. Mr. Bartlett, who reports the circumstance, says: "Have we here an explanation of the old story of the pelican feeding its young with its own blood? I think we have; for the flamingo was, and is still, found plentifully in the country alluded to; and it may be that in the translation the habit of the one bird has been transferred to the other." (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1869, p. 146.)

"Two specimens of the humerus of as many *pelicans* have been found in the English fens (*Illus*, 1868, p. 365, *Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1871, p. 782), thus proving the former existence of the bird in England at no very distant period, and one of them being that of a young example, points to its having been bred in this country. It is possible from their large size that they belonged to *P. crispus.*"—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xviii. 474.

2. *Script.:* קָאַת (*qâath*), from a verb in the cognate languages = to vomit, seems to be the pelican (Lev. xi. 18, Deut. xiv. 17, Psalm cii. 6). In the A.V. it is mistranslated cormorant, in Isa. xxxiv. 11 and Zeph. ii. 14, the R.V. restoring uniformity by rendering it pelican.

* 3. *Chem:* An alembic with a tubulated capital, from which two opposite and crooked beaks passed out, entering again at the belly of the cucurbit.

4. *Dental Surg.:* An instrument for extracting teeth, curved at the end like the beak of a pelican.

Pelican in her piety.
(From an encaustic tile designed by Welby Pugin.)

* 5. *Ordnance:*

(1) An old 6-pounder culverin.

(2) A shot or shell from such a gun.

"The *pelicans* whistled round him."—*Walpole. Letters*, iii. 84.

6. *Art:* The pelican is the symbol of charity. It is generally represented wounding its breast to feed its young with its own blood—a tale told in the fabulous natural history of the middle ages, and which made the bird the adopted symbol of the Redeemer. When so represented the pelican is said to be "in her piety." In crucifixes the lamb is at the foot and the pelican at the top of the cross.

¶ *Pelican in her Piety:* [Pelican, 6.]

pelican fish, *s.*

Ichthy.: Eurypharynx pelicanoides, dredged from a depth of 7,080 feet, near the Canary Islands, by the French naturalists of the *Travailleur* expedition.

pelican flower, *s.*

Bot.: Aristolochia grandiflora.

pĕl ĭ can ĭte, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Min.: A mineral included by Dana in the species Cimolite (q.v.). It is a product of the alteration of felspar.

† **pĕl ĭ can rў,** *s.* [Formed from Eng. *pelican*, on analogy of *heronry, rookery*, &c.] A place where numbers of pelicans breed year after year.

"I have visited one *pelicanry* in the Carnatic, where the Pelicans have (for ages, I was told) built their rude nests on rather low trees in the midst of a village."—*Jerdon: Birds of India*, ii. (pt. ii.), 860.

pĕl ĭ coĭd, *s.* [Pelecoid.]

pĕ lĭ ŏm, *s.* [Gr. πέλιος (*pelios*) = dark, in allusion to its smoky-blue colour.]

1. *Min.:* A name given to the Iolite (q.v.) from Bodenmais, Bavaria.

2. *Med.:* An extravasation of blood of a livid colour.

pĕ lisse', *s.* [Fr. *pelisse* (O. Fr. *pelice*) = a skin of fur; from Lat. *pellicea, pellicia*, fem. sing. of *pelliceus, pellicius* = made of skins; *pellis* = a skin; Port. *pellissa*; Ital. *pellicia*; O. H. Ger. *pelliz*; Ger. *pelz*; Eng. *pilch* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A garment; as a cloak lined or dressed with fur.

"To behold the traveller by rail divest himself of his fur *pelisse* in thorough enjoyment of the artificially-produced temperate athmosphere."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 16, 1885.

2. A cloak of silk or other stuff worn by ladies.

* II. *Mil.:* An undress jacket formerly worn by light dragoons or hussars. It was "plain, double-breasted, without ornament of any kind, with a rough shaggy lining." (*Luard.*)

pĕl ĭte, *s.* [Gr. πηλός (*pēlos*) = clay; suff. *-ite* (*Petrol.*).]

Petrol.: A term including all clays, marls, clay-slates, and slaty clays.

pĕ lĭt ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *pelit(e); -ic.*] Formed of mud.

¶ In Naumann's classification of clastic rocks, the pelitic rocks are one of three kinds which he discriminates.

* **pĕll** (1), *s.* [Peel (3), *s.*]

pĕll (2), * **pel,** *s.* [O. Fr. *pel*, from Lat. *pellis* = a skin; Ger. *pelz.*]

1. A skin, a hide.

"The Pell Rolls, so called from the *pells* or skins, on rolls of which accounts of the royal receipts and expenditure used to be preserved."—*A. C. Ewald: Stories from State Papers*, i. 24.

2. A roll of parchment. [Pells.]

pell a-mountain, *s.*

Bot.: Thymus Serpyllum.

pell-wool, *s.* [Pelt-wool.]

* **pĕll, pelle,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Etym. doubtful.] Prob. from Lat. *pello* = to drive.]

A. *Trans.:* To knock about, to pelt.

B. *Intrans.:* To rush.

"To morwen shal ich forth *pelle.*" *Havelok*, 810.

pĕl lạck, pĕl lŏck, pĕl lŏk, *s.* [Gael. *peloy.*] A porpoise. (*Scotch.*)

* **pĕll age (age as ĭğ),** *s.* [Eng. *pell* (2), *s.*; *-age.*] A custom, toll, or duty paid on skins of leather.

pĕl la grạ, *s.* [Ital. *pelle* = the skin, and *agro*, fem. of *agro* = rough.]

Pathol.: A disease common among the peasantry of northern Italy, the Asturias, Gascony, Roumania, and Corfu, caused by living on maize affected by a parasitic fungus. It is not a *morbus miseriæ* pure and simple, as it is entirely absent from certain zones where such diseases undoubtedly exist. It commences by the appearance of a shining red spot on some part of the body, the skin becomes dry and cracks, and the epidermis falls off in white bran-like scales, leaving a shining redness as before.

pĕl la grĭn, *s.* [Pellagra.] One who is afflicted with or suffers from pellagra. (*Chambers' Encyc.*)

* **pĕlle,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Pell, *v.*]

* **pel lere,** * **pel ler ie,** * **pel ure,** *s.* [Pell (2), *s.*] A loose outer covering of fur for the upper part of the body

pĕl lĕt, * **pel et,** * **pel ote,** *s.* [Fr. *pelote*, a dimin. from Lat. *pila* = a ball; Sp. *pelota* a ball, a cannon-ball; Ital. *pillotta* = a little ball.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A gunstone; a ball to be discharged from a gun; a bullet.

"As swifte as a *pellet* out of a gonne."
Chaucer House of Fame, iii. 553.

2. A little ball; as, a *pellet* of wax, a *pellet* of lead; one of the little balls composing small shot.

"The frequent *pellets* whistle." *Lloyd. The Poet.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Her.:* A black roundle, otherwise called ogress and gunstone, borne in coat-armour.

2. *Numis.:* A small, pellet-shaped boss.

* **pellet-gun,** *s.* A small cannon.

pellet-moulding, *s.*

Arch.: A flat band on which are circular,

flat disks forming an ornament. Used in Norman architecture.

*** pĕl'-lĕt,** *v.t.* [PELLET, *s.*] To form into pellets or little balls.

"The brine
That season'd woe had *pelleted* in tears."
Shakesp.: Lover's Complaint, 18.

pĕl'-lĕt-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *pellet*; *-ed.*] Formed into pellets; made of or like pellets; consisting of pellets.

"My brave Egyptians all,
By the decandying of this *pelleted* storm,
Lie graveless." *Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra*, iii. 11.

pĕl-lī'-a, *s.* [Named after Pelli-Faleroni, an Italian naturalist.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Pellieæ (q.v.). *Pellia epiphylla* has silvery white pedicels, pale brown capsules, and a tuft of elaters. It grows in damp shady places by springs and wells.

pĕl'-lī-ele, *s.* [Fr. *pellicule*, from Lat. *pellicula*, dimin. of *pellis* = a skin; Sp. *película*; Port *pellicula.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A thin skin or film.

"The kernell or woodie substance within the date, is divided from the fleshie pulp and meat thereof, by many white *pellicles* or thin skins betweene."—*Holland: Plinie*, bk. xiii., ch. iv.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* A thin skin enveloping certain seeds.

2. *Photog.:* Emulsion desiccated for convenience of preserving or handling.

pĕl-lĭc'-ŭ-lar, *a.* [PELLICLE.] Of or pertaining to a pellicle or pellicles; constituted by a pellicle or pellicles.

pĕl-lĭ-ē'-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pelli(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Hepaticæ having fructifications like that of the Jungermannieæ, and a lobed shallow frond traversed by a mid-nerve, from which the fruit-stalks arise. Seven British genera.

pĕl'-lĭ-tŏr-ў, * par-i-tor-ie, *s.* [O. Fr. *paritoire*, from Lat. *parietaria* (q.v.).]

Botany:

1. The genus Parietaria (q.v.).

2. *Pyrethrum Parthenium.*

¶ (1) *Pellitory of Spain:*

Bot.: *Anacyclus Pyrethrum*, a composite plant growing in Barbary, Spain, &c. The root, a fusiform one, is transported from the Levant. Tincture of pellitory made from it is a topical irritant, used in British medicine as a masticatory in paralysis of parts of the mouth, neuralgia in the teeth, and in a relaxed state of the throat. (*Garrod.*)

(2) *Pellitory of the wall:*

Bot.: The genus Parietaria, and spec. *Parietaria officinalis.* It has oblong ovate, or ovate lanceolate leaves, an involucre, and three to seven flowered bracts. Found, though not commonly, in Britain.

pĕll'-mĕll, *s.* [PALLMALL.]

pĕll'-mĕll, * pelle-melle, *adv.* [O. Fr. *prele-mesle* (Fr. *pêle-mêle*), lit. = stirred up with a shovel; from Fr. *pelle* = a shovel, a peel; from Lat. *pala* = a spade, a peel; and O. Fr. *mesler* (Fr. *mêler*), from Lat. *misculo* = to mix.] In a confused or disorderly mass; in utter confusion; higgledy-piggledy.

"To come *pellmell* to handy blows"
Butler: Dudibras, i. 3.

pĕl'-lŏck (1), **pĕl'-lŏk,** *s.* [PELLACK.]

pĕl'-lŏck (2), *s.* [PELLET.]

pĕlls, *s. pl.* [PELL (2), *s.*] Parchment rolls or records.

¶ * *Clerk of the Pells:* (See extract).

"*Clerk of the pells*, an officer belonging to the exchequer, who enters every teller's bill into a parchment roll called *pellis acceptorum*, the roll of receipts; and also makes another roll called *pellis exituum*, a roll of the disbursements."—*Bailey.*

¶ The office was abolished in 1834.

*** pĕl-lūçe',** *a.* [Lat. *pellucidus.*] Pellucid.

"The rich Tartars sometimes fur their gowns with *pellucc* or silke slag."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 98.

pĕl-lū'-çĭd, *a.* [Fr. *pellucide*, from Lat. *pellucidus*, from *perluceo*, *perluceo* = to shine through: *per* = through, and *luceo* = to shine; *lux*, genit. *lucis* = light; Sp. *pelucido*; Ital. *pellucido.*]

1. Transparent.

"But the parts of a spirit can be no more separated, though they be dilated, then you can cut off the rayes of the sun by a pair of scissors made of *pellucid* crystall."—*More: Antidote against Atheism*, bk. i., ch. iv.

2. Clear, limpid, not opaque: as, a *pellucid* stream.

pĕl-lu-çĭd-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Lat. *pellucidĭtas*, from *pellucidus* = pellucid (q.v.).] The quality or state of being pellucid; transparency, clearness, limpidity. (*Locke: Nat. Philos.*, ch. iv.)

pĕl-lū'-çĭd-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *pellucid*; *-ly.*] In a pellucid manner; transparently.

pĕl-lū'-çĭd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *pellucid*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being pellucid; pellucidity.

pĕl-lū'-tĕ-ĭne, *s.* [Fr. *pellutéine*; remote etym. not apparent.]

Chem.: $C_{15}H_{19}NO_3$. A base obtained by Bodeker from hydrated pelosine by contact with air and light. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in hot alcohol, from which it separates on cooling in brownish-yellow flocks.

pĕl-ma-tŏ-zō'-a, *s. pl.* [Gr. *πέλμα* (*pelma*), genit. *πέλματος* (*pelmatos*) = a stalk, and *ζῷα* (*zōa*), pl. of *ζῷον* (*zōon*) = an animal.]

Zool. & Palæont.: Stalked Echinoderms; a sub-division of the sub-kingdom Echinodermata. The dorsal region of the body is produced into a stalk, by which the animal fixes itself with its oral surface upwards. The Pelmatozoa consist of one recent class, Crinoidea, and two extinct classes, Cystoidea and Blastoidea.

pē-lŏb'-a-tēş, *s.* [Gr. *πηλοβάτης* (*pēlobatēs*) = a mud-walker: *πηλός* (*pēlos*) = mud, and *βαίνω* (*bainō*) = to walk.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Pelobatidæ (q.v.). The tongue is free behind, webs complete in the feet. *Pelobates fuscus* is common in France; it jumps, but also burrows in the mud.

pē-lō-băt'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pelobat(es)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Oxydactyla, intermediate between the Bufonidæ and the Ranidæ. Skin more or less warty or glandular, teeth in upper jaw. Most of them terrestrial, seeking the water only for ovulation. Chief genera, Pelobates, Alytes, and Bombinator, distributed over central and southern Europe.

pē-lŏ-drў'-ăs, *s.* [Gr. *πηλός* (*pēlos*) = clay, earth, and *Δρυάς* (*Druas*) = a Dryad (q.v.).]

Zool.: A genus of Phyllomedusidæ, or Pelodryidæ (q.v.). *Pelodryas cæruleus* is the Great Green Tree-frog of Australia and New Guinea. An analogous species occurs in New Zealand.

pē-lō-drў'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pelodry(as)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Anourous Batrachia, with three genera, Phyllomedusa, Chirodryas, and Pelodryas, from the Australian and Neotropical region. Nearly synonymous with Phyllomedusidæ.

pĕl-ō'-kŏn-ĭte, *s.* [Gr. *πελός* (*pelos*) = brown, and *κόνις* (*konis*) = dust.]

Min.: A brownish-black variety of Wad (q.v.). Dana refers it to the sub-species Lampadite (q.v.). Found at Remolinos, Chili.

pē-lŏ-lĭth'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. *πηλός* (*pēlos*) = mud, and Eng. *lithic.*]

Geol.: Constituting a stratum made of Clay. (*Phillips: Geol.*, i. 54.)

pē-lō-mĕ-dū'-sa, *s.* [Gr. *πηλός* (*pēlos*) = mud, and Lat., &c., *medusa.*]

Zool.: A genus of freshwater tortoises, with three species, from tropical and southern Africa and Madagascar. *Pelomedusa mahafie*, from Abyssinia, emits an offensive smell.

pē-lŏ-nā'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. *πηλός* (*pēlos*) = mud, and *ναίω* (*naiō*) = to inhabit.]

Zool.: A genus of Ascidiadæ; teeth cylindrical, body elongated; apertures on two small conical eminences, the lower end provided with fine rootlets. Two species occur in Britain and Norway. They are found embedded in mud.

pē-lŏ-pæ'-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. *πηλοποιία* (*pelopoiia*) = making of clay: *πηλός* (*pēlos*) = mud, and *ποιέω* (*poieō*) = to make.]

Entom.: A genus of Sphecidæ, with a wide geographical range. Some species form clusters of mud cells against walls, or beneath the eaves of houses, whence one of them has been called in America the Mud chick. *Pelopæus spirifex* is found in the countries bordering the Mediterranean.

Pĕl-ŏ-pŏn-nē'-sĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *Peloponnesus*, from *Peloponnesus*, Gr. Πελοπόννησος (*Peloponnēsos*) = the island of Pelops, from Πέλοψ (*Pelops*), genit. Πέλοπος (*Pelopos*), son of Tantalus, and *νῆσος* (*nēsos*) = an island.]

A. *As adjective:*

Geog.: Pertaining to the Peloponnesus, or Morea, the southern peninsula of Greece.

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of the Peloponnesus.

pĕl-or, *s.* [Gr. *πέλωρ* (*pelōr*) = a monster.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Scorpænidæ (q.v.). Characters of the family, with the head of irregular and monstrous form. *Pelor filamentosum* is from the Mauritius.

pĕ-lōr'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. *πέλωρος* (*pelōros*) = monstrous.] [PELORUS.]

Bot.: The abnormal regularity of flowers usually irregular but symmetrical. It often occurs in Graminaceæ, Leguminosæ, Labiatæ, Scrophulariaceæ, and Violaceæ. For instance, in the Toad-flax (*Linaria vulgaris*) there are sometimes five spurs instead of one.

pĕ-lōr'-ĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *pelor(ia)*; *-ic.*]

Bot. &c.: Manifesting peloria (q.v.); regular.

"The central flower thus becoming *peloric* or regular."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 6th), p. 116.

pē'-lōr-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *pelor(ia)*; *-ism.*] The same as PELORIA (q.v.).

*** pĕ-lōr-ĭz-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Mod. Lat. *pelor(ia)*; Eng. suff. *-ization.*]

Bot.: The same as PELORIA (q.v.).

"In some instances, by *peloriz.ation*, it is found that tetradynamous plants become tetrandrous."—*Balfour: Botany*, § 654.

pĕl-ŏr-ŏ-sâu'-rŭs, *s.* [Gr. *πέλωρος* (*pelōros*) = monstrous, and *σαῦρος* (*sauros*) = a lizard.]

Palæont.: A genus of Crocodilia from the Wealden.

pĕl'-ŏ-sīde-ĕr-ite, *s.* [Gr. *πελός* (*pelos*) = brown, and Eng. *siderite.*]

Min.: A name suggested for a clay-ironstone which differed somewhat from the typical Sphærosiderite (q.v.).

pĕl'-ŏ-sīne, *s.* [Mod. Lat. (*cissam*)*pelos*; *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{18}H_{21}NO_3$. Cissampeline. An alkaloid discovered by Wiggers, in 1839, in the root of *Pareira brava* (*Cissampelos Pareira*). It is insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether, is uncrystallizable, inodorous, and has a sweetish, bitter taste. Flückiger declares that this alkaloid is undistinguishable from bebirine, the alkaloid of greenheart bark.

pĕl'-ŏt-ăge, *s.* [Fr.] Packs or bales of Spanish wool.

pĕlt (1), *s.* [Either shortened from *peltry* (q.v.) or *peltre*, or directly from M. H. Ger. *pelliz*; Ger. *pelz* = a skin, from Lat. *pellis.*]

1. A skin; a hide with the hair or wool on it; a raw hide.

"Now here it seems the camel's hair is taken by painters for the skin or *pelt* with the hair on it."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. xv.

2. The skin.

"A scabby tetter on their *pelts* will stick."
Dryden: Virgil: Georgic iii. 672.

3. The quarry of a hawk all torn.

* 4. A miserly, stingy fellow. (*Huloet.*)

[PELTER (2).]

* 5. A game of cards similar to whist, played by three persons.

pelt-monger, *s.* One who deals in pelts or raw hides.

pelt-rot, *s.* A disease in sheep in which the wool falls off, leaving the skin bare; called also the naked disease.

pelt-wool, pell-wool, *s.* Wool from the skin of a dead sheep.

pĕlt (2), *s.* [PELT, *v.*]

* 1. A blow; a stroke from something thrown.

"George hit th' dragon such a *pelt*."
Percy Reliques; British Heroes.

2. A rage, a passion.

"*Full-pelt*: As hard and fast as one can go.

pĕlt, * **pelte**, * **pelt-en**, * **pilt en**, * **pult on**, *v. t.* & *i.* [Prob. from an A.S. *pyltan* (not recorded) = to thrust, to drive; from Lat. *pulto* = to beat, to strike; from *pello* = to drive.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To beat, to strike.

"The deacon was *pelting* him all over with a stout switch."—*Scribner's Magazine*, March, 1874, p. 683.

2. To strike or assail with something thrown or driven: as, To *pelt* with stones.

3. To assail or attack in any way.

"There is no vice has been so *pelted* with good sentences."—*Cowley: Essays: Of Avarice.*

* 4. To drive by assailing or attacking with things thrown.

* 5. To thrust, to put.

"Hire odher eare *pelteth* hire tall therinne."
Old Eng. Homilies, iii. 197.

6. To throw, to cast, to hurl.

"My Phillis me with *pelted* apples plies:
Then tripping to the wood the wanton hies."
Dryden: Virgil: Ecl. iii. 97.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To throw missiles.

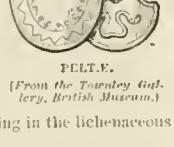
"*Pelt* so fast at one another's pate."
Shakesp. 1 Henry VI., iii. 1.

* 2. To throw out words; to use abusive language.

"Another smother'd seems to *pelt* and swear."
Shakesp. Rape of Lucrece, l. 418.

3. To beat down heavily: as, The rain *pelted* down.

pĕl-ta (pl. **pĕl-tæ**), *s.* [Lat., from Gr. πέλτη (*peltē*) = a shield.]



PELTÆ.
[*From the Townley Gallery, British Museum.*]

1. *Rom. Antiq.*: A small shield of wicker or wood covered with leather. It was usually of an elliptic form, or nearly crescent-shaped. The portion cut out was intended to afford a view of the advancing enemy.

2. *Bot.*: A flat shield without any rim occurring in the lichenaceous genus Peltidea.

pĕlt-ăn-dra, *s.* [Lat. *pelta* (q.v.), and ἀνήρ (*anēr*), genit. ἀνδρός (*andros*) = a man.]

Bot.: A genus of Caladeæ. *Peltandra virginica* yields a starchy substance.

pĕl-tăr-ĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Gr. πελτάριον (*peltarion*), dimin. from πέλτη (*peltē*).] [Pelta.]

Paleont.: An oval or nearly circular body, concave above and flattened below, found in the Jurassic strata. Probably the operculum of Neritopsis.

pĕl-tate, pĕl-tāt ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *pelta* = a shield.]

Bot.: Shield-shaped, and fixed to the stalk by the centre, or by some point distinctly within the margin, as the leaf of Tropæolum. Called also Umbilicate.

pĕl-tate-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *peltate*; *-ly.*] In a peltate manner.

pĕl-tāt-ĭ-fĭd, *a.* [Lat. *peltatus*, in Mod. Lat. = peltate, Class. Lat. = armed with a pelta, and *findo* (pa. t. *fidi*) = to cleave.]

Bot. (*Of a peltate leaf*): Cut into divisions.

pĕl-tā-tion, *s.* [Peltate.] The quality or state of being peltate; a peltate form.

"A similar *peltation* towards the extremities of the paroxinod expansion."—*Journal of Botany*, v. 135.

pĕlt-ĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *pelt*, v.; *-er.*] One who pelts.

* **pĕl-tĕr** (2), *s.* [Prob. allied to *paltry* (q.v.); cf. *pelting.*] A mean, sordid, miserly person; a miser.

"The veriest *pelter* pilde."
Kendall: Flowers of Epigram, 1577.

pĕl tid-ĕ a, *s.* [Gr. πέλτη (*peltē*) = a shield, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Bot.: A genus of Lichens, partly a synonym of Peltigera. Family Parmeliadæ. *Peltidea aphthosa* is considered anthelmintic. *P. canina* was once thought of use in hydrophobia.

pĕl-tĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *pelta* = a shield, and *forma* = a form.]

Bot.: Having simple veins arranged as in a peltate leaf.

pĕl tĭg-ĕr a, *s.* [Lat. *pelta* = a shield, and *gero* = to bear.]

Bot.: A genus of Lichens founded by Hoffmann. It contains species of Peltidea and Stieta.

pĕl tĭ nĕrved, *a.* [Lat. *pelta* = a shield, connect., and Eng. *nerved.*]

Bot.: Having the principal nerve in a peltate leaf divided into several branches.

pĕlt-ĭng (1), *a.* [Pelt, *v.*]

1. Falling or beating down heavily and persistently.

"The gathering clouds discharged themselves in a *pelting* shower."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 11, 1885.

* 2. Angry, passionate.

"In a *pelting* chafe she broke all to peaces the wenches imagery worke."—*Topsell: Hist. Serpents*, p. 259.

pĕlt-ĭng (2), *a.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. allied to *paltry* (q.v.).] Paltry.

"Hybla being but a *pelting* little town."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 468.

pĕl tŏb-rȳ ŏn, *s.* [Gr. πέλτη (*peltē*) = a shield, and βρυον (*bruon*) = a mossy seaweed.]

Bot.: A genus of Piperidæ. *Peltobryon longifolium* is used in tropical America as a substitute for pepper.

pĕl tŏe-ăr-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. πέλτη (*peltē*) = a shield, and καρις (*karis*) = a shrimp.]

Paleont.: A Silurian genus of Phyllopoda. The carapace is approximately circular, striated concentrically, and consists of two valves of a semi-circular form, dorsally united by a straight median hinge, and notched in front so as to leave a space, which is completed by a third parabolic valve, or rostrum; body-rings unknown.

pĕl tŏ chĕ-lȳ-ĭ dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *peltochely(s)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Paleont.: A primary division of Chelonian Reptiles in which there are no horny scales, but a granular, bony skeleton, superimposed upon that of the carapace and plastron. It includes the Trionychidæ. (*Phillips: Geol.* i. 373.)

pĕl tŏ chĕ-lȳs, *s.* [Gr. πέλτη (*peltē*) = a shield, and Mod. Lat. *chelys* (q.v.).]

Paleont.: The typical genus of Peltochelydæ (q.v.). It occurs in the Wealden of Belgium.

pĕl-tŏ-dŏn, *s.* [Gr. πέλτη (*peltē*) = a shield; suff. *-odon* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A menthaceous plant, family Hyptidæ. *Peltodon radicanus* is a diuretic and diaphoretic.

pĕl-tŏ-găs tĕr, *s.* [Gr. πέλτη (*peltē*) = a shield, and γαστήρ (*gastēr*) = the belly.]

Zool.: A genus of Rhizocephala (q.v.), parasitic on Pagurus, and itself the host of another parasite, Litiope, a Bopyrian Isopod. The body is like a sac, devoid of segmentation and limbs; the aperture of the sac is funnel-shaped, and gives off root-like processes which branch out through the body of the infested animal. Alimentary canal obsolete; sexes combined.

pĕl tŏph-ŏr-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. πέλτη (*peltē*) = a shield, and φορός (*phoros*) = bearing.]

Bot.: A genus of Cæsalpinieæ, akin to Cæsalpinia, in which it is often merged. *Peltophorum Linnæi*, the same as *Cæsalpinia brasiliensis*, furnishes Brasiletto wood. *P. Vogelianum* is also called Brasiletto.

† **pĕl-tŏ-rhī-nŭs**, *s.* [Gr. πέλτη (*peltē*) = a shield, and ῥίς (*rhis*), genit. ῥινός (*rhinos*) = the nose.]

Zool.: A synonym of Stenoderma (q.v.).

pĕl trȳ, * **pel-tre**, *s.* [Fr. *pelleterie* = the trade of a skinner or pelt-monger; *pelletier* = a skinner, from O. Fr. *pel*; Lat. *pellis* = a skin.]

1. Pelts or skins collectively; skins or hides with the fur or wool on.

2. A worthless or refuse object.

peltry-ware, * **peltre-ware**, *s.* Peltry.

pĕ-lū-dō, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: *Dasypus villosus*, the Hairy Armadillo, from the Pampas north of Rio Plata, and Chili. It is about fourteen inches long, with large elliptical ears and broad muzzle. The bands are six or seven in number, the tail is long and slender, hairy at the root, and the body covered with abundant silky, half-bristly, black hair. It does not burrow, and is only found on the dry upland plains.

pĕl-vĭc, *a.* [Pelvis.] Pertaining or belonging to the pelvis.

pelvic-arch, *s.*

Anat.: The ilium, ischium, and pubes, generally anchylosed.

pelvic-cavity, *s.*

Anat.: The lower part of the abdomen. (*Quain.*)

pelvic-limbs, *s. pl.*

Anat.: The legs; the lower extremities.

pĕl-vim-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Lat. *pelvis* = the pelvis, and Eng. *meter* (q.v.).]

Surg.: An instrument to measure the diameter of the pelvis.

pĕl-vĭs, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Anat.*: The lower portion of the great abdominal cavity, bounded by the abdomen above, the perinæum below; the peritoneum, muscles, and fascia in front, below, and at the side; and the sacral plexus of nerves and the sacrum behind. It contains the bladder, prostate gland, *vesiculæ seminales*, and rectum. It is composed of the two *ossa innominata*, the sacrum and the coccyx. [Innominate-bone.] There are marked differences in the male and female pelvis; that of the male is the stronger, with a deeper and much narrower cavity; that of the female is much shallower and more widely expanded. The axis of the inlet is downwards and backwards, and of the outlet downwards and forwards. These points are of great importance to the surgeon and the accoucheur.

2. *Comparative Anatomy:*

(1) In a sense corresponding to No. 1.

(2) The basal portion of the cup in crinoids.

3. *Pathol.*: There may be pelvic abscess, cellulitis, hæmatocele, and peritonitis.

pĕm-mĭ can, pĕm-ĭ can, *s.* [N. Amer. Indian.] Meat cut in thin slices, divested of fat, and dried in the sun, then pounded into a paste, mixed with melted fat, and sometimes dried fruit, and pressed tightly into cakes or bags. It is an easily preserved food, and will keep for a long time, and contains much nutriment in a small compass.

"Then on *pemican* they feasted."
Longfellow: Song of Hiawatha, xi.

pĕm-phĕr-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. πεμφηρίς (*pemphēris*) = a kind of fish.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Acanthopterygii, family Kurtidæ, having the air-bladder divided into an anterior and a posterior portion. The species are few, and consist of shore-fishes of tropical seas.

pĕm-phĭ-gŭs, *s.* [Gr. πέμφιξ (*pemphix*), genit. πεμφιγος (*pemphigos*) = something filled with air.]

Pathol.: A vesicular eruption. [Bulla.]

pĕm-phĭs, *s.* [Gr. πεμφίς (*pemphis*) = a bubble.]

Bot.: A genus of Lythreæ. *Pemphis acidula* grows on the coasts of tropical Asia. It is used as a potherb.

pĕm-phrĕ-dŏn, *s.* [Gr. πεμφρηδών (*pemphrēdōn*) = a kind of wasp which built in hollow oaks or underground.]

Entom.: A genus of Sphecidæ. *Pemphredon lugubris*, a small black species, is common in Britain; it stores its nest with aphides.

pĕn (1), *s.* [Pen (1), *v.*] A small enclosure, as for cattle, fowls, &c.; a coop, a sty.

"Now, shepherds, to your helpless charge be kind,
Baffle the raging year, and fill their *pens*
With food." *Thomson: Winter*, 266.

pĕn (2), * **penne**, *s.* [O. Fr. *penne*, from Lat. *penna* = (1) a feather, (2) a pen; Port. & Ital. *penna*; But. & Dan. *pen*; Sw. *penna*; Icel. *penni.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A feather, a quill.

"The proud peacock, overcharg'd with *pens*."
Ben Jonson: Staple of News, v. 2.

* (2) A wing.

"Feather'd soon and fledg'd.
They summ'd their *pens*, and soaring th' air sublime.
. . . despis'd the ground." *Milton: P. L.*, vii. 420.

(3) An instrument for writing by means of a fluid ink. Pens originally were made of the

quills of large birds, but now quill-pens are comparatively little used, being superseded to a great extent by metal pens. The latter were first regularly introduced for sale in 1803; they are made principally of steel, but other metals, as gold, silver, platinum, aluminium, &c., are also used.

"Beneath the rule of men entirely great
The *pen* is mightier than the sword."
Lytton: Richelieu, ii. 2.

(4) An ink-leg of a compass.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) One who used a pen; a penman, a writer.

* (2) Style or quality of writing.

II. *Comp. Anat.:* [Cuttle-bone, Gladius].

¶ For the various kinds of pens, as Bow-pen, Drawing-pen, &c., see under the compounds.

pen-and-ink, *a.*

1. Executed with a pen and ink.

"It is a *pen-and-ink* drawing."—*Southey: Letters*, iv. 81.

2. Literary; in writing.

pen-case, *s.* A case or holder for pens.

pen-cutter, *s.* One who or that which cuts or makes pens.

* **pen-feather,** * **pin-feather,** *s.* A feather not fully developed, usually applied to the primaries.

* **pen-feathered,** * **pin-feathered,** *a.*

1. *Lit.:* Not fully fledged; having the feathers only just beginning to shoot.

"My children then were just *pen-feathered*."
Prior: Turtle & Sparrow, 265.

2. *Fig.:* Immature, inexperienced.

"Hourly we see some raw *pin-feathered* thing
Attempt to mount, and fights and heroes sing."
Dryden: Persius, sat. i.

pen-gun, *s.* A pop-gun, from quills being used for the purpose.

† **pen-name,** *s.* A nom-de-plume (q.v.).

pen-slides, *s. pl.* An instrument used by surveyors, &c., for drawing maps and plans.

pĕn (1), * **pĕnne** (1), *v.t.* [A.S. *pennan*; cf. Low Ger. *pennen* = to bolt a door, from *penn* = a pin, a peg.] To shut up or enclose in a pen; to confine in a small enclosure or space; to coop up.

"A considerable part of the air, *penned* up in the receiver, was drawn out."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 44.

pĕn (2), * **penne** (2), *v.t.* [Pen (2), *s.*] To write; to commit to writing; to compose, to indite.

"An oration . . . *penned* by Cleon Halicarnasseus."
—*North: Plutarch*, p. 382.

pĕ-næ'-a, *s.* [Named after P. Pena, who, A.D. 1570, in conjunction with Lobel, published the *Adversaria Botanica*.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the Penæaceæ (q.v.). Handsome shrubs, with small, flat, entire leaves, those near the extremity of the branches with flowers in their axils. Petals, none; stamens, four, with short filaments; style, four-winged; stigmas, four; capsule, four-celled. Locality, Cape of Good Hope. [Sarcocolla.]

pĕ-næ-ā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *penea(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: Sarcollads; an order of Perigynous Exogens, alliance Rhamnales. Shrubs with opposite, imbricated, exstipulate leaves. Flowers usually red, calyx hypocrateriform, the limb four-lobed, corolla none; stamens four or eight, ovary superior, four-celled, style simple, ovules one or more in each cell, stigmas four, fruit capsular. Found in Southern Africa. Known genera six, species twenty-one. (*Lindley.*)

pĕ-næ'-ŭs, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. *Zool.:* A genus of Shrimps; the three anterior pairs of legs are chelate.

2. *Palæont.:* Two species are found in the Jurassic rocks. (*Etheridge.*)

pēn'-al, * **pēn'-all,** *a.* [Fr. *pénal*, from Lat. *pœnilis*, from *pœna* = punishment; Gr. ποινή (*poinē*).]

1. Of the nature of punishment; inflicting punishment; used as a means of punishment.

"Exact
Thy *penal* forfeit from thyself."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 508.

2. Enacting punishment; denouncing penalties against offences: as, a *penal* statute.

3. Incurring or liable to punishment; subject to a penalty; criminal: as, a *penal* offence.

4. Used as a place of punishment.

"Port Phillip escaped the intolerable misery and degradation of being made the seat of a *penal* settlement."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 22, 1885.

penal-action, *s.*

Scots Law: An action in which the conclusions of the summons are of a penal nature; that is, when extraordinary damages and reparation by way of penalty are concluded for.

penal-code, *s.*

Law: A code relating to the punishment of crimes.

penal-irritancy, *s.*

Scots Law: The forfeiture of a right which incurs a penalty: as, the *irritancy* of a feu, which takes place by the failure to pay the feu-duty for a certain specified time.

penal-laws, *s. pl.*

Law: Laws which prohibit an act, and impose a penalty for the commission of it.

¶ (1) When the Reformation struggle terminated by the supremacy of Protestantism, the Roman Catholics both in England and Ireland were put under serious disabilities. Till 1800 the latter country had a parliament of its own, from which, except during the short revolution effected by James II., Roman Catholics were excluded, as they were also from all important offices in the State. The Irish Protestant Parliament was systematically unjust to the Roman Catholics, though they constituted a large majority of the nation. At the Reformation the endowments had been transferred to the Protestant minority, and when, in 1800, the Irish Parliament ceased, the Protestant church was merged with that of England, under the title of the United Church of England and Ireland. The English Roman Catholics had been excluded from corporate offices in 1667, from the throne in 1689, and from parliament in 1691. The first great step towards the relief of their disabilities was the Catholic Emancipation Act, passed April 19, 1829, which re-introduced them to parliament and to important offices. On January 1, 1871, the portion of the United Church of England and Ireland in the latter island was disestablished and disendowed. The Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, which had been passed during a panic in August, 1851, and found inoperative, was repealed on July 24, 1871. Public opinion is now increasingly in favour of sweeping every penal law directed against any religion wholly away.

(2) For penal-laws directed against Noncomformists see Dissenter.

penal-servitude, *s.*

Law: A form of punishment in English criminal law, substituted, in 1853, for the punishment of transportation, and since then modified by various Acts of Parliament. It consists in imprisonment with hard labour (generally on public works) for a term of years, from three up to the duration of life, in one of the penal establishments in Great Britain. [Ticket-of-leave.]

penal-statutes, *s. pl.*

Law: Those statutes by which a penalty or punishment is imposed for an offence committed.

"All actions on *penal statutes*, where any forfeiture is to the crown alone, must be sued within two years; and where the forfeiture is to a subject, or to the crown and a subject, within one year after the offence committed."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 11.

penal-sum, *s.* A sum declared by bond to be forfeited if the condition of the bond is not fulfilled. If the bond be for the payment of money, the penal sum is generally fixed at twice the sum.

pē-năl'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *pénalité*, from *pénal* = penal; Sp. *penalidad*; Ital. *penalità*.] The quality or state of being penal; liability to punishment.

pēn'-al-īze, *v.t.* [Eng. *penal*; *-ize*.]

1. To subject or make liable to a penalty.

"Here is an imperial law ordering the mixed chalice . . . or at least *penalizing* the unmixed."—*Church Times*, Oct. 21, 1881, p. 701.

2. To put a penalty on; to cause to carry extra weight. [Penalty, 3.]

"Though *penalized* to the tune of a stone."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 16, 1885.

pēn'-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *penal*; *-ly*.] In a penal manner.

"The state and condition *penally* consequent upon the persons here charged by the apostle with idolatry."
—*South: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 7.

* **pŏ-năl'-ŏ-gĭst,** *s.* [Lat. *pœna* = punishment; Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse, and Eng. suff. *-ist*.] One who studies the various kinds of punishments as awarded to criminals, with a view to their reformation. (*Stormonth.*)

pĕn'-al-tȳ, * **pen-al-tie,** *s.* [Fr. *pénalité*.] [Penality.]

1. The punishment or suffering in person or property attached by law or judicial decision to the commission of a crime, offence, or trespass; penal retribution.

"Death is the *penalty* imposed."
Milton: P. L., vii. 545.

2. The suffering to which a person subjects himself by covenant or agreement in case of non-fulfilment of stipulations; forfeiture, fine.

"The *penalty* and forfeiture of my bond."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

3. The extra weight to carry, an extra distance to run, or the like, imposed upon winners of races or competitions, in order to equalize their chances with others who have not been winners.

"The conditions of the race include neither *penalties* nor allowances."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 28, 1885.

pĕn'-ançe, * **pen-aunce,** *s.* [O. Fr. *penance*, *penaunce*, from Lat. *penitentia* = penitence (q.v.); O. Ital. *penanza*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. Punishment, penalty.

"Ther *penance* was thei suld go in pilgrimage."
Robert de Brunne, p. 303.

* 2. Suffering, pain.

II. *Roman Theology & Ritual:*

1. The virtue which inclines the soul to detest sin for its own sake—that is, because it is an offence against God.

"Then shall men understand what is the fruit of *penance* . . . it is an endless bliss of heaven."—*Chaucer: Persones Tale.*

2. The outward acts by which sorrow for sin is evinced.

3. The satisfaction which a priest imposes on the penitent before giving absolution, often called sacramental penance. [Penitential-discipline.]

4. A sacrament of the New Law, whereby sins, whether mortal or venial, committed after baptism are forgiven. The Council of Trent (sess. xiv., c. iii.) defines that the form of the sacrament consists in the words, "Ego te absolvo," &c., the "quasi materia" in the acts of the penitent—contrition, confession, and satisfaction. The minister of the sacrament is a priest with ordinary or delegated power to absolve, and the subjects those who have received baptism. It is not of obligation to confess venial sins, but mortal sins committed after baptism must be confessed. Roman theologians rely on the words of Jesus (John xx. 23) as proving the divine institution of the sacrament of penance. The dispositions and acts necessary on the part of the penitent are a hearty sorrow for sin, because it is an offence against God, joined with a firm purpose of amendment, the confession of sins to a priest approved by the bishop, and the performance of the penance imposed by him.

¶ *Tribunal of Penance:* The confessional.

* **pĕn'-ançe,** *v.t.* [Penance, *s.*] To punish, to impose penance on.

"I might bring you upon your knees, and *penance* your indiscretion."—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 623.

* **pēn'-ançe-lĕss,** * **pen-aunce-less,** *a.* [Eng. *penance*; *-less*.] Without doing penance; free from penance.

"Passinge purgatorie *penaunceless*."
Piers Plowman, p. 199

Pĕ-năng', *s.* [Malay *pinang* = an areca-nut; *pulau pinang* = areca-nut island.]

Geog.: An island near the Straits of Malacca, formerly Puley Penang.

Penang-lawyer, *s.* A name given to a walking-stick made of the stem of a palm, *Licuala acutifidi*, from Penang. Said to be derived from being frequently used by persons who take the law into their own hands.

pēn ăn'-nu-lar, *a.* [Lat. *pene* = almost, and Eng. *annular*.] Nearly annular; having almost the form of a ring.

"They are of unequal sizes, and in no degree differ from the numerous class of *penannular* relics."—*Wilson: Prehistoric Annals of Scotland*, vi. 462.

***pĕn-ant,** *s.* [PENANCE.] A person doing penance; a penitent.

Pĕ-narth', *s.* [Welsh.]

Geog.: A place three miles south-west of Cardiff.

Penarth-beds, *s. pl.*

Ge. l.: A series of beds occurring at Penarth Head and Lavercock Point, near Cardiff. They are intermediate between the Triassic and the Liassic beds. The base usually consists of a set of gray, green, cream-coloured, and pale-green marls called Tea-green Marls insensibly passing up into dark shales full of fossils, the whole about fifty feet thick. In 1848 Colonel Pollock found similar beds in the North of Ireland full of *Avicula contorta* and *Pecten valoniensis*. He called them the *Avicula contorta* zone, and considered them to be Liassic, but the fossils are more closely akin to the Trias, and the beds are ranked by Lyell and Etheridge as Upper Trias. The series was traced largely in the Rhætian Alps, and was called by Gumbel, Rhætic. It has relations with the Kossener Schichten of the Tyrol and the Upper St. Cassian beds of Germany. The term Penarth beds was given by the Government surveyors: Etheridge would prefer Rhætic. The genera Ichthyosaurus and Plesiosaurus commence in these beds, which contain also Microlestes (q.v.).

pĕn-ăr-ў, *a.* [Lat. *pœna* = punishment.] Penal.

"*Penary* chastisements."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 76.

pe-nashe, *s.* [PANACHE.]

pĕ-nā'-tēz, *s. pl.* [Lat. *penus* = store or provision of food; the innermost part of a temple; from *pa-*, root of *pascor* = to feed, *pabulum* = food, nourishment, *panis* = bread.]

Compar. Religions: The Roman gods of the store-room and kitchen. The family hearth, which formerly stood in the atrium, was their altar, and on it their images, two in number, were placed, with the image of the Lar between them. These Penates were represented dancing and elevating a drinking-horn in token of joy and plenty. The Calends, Nones, and Ides of each month were set apart for their worship, as were the Caristia (Feb. 22) and the Saturnalia (q.v.). Each family had its own Penates, and the State had its public Penates. The worship of these gods was closely connected with that of Vesta (*Cicero: de Nat. Deor.*, ii. 27), in whose temple the public Penates were at one time worshipped, though they had a temple of their own near the Forum. It is possible that the former may have been the Penates of Latium, while the latter may have been the Penates of the city. The origin of these gods is extremely doubtful. According to ancient tradition they were first worshipped in Samothrace, thence brought to Troy, and Virgil (*Æn.* i. 68) makes Æneas the means of their introduction into Italy. As was the case with the Lares, their name was a synonym for home (*Horace: Carm.* iii. 27, 49; cf. *Carm. Sec.*, 39).

"Thus the *Penates*, as simple gods of food, are probably much more ancient than deities like Jupiter, Neptune, Apollo, and Minerva, whose wide and varied attributes represent a power of abstraction and generalization in the minds of their worshippers such as is not possessed by very primitive men."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xviii. 189.

pĕn-ca-tite, *s.* [After Mazari Pencati, of the Tyrol; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: Originally regarded as a distinct species, but now shown to consist of a mixture of calcite and brucite (q.v.). (See also Predazzite.)

pĕnçe, *s. pl.* [PENNY.]

***pĕn'-çel, *pen-cell, *pen-ccile, *pen-scll,** *s.* [O. Fr. *pennoncel*, dimin. of *pennon*.] A very small narrow flag on a knight's lance, the diminutive of a pennon, bearing only his crest or cognizance; in modern times it is only a mere ribbon. [PENNON, PENNONCEL.]

"Garnished with *pencels* and flags pleasantly to behold."—*Grafton: Henry VIII.* (an. 31.)

pench, penche, *s.* [PAUNCH.] (*Scotch.*)

penchant (as pañ-shân'), *s.* [Fr., from *pencher* = to incline.] A strong inclination or liking; a decided taste or liking; a bias.

"The author's *penchant* towards disguises."—*North: Examen*, p. 329.

pench-es, *s. pl.* [PENCH.] Tripe. (*Scotch.*)

pĕn-çhute, *s.* [Eng. *pen*, and Fr. *chute* = a fall.] A trough conducting the water from the race to the water-wheel.

pĕn-çil, *pen-cill, *pen-sil, *pen sill, *s.* [O. Fr. *pincel* (Fr. *pinceau*), from Lat. *penicillus* = a little tail, dimin. of *peniculus*, itself a dimin. from *penis* = a tail; Sp. & Port. *pincel*; Ital. *pennello*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A small fine brush of hair used by painters for laying on their colours. The hairs used are those of the camel, badger, squirrel, fitch, sable, mink, and goat, and the bristles of hogs.

"With subtil *pensil* painted was this stone."
Chaucer: C. T., 2,051.

(2) A cylinder or slip of marking material, usually graphite, but it may be of coloured crayon or French chalk. It is usually inclosed in a wood covering, but is sometimes a cylinder or prism of sufficient size to be grasped by the fingers or by a porte-crayon. [GRAPHITE.] In 1795, Conté invented a process by which artists' lead pencils could be made to any degree of hardness, and at a much cheaper rate, by combining powdered plumbago with mixed clay, which latter has the property of increasing in hardness as it diminishes in bulk.

2. *Fig.:* Power, capacity or ability of description; style.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Geom.:* A number of lines meeting in one point.

2. *Optics:* A system of rays diverging from or converging to a point. If the point is taken at an infinite distance, the rays may be regarded as parallel, and the pencil becomes a beam of rays.

"The intersection made by the radious *pencils*."—*Berkeley: New Theory of Vision*, § 90.

pencil-case, *s.* A holder for a pencil, usually with a slide by which the pencil is retracted into its sheath to reduce the length of the instrument and preserve the lead from breakage when carried in the pocket.

pencil-compass, *s.* A compass having a pencil-end at one leg; or a compass to which an ordinary pencil may be attached.

pencil-flower, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Stylosanthes.

pencil-stone, *s.* [PYROPHYLLITE.]

pĕn'-çil, ***pen-sil,** *v.t.* [PENCIL, *s.*] To paint, to draw; to write or mark with a pencil.

"He has *pencil'd* off
A faithful likeness of the forms he views."
Cowper: Task, ii. 292.

pĕn'-çilled, *pa. par.* & *a.* [PENCIL, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Drawn, painted, or marked with a pencil.

2. Marked with fine lines; delicately marked, as with a fine pencil. (Said of flowers, feathers, &c.)

3. Having pencils of rays; radiating.

pĕn'-çil-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *s.* [PENCIL, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As substantive:*

1. The work of the pencil or brush. Marks made with, or as with, a pencil or brush, as the delicate lines on some feathers and flowers.

2. The act of drawing a line of white paint along a mortar-joint in a brick wall, to render the joint more conspicuous and contrast with the colour of the bricks. [POINT (1), *v.* A. II.]

***pĕn'-craft,** *s.* [Eng. *pen* (2), s., and *craft*.]

1. Penmanship, skill in writing; chirography.

2. Authorship; the art of composing or writing.

pĕnd (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful, but prob. from PEN (1), *v.*] An arched or covered entrance or passage through a block of buildings into an open lane or close.

pĕnd (2), *s.* [East Ind.] A name for oil-cake; pencck.

*** pĕnd,** *v.t.* [Eng. *pen* (1), v., with an excrescent *d*, as in round, v. (q.v.).] To pen, to confine.

"Hidden or *pended* within the limits and precincts of Greece."—*Udall: Apophthegmes*, p. 244.

pĕnd'-ant, *pĕnd'-ent, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *pendant* = hanging, pr. par. of *pendre* (Lat. *pendeo*) = to hang.]

***A.** *As adj.:* Pendent (q.v.).

"*Pendant* streamers proud stand out."
Phaer: Virgil: Æneid viii.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Anything hanging down, or suspended by way of ornament, as an earring, a locket hanging from a necklace, &c.

"Some hang upon the *pendants* of her ear."
Pope: Rape of the Lock, ii. 137.

2. The part of a watch by which it is suspended. (*American.*)

3. A suspended chandelier.

*** 4.** A pendulum.

"To make the same *pendant* go twice as fast as it did . . . make the line at which it hangs double in geometrical proportion to the line at which it hanged before."—*Digby: On the Soul.*

*** 5.** An appendix, an addition.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Architecture:*

(1) An ornament suspended from the roof of a Gothic or Tudor building; the hanging pendants of a vaulted ceiling, uniting solidity with ornament. There are some excellent examples in Henry the Seventh's Chapel in Westminster Abbey. In vaulted roofs pendants are formed of stone, richly sculptured, and in timber work they are of wood carved.

PENDANT.

(2) A hanging keystone, the lower face of which projects beyond the intrados of the arch.

2. *Art* (*Pl.*): Two pictures, statues, or groups of sculpture or engravings, which, from their similarity of subject, size, form, &c., can be placed together with due regard to symmetry.

3. *Nautical:*

(1) A strap or short rope depending from a mast-head, and having thimbles for bearing the blocks, which transmit the effects of tackles to distant points, &c. Used especially in setting up masts and rigging.

(2) A pennant (q.v.).

pendant-post, *s.*

Architecture:

1. In a mediæval principal roof-truss, a short post placed against the wall, having its lower end supported on a corbel or capital, and its upper supporting the tie-beam or hammer-beam.

2. The support of an arch across the angles of a square.

pendant-winding watch, *s.*

Horology: A watch whose spring is wound up by the rotation of the pendant brought into gear with wheels connecting to the spring-arbour; a keyless watch.

*** pende,** *s.* [PEND, *v.*] A pen; an inclosure.

*** pĕn'-dençe,** *s.* [Lat. *pendens*, pr. par. of *pendeo* = to hang.] Slope, inclination.

"The Italians are very precise in giving the cover a graceful *pendence* of slopeness."—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 48.

*** pĕn'-den-çў,** *s.* [Eng. *pendent*; *-cy.*]

1. The quality or state of being pendent or suspended; an impending or hanging.

2. The quality or state of being pending, undecided, or in continuance.

"The judge shall pronounce in the principal cause, nor can the appellant allege *pendency* of suit."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

pĕnd'-ent, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *pendens*, pr. par. of *pendeo* = to hang; Fr. *pendant*; Ital. *pendente*; Sp. *pendiente*.]

*** A.** *As adjective:*

1. Hanging, suspended.

"Round about
The *pendent* world."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iii. 1.

2. Jutting over; overhanging, projecting.

"A *pendent* rock." *Shakesp.: Ant. & Cleop.*, iv. 14.

B. *As subst.:* The same as PENDANT, B. II., 3. (2).

pĕn-dĕn'-tē lī'-tē, *phr.* [Lat.] Pending the suit or action; while the suit or action is pending.

pĕn-dĕn'-tĭve, *s.* [Fr. *pendentif*, from *pendre* (Lat. *pendeo*) = to hang.]

Architecture:

1. The portion of a groined ceiling supported and bounded by the apex of the longitudinal and transverse vaults. In Gothic ceilings of this kind the ribs of the vaults descend from the apex to the impost of each pendentive, where they become united. (*Weale.*)

2. The filling-in of the spandrels between the arches of a vault, or of those under a dome.

pendentive-braeketing, *s.*

Arch.: The coved bracketing springing from the wall of a rectangular area in an upward direction, so as to form the horizontal plane into a complete circle or ellipse.

pendentive-cradling, *s.*

Arch.: The timber work for sustaining the lath and plaster in pendentives.

* **pĕn'-dent-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *pendent; -ly.*] In a pendent or projecting manner.

* **pĕn'-dĭce,** * **pĕn'-dĭse,** *s.* [PENTICE.]

1. A sloping roof; a penthouse.

2. A pent-house.

3. A vail or pendant of a lady's head-dress; curtains or hangings of a room. (*Stubbes: Anat. Abuses*, p. 67.)

pĕn-dĭ-cle, *s.* [A dimin. from Lat. *pendeo* = to hang.]

* 1. A pendant, an appendage.

2. A small piece of ground, either depending on a larger farm, or let separately by the owner; a croft. (*Scotch.*)

3. One church dependent on another. (*Scotch.*)

4. An inferior member of certain trade incorporations. (*Scotch.*)

pĕn'-dĭ-clĕr, *s.* [Eng. *pendicl(e); -er.*] An inferior or small tenant; a crofter; one who cultivates or rents a pendicle or croft.

* **pĕn-dĭl'-a-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [Fr. *pendiller* = to be suspended and moved backwards and forwards.] Pendulous. (*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. i., ch. xlii.)

pĕnd'-ĭng, *a., s.*, & *prep.* [Fr. *pendant*, as in the phrase *pendant cela* = in the meanwhile.]

A. *As adj.:* Depending, undecided; in continuance.

B. *As subst.:* Continuance.

C. *As preposition:*

1. During; for the time of the continuance of.

"*Pending* the cutting of the canal."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 29, 1855.

2. Until.

* **pĕn'-dle,** *s.* [Fr. *pendille.*] A pendant, an ear-ring. (*Scotch.*)

pĕn-drăg'-ŏn, *s.* [Welsh *pen* = great, and *dragon* = a leader.] Chief leader, chief king; a title assumed by the ancient British chiefs when invested with dictatorial powers in times of great danger.

"Lords of waste marches, Kings of desolate isles
Came round their great *Pendragon.*"
Tennyson: Lancelot & Elaine, 527.

* **pĕn-drăg-ŏn-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *pendragon; -ship.*] The state, office, or dignity of a Pendragon.

"The Dragon of the great *Pendragonship.*"
Tennyson: Guinevere, 395.

pĕn'-drō, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A disease in sheep.

* **pĕn'-dū-lāte,** *v.i.* [PENDULUM.] To move with a motion like that of a pendulum.

"The ill-starred scoundrel *pendulates* between Heaven and Earth."—*Carlyle: Diamond Necklace*, ch. xvi.

* **pĕn'-dūle,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *pendulus* = hanging.] A pendulum (q.v.).

* **pĕn-dū-lŏs'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *pendulous; -ity.*] The quality or state of being pendulous, hanging, or suspended; suspension.

"His slender legs he increased by riding, that is, the humours descended upon their *pendulosity.*"—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. xiii.

pĕn'-dū-lŭs, *a.* [Lat. *pendulus*, from *pendeo* = to hang; Sp. *pendulo*; Ital. *pendolo.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* Hanging; suspended from a fixed point above; not supported below; loosely pendent; swinging; not stationary.

"All the plagues, that in the *pendulous* air
Hang fated o'er men's faults, light on thy daughters."
Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 4.

* 2. *Fig.:* Wavering, doubtful, hesitating, unstable.

II. *Botany:*

1. Hanging downwards on account of the weakness of the support: as, a *pendulous* fruit.

2. It is used of an ovule when it hangs from the summit of the cavity in the ovary.

* **pĕn'-dū-lŏŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *pendulous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being pendulous; pendulosity.

pĕn'-dū-lŭm, *s.* [Lat. neut. sing. of *pendulus* = pendulous (q.v.); Fr. *pendule*; Sp. *pendola*; Ital. *pendolo.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II.

* 2. *Fig.:* Anything which wavers or oscillates.

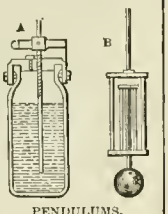
"There is such matter for all feeling:—Man!
Thou *pendulum* betwixt a smile and tear."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 109.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mech.:* A simple pendulum is a heavy particle suspended by a fine thread from a fixed point, about which it oscillates without friction. The time of its vibration is directly as the square root of the length, and inversely as the square root of the accelerating force of gravity. The length of the arc through which it vibrates does not affect the result. No simple pendulum can exist; all constructed by man are compound pendulums in which there gravitates, not a particle, but a heavy body called the bob, the law of friction of course operating.

2. *Horology:*

(1) The ordinary pendulum is believed to have been the invention of Ebn Junis of the university of Cordova about A.D. 1100, his companion, Gerbert (poisoned in 1102), making the first escapement. Henry de Wyck (1364), Harris (1641), and Huyghens (about 1657) applied it to clocks, Galileo, in 1581, having recommended a pendulous weight as a true measurer, and Sanitorius, in 1612, the combination of a pendulum with wheel-work. Pendulums generally move in arcs of circles. In the cycloidal pendulum the rod of suspension describes the arc of a cycloid, and in the conical a cone. Heat lengthens, and cold contracts the rod of a pendulum, if it be of a single metal. To neutralize these effects compensation pendulums are made; the gridiron pendulum having bars of iron and steel to work against each other, and the mercurial pendulum making the centre of the oscillation of the bob uniform by the expansion and contraction of mercury inside. The curved line along which the bob of a pendulum moves is called the arc of vibration, the horizontal chord of that arc the axis of oscillation, and the point around which the pendulum moves the point of suspension, or the centre of motion. The length of a pendulum vibrating seconds is directly proportionate to the force of gravity at the place. One constructed to beat seconds at London (lat. of Greenwich Observatory, 51° 28′ N.) at the sea-level must measure 39·13983 inches; at the Equator, 39·02074 inches; and at Spitzbergen, 39·21469 inches. To regulate a clock by means of a pendulum, the rod of the latter is made to pass between the prongs of a fork, and thus communicate its motion to a rod oscillating on a horizontal axis. To this axis is fixed a piece called an escapement, or crutch, terminated by two projections named pallets, which work alternately with the teeth of the escapement wheel. As the pendulum moves, the one crutch is raised, allowing the wheel to escape from the control of the pallet, the weight then descends, till arrested and made to re-ascend by the action of the other pallet. The motion of the escapement is communicated by additional mechanism to the hands of the clock, which are thus regulated by the pendulum.



PENDULUMS.
A. Mercurial compensation pendulum. B. Gridiron pendulum.

(2) [PENDULUM-WHEEL].

3. *Hydrom.:* A current-gauge.

4. *Naut.:* An instrument for measuring the heel or inclination of a ship, so as to assist in the laying of her guns.

pendulum bob, *s.* The weight at the lower end of a pendulum.

pendulum-level, *s.* [LEVEL, *s.*, II. 2. (1).]

pendulum-myograph, *s.* An instrument for noting, by means of a smoked glass plate forming the bob of a pendulum, the amount and duration of the contraction when electricity is sent through a muscle. (*Foster: Physiol.* (ed. 4th), p. 43.)

pendulum-pump, *s.* A pump in which a pendulum is employed to govern the reciprocating motion of the piston.

pendulum-wheel, *s.* The balance-wheel of a watch which governs the rate of the motion.

pendulum-wire, *s.*

Horol.: Flattened wire, by which a bob of a clock is suspended.

Pē-nēl'-an, *a.* [See def.] Of or pertaining to the river Peneius, which runs through the vale of Tempe in Thessaly. (*Tennyson: To E. L.*, 3.)

pē-nĕl'-ō-pē, *s.* [Gr. Πηνελόπη (*Pēnelopē*) = the daughter of Tyndareus, wife of Ulysses, and mother of Telemachus.]

Ornith.: Guan; the typical genus of the sub-family Penelopinæ (q.v.); in older classifications a genus of Cracidæ. Under the throat there is a naked skin capable of inflation. Fourteen species are known, ranging from Mexico to Paraguay and to the western slope of the Andes of Ecuador. *Penelope cristata* is the Rufous-crested, and *P. superciliaris* the White-eyebrowed Guan.

pē-nĕl'-ō-pī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *penelop(e)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: Guans; a sub-family of Cracidæ (q.v.), from Central and South America. Messrs. Sclater and Salvin enumerate seven genera and forty species.

pĕn-ĕ-tra-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *pénétrabilité*, from *pénétrable* = penetrable (q.v.).] The quality or state of being penetrable; capability of being penetrated.

"The immediate properties of a spirit are *penetrability* and indiscerptibility."—*More: Immort. of Soul*, bk. i., ch. ii.

pĕn'-ĕ-tra-ble, *a.* [Lat. *penetrabilis*, from *penetro* = to penetrate (q.v.); Sp. *penetrable*; Ital. *penetrabile*; Fr. *pénétrable.*]

1. Capable of being penetrated, entered, or pierced by another substance.

"Pierce his only *penetrable* part."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses xii.

2. Susceptible of feelings; impressible; not obdurate.

"And let me wring your heart; for so I shall,
If it be made of *penetrable* stuff."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 4.

* 3. Penetrating, sharp.

"But he was deceived, for his Graces sight was so quicke and *penetrable* that he saw him, yea, and saw through him both within and without."—*Hall. Henry VIII.* (an. 11).

pĕn'-ĕ-tra-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *penetrable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being penetrable; penetrability.

* **pĕn'-ĕ-tra-blў,** *adv.* [Eng. *penetrable*; *-ly.*] In a penetrable manner; so as to be penetrated.

"That which is extended also, but *penetrably* and intangibly."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 769.

* **pĕn'-ĕ-trāil,** *s.* [Lat. *penetralia.*] The interior parts; the interior.

"The heart resists purulent fumes, whose *penetrails* to insinuate some time must be allowed."—*Harvey.*

pĕn-ĕ-trā'-lĭ-a, *s. pl.* [Lat. neut. pl. of *penetralis* = penetrating, internal, from *penetro* = to penetrate (q.v.).]

1. The interior or internal parts of anything; espec. the inner and more private or sacred parts of a house, a temple, a palace, &c.; a sanctuary, specif., that of the Penates (q.v.).

2. Hidden things; secrets.

***pen-ē-trançe, pĕn-ē-trạn-çy,** *s.* [Lat. *penetrans*, pr. par. of *penetro* = to penetrate (q.v.). The quality or state of being penetrant; power of penetrating or piercing; penetrative power or quality.

"What *pen-trancy* of judgment."—*Barrow: Popes Supremacy.*

pĕn-ē-trant, *a.* & *s.* [Fr., pr. par of *pénétrer* to penetrate (q.v.); Ital. & Sp. *penetrante*; Lat. *penetrans.*]

A. *As adj.:* Having the power or quality of penetrating or piercing; penetrating, penetrative, sharp, subtle, sagacious.

"What a wisdom must that be, how unconceivably large and *penetrant!*"—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 12.

B. *As subst.:* A far-sighted person. (*North: Examen*, p. 121.)

pĕn-ē-trāte, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *penetratus*, pa. par. of *penetro*, from the same root as *penes* = with, *penitus* = within; Fr. *pénétrer*; Sp. *penetrar*; Ital. *penetrare.* Puttenham, in 1589, ranked this word amongst those of recent introduction into the language.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To enter, to pierce; to pass or make way into the interior of.

2. To pass into by the mind or senses, so as to affect; to make fully sensible; to move or affect the feelings of.

"*Penetrated* with pity for the lot of women."—*Victoria Magazine*, Nov. 1866, p. 8.

3. To pierce or reach by the mind; to understand, to discover; to find out the inner or hidden meaning, force, or nature of.

"To share between themselves some separate fate,
Whose darkness none beside could *penetrate.*"
Byron: Lara, ii. 18.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To enter into or pierce anything; to make way, to pass.

"The sweet of life that *penetrates* so near."
Daniel: Complaint of Rosamond.

2. To see into or understand things fully; to discover the meaning or intent of anything; to see through anything.

"The world may search in vain with all their eyes,
But never *penetrate* through this disguise."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, i. 567.

pĕn-ē-trāt-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [Penetrate.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Having the power or quality of entering into or piercing other substances; penetrative, sharp, piercing, subtle.

2. Sharp, acute, sagacious, discerning, far-seeing. (*Scott: Lord of the Isles*, iv. 25.)

pĕn-ē-trāt-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *penetrating*; *-ly.*] In a penetrating or piercing manner; piercingly, sharply, acutely.

pĕn-ē-trā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *penetratio*, from *penetratus*; Fr. *penetration*; Sp. *penetracion*; Ital. *penetrazione.*] [Penetrate.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of penetratiog, entering, or passing into any body; the piercing of one substance by another.

"[It] to each inward part,
With gentle *penetration*, though unseen,
Shoots invisible virtue even to the deep."
Milton: P. L., iii. 585.

2. The act of penetrating mentally into anythiog obscure, difficult, or abstruse.

3. Mental acuteness, discernment, or sagacity; sharpness of intellect.

"A boldness of thought, and acuteness of *penetration.*"—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i., ch. iv.

II. *Law:* Any penetration of the vulva is sufficient to constitute a rape (q.v.).

pĕn-ē-trā-tĭve, *a.* [Fr. *pénétratif*, from Lat. *penetratus*; Ital., Sp., & Port. *penetrativo.*] [Penetrate.]

1. Having the power or quality of penetration; piercing, sharp, subtle.

"The *penetrative* sun." *Thomson: Spring*, 78.

2. Having the power or quality of affecting or impressing the mind; impressive.

"His face subdu'd
To *penetrative* shame."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iv. 14.

3. Acute, discerning, sharp, sagacious, penetrating.

"To the virtuous grant
The *penetrative* eye."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

pĕn-ē-trā-tĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *penetrative*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being penetrating.

pĕn-fĭsh, *s.* [Eng. *pen* (2), and *fish.*] The same as Calamary (q.v.).

pĕn-fōld, *s.* [Pinfold.]

***pĕn-fŭl,** *s.* [Eng. *pen* (2); *-ful(l).*] As much as one could write with one dip of ink.

pĕn-guin, *pin-guin (**u** as **w**), *s.* [Of uncertain etym. Three hypotheses have been advanced: (1) Welsh *pen gwyn* = white head (*Drayton: Poly-Olbion*, s. 9); (2) Lat. *pinguis* = fat, a name said to have been given by some "Dutchmen," who turn out to be Sir Francis Drake and his men; and (3) a corrupt. of *pin-wing.* In support of the last hypothesis, Mr. Reeks wrote (*Zoologist*, ser. 2, p. 1854) that the people in Newfoundland who used to meet with this bird always pronounced its name "pin-wing." The French *pingouin* = the Great Auk.]

1. *Ornithology:*

(1) *Sing.:* A name first given to the Great Auk (*Alca impennis*), but now applied to any member of the family Sphæniscidæ (q.v.). Penguins are aquatic birds confined to the high southern latitudes of both hemispheres, where they congregate in large flocks. The body is generally elliptical; neck of moderate length; head small; bill moderately long, straight, compressed; tail short. They have no quills in their wings, which are as rigid as the flippers of a cetacean, and utterly useless for flight, though they move freely at the shoulder-joint, forming most efficient paddles, and are usually worked alternately with a rotatory motion. In standing, the penguin preserves an upright position, generally resting on the tarsus, which is widened like the foot of a quadruped; but in progression this is kept nearly vertical, and the weight supported on the toes alone. They make no nest, and lay a single egg, which is tended by both birds, and the female takes charge of the young for nearly twelve months. The Emperor Penguin is *Aptenodytes patagonica*, and the King Penguin *A. longirostris.* Their moulting is very peculiar; and with respect to a Humboldt's Penguin (*A. humboldti*), formerly in the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, Mr. Bartlett (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1879, p. 6) says: "The manner in which the flipper-like wings cast off the short scale-like feathers was remarkable; they flaked off like the shedding of the skin of a serpent."

KING PENGUIN.

(2) (*Pl.*): The family Sphæniscidæ, or the modern order Impennes, as distinguished from Illiger's group.

2. *Bot.:* The broad-leaved Pine-apple, *Bromelia Pinguin*, of which Penguin is a corruption. It is very common in Jamaica, where it is planted as a fence around pasture lands, on account of its prickly leaves. When stripped of their pulp, soaked in water, and beaten with a wooden mallet, they yield a fibre whence thread is made. The juice of the fruit in water makes a good cooling drink in fevers. It is anthelmintic and diuretic, and can also be made into good vinegar.

penguin-rookery, *s.* A colony of, or breeding-place for penguins.

"The habit of the helpless birds, when breeding, to congregate by hundreds and thousands in what are called '*Penguin-rookeries*,' contributing to the ease with which their slaughter can be effected."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xviii. 491.

pĕn-guin-ĕr-y (**u** as **w**), *s.* [Eng. *penguin*; *-ery.*] A penguin-rookery (q.v.).

pĕn-hōld-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *pen* (2), and *holder.*] A holder for a writing nib. It is usually a stick with a tubular piece of metal having a pair of bent-in ears, which form a socket into which the butt of the nib is slipped.

***pĕn'-hŏuse,** *s.* [Eng. *pen* (1), and *house.*] An outhouse, an outbuilding, a shed, a penthouse.

***pen-i-ble,** *a.* [Painable.]

1. Painful.

2. Painstaking, industrious.

pĕn-i-çĭl, *s.* [Penicillaria.]

1. *Surg.:* A tent or pledget for wounds or ulcers.

2. A kind of shell.

pĕn-i-çil-lar-i-a, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *penicillus* = a painter's brush or pencil.]

Bot.: A genus of Grasses, tribe Panicear. *Penicillaria spicata* (formerly *Holcus spicatus*) is the Indian Bajuree (q.v.). It is cultivated as a cereal in the Punjaub, &c. It is considered healing. Its ashes are used as an alkali in dyeing.

pĕn-i-çĭl'-late, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *penicillatus.*] *Botany:*

1. Like a camel's hair pencil; having long, slender, nearly parallel hairs.

2. As if painted with a camel's hair pencil.

pĕn-i-çĭl'-li-form, *a.* [Penicillaria.] *Bot.:* The same as Penicillate (q.v.).

pĕn-i-çil-li-ŭm, *s.* [Penicillaria.]

Bot.: A genus of Hyphomycetous Fungi. It consists of a dense, pasty crust, slimy below and above, consisting of minute pedicels, terminating in a pencil of moniliform spores. Several British species are known. One, *Penicillium glaucum*, is Green Mould. [Mould.]

***pĕn'-īle,** *s.* [Peninsula.] A peninsula.

"A great cape of land or *penile* in Normandy."—*Speed: Hist.*, bk. ix., ch. xii.

pĕn-ĭll'-i-ŏn (**ll** the Welsh guttural, something like **thl**), *a.* [Welsh.] A name given to a Welsh custom of singing improvised verses on a given theme to a melody either well-known or then and there learnt from the harper who accompanies the penillion. There is a similar custom among the Hungarian gipsies.

pē-nĭn'-sụ-la, *s.* [Lat., from *pene*, *pœne* = almost, and *insula* = an island; Fr. *péninsule*; Sp. *peninsula*, *penisla*; Ital. *peninsola*, *penisola.*] A piece of land almost surrounded with water, and connected to the mainland by a narrow strip of land or isthmus. With the definite article the term is specifically applied to Spain and Portugal.

pē-nĭn'-sụ-lar, *a.* [Fr. *péninsulaire*; Sp. *peninsular.*] Of or pertaining to a peninsula; inhabiting a peninsula.

¶ *Peninsular War:*

Hist.: The war carried on in the beginning of the present century in Spain and Portugal by the British forces, aided by the native troops, against the French. Sir Arthur Wellesley, afterwards the Duke of Wellington, landed, with 10,000 British troops, at Figueras, in Portugal, Aug. 1–3, 1808, and on the 21st defeated the French at Vimiera. On Aug. 30 the Convention of Cintra was signed, by which Junot agreed to evacuate the country. Wellesley returning home, the command of the army, now increased to 20,000 men, was given over to Sir John Moore, who was forced by Soult to fall back on Corunna, where a battle was fought on Jan. 16, 1809, in which the former lost his life. Wellesley again received command of the army, and, after a series of sanguinary but generally successful combats, drove the French across the Pyrenees, entering France on Oct. 7, 1813.

***pē-nĭn'-sụ-lāte,** *v.t.* [Eng. *peninsul(a)*; *-ate.*] To make into a peninsula; to surround almost completely with water.

"It *peninsulateth* Seleseie towne on the south-west."—*Holinshed: Description of Britaine*, ch. xii.

pē'-nĭs, *s.* [Lat.]

Anat.: An organ composed of a root, body, and extremity, forming with the testes and their appendages the male organ of generation.

pĕn-ĭs-tŏn, *s.* [Pennistone.]

pĕn'-ĭ-tençe, *pĕn'-i-tẹn-çy, *s.* [Fr. *pénitence*, from Lat. *penitentia* = penitence, penance, from *penitet* = it repents one, from *pœna* = punishment; Sp. & Port. *penitencia*; Ital. *penitenzia. Penitence* and *penance* are doublets.] The quality or state of being penitent or contrite; sorrow for the commission

of any sin, crime, or offence; repentance, contrition, remorse.

"If he be baptised without *penitence* of his old gilt, he receiveth the marke of baptisme but not the grace."—*Chaucer: Persones Tale.*

¶ *Order of Penitence of St. Magdalen:*

Ecclesiol. & Church Hist.: An order founded by Bernard of Marseilles, in 1272, for the reformation of fallen women. It was sanctioned by Pope Nicholas III. (1277–1280).

pĕn-ĭ-tĕn-çẽr, * **pen-y-ten-ser,** * **pen-i-ten-ci-ar,** *s.* [Fr. *penitentiaire*, from *penitent* = penitent (q.v.).] A priest who prescribed special penance; one who had power to deal with what are now called "reserved cases."

"I say not that if thou be assigned to thy *penitencer* for certain sinnes, that thou art bounde to shewe him all the remnant of thy sinnes, of which thou hast been shriven of thy curat."—*Chaucer: Persones Tale.*

* **pen-i-ten-ci-ar, ship,** *s.* [Eng. *penitenciar*; *-ship.*] The office or post of a penitenciar.

"Gratifying D. Cranmer with the office of the *penitentiarship*."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 1,690.

pĕn-ĭ-tent, *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *penitens*, pr. par. of *puniteo* = to cause to repent, from *pœna* = punishment; Ital. & Sp. *penitente.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Feeling pain, grief, sorrow, or remorse for sins committed; contrite, repentant; sincerely affected by a sense of guilt, and resolved on amendment of life.

"Humbled themselves, or *penitent* besought
The God of their forefathers."
Milton: P. R., iii. 421.

* 2. Doing penance.

"We who know what 'tis to fast, to pray,
Are *penitent* for your default to-day."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, i. 1.

B. *As substantive:*

1. One who is penitent; one who repents of sin.

2. One under censures of the church, but admitted to penance.

3. One under the direction of a confessor.

pĕn-ĭ-tĕn'-tial (ti as sh), *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *pénitentiel*; Sp. & Port. *penitencial*; Ital. *penitenziale.*]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to, expressing, or proceeding from penitence or contrition; of the nature of penance.

"My *penitential* stripes, my streaming blood,
Have purchased heaven." *Cowper: Truth*, 95.

B. *As substantive:*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A vagabond who has been subjected to the punishment of whipping.

"Then, in their robes, the *penitentials*
Are straight presented with credentials."
Butler: Hudibras, ii. 1.

2. *Eccles., &c.:* The same as PENITENTIAL-BOOK (q.v.).

"The Roman *Penitential*, and those of Theodore, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Bede, were those which had the highest repute in the West."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 652.

penitential-book, *s.*

Eccles., &c.: A book containing instructions for hearing confessions and imposing penances.

"Every priest who heard confession was bound to use a '*penitential book*'—*i.e.*, a book which contained the penalties attached to particular sins by the canon."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 652.

penitential-canons, *s. pl.*

Eccles.: Canons appointing the time and manner of penance for sins, according to their gravity.

penitential-discipline, *s.*

Eccles.: The discipline used by the Church, through her ministers, in punishing sinners. In primitive times it was extremely severe, admission to communion being often withheld till the penitent was at the point of death. To this succeeded a period in which bodily austerities formed a principal part of the discipline. At the present time, in the Roman Church, public penance is hardly ever imposed, though Addis & Arnold (*Cath. Dict.*, p. 653) quote an English book published in the last century, to show that it was then of common occurrence.

penitential psalms, *s. pl.* A name given to the Psalms vi., xxxii., xxxviii., li., cii., cxxx., and cxliii. of the A. V., or vi., xxxi., xxxvii., l., ci., cxxix. and cxlii. of the Vulgate.

pĕn-ĭ-tĕn'-tial-lȳ (tl as sh), *adv.* [Eng. *penitential*; *-ly.*] In a penitent or penitential manner; penitently.

pĕn-ĭ-tĕn'-tia-rȳ (ti as sh), * **pen-y-ten-sa-ry,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *penitentiaire*; Sp. *penitenciario*; Ital. *penitenziario, penitenziere.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining or relating to penance, or its rules and degrees.

2. Expressive of penitence or repentance; penitent: as, a *penitentiary* letter.

3. Used for purposes of punishment and reformation.

"In forming the plan of these *penitentiary* houses, the principal objects have been . . . to preserve and amend the health of the unhappy offenders, to enure them to habits of industry, to guard them from pernicious company, to accustom them to serious reflection, and to teach them both the principles and practice of every Christian and moral duty."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 28.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A penitent.

"So Manasseh . . . died a *penitentiary*."—*Jackson: Christ's Session*, bk. ii., ch. xiii.

2. A house of correction for criminals.

"They slip into crime, and become the tenants of prisons and *penitentiaries*."—*Scribner's Magazine*, March, 1880, p. 785.

¶ The first is said to have been established by the Quakers in 1786.

3. An institution for the reception and reformation of prostitutes. [MAGDALEN-HOSPITAL.]

II. *Ecclesiastical:*

1. One of the offices of the Roman Curia, taking special cognisance of matters relating to the confessional, and dispensations from such impediments to marriage as are not dirimient.

2. The dignitary who presides over the office described above. He is a cardinal priest, and must be a doctor of theology or canon law.

3. A canon penitentiary [¶].

* 4. That part of the church to which penitents were restricted.

¶ *Canon Penitentiary:*

Eccles.: In the Roman Church a canon appointed in compliance with a decree of the Council of Trent (sess. xxiv., de Reform., ch. viii.), which directs that in every cathedral church, if possible, a penitentiary should be appointed. He must be forty years of age, master of arts, a doctor, or a licentiate in theology or canon law. His duty is to deal with reserved cases (q.v.), and attendance in confessional is considered equivalent to presence in choir.

* **pĕn-ĭ-tĕn'-tiar-ȳ-shĭp (ti as sh),** *s.* [Eng. *penitentiary*; *-ship.*] The office or post of a penitentiary or confessor.

"The *penitentiaryship* or the prebend of Saint Pancras in the cathedral church of St. Paul."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*, vol. i.

pĕn'-ĭ-tent-lȳ, * **pen-i-tent-lie,** *adv.* [Eng. *penitent*; *-ly.*] In a penitent manner; with contrition or repentance; contritely.

"Yet so shall he be gracious to the *penitently* dejected."—*Bp. Hall: Hard Texts*; *Isa.* xlii. 3.

pĕnk, *s.* [PINK.] A minnow.

pĕn'-knīfe, * **pen-knyfe** (*k* silent), *s.* [Eng. *pen*, and *knife.*] A pocket-knife with a small blade or blades; so called from its former use in making quill-pens.

"The courageous Caius Cæsar saued himselfe in iii. battailes, and after in the senate was slain with xxxii. strokes of *penknyues*."—*Golden Boke*, let. i.

Pĕn'-llèr-gare, *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: A place in South Wales.

Penllergare-series, *s. pl.*

Geol.: The upper measures of the South Wales coal-field.

pĕn'-man (pl. **pĕn'-mĕn**), *s.* [Eng. *pen*, and *man.*]

1. One who professes or teaches the art of writing.

2. One who writes a good hand; a calligrapher.

3. An author, a writer.

"Our theater hath lost, Pluto hath got,
A tragick *penman* for a driery plot,
Benjamin Jonson." *Returne from Pernassus.*

pĕn'-man-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *penman*; *-ship.*]

1. The art of writing; the use of the pen in writing.

2. A style or manner of writing: as, good or bad *penmanship.*

* **pĕn-naçhed',** *a.* [Fr. *pennaché*, *panaché* = variegated, from *panache* = a plume of feathers.] Diversified with neat stripes of natural colours, as a flower.

"Carefully protect from violent rain your *pennached* tulips, covering them with mattresses."—*Evelyn.*

* **pĕn'-nage,** *s.* [Lat. *penna* = a feather.] Plumage, feathers.

"The more part of her *pennage* blew."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. x., ch. xxxii.

* **pĕn'-nal,** *s.* [Lit. = a pen case, from *penna* = a pen.] A name formerly given to the freshmen of the Protestant universities of Germany, who were the fags of the elder students or schorists.

* **pĕn'-nal-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *penal*; *-ism.*] A system of fagging formerly practised by the elder students on the freshmen in the German Protestant universities. It was abolished at the close of the seventeenth century.

Pĕn'-nant (1), *s.* [Thomas Pennant, an English naturalist, 1726–98. His chief works were, *British Zoology*, *History of Quadrupeds*, and *Arctic Zoology.*] (For def. see etym.)

Pennant's marten, *s.* [PEKAN (2).]

Pennant's swimming-crab, *s.*

Zool.: *Portunus variegatus*, common in the Firth of Forth and the Moray Firth, and in Ireland. Dull purplish-white, mottled with a darker hue.

Pĕn'-nant (2), *s.* [See def.]

1. *Geog.:* A parish of North Wales, county Montgomery.

2. *Geol.:* Two series of beds, the Upper and the Lower Pennant of the South Wales coal-field.

Pennant-grit, *s.*

Geol.: The central or intermediate portion of the coal-bearing beds separating the upper and lower series of the South Wales coal-field. It is valued as a building stone.

pĕn'-nant (3), *s.* [Formed from *pennon* by the addition of *t*, as in ancient, tyrant, &c.] [PENNON.]

Naut.: A small flag; a pennon, a pendant; specif., a long narrow streamer borne at the mast-head of a ship-of-war. They are of two kinds, the *long pennant* and the *broad pennant.* The former is a very long, narrow, tapering flag, and in the royal navy is borne of two colours, one white, with a red cross on the part next the mast, the other blue, with a red cross on a white ground on the part next the mast. The white pendant is borne at the mast-head of all her Majesty's ships in commission, when not otherwise distinguished by a flag or broad pennant. The blue pennant is borne at the mast-head of all armed vessels in the employ of the government of a British colony. The broad pennant is white, with a red St. George's cross. [BROAD-PENNANT, BURGEE.]

"A ship most neatly that was limn'd
In all her sails with flags and *pennants* trim'd."
Drayton: Battle of Agincourt.

pĕn'-nate, pĕn'-nāt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *pennatus* = winged, from *penna* = a feather.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Winged.

2. *Bot.:* The same as PINNATE (q.v.).

pĕn-nāt'-ĭ-fĭd, *a.* [Lat. *pennatus* = feathered, and *findo* (pret. *fidi*) = to cleave.]

Bot. (*Of a feather-veined leaf*): Cleft.

pĕn-nāt-ĭ-part'-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *pennatus* = feathered, and Eng. *parted.*]

Botany:

1. *Gen.:* Pinnatifid (q.v.).

2. *Spec.:* Partite.

pĕn-nāt-ĭ-sĕct'-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *pennatus* = feathered, and *sectus* = cut.]

Bot. (*Of a feather-veined leaf*): Divided into segments.

† **pĕn'-na-toŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *pennatus* = feathered, winged.]

Bot.: Soft, downy like a feather. (*Paxton.*)

pĕn-nāt'-u-la (pl. **pĕn-nāt'-u-læ**), *s.* [Lat. fem. sing. of *pennatulus*, dimin. from *pennatus* = winged.]

Zoology:

1. *Sing.:* Sea-pen, Sea-rod; the typical genus of the family Pennatulidæ (q.v.). The

zooids are on the ventral and lateral sides of the stem, and they are also arranged bilaterally on the long cylindrical pinnate stem. *Pennatula phosphorea* is a common British species.

2. *Pl.:* A sub-family of Pennatulidæ, containing the single genus Pennatula (q.v.).

pĕn-na-tū'-lĭ dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *pennatul(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Zool.:* Sea-pens, Sea-rods; a family of Alcyonaria. They are of free habit, and have a sclerobasic rod-like corallum, sometimes associated with sclerodermic spicules. Chief genera: Pennatula, Pteroeides, Virgularia, Scytalium, Pavonaria, and Anthoptilum.

2. *Palæont.:* From the Eocene onward.

*** pĕnne,** *s.* [Pen (2), *s.*]

*** pĕnned,** *a.* [Lat. *penna* = a feather.] Winged.

pĕn'-nĕr, *s.* [Eng. *pen* (2); *-er.*]

1. One who pens or writes; a writer.

"He that was the *penner* of this decree was one called Nicagurra."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 103.

2. A pen case.

"Then wilt thou repent it, quoth the gentleman, and so putting uppe his *penner* and inkehorne, departed with the paper in his hand."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 1,168.

*** pĕn-nĭed,** *a.* [Eng. *penny*; *-ed.*] Possessing a penny.

pĕn'-nĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *penna* = a feather, a quill, and *forma* = form.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Having the form or appearance of a feather or quill.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.* (*Of muscular fibres*): Passing obliquely upwards from either side from a tendinous centre.

2. *Bot.* (*Of venation*): Having the ribs disposed as in a pinnate leaf, but confluent at the point, as in the date.

pĕn-nĭg'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *penna* = a feather, and *gero* = to bear.] Bearing feathers or quills.

pĕn'-nĭ-lĕss, * pen-ny-less, *a.* [Eng. *penny*; *-less.*] Without a penny; destitute of money; moneyless.

"Still hungering, *pennyless*, and far from home."
Cowper: Task, i. 119.

pĕn'-nĭ-lĕss-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *penniless*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being penniless or destitute of money.

pĕn'-nine, pĕn'-nĭn ĭte, *s.* [After the Pennine Alps, where first found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A rhombohedral species of the chlorite group, having a perfect basal cleavage. Occurs in crystals, and in aggregations of scales. Hardness, 2 to 3; sp. gr. 2·6 to 2·85; lustre, mostly vitreous, sometimes pearly; colours, shades of green, reddish, pink; some of the green varieties are markedly dichroic; transparent. Compos.: somewhat variable, but essentially a hydrated silicate of aluminia, sesquioxide of iron, and magnesia; some varieties contain sesquioxide of chromium. Dana includes the following as varieties: (1) Penninite; (2) Tabergite, these differ somewhat in their optical properties; (3) Kammererite, chromiferous; (4) Loganite, or pseudophite. Found in fine crystals, near Zermatt, Switzerland, and crystalline masses at several other localities. Mallard regards penninite, clinochlore, and ripidolite as identical, and only differing in the method of grouping of the individual crystals.

pĕn'-nĭ-nĕrved, *a.* [Lat. *penna* = a feather, and Eng. *nerved.*]

Bot. (*Of venation*): Having the ribs pedate.

*** pĕn-nĭp'-ō-tĕnt,** *a.* [Lat. *pennipotens*; *penna* = a feather, and *potens* = powerful.] Strong on the wing. (*Davies: Holy Roode*, p. 15.)

pĕn-nĭ-sē-tŭm, *s.* [Lat. *penna* = a feather, a connect., and *seta* = a hair or bristle.]

Bot.: A genus of Grasses, tribe Paniceæ. *Pennisetum typhoideum* is the Spiked Millet, a native of Southern Asia, Egypt, and Nubia, and commonly cultivated in India as a cereal. There are two varieties: bajra, with greenish, and bajri, with reddish grain. The fruit spike is six to nine inches long, and thicker than a man's thumb. The green variety is used chiefly by the lower classes of natives. The green chopped stalks and leaves are given to cattle as fodder. *P. cenchroides* is the best of all the wild grasses in India for cattle and horses.

pĕn nis tŏne, *s.* [From the village of Penistone, in Yorkshire.]

Fabric: A kind of coarse woollen frieze.

pĕnn ĭte, *s.* [After its supposed locality Penn(a), U.S.A., a misreading of Penns., the abbreviation for Pennsylvania; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of Hydrotalcite (q.v.), found in apple-green incrustations on chromite. Contains 1·25 per cent. of nickel, to which the colour is due.

pĕn'-nĭ-vēined, *a.* [Lat. *penna* = a feather, and Eng. *veined.*]

Bot.: The same as Penninerved (q.v.).

pĕn'-nŏn, pen-on, * pen-oun, *s.* [Fr. *pennon*, from Lat. *penna* = a wing, a feather; Ital. *pennone.*]

* I. A wing, a pinion.

"Flattering his *pennons* vain, plumb-down he drops."
Milton: P. L., ii. 934.

2. A small flag or streamer half the size of the guidon but shaped like it, of a swallow-tail form, attached to the handle of a lance or spear. Afterwards it became, by increase in length and breadth, a military ensign, and was charged with the crest, badge, or war-cry of the knight; his arms being emblazoned on the banner, which was in shape a parallelogram.

"On each side, like *pennons* wide,
Flashing crystal streamlets run."
Longfellow: Sir Humphrey Gilbert.

*** pĕn'-nŏn-çĕl, * pen non eelle,** *s.* [O. Fr. *pennoncel.*] [Pencel.]

Pĕnn-sȳl-vā'-nĭ-an, *a.* [From *Pennsylvania*, one of the United States. It was granted by James II. to William Penn (1621-1718), the Quaker, in 1681, and it was named in honour of him as its founder.] Of or belonging to Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvanian mud-terrapin, *s.*

Zool.: Kinosternon pennsylvanicum.

pĕn'-nȳ, * pen-i, * pen-y (*pl.* *** pen-ies, pĕn-nieş, * pĕns, pĕnçe**), *s.* [A.S. *pening*, *penig* = a penny. The oldest form is *pending*, from the same base as Dut. *pand*, O. H. Ger. *pfant*, Ger. *pfand* = a pawn [Pawn (3), *s.*]. Cogn. with Dut. *penning*; Icel. *peningr*; Dan. & Sw. *penning*; Ger. *pfennig*; O. H. Ger. *phantinc.* The plural *pennies* is used when the separate number of coins is spoken of; *pence* when the amount in value is intended.]

1. A coin, the twelfth part of a shilling in value. Previously to 1860 it was made of copper, now it is of bronze, consisting of 95 parts copper, 4 of tin, and 1 of zinc. It is a token coin, and worth in metal about ½ its nominal amount. Its weight is 145·833 grains Troy. The old Scotch penny was only equal to $\frac{1}{12}$ of the English sterling penny.

* 2. An old silver coin, weighing 22½ grains Troy, and therefore worth about 3d. sterling.

* 3. The same as Denarius, I. 1.

4. An insignificant coin or value; a small sum.

5. Money in general.

"What *penny* hath Rome borne, what men provided?"
Shakesp.: King John, v. 2.

¶ In the phrases ten*penny*, six*penny*, &c., applied to nails, the word *penny* has its original force of pound. [Nail, *s.*, I. 2. (5).]

¶ *To think one's penny silver:* To have a good opinion of one's self.

penny-a-liner, *s.* One who supplies public journals with paragraphs of news at the rate of a penny a line, or some such small sum. A poor writer for hire.

"The *penny-a-liners* now write about a splendid shout."—*Kingston Oliphant: Standard English*, p. 244.

penny-bridal, *s.* The same as Penny-wedding (q.v.).

penny-cress, *s.*

Bot.: Thlaspi arvense (Mithridate mustard) and the genus Thlaspi (q.v.). It is a cruciferous plant one or two feet high, with white flowers, and large and deeply notched orbicular pods, common in fields.

penny-dog, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A dog that constantly follows his master. (*Scotch.*)

2. *Ichthy.:* [Miller's-dog, Galeus].

penny-dreadful, *s.* A cant name for a newspaper or journal devoted to the publication of sensational stories or news.

"From whatever *penny-dreadful* she had got the chloroform incident."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 3, 1885.

*** penny-father, * peni-father,** *s.* A miserly person; a niggard.

"And yet knowing them to be such niggish *penny-fathers*, that they be sure, as long as they live, not the worth of one farthing of that heap of gold shall come to them. —*More: Utopia*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

penny-gaff, *s.* A low theatre, for admission to which a penny or some such low sum is charged.

† penny-grass, *s.*

Bot.: The same as Pennyroyal (q.v.).

penny-leaves, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Cotyledon Umbilicus.

penny-post, *s.*

* 1. A post carrying a letter some small distance for a penny.

"Pray see that the enclosed be immediately put in the *penny-post*."—*T. Hull: Genuine Letters*, ii. 96.

2. A post carrying a letter to any part of Britain for that sum. [Post.]

Penny Post Act: The Act 3 & 4 Vict., c. 6, establishing the penny post.

penny-readings, *s. pl.* Entertainments consisting of readings, with music, &c., the price of admission being a penny. They commenced in A.D. 1859, and were formerly common, but are now less heard of.

penny-rot, *s.*

Bot.: Hydrocotyle vulgaris.

penny-stane, * peny-stane, *s.* A quoit.

"It was nocht a *penny-stane* cast of breid."
Barbour: Bruce, xvi. 383.

penny-wedding, *s.* A wedding where each of the guests and friends contributes towards the outfit of the married couple.

penny-wise, *a.* Niggardly or stingy in small money matters.

"Be not *penny-wise*: riches have wings and sometimes they fly away of themselves."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Riches.*

¶ *Penny wise and pound foolish:* Scrupulously attentive to small matters, but careless in important affairs.

"Override any arguments advanced by the supporters of a *penny-wise and pound-foolish* policy."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 24, 1885.

pĕn-nȳ-rȳ'-al, *s.* [A corr. of Old Eng. *pulial royal.* (*Skeat.*)

1. *Bot.: Mentha Pulegium*, a prostrate menthaceous plant growing in pools, wet tracts, &c., in Ireland and England.

2. *Pharm.:* Essence of pennyroyal is largely used as a popular diaphoretic and emmenagogue.

¶ The American pennyroyal is *Hedeoma Pulegioides.*

pennyroyal-tree, *s.*

Bot.: Satureja viminea.

pĕn'-nȳ-stōne, *s.* [Eng. *penny*, and *stone.*] [See compound.]

pennystone-ironstone, *s.*

Geol.: An ironstone in the Colebrook Dale coal-field in Shropshire.

pĕn'-nȳ-wĕight (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *penny*, and *weight.*] A Troy weight, containing twenty-four grains, each grain being equal to a grain of wheat from the middle of the ear, well dried. Twenty pennyweights make one ounce Troy weight. The name is derived from its having been originally the weight of the silver penny.

pĕn'-nȳ-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *penny*, and *wort.*]

Bot.: (1) The genus Cotyledon (q.v.); (2) the genus Hydrocotyle (q.v.); (3) *Sibthorpia europæa*; (4) *Linaria Cymbalaria.*

pĕn'-nȳ-wŏrth, * pĕn'-nĭ-wŏrth, *s.* [Eng. *penny*, and *worth.*]

1. As much as is worth, or can be bought for a penny; a penny's worth.

"Sold to the poor people billot and faggot, by the *pennyworth*."—*Fabyan: Henry VIII.* (an. 1553).

2. Anything bought or sold; a bargain.

"The priests sold the better *pennyworths*, and therefore had all the custom."—*Locke: Reasonableness of Christianity.*

3. A good bargain; something bought for less than its value.

4. A small quantity; a trifle.

"We'll fit the kid for with a *pennyworth*."
Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, ii. 3.

¶ *To cast pennyworths:* To count the cost. (*Udal: Erasmus' Apoph.*, p. 298.)

pĕn-ŏck, *s.* [East Ind.] The same as PEND (2).

pē-nō-lŏ̆g'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *penology(y)*; *-ical.*] Of or pertaining to penology (q.v.).

pē nŏl-ŏ-ġist, *s.* [Eng. *penology(y)*; *-ist.*] One who makes a study of, or is versed in, penology (q.v.).

pē-nŏl-ŏ-ġy, *s.* [Gr. ποινή *poinē*) = punishment; suff. *-ology.*] The science which treats of public punishments, as they respect the public and the sufferer.

* **pĕn'-ŏn,** * **pen-oun,** *s.* [PENNON.]

* **pĕn-or'-cŏn,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Music: An obsolete instrument of the guitar family, somewhat broader and shorter than the Pandora, with a very broad neck over which passed nine brass strings, which were played upon by the fingers.

* **pĕns,** *s. pl.* [PENNY.]

pĕn'-sa, *s.* [Lat.] A wey of cheese, salt, &c., equal to 256 lbs.

* **pĕn'-sa-tĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *pensatus*, pa. par. of *penso* = to weigh, to consider.] Pensive.

"Being very *pensative* to hear the follies that Don Quixote spoke."—*Shelton: Don Quixote*, bk. i., ch. v.

* **pĕn'-sĭ-blc,** *a.* [As if from a Lat. *pensibilis*, from *pensus*, pa. par. of *pendo* = to weigh.] Capable of being weighed.

"The water being made *pensible*."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 15.

* **pen-sife,** *a.* [PENSIVE.]

* **pen-sife-head,** * **pen-sife-hed,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *pensife* = pensive; *-head*, *-hed* = -hood.] Pensiveness.

"The venim pearce
Of *pensifehed*."
Chaucer (?): Complaint of the Black Knight.

* **pĕn'-sĭ-fŭl,** *a.* [Mid. Eng. *pensi(fe)* = pensive; Eng. *full.*] Pensive, thoughtful.

"Adnoyde the gnawyng of a *penaiful* hart."—*Sir T. Elyot: The Governour*, bk. i., ch. xiii.

* **pen-sil** (1), * **pen-sill,** *s.* [PENCIL, *s.*]

* **pen-sil** (2), *s.* [PENCEL.]

* **pĕn-sĭle,** *a.* [O. Fr. *pensil*, from Lat. *pensilis*, from *pendeo* = to hang.] Hanging, suspended, pendulous.

"It is described as *pensile*, and composed entirely of down."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Dec. 1878, p. 164.

¶ The word is applied specifically to such nests as those of the weaver-bird or palm-bird.

* **pĕn-sĭle-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *pensile*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being pensile or hanging; suspension.

"The *pensileness* of the earth."—*Bacon: Of Learning*, bk. i.

* **pĕn-sĭl-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *pensil(e)*; *-ity.*] The same as PENSILENESS (q.v.).

pĕn'-sion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *pensionem*, accus. of *pensio* = a payment, from *pensus*, pa. par. of *pendo* = to weigh out, to pay, allied to *pendeo* = to hang; Sp. *pension*; Ital. *pensione.*]

* 1. A payment; money paid for services rendered, or as a tribute; a tribute.

"The *pension* that he payd to the Adriatickes hys next neyghbors."—*Goldinge: Cæsar*, fo. 123.

2. A fixed allowance made to a person in consideration of past services; a periodical payment of money to a person retired from service on account of age or other disability; especially, a sum of money allowed yearly by government to officers, civil or military, soldiers, sailors, and other public servants, who have retired, after having served a certain number of years, or who have been wounded or otherwise disabled in the public service, to the families of soldiers or sailors who have been killed in action, and to persons who have distinguished themselves in art, science, literature, &c.

"Continued those *pensions* to men of learning which avaricious governors had monopolized to themselves."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. 1.

3. A sum of money paid to a clergyman in lieu of tithes.

4. An annual payment made by each member of the inns of court to the houses.

5. An assembly of the members of Gray's Inn, to consult about the affairs of the society.

* 6. Expenditure, expenses.

"The stomach's *pension* and the time's expense."
Sylvester: Du Bartas, Sixth day, First week, 585.

7. A boarding-house or boarding-school, especially on the continent.

* **pension-writ,** *s.*

Law: A process formerly issued against a member of an inn of court, when he was in arrear for pensions, commons, or other duties.

pĕn'-sion, *v.t.* [PENSION, *s.*] To bestow a pension upon; to discharge upon a pension. (Often followed by *off.*)

"'Twould almost be worth while to *pension*
A missionary author, just to preach
Our Christian usage of the parts of speech."
Byron: Beppo, lxxvii.

pĕn'-sion-ar-ў, * **pen-el-on-ar-y,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *pensionnaire*; Sp. & Ital. *pensionario.*]

* **A.** *As adjective:*

1. Consisting of a pension; of the nature of a pension.

2. Maintained or supported by a pension; in receipt of a pension.

"His silly plots and *pensionary* spies."
Donne: Jealousy.

B. *As substantive:*

* 1. One who is maintained by, or is in receipt of a pension; a pensioner.

"That order be taken for the more speedy payment of pensions to all priests, *pensionaries*, &c."—*Burnet Records*, vol. ii., pt. ii., No. 16.

2. One of the chief magistrates of towns in Holland.

* ¶ *Grand Pensionary:* The title of the first minister or president of the council of the United Provinces of Holland under the old Republican Government.

pĕn'-sion-ĕr, * **pen-tion-er,** *s.* [Eng. *pension*; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who is in receipt of a pension; one to whom a pension is paid in consideration of past services.

"Greyheaded old *pensioners* who crept about the arcades and alleys of Chelsea Hospital."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

2. One who receives an annual allowance in return for certain services.

3. One who is dependent on the bounty of another; a dependant.

4. An attendant. (*Milton: Il Penseroso*, 10.)

II. *Technically:*

1. In the University of Cambridge, one who pays for his commons out of his own income. (Fr. *pensionnaire.*) The same as a Commoner at Oxford.

2. One of the honourable band of gentlemen who attend upon the sovereign of England on state occasions, and receive a pension or annual allowance of £150 and two horses. They are now called the Honourable Body of Gentlemen-at-Arms. They were instituted by Henry VII.

pĕn'-sĭve, * **pen-sif,** * **pen-sife,** * **pen-syve,** *a.* [Fr. *pensif*, as if from a Lat. *pensivus*, from *penso* = to ponder; Ital. *pensivo.*]

1. Thoughtful; weighing, deliberating, or pondering seriously; engaged in or given to serious and earnest thought or musing; hence, with an implied idea of melancholy and anxiety, sad, serious, anxious, melancholy.

"My leisure serves me, *pensive* daughter, now."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iv. 1.

2. Giving rise to or encouraging sad and melancholy thoughts.

"Silent, unmov'd, in dire dismay they stand,
A *pensive* scene!" *Pope: Homer; Iliad* x. 41.

3. Expressing thoughtfulness with sadness: as, *pensive* strains.

* **pĕn'-sĭved,** *a.* [Eng. *pensiv(e)*; *-ed.*] Pensive, melancholy.

"Lo! all these trophies of affections hot,
Of *pensiv'd* and subdued desires the tender."
Shakesp.: Complaint of a Lover, 219.

pĕn'-sĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *pensive*; *-ly.*] In a pensive manner; with pensiveness; sadly.

"Two bosom friends, each *pensively* inclin'd."
Cowper: Conversation, 507.

pĕn'-sĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *pensive*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being pensive; sad or melancholy thoughtfulness; serious musing.

"I will not leave Iarbas whom I love
In this delight of dying *pensiveness*."
Marlowe: Dido, Queen of Carthage, iv. 2.

pĕn'-stŏck, *s.* [Eng. *pen* (1), and *stock.*]

1. A conduit for water, usually of boards, and notably a trough of planks, which conducts the water to a water-wheel. It begins at the end of the race, of which it forms a continuation, and ends at the gate, which is lifted to discharge the water on to the wheel; a shuttle or pen-trough.

2. A sluice or flood-gate restraining the waters of a mill-pond, race, or sewer.

3. A flood-gate used in inundating certain parts of fortified works.

1. The barrel of a pump in which the piston plays, and through which the water passes up.

pĕn'-sў, pĕn'-sĭĕ, *a.* [Fr. *pensif* = pensive; *pensee* = thought.] Proud and conceited; spruce. (*Scotch.*)

pĕnt, *pt. par.* or *a.* [PEN (1), *v.*] Penned or shut up; closely confined. (Often followed by *up.*) (*Scott: Lady of the Lake*, v. 33.)

pent-roof, *s.*

Carp.: A roof with two equal sloping sides; a shed or lean-to roof.

pĕnt-, pĕn-tą-, pĕn-tĕ-, *pref.* [Gr. πέντε (*pente*) = five; in compos. generally πέντα- (*penta-*).]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Containing, or pertaining to five of anything.

2. *Chem.:* A prefix denoting that a compound contains five atoms of the element specified, *e.g.*, pentachloride of phosphorus = PCl_5.

pĕn-tą-căp'-su-lar, *a.* [Pref. *penta-*, and Eng. *capsular* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Having five capsules or seed-vessels.

pĕn'-tą-çē, *s.* [Pref. *penta-*, and Gr. ἀκή (*akē*) = a point.]

Bot.: A genus of Tiliaceæ. *Pentace burmannica* exudes a red resin, and its wood takes a good polish.

pĕn-tăç-ĕr-ăs, *s.* [Pref. *penta-*, and Gr. κέρας (*keras*) = a horn.]

Bot.: A genus of Rutaceæ. *Pentaceras australis* is the White Cedar of Moreton Bay.

pĕn-tăç'-ĕr-ŏs, *s.* [PENTACERAS.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Pentacerotidæ (q.v.).

pĕn-tą-çē-rŏt'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pentaceros*, genit. *pentacerot(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of star-fishes, characterized by a body supported by roundish or elongated pieces, covered with a smooth or granular skin, pierced with minute pores between the tubercles.

pĕn-tą-chlŏr-ŏx'-ўl-ĭn, *s.* [Pref. *penta-*; *chlor(ine)*, *ox(at)yl*, and suff. *-in.*]

Chem.: Pentachloroxylone. One of the products obtained by the action of hypochlorous acid on creosote.

pĕn-tą-chlŏr-ŏx'-ўl-ōne, *s.* [PENTACHLOROXYLIN.]

pĕn-tą-chord, *s.* [Lat. *pentachordus*; Gr. πενταχορδος (*pentachordos*) = five-stringed: pref. *penta-*, and χορδή (*chordē*) = a string, a chord; Fr. *pentacorde*; Ital. *pentacordo.*]

* 1. An old Greek instrument of music, having five strings.

2. An order or system of five sounds.

pĕn-tą-clā'-sīte, *s.* [Pref. *penta-*, and Gr. κλάσις (*klasis*) = cleavage.]

Min.: The same as PYROXENE (q.v.).

pĕn'-tą-cle, *s.* [O. Fr. *pentacol* = an amulet suspended from the neck. There is probably some confusion with pentangle (q.v.).]

1. A figure whose base consists of five lines, forming a five-pointed star. It is not infrequent in early ornamental art, but was also used with superstitious import by the astrologers and mystics of the middle ages. (*Fairholt.*)

2. A piece of fine linen, folded with five corners, according to the five senses, and suitably inscribed with characters. With this the magician controlled the spirits which he evoked.

pĕn-tą-clēth'-rą, *s.* [Pref. *penta-*, and Gr. κλειθρον (*kleithron*) = a bolt or bar.]

Bot.: A genus of Parkieæ. The seeds of *Pentaclethra macrophylla* are eaten in the West of Africa, and an oil is extracted from them.

pĕn·ta·cŏc·cous, *a.* [Pref. *penta-*, and Eng., &c. *coccus* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Formed of five cocci; having five shells splitting elastically, and falling off a central axis or column.

***pĕn·ta·cŏs·tēr,** *s.* [Pentecoster.]

pĕn·ta·crĭn'·ĭ·dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pentacrin(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool. & Palæont.: In some classifications an order of Crinoidea, which is then elevated to a class. Calyx small, with five basals and three cycles of radials; no paralassals or interradials; arms long, much ramified; column pentagonal; the articulating surfaces formed by flower-like, crenate ridges.

pĕn·tăc·rĭn·ĭte, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *pentacrin(us)*; Eng. suff. *-ite.*] A recent or fossil Pentacrinus.

"In the condition of their digestive system the *Pentacrinites* and Comatulæ correspond with the Bryozoa."—*Owen: Anat. Invert. Anim.* (ed. 1st), p. 114.

pĕn·tăc'·rĭn·oĭd, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *pentacrin(us)* (q.v.); suff. *-oid.*]

Zool.: Resembling a pentacrinite; noting the advanced stage of a crinoid larva.

pĕn·tăc'·rĭn·ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *penta-*, and Gr. κρινον (*krinon*) = a lily, from its fine rays.]

1. *Zool.:* The typical genus of the Pentacrinidæ. The column is pentagonal. *Pentacrinus caput Medusæ* is found in the Caribbean Sea; *P. europæus* is the larva of *Antedon rosaceus*. Mr. George Jeffreys in 1870 dredged up another species, which he called *P. Wyville-Thomsoni*, from the coast of Portugal from a depth of 6,570 feet.

2. *Palæont.:* Seven species are known in the Lias, seven in the Jurassic, three in the Cretaceous, and three in the Eocene strata. Of these, *Pentacrinus* (*Extracrinus*) *Briareus*, from the Lower Lias of Lyme Regis, has extraordinarily ramified arms or rays.

***pĕnt·a·crŏs'·tĭc,** *a. & s.* [Pref. *pent-*, and Eng. *acrostic* (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Containing five acrostics of the same name.

B. *As subst.:* A set of verses so disposed as to have five acrostics of the same name in five divisions of each verse.

pĕn·tăc·tą, *s.* [Pref. *pent-*, and Gr. ακτή (*aktē*) = a promontory.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Pentactidæ. Several species are British.

pĕn·tăc·tĭ·dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pentact(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Holothuroidea, containing the genera Psolinus, Cucumaria, and Oenus.

pĕn·tăd, *s.* [Pref. *pent-*, and Eng. (*mon*)*ad.*]

Chem.: A name given to those elements which can directly unite with or replace five atoms of hydrogen, chlorine, or other monatomic element. The chief pentads are nitrogen, phosphorus, arsenic, antimony, and bismuth.

pĕn·tą·dăc'·tĭl, pĕn·tą·dăc'·tyle, pĕn·tą·dăc'·tyl·oŭs, *a.* [Pref. *penta-*, and Gr. δάκτυλος (*daktulos*) = a finger, a toe.] Having five fingers or toes, or five appendages resembling fingers or toes.

"Modifications of a common heterodont, diphyodont *pentadactyle* form."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xv. 383.

pĕn·tą·dĕc'·ăne, *s.* [Pref. *penta-*, and Eng. *decane.*]

Chem.: $C_{15}H_{32}$. Benzyl-hydride. A hydrocarbon obtained from American petroleum by fractional distillation. Sp. gr. = 0·825 at 19°, boils at 260–262°, and with chlorine yields pentadecyl chloride, $C_{15}H_{31}Cl$. Passed through a red-hot tube it is converted into decane, $C_{10}H_{22}$.

pĕn·tą·dĕç'·ĭne, *s.* [Pref. *penta-*, and Eng. *decine.*]

Chem.: $C_{15}H_{28}$. Benzylene. A hydrocarbon homologous with acetylene, produced by heating triamylene acetate with potash. It is a colourless liquid, and boils at 230–240°.

pĕn·tą·dĕ·çўl·ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *penta-*; Gr. δεκα (*deka*) = ten; Eng. (*oxat*)*yl*, and suff. *-ic.*] Derived from or containing 15 atoms of methylene (CH_2), and oxatyl.

pentadecylic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{15}H_{30}O_2 = C_{14}H_{29}.CO.OH$. Obtained by the oxidation of methyl-pentadecyl-ketone. It crystallizes in nacreous scales, which melt at 51°, and boil at 256° under a pressure of 100 mm.

pĕn·tą·dĕl'·phoŭs, *a.* [Pref. *pent-*, and Gr. ἀδελφος (*adelphos*) = a brother.]

Bot.: Having the stamens in five bundles, as in the genus Melaleuca. (*R. Brown.*)

pĕn·tą·dĕs'·mą, *s.* [Pref. *penta-*, and Gr. δέσμα (*desma*) = a bond, a fetter; so named because the stamens are in three bundles.]

Bot.: A genus of Garcinieæ. *Pentadesma butyracea* is the Butter and Tallow tree of Sierra Leone, so-called because the fruit, when cut, yields a yellow, greasy juice.

pĕn·tą·fĭd, *a.* [Pref. *penta-*, and Lat. *findo* (pa. t. *fidi*) = to cleave.]

Bot.: Divided or cleft into five.

pĕn·tą·gĕn·ĭ·ą, *s.* [Pref. *penta-*, and Gr. γενος (*genos*) = race.]

Entom.: A genus of insects belonging to the family Ephemeridæ (q.v.). *Pentagenia vittigera* is found in Rock Island, Illinois.

pĕn·tăg'·ĕn·ist, *s.* [Pref. *penta-*; Gr. γένος (*genos*) = race, and Eng. suff. *-ist.*]

Anthrop.: (See extract).

"Whilst the monogenists assume that the five primary trunks have proceeded from the same stock, and have the same roots, the *pentagenists* (if we may use this term) assume five distinct and independent stocks."—*Broca: Human Hybridity* (ed. Blake), p. 12.

pĕn·tăg'·ĕr·ŏn, *s.* [First element, Gr. πέντε (*pente*) = five; second, doubtful; possibly a variant of *pentagon.*] A mystic figure produced by prolonging the sides of a regular pentagon till they intersect. It can be made without a break in the drawing, and, viewed from five sides, exhibits the form of the Greek A. [Pentalpha.] According to Lucian, it served the Pythagoreans for a salutation and symbol of health. In German mythology it was regarded as the footprint of swan-footed Nornen, till, as Christianity gained ground, these beings were looked on as witches and evil spirits. Henceforward, this sign was, with the sign of the cross, placed at the door to prevent the entrance of Druden and witches, but any break in the figure caused it to lose its virtue. (Cf. *Goethe: Faust*, pt. i.)

PENTAGERON.

"The great arch-ruler, potentate of hell,
Trembles when Bacon bids him or his friends
Bow to the force of his *pentageron.*"
Greene: Friar Bacon.

pĕn·tą·glŏt, *s.* [Pref. *penta-*, and γλώττα (*glotta*) = a tongue.] A book in five different languages.

pĕn·tą·gŏn, *s.* [Fr. *pentagone* = five-cornered, from Lat. *pentagonus*, *pentagonius* = pentagonal, *pentagonium* = a pentagon; from Gr. πεντάγωνος (*pentagōnos*) = pentagonal; πεντάγωνον (*pentagōnon*) = a pentagon, from πέντα (*penta*) = five, and γωνια (*gōnia*) = a corner, an angle; Ital. & Sp. *pentagono.*]

1. *Geom.:* A figure having five sides and five angles. A *regular pentagon* is one which has equal sides and angles.

"By his side a polyedron composed of twelve *pentagons.*"—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i., ch. vii

2. *Fort.:* A fort with five bastions.

pĕn·tăg'·ŏn·ąl, *pĕn·tăg'·ŏn·ąll, *a.* [Eng. *pentagon*; *-al.*] Having five angles or corners; in form of a pentagon.

pĕn·tăg'·ŏn·ąl·lў, *adv.* [Eng. *pentagonal*; *-ly.*] With five angles.

***pĕn·tăg'·ŏn·oŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *pentagon*; *-ous.*] Pentagonal, five-angled.

pĕn·tą·grăm, *s.* [Pref. *penta-*, and Gr. γράμμα (*gramma*) = a letter.] Pentageron (q.v.).

"Sketching with her slender pointed foot
Some figure like a wizard *pentagram*
On garden gravel." *Tennyson: The Brook.*

pĕn·tą·grăph, *s.* [Pantograph.]

pĕn·tą·grăph'·ĭc, pĕn·tą·grăph'·ĭe·ąl, *a.* [Pantographic.]

† pĕn·tą·gўn, *s.* [Pentagynia.]

Bot.: A plant having five pistils.

pĕn·tą·gўn'·ĭ·ą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *penta-*, and Gr. γυνη (*gunē*) = a woman.]

Bot.: An order of plants in the Linnæan system. It contains those which have five pistils.

pĕn·tą·gўn'·ĭ·ąn, pĕn·tăg'·ўn·oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *pentagyn*; *-an*, *-ous.*]

Bot.: Having five styles.

pĕn·tą·hē'·drąl, *pĕn·tą·hē'·droŭs, *pĕn·tą·ē·droŭs, *pĕn·tą·hē·drĭe·ąl, *a.* [Pref. *penta-*, and ἑδρα (*hedra*) = a side, a base.] Having five equal sides.

"The *pentahedrous* columnar coralloid bodies are composed of plates set lengthways, and passing from the surface to the axis."—*Woodward.*

pĕn·tą·hē'·drŏn, *s.* [Pentahedral.]

Geom.: A figure having five equal sides.

pĕn·tą·hĕx·a·hē'·drąl, *a.* [Pref. *penta-*, and Eng. *hexahedral* (q.v.).]

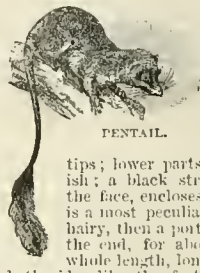
Crystall.: Exhibiting five ranges of faces, one above another, each range containing six faces.

pĕn·tą·hĭr'·sŏ·lĭne, *s.* [Pref. *penta-*; second element not apparent.]

Chem.: $C_{13}H_{15}N$. A homologue of chinoline, occurring among the higher products of the dry distillation of cinchonine. (*Watts.*)

pĕn'·tail, *s.* [Eng. *pen* (2). and *tail.*]

Zool.: Ptilocercus lowii, the sole species of the genus. It is a small insectivorous mammal, confined to Borneo, and little is known of its habits. Length, from five to six inches; with tail of about the same length. Blackish-brown above, the hairs with yellowish tips; lower parts and cheeks yellowish; a black streak, on each side of the face, encloses the eyes. The tail is a most peculiar organ; the base is hairy, then a portion is naked, and at the end, for about one-third of the whole length, long hairs are spread on both sides like the feathering of an arrow, whence the animal has received both its scientific and its popular name. [Ptilocercus.]



PENTAIL.

pĕn·tą·lŏph'·ō·dŏn, *s.* [Pref. *penta-*; Gr. λόφος (*lophos*) = a ridge, and suff. *-odon.*]

Palæont.: A name proposed by Dr. Falconer for a type of extinct Proboscidians, with five-ridged molars.

pĕn·tą·lŏph'·ō·dŏnt, *a.* [Pentalophodon.] Having the molars with five ridges.

"The *pentalophodont* type is represented in the Upper Miocene (Siwálik formation of India) by *Mastodon sivalensis.*"—*Nicholson: Palæontology*, ii. 387.

***pĕnt·ăl'·phą,** *s.* [Pref. *pent-*, and Gr. ἀλφα (*alpha*) = the name of the first letter of the Greek alphabet.] A pentagram, or pentageron (q.v.).

pĕn·tăm'·ĕr·ą, *s. pl.* [Pentamerus.]

Entom.: A section of Coleoptera, comprising Beetles with five-jointed tarsi. It is divided into seven tribes: Adephaga, Palpicornia (Philhydrida), Brachelytra, Necrophaga (Clavicornia), Lamellicornia, Serricornia, and Malacodermata.

pĕn·tăm'·ĕr·ąn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *pentamer(a)*: Eng. suff. *-an.*]

Entom.: A beetle of the tribe Pentamera (q.v.).

pĕn·tą·mĕr'·ĭ·dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pentamer(us)*; Lat. fem. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: A family of Cliseuterata (q.v.), with two genera, Pentamerus and Stricklandina, from the Silurian, Devonian, and Carboniferous formations. Shell smooth and imperforate, with a prominent beak; the articulated valves divided into five parts or chambers.

pĕn·tăm'·ĕr·oŭs, *a.* [Pentamera.]

1. *Bot.:* Having five parts.

2. *Entom.:* Of or pertaining to the Pentamera (q.v.).

pĕn·tăm'·ĕr·ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *penta-*, and Gr. μέρος (*meros*) = a part; so called because both valves are divided by a central septum, making four chambers, and in one valve the septum itself contains a small chamber making five.]

Palwont.: The typical genus of the family Pentameridæ, or, according to Woodward, a genus of Rhynchonellidæ (q.v). Shell impunctate, ovate, ventricose, with large incurved beak; valves usually plaited; dental plates converging, and supported on a prominent septum; dorsal valve with two contiguous longitudinal septa opposed to the plates of the other valve. Fifty species are known, from the Upper Silurian and Devonian.

pentamerus beds, *s. pl.*

Geol.: The Upper Caradoc, or Wenlock grit.

pentamerus limestone, *s.*

Geol.: Two series of limestone beds: (1) an upper Pentamerus limestone of Upper Ludlow age, and a corresponding one in the Helderberg group in America; (2) the *Pentamerus Knightii* limestone, equivalent to the Aymestry limestone; the shell is found abundantly aroud Aymestry. It is older than No. (1).

pĕn-tăm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* & *a.* [Lat. from Gr. πεντάμετρος (*pentametros*), from πέντε (*pente*) = five, and μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure; Fr. *pentamètre;* Ital. & Sp. *pentametro.*]

A. *As substantive:*

Pros.: A verse of five feet, used especially in Latin and Greek poetry, in which the first two feet may be either dactyls or spondees, the third must be a spondee, and the last two anapæsts, or it may be considered as consisting of two parts, each containing two feet and a syllable: the first half consists of two dactyls or spondees and a long syllable, the second half must consist of two dactyls and a syllable. Hexameter and pentameter verses used alternately constitute what is called elegiac measure.

B. *As adj.:* Containing five metrical feet: as, a *pentameter* verse.

* **pĕn-tăm'-ĕt-rīze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *pentameter;* -ize.] To form or turn into a pentameter.

"An apt word which *pentametrizes* the verse."—*Southey: The Doctor; Fray. on Mortality.*

pĕn-tăm'-ŷ-rŏn, *s.* [Pref. *penta-*, and Gr. μυρον (*muron*) = a sweet vegetable juice.]

Med. & Pharm.: An old name applied to an ointment described by Aetius, containing five ingredients. (*Mayne.*)

† **pĕn-tăn'-dĕr,** *s.* [Pentandria.]

Bot.: Any plant of the class Pentandria.

pĕn-tăn'-drĭ-a, *s. pl.* [Pref. *pent-*, and Gr. ἀνήρ (*anēr*), genit. ἀνδρός (*andros*) = a man.]

Bot.: The fifth class in Linnæus's natural system. It consisted of hermaphrodite plants having five stamens with filaments distinct from each other and from the pistil. He divided it into, Monogynia, Digynia, Trigynia, Tetragynia, Pentagynia, and Polygynia.

pĕn-tăn'-drĭ-an, pĕn-tăn'-droŭs, *a.* [Pentandria.] Of or pertaining to the Pentandria; having five stamens with distinct filaments not connected with the pistil.

pĕn'-tāne, *s.* [Gr. πέντε (*pente*) = five; *-ane* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: C_5H_{12}. Amyl hydride. A mobile colourless liquid, found in the light tar oils from the distillation of camel coal, and easily obtained from Pennsylvanian petroleum by fractional distillation. It boils at 37–39°.

pĕn-ta-nē'-mŭs, *s.* [Pref. *penta-*, and Gr. νῆμα (*nēma*) = a thread.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Polynemidæ (q.v.). The free filaments in *Pentanemus quinquarius*, from the west coast of Africa, are considerably longer than the body.

* **pĕnt'-ăn-gle,** *s.* [Pref. *pent-*, and Eng. *angle* (q.v.).] A pentagram, or pentageron (q.v.).

"That they [evil spirits] are afraid of the *pentangle* of Solomon, though so set forth with the body of man, as to touch and point out the five places wherein our Saviour was wounded, I know not how to assent."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. i., ch. x.

* **pĕnt'-ăn'-gu-lar,** *a.* [Pref. *pent-*, and Eng. *angular* (q.v.); Fr. *pentangulaire.*] Having five angles or corners. (*Grew.*)

pĕn-ta-pĕt'-a-loŭs, *a.* [Pref. *penta-*, and Eng. *petalous* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Having five petals.

pĕnt-a-phar'-ma-cŏn, *s.* [Pref. *penta-*, and Eng. *pharmakon* (q.v.).]

Med.: A medicine having five ingredients.

pĕn-ta-phŷl-lōid'-al, *a.* [Pref. *penta-*, Gr. φύλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf, and suff. *-oidal.*]

Bot.: Appearing to have five leaves, resembling five leaves.

pĕn-tăph'-ŷl loŭs, *a.* [Pref. *penta-*, and Gr. φύλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf.]

Bot.: Having five leaves.

* **pĕn-tăp'-ō-dy,** *s.* [Pref. *penta-*, and Gr. πούς (*pous*), gen. ποδός (*podos*) = a foot.]

Pros.: A measure or series of five feet.

pĕn-tăp'-tĕr-a, *s.* [Pref. *penta-*, and Gr. πτερά (*ptera*), pl. of πτερόν (*pteron*) = a feather, a wing.]

Bot.: A genus of Combretaceæ, or a sub-genus of Terminalia, having a five-, rarely a seven-winged fruit. Known species about twelve, all large trees. *Pentaptera glauca*, a tree sixty to eighty feet high, growing in Pegu, furnishes masts and spars. The Canarese make lime from the calcined bark and wood.

pĕn-tăp'-tĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Pentaptera.]

Bot. (*Chiefly of fruits*): Having five wings. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

* **pĕnt'-ap-tōte,** *s.* [Pref. *penta-*, and Gr. πτῶσις (*ptōsis*) = a falling, a case; πίπτω (*piptō*) = to fall.]

Gram.: A noun having five cases.

* **pĕnt'-ap-tỹch,** *s.* [Pref. *penta-*, and Gr. πτυχή (*ptuchē*) = a fold.]

Art: An altar piece consisting of a central portion, with double folding wings on each side.

* **pĕnt'-ar-chỹ,** *s.* [Gr. πέντε (*pente*) = five, and ἀρχή (*archē*) = rule, government.] Government by a body of five.

"Those five fair brethren, which I sung of late,
For their just number called the *pentarchy*."
P. Fletcher: Purple Island, vi.

pĕn'-tās, *s.* [Gr. πεντάς (*pentas*), from πεμπάς (*pempas*) = a body of five. So named because the parts of the flower are in fives instead of in fours.]

Bot.: A genus of Cinchonads, family Hedyotidæ. *Pentas carnea*, a pretty shrub, is cultivated in hot-houses.

pĕn-ta-sĕp'-a-loŭs, *a.* [Pref. *penta-*, and Eng. *sepalous* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Having five sepals.

* **pĕn-ta-spast,** *s.* [Gr. πεντάσπαστον (*pentaspaston*), from πέντε (*pente*) = five, and σπάω (*spaō*) = to draw; Fr. *pentaspaste.*] An engine with five pullies.

pĕn-ta-spĕr'-moŭs, *a* [Pref. *penta-*, and Gr. σπέρμα (*spermu*) = a seed.]

Bot.: Containing or having five seeds.

* **pĕn'-ta-stĭch,** *s.* [Gr. πεντάστιχος (*pentastichos*), from πεντε (*pente*) = five, and στίχος (*stichos*) = a verse; Fr. *pentastique.*] A composition consisting of five verses.

pĕn-tăs'-tĭch-oŭs, *a.* [Pref. *penta-*; Gr. στίχος (*stichos*) = a row, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot. (*Of phyllotaxis*): Quincuncial (q.v.).

pĕn-tăs-tō'-ma, *s.* [Pref. *penta-*, and Gr. στόμα (*stoma*) = a mouth.]

Zool.: A genus of Entozoa, family Acanthidæ, sometimes placed in a separate order, Acanthotheca. The body is segmented, the head armed with four large hooks or claws, arranged in pairs on each side of the mouth. These hooks were mistaken by the older naturalists for additional mouths, and procured for the animal its generic name. *Pentastoma denticulatum*, the larval condition of *P. tæniöides*, which infests the nasal cavities of the dog, is tolerably frequent in human subjects on the continent, but causes no functional disturbance. (See extract under Pentastome.)

HEAD OF PENTASTOMA TÆNIOIDES.

pĕn'-ta-stōme, *s.* [Pentastoma.] Any individual of the genus Pentastoma (q.v.).

"The other human *pentastome*, *Pentastoma constrictum*, infests the liver and lungs, and, on account of its comparatively large size, is capable of giving rise to serious and even fatal symptoms. It measures from half an inch to an inch in length."—*Dr. Cobbold*, in *Quain's Dict. Med.* (ed. 1882), p. 1,114.

pĕn'-ta-stỹle, *s.* & *a.* [Pref. *penta-*, and Gr. στῦλος (*stulos*) = a column; Fr. *pentastyle.*]

A. *As subst.:* A portico with five columns.

B. *As adj.:* Having five columns.

pĕn'-ta-teŭch, *s.* [Lat. *pentateuchus*, from Gr. πέντε (*pente*) = five, and τεῦχος (*teuchos*) = a tool, a book; Fr. *pentateuque;* Ital. & Sp. *pentateuco.*]

Script. Canon: A term applied exclusively to the first five books of the Old Testament collectively, termed in Hebrew תּוֹרָה (*tōrâh*) = the Law. The first mention of the fivefold division is by Josephus. It seems to have been made by the Septuagint translators, who then bestowed on the volume a Greek name expressive of what they had done. [Etym.] In its undivided state it is called in Ezra vii. 6, "the Law of Moses;" in Neh. viii. 1, "the Book of the Law of Moses," and, more simply, in 2 Chron. xxv. 4, xxxv. 12, Ezra vi. 18, Neh. xiii. 1, "the Book of Moses." It is the "Book of the Law of the Lord" (Jehovah) in 2 Chron. xvii. 9. Either the Pentateuch or the book of Deuteronomy is the "Book of the Covenant" in 2 Kings xxiii. 2, 21, and "the Book of the Law" in xxii. 8. The titles in both the A.V. and the R.V. of the Bible, following the Septuagint, attribute the five books to Moses. The Hebrew text prefixes his name only to Deuteronomy (Deut. i. 1), and to portions of the others (Exod. xvii. 14, xxiv. 3, 4, xxxiv. 27). No critic attributes Deut. xxxiv. 5 to Moses. Some other passages seem of later date, Gen. xii. 6, xiv. 14 (cf. with Judges xviii. 29), Gen. xxxvi. 31, Lev. xviii. 28, Deut. iii. 11, &c.; others, such as modesty would have prevented Moses from writing (Exod. xi. 3, Num. xii. 3). These are often attributed to Ezra. Except the author of the Clementine Homilies, who disbelieved, and Jerome, who doubted it, the Mosaic authorship of the Pentateuch seems to have been universally accepted by the early Christians. In 1167 Aben Ezra expressed his doubts, as did Hobbes in 1651. Astruc, in 1753, published the hypothesis of different documents proved by the diversity in the Divine names employed [Elohist, Jehovist], a view now accepted by most critics. Since then there have been the Fragmentary Hypothesis of Vater & Hartmann (1815–1818), by which the book is supposed to be made up of fragments put together, and the supplementary Hypothesis of De Wette, and many more. Hengstenberg is the chief opponent of Astruc's hypothesis, considering that the name God is used when creation is referred to, and Jehovah when there is redemption. Between 1862 and 1871 Bishop Colenso, of Natal, published a critical commentary on the Pentateuch, denying the Mosaic authorship of the book, and attributing the Levitical regulations to the priesthood during and after the Babylonian captivity (B.C. 600–450). These views created great excitement. They were controverted in many pamphlets, and led to the ecclesiastical prosecution of their author. [Genesis, Exodus.]

¶ *Samaritan Pentateuch:*

Script.: The Pentateuch in use among the Samaritans. Words which have in them *d* and *r*, and again, *i* and *r*, letters unlike in the Samaritan, but very similar in Hebrew ד (*d*) and ר (*r*), also י (*i*) and ץ (*c*), are sometimes interchanged, showing that the work was derived from a Hebrew original. The passages attributed to Ezra are in it. It substitutes Mount Gerizim for Mount Ebal in Deut. xxvii. 4. The text in various places differs from the Hebrew, generally, however, agreeing with the Septuagint. The chronology also is in places at variance with that of the Hebrew Bible. If Josephus is correct as to the date of the building of the Temple on Mount Gerizim, the Samaritan Pentateuch was made probably about 330 B.C., though the popular belief is that it is much older.

pĕn ta teŭch'-al, *a.* [Eng. *pentateuch; -al.*] Pertaining or relating to the pentateuch; contained in the pentateuch.

"The leaders of the nation . . . were as far from the *Pentateuchal* standard of righteousness as the mass of the people."—*W. Robertson Smith: Old Test. in Jewish Church*, lect. viii., p. 220.

pĕn-tăth-ĭ-ŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *penta-*, and Eng. *(di)thionic.*] Derived from or containing dithionic acid.

pentathionic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $H_2S_5O_6$. An acid produced by the

action of hydrogen sulphide on sulphurous acid. It is colourless and inodorous, and under the influence of heat is decomposed into sulphur, sulphurous acid, sulphuric acid, and hydrogen sulphide. Its salts are all soluble, and the barium salt crystallizes from alcohol in square prisms.

pĕn-tăt-ō-ma, *s.* [Pref. *penta-*, and Gr. τομή (*tomē*) = a cutting; τέμνω (*temnō*) = to cut.]

Entom.: Forest-bug, Wood-bug; the typical genus of the old family Pentatomidæ (q.v.). Stephens described fifteen species as British.

* **pĕn-ta-tŏm-ĭ-dæ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pentatoma*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: An old family of Land Bugs, founded by Leach, recognised by Stephens, Swainson, &c. Now merged in Scutata (q.v.).

pĕn-ta-tēne, *s.* [Pref. *penta-*, and Eng. *tone.*]

Music: An interval of five whole tones, an augmented sixth.

pĕn-ta-tŏn-ĭc, *a.* [Pentatone.] Containing five whole tones.

pentatonic-scale, *s.* The name given by Carl Engel to the ancient musical scale, which is best described as that formed by the black keys of the pianoforte. It consists of the first, second, third, fifth, and sixth degrees of a modern diatonic scale.

pĕn-tăt-rō-pis, *s.* [Gr. πεντάτροπος (*pentatropos*) = of five kinds: pref. *penta-*, and Gr. τρόπος (*tropos*), or τροπή (*tropē*) = a turn.]

Bot.: A genus of Asclepiadeæ. *Pentatropis spiralis* is a twining slender shrub, the tubers of which are eaten in the Punjaub, and the flowers used medicinally.

pĕn-tăv-a-lent, *a.* [Pref. *penta-*, and Lat. *valens*, genit. *valentis*, pr. par. of *valeo* = to be able, to be worth.]

Chem.: Quinquivalent (q.v.).

pentavalent-elements, *s. pl.* [Pentads.]

* **pĕn-tĕ-cŏn-tĕr,** *s.* [Gr. πεντηκόντορος, πεντηκόντερος (*pentēkontoros, pentēkonteros*), from πεντήκοντα (*pentēkonta*) = fifty; Fr. *pentécontre.*]

Greek Antiq.: A Grecian ship of burden with fifty oars.

Pĕn-tĕ-cŏst, * **pen-te-coste,** *s.* [A.S. *pentecosten*; from Lat. *pentecosten*, accus. of *pentecoste*, Gr. πεντηκοστή (*pentēkostē*) = pentecost; lit. fem. sing. of πεντηκοστός (*pentēkostos*) = fiftieth, from πέντε (*pente*) = five; Ital. *pentecoste, pentecosta*; Sp. *pentecostes*; Fr. *pentecôte.*]

1. *Judaism:* One of the three greatest Jewish festivals. Its Greek name was given because it was held on the fiftieth day [Etym.], counting from the second of the Passover (Lev. xxiii. 15, 16), whence it was called in Hebrew the Feast of Weeks (Deut. xvi. 9, 10). By this account the enumeration of the weeks was to be from "such time as thou beginnest to put the sickle to the corn." It was called also the Feast of Harvest, or Firstfruits of Wheat Harvest (Exod. xxiii. 16; xxxiv. 22). When it came every Jewish male had to present himself before Jehovah (Exod. xxiii. 17; xxxiv. 23). Meat or wave offerings, especially two wave loaves, and sacrifices were presented at the festival (Lev. xxiii. 16, 17, &c.; Num. xxviii. 26-31; Deut. xvi. 9-12). The Holy Spirit descended on the members of the infant Christian church on the day of Pentecost, imparting the gift of tongues (Acts ii. 1-20). In ancient times the Pentecost lasted but a single day, but modern Judaism extends it to two.

2. *Church Hist.:* Whitsuntide, a feast which, reckoning inclusively, is fifty days after Easter. It is kept in commemoration of the descent of the Holy Ghost upon the Apostles.

> "'Tis since the nuptial of Lucentio,
> Come *Pentecost* as quickly as it will,
> Some five and twenty years."
> *Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet*, i. 5.

pĕn-tĕ-cŏst-ăl, *a. & s.* [Eng. *pentecost*; *-al.*]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to Pentecost or Whitsuntide.

* **B.** *As subst.* (*Pl.*): Offerings or oblations made by parishioners to the parish priest at the feast of Pentecost, and sometimes by inferior churches to the mother church.

* **pĕn-tĕ-cŏs-tĕr,** *s.* [Gr. πεντηκοστήρ (*pentēkostēr*), from πεντηκοστος (*pentēkostos*) = fiftieth.]

Greek Antiq.: A commander of fifty men; a title peculiar to the Spartan army.

* **pĕn-tĕ-cŏs-tys,** *s.* [Gr.]

Greek Antiq.: A body or troop of soldiers.

pĕn-tĕl-ĭc, pĕn-tĕl-ĭc-an, * **pent-like,** *a.* [See def.] Of or pertaining to Mount Penteles near Athens; specif., applied to a kind of marble obtained there. It had an exceedingly delicate grain, and sometimes greenish spots. The Parthenon, Propylæum, and other buildings in Athens were constructed of this marble.

pĕn-tēne, *s.* [Gr. πέντε (*pente*) = five; *-ene* (*Chem.*).] [Amylene.]

* **pĕn-thĕ-mim-ĕr,** *s.* [Gr. πενθημιμερές (*penthēmimeres*), from πέντε (*pente*) = five, and ἡμιμερής (*hēmimerēs*) = halved, half.] The first two feet and a half of a verse; the half of a pentameter, consisting of two feet and a half.

> "The charm of the Latin pentameter is enhanced by the rhyming of the last syllables of the two *penthemimers.*"—*Sayce: Comparative Philology*, p. 384.

pĕnt-hoûse, * **pĕnt-ĭçe,** * **pent-ise,** *s. & a.* [A corrupt. of *pentice*, or *apentice*, from O. Fr. *apentis, appentis*, from Lat. *appendicium* = an appendage.] [Appendix.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Building:*

(1) A projection over a door, entrance, window, or a flight of steps, &c., for protection from the weather.

(2) A shed standing aslope from the main wall or building.

> "Some old *penthouse* near the town."
> *Prior: Turtle & Sparrow*, 423.

2. *Ordn.:* A small house, made of boards united by hooks and staples, for protecting a gun and its carriages mounted *en barbette* from the weather.

3. Anything overhanging or resembling a penthouse.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Overhanging.

> "Sleep shall, neither night nor day,
> Hang upon his *penthouse* lid."
> *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, i. 3.

* **pĕnt-ĭce,** * **pent-esse,** * **pent-ise,** * **pent-isse,** * **pent ys,** *s.* [Penthouse.]

pĕn-tile, *s.* [Pantile.]

* **pent-is,** * **pent-iz,** *s.* [Penthouse.]

pĕnt-land-ite, *s.* [After Mr. Pentland; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *eisennickelkies.*]

Min.: An isometric mineral, with octahedral cleavage, but mostly found massive. Hardness, 3·5 to 4; sp. gr. 4·6; colour, bronze-yellow; streak, bronze-brown. Compos.: sulphur, 36·0; iron, 41·9; nickel, 22·1 = 100, corresponding with the formula $(\frac{1}{3}\ Ni + \frac{2}{3}\ Fe)S$. Mined for the nickel it contains.

pĕn-trĕ-mite, *s.* [Pentremites.] Any individual of the genus Pentremites, or of the order Blastoidea.

pentremite-limestone, *s.*

Geol.: A limestone of Carboniferous age in America, abounding in pentremites.

pĕn-trĕ-mī-tēs, *s.* [Pref. *pente-*, and Lat. *remus* = an oar.]

Zool.: A genus of Blastoidea. The species were fixed to the sea bottom by a pedicle formed of solid polygonal plates, arranged in five ambulacral, and five interambulacral areas. Found in the Palæozoic, especially in the Carboniferous rocks.

pĕnt-stĕ-mŏn, *s.* [Pref. *pent-*, and Gr. στήμων (*stēmōn*).] [Stamen.]

Bot.: A genus of American scrophulariaceous plants, tribe Chelonieæ. There are five stamens, but one is imperfect. Many species, with blue, purple, lilac, rose-coloured, or yellow flowers, are cultivated in Britain.

pĕn-tŷl, *s.* [Pref. *pent-*, and Eng. (*am*)*yl.*]

Chem.: $C_5H_{11}Cl$. Amyl chloride. When chlorine is passed into the vapour of pentane, two pentyls are obtained, one boiling at 95-100°, the other, which is the chief product, at 102°. On decomposing these with potassium acetate, pentene, C_5H_{10}, is formed, boiling at 39-40°, and two acetic ethers, boiling between 135-140°. (*Watts.*)

pĕn-tŷl-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *pentyl*; *-ic.*] Derived from or containing pentyl.

pentylic-alcohols, *s. pl.* [Amyl-alcohols.]

pēn-ŭlt, pĕ-nŭl-tĭ-ma, *s.* [Lat. *pene, pene* = almost, and *ultimus* = last.] The last syllable but one of a word.

* **pē-nŭl-tĭm,** *a.* [Penultimate.] The last but one.

> "The *penultim* Lord in the last pedigree."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, vi. 324.

pĕ-nŭl-tĭm-ate, *a. & s.* [Penult.]

A. *As adj.:* Last but one, applied to the last syllable but one of a word, the syllable preceding it being termed the antepenultimate.

B. *As subst.:* The last syllable but one of a word; the penult.

pĕ-nŭm-bra, *s.* [Lat. *pœne* = almost, and *umbra* = a shadow.]

Optics: A faint shadow thrown by a luminous body. It is brighter than the true shadow, though less so than the luminous body itself. It is a modification of the true shadow produced by the commingling with it of rays emitted by a portion of the luminous body. In an eclipse of the moon, the rays which have just grazed the edge of the earth are bent inwards by the refraction of the atmosphere, besides having become tinged with a ruddy or copper hue. Falling upon the moon, then in shadow, they often render it faintly visible, and though of a copper hue, yet bright enough to permit markings on its surface to be seen. Yet at this time the moon is so much behind the earth that it cannot be reached by any direct rays from the sun. In an eclipse the periods when the first and the last contact with the penumbra will take place are always carefully noted.

pĕ-nŭm-bral, *a.* [Eng. *penumbr(a)*; *-al.*] Pertaining to or resembling a penumbra.

> "The *penumbral* clouds are highly reflective."—*Herschel: Astronomy* (ed. 5th), § 396.

pĕ-nŭr-ĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *penury*; *-ous.*]

1. Pertaining to or characterized by penury; niggardly, mean; not bountiful or liberal; stingy; sordidly mean.

> "Die rather would he in *penurious* pain."
> *Spenser: F. Q.*, V. v. 46.

* 2. Scant; not plentiful.

> "Here creeps along a poor *penurious* stream."
> *Pitt: Virgil; Æneid* iii.

3. Suffering extreme want.

> "I have but little gold of late, brave Timon,
> The want whereof doth daily make revolt
> In my *penurious* band."
> *Shakesp.: Timon of Athens*, iv. 3.

¶ In Swift's time the word was often misused by ignorant ladies for nice and dainty.

> "She's grown so nice and so *penurious*
> With Socrates and Epicurius."
> *Swift: Panegyric on the Dean*

pĕ-nŭr-ĭ-oŭs-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *penurious*; *-ly.*] In a penurious manner; parsimoniously.

> "The place is most *penuriously* empty of all other good outsides."—*Ben Jonson: Cynthia's Revels*, ii. 2.

pĕ-nŭr-ĭ-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *penurious*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being penurious; niggardliness, stinginess; sordid meanness; parsimony.

> "Mr. Brooke, with his kindly *penuriousness*."—*Brit. Quarterly Review*, lvii. 427.

2. Scantiness; scanty supply.

pĕn-ū-rỳ, * **pen-u-rie,** *s.* [Fr. *pénurie*, from Lat. *penuria* = want, need. From the same root as Gr. πεῖνα (*peina*) = hunger, πενία (*penia*) = need.]

1. Extreme want or poverty; indigence.

> "In a few weeks he had been raised from *penury* and obscurity to opulence."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

* 2. Penuriousness, niggardliness.

> "God sometimes punishes one sin with another; pride with adultery, drunkenness with murder, carelessness with irreligion, idleness with vanity, *penury* with oppression."—*Taylor: Faith & Patience of the Saints.*

pĕn-wĭth-ite, *s.* [After Penwith, West Cornwall; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An amorphous mineral, occurring with quartz and rhodochroisite. Hardness, 3·5; sp. gr. 2·49; lustre, vitreous; colour,

dark reddish-brown; transparent; fracture, conchoidal. An analysis yielded: silica, 36·40; protoxide of manganese, 37·62; protoxide of iron, 2·52; water, 21·80; sesquioxide of uranium, 0·30 = 98·64. Suggested formula, $MnSiO_3 + 2aq$.

pĕn'-wŏm-an, *s.* [Eng. *pen* (2), and *woman.*] A female writer; an authoress. (*Richardson: Clarissa Harlowe*, i. 329.)

pē'-ŏn (1), *s.* [Fr., = a pawn in chess, a foot-soldier; Sp. *peon* = a foot soldier, a day-labourer, a pedestrian, from Low Lat. *pedonem*, accus. of *pedo* = a foot-soldier, from Lat. *pes*, genit. *pedis* = a foot.] [PAWN (1), *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. One travelling on foot; a pedestrian.

2. In the East Indies, a native constable.

3. A day-labourer; a servant; specif., in Mexico, a debtor held by his creditor in a form of qualified servitude, to work out his debt; a serf.

* **II.** *Chess:* A pawn.

pē'-ŏn (2), *s.* [Penang dialect.] A rough spar cut from the Piney tree (q.v.).

* **pē'-ŏn-ăġe,** *s.* [Sp. *peonaje.*] The state or condition of a peon; serfdom.

* **pē'-ŏn-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *peon*; *-ism.*] The same as PEONAGE (q.v.).

pē'-ō-nў, *s.* [PÆONY.]

pēo'-ple, * **pe-ple,** * **poe-ple,** * **po-pille,** * **po-ple,** * **pu-ple,** *s.* [O. Fr. *pueple* (Fr. *peuple*), from Lat. *populum*, accus. of *populus* = people; Sp. *pueblo*; Ital. *popolo*; Port. *povo*; Ger. *pöbel.*]

1. A nation; the body of persons composing a nation, community, tribe, or race; a community, a race. (In this sense the word admits of a plural.)

"Prophesy again before many *peoples* and nations and tongues."—*Revelation* x. 11.

¶ *People* is a collective noun, and is generally construed with a plural verb.

2. Persons generally or indefinitely; men.

"*People* have lived twenty-four days upon nothing but water."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

3. With a possessive pronoun, those who are closely connected with the person or persons indicated by the pronoun, as—

(1) Family, ancestors.

(2) Attendants, followers, domestics.

"You slew great number of his *people.*"
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, iii. 3.

¶ *The People:*

1. The commonalty, as distinguished from persons of rank; the populace.

2. The uneducated; the rabble; the vulgar.

"The knowing artist may
Judge better than the *people.*"
Wallace: Prol. to Maid's Tragedy.

pēo'-ple, *v.t.* [PEOPLE, *v.*] To stock with people or inhabitants; to populate. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Hark! how through the *peopled* air,
The busy murmur glows." *Gray: Ode on Spring.*

* **pēo'-ple-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *people*; *-less.*] Destitute of people; unfrequented.

"Many crooked and *peopleless* lanes."—*Poe: Works* (1864), ii. 405

† **pēo'-plĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *peopl(e)*; *-er.*] An inhabitant.

"*Peoplers* of the peaceful glen."
Blackie: Lays of the Highlands & Islands, p. 96.

* **pēo'-plĭsh,** *v.t.* [PEOPLISH, *a.*] To fill with people. (*Palsgrave.*)

* **pēo'-plĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *peopl(e)*; *-ish.*] Vulgar.

pē'-ŏr-ĭ, *s.* [Native name.] A dye obtained by the natives of India from the urine of cattle fed upon mango leaves. It gives a bright yellow colour, but retains an offensive smell.

† **pĕ-păs'-tĭc,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *pépastique*; Gr. πεπαίνω (*pepainō*) = to ripen, to mature.]

A. *As adj.:* Producing suppuration.

B. *As subst.:* A medicine given to produce proper suppuration and granulation in ulcers and in wounds which are not healed by fomentation.

* **pep-er,** * **pep-yr,** *s.* [PEPPER.]

pĕp-ĕr-in', *s.* [Ital. *peperino*; Fr. *péperite*; Ger. *peperin.*]

Petrol.: A name originally given to the volcanic tuffs of the Albano Mountains, near Rome, but since adopted for similar tuffs occurring elsewhere. It consists of a fine ash-gray to reddish-brown ground mass which encloses numerous and sometimes large crystals and crystal-fragments of felspars, hornblende, augite, mica, &c., also fragments of other rocks.

pĕp-ĕr-ō'-mĭ-a, *s.* [From Gr. πέπερι (*peperi*) = pepper.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Peperomiæ. It contains many species from the hotter parts of America, &c. Many are small creepers on the trunks of trees or wet rocks. *Peperomia pellucida* is used as a salad.

pĕp-ĕr-ŏm'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *peperomi(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Piperaceæ (q.v.).

* **pep in,** * **pep-yn,** * **pyp-yn,** *s.* [Fr. *pépin.*] A kernel, a pip; a seed of fruit.

"Grape dried vnto the *pepyn.*"—*Wycliffe: Numbers* vi. 4.

* **pe-pin-ni-er,** *s.* [PEPIN.] A nursery-garden; a garden for raising plants from seeds.

"To make a good *pepinnier* or nource-garden."—*P. Holland: Pliue*, bk. xvii.

* **pe-ple,** *s.* [PEOPLE, *s.*]

pĕp'-lĭs, *s.* [Gr. πεπλίς (*peplis*) = purple spurge, *Euphorbia Peplis.*]

Bot.: Water-purslane; a genus of Lythreæ (q.v.). Calyx campanulate, with six large, alternating with six small, teeth; petals six or none; stamens six, style very short, capsule two-celled. Known species three, from Europe, North Africa, and temperate Asia. One, *Peplis Portula*, is British; a small plant, three to eight inches long, with creeping little branched stems and obovate leaves, and minute purplish flowers; solitary and axillary. Found in watery places, flowering in July and August.

* **pe-plĭsh,** *a.* [PEOPLISH.]

pĕp'-lō-līte, *s.* [Gr. πέπλος (*peplos*) = a mantle, a robe, and λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Min.: The same as ESMARKITE (q.v.).

* **pĕp'-lŭs,** *s.* [Lat., from Gr. πέπλος (*peplos*).]

Anc. Costume: A large, full, upper robe, worn especially by Greek women; a mantle.

pē'-pō, *s.* [Lat. = a pumpkin, from Gr. πέπων (*pepōn*) = a kind of melon.]

Bot.: A one-celled, many-seeded, inferior, indehiscent, fleshy fruit, with the seeds attached to parietal pulpy placentæ. The cavity at maturity is often filled with pulp, and sometimes divided by folds of the placenta into spurious cells. Examples, the Cucumber, the Melon, and the Gourd. Lindley places it among his Syncarpi (q.v.).

pē-pŏn'-ĭ-da, *s.* [Gr. πέπων (*pepōn*) [PEPO], and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Bot.: Richard's name for Pepo (q.v.).

pĕp'-ō-nīte, *s.* [Gr. πέπων (*pepōn*) = soft; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A soft mineral occurring in diverging fibrous masses in a granular limestone at Schwarzenberg, Saxony; a kind of asbestos.

pĕ-pō'-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Latinised from Gr. πέπων (*pepōn*).] The same as PEPO (q.v.).

pĕp'-pĕr, * **pep-er,** * **pep-yr,** *s.* [A.S. *pipor*, from Lat. *piper*, from Gr. πέπερι (*peperi*), from Sansc. *pippala* = (1) the holy fig-tree, (2) long pepper.]

I. *Botany:*

(1) The genus Piper (q.v.).

(2) [ALLSPICE, PIMENTO].

2. *Foods:* The dried immature fruit or berry of *Piper nigrum*, used as a condiment, whole or ground. White pepper is the berry deprived of its outer husk. It is imported into this country chiefly from Java, Sumatra, Malacca, and Borneo, and is named after the locality from which derived; thus, Penang, Malabar, Sumatra, Trang, &c. The ground peppers of commerce are generally mixtures of different kinds of berries; *e.g.*, Malabar is used to give weight, Penang or Trang to give strength, and Sumatra to give colour. Pepper contains an alkaloid [PIPERIN], a volatile oil, an acrid resin, together with starch, gum, albumin, &c. The ash in ground black pepper should not exceed 5 per cent., in white pepper 3 per cent. Long pepper (*Piper longum*), which belongs to the same natural order, and contains almost the same constituents, must be considered a true pepper, although of less value commercially. Pepper has been adulterated, more or less, for the last 200 years, the adulterants being rice and rice husks, linseed meal, mustard husks, wheat flour, sago flour, ground date and olive stones, bone-dust, chalk, P.D., &c., together with variable quantities of cayenne to restore the pungency. All these adulterants may be readily detected by the microscope.

¶ (1) *Cayenne Pepper:* [CAYENNE].

(2) *To have* (or *take*) *pepper in the nose:* To take offence; to be offended.

"Every man *took pepper in the nose.*"
Elderton: Lenten Stuffe, 1,579.

(3) *Pepper-and-salt:* A term applied to a cloth or dress fabric of mingled black and white.

"A short tailed *pepper-and-salt* coat."—*Dickens: Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxvii.

(4) *Pepper-and-salt moth:*

Entom.: The same as PEPPERED-MOTH (q.v.).

pepper-box, *s.* A small box or caster for dredging pepper on to meat or other food.

"He cannot creep into a halfpenny purse, nor into a *pepper-box.*"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iii. 5.

pepper-brand, *s.* A kind of blight or mildew affecting corn; bunt.

pepper-cake, *s.* A kind of spiced cake or gingerbread.

pepper-caster, *s.* A pepper-box.

pepper-corn, *s.* [PEPPERCORN.]

pepper-crop, *s.*

Bot.: Sedum acre. [STONECROP.]

pepper-dulse, *s.*

Bot.: An algal, *Laurentia pinnotifida.* It is eaten in Scotland, but has a pungent taste.

pepper-dust, *s.*

Foods: The sweepings of warehouses in which pepper berries are stored. It contains a large proportion of sand, clay, and other impurities, and is frequently added to cheap, low-classed black pepper. Known in the trade as P.D.

pepper-elder, *s.*

Bot.: A West Indian name for Peperomia, Enckia, and Artanthe. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

* **pepper-gingerbread,** *s.* Hot-spiced gingerbread. (*Shakesp.*: 1 *Henry IV.*, iii. 1.)

pepper-grass, *s.*

Bot.: Pilularia globulifera, called also Pill-wort.

pepper-moth, *s.* [PEPPERED-MOTH.]

† **pepper-plants,** *s. pl.*

Bot.: Piperaceæ (q.v.).

pepper-pot, *s.*

1. A pepper-box.

2. A highly-esteemed West-Indian dish, composed of cassareep, with flesh, and dried fish and vegetables, especially the unripe pods of the ochro and chillies.

"That most delicate, palate-scorching soup called *pepper-pot*, a kind of devil's broth."—*T. Brown: Works*, ii. 215.

* **pepper-qwern,** *s.* A pepper-mill. [QUERN.]

pepper-rod, *s.*

Bot.: Croton humilis.

pepper-root, *s.*

Bot.: The root of *Denturia diphylla*, sometimes used in America instead of mustard.

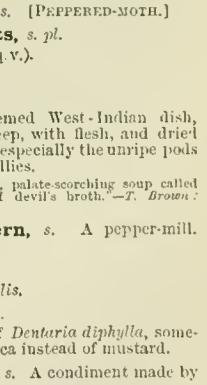
pepper-sauce, *s.* A condiment made by steeping small red peppers in vinegar.

pepper-saxifrage, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Silaus (q.v.).

pepper-shrub, *s.*

Bot.: Drimys dipetala, a native of New South Wales.



PEPPER-STARCH.

pepper-starch, *s.*

Chem.: The granules of pepper-starch are

extremely minute, and distinctly angular, somewhat resembling, but considerably smaller than those of rice. They are enclosed in cells or bags, which are angular in form, longer than broad, and pointed at the ends.

pepper tree, *s.*
Bot.: Schinus molle.

pepper-vine, *s.*
Bot.: Ampelopsis bipinnata.

pepper water, *s.* A liquor prepared from powdered black pepper, used in microscopical observations.

pepper-wood, *s.*
Bot.: Either *Licaria guianensis* or *Dicypellium caryophyllatum.*

pĕp-pĕr, *v.t. & i.* [Pepper, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To sprinkle or season with pepper.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To pelt with shot or missiles; to cover with numerous sores.

* 2. To beat; to serve out; to finish; to make an end of.

"I am *peppered*, I warrant, for this world."—*Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet*, iii. 1.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To fire numerous shots or missiles; to keep firing.

"The vessel at which we were now *peppering* away."—*Cassell's Saturday Journal*, Sept. 19, 1885.

2. To fall heavily and incessantly, as rain.

"The *peppering* of the rain on the tent."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

pĕp-pĕr-corn, *s.* [Eng. *pepper*, and *corn.*]

1. *Lit.:* The berry or fruit of the pepper-tree.

2. *Fig.:* A small particle; anything of little or no value.

"Folks from mudwalled tenement
Bring landlords *peppercorn* for rent."
Prior: Another Epistle.

peppercorn-rent, *s.* A nominal rent.

pĕp-pĕred, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Pepper, *v.*]

peppered-moth, *s.*
Entom.: Amphidasis betularia, a dingy-white, smoky-speckled Geometer moth, not uncommon in May.

* **pĕp-pĕr-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *pepper*; *-er.*]

1. A grocer, from his dealing in pepper, &c.

2. A person of a hot, peppery, or impetuous temper or disposition.

pĕp-pĕr-idge, *s.* [Piperidge.]

pĕp-pĕr-ing, *a. & s.* [Pepper, *v.*]

* **A.** *As adj.:* Hot, peppery, angry.

"I sent him a *peppering* letter." *—Swift.*

B. *As subst.:* The act of sprinkling or seasoning with pepper; a hot attack.

pĕp-pĕr-mĭnt, *s.* [Eng. *pepper*, and *mint*; Ger. *pfeffer minze.*]

Bot.: Mentha piperita, a mint with oblong, lanceolate, serrate, glabrous leaves; pedicels and flowers nearly smooth; flowers in cylindrical spikes, interrupted below. Probably a garden form of *Mentha aquatica.* A doubtful native of Britain.

* *Oil of Peppermint:* The oil distilled from the fresh flowers of *Mentha Piperita.* It enters into the composition of peppermint-water, essence of peppermint, and spirit of peppermint. It is stimulant and carminative, and is used to correct flatulence and griping in the intestinal canal, and to mask the nauseous taste of some medicines.

peppermint-tree, *s.*
Bot.: Eucalyptus piperita, a tree about thirty feet high, from New South Wales. The name is also given to other Eucalypti.

peppermint-water, *s.* A liquid composed of a fluid drachm and a half of oil of peppermint to a gallon and a half of water.

pĕp-pĕr-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *pepper*, and *wort.*]
Botany:

1. *Sing.: Lepidium campestre*, a kind of cress six to eighteen inches high, found in fields and by roadsides in England, &c.

2. *Pl.:* Lindley's English name for the order Marsileaceæ, called by him also Rhizocarps (q.v.). He likewise applied the name to the order Piperaceæ.

pĕp-pĕr-y, *a.* [Eng. *pepper*; *-y.*]

1. *Lit.:* Resembling or having the qualities of pepper; hot, pungent.

2. *Fig.:* Hot-tempered; choleric, irritable, hasty.

"The *peppery* governor promptly refused to see 'such people.'"—*Athenæum*, Nov 28, 1885.

pĕp-sĭn, *s.* [Gr. πέψις (*pepsis*) = digestion; *-in* (*Chem.*).] [Peptic.]

Chem.: An azotized ferment, related to the proteids, and contained in gastric juice. It possesses the power, in conjunction with hydrochloric acid, of dissolving the insoluble proteids and converting them into peptones. Pepsin is prepared from the stomach of the pig or calf on a commercial scale, and is usually employed in the form of pills or dissolved in wine.

pĕp-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. πέψις (*pepsis*) = a softening, a concoction.]

Entom.: A genus of Sand Wasps, the largest of the family Pompilidæ. Found in America. They are solitary. *Pepsis heros*, from Cuba, is about two inches long, with a black metallic body and red-brown bordered metallic wings.

pĕp-tĭc, * **pĕp-tĭck,** *a. & s.* [Gr. πεπτικός (*peptikos*), from πέπτω (*peptō*) = to digest; Lat. *pepticus*; Fr. *peptique.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Promoting or aiding digestion.

2. Pertaining or relating to digestion; dietetic: as, *peptic* precepts.

* 3. Able to digest; having good powers of digestion.

"Living pabulum, tolerably nutritive for a mind as yet so *peptic*."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A medicine, preparation, or substance which promotes digestion.

2. *Plural:*

(1) The science or doctrine of digestion.

(2) The digestive organs.

"Is there some magic in the place,
Or do my *peptics* differ?"
Tennyson: Will Waterproof.

peptic-cells, *s. pl.*
Anat.: Large, spheroidal, or ovoidal coarsely granular cells, at the neck of the peptic-glands (q.v.),

peptic-glands, *s. pl.*
Anat.: Glands of the stomach seated in the deeper parts of the pyloric glands. They secrete the gastric juice.

* **pĕp-tĭc-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *peptic*; *-ity.*] The state of being peptic; good digestion; eupepsia.

"Radiant with *pepticity*, good humour, and manifold effectuality in peace and war."—*Carlyle. Miscellanies*, iv. 264.

pĕp-tōne, *s.* [Gr. πέπτω (*peptō*) = to digest; *-one* (*Chem.*).]

Chem. (*Pl.*): The products of the action of pepsin, or acid gastric juice on albuminous substances. They are only found in the stomach and small intestines, are highly diffusible, readily soluble in water, and are not coagulated with boiling. They are not precipitated by acids, but corrosive sublimate with ammonia gives precipitates.

Pĕ-pū-zĭ-an, *s.* [See def.]

Church Hist. (*Pl.*): A name for the Montanists, because the patriarch of the sect lived at Pepuza, a small town in Phrygia, which they sometimes called also Jerusalem.

pĕr, *prefix & prep.* [Lat., allied to Gr. πάρα, πάρ (*para, par*) = by the side of; Sanse. *purá* = away, from, forth; *puram* = beyond; Eng. *from*; Fr. *per-, par-*, as a prefix.]

A. *As prefix:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A Latin preposition having the force of, passage through, by, by means of, through, throughout. It is largely used as a prefix in English, generally retaining its original meaning. In some cases it intensifies the signification of the word to which it is prefixed, taking the force of completely, entirely, as in *persuade, pervade*, &c. *Per-* in some cases, like the English *for-*, Ger. *ver-*, gives a bad meaning to the original word, as in *perjure* (cf. *forswear*), *perfidy*, &c. In Middle English the form *par-* is usual, owing to French influence. *Per-* becomes *pel-* before *l* in *pellucid*, and *pil-* in *pilgrim* (q.v.), in *pursue* it has become *pur-*, as also in *appurtenance.*

2. *Chem.:* A prefix used to denote that the compound is the highest of a certain series, *e.g.*, perchloric acid, $HClO_4$, peroxide of manganese, MnO_2.

3. *Metrical system of weights, &c.:* It denotes division of the quantity named before it by the quantity named after it. (*Everett: C.G.S. Syst. of Units* (1875), p. 4.)

B. *As preposition:*

1. By the instrumentality or medium of: as, *per* bearer, *per* rail, *per* pest.

2. For each; by the: as, He was paid a shilling *per* hour.

3. *Her.:* By; by means of.

per accidens, *s.*

1. *Phil.:* An effect which follows from some accidental circumstance or quality, and not from the nature or essence of the thing.

2. *Logic:* The conversion of a proposition by limiting the quantity from universal to particular.

per annum, *phr.* [Lat.] By the year; in or for each year; annually.

per capita, *phr.* [Lat.]
Law: By the heads or polls; applied to succession when two or more persons have equal rights.

per centum, per cent., *phr.* [Cent. (1).]

per diem, *phr.* [Lat.] By the day; in or for each day.

per my et per tout, *phr.* [Norm. Fr.]
Law: By the half and by all; applied to occupancy in joint tenancy.

per pais, *phr.* [Norm. Fr.]
Law: By the country; by a jury of equals.

per pares, *phr.* [Lat.]
Law: By one's peers or equals.

per saltum, *phr.* [Lat.] By, or at a leap or bound; without intermediate steps.

per se, *phr.* [Lat.] By himself, herself, or itself; in the abstract.

per stirpes, *phr.* [Lat.]
Law: By families; applied to succession when divided among branches of representatives according to the shares which belonged to their respective ancestors.

* **pĕr-ăct',** *v.t.* [Lat. *peractus*, pa. par. of *peruго* = to lead or conduct through.] To perform, to practise.

"Divers insolences and strange villainies were *peracted*."—*Sylvester: Du Bartas; Summary*, p. 149.

* **pĕr-a-cūte',** *a.* [Lat. *peracutus: per* = completely, and *acutus* = sharp.] Very sharp, very acute, very violent.

"Malign, continual *peracute* fevers, after most dangerous attacks, suddenly remit of the ardent heat."—*Harvey: On Consumption.*

pĕr-ăd-vĕn'-ture, * **per-a-ven-ture,** * **per-aun-ter,** * **per-awn-ter,** * **par-aun-tre,** *adv.* [Fr. pref. *per* = by, and *aventure* = adventure, chance.] [Adventure, *s.*] Perhaps, perchance; it may be.

"The king
Yet speaks, and, *peradventure*, may recover."
Shakesp.: King John, v. 6.

¶ It is sometimes used as a noun.

(1) Doubt, question.

"Though men's persons ought not to be hated, yet without all *peradventure* their practices justly may."—*South: Sermons.*

(2) Chance.

"A man by mere *peradventure* lights into company."—*South: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 8.

* **pĕr'-a-grāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *peragratus*, pa. par. of *peragro* = to wander or travel through: *per* = through, and *ager* = a field.] To wander over or through; to travel through.

* **pĕr-a-grā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *peragratio*, from *peragratus.*] [Peragrate.] The act or state of passing through any state or space.

"A moneth of *peragration* is the time of the moon's revolution from any part of the Zodiack, unto the same again."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv., ch. xii.

pĕr-ăm'-bu-lāte, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *perambulatus*, pa. par. of *perambulo* = to walk through: *per* = through, and *ambulo* = to walk.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. To walk over or through.

"They *perambulated* the fields, to implore fertility thereto."—*Miller: Gardener's Dictionary*, in v. *Polygala.*

2. To survey by passing over or round; to inspect.

"Persons the lord deputy should nominate to view and *perambulate* Irish territories, and thereupon to divide and limit the same."—*Davies: On Ireland.*

3. To visit or traverse the boundaries of, as a parish.

B. *Intrans.:* To walk about; to wander: as, He *perambulated* about the town.

pĕr-ăm-bu-lā'-tion, *s.* [PERAMBULATE.]

1. The act of perambulating, walking, or passing over or through; a wandering about.

"Subject to these uncertain removes and *perambulations*, until it shall please God to fix me again in England."—*Howell*, bk. i, § i., let. 26.

2. A survey or inspection made by travelling.

"The general calcul, made in the last *perambulation*, exceeded eighteen millions."—*Howel.*

3. A survey of the boundaries of a parish, district, &c., made annually by the minister, churchwardens, and parishioners about Ascension week, to fix and preserve the bounds. It is also called *beating the bounds.*

* 4. A district; a limit of jurisdiction.

¶ *Perambulation of a forest:* A walking over the bounds of a forest by justices or others to fix and preserve its limits.

pĕr-ăm-bu-lā-tèr, *s.* [Eng. *perambulat(e); -or.*]

1. One who perambulates or wanders about.

2. A machine for measuring a distance travelled; a pedometer or odometer.

3. A child's carriage, propelled from behind.

pĕr-a-mē-lēs, *s.* [Gr. *πήρα* (*pēra*) = a bag, a pouch, and Lat. *meles* = a badger.]

Zool.: Bandicoot, Bandicoot-rat; the typical genus of the family Peramelidæ (q.v.). Forefeet with three middle toes well developed, with long, strong, slightly curved claws. Ears

BANDED PERAMELES

of moderate or small size, ovate, pointed; tail rather short, with short adpressed hair. Fur short and harsh, pouch opening backwards. They are all small animals living on the ground, and making nests of dried grass and sticks in hollow places. The best known are *P. fasciata, gunnii, myosurus, nasuta, obesula,* and *mucrura* from Australia, and *P. doreyana, suffraganea,* and *longicauda* from New Guinea.

pĕr-a-mĕl-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *perameles*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: Bandicoots, Bandicoot-rats; a family of Marsupials from Australia, Tasmania, and the Papuan Islands. They form a very distinct family, intermediate between the carnivorous Dasyuridæ and the vegetable-feeding Macropodidæ. They resemble the former in dentition, I. $\frac{5-5}{3-3}$, C. $\frac{1-1}{1-1}$, P. M. $\frac{3-3}{3-3}$, M. $\frac{4-4}{4-4}$ = 48, and agree with the latter in the structure of the hind feet. Their fore feet are unlike those of all other Marsupials. They were formerly classed in a single genus (Perameles), but of late years two others have been discriminated, each with a single species: *Macrotis lagotis,* differing in its burrowing habits from the type, and *Chœropus castanotis,* a beautiful little animal, with something of the appearance of a mouse-deer, having large and pointed ears, and the canines less developed than in Perameles.

pĕr-a-mŷs, *s.* [Gr. *πήρα* (*pēra*) = a pouch, and *μῦς* (*mus*) = a mouse.]

Paleont.: A genus of small Marsupialia. Two species in the Middle Purbeck, with Peralestes (q.v.), &c.

pĕr-a-pĕt'-a-lŭm, *s.* [Gr. *πήρα* (*pēra*) = a leather pouch (?), and *πέταλον* (*petalon*) = a leaf.]

Bot.: Mœnch's name for the filamentous beard of Menyanthes.

pĕr-a-phŷl'-lŭm, *s.* [Gr. *πήρα* (*pēra*) = a leather pouch (?), and *φύλλον* (*phullon*) = a leaf.]

Bot.: Mœnch's name for appendages to the calyx, as those of Scutellaria, Salsola, &c. They are membranous expansions of the calyx, and may be formed from an early period of the growth, or not till the fruit begins to ripen.

pĕr-ăs'-pa-lăx, *s.* [Gr. *πήρα* (*pēra*) = a leather pouch, and *ἀσπάλαξ* (*aspalax*), *σπάλαξ* (*spalax*) = a mole.]

Paleont.: A genus of small Marsupialia. *Peraspalax talpoides* is from the marly freshwater beds of the Middle Purbeck, immediately below the cherty freshwater series.

pĕr-a-thĕr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. *πήρα* (*pēra*) = a pouch, and *θηρίον* (*thērion*) = a wild animal.]

Paleont.: A genus of Marsupials founded for the reception of remains from the Eocene Tertiary of the Paris basin, closely resembling the existing American species of Didelphys, but exhibiting minor peculiarities of dentition.

pĕr'-bĕnd, *s.* [PERPEND, *s.*]

* **pĕr-breāk',** * **pĕr-brāke',** *v.t.* [PARBRAKE, *v.*]

pĕr-brĕm'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *per-*, and Eng. *bromic.*] Derived from or containing bromine.

perbromic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $HBrO_4$. A colourless oil obtained by the action of bromine on perchloric acid. It is not decomposed by hydrochloric, sulphuric, or sulphydric acid.

pĕr'-ca, *s.* [Lat.] [PERCH.]

1. *Ichthy.:* The typical genus of the family Percidæ (q.v.). Villiform teeth on palate and vomer; two dorsal fins, the first with thirteen or fourteen spines; anal with two spines; scales, small; head naked above; branchiostegals seven. *Perca fluviatilis* is the Perch (q.v.). Two other species have been distinguished, *P. gracilis,* from Canada, and *P. schrenkii,* from Turkestan. Little is known of them.

2. *Paleont.:* One species from the freshwater deposit at Œningen.

pĕr-ca-lā'-brăx, *s.* [Lat. *perca,* and Mod. Lat. *labrax.*]

Ichthy.: A genus of Percidæ, closely allied to Perca (q.v.). *Percalabrax japonicus* is extremely common on the coasts of China, Japan, and Formosa.

pĕr'-cale, *s.* [Fr.]

Fabric: Cotton goods, printed or plain, and with a linen finish.

pĕr-ca-lĭnc', *s.* [Fr.]

Fabric: Fine French printed cotton goods.

pĕr-ca-rī'-na, *s.* [PERCA.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Percidæ, with one species, confined to the River Danester.

* **pĕr-cāse',** * **per-cas,** *adv.* [Fr. pref. *per-* = through, by, and *cas* (Lat. *casus*) = chance.] Perhaps, perchance, peradventure.

"In whiche he maie *peras* so fall,
That he shall breke his wittes all."
Gower: C.A., vi.

* **pĕrçe'-a-ble,** *a.* [PIERCEABLE.]

* **pĕr'-çĕ-ant,** * **per-saunt,** *a.* [Fr. *perçant,* pr. par. of *percer* = to pierce.] Piercing, penetrating, sharp, acute.

"Woul'rous quick and *perceant* was his spright
As eagles' eyes." *Spenser: F. Q.*, I. x. 47.

pĕr-çēiv'-a-ble, * **per-ceav-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *perceiv(e); -able.*]

1. Capable of being perceived or appreciated by the senses; capable of falling under perception; perceptible.

"Jupiter made all things . . . whatsoever is *perceivable* either by sense or by the mind."—*Cudworth: Intellectual System*, bk. i., ch. iv.

2. Capable of being perceived or understood by the mind.

* **pĕr-çēiv'-a-blў,** *adv.* [Eng. *perceivable*(*le*); *-ly.*] In a perceivable or perceptible manner or degree; perceptibly; so as to be perceived.

* **pĕr-çēiv'-ançe,** *s.* [Eng. *perceiv*(*e*); *-ance.*] Power of perceiving; perception.

"The senses and common *perceivance* might carry this message to the soul within."—*Milton. Reason of Church Government*, bk. iii., ch. iii.

pĕr-çēive', * **par-ceyve,** * **per-ceyve,** * **per-seyve,** *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *percever* (Fr. *aperçevoir*), from Lat. *percipio* = to perceive; from *per* = through, thoroughly, and *capio* = to receive; Sp. *percebir, percibir;* Port. *perceber;* O. Ital. *percipere.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To have or receive knowledge or cognizance of by the senses; to observe, apprehend, or discover by the organs of sense, or by some sensible effects.

"Consider,
When you above *perceive* me like a crow,
That it is place which lessens and sets off."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 3.

2. To apprehend by the mind; to take intellectual cognizance of; to be convinced of by direct intuition; to see, to note, to discern, to understand.

"Jesus *perceived* their wickedness."—*Matt.* xxii 18.

* 3. To take note or notice of; to pay heed to; to observe.

"Be this knowun to you, and with eeris *perseyue* ye my wordis."—*Wycliffe: Dedis* ii.

* 4. To see through; to have a thorough knowledge of.

"The king in this *perceives* him, how he coasts
And hedges." *Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, iii. 2.

* 5. To be affected by; to receive impressions from.

"The upper regions of the air *perceive* the collection of the matter of tempests before the air here below."—*Bacon.*

B. *Intrans.:* To understand; to observe, to apprehend.

pĕr-çēiv'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *perceiv*(*e*); *-er.*] One who perceives, observes, or apprehends.

"Which estimation they have gain'd among weak *perceivers.*"—*Milton: Tetrachordon.*

* **per-cel,** *s.* & *adv.* [PARCEL.]

A. *As subst.:* A part, a parcel.

B. *As adv.:* In part; partly; by parts or parcels.

* **per-celle,** *s.* [PARSLEY.]

pĕr-çĕnt'-ağe, *s.* [Lat. *per cent*(*um*); Eng. suff. *-age.*]

1. A proportionate amount or quantity in or for each hundred; a certain or stated rate per cent.

"Whose gains consist in a *percentage* on our losses."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix

2. An allowance, discount, rate of interest, or commission on each hundred.

pĕr'-çĕpt, *s.* [Lat. *perceptum* = a thing perceived; neut. sing. of *perceptus,* pa. par. of *percipio* = to perceive.] The object of the act of perception; that which is perceived.

pĕr-çĕpt-ĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *perceptibilité.*]

1. The quality or state of being perceptible.

"Nay, the very essence of truth here, is this clear *perceptibility* or intelligibility."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, bk. i., ch. iv.

* 2. Perception; power of perceiving.

"The illumination is not so bright and fulgent as to obscure or extinguish all *perceptibility* of the reason."—*More.*

pĕr-çĕpt'-ĭ-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *perceptibilis,* from *perceptus,* pa. par. of *percipio* = to perceive; Sp. *perceptible;* Ital. *percettibile.*]

1. Capable of being perceived; such as can be perceived, known, or observed by the senses, or by some sensible effects; perceivable.

"These intrinsic operations of my mind are not *perceptible* by my sight, hearing, taste, smell, or feeling."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind.*

* 2. Capable of perception.

pĕr-çĕpt'-ĭ-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *perceptible*(*le*); *-ly.*] In a perceptible manner or degree; in a manner or degree capable of being perceived, observed, or noticed.

"Perform'd so *perceptibly* that the man himself shall be able to give a particular account both of the time when, and of the manner how it was wrought in him."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 13.

pĕr-çĕp'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *perceptionem,* accus. of *perceptio* = a perceiving; from *perceptus,* pa. par. of *percipio* = to perceive (q.v.); Sp. *percepcion;* Ital. *percezione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of perceiving, apprehending, or receiving impressions by the senses, or from some sensible effects; perceptivity.

"The auditory *perception* of the report."—*Airy: On Sound*, p. 135.

* 2. That which is perceived; a notion, an idea.

"By the inventors, and their followers that would seem not to come too short of the *perceptions* of the leaders, they are magnified."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind.*

3. The state of being affected by, or of receiving impressions from something; the capacity of responding to some stimulus; sensation.

II. *Metaph.:* The reception of knowledge through the senses, and the faculty by which knowledge is so received and communication maintained between the subject and the external world. Perception differs from conception, in dealing with things that have an actual, not merely a possible existence; and from consciousness, in that it is concerned with objects external to the mind of the percipient. It is, in brief, the taking cognizance of impressions received by the senses.

"The word *Perception* is, in the language of philosophers previous to Reid, used in a very extensive signification. By Descartes, Malebranche, Locke, Leibnitz, and others, it is employed in a sense almost as unexclusive as consciousness in its widest signification. By Reid this word was limited to our faculty acquisitive of knowledge, and to that branch of this faculty whereby, through the senses, we obtain a knowledge of the external world. But his limitation did not stop here. In the act of external perception, he distinguished two elements, to which he gave the name of *Perception* and Sensation. He ought, perhaps, to have called this word *Perception* proper and Sensation proper, when employed in his special meaning; for, in the language of other philosophers, Sensation was a term which included his *Perception*, and Perception a term which included his Sensation."—*Hamilton: Metaphysics* (ed. Mansel), ii. 93.

¶ (1) *External perception:* [Perception, II].

(2) *Internal perception:* [Presentative-faculty, Self-consciousness].

pĕr-çĕpt'-ive, *a.* [Fr. *perceptif*, from Lat. *perceptus*, pa. par. of *percipio* = to perceive (q.v.); Sp. *perceptivo.*]

1. Pertaining or relating to perception, or the power of perceiving.

2. Having the power, faculty, or quality of perceiving.

"To pour the largess of *perceptive* sense,
Sense to perceive, to feel, to find, to know,
That we enjoy." *Brooke: Universal Beauty*, iv.

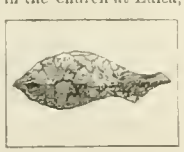
pĕr-çĕp-tĭv-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *perceptive*(*e*); *-ity.*] The quality or state of being perceptive; the power or faculty of perception.

"*Perceptivity*, then, however it may be produced, is that which constitutes an essential difference between an oyster and a tree."—*Anecdotes of Bp. Watson*, i. 20.

pĕrch (1), * **perche** (1), *s.* [Fr. *perche*, from Lat. *perca*; Gr. πέρκη (*perkē*) = a perch, from its dark colour; πέρκος, πέρκνος (*perkos, perknos*) = spotted, blackish; Sp. & Ital. *perca.*]

Ichthy: Perca fluviatilis, the River Perch. The upper part of the body is of a warm, greenish-brown tint, becoming golden on the sides, and white on the belly; there are always broad, vertical, dark bands passing down the sides. The perch is generally distributed over Europe, Northern Asia, and North America, frequenting still waters, and sometimes descending into brackish waters. Perch feed on smaller fish, insects, and worms. The female deposits her eggs, united by a viscous matter, in long bands, on aquatic plants. The general weight is about five pounds, though one of nearly double that weight is said to have been taken in the Serpentine; and Yarrell (*British Fishes*, ii. 114) quotes a story anent a monstrous head nearly a foot long, preserved in the church at Lulea, Lapland.

perch-backed, *a.*



PERCH-BACKED CELT.

Anthrop.: A term applied by Mr. Evans to certain flint implements, from their resemblance in shape to the back of a perch.

"The lunate and *perch-backed* implements, having one side considerably more curved than the other, are very scarce, but more have been found at Santon Downham than elsewhere."—*Evans: Ancient Stone Implements*, p. 567.

pĕrch (2), * **pearch,** * **pearche,** * **perche** (2), *s.* [Fr. *perche*, from Lat. *pertica* = a pole, a bar, a measuring-rod; Sp. *percha, pertiga, pertica*; Ital. *pertica.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A pole.

2. A roost for birds.

"Chaunticleere among his wyves alle
Sat on his *perche*." *Chaucer. C. T.*, 14,890.

3. An elevated seat or position.

* 4. A candelabrum to bear perchers, or long candles.

"My lord mayor hath a *perch* to set on his perchers." —*Coldhill: Ant. to Martvall*, p. 390.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* A small projecting beam, corbel, or bracket near the altar of a church; a bracket, a console.

2. *Mens.:* A measure of length equal to 5½ yards; a rod, a pole.

3. *Vehicles:* A pole connecting the fore and hind gears of a spring-carriage. It has lateral strengthening-bars, called hind-hounds, in a waggon. It is strengthened on the under side by the perch-plate. The strap passes from the perch to the foot of the kingbolt.

* ¶ *To tip over the perch:* To die.

"Either through negligence, or want of ordinary sustenance, they both *tipt over the perch*."—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. iii. (Prol.)

perch-plate, *s.* [Perch (2), *s.*, II. 3.]

pĕrch (1), * **pearch,** *v.i. & t.* [Perch (2), *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To sit or roost as a bird; to settle on a perch.

"Bedford's an eagle *perch'd* upon a tower."
Drayton: Battle of Agincourt.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To set or place on, or as on a perch.

"It would be notoriously perceptible, if you could *perch* yourself as a bird on the top of some high steeple."—*More.*

* 2. To occupy as a perch; to settle on.

"An evening dragon came,
Assailant on the *perched* roosts, . . .
Of tame villatic fowl."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 1,693.

* **pĕrçh** (2), * **perche,** * **persh,** * **persch,** *v.t.* [Fr. *percer* = to pierce (q.v.).] To pierce.

"This like beste myghte thay in na wyse *perche* with thaire speres."—*M. S. Lincoln, A. I. 17*, fo. 30.

* **pĕrçh** (3), *v.i.* [A corrupt. or contract. of *perish* (q.v.).] To perish.

"Sche schal be dilyvered withoute *perchying*."—*MS. Harl., 2,869*, fo. 96.

pèr-çhançe', *adv.* [Fr. *par* = by, and *chance* = chance (q.v.).] Perhaps, peradventure, by chance.

"*Perchance* he is not drowned."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, i. 5.

pĕrçh-ant, *s.* [Fr., pr. par. of *percher* = to perch.] A bird tied by the foot for the purpose of decoying other birds by its fluttering. (*Wright.*)

pĕrçhed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Perch (1), *v.*] (See compound.)

perched-block, *s.* [Fr. *bloc perché.*]

Geol. (Pl.): Large angular fragments of rock left by a melting glacier. They are generally found at some elevation around the conical peak of the mountain on which the glacier has been produced. They are not the same as typical erratic blocks, the latter having travelled far from the rock whence they were torn.

pĕrçh'-ĕr, *s.* [Perch (2), *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who or that which perches.

"The lark, not being a *percher*, would alight upon the ground beneath it."—*Burroughs: Pepacton*, p. 184.

* 2. A large kind of wax candle, formerly set upon the altar; Paris candles used formerly in England.

"The Maister of the Rolls dyd present her torches and *perchers* of wax a good noumbre."—*State Papers*, i. 583.

II. *Ornith.:* Any individual of the order Insessores (q.v.).

pĕrçh'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Perch, *v.*]

perching-bird, *s.* [Percher, II.]

pĕr-chlŏr'-, *pref.* [Pref. *per-*, and Eng. *chlorine.*] (See compounds.)

perchlor-benzene, *s.*

Chem.: C_6Cl_6. Hexachlor-benzene. The last product of the action of chlorine on benzene, but may be prepared synthetically by passing the vapour of chloroform through a red-hot tube. It crystallizes in colourless prisms, melts at 226°, and boils at 330°.

perchlor-ethane, *s.*

Chem.: C_2Cl_6. Dicarbon hexachloride. Obtained by the action of chlorine, assisted by light and heat, on ethylene. It forms colourless rhombic crystals of camphorous odour, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether; sp. gr. 2·0, and boils at 182°.

pĕr-chlŏr'-ąte, *s.* [Eng. *perchlor*(*ic*); *-ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of perchloric acid.

perchlorate of ethyl, *s.* [Perchloric-ether.]

pĕr-chlŏr'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *per-*, and Eng. *chloric.*] Derived from or containing chlorine.

perchloric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $ClHO_4$. A colourless liquid obtained by distilling potassium perchlorate with sulphuric acid. Sp. gr. = 1·782 at 15·5°; does not solidify at −35°. Its vapour is transparent and colourless, but in contact with moist air it forms dense white fumes. When brought in contact with organic substances, it explodes with great violence.

perchloric-ether, *s.*

Chem.: $C_2H_5ClO_4$. Ethylic perchlorate. Perchlorate of ethyl. Prepared by distilling a mixture of ethyl-sulphide and barium perchlorate. It is a transparent, colourless liquid, heavier than water, of an agreeable odour, and a sweet, cinnamon-like taste; insoluble in water, soluble in ether. It is the most explosive of all known compounds, and when dry explodes on being merely poured from one vessel into another.

pĕrc-ĭch'-thўs, *s.* [Gr. πέρκη (*perkē*), and ἰχθύς (*ichthus*) = a fish.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Percidæ, differing from the type in the number of the fin-spines, which are nine or ten in the first dorsal, and three in the anal fin. Upper surface of head scaly. Two species have been described from Patagonia and one or two from Chili and Peru. (*Günther.*)

pĕr'-çĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *perc*(*a*); fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Ichthy.:* The typical family of the Perciformes (q.v.). They are marine or freshwater carnivorous fishes, with oblong bodies and toothed scales; all the teeth simple and conical; no barbels. Sixty-one genera and 476 species are known, widely distributed in temperate and tropical regions.

2. *Palæont.:* Several genera have been recognised in the Eocene of Monte Bolca. [Perca, Paraperca.]

pĕr'-çĭ-form, *a.* [Perciformes.] Having the form of a perch; specif., belonging to the division Perciformes (q.v.).

"The type of the *Perciform* division is the Perch."—*Prof. Seeley*, in *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* v. 78.

pĕr-çĭ-form'-ēş, *s. pl.* [Lat. *perca* (q.v.), and *forma* = shape.]

Ichthy.: A division of Acanthopterygii (q.v.) Body more or less compressed; dorsal fin or fins occupying greater portion of the back; spinous dorsal well developed; ventrals thoracic, with one spine, and with four or five rays. There are ten families: Percidæ, Squamipennes, Mullidæ, Sparidæ, Hoplognathidæ, Cirrhilidæ, Scorpænidæ, Nandidæ, Polycentridæ, and Teutbidæ. (*Günther.*)

pĕr-çĭp'-ĭ-ençe, pĕr-çĭp'-ĭ-ęn-çў, *s.* [Eng. *percipien*(*t*); *-ce, -cy.*] The act, power, or faculty of perceiving; the quality or state of being percipient; perception.

pĕr-çĭp'-ĭ-ent, *a. & s.* [Lat. *percipiens*, pr. par. of *percipio* = to perceive (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Perceiving; having the power or faculty of perception.

"Pain as a positive evil which every *percipient* being must be desirous of escaping."—*Anecdotes of Bishop Watson*, i. 143.

B. *As subst.:* One who has the power or faculty of perception; a percipient being.

"Another sense, that of sight, which shall disclose to the *percipient* a new world."—*Paley: Nat. Theol.*, ch. xxiii.

pĕr'-çĭs, *s.* [Gr. περκίς (*perkis*) = a perch.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Trachinina (q.v.). Body cylindrical, with small ctenoid scales; dorsal fins more or less continuous. Fifteen species are known; they are small, but prettily-coloured shore fishes, from the Indo-Pacific.

pĕr'-clōse, *s.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *per* = thoroughly, and *clausus*, pa. par. of *claudo* = to shut.]

† 1. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A conclusion, an end, a termination.

"By the *perclose* of the same verse, vagabond is understood for such an one as travelleth in fear of revengement."—*Raleigh.*

2. A place enclosed, shut in, or secluded.

"The other englysshemen were on the felde, and the constable styll in his *perclose*."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. I., ch. ccclvi.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* An enclosure, a railing, a screen, sometimes used to protect a tomb, or to separate a chapel from the main body of the church; the parapet round a gallery; the raised back to a bench or seat of carved timber-work. [PARCLOSE.]

2. *Her.:* The lower part of the garter with the buckle, &c. Also called the Demi-garter.

* **pĕrc-nŏp'-tĕr-ŭs,** *s.* [Lat., from Gr. περκνόπτερος (*perknopteros*) = dusky-winged: περκνός (*perknos*) = dark-coloured, and πτερόν (*pteron*) = a wing.]

Ornith.: Cuvier's name for the genus Neophron (q.v.).

pĕr'-cōĭd, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *perc(a)*; suff. *-oid.*]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to the family Percidæ (q.v.).

"To complete the list of *Percoid* genera, we have to mention the following."—*Günther: Study of Fishes*, p. 397.

B. *As subst.:* Any individual of the family Percidæ (q.v.).

"Fossil *Percoids* abound in some formations."—*Günther: Study of Fishes*, p. 375.

pĕr'-cō-lāte, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *percolatus*, pa. par. of *percolo* = to strain through a sieve: *per* = through, and *colo* = to filter; *colum* = a filter.]

* **A.** *Trans.:* To strain; to cause to pass through small or fine interstices, as of a filter: to filter. (*Lit.* & *Fig.*)

"The evidences of fact are *percolated* through a vast period of ages."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 120.

B. *Intrans.:* To pass through small or fine interstices; to filter.

"Through these tissues the juices freely *percolate*."—*Henfrey: Botany*, § 653.

pĕr'-cō-lā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *percolatio*, from *percolatus*, pa. par. of *percolo* = to filter through.] [PERCOLATE.] The act, state, or process of percolating, straining, or filtering; the act of passing through small or fine interstices, as of a filter.

"The body is turned into adipocere, and the bones into phosphate of iron from the *percolation* of water charged with salts of iron."—*Dawkins: Early Man in Britain*, ch. x.

pĕr'-cō-lā-tŏr, *s.* [Eng. *percolat(e)*; *-or.*] One who or that which filters; a filter. Specif., a French coffee-pot, in which the boiling water is filtered through the ground coffee.

* **per-col-lice,** *s.* [PORTCULLIS.]

pĕrc-ŏph'-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. πέρκη (*perkē*) = a perch, and ὄφις (*ophis*) = a serpent.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Trachinina (q.v.), with the characters of the group, from the coast of southern Brazil.

pĕr-cŏp'-sĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *percops(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: A family of Physostomi (q.v.), with a single genus, Percopsis (q.v.).

pĕr-cŏp'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. πέρκη (*perkē*) = a perch, and ὄψις (*opsis*) = outward appearance.]

Ichthy.: Percopsis guttatus, the sole species of the genus and family, from the fresh waters of the northern United States. It has the mouth and scales of a Percoid, and the general characters of the Salmonidæ.

pĕr-cu-lāçed, *a.* [A corruption of *porcullised* (q.v.).]

Her.: Latticed (q.v.).

* **per-cul-lis,** *s.* [PORTCULLIS.]

pĕr-cŭnc-tŏr-ĭ-lў, *adv.* [Pref. *per-* (intens.); Lat. *cunctor* = to delay, and Eng. adv. suff. *-ily.*] Lazily, dilatorily. (*Adams: Works*, ii. 46.)

pĕr-cŭr'-rent, *a.* [Lat. *percurrens*, pr. par. of *percurro* = to run through: *per* = through, and *curro* = to run.] Running through from top to bottom. Obsolete, except in botany.

* **pĕr-cŭr'-sŏr-ў,** *a.* [Pref. *per-*, and Eng. *cursory* (q.v.).] Cursory, slight, not minute; running over slightly or cursorily.

* **pĕr-cŭss',** *v.t.* [Lat. *percussus*, pa. par. of *percutio* = to strike violently, or through and through: *per* = through, and *quatio* (in comp. *-cutio*) = to shake.] To strike against forcibly; to strike upon; to come in collision with.

"The strength of this percussion consisteth as much, or more, in the hardness of the body *percussed*, as in the force of the body *percussing*."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 163.

pĕr-cŭss'-ĭon (ss as sh), *s.* [Lat. *percussio*, from *percussus*, pa. par. of *percutio* = to strike violently] [PERCUSS]; Fr. *percussion* = Sp. *percusion*; Ital. *percussione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of striking one body against another with some violence; forcible collision, specially such as gives a sound or report.

"It is, therefore, the strength of the *percussion*, that is a principal cause of the loudness or softness of sounds."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 163.

2. The state of being struck forcibly together; the shock produced by a forcible collision of two bodies.

3. The effect or impression of the sound of a collision on the ear.

"The thunder-like *percussion* of thy sounds."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 4

* 4. A stroke. (*Bacon: Essays; Of Envie.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Medicine:*

(1) A method of physical examination, performed by gently striking some part of the body—especially the chest or the abdomen—with the fingers, or an instrument, to ascertain its healthy or diseased condition. Piorry advocated mediate percussion that is, with a solid body which was a good conductor of sound interposed between the hand of the examiner and the part explored. [PLEXIMETER.]

(2) Shampooing, massage (q.v.).

2. *Music:* An ingenious contrivance whereby a hammer strikes the tongue of a reed and sets it in motion simultaneously with the admission of air from the wind chest, thus securing the rapid speech of the reed. Were it not for the percussion, the reed would be only gradually set in motion by the admission of the current of air, and the sound would not instantly follow the striking of the key. It is commonly used in harmoniums, but has also been applied to the largest reeds of an organ.

¶ (1) *Centre of percussion:* [CENTRE].

(2) *Instruments of percussion:* [INSTRUMENT, *s.*, II. 2].

(3) *Percussion of a discord:*

Music: The striking of a discord, which takes place after its preparation, and which is followed by its resolution.

percussion-bullet, *s.*

Mil.: A bullet containing an explosive substance; an explosive bullet.

percussion-cap, *s.* [CAP (1), *s.*, II. 1 (*b*).]

percussion-fuse, *s.* A fuse set in a projectile, and fired by concussion when the projectile strikes the object.

percussion-grinder, *s.* A machine for crushing quartz or other hard material by a combined rubbing and pounding process.

percussion-lock, *s.*

Firearms: A form of gun-lock in which the cock or hammer strikes a fulminate to explode the charge.

percussion-match, *s.* A match which is ignited by percussion.

percussion-powder, *s.* An explosive ignited by percussion. [FULMINATE.]

percussion-sieve, *s.*

Metall.: An apparatus for sorting ores, principally those of lead.

percussion-stop, *s.*

Music: A stop to the organ, which renders the touch like that of the pianoforte.

percussion-table, *s.*

Metall.: A form of ore-separating apparatus consisting of a slightly sloping table on which stamped ore or metalliferous sand is placed to be sorted by gravity. A stream of water is directed over the ore, and the table is subjected to concussion at intervals.

pĕr-cŭs'-sĭve, *a.* [Fr. *percussif*, from Lat. *percussus*, pa. par. of *percutio* = to percuss (q.v.); Ital. *percussivo.*] Striking, percutient.

pĕr-cŭ'-tĭ ent (ti as shi), *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *percutiens*, pr. par. of *percutio* = to percuss (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Striking; having the power or quality of striking; percussive.

B. *As subst.:* That which strikes or has the power of striking.

"Where the air is the *percutient*, pent or not pent, against a hard body. It never giveth an exteriour sound; as if you blow strongly with a bellowes against a wall."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 190.

pĕr'-çў-lite, *s.* [After the metallurgist Dr. John Percy, who analyzed it, and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Min.: An isometric mineral, occurring in small cubes, and massive. Hardness, 2·5; colour and streak, sky-blue. Compos.: an oxychloride of lead and copper, with some water, the suggested formula being: (PbCl + PbO) + (CuCl + CuO) + aq. Until recently, represented by one specimen of unknown locality in the British Museum collection; now found at the copper-mines of Namaqualand, South Africa.

* **perde,** *adv.* [PARDE.]

† **pĕr-dĭç'-ĭ dæ,** *s. pl.* [Lat. *perdix*, genit. *perdic(is)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: A family of Rasores (q.v.), embracing the Partridges and Quails, now replaced by the Perdicinæ (q.v.).

pĕr-dĭ-çĭ'-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *perdix*, genit. *perdic(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Tetraonidæ (q.v.). The legs are bare and the nostrils naked, with a small horny skin on the upper margin. The genera are numerous, and almost world-wide in distribution, being absent only from the Pacific Islands.

* **pĕr-dīe',** *adv.* [Fr. *pardieu.*] The same as PARDE (q.v.).

"Not to move on, *perdie*, is all they can"
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 21.

* **pĕr'-dĭ fōil,** *s.* [Lat. *perdo* = to lose, and *folium* = a leaf.] A plant which periodically loses or drops its leaves; a deciduous plant; opposed to an evergreen.

"The passion-flower of America and the jasmine of Malabar, which are evergreens in their native climates, become *perdifoils* when transplanted into Britain."—*J. Barton.* (*Webster.*)

pĕr-dĭ'-tion, * **per-dĭ-çi-on,** * **per-dĭ-çi-oun,** *s.* [Fr. *perdition*. from Lat. *perditionem*, accus. of *perditio* = destruction, from *perditus*, pa. par. of *perdo* = to lose utterly, to destroy, from *per* = through, and *do* = to give; Sp. *perdicion*; Ital. *perdizione.*]

I. Utter destruction; entire ruin.

"Importing the mere *perdition* of the Turkish fleet."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, ii. 2.

2. *Specif.:* The utter loss of the soul, or of final happiness in a future state; eternal death, future misery.

"If one is doomed to life, and another to *perdition*, we are not born that we may be judged, but we are judged before we are born."—*Jortin*, Dis. 2.

* 3. Loss.

"With the *perdicion* of theyr treasure that thei love."—*Golden Boke*, let. 2.

* 4. The cause of ruin or destruction.

"Thou lewd *perdition* of the Latin name!"
Rowe: Lucan, x. 94.

* **pĕr-dĭ'-tion-a-blc,** *a.* [Eng. *perdition*; *-able.*] Fit for or worthy of perdition.

pĕr'-dix, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. πέρδιξ (*perdix*) = a partridge.]

I. *Ornith.:* The typical genus of the sub-family Perdicinæ (q.v.). Bill short or moderate, vaulted, with tip of upper mandible often produced beyond lower. Nostrils basal, partly covered above by a vaulted naked membrane. Region near the eyes naked, papillose. Tarsi moderate or somewhat long, robust, covered in front with a double row of scutes. Anterior toes joined at the base by membrane. Tail mostly rounded, short, with fourteen or eighteen feathers. Wings short, with fourth quill mostly (more rarely third, or second and third) longest of all. Wallace estimates the number of species at three, of which one, *Perdix cinerea*, the Common Partridge, is British.

2. *Palæont.:* [PALÆOPERDIX].

* **pĕr-dū',** * **pĕr-dūe,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *perdu*, fem. *perdue*, pa. par. of *perdre* (Lat. *perdo*) = to lose, to destroy.]

A. *As adj. or in :*

1. Lost to sight, hidden, concealed, in ambush. (Generally with the verb to *lie*.)

"Sparks lying *perdue* for a prey."—*Smith : Lives of Highwaymen*, ii. 279

2. Lost in character; abandoned, reckless, desperate.

"A *perdue* captain
Full of my father's danger"
Beaum. & Fl. : Loyal Subject, i. 1.

B. *As substantive :*

1. One who is placed on the watch or in ambush.

"As for *perdues*—
Some choice sous'd fish brought couchant in a dish . . .
Shows how they lie i' th' field."
Cartwright : The Ordinary, ii. 1.

2. A soldier sent on a forlorn hope [Fr. *un enfant perdu*]; hence, one in a desperate case.

"To watch, poor *perdu*,
With this thin helm."
Shakesp. : Lear, iv. 7.

pĕr-du-ĕl-lī-ŏn, *s.* [Lat. *perduellio*, from *perduellis* = an enemy carrying on war; *per* = through, and *duellum*, obs. form of *bellum* = war.]

Civil Law : Treason (q.v.).

* **pĕr-dū-loŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *perdo* = to lose, to destroy.] Lost; thrown away. [PERDITION.]

"There may be some wandering *perdulous* wishes of known impossibilities."—*Bramhall.*

* **pĕr-dūr-a-bĭl-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [PERDURABLE.] The quality or state of being perdurable; durableness, lastingness.

"Ye semen to getten you a *perdurabilitie*."—*Chaucer : Boecius*, bk. ii.

* **pĕr-dūr-a-blĕ,** *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *perduro* = to last; *per* = through, and *duro* = to last; Sp. *perdurable*; Ital. *perdurabile*.] Very lasting, durable or continuing; everlasting.

"The love of God, and the desiring of the joye *perdurable*."—*Chaucer : Persones Tale.*

* **pĕr-dū-ra-blў,** *adv.* [Eng. *perdurable*; *-ly*.] In a perdurable manner; durably, lastingly.

"Why would he for the momentary trick
Be *perdurably* fined?"
Shakesp. : Measure for Measure, iii. 1.

* **pĕr-dūr-ance, * per-dur-aunce, pĕr-dur-ā-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *perduro* = to last.] Long continuance; durableness. [PERDURABLE.]

"Farre above the *perduraunce* of heavens."
Fisher : Seven Psalms, Ps. cxxxiv., pt. 2.

* **pĕr-dūre,** *v.i.* [Lat. *perduro*.] To last for a long time; to be perdurable.

* **pĕr-dў',** *adv.* [PERDIE.]

* **pēre,** *v.t.* [APPEAR.] To appear.

"The geste muste *pere* ageyne."—*MS. Cantab. Ff.*, ii. 38, fo. 32.

* **pēre,** *s.* [PEER, *s.*] An equal; a peer.

"In the world was non her *pere*."
Romance of Athelston.

* **pēr-ē-gal, * pĕr-ē-gall, * par-in-galle,** *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *per-*, and Fr. *egal* = equal (q.v.).]

A. *As adj. :* Equal in all points or respects.

"Whilom thou was *peregal* to the best."
Spenser : Shepheards Calender; August.

B. *As subst. :* An equal.

"Whan stronge doth mete with his *peregall*."
Lydgate : Siege of Troy (1555), sig. F. v.

* **pēr-ē-grāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *peregro*, genit. *peregri* = one who is on a journey; Eng. suff. *-ate*.] To traverse.

"He had *peregrated* all the world."—*Udal : Erasmus, Apoph.*, p. 297.

* **pĕr-ĕ-grĭn-āte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *peregrinatus*, pa. par. of *peregrinor* = to travel in foreign parts, from *peregrinus* = foreign.]

1. To travel from place to place, or from one country to another.

2. To live in foreign countries.

* **pĕr-ĕ-grĭn-āte,** *a.* [PEREGRINATE, *v.*] Foreign; having travelled; foreign in nature or manners. (*Shakesp. : Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 1.)

pĕr-ĕ-grĭn-ā-tion, * per-e-grin-a-ci-on, *s.* Fr., from Lat. *peregrinationem*, accus. of *peregrinatio* = a travelling about, from *peregrinatus*, pa. par. of *peregrinor* = to peregrinate (q.v.).] [PILGRIM.]

1. A travelling about; a wandering from one place to another, or one country to another.

"To conceive the true pleasure of *peregrination*."—*Howell : Letters*, bk. i., let. 1.

2. A living or sojourning in foreign countries.

pĕr-ĕ-grĭn-ā-tor, *s.* [Lat., from *peregrinatus*, pa. par. of *peregrinor*.] One who travels or sojourns in foreign countries.

"He makes himself a great *peregrinator*."—*Casaubon : On Credulity*, p. 66.

pĕr-ĕ-grīne, * **por-e-grin,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *peregrin*, from Lat. *peregrinus* = foreign, from *peregre* = abroad; Sp. & Ital. *peregrino*.]

* **A.** *As adj. :* Foreign; not native; extrinsic; derived from external sources.

"The received opinion, that putrifaction is caused by cold or *peregrine* and preternatural heat, is but nugation." *Bacon : Nat. Hist.*, § 836.

B. *As subst. :* A peregrine falcon.

"Still won the ginbuds from the *peregrin*."
Browne : Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 23.

peregrino-falcon, *s.* [FALCON.]

pĕr-ĕ-grĭn ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *peregrinité*, from Lat. *peregrinitatem*, accus. of *peregrinitas*, from *peregrinus* = foreign; Sp. *peregrinidad*; Ital. *peregrinità*.]

1. The quality or state of being foreign or strange; foreignness, strangeness.

"These people . . . may have something of a *peregrinity* in their dialect."—*Johnson* in *Boswell : Tour to the Hebrides* (ed 2nd), p. 140.

2. Travel, wandering.

"A new removal, what we may call his third *peregrinity*, had to be decided on."—*Carlyle. Life of Sterling*, pt. ii., ch. vi.

pĕr-ĕ-grī-noŭs, *a.* [Lat. *peregrinus* = foreign.]

Bot. : Wandering, diffuse. (*Paxton*).

pē-rĕir'-ine, *s.* [Braz. *Pereir(a)* ; *-ine*.]

Chem. : An alkaloid occurring in the bark of Pao Pereira (*Vallesia inedita*), an apocynaceous tree growing in the Brazilian forests. It possesses febrifugal properties. (*Watts.*)

per-el, *s.* [PERIL.]

* **pere-les,** *a.* [PEERLESS.]

pē-rĕlle', *s.* [PERELLA.]

per-el-ous, * **per-e-louse,** *a.* [PERILOUS.]

* **pēr-ĕmpt',** *v.t.* [Lat. *peremptus*, pa. par. of *peremo*, *perimo* = to destroy: *per* = thoroughly, and *emo* = to take away.]

Law : To kill, to crush, to destroy, to quash.

"Nor is it any objection, that the cause of appeal is *perempted* by the desertion of an appeal."—*Ayliffe : Parergon.*

* **pēr-ĕmp-tion** (*p* silent), *s.* [Lat. *peremptio*, from *peremptus*; Fr. *péremption*.] [PEREMPT.]

Law : A crushing, a quashing.

"This *peremption* of instance was introduced in favour of the publick, lest suits should be rendered perpetual."—*Ayliffe : Parergon.*

pēr-ĕmp-tōr-ĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *peremptory*; *-ly*.] In a peremptory manner; absolutely, positively; in a manner precluding or not admitting of question or hesitation.

"He . . . somewhat *peremptorily* ordered him to make another."—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. xi., p. 335.

pēr-ĕmp-tōr-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *peremptory*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being peremptory; absolute decision; dogmatism, positiveness.

"*Peremptoriness* is of two sorts; the one a magisterialness in matters of opinion; the other a positiveness in relating matters of fact."—*Gtor. of the Tongue.*

pēr-ĕmp-tōr-ў, *a.* [Fr. *péremptoire*, from Lat. *peremptorius* = (1) deadly, (2) final, conclusive, from *peremptor* = a destroyer; Sp. & Ital. *perentorio*; Port. *peremptorio*.] [PEREMPT.]

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. Precluding or not admitting of question, expostulation, or hesitation; absolute, positive, decisive, conclusive.

"That challenge did too *peremptory* seeme."
Spenser : F. Q., III. viii. 16.

2. Expressive of positiveness or absolute decision.

"She desired me to sit still, quite in her old *peremptory* tone."—*C. Bronte : Jane Eyre*, ch. xxi.

3. Fully resolved; determined, resolute.

"To-morrow be in readiness to go:
Excuse it not, for I am *peremptory*."
Shakesp. : Two Gentlemen, i. 3.

* 4. Positive in opinion or judgment; dogmatical.

II. *Law :* Final, determinate: as, A *peremptory* action or exception; that is, one which can neither be renewed or altered.

peremptory-challenge, *s.* [CHALLENGE, *s.*, *.]

peremptory-day, *s.*

Law : A precise time when a business by rule of court ought to be spoken to.

peremptory-defences, *s. pl.*

Scots Law : Positive allegations, which amount to a denial of the right of the opposite party to take action.

peremptory-mandamus, *s.* [MANDAMUS.]

peremptory-paper, *s.*

Law : A court paper containing a list of all motions, &c. which are to be disposed of before any other business. (*Wharton*).

peremptory-pleas, *s. pl.*

Law : Pleas which are founded on some matter tending to impeach the right of action itself.

peremptory-writ, *s.*

Law : A species of original writ which directs the sheriff to cause the defendant to appear in court without any option given him, provided the plaintiff gives the sheriff security effectually to prosecute his claim.

pĕ-rĕn'-chў-ma *s.* [Gr. *πήρα* (*pēra*) = a pouch, and *ἔγχυμα* (*engchuma*) = an infusion.]

Bot. : The amylaceous granules of a plant tissue.

* **pĕr-ĕn-dūre',** *v.i.* [Pref. *per-*, and Eng. *endure* (q.v.).] To last for ever or for a long time.

* **pĕ-rĕn-nāte,** *v.t.* [Cf. *perennial*.] To continue, to prolong, to renew. (*Money Masters all Things*, 1698, p. 16.)

pĕ-rĕn-nĭ-al, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *perenni(s)* = lasting, from *per* = through, and *annus* = a year; Eng. adj. suff. *-al*; O. Fr. *perenne*; Ital. *perenne*; Sp. *perenne, perennal*.]

A. *As adjective :*

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. Lasting or continuing without cessation throughout the year; lasting.

"The nature of its wells supplied by *perennial* sources."—*Eustace : Italy*, vol. ii., ch. vi.

2. Continuing without stop or intermission; unceasing, perpetual.

"The *perennial* existence of bodies incorporate."—*Burke : French Revolution.*

II. *Botany :*

1. (See extract.)

"*Perennial* plants are such whose roots will abide many years, whether they retain their leaves in winter or not."—*Miller : Gardeners' Dictionary.*

2. (*Of a leaf*) : Evergreen. (*Mirbel.*)

B. *As substantive :*

1. *Lit. & Bot. :* A plant that continues for many years.

¶ A plant, as a rule, exhausts itself by the effort of flowering, but trees and shrubs do not flower till they have acquired strength enough to bear this strain. They are perennials, continuing to exist, though they flower every year. Various plants, like *Tropæolum majus* or *Mirabilis Jalapa*, annual in English gardens, become perennial in hotter climates.

2. *Fig. :* Anything that is lasting or enduring.

pĕ-rĕn'-nĭ-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *perennial*; *-ly*.] In a perennial manner; so as to be perennial or lasting; continually, unceasingly.

pĕ-rĕn-nĭ-brăn-chĭ-ā'-ta, *s. pl.* [Lat *perennis* = enduring, and Mod. Lat. *branchiata* (q.v.).]

Zool. : A group of the sub-order Ichthyoidea (q.v.). There are two families, Sirenidæ and Proteidæ; sometimes a third, Menobranchidæ, is doubtfully added. They have long bodies, short limbs, the hinder pair sometimes absent; branchiæ and gill-clefts persistent in all. Usually there are superior maxillary bones, and the palate is armed with teeth.

pĕ-rĕn-nĭ-brăn'-chĭ-ate, *a.* & *s.* [PERENNIBRANCHIATA.]

A. *As adj. :* Having the branchiæ or gills permanent; of or pertaining to the Perennibranchiata.

B. *As subst. :* Any individual amphibian of the section Perennibranchiata (q.v.).

* **pĕ-rĕn-nĭ-tў,** *s.* [Fr. *pérennité*, from Lat. *perennitatem*, accus. of *perennitas*, from *perennis* = lasting, perennial (q.v.).] The quality

or state of being perennial; an enduring or lasting throughout the year without ceasing; perpetuity.

"That springs have their origin from the sea, and not from rains and vapours, I conclude from the *perennity* of divers springs."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. iii., ch. v.

* **pĕr-ĕr-rā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *pererratus*, pa. par. of *pererro* = to wander over or through: *per* = through, and *erro* = to wander.] A wandering, rambling, or straying in various places.

"To spend our dayes in a perpetual *pererration*."—*Bp. Hall*. Ep. ii., dec. 5.

pĕ-rĕs'-kĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Nicholas Peiresk, of Aix-en-Provence, a lover of botany.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the family Pereskiæ. The fruit of *Pereskia aculeata*, the gooseberry shrub, or Barbadoes gooseberry, is eaten. The plant is about fifteen feet high, and grows in the West Indies. The leaves of *P. Bleo*, the Bleo of New Granada, are used as salad.

pĕ-rĕs'-kĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *peresk(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Bot.: A family of Cactaceæ (q.v.).

pèr'-fĕct, * **par-fit,** * **par-fyt,** * **par-fitc,** * **per-fit,** * **pcr-fite,** *a. & s.* [O. Fr. *parfit, parfeit, parfaict* (Fr. *parfait*), from Lat. *perfectus* = complete; prop. pa. par. of *perficio* = to do thoroughly, to complete: *per* = through, and *facio* = to do; Sp. *perfecto*; Ital. *perfetto*; Port. *perfeito*.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Brought to an end, consummation, or completion; finished, complete; furnished completely with all its parts; neither defective nor redundant.

2. Having all properties or qualities necessary to its nature or kind; of the best, highest, or most complete kind or type; without deficiency, fault, or blemish; finished, consummate; incapable of being improved upon.

"Nor wanting is the brown October, drawn,
Mature and *perfect*, from his dark retreat."
Thomson: Autumn, 520.

3. Complete in moral excellence; pure, blameless.

"Be ye, therefore, *perfect*, even as your Father which is in heaven is *perfect*."—*Matthew* v. 48.

4. Fully informed, fully skilled or accomplished, expert.

"That pretty Welsh
I am too *perfect* in."
Shakesp.: *1 Henry IV.*, iii. 1.

* 5. Well-informed, certain, sure.

"Thou art *perfect* then, our ship hath touch'd upon
The deserts of Bohemia?"
Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale*, iii. 3.

6. Sound, unimpaired.

"I fear I am not *perfect* in my mind."
Shakesp.: *Lear*, iv. 7.

* 7. Having one's wish or wishes satisfied; happy, contented.

"Might we but have that happiness . . . we should think ourselves for ever *perfect*."—*Shakesp.*: *Timon of Athens*, i. 2.

* 8. Full, ripe, mature.

"Sons of *perfect* age." *Shakesp.*: *Lear*, i. 2.

* 9. Right, correct.

"Richard might create a *perfect* guess."
Shakesp.: *2 Henry IV.*, iii. 1.

B. *As substantive:*

Gram.: The perfect tense (q.v.).

perfect-cadence, *s.*

Music: An authentic or plagal cadence. [Cadence.]

perfect-concord, *s.*

Music: A common chord in its original position.

perfect-consonance, *s.*

Music: The consonance produced by the intervals fourth, fifth, or octave.

perfect-flower, *s.*

Bot.: A flower having a calyx, a corolla, and one or more stamens and pistils.

perfect-interval, *s.*

Music: One of the purest and simplest kinds of intervals, as fourths and fifths when in their most consonant forms. (*C. H. H. Parry*, in *Grove*.) [Interval, s., II.]

perfect-number, *s.* A number in which the sum of all its divisors, or aliquot parts, equals the number itself: thus, 6 is a perfect number, since 1 + 2 + 3 = 6; so also is 28.

perfect-tense, *s.*

Gram.: A tense which expresses an action completed.

* **perfect-time,** *s.*

Music: An old name for triple time.

perfect-trust, *s.*

Law: An executed trust.

pĕr'-fĕct, * **per-fit,** * **per-fyght,** *v.t.* [Perfect, *a.*]

1. To finish or complete, so as to leave nothing wanting; to give to anything all that is requisite to its nature or kind; to make complete or consummate.

"Our knowledge, which is here begun,
Hereafter must be *perfected* in Heav'n."
Davies: *Immortality of the Soul*, s. 30.

2. To make fully skilled, informed, or expert; to instruct fully.

"Apollo, *perfect* me in the characters."
Shakesp.: *Pericles*, iii. 2.

* **pĕr-fĕc-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *perfect*; *-ation*.] The act or process of bringing to perfection; the state of being brought to perfection.

pĕr'-fĕct-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *perfect*, v.; *-er*.] One who makes perfect; one who brings to perfection.

"Looking up unto Jesus, the captain and *perfecter* of our faith."—*Barrow*: *Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 31.

Pĕr-fĕc'-tī, *s. pl.* [Lat., nom. pl. of *perfectus*.] [Perfect, *a.*]

Church Hist.: A name assumed by the stricter Catharists of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. They professed to live an extremely strict life, in imitation of Jesus and His disciples.

* **pĕr-fĕc-tĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-an,** *s.* [Eng. *perfectible*; *-ian*.] One who supports or holds the doctrine of perfectibility.

Pĕr-fĕc-tĭb'-ĭl-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *perfectibil(ity)*; *-ist*.]

1. *Church Hist.* (*Pl*): A generic designation for any Christians holding the doctrine that perfection is attainable in this life. This doctrine is often supported by a reference to 1 Cor. ii. 6; but the *οἱ τέλειοι* (= the perfect) are those admitted to the highest grace (*τὸ τέλειον*), the Eucharist. But many divines have held that by contemplation and devotion the soul becomes so united to God that all that is sinful in it is annihilated, and it participates in the divine perfection. This was held by the Molinists, the Jansenists, the German Mystics, from whom it passed to the English Methodists.

"*Perfectibilists* in theory are very often Antinomians in practice."—*Blunt*: *Dict. Sects*, p. 422.

2. *Hist.* (*Pl*): The same as Illuminati, 5. (q.v.).

pĕr-fĕc-tĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *perfectibilité*, from *perfectible* = perfectible (q.v.); Sp. *perfectibilidad*; Ital. *perfettibilità*.] The quality or state of being perfect; the capacity or power of arriving at a state of perfection, intellectually or morally.

¶ *Doctrine of perfectibility*: [Perfectibilist].

* **pĕr-fĕct'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Fr.] Capable of becoming or of being made perfect, intellectually or morally.

pĕr'-fĕct-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Perfect, *s.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act or process of bringing to perfection or completion.

2. *Print.*: Printing the second side of a sheet.

perfecting-machine, *s.*

Print.: A machine in which the paper is printed on both sides before its delivery.

pĕr-fĕc'-tion, * **per-fec-ci-on,** * **per-fec-ci-oun,** *s.* [Fr. *perfection*, from Lat. *perfectionem*, acc. of *perfectio* = a completing; from *perfectus*; Sp. *perfeccion*; Ital. *perfezione*.] [Perfect, *a.*]

1. The quality or state of being perfect; a state of completeness or thoroughness, in which nothing is wanting which is necessary; perfect skill, development, or excellence; the highest possible stage or degree of moral or other excellence.

"Perfect happiness . . . results from infinite *perfection*."—*Tillotson*: *Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 78.

2. One who or that which is perfect; a perfect being.

"That will confess *perfection* so could err."
Shakesp.: *Othello*, i. 3.

3. An excellent quality, endowment, or acquirement.

"Ye wonder how this noble damozell
So great *perfections* did in her compille."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, III. vi. 1.

* 4. An inherent attribute of supreme or divine excellence.

* 5. Performance, execution.

"It will grow to a most prosperous *perfection*."
Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, iii. 1.

¶ *To perfection*: Completely; in the highest, fullest, or most perfect degree; perfectly.

"Canst thou find out the Almighty *to perfection*?"—*Job* xi. 7.

* **pĕr-fĕc'-tion,** *v.t.* [Perfection, *s.*] To make perfect; to bring to perfection; to perfect. (*Foote*: *The Orators*, i.)

* **pĕr-fĕc'-tion-al,** *a.* [Eng. *perfection*; *-al*.] Made perfect; perfect.

"Now this life eternal may be looked upon under three considerations: as initial, as partial, and as *perfectional*."—*Pearson*: *On the Creed*, art. 12.

* **pĕr-fĕc'-tion-āte,** *v.t.* [Eng. *perfection*; *-ate*.] To make perfect; to perfect.

"He has founded an academy for the progress and *perfectionating* of painting."—*Dryden*: *Art of Painting*, § 24.

* **pĕr-fĕc-tion-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *perfection*; *-ation*.] The act of perfecting or making perfect.

* **pĕr-fĕc'-tion-ā-tŏr,** *s.* [Eng. *perfectionat(e)*; *-or*.] One who makes perfect; a perfecter.

pĕr-fĕc'-tion-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *perfection*; *-ism*.] The doctrine or teaching of the Perfectionists (q.v.).

Pĕr-fĕc'-tiŏn-ĭst, *a. & s.* [Eng. *perfection*; *-ist*.]

A. *As adj.*: Belonging to or characteristic of the sect described under B. 2.

"A *Perfectionist* brother in Oneida."—*Hepworth Dixon*: *New America* (ed. 8th), p. 353.

B. *As substantive:*

Eccles. & Church History:

1. One who believes in the possibility of living without sin; a perfectibilist.

"Amongst the highest puritan *perfectionists*, you shall find people, of fifty, threescore and fourscore years old, not able to give that account of their faith, which you might have had heretofore from a boy of nine or ten."—*South*: *Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 1.

2. Any member of an American sect of Antinomian Communists, which was founded about 1854, by John Humphrey Noyes, who had been an Independent minister at Yale College, New Haven. He professed to have discovered from the writings of St. Paul that all Christian sects were in spiritual darkness, and determined to establish a church of his own. He founded a community at Oneida Creek, and others subsequently at Wallingford, New Haven, and New York, in order to carry out what he asserted to be a divinely revealed system of society, based on the following principles: (1) Reconciliation with God; (2) salvation from sin; (3) brotherhood of man and woman; and (4) community of labour, and of its fruits. They are called also Bible Communists and Free Lovers. [Marriage, ¶ (2), Princeite.]

"A *Perfectionist* knows no law; neither that pronounced from Sinai, and repeated from Gerizim, nor that which is administered from Washington and New York."—*Hepworth Dixon*: *New America* (ed. 8th), p. 355.

* **pĕr-fĕc'-tion-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *perfection*; *-ment*.] The state of being perfect.

* **pĕr-fĕct'-ĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *perfect*; *-ive*.] Tending or conducing to make perfect, or to bring to perfection. (Followed by *of*.)

"Consequently the pleasures *perfective* of those acts are also different."—*Berkeley*: *Alciphron*, dial. ii., § 14.

* **pĕr-fĕct'-ĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *perfective*; *-ly*.] In a perfective manner; in such a manner as to bring to perfection.

"As virtue is seated fundamentally in the intellect, so *perfectively* in the fancy."—*Grew*: *Cosmo. Sacra*, bk. ii., ch. vii.

* **pĕr'-fĕct-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *perfect*; *-less*.] Falling short of perfection. (*Sylvester*, day 7, week 1, 183.)

pĕr'-fĕct-lў, * **par-fit-ly, per-fit-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *perfect*; *-ly*.]

1. In a perfect manner or degree; with or

to the highest degree of excellence; in or to perfection.

"Know that thou canst know nothing *perfectly*."
Davies: Immortality of the Soul, s. 33.

2. Exactly, accurately.

3. Totally, completely, entirely, altogether, quite.

***pèr-fect-nèss,** *s.* [Eng. *perfect*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being perfect; perfection, completeness, consummate excellence.

"How then can mortal tongue hope to express
The image of such endless *perfectness*?"
Spenser: Hymn on Heavenly Love.

2. Completion, ripeness, maturity.

"In the *perfectness* of time."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 4.

3. Acquired skill; dexterity.

"Is this your *perfectness*?"
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

***pèr-fèr-vĭd,** *a.* [Lat. *perfervidus* = very fervid or warm: *per-*, intens., and *fervidus* = fervid (q.v.).] Very fervid; very heated, hot, ardent, or impassioned.

"Of course it is in that *perfervid* volume."—*Brit. Quart. Review*, lviii. 71.

†pèr-fèr-vĭd-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Pref. *per-*, and Eng. *fervidity.*] Excessive fervour.

"We are disposed to regret these manifestations and consequences of the *perfervidity* of Birmingham."
Saturday Review, Nov. 1, 1851, p. 559.

***pèr-fĭc-ĭent** (c as **sh**), *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *perficiens*, pr. par. of *perficio* = to do completely, to perfect (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.*: Effectual, performing, efficient; applied to the endower of a charity.

"The *perficient* founder of all eleemosynary [foundations]."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 14.

B. *As subst.*: One who performs or carries out a complete work; the founder or endower of a charity.

pèr-fĭd-ĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *perfidiosus*, from *perfidia* = perfidy (q.v.); Ital. & Sp. *perfidioso*; Fr. *perfide.*]

1. Guilty of or acting with perfidy; false to trust or confidence reposed; acting in violation of good faith; treacherous, faithless, deceitful, false, dishonest.

"Men fear'd, the French would prove *perfidious*."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 2.

2. Guilty of violated allegiance: as, a *perfidious* citizen.

3. Expressive of or characterized by perfidy, treachery, or breach of faith; proceeding or resulting from perfidy.

"Thy hapless crew involv'd
In this *perfidious* fraud." *Milton: P. L.*, v. 880.

pèr-fĭd-ĭ-oŭs-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *perfidious*; *-ly.*] In a perfidious manner; with violation or breach of faith or of trust or confidence reposed; treacherously, traitorously.

"Thou'st broke *perfidiously* thy oath."
Butler: Hudibras, iii. 1.

pèr-fĭd-ĭ-oŭs-nèss, *s.* [Eng. *perfidious*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being perfidious; perfidy, treachery; breach of faith, trust or confidence reposed.

"All the world must have heard of his infamous perjury and *perfidiousness*."—*Clarendon: Religion & Policy*, ch. viii.

pèr-fĭ-dў, *s.* [Fr. *perfidie*, from Lat. *perfidia*, from *perfidus* = faithless, going away from one's faith or word: *per* = away, and *fides* = faith; Ital. & Sp. *perfidia.*] The act of violating faith, trust, or confidence reposed; an act of treachery; the violation of a promise, vow, or allegiance; breach of faith; faithlessness; want of good faith; perfidiousness.

"Seldom, indeed, have the ambition and *perfidy* of tyrants produced evils greater."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

***pèr-fĭxt,** *a.* [Lat. *perfixus*, pa. par. of *perfigo* = to fix securely: *per* = through, and *figo* = to fix.] Fixed, appointed.

"And take heed, as you are gentlemen, this quarrel
Sleep till the hour *perfixt*.
Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 7.

***pèr-fĭxt-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *perfixt*; *-ly.*] Exactly, definitely.

***pŏr-flà-ble,** *a.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *perflatus*, from *perflo* = to blow through.] [PERFLATE.] That may or can be blown through.

***pèr-flāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *perflatus*, pa. par. of *perflo*, from *per* = through, and *flo* = to blow.] To blow through.

"If eastern winds did *perflate* our climates more frequently, they would clarify and refresh our air."—*Harvey: On Consumption.*

***pèr-flà-tion,** *s.* [PERFLATE.] The act or process of blowing through.

"Miners, by *perflations* with large bellows, give motion to the air, which ventilates and cools the mines."
—*Woodward: On Fossils.*

pèr-fō-lĭ-ate, †pèr-fō-lĭ-āt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *per* = through; *folium* = a leaf, and Eng., &c. suff. *-ate*, *-ated.*]

Bot. (*of a stem*): So surrounded by the cohering lobes at the base of the leaf as to appear as if it had pierced the stem.

pèr-fŏr-ā'-ta, *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of Lat. *perforatus.*] [PERFORATE, *a.*]

1. *Zool.*: Perforate Corals; a group of Madreporaria (q.v.). The walls of the corallum are reticulate, porous, open. Families, Madreporidæ and Porilidæ. Genera forty-two, subgenera five. Called also Porosa (q.v.).

2. *Palæont.*: From the Silurian onward.

***pèr-fŏr-ā'-tæ,** *s. pl.* [Fem. pl. of *perforatus.*] [PERFORATA.]

Bot.: The sixtieth order in Linnæus's Natural System. Genera, Hypericum, Cistus, and Telephium.

pèr'-fŏr-āte, *v.t.* & *i.* [PERFORATE, *a.* Fr. *perforer*; Sp. & Port. *perforar.*]

A. *Trans.*: To bore through; to pierce through with a pointed or sharp instrument; to make a hole or holes through by boring.

"But *perforated* sore,
And drill'd in holes, the solid oak is found."
Cowper: Task, i. 25.

B. *Intrans.*: To pierce, to bore; to make or drive a hole or holes.

pèr'-fŏr-ate, *a.* [Lat. *perforatus*, pa. par. of *perforo* = to bore through: *per* = through, and *foro* = to bore.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Bored or pierced through with a hole or holes.

"An earthen pot *perforate* at the bottom."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 479.

2. *Bot.*: Having the surface pierced with holes or irregular spaces, as in Hypericum.

perforate-corals, *s. pl.* [PERFORATA.]

pèr'-fŏr-āt-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [PERFORATE, *v.*] The same as PERFORATE, *a.* (q.v.).

perforated-file, *s.* A file for sculptors' use, having openings through which the abraded material is allowed to escape.

perforated-saw, *s.* A saw with apertures behind each gum of the teeth, as originally made. These serve to prevent fractures at the bases of the teeth, and lessen the amount of filing required, becoming themselves the gums after each refiling.

perforated-space, *s.*

Anat. (*Pl.*): Two spaces in the cerebrum, the anterior perforated space or spot constituting a depression near the entrance of the Sylvian fissure and the posterior, forming a deep fossa between the peduncles at the base.

perforated-spot, *s.*

Anat.: The anterior perforated space.

pèr'-fŏr-āt-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [PERFORATE, *v.*]

perforating-machine, *s.*

I. *Mining*: [DIAMOND-DRILL].

2. *Paper*: A machine for making perforations on paper, to facilitate the separation of a portion.

3. *Teleg.*: A machine for making holes in paper for messages to be sent by the automatic method.

pèr-fŏr-ā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *perforatus*, pa. par. of *perforo* = to perforate (q.v.); Fr. *perforation*; Ital. *perforazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of perforating, boring, or piercing through.

2. A hole bored; a hole passing through or into the interior of any substance, whether natural or made with an instrument.

"Herein may be perceived slender *perforations*, at which may be expressed a black feculent matter."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xvii.

II. *Pathol.*: Perforation of various organs, as of the stomach, the intestines, &c. The latter is often the immediate cause of death in aggravated cases of typhoid fever.

***pèr-fŏr-ā-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *perforat(e)*; *-ive.*] Having the power or quality of perforating or piercing.

pèr-fŏr-ā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat., from *perforatus*, pa. par. of *perforo* = to perforate (q.v.); Fr. *perforateur.*] One who or that which perforates or pierces; specif., a cephalotome (q.v.).

pèr-fŏrçe', **par-force,** *adv.* [Fr. *par* (Lat. *per*) = by, and *force* = force.] By force, violently; of necessity.

"He would have taken the king away *perforce*,
As we were bringing him to Killingworth."
Marlowe: Edward II., v. 4

***pèr-fŏrçe',** *v.t.* [PERFORCE, *adv.*] To force, to compel.

"My furious force their force *perforced* to yield."
Mirrour for Magistrates.

pèr-form', *par-forme, *par-fourme, *par-fourn-en, *per-forme, *per-fourm-en, *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *parfinrnir*, from Fr. *par* (= Lat. *per*) = thoroughly, and *fournir* = to provide, to furnish.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To carry through; to bring to completion; to do, to execute, to accomplish.

"Let all things be *performed* after the law of God diligently."—1 *Esdras* viii. 21.

2. To carry into execution; to discharge, to fulfil; to act up to.

"To *perform* your father's will."—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, i. 2.

3. To act, to play; to represent, as on a stage.

"Bravely the figure of this harpy hast thou
Perform'd, my Ariel." *Shakesp.: Tempest*, iii. 3.

4. To play or execute on an instrument: as, To *perform* a piece of music.

B. *Intrans.*: To carry out or complete a work; to act a part; specif., to act a part, or represent a character on the stage, to play on a musical instrument, &c.

"What miscarries
Shall be the general's fault, though he *perform*
To the utmost of a man." *Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, i. 1.

†pèr-form'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *perform*; *-able.*] Capable of being performed, done, executed, or fulfilled; practicable.

"Several actions are not *performable* without them."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. i.

pèr-form'-ançe, *pèr-form'-anç-ў, *s.* [Eng. *perform*; *-ance.*]

1. The act of performing, executing, or fulfilling; completion or execution of anything; a doing or carrying out of any work, plan, &c.

"Promises are not binding where the *performance* is impossible."—*Paley: Moral Philosophy*, bk. iii., pt. i., ch. v.

2. The state or condition of being performed.

3. That which is performed, done, or executed; a thing done, executed, or carried out; an action, a feat, a deed.

"Ye have the account
Of my *performance*." *Milton: P. L.*, x. 502.

4. A literary work, composition, or production.

5. The act of performing or executing on a musical instrument.

6. The acting, exhibition, or representation of a character or characters on a stage; an exhibition of skill; an entertainment provided at a place of amusement: as, the *performances* at a theatre.

pèr-form'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *perform*; *-er.*]

1. One who performs, does, or executes anything; a doer.

"The merit of service is seldom attributed to the true and exact *performer*."—*Shakesp.: All's Well*, iii. 6.

2. One who acts a part, an actor; one who plays upon a musical instrument; one who shows feats of skill or dexterity.

"Feversham was not ashamed, after seeing the performance, to send the wretched *performer* to the gallows."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

pèr-form'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [PERFORM.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *As adjective*:

1. Accomplishing, executing, carrying out.

2. Executing performances or tricks: as, a *performing* pony.

C. *As subst.*: Performance, execution.

***pèr'-frĭ-eāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *perfricatus*, pa par. of *perfrico*, from *per* = thoroughly, and *frico* = to rub.] To rub over. (*Bailey.*)

***pèr-fūm-a-tŏr-ў,** *s.* [Eng. *perfum(e)*; *-atory.*] That which yields perfume.

"A *perfumatory* or incense altar."—*Leigh: Critica Sacra*, p. 214. (1650.)

pĕr'-fūme, pĕr-fūme', *s.* [Fr. *parfume*; Sp. *perfume.*] [PERFUME, *v.*]

1. A substance which emits a scent or odour pleasing to the sense of smell; a sweet-smelling substance.

2. The odour or scent emitted from sweet-smelling substances.

"A thousand different odours meet
And mingle in its rare *perfume.*"
Longfellow: Golden Legend, i.

pĕr-fūme', *v.t.* [Fr. *parfumer* = to perfume; lit. to smoke thoroughly: *par* (Lat. *per*) = through, thoroughly, and *fumer* = to smoke; Sp. *perfumer.*] To fill or impregnate with a sweet and grateful odour; to scent. [FUME, *v.*]

"The sea air, *perfumed* by the odor of the numerous laurels that flourished along the coast."—*Eustace: Italy*, vol. ii., ch. viii.

pĕr-fūm'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *perfum(e)*, v.; *-er.*]

1. One who or that which perfumes.

2. One whose business is to make or deal in perfumery.

"Shun the *perfumer's* touch with cautious eye."
Gay: Trivia, ii. 29.

pĕr-fūm'-ĕr-ў, *s.* [Eng. *perfume*; *-ry.*]

1. Perfumes in general.

* 2. The art or practice of making perfumes.

* **pĕr'-fūm-ў,** * **pĕr-fūm'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *perfume*; *-y.*] Sweet-smelling, fragrant. (*Mrs. Oliphant: Salem Chapel*, ch. xiii.)

* **pĕr-fŭnc'-tion-ar-ў,** *a.* [Pref. *per-*, and Eng. *functionary* (q.v.).] Perfunctory.

"These [missions to the heathen] if carried on with any thing more than a *perfunctionary* assiduity, were anomalous to the general feeling of Christians."—*Isaac Taylor: Enthusiasm*, p. 267.

pĕr-fŭnc'-tŏr-ĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *perfunctory*; *-ly.*] In a perfunctory manner; with regard only to external form; carelessly, negligently.

"We can but languidly and *perfunctorily* perform those [duties] we are less fond of."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 254.

pĕr-fŭnc'-tŏr-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *perfunctory*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being perfunctory; carelessness, negligence.

"The slubble *perfunctoriness* of some commentators that skip over hard places."—*Whitlock: Manners of the English*, p. 484.

pĕr-fŭnc'-tŏr-ў, *a.* [Lat. *perfunctorius* = done in a careless manner, done because it must be done, from *perfunctus*, pa. par. of *perfungor* = to perform thoroughly: *per* = thoroughly, and *fungor* = to perform; Sp. *perfunctorio*; Ital. *perfuntorio.*]

1. Done in a half-hearted or careless manner; done without interest or zeal; done because it must be done; careless, negligent, listless; characterized by want of interest or zeal.

"Her admonitions were given in a somewhat *perfunctory* manner."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. Doing things in a perfunctory manner; careless, listless.

"Negligent, or careless, or slight, or *perfunctory* in his devotions."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 11.

* **pĕr-fŭnc'-tu-rāte,** *v.t.* [PERFUNCTORY.] To do or perform in a perfunctory or half-hearted manner.

* **pĕr-fūse',** *v.t.* [Lat. *perfusus*, pa. par. of *perfundo*, from *per* = over, through, and *fundo* = to pour.] To pour, sprinkle, or spread; to overspread.

"These dregs immediately *perfuse* the blood with melancholy, and cause obstructions."—*Harvey: On Consumption.*

† **pĕr-fū'-sion,** *s.* [Lat. *perfusio*, from *perfusus*, pa. par. of *perfundo.*] [PERFUSE.] The act of pouring out or over.

perfusion-cannula, *s.*

Instruments: A cannula for registering the movements of the ventricle of the heart after death. It is introduced into the ventricle by the auriculo-ventricular orifice. (*Foster: Physiol.*)

* **pĕr-fū'-sĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *perfus(e)*; *-ive.*] Sprinkling; tending to pour, spread, or sprinkle.

pĕr-ga-mē'-nē-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *pergamenus* = of or belonging to Pergamus or to parchment.]

Bot.: Having the texture of parchment. (*Owen.*)

pĕr-ga-mĕn-tā'-ceoŭs (ce as sh), *a.* [PERGAMENEOUS.] Of the nature or texture of parchment; pergameneous.

pĕr'-gĕt-tĭng, *s.* [PARGETTING.]

* **pĕr'-gō-la,** *s.* [Ital., from Lat. *pergula* = a booth, an arbour, a cottage.] A kind of arbour; a balcony.

"Near this is a *pergola*, or stand, built to view the sports."—*Evelyn: Diary*, July 20, 1654.

pĕr-gu-lār' ĭ-a, *s.* [Lat. *pergula.*] [PERGOLA.]

Bot.: A genus of Stapeliæ. They are twining plants, with fragrant flowers, and are well adapted for arbours.

pĕr-gŭn'-nah, *s.* [Hind.] A circle or territory comprising a limited number of villages.

pĕr-hăps', *adv.* [A hybrid from Lat. *per* = through, and Eng. *hap.*] Peradventure, perchance; it may be; by chance.

"He with success *perhaps* may plead a cause."
Pitt: Vida: Art of Poetry.

pĕr-ĭ-, *pref.* [Gr.] A prefix used with words of Greek origin, and having the force of around, about, near. It corresponds to the Lat. *circum* (q.v.).

pĕr'-ĭ, *s.* [Pers. *pari* = a fairy; lit. winged; *par* = a feather, a wing.]

Pers. Mythol.: An imaginary being of the female sex, like an elf or fairy, represented as a descendant of fallen angels, excluded from paradise till their penance is accomplished. With a wand they point out to the pure in mind the way to heaven.

"Like *Peris'* wands, when pointing out the road
For some pure spirit to the blest abode."
Moore: Lalla Rookh, Veiled Prophet, i.

pĕr-ĭ-ăc'-tŏs (pl. **pĕr-ĭ-ăc'-tī),** *s.* [Gr. = turning on a centre; περιάγω (*periagō*) = to lead about or around.]

Greek Antiquities:

1. A theatrical machine, consisting of three scenes placed in the form of a triangle on a revolving platform, so that, by simply turning the machine, the scene could be changed.

2. (*Pl.*): The revolving scenes of the theatre. They were placed before those entrances to the stage which were in the returns of the permanent scene.

pĕr-ĭ-a-gō'-gē, *s.* [Gr., from περιάγω (*periagō*) = to lead about or around.]

Rhet.: A beating about or around a point; a beating about the bush.

pĕr-ĭ-a'-guą (u as w), *s.* [Sp. *perigua.*] [PIROGUE.]

pĕr'-ĭ-ănth, *s.* [Pref. *peri-*, and Gr. ἄνθος (*anthos*) = a flower; περιανθής (*perianthēs*) = with flowers all round.]

Bot.: The envelope surrounding the reproductive organs in a flower, when the calyx and corolla are not easily discriminated. Example, the petaloid or coloured portion of a lily.

pĕr-ĭ-ăn'-thĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Mod. Lat.] A perianth (q.v.).

pĕr-ĭ-ăn-thō'-mā'-nĭ-a, *s.* [Eng. *perianth*; *o* connect., and *mania* (q.v.).]

Bot.: An abnormal multiplication of sepals, bracts, &c. Example, the Hose-in-hose primrose. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

pĕr'-ĭ-ăpt, *s.* [Fr. *périapte*, from Gr. περίαπτον (*periapton*), neut. sing. of περίαπτος (*periaptos*) = hung about, from περιάπτω (*periaptō*) = to hang about or around: pref. *peri-*, and ἅπτω (*aptō*) = to tie; Ital. *periapto.*] An amulet; a charm worn as a preservative against disease or mischief.

"Now help, ye charming spells, and *periapts.*"
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry VI.*, v. 3.

pĕr-ĭ-ăs'-tral, *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *peri-*, and Eng. *astral* (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Around or among the stars.

B. *As subst.:* A body passing around or among the stars.

pĕr-ĭ-ăs'-trŏn, *s.* [Pref. *peri-*, and Gr. ἄστρον (*astron*) = a star.]

Astron.: The point of nearest approach of the components of a binary star.

pĕr-ĭ-âu'-gĕr, *s.* [PERIAGUA.]

pĕr'-ĭ-blĕm, *s.* [Gr. περίβλημα (*perihlēma*) = a cloth, a covering: pref. *peri-*, and βλῆμα (*blēma*) = a throw, a cast.]

Bot.: Cortical tissue.

pĕr-ĭ-blĕp'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. = a looking around: pref. *peri-*, and βλέπω (*blepō*) = to look.]

Med.: The wild look which accompanies delirium. (*Dunglison.*)

* **pĕ-rĭb'-ō-lŏs,** * **pĕ-rĭb'-ō-lŭs,** *s.* [Gr. περίβολος (*peribolos*): pref. *peri-*, and βάλλω (*ballō*) = to throw.]

Architecture:

1. A court entirely round a temple, surrounded by a wall.

2. A wall enclosing the atrium, choir, and similar parts of a church.

pĕr'-ĭ-bŏs, *s.* [Pref. *peri-*, and Lat. *bos* = ox.]

Palæont.: A genus of Bovidæ, from the Pliocene of India.

pĕr-ĭ-ear'-dĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [PERICARDIUM.]

pĕr-ĭ-car'-dĭ-al, pĕr-ĭ-car'-dĭ-ąn, *a.* [Lat. *pericardi(um)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-al*, *-an.*] Pertaining or relating to the pericardium; pericardic.

pĕr-ĭ-ear' dĭc, pĕr-ĭ-car'-dĭ-ăc, *a.* [Lat. *pericardi(um)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ic*, *-iac.*] Relating to the pericardium; pericardian: as, *pericardiac* arteries.

pĕr-ĭ-car-dī'-tĭs, *s.* [Eng. *pericardi(um)*, suff. *-itis*, denoting inflammation.]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the lining membrane of the heart, a frequent complication of rheumatic fever, also of chorea, and other kindred diseases.

pĕr-ĭ ear'-dĭ-ŭm (pl. **pĕr-ĭ ear' dĭ-ą),** *s.* [Late Lat. from Gr. περικάρδιον (*pericardion*): pref. *peri-*, and καρδία (*kardia*) = the heart; Fr. *péricarde*; Ital. & Sp. *pericardio.*]

1. *Lit. & Anat:* The fibro-serous membrane enveloping the heart, similar in its structure to the *dura mater.*

* 2. *Fig.:* The verge or surroundings of the heart or centre.

pĕr'-ĭ-carp, *s.* [Gr. περικάρπιον (*pericarpion*) = the shell of fruit: pref. *peri-*, and καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit; Fr. *péricarpe*; Ital. & Sp. *pericarpio.*]

Bot.: The seed-vessel of a plant; everything which in a ripe fruit is on the outside of the real integuments except the aril. It may be membranous, fleshy, or horny, and is divided into the epicarp, the sarcocarp, and the endocarp (q.v.).

pĕr-ĭ-car'-pĭ-al, *a.* [Eng. *pericarp*; *-ial.*] Of or pertaining to a pericarp.

pĕr'-ĭ-car'-pĭc, *a.* [Eng. *pericarp*; *-ic.*] The same as PERICARPIAL (q.v.).

pĕr-ĭ-car'-pĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Mod. Lat.]

Botany:

1. A pericarp (q.v.).

2. The peridium of certain fungals.

pĕr-ĭ-car-pōĭd'-al, *a.* [Eng. *pericarp*, *-oidal.*]

Bot.: Having the appearance of a pericarp. Used of "overcup" oaks in which the capsule quite surrounds the fruit.

pĕr-ĭ-chæ'-ta, *s.* [Pref. *peri-*, and Gr. χαίτη (*chaitē*) = a bristle].

Zool.: A genus of Oligochæta (q.v.), founded by Schmarda, who records four species from Ceylon. It is akin to Megascolex in habit, and the whole circumference of the segments is covered with bristles (*Neue wirbellose Thiere*, I. ii. 13.)

pĕr-ĭ-chæ-tĭ-al (or **t** as **sh**), *a.* [Mod. Lat. *perichæti(um)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*]

Bot.: A term used of the leaves in a moss surrounding the base of the stalk of a theca, and of a different character from the others.

pĕr-ĭ-chæ'-tĭ ŭm (or **t** as **sh**), *s.* [Mod. Lat.] [PERICHÆTA.]

Bot.: A circle of several connate leaves surrounding the archegonium of the Hepaticæ.

pĕr-ĭ-chæ'-teŭs, *a.* [PERICHÆTA.] Having the whole circumference of the segments covered with bristles, as the genus Perichæta (q.v.). (*Rolleston: Forms of Animal Life*, p. 14.)

pĕr' ĭ chēte, *s.* [PERICHÆTIUM].

pĕr ĭ-chŏn´drī tĭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *perichondr(ium)*; suff. *-itis*; Fr. *perichondrite.*]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the perichondrium.

pĕr ĭ chŏn´drĭ ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *peri-*, and χοίδρος (*chondros*) = a cartilage.]

Anat.: The fibrous investment of cartilage; the membrane investing the cartilages.

*** pĕr ĭ chō´rē sĭs,** *s.* [Gr.] A going about; a rotation.

pĕr ĭ clā´dĭ ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *peri-*, and Gr. κλάδος (*klados*) = a branch; cf. Gr. περικλοδής (*periklados*) = with branches all round.]

Bot.: A petiole, only the lower part of which sheaths the branch from which it springs. Used of the Umbelliferæ.

pĕr´ĭ clāse, pĕr´ĭ clā´sīte, *s.* [Pref. *peri-*, and Gr. κλάσις (*klasis*) = cleavage; Ger. *periklas*; Ital. *periclasia.*]

Min.: An isometric mineral, occurring in cubes and octahedrons, and also in grains, disseminated in blocks of limestone among the volcanic agglomerates of Monte Somma, Vesuvius. Cleavage, cubic; hardness, about 6; sp. gr. 3·674; colour, grayish to blackish-green; transparent to translucent. Compos., magnesium and oxygen, formula MgO; sometimes containing small amounts of protoxide of iron.

*** pĕr´ĭ cle,** *s.* [Lat. *periculum.*] A danger; danger.

pĕr´ĭ clĭ´nal, *a.* [Pericline.]

Geol.: Dipping on all sides from a central point or apex. (Said of strata.)

pĕr´ĭ clīne, *s.* [Gr. περικλινής (*periclinēs*) = much inclined, sloping on all sides; Ger. *periklin*; Sp. *periclina.*]

Min.: A variety of Albite (q.v.), occurring in large, opaque, white, twinned crystals in the Tyrol and the Swiss Alps.

pĕr´ĭ clĭ´nĭ ŭm, *s.* [Gr. περίκλινον (*periklinon*) = a couch all round a table: pref. *peri-*, and κλίνη (*klinē*) = a couch.]

Bot.: Cassini's name for the involucre of a composite plant.

pĕr´ĭ clĭ´nō dēs, *s.* [Gr. περίκλινον (*periklinon*) = a couch, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Bot.: A false involucre, formed of paleæ, of the receptacle in Composites surrounding the sides of an elevated receptacle bearing florets at its summit. Example, the genus Evax.

*** pē´rĭc lĭ tāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *periclitatus*, pa. par. of *periclitor* = to put in danger, to risk; *periculum* = danger.] To endanger.

"*Periclitating* the whole family of ye."—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, v. 195.

*** pē´rĭc lĭ tā´tĭon,** *s.* [Lat. *periclitatio*, from *periclitatus*, pa. par. of *periclitor.*] [Periclitate.]

1. The act of endangering or risking; risk, trial, experiment.

2. The state of being endangered or in danger.

*** pē´rĭc ō pē,** *s.* [Pref. *peri-*, and Gr. κοπή (*kopē*) = a cutting; κόπτω (*koptō*) = to cut; Lat. *pericope.*] An extract, quotation, or selection from a book; specif., in theology, an extract or passage from the Bible to be read in the Communion service or other portions of the ritual, or to serve as a text for a sermon or homily.

pĕr´ĭ crā´nĭ ŭm, * pĕr´ĭ crāne, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. περικράνιον (*perikranion*), neut. sing. of περικράνιος (*perikranios*) = passing round the skull: pref. *peri-*, and κρανίον (*kranion*) = the skull.]

Anat.: The lining membrane of the bones of the skull; hence, sometimes, as in the example, used for the skull itself.

"Attempt to storm thy *pericrane*."
D'Urfey: Collin's Walk, i

pĕr ĭ crŏ cō´tŭs, *s.* [Pref. *peri-*, and Gr. κροκωτός (*krokōtos*) = saffron-coloured.]

Ornith.: A genus of Campephagidæ, with twenty-two species, ranging over the Oriental region, extending north to Pekin and east to Lombok. *Pericrocotus cinereus*, the Gray Minivet, is sometimes found in the eastern portion of the Palæarctic region. The plumage of the genus is brilliant; black and a dazzling scarlet being the prevailing colours.

*** pē´rĭc ŭ leŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *periculosus*, from *periculum* = danger; Fr. *periculeux, périlleux*; Ital. *pericoloso, periglioso*; Sp. *peligroso*; Port. *perigoso.*] Dangerous, hazardous, perilous.

pē´rĭc ŭ lŭm, *s.* [Lat. = danger.]

Scots Law: A risk; the general rule with regard to which is that a subject perishes to him who has a right of property in it.

pĕr´ĭ dĕrm, *s.* [Pref. *peri-*, and Gr. δέρμα (*derma*) = the skin.]

1. *Bot.:* One of the four layers of bark, the epiphloeum or phloem, consisting of several layers of thin-sided, tubular cells, rarely coloured green. Mohl draws a distinction between an external and an internal periderm.

2. *Zool.:* The hard enticular layer developed by certain of the Hydrozoa. (*Nicholson.*)

pĕr´ĭ dĭn´ĭ ī dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *peridini(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Cilio-Flagellata, free-swimming, persistent in form, sometimes naked, mostly cuirassed; flagellum usually single; oval aperture distinct; pigment spot frequently developed. Inhabiting salt and fresh water, and often highly phosphorescent. Reproduction by fission. Saville Kent enumerates ten genera.

pĕr´ĭ dĭn´ĭ ŭm, *s.* [Gr. περιδινέω (*peridinĕō*) = to turn.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Peridiniidæ (q.v.); body divided by a transverse ciliated furrow into two equal or sub-equal moieties. They inhabit salt and fresh water. Eight species are known, of which one, *Peridinium tabulatum*, is British. The species *P. sanguineum*, from Bombay, colours the water charged with them a deep vermilion. Mr. H. J. Carter (*Ann. Nat. Hist.*, Ap. 1858) suggests that the plague, in which "all the waters that were in the river were turned to blood" (Exod. vii. 19), may be interpreted in connection with an abnormal development of an animalcule allied to this species. (*Saville Kent.*)

pĕ rĭd´ĭ ō lŭm, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from *peridium* (q.v.).]

Bot.: The membrane immediately covering the spores in an algal. (*Fries.*)

pĕ rĭd´ĭ ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *peri-*, and Gr. δέω (*deō*) = to bind.]

Bot.: A covering of sporidia in fungals. It consists of single or double sacs or receptacles.

pĕr´ĭ dō lȳte, *s.* [Eng. *peridot*, and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Petrol.: A dolerite (q.v.) in which olivine is always present. Mostly known as Olivine-dolerite.

pĕr´ĭ dōt (*t* silent), *s.* [Etym. doubtful, but the name can be traced far back.]

Min.: (1) The pale yellowish-green variety of chrysolite (q.v.), used in jewellery; (2) A honey-yellow variety of tourmaline (q.v.) found in Ceylon.

pĕr´ĭ dō´tĭte, *s.* [Eng. *peridot*, and suff. *-ite* (*Petrol.*).]

Petrol.: A name originally given to certain pre-Tertiary rocks, the essential constituent of which is olivine, those accessory being enstatite, diallage, augite, magnetite, chromite, picotite, &c. Wadsworth has extended its application to those extra-terrestrial rocks having a similar composition and structure. It also embraces those serpentines which still retain sufficient evidence of their derivation from olivine rocks.

pĕr´ĭ drōme, *s.* [Gr. περίδρομος (*peridromos*) = running round: pref. *peri-*, and δρομός (*dromos*) = running; Fr. *péridrome*; Ital. & Sp. *peridromo.*] [Hippodrome.]

Ancient Arch.: The space of an aisle in a peripteron, between the columns and the wall, used for walks by the Greeks.

pĕr´ĭ ē cian, *s.* [Periæcian.]

pĕr´ĭ ĕr, *s.* [Fr.]

Founding: A metal-founder's iron rod for holding back the scum in the ladle.

pĕr´ĭ ĕr gȳ, *s.* [Gr. περιεργία (*periergia*), from περιεργος (*periergos*) = careful: pref. *peri-*, and ἔργον (*ergon*) = work.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Needless caution or diligence; over-carefulness.

2. *Rhet.:* A laboured or bombastic style.

pĕr´ĭ gās´trĭc, *a.* [Pref. *peri-*, and Eng. *gastric* (q.v.).] Surrounding the belly.

perigastric fluid, *s.*

Comp. Anat.: A clear fluid, containing solid particles in suspension, and filling the perigastric space (q.v.). A kind of circulation of this fluid is kept up by means of cilia lining the endocyst.

perigastric space, *s.*

Comp. Anat.: A cavity surrounding the stomach and other viscera in the Polyzoa, and corresponding to the abdominal cavity of the higher animals. In this space the products of generation are discharged, and fecundation takes place; but the manner in which the impregnated ova escape is not yet known.

pĕr´ĭ gē´an, *a.* [Eng. *perige(e)*; *-an.*] Pertaining or relating to the perigee.

pĕr´ĭ gēe, * pĕr´ĭ gē´ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *peri-*, and Gr. γῆ (*gē*) = the earth; Fr. *périgée*; Ital. & Sp. *perigeo.*]

Astron.: The point in the moon's orbit at which she is nearest the earth. [Apogee.]

pĕr´ĭ glŏt´tĭs, *s.* [Pref. *peri-*, and Eng. *glottis* (q.v.).]

Anat.: A mass of small glandular grains at the lower part of the anterior surface of the epiglottis.

pĕr´ĭg năth´ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *peri-*, and Gr. γνάθος (*gnathos*) = the jaw.] Surrounding the jaws.

perignathic girdle, *s.*

Comp. Anat.: A name proposed by Prof. Martin Duncan for the structures which protrude and retract the jaws of the Echinoidea.

"He suggests the substitution of the term *perignathic girdle*."—*Athenæum*, Dec. 4, 1875, p. 736.

† pĕr´ĭ gōne, † pĕr´ĭ gō´nĭ ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *peri-*, and Gr. γονή (*gonē*) = a birth, a seed.]

Botany:

1. The interior glume in the flower of a grass; more commonly called perianthium (q.v.).

2. An envelope of peculiar leaves surrounding the antheridia in mosses.

"The divisions of the *perigone* in the bud opened to display their most attractive forms."—*Gardeners Chronicle*, No. 403, p. 381.

pĕr´ĭ gŏn´ĭ mŭs, *s.* [Pref. *peri-*, and Gr. γόνιμος (*gonimos*) = productive.]

Zool.: A genus of Eudendridæ, having the medusa-buds sometimes disposed round the trophosome. *Perigonimus vestitus* is found in the Firth of Forth.

Pĕr´ĭ gord' (*d* silent), *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: The name of a district in France.

Perigord pie, *s.* A pie, much esteemed by epicures, in which truffles are the principal ingredients.

pĕr´ĭ grăph, *s.* [Gr. περιγραφή (*perigraphē*): pref. *peri-* = around, and Gr. γραφή (*graphē*) = a writing.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A careless or inaccurate delineation of anything.

2. *Anat.:* The name given by Vesalius to certain white lines and impressions on the *rectus abdominis* muscle.

† pĕr´ĭ gȳn´ĭ ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *peri-*, and Gr. γυνή (*gunē*) = a woman.]

Bot.: The name given by Nees von Esenbeck to the hypogynous setæ at the base of the ovary in Cyperaceæ; the membranous covering of the pistil in these plants.

pĕ rĭg´ ȳn ŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *perigyn(ia)*, Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Growing upon some body that surrounds the ovary; specif.:

1. (*Of stamens*): Inserted into the calyx or corolla, especially the former, those on the corolla being generally called epipetalous.

2. (*Of a disc*): Having contracted an adhesion to the sides of the calyx, as in Amygdalus.

perigynous exegens, *s. pl.*

Bot.: A sub-class of Exogens, containing those with perigynous stamens, growing to the side of either the calyx or the corolla; ovary superior, or nearly so. Lindley divides

it into ten alliances: Ficoidales, Daphnales, Rosales, Saxifragales, Rhamnales, Gentianales, Solanales, Cortusales, Echiales, and Bignoniales.

pĕr-ĭ-hē'-lĭ-ŏn, pĕr-ĭ-hē'-lĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *peri-*, and Gr. ἥλιος (*hēlios*) = the sun.]

Astron.: The part of a planet's or comet's orbit where it is nearest the sun, as opposed to aphelion (q.v.). One of these is said to be in perihelion when it is at the extremity of the major axis of the elliptical orbit nearest the focus occupied by the sun.

pĕr-ĭ-hĕp-a-tī'-tis, *s.* [Pref. *peri-*, and Eng. *hepatitis* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: Hepatitis, in which the coats of the liver and the capsule of Glisson become inflamed.

* **pĕr-ĭ-hĕr-mē-nĭ-al,** *a.* [Pref. *peri-*, and Gr. ἑρμηνεία (*hermēneia*) = interpretation.] Pertaining or relating to explanation or interpretation.

pĕr'-ĭ jōve, *s.* [Pref. *peri-*, and *Jove* (q.v.).]

Astron.: The point in the orbit of a satellite of Jupiter in which it is as near the planet as it can go.

pĕr-ĭl, * **per-el,** * **per-ill,** * **per-ille,** *s.* [Fr. *peril*, from Lat. *periculum*, *periclum* = danger; lit. = a trial or proof, from * *perior* = to try, an obsolete verb seen in the pa. par. *peritus* = skilled, and the compound verb *experior* = to try, whence *experiment* (q.v.); Ital. *pericolo*, *periglio*; Sp. *peligro*; Port. *perigro*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Danger, risk, hazard, jeopardy; exposure of person or property to injury, loss, or destruction.

"Direct her onward to that peaceful shore,
Where *peril*, pain, and death prevail no more."
Falconer: Shipwreck, iii.

¶ Preceded by *at*, *in*, *on*, or *to* = at the hazard or risk of; with danger or risk: as, To do a thing *at* one's *peril*.

"*On peril* of a curse let go the hand."
Shakesp.: John, iii. 1.

2. *Law:* The accident by which a thing is lost. (*Bouvier.*)

¶ *Perils of the sea:*

Law: Dangers from wind, water, and fire, from pirates and from collisions, in which no blame is attributable to those managing the injured ship.

* **peril-less,** * **peril lesse,** *a.* Free from danger. (*Sylvester: Little Bactus*, 311.)

pĕr-ĭl, *v.t.* & *i.* [Peril, *s.*]

† **A.** *Trans.:* To put in peril or hazard; to risk, to endanger.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To be in danger or risk.

"Any soil, wherewith it may *peril* to stain itself."—*Milton: Reason of Church Government*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

pĕ-rĭl-la, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: A genus of Menthidæ. *Perilla ocimoides*, wild in the Himalayas, affords an oil used with the food of the hillmen; the leaves and seed are also eaten. The buds of *P. aphylla* are eaten in the Punjaub and Sinde, in the arid parts of which it grows.

* **per-ille,** * **per-ylle,** *s.* [Pearl.]

pĕr'-ĭl-oŭs, * **per-el-ouse,** * **per-il-lous,** * **per-lous,** *a.* [Fr. *périlleux*, from Lat. *periculosus* = dangerous, from *periculum* = peril (q.v.).] [Periculous.]

1. Full of peril or danger; attended with danger, hazard, or risk; dangerous, hazardous, risky. (*Cowper: Task*, iii. 212.)

* 2. Dangerous; to be feared.

"This John answered; 'Alein, avise thee;
The miller is a *perilous* man,' he sayde."
Chaucer: C. T., 4,119.

* 3. Smart, witty, sharp.

"'Tis a *perilous* boy,
Bold, quick, ingenious, forward, capable."
Shaksp.: Richard III., iii. 1.

pĕr'-ĭ-loŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *perilous*; *-ly.*] In a perilous or dangerous manner or degree; dangerously; with danger, hazard, or risk.

"Al be it so that *perilously* she be wounded."—*Chaucer: Tale of Melibeus.*

pĕr'-ĭ-loŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *perilous*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being perilous; danger, hazard, riskiness.

pĕr'-ĭ-lўmph, *s.* [Pref. *peri-*, and Eng. *lymph.*]

Anat.: A clear fluid in the osseous labyrinth of the ear. Called also *Liquor Cotunnii.*

pĕr-ĭ-lўm phăn-ĕ-al, *a.* [Eng., &c. *peri-*, and Gr. ἀγγεῖον (*angyeion*) = a vessel.]

Anat.: The epithet applied by Klein to certain of the lymphatic nodules.

pĕ-rĭm-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Lat. *perimetros*, from Gr. περιμετρος (*perimetros*): pref. *peri-*, and μετρον (*metron*) = a measure; Fr. *périmètre*; Ital. and Sp. *perimetro.*]

Geom.: The bounding line of a plane surface, or the sum of all the sides.

"If it [a circle] be perfect, all the lines, from some one point of it drawn to the *perimeter*, must be exactly equal."—*More: Antidote against Atheism*, bk. i., ch. vi., § 1.

* **pĕr-ĭ-mĕt'-rĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *perimeter*; *-ical.*] Pertaining or relating to the perimeter.

pĕr-ĭ-mĕ trī'-tis, *s.* [Gr. περίμετρον (*perimetron*), or περίμετρος (*perimetros*) = the circumference; suff. *-itis.*]

Pathol.: The name given by Virchow to pelvic cellulitis. It is sometimes applied also to pelvic peritonitis. Dr. Matthew Duncan limits the term to inflammation of the uterine peritoneum.

pĕr-ĭ-mor'-phoŭs, *a.* [Gr. περιμορφόομαι (*perimorphoomai*) = to be changed all round.] (See the compound.)

perimorphous-crystals, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Crystals having an envelope of one mineral, with a nucleus of another, the external form of crystal being that of the envelope.

pĕr-ĭ-mўs'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *peri-*, and Gr. μυς (*mus*) = a muscle.]

Anat.: The outward investment or sheath of areolar tissue surrounding a muscle.

pĕr-ĭ-næ'-ŭm, pĕr-ĭ-nē'-ŭm, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *perinæon*, *perineon*; Gr. περίναιον (*perinaion*), περίνεον (*perineon*) = the perinæum. (See def.)]

Anat.: The soft external floor of the pelvis from the rectum to the vagina in the female, and to the root of the penis in the male. It plays an important part in primiparous labour, being frequently ruptured, unless great care is taken to prevent it; its elasticity, however, renders this of less importance in subsequent parturitions, if it has escaped injury in the first instance.

pĕr-ĭ-nē'-al, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *perinæ(um)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*]

Anat.: Pertaining or belonging to the perinæum.

¶ There are a *perineal* fascia, a *perineal* artery, and a *perineal* nerve.

pĕr-ĭ-nĕ-phrĭt'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *peri-*, and Eng. *nephritic* (q.v.).] Of or belonging to perinephritis (q.v.).

perinephritic-abscess, *s.*

Pathol.: Inflammation and suppuration of the adipose and areolar tissues around one of the kidneys. It may arise from a blow or a fall upon the back, or from some derangement of the general health.

pĕr-ĭ-nĕ-phrī'-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. περινεφρος (*perinephros*) = fat about the kidneys; suff. *-itis*, denoting inflammation.]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the tissue around one of the kidneys. It may be resolved, or may end in perinephritic abscess (q.v.).

† **pĕr-ĭ-neŭr-ĭ-um,** *s.* [Pref. *peri-*, and Gr. νεῦρον (*neuron*) = a tendon, a sinew.]

Anat.: The coarser sheathing of the nerves and nervous cords of a muscle; the neurilemma.

pĕr'-ĭ-ŏd, *s.* [Fr. *période*, from Lat *periodus*; Gr. περιοδος (*periodos*); a going round, a well-rounded sentence; pref. *peri-*, and ὁδός (*hodos*) = a way; Ital., Sp., & Port. *periodo.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A circuit.

2. *Specif.:* The time taken up by the revolution of a heavenly body; the duration of the course of a heavenly body till it returns to that point of its orbit where it began.

3. A stated number of years; a round of time, at the end of which the things comprised within the calculation shall return to the state in which they were at the beginning, and the same course is to be begun again.

"We stile a lesser space a cycle, and a greater by the name of period."—*Holder: On Time.*

4. Any specified portion of time, expressed in years, months, days, &c.: as, *A period* of a hundred years.

5. A revolution, or series of years by which time is measured; an age, an epoch: as, the Dionysian *period*, the Julian *period.*

6. Length of duration, existence, or performance.

"Some experiment would be made how by art to make plants more lasting than their ordinary *period*, as to make a stalk of wheat last a whole year."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

7. An indefinite portion of time, or of any continued state, existence, or series of events.

"There to pine . . .
Periods of time."
Milton: P. L., ii. 603.

* 8. A termination, end, or completion of a cycle or series of events; hence, an end, a conclusion, a bound, a limit.

"Time is at his *period*."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iv. 14.

9. A stop, a pause.

"Make *periods* in the midst of sentences."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, v.

* 10. An end to be obtained or attained; an object.

"This is the *period* of my ambition."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 3.

11. A sentence. [II. 5.]

"With a lack-lustre dead-blue eye,
Devolved his rounded *periods*."
Tennyson: A Character.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Geol.:* One of the largest divisions of geological time. In this sense there are at least three periods, the Primary, the Secondary, and the Tertiary periods, to which a fourth, or Quaternary one is sometimes added; also their sub-divisions: as, the Glacial *period.*

2. *Math.:* A number of figures considered together; one of two or more sets of figures or terms marked off by points or commas placed regularly after a certain number, as in numeration, in circulating decimals, or in the extraction of roots.

3. *Music:* Two or more phrases ending with a perfect cadence.

4. *Pathol.:* An interval more or less fixed in point of time at which the paroxysms of a fever, &c., recurs.

¶ Popularly used in the plural = Catamenia (q.v.).

5. *Print.:* The full stop (.) which marks the end of a sentence in punctuating, or indicates an abbreviation, as Mr., Jan., B.C., &c.

"A *period* is the distinction of a sentence, in all respects perfect, and is marked with one full prick, over against the lower part of the last letter thus [.]."—*Ben Jonson: The English Grammar*, ch. ix.

6. *Rhet.:* A complete sentence from one full stop to another; a sentence so constructed as to have all its parts mutually dependent.

* **pĕr'-ĭ-ŏd,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Period.]

A. *Trans.:* To put an end to.

"He desires
To those have shut him up; which failing to him,
Periods his comfort."
Shakesp.: Timon, i. 1.

B. *Intrans.:* To finish, to conclude.

"For you may *period* upon this, that where there is the most pity from others: that is the greatest misery in the party pitied."—*Feltham: Resolves*, p. 95.

* **pĕr-ĭ-ŏd'-ĭc** (1), * **pĕr-ĭ-ŏd'-ĭck,** *a.* [Fr. *périodique*; Ital. & Sp. *periodico.*] Periodical.

"In their *periodick* motion."—*Derham: Astro-Theology*, bk. iv., ch. iv.

periodic-fever, *s.*

Pathol.: Intermittent fever; ague (q.v.).

periodic-function, *s.*

Math.: A function in which equal values recur in the same order, when the value of the variable is uniformly increased or diminished.

periodic-inequalities, *s. pl.*

Astron.: Inequalities in the movements of the planets recurring at fixed intervals. They are caused by the perturbation of other heavenly bodies.

pĕr-ĭ-ŏd'-ĭc (2), *a.* [Pref. *per-*, and Eng. *iodic* (q.v.).] Derived from or containing iodic acid.

periodic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: HIO_4. Produced when a current of chlorine is passed through a solution of sodic iodate. The sodic periodate formed is converted into a silver salt, which crystallizes out, and is then decomposed by water into the free acid and basic periodate. At a high temperature it is resolved into iodine and oxygen.

pĕr-ĭ-ŏd'-ĭc-ăl, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *periodic*; *-al.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining to a period or periods, or to division by periods.

"The squares of the *periodical* times of all the satellites belonging to each planet."—*Herschel: Astronomy*, § 353.

2. Performed in a period or regular revolution; proceeding in a series of successive circuits.

"Four moons perpetually roll round the planet Jupiter, and are carried along with him in his *periodical* circuit round the sun."—*Watts: On the Mind.*

3. Returning, recurring, or happening in a certain period of time; happening or appearing at fixed intervals: as, *periodical* visits.

4. Happening or returning at intervals; recurring.

*5. Regular; performing some action at stated times.

"Those *periodical* fountains in Switzerland, which flow only at such particular hours of the day."—*Addison: On Italy.*

6. Pertaining to or connected with a periodical or publication appearing at regular intervals, as a magazine, &c.

B. *As subst.:* A publication, as a magazine, review, or newspaper, which appears at regular intervals.

"These *periodicals* seem to be intended for boys from twelve to sixteen years of age."—*Scribner's Magazine*, March, 1878, p. 684.

¶ The precursors of modern English periodicals were news-letters (q.v.) in the fifteenth century, and news-books in the sixteenth. The first genuine English newspaper appeared in 1622. [Newspaper.] After this, in 1731, came the first Magazine (q.v.). The *Monthly Review*, in 1749, established another type of periodical, the Reviews (q.v.). These three are the leading types of periodicals.

periodical comets, *s. pl.*

Astron.: Comets returning at fixed periods.

periodical diseases, *s. pl.*

Pathol.: Diseases of which the paroxysms or other changes recur at stated intervals, sometimes lunar periods.

periodical meteors, *s. pl.*

Astron.: Meteors entering the earth's atmosphere at stated periods of the year. [Meteor.]

periodical stars, *s. pl.*

Astron.: Stars which appear or exhibit periodical changes of brilliancy. [Variable-stars.]

periodical winds, *s. pl.*

Meteor., &c.: One of three classes of winds, being those which blow regularly in the same direction, at the same seasons, and at the same hours of the day; as the monsoon, and the land and sea breezes.

***pĕr-ĭ-ŏd-ĭc-ăl-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *periodical*; *-ist.*] One who publishes or writes for a periodical.

pĕr-ĭ-ŏd'-ĭc-ăl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *periodical*; *-ly.*] In a periodical manner; at fixed or stated intervals; at intervals.

"The dire consequences of ten-swilling are *periodically* trotted out for inspection."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 17, 1885.

pĕr-ĭ-ŏd-ĭc-ăl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *periodical*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being periodical; periodicity.

pĕr-ĭ-ō-dĭc'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *périodicité.*] The quality or state of being periodical; the tendency or nature of things to return or recur at stated intervals.

"The flowering once determined, appears to be subject to a law of *periodicity* and habit."—*Whewell: Bridgewater Treatise*, p. 22.

***pĕr-ĭ-ŏd-ĭze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *period*; *-ize.*] To make periodical. (*Hooker.*)

pĕr-ĭ-ŏd-ŏl'-ŏ-gў, *s.* [Gr. περίοδος (*periodos*) = a circuit; suff. *-ology.*]

Med.: The doctrine of periodicity in health or disease. (*Dunglison.*)

pĕr-ĭ-ō-dŏn'-tăl, *a.* [Gr. περί (*peri*) = about, and ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.] A term applied to the membrane lining the socket of a tooth.

pĕr-ĭ-ŏd-ō-scōpe, *s.* [Gr. περίοδος (*periodos*) = a period, and σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to see, to observe.]

Surg.: An instrument for determining the date of menstruation, labour, &c., and for other calculations.

pĕr-ĭ-œ-çĭ, *s. pl.* [Gr. περιοίκοι (*perioikoi*): pref. *peri-*, and οἰκέω (*oikeō*) = to live.]

1. The name given to the original Achæan inhabitants of Laconia by their Dorian conquerors.

2. *Geog.:* The inhabitants of such parts of the earth as are in the same latitudes, but whose longitudes differ by 180°, so that when it is noon with one it is midnight with the other.

pĕr-ĭ-œ-clan, *s.* [Periœci.] One of the Periœci.

pĕr-ĭ-ŏph-thăl'-mŭs, *s.* [Pref. *peri-*, and Gr. ὀφθαλμος (*ophthalmos*) = an eye.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Gobiidæ, from the coasts of the Indo-Pacific, remarkable for their prominent retractile eyes, which enable them to see in the air as well as in the water, and for

Periophthalmus koelreuteri.

their strong ventral and pectoral fins, by the aid of which they can hop freely over the ground, when they leave the water, as is their habit at ebb tide, to hunt small crustaceans. The species are few in number; but *Periophthalmus koelreuteri* is one of the commonest fishes of the Indian Ocean.

pĕr-ĭ-ŏs'-tē-al, pĕr-ĭ-ŏs'-tē-oŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *periosteum*; Eng. adj. suff. *-al*, *-ous.*] Of or pertaining to the periosteum; constituted by the periosteum.

pĕr-ĭ-ŏs'-tē-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. περιόστεον (*periosteon*), neut. of περιόστεος (*periosteos*) = round the bones: pref. *peri-*, and ὀστέον (*osteon*) = a bone.]

Anat.: A dense lining membrane covering the whole surface of bone, except the articulations, which have a thin cartilaginous layer. As long as a single portion of periosteum remains alive, bone is capable of being reproduced.

¶ *Internal periosteum:*

Anat.: The medullary membrane.

pĕr-ĭ-ŏs-tī'-tĭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *periost*(*eum*), and suff. *-itis.*]

Med.: Inflammation of the periosteum.

pĕr-ĭ-ŏs-tō'-sĭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *periost*(*eum*); suff. *-osis.*]

Med.: A tumour of the periosteum.

pĕr-ĭ-ŏs'-trą-eąl, *a.* [Eng. &c. *periostrac*(*um*); suff. *-al.*]

Comp. Anat.: Noting the periostracum; investing the shell of a mollusc.

pĕr-ĭ-ŏs'-trą-cŭm, *s.* [Pref. *peri-*, and Gr. ὄστρακον (*ostrakon*) = a shell.]

Comp. Anat.: The horny layer that covers the shell of most molluscs.

pĕr-ĭ-ō'-tĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *peri-*, and Gr. οὖς (*ous*), genit. ὠτός (*ōtos*) = the ear.]

A. *As adj.:* Surrounding the ear; spec., of or belonging to a portion of the temporal bone thus situated.

B. *As substantive:*

Anat. (*Pl.*): The petrous and mastoid portions of the temporal bone, the first including the labyrinth and *meatus auditorius internus.* (*Quain.*)

***pĕr-ĭ-pą-tĕ'-eian,** ***pĕr-ĭ-pą-tē'-tian,** *s.* [Peripatetic.] A peripatetic.

"Well, I will watch and walk up and down, and be a *peripatetian*."—*R. Greene: Friar Bacon.*

pĕr-ĭ-pą-tĕt-ĭc, ***pĕr-ĭ-pą-tĕt'-ĭck,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *peripateticus*, from Gr. περιπατητικός (*peripatētikos*) = given to walking about; περιπατέω (*peripateō*) = to walk about: περί (*peri*) = about, and πατέω (*pateō*) = to walk; πάτος (*patos*) = a path. Fr. *péripatétique*; Ital. & Sp. *peripatetico.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Walking about; itinerant; perambulating.

2. Pertaining to the system of philosophy taught by Aristotle, or to his followers; Aristotelian.

"He set up his own school in the covered walks (*peripatoi*) round the temple of the Lyceum Apollo . . . his philosophy got the appellation of *Peripatetic*."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), ii. 511.

B. *As substantive:*

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who walks about, or cannot afford to ride; a pedestrian.

"We *peripateticks* are very glad to watch an opportunity to whisk across a passage."—*Tatler*: No. 144.

2. An itinerant teacher or preacher. (*Ironical.*)

II. *Philos.* (*Pl.*): The name given to the followers of the Aristotelian philosophy. Aristotle partly adopted the results of Plato, and made them available for the world, partly he dissented from the Platonic doctrines and carried on war against them. Both teachers admitted that science could only be formed from Universals, but Aristotle took the view afterwards called Nominalist (q.v.), and contended that such Universals were nothing more than inductions from particular facts. He thus made experience the basis of all Science. In the middle ages, Albertus Magnus (1193-1280) did much to spread the Peripatetic philosophy, as well as the ethical and physical writings of Aristotle, and his pupil, St. Thomas Aquinas (1227-1274), the greatest of the Scholastics, was much influenced by them. The study of the works of Aristotle has been greatly revived in the present century, and those of St. Thomas Aquinas have been specially recommended to clerical students by Pope Leo XIII.

pĕr-ĭ-pą-tĕt-ĭc-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *peripatetic*; *-al.*] The same as Peripatetic (q.v.)

"As described in the *peripatetical* philosophie."—*More: Immort. of the Soul*, bk. i., ch. v.

***pĕr-ĭ-pą-tĕt'-ĭ-çĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *peripatetic*; *-ism.*] The doctrines or system of philosophy of the peripatetics.

"An elaborate attack on *Peripateticism*."—*Saturday Review*, Sept. 26, 1885, p. 418.

pĕr-ĭ-pą-tid-ĕ-ą, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *peripat*(*us*); Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-idea.*]

Zool.: In Huxley's classification, a group of Arthropoda, equivalent to Grube's Myriapod order Onycophora (q.v.).

pĕ-rĭp-ą-tŭs, *s.* [Gr. περίπατος (*peripatos*) = a walking about.] [Peripatetic.]

Zool.: The sole genus of the group Peripatidea or the order Onycophora. They are vermiform animals, indistinctly segmented, with soft integuments. On each side of the body there are a number of short legs, terminated by a rudimentary jointed part, and a pair of hooked claws. The head bears a pair of simple annulated antennæ, and a pair of simple eyes. They are viviparous, nocturnal in habit, and are found in decaying wood. The genus was made known by the Rev. L. Guilding, who discovered *Peripatus inliformis* in the island of St. Vincent. Several species are known, from the West Indies, the Cape of Good Hope, South America, and New Zealand. The chief authorities are Grube (*Archiv fur Anat.*, 1853), Moseley (*Phil. Trans.*, 1874), and Huxley (*loc. cit.*).

"Whether we consider the appendages, the respiratory and reproductive systems, or the development of the embryo, *Peripatus* is a true Arthropod, apparently nearly allied to the suctorial Myriopoda."—*Huxley: Anat. Invert. Anim.*, p. 627.

pĕr-ĭ-pĕt'-ą-loŭs, *a.* [Pref. *peri-*; Gr. πέταλον (*petalon*) = a leaf, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Surrounding or situated about the petals. (Used of some nectaries.)

***pĕr-ĭ-pĕ-tī'-ą,** *s.* [Gr. περιπέτεια (*peripeteia*) = a turning about, from περιπετής (*peripetēs*) = falling round: pref. *peri-*, and πίπτω (*piptō*) = to fall.]

Old Drama: The sudden reversal or disclosure of circumstances on which the plot in a tragedy hinges; the denouement of a play.

***pĕ-rĭph-ĕr-ăl,** *a.* [Eng. *periphery*(*y*); *-al.*] Pertaining to, constituting, or of the nature of a periphery; peripheric.

peripheral-resistance, *s.*

Physiol.: The resistance offered in the

capillaries to those portions of the blood which move along the periphery of the vessel rather than to its centre. (*Foster.*)

***pĕr ĭph ĕr ăl lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *peripheral; -ly.*] In a peripheral manner; so as to be peripheral.

pĕr ĭ phĕr' ĭc, pĕr ĭ phĕr' ĭc al, *a.* [Eng. *peripher(y); -ic, -ical;* Fr. *périphérique.*]

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. Pertaining to, constituting, or of the nature of a periphery.

2. Around the outside of an organ; external.

II. *Bot.:* Around the circumference. (Used specially of the endosperm with respect to the embryo of a seed.)

* * *Peripheric type of animals:*

Zool.: Von Baer's name for Radiata.

peripheric-paralysis, *s.*

Pathol.: Progressive muscular atrophy (q.v.).

***pĕr ĭ phĕr' ĭc al lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *peripherical; -ly.*] Round, so as to form a circle.

"I have been clipping for some years Cedars *peripherically.*"—*Gardeners' Chronicle,* No. 404, p. 462.

pĕr ĭ phĕr ĭ cō-, *pref.* [PERIPHERIC.] Connected with the periphery.

peripherico-terminal, *s.*

Bot., &c.: Of or belonging to the circumference and the apex of a body.

pĕ rĭph ĕr y, **pe rif e rie,** *s.* [Lat. *periferia, peripheria,* from Gr. περιφέρεια (*periphereia*) = the circumference of a circle: pref. *peri-,* and φέρω (*pherō*) = to carry. Fr. *périphérie*; Ital. & Sp. *periferia.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The outside or superficial portions of a body; the surface.

"By the apposition of new cells of the yolk to its *periphery.*"—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.,* ii. 582.

2. *Geom., &c.:* The bounding line of a plane figure; the perimeter; the circumference.

pĕr ĭ phō răn thĭ ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *peri-*; Gr. φορός (*phoros*) = bearing, and ἄνθος (*anthos*) = a flower.]

Bot.: The Perielinium (q.v.). (*Richard.*)

pĕr ĭ phrāşe, *s.* [PERIPHRASIS.]

***pĕr ĭ phrāşe,** *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *périphraser.*] [PERIPHRASE, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To express one word by many; to express by circumlocution.

B. *Intrans.:* To use circumlocution.

pĕ rĭph rą sĭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. περίφρασις (*periphrasis*): pref. *peri-*, and φράσις (*phrasis*) = a phrase (q.v.). Fr. *périphrase*; Ital. & Sp. *perifrasi.*]

Rhet.: The use of more words than are necessary to express the idea desired to be conveyed; a figure employed to avoid a common and trite manner of speaking; circumlocution.

"He [the dead] must be mentioned among the Abipones as 'the man who does not now exist,' or some such *periphrasis.*"—*Tylor: Early Hist. Mankind* ch. vi.

pĕr ĭ phrăs' tĭc, ***pĕr ĭ phrăs' tĭc al,** *a.* [Gr. περιφραστικός (*periphrastikos*), from περίφρασις (*periphrasis*) = periphrasis (q.v.); Fr. *périphrastique.*] Having the nature or character of periphrasis; characterized by periphrasis; expressing or expressed in more words than are necessary; circumlocutory.

periphrastic-conjugation, *s.*

Gram.: A term borrowed from Latin grammarians to express a verbal combination as distinct from a direct formation from the infinitive or its stem; *e.g.*, Lat. *dicturus sum* = I am going (or about) to speak; *obtemperandum est legibus* = The laws must (or are to) be obeyed; Fr. *J'ai été* = I have been; *Je viens de parler* = I have just spoken.

pĕr ĭ phrăs' tĭc al lў, *adv.* [Eng. *periphrastical; -ly.*] In a periphrastic manner; with periphrasis or circumlocution.

pĕr ĭ phўl' lĭ ą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *peri-*, and Gr. φύλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf.]

Bot.: Link's name for the squamulæ in the flower of grasses.

pĕr ĭ plą nē' tą, *s.* [Pref. *peri-*, and Gr. πλανήτης (*planētēs*) = a wanderer.]

Entom.: An approximate synonym of Blatta (q.v.).

pĕr ĭ plast, *s.* [Gr. περιπλάσσω (*periplassō*) = to smear one thing over another, to form a mould: pref. *peri-*, and πλάσσω (*plassō*) = to form a mould.]

Physiol.: The intercellular substance or matrix in which the organized structures of a tissue are embedded.

pĕ rĭp lŏ cą, *s.* [Gr. περιπλοκή (*periplokē*) = a twining round, from the habit of the plants.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Periplocee. The very acrid milk of *Periploca graeca* is used in the East to poison wolves. The fragrant flowers of *P. aphylla* are eaten by the Hindoos. The fibre, mixed with that of *Leptadenia Spartium,* makes good cordage.

pĕr ĭ plō' çē æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *periploc(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ew.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Asclepiadaceæ.

***pĕr' ĭ plŭs,** *s.* [Lat., from Gr. περίπλους (*periplous*): pref. *peri-*, and πλοῦς (*plous*) = a sailing; πλέω (*plevō*) = to sail.] A voyage round a certain sea or sea-coast; circumnavigation.

pĕr ĭp neu mō nī ą, *s.* [Pref. *peri-*, and Eng. *pneumonia* (q.v.).] The same as PNEUMONIA (q.v.).

pĕr ĭp neu mŏn ĭc, *a.* [Gr. περιπνευμονικός (*peripneumonikos*), from περιπνευμονία (*peripneumonia*) = peripneumonia (q.v.); Fr. *peripneumonique*; Ital. & Sp. *peripneumonico.*] Of or pertaining to peripneumonia.

pĕr ĭp neū' mŏn ў, *s.* [PERIPNEUMONIA.]

pĕr ĭ pō lўg' ŏn ąl, *a.* [Pref. *peri-*, and Eng. *polygonal* (q.v.).]

Crystall.: Having a great number of sides or angles.

pĕ rĭp' tĕr ąl, *a.* [PERIPTEROS.]

Greek Arch.: Surrounded by a row of columns; applied espec. to a temple in which the cella is surrounded by columns, those on the flank being distant one intercolumniation from the wall.

pĕ rĭp' tĕr ŏs, *s.* [Gr., from περί (*peri*) = around, and πτερόν (*pteron*) = a row; Fr. *péripthère*; Ital. & Sp. *peripteros.*]

Greek Arch.: A peripteral building.

***pĕ rĭp' tĕr ŏŭs,** *a.* [PERIPTEROS.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Feathered on all sides.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Greek Arch.:* Peripteral.

2. *Bot.:* Surrounded by a wing-like expansion.

pĕ rĭp' tĕr ў, *s.* [PERIPTEROS.]

Greek Arch.: The range of insulated columns round the cella of a temple.

***pĕr ĭ pўr' ĭst (yr as ĭr),** *s.* [Pref. *peri-*, and Gr. πῦρ (*pur*) = fire.] A sort of cooking apparatus.

pĕr' ĭ sarc, *s.* [Gr. περίσαρκος (*perisarkos*) = surrounded with flesh: pref. *peri-*, and σάρξ (*sarx*), genit. σαρκός (*sarkos*) = flesh.]

Zool.: Prof. Allman's name for the chitinous envelope secreted by many Hydrozoa.

***pĕ rĭsc' ĭ an (sc as sh),** *a. & s.* [Gr. περισκιος (*periskios*) = throwing a shadow all round: pref. *peri-*, and Gr. σκιά (*skia*) = a shadow; Fr. *periscien.*]

A. *As adj.:* Having the shadow moving all round in the course of the day.

B. *As subst.:* One of the Periscii (q.v.).

Pĕ rĭsc' ĭ ī (sc as sh), *s. pl.* [Lat.] [PERISCIAN.] The inhabitants of the polar circles, whose shadows move round, and at certain periods of the year describe a complete circle in the course of the day.

***pĕr' ĭ scōpe,** *s.* [Pref. *peri-*, and Gr. σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to look, to observe.] A general view, a comprehensive summary.

pĕr ĭ scŏp' ĭc, pĕr ĭ scŏp' ĭc al, *a.* [PERISCOPE.] Viewing all round or on all sides.

periscopic-lens, *s.*

Optics: A lens invented by Woolaston for microscopes. It consisted of two plano-convex lenses, ground to the same radius, and having between their plane surfaces a thin plate of metal with a circular aperture one-fifth of the focal length. The central aperture was filled up with a cement of the same refractive power as the lens. Subsequently the lens was made of one solid piece of glass, in the periphery of which a groove was cut and filled with black cement.

periscopic-spectacles, *s. pl.*

Optics: Spectacles having concavo-convex lenses, with their curvature in the same direction as that of the eye, for increasing the distinctness of objects when viewed obliquely. They were invented by Woolaston. Brewster says that they give more imperfect vision than common spectacles, as they increase the aberration both of figure and of colour.

pĕr ĭsh, ***per ĭsch,** ***per ĭssh en, per ysh, perche,** ***persch,** ***persch,** *v.i. & t.* [Fr. *périss-*, root of pr. par. of *périr* = to perish, from Lat. *pereo* = to perish, to come to naught, from *per* = through, thoroughly, and *eo* = to go; Sp. & Port. *perecer*; Ital. *perire.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To be destroyed, to come to naught, to decay.

"So feels the fulness of our heart and eyes,
When all of Genius which can *perish* dies."
Byron: Death of Sheridan.

2. To die; to lose life or vitality in any way.

"I *perish* with hunger."—*Luke* xv. 17.

3. To waste away gradually; to decay, to wither or fall away.

"Like as wax melteth before the fire, so let the wicked *perish* at the presence of God."—*Psalm* lxviii. 2.

4. To be lost eternally.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To cause to perish; to destroy, to ruin.

"Thy flinty heart . . .
Might in thy palace *perish* Margaret."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 2.

2. To pierce; to go or pass through.

"Almighty God shewed to hym his syde, handes, and feet *perysshed* with the spere and nayles."—*Life of Joseph of Arimathea,* p. 31, l. 28.

pĕr ĭsh ą bĭl' ĭ tў, *s.* [Eng. *perishable; -ity.*] The quality or state of being perishable; perishableness.

"Heraclitus was the first to proclaim . . . the mutuability and *perishability* of all individual things."—*Lewes: History of Philosophy,* i. 74.

pĕr' ĭsh ą ble, *a.* [Fr. *périssable.*] Liable to perish; subject to decay; of short duration; not lasting or enduring.

"A change at hand, and an o'erwhelming doom
To *perishable* beings." *Byron: Heaven & Earth,* i. 2.

pĕr' ĭsh ą ble nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *perishable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being perishable; liability to decay or destruction.

"Suppose an island separate from all commerce, but having nothing because of its commonness and *perishableness* fit to supply the place of money."—*Locke Civil Government,* ch. v., § 48.

pĕr' ĭsh ą blў, *adv.* [Eng. *perishable; -ly.*] In a perishable or perishing manner.

***pĕr' ĭsh mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *perish; -ment.*] The act or state of perishing.

"So to bestow life is no *perishment,* but avauntage."—*Cdal. John* xii.

pĕr' ĭ sōme, *s.* [Pref. *peri-*, and Gr. σῶμα (*sōma*) = the body.]

Zool.: The coriaceous or calcareous integument of the Echinodermata.

pĕr ĭ spĕrm, **pĕr ĭ spĕrm' ĭ ŭm,** *s.* [Pref. *peri-*, and Gr. σπέρμα (*spermo*) = seed.]

Botany:

1. (*Of the form* perisperm): The name given by Richard to the testa of a seed; a portion of the tissue of the albumen remaining in some plants when the seed is developed.

2. (*Of the form* perispermium): Jussieu's name for the albumen of a seed.

pĕr ĭ spĕrm' ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *perisperm; -ic.*]

Bot.: Characterized by perisperm.

"The name *perispermic* albumen, or perisperm, is often restricted to that found in the cells of the nucleus alone."—*Balfour: Botany,* § 587.

pĕr ĭs phĕr' ĭc, **pĕr ĭs phĕr' ĭc al,** *a.* [Pref. *peri-*, and Gr. σφαῖρα (*sphaira*) = a ball, a sphere.] Round, globular.

pĕr ĭ spō răn' gĭ ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *peri-*, and Eng., &c. *sporangium* (q.v.).]

Bot.: The indusium of ferns when it surrounds the sori.

pĕr ĭ spore, *s.* [Pref. *peri-*, and Gr. σπορος (*sporos*) = a seed.]

Bot.: The outer covering of a spore.

pĕr ĭ spor-ĭ-ā-çĕ-ī, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *peri(um)*; Lat. masc. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-order of Ascomycetous Fungi, established by Fries. The receptacles or perithecia are closed till they begin to decay. Nuclei never softening into a gelatinous mass; set generally large; sporidia indefinite in number. Generally parasites.

pĕr ĭ spor-ĭ ŭm, *s.* [Perisporic.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Perisporiacei (q.v.).

pĕ ris sō-dăc-tўl a, *s. pl.* [Gr. περισσο-δακτυλος (*perissodáktulos*) = having a superfluous number of fingers or toes: περισσός (*perissos*) = superabundant, and δακτυλος (*dáktulos*) = a finger or toe.]

1. *Zool.:* In Owen's classification a section of Ungulata. The hind feet are odd-toed in all, and the fore feet in all but the Tapiridæ and the Brontotheridæ. Dorsolumbar vertebræ never less than twenty-three. Femur with a third trochanter. Horns, if present, not paired, except in the extinct Diceratherium. Usually there is but one horn; if two are present, they are in the median line of the head, one behind the other, not supported by bony horn-cores. Stomach simple; cæcum large and capacious. The section is now usually divided into seven families: Coryphodontidæ, Brontotheridæ, Palæotheridæ, Macrauchenidæ, Rhinocerìdæ, Tapiridæ, and Equidæ, of which the first four are extinct.

2. *Paleont.:* They were differentiated from the Artiodactyla (q.v.) as early as the Eocene Tertiary. [Teleodactyla.]

pĕ ris sō-dăc'-tўle, *s.* & *a.* [Perissodactyla.]

A. *As subst.:* Any individual of the ungulate section Perissodactyla (q.v.).

"These mammals resemble in some respects the *Perissodactyles*."—*Marsh: Introduction & Succession of Vert. Life.*

B. *As adj.:* Belonging to, or having the characteristics of, the Perissodactyla.

"No living *Perissodactyle* Ungulate possesses the inner or first digit on either fore or hind feet."—*Nicholson: Paleont.*, ii. 321.

* **pĕ rĭs sō-lŏg' ĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *perissolog(y)*; *-ical.*] Redundant or excessive in words.

pĕr-ĭs sŏl'-ō-ġў, *s.* [Fr. *périssologie*, from Gr. περισσολογία (*perissologia*), from περισσός (*perissos*) = excessive, and λογος (*logos*) = a word; Ital. & Lat. *perissologia*; Sp. *perisología.*] Superfluous or excessive words or talk; much talk to little purpose; macrology.

† **pĕr ĭ stăch'-ў-ŭm,** *s.* [Pref. *peri-*, and Gr. σταχυς (*stachus*) = an ear of corn.]

Bot.: Panzer's name for the glumes of grasses.

pĕr ĭs-tą-lith, *s.* [Pref. *peri-*; Gr. ἱστημι (*histēmi*) = to stand, and λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Archæol.: A series of standing stones surrounding an object, as a barrow or burial mound.

pĕr-ĭ-stăl'-tĭc, pĕr ĭ-stăl'-tĭck, *a.* [Gr. περισταλτικός (*peristaltikos*), from περιστέλλω (*peristellō*) = to surround: pref. *peri-*, and Gr. στελλω (*stellō*) = to place; Fr. *péristaltique*; Ital. & Sp. *peristaltico.*]

Physiol.: Of or belonging to the vermicular contraction and motion of vascular canals, as the alimentary, the circulating, and the generative tubes. (*Owen.*)

peristaltic motion, *s.*

Physiol.: The motion of the circular fibres of the alimentary canal, occurring in succession from above downwards, and forcing the food before them, as a fluid may be driven along a tube by squeezing it. The motion is most obvious in the small intestine.

pĕr ĭ stăl'-tĭc-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *peristaltic*; *-al*, *-ly.*] In a peristaltic manner.

pĕr-ĭs tĕr'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. περιστέριον (*peristerion*), dimin. from περιστερά (*peristerá*) = a dove.]

Bot.: A genus of Maxillaridæ. *Peristeria elata* is the Dove, or Holy Ghost, plant, so called because the glumes of the orchidaceous flower are like a hovering dove.

pĕr ĭs ter-ĭ ŏn, *s.* [Gr. περιστερεων (*peristereon*) = (1) a dovecot, (2) a kind of verbena; περιστερά (*peristerá*) = a pigeon.]

Bot.: The herb vervain.

pĕr-ĭst ĕr ite, *s.* Gr. περιστερά (*peristera*) = a pigeon; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).

Min.: An iridescent, whitish variety of Albite (q.v.), the colours of which were supposed to resemble those of the neck of a pigeon. Found in Canada.

pĕr ĭ stō-thŭs, *s.* [Pref. *peri-*, and Gr. στῆθος (*stēthos*) = the breast.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Acanthopterygii, family Cataphracti. Head parallelopiped, upper surface and sides long; each præorbital prolonged into a flat process, projecting beyond the snout. One continuous dorsal, or two dorsals, of which the second is the more developed. Two free pectoral appendages; no teeth; barbels on lower jaws. Ten species are known; one, *Peristethus cataphractum*, from the Mediterranean; eight from the Atlantic, and one from the Pacific.

pĕr ĭ stō-măt' ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *peristom(e)*; *-atic.*] Of or pertaining to a peristome; of the nature of a peristome. (*Balfour: Botany*, § 51.)

pĕr-ĭ stōme, pĕr-ĭ stō-mī ŭm, *s.* [Gr. περιστομιος (*peristomios*) = round a mouth or aperture: pref. *peri-*, and στόμα (*stoma*) = the mouth.]

1. *Bot.:* The interior apparatus surrounding the margin of the sporangium of a moss. It is just inside the annulus, and normally consists of two rows of cilia or teeth, multiples of four, and varying in number from four to eighty.

2. *Zoology:*

(1) The margin of the aperture in a univalve shell.

(2) The projecting rim or border surrounding the edge of the calyx in Vorticella.

(3) The peristomial space (q.v.).

pĕr-ĭ stō mĭ ąl, *a.* [Eng. *peristom(e)*; *-ial.*] Of or pertaining to a peristome.

peristomial-space, *s.*

Zool.: A space between the mouth and the circumference of the disc in Actinia.

pĕr-ĭ stō-mĭ ŭm, *s.* [Peristome.]

* **pĕr-ĭ-strĕph'-ĭc,** *a.* [Pref. *peri-*, and Gr. στρέφω (*strephō*) = to turn.] Turning round; revolving, rotatory; applied to the paintings of a panorama.

pĕr ĭs'-trō-phē, *s.* [Gr. περιστροφή (*peristrophē*) = a turning round: pref. *peri-*, and στροφή (*strophē*) = a turning, from στρέφω (*strephō*) = to turn.]

Bot.: A genus of Dicliptereæ. *Peristrophe tinctoria*, a bushy plant, common in woods around Calcutta, is largely cultivated in Midnapore for the dye. *P. bicalyculata*, macerated in rice, is given in India in snake-bites.

pĕr'-ĭ-stўle, *s.* [Lat. *peristylium*, from Gr. περίστυλον (*peristulon*): pref. *peri-*, and Gr. στῦλος (*stulos*) = a pillar, a column; Fr. *péristyle*; Ital. & Sp. *peristilio.*]

Arch.: An open court within a house, having a colonnade around it, by which the principal apartments were reached; the exact reverse of the peripteros, though the same in character, the one being inside, the other outside a building.

pĕr ĭ sўs'-tō-lē, *s.* [Pref. *peri-*, and Eng. *systole* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: The interval that subsists between the systole and diastole of the heart. It is only perceptible in the dying.

* **pĕr'-ĭte,** *a.* [Lat. *peritus.*] [Experience, *s.*] Skilled, skilful, experienced.

"That gives our most *perite* and dextrous artists the greatest trouble."—*Evelyn: Sculptura*, ch. iv.

pĕr-ĭ-thē'-çĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. περιθήκη (*perithēkē*) = a lid, a cover.]

Botany:

(1) The part of a lichen in which the asci are immersed.

(2) The part which contains the reproductive organs of Sphæria and its allied fungals; the small, flat receptacles in which asci are formed in the Pyrenomycetous fungals.

* **pĕr ĭ-shon,** *s.* [Perish.] Perishing, annihilation. (*Bp. Hall: Works*, vi. 411.)

pĕ-rĭt'-ō moŭs, *a.* [Gr. περίτομος (*peritomos*) = cut off all round, abrupt, steep: pref. *peri-*, and τόμος (*tomos*) = a piece cut off.]

Crystall. & Min.: Cleaving in more directions than one, parallel to the axis, the faces being all of one quality.

pĕr-ĭ tō nē'-ąl, pĕr-ĭ tō næ'-ąl, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *peritone(um)*, *peritonæ(um)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the peritoneum.

pĕr ĭ tō-nē'-ŭm, * **pĕr ĭ tō næ'-ŭm,** *s.* [Gr. περιτοναιον (*peritonaion*): pref. *peri-*, and τείνω (*teinō*) = to stretch.]

1. *Anat.:* A serous membrane, enveloping the whole of the abdominal viscera, except the open ends of the Fallopian tubes in the female, where it becomes continuous with their mucous lining.

2. *Zool.:* The third tunic in the cloaca of the Tunicata (q.v.).

pĕr ĭ tō-nī'-tis, *s.* [Eng. *peritone(um)*; suff. *-itis* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the peritoneum, including metro-peritonitis or puerperal peritonitis, chronic peritonitis, suppurative peritonitis, tubercular peritonitis, and adhesive peritonitis, with encysted inflammatory actions and local adhesions of opposed parts. Treatment must be extremely active and early to be of any avail.

pĕr ĭ-trē'-mą, *s.* [Pref. *peri-*, and τρῆμα (*trēma*) = a hole.]

Zool.: The raised margin which surrounds the breathing-holes of Scorpions. (*Owen.*)

pĕ-rĭt' rĭch ą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *peri-*, and Gr. θριξ (*thrix*), genit. τριχός (*trichos*) = a hair.]

Zool.: An order of Ciliata, inhabiting salt and fresh water, by some authorities considered the most specialised group, a view in which Saville Kent does not coincide, for he thinks the Hypotricha should occupy the highest place. He enumerates eight families: Torquatellidæ, Dictyocystidæ, Actinobulidæ, Halteriidæ, Gyrocoridæ, Urceolariidæ, and Ophryoscolecidæ, in which the animalcules are free-swimming; and Vorticellidæ, in which they are sedentary or attached.

pĕ-rĭt' rĭch ąn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *peritrich(a)*; Eng. suff. *-an.*] Any individual of the order Peritricha (q.v.). (*Saville Kent: Man. Infusor.*, ii. 621.)

pĕ-rĭt' rĭch-oŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *peritrich(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ous.*] Belonging to the Peritricha (q.v.). (*Saville Kent: Man. Infusor.*, ii. 620.)

pĕr-ĭ trō'-chĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. περιτρόχιον (*peritrochion*), from περί (*peri*) = about, around, and τροχός (*trochos*) = a wheel.]

Mech.: A wheel or circle concentric with the base of a cylinder, and movable together with it about an axis. [Axis, *s.*, 3.]

pĕr-ĭ-trŏm'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *peritrom(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of hypotrichous Ciliata, combining the characters of the Chlamydodontidæ and the Oxytrichidæ. There is a single genus Peritromus (q.v.).

pĕ-rĭt'-rō-mŭs, *s.* [Pref. *peri-*, and Gr. τρόμος (*tromos*) = a quivering; τρομέω (*tromeō*) = to quiver.]

Zool.: The sole genus of the family Peritromidæ (q.v.). There is but one species, *Peritromus emmæ*, resembling *Kerona polyporum*, but uniformly ciliated on the under surface.

pĕ-rĭt'-rō-pal, pĕ-rĭt'-rō poŭs, *a.* [Gr. περίτροπος (*peritropos*), from pref. *peri-*, and τρέπω (*trepō*) = to turn.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Rotatory, circuitous.

2. *Bot.* (*Of the embryo of a seed*): Directed from the axis to the horizon.

pĕr ĭ-tўph-lī-tis, *s.* [Pref. *peri-*, and Eng. *typhlitis.*]

Pathol.: The extension of inflammatory typhlitis (q.v.) to the peritoneum of the adjacent intestine and abdominal wall.

pĕr-ĭ-ū'-tĕr-ine, *a.* [Pref. *peri-*, and Eng. *uterine.*]

Anat.: Surrounding the uterus. There is a *periuterine* hæmatocele and a phlegmon.

pĕr-ĭ-văs'-cŭ-lăr, *a.* [Pref. *peri-*, and Eng. *vascular.*]

Anat.: Of or belonging to any structure surrounding a blood vessel. There are *perivascular* canals and lymphatics.

pĕr-ĭ vĭs'-cĕr-ăl, *a.* [Pref. *peri-*, and Eng. *visceral* (q.v.).]

Anat.: Applied to the space surrounding the viscera. It is often divided into compartments by vertical lamellæ between the body walls and the digestive sac of the Actinozoa.

pĕr'-ĭ-wĭg, * **per-e-wig,** * **per-re-wig,** * **per-ri-wig,** * **per-wick, per-wicke,** * **per-wig,** * **per-wigge,** *s.* [O. Dut. *peruyk*, from Fr. *perruque* = a peruke (q.v.).] A peruke, a wig. [Wig, *s.*]

* **periwig-pated,** *a.* Wearing a periwig or wig.

"A robustious *periwig-pated* fellow."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 2.

* **pĕr'-ĭ-wig,** *v.t.* [Periwig, *s.*] To dress in a wig or anything resembling a wig.

"Nor with Dubartas bridle up the floods,
And *periwig* with wool the baldpate woods."
Dryden: Art of Poetry, i.

* **pĕr'-ĭ-wĭnke,** *s.* [Periwig.]

pĕr-ĭ-wĭn'-kle (1), **pèr-rĭ-wĭn'-kle,** * **pĕr-ĭ-wĭn'-ele,** *s.* [A corrupt. of A.S. *pinewincle*, perhaps from Lat. *pinna*, *pina* = a muscle, and A.S. *wincla* = a winkle.]

Zoology:

1. *Sing.:* The genus Littorina (q.v.). *Littorina littorea* is the common periwinkle.

"The *periwincle*, prawn, the cockle, and the shrimp."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 25.

2. *Pl.:* The family Littorinidæ.

pĕr-ĭ-wĭn'-kle (2), * **per-venke,** * **per-vinke,** *s.* [A.S. *pervinur*, from Lat. *pervinca*, *vincaperrinca*, from *vincio* = to bind; Fr. *pervenche.*]

Bot.: The genus Vinca (q.v.).

"Through primrose tufts, in that sweet bower,
The *periwinkle* trail'd its wreaths."
Wordsworth: In Early Spring.

* **pĕr-ĭ-wĭnk'-lĭng,** *a.* [Eng. *periwinkl(e)*; *-ing.*] Winding; as the periwinkle twines round plants.

"The *periwinkling* porch that winding leads
From my close chamber to your lordships cell."
Brewer: Lingua, iv. 2.

* **per-jen-ete,** * **per-gene-te,** * **per-i-on-ette,** *s.* [First element Mid. Eng. *pere* = pear; second, the same as Geniting (q.v.).] A variety of early-ripening pear; a geniting.

"She was wel'more blisful on to see
Than is the newe *perjeuete* tree."
Chaucer: C. T., 3,249.

* **pèr-ju-rā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *perjur(e)*; *-ation.*] Perjury. (*Fox*, in *Maitland: Essays on Reform*, p. 533.)

pĕr'-jūre, * **par-jure,** * **per-jewre,** *v.t.* [Fr. *parjurer*, *se parjurer* = to forswear one's self, from Lat. *perjuro* = to forswear; *perjurus* = a perjured person, from *per-*, used in a bad sense (as Eng. *for-* in *for*swear), and *juro* = to swear; O. Fr. *perjurer*; Sp. & Port. *perjurar*; Ital. *pergiurare.*]

1. To cause to swear falsely; to make perjured or forsworn.

"Want will *perjure*
The ne'er-touch'd vestal."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iii. 12.

2. To swear falsely.

"That sacked Rome too dearely did assay,
The recompence of their *periur'red* oath."
Spenser: F. Q., II. xi. 10.

3. *Reflex.:* To forswear; to swear falsely to an oath in judicial proceedings: as, He has *perjured* himself.

* 4. To make a false oath to; to swear falsely to. (*J. Fletcher.*)

* **pĕr'-jūre,** *s.* [O. Fr. (Fr. *parjure*); Sp. & Port. *perjurio*, from Lat. *perjurus.*] [Perjure, *v.*] A perjured person.

"Why, he comes in like a *perjure*, wearing papers."
—Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, iv. 3.

pĕr'-jūred, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Perjure, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Having sworn falsely; forsworn.

2. Sworn falsely.

"From my forehead wipe a *perjured* note;
For none offend where all alike do dote."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, iv. 3.

* **pĕr' jūred-lȳ,** * **per-jured-lie,** *adv.* [Eng. *perjured*; *-ly.*] In a perjured manner.

"So granell and so confidentlie say ye than, and so impudentlie, so rashlie, so *periurdlie* recant and sale make now."—*Bp. Gardener: Of True Obedience: To the Reader.*

pèr-jŭr-ĕr, * **per-jur-our,** *s.* [Eng. *perjur(e)*, v.; *-er.*] One who perjures himself; one who wilfully and knowingly takes a false oath lawfully administered.

* **pĕr-jūr'-ĭ-oŭs,** * **pĕr'-jūr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *perjuriosus*, from *perjurus.*] [Perjure, *v.*] Guilty of perjury; perjured; containing perjury.

"Puffing their souls away in *perjurous* air."
Ben Jonson: Every Man out of his Humour. (Induct.)

pĕr-jūr'-ȳ, *s.* [Lat. *perjurium*, from *perjuro* = to perjure, to forswear; Fr. *parjure*; Sp. & Port. *perjurio*; Ital. *pergiurio.*] The act of swearing falsely, or of violating an oath; specif., in law the act or crime of wilfully making a false oath or affirmation in judicial proceedings.

"The crime of wilful and corrupt *perjury* is defined by Sir Edw. Coke, to be a crime committed, when a lawful oath is administered in some judicial proceeding, to a person who swears wilfully, absolutely, and falsely, in a matter material to the issue or point in question."—*Blackstone. Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 10.

pĕrk (1), *s.* [A variant of *perch* (2), *s.* (q.v.).]

1. A pole placed horizontally, on which yarns, &c., are hung to dry, also a peg for similar purposes. (*Prov.*)

2. A measure of 5½ yards. (In this sense pron. *pērk.*)

pĕrk (2), *s.* [Park.]

* **pĕrk,** * **pèark,** * **pĕrke,** *a.* [Welsh *perc* = compact, trim; *pereu* = to trim, to smarten; *pereus* = smart; *pert* = smart, spruce; *pertu* = to smarten. Skeat connects it with Prov. Eng. *sprack* = brisk, lively; Ir. *spraic* = sprightliness; Icel. *sparkr* = lively.] [Perk.] Pert, smart, brisk, trim, spruce, airy, jaunty, perky.

"They woont in the winde wagge their wriggle tayles,
Perke as a peacocke; but now it availes."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender: Feb.

pĕrk (1), *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful.] To peer; to look sharply and closely.

* **pĕrk** (2), *v.t.* & *i.* [Perk, *a.*]

A. *Trans.:* To make smart or trim; to prank; to dress up.

B. *Intrans.:* To act saucily or jauntily.

"If, after all, you think it a disgrace,
That Edward's miss thus *perks* it in your face."
Pope: Epilogue to Jane Shore.

pĕrk (3), * **perke,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Prob. a variant of *perch* (1), v., or of *prick*, v.]

A. *Trans.:* To prick up; to hold up.

"The squirrel . . . there whisks his brush,
And *perks* his ears." *Cowper: Task*, vi. 318.

B. *Intrans.:* To perch.

"And, with an awkward briskness not its own,
Looking around, and *perking* on the throne,
Triumphant seem'd." *Churchill: The Rosciad.*

pĕrk'-ĕt, *s.* [Eng. *perk* (1), *s.*; dimin. suff. *-et.*] A little perk or pole.

pĕr'-kĭn, *s.* [For *perrykin*, from *perry*, and dimin. suff. *-kin.*] A kind of weak perry.

pĕr'-kĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *perky*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being perky; jauntiness, sauciness.

"The unconcerned audacity of the whole face, even the *perkiness* of the whiskers."—*Evening Standard*, Nov. 14, 1885.

pĕrk'-ĭng, *a.* [Perk (1), *v.*] Sharp, keen, inquisitive.

* **Pĕr'-kĭn-ĭsm,** *s.* [See def.]

Hist. & Med.: The system of treating disease and removing local pain by means of metallic tractors (q.v.), advocated by Dr. Elisha Perkins.

* **Pĕr'-kĭn-ĭst,** *s.* [Perkinism.] One who supports or practises Perkinism.

* **pèr-kĭn-ĭst'-ĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *Perkinist*; *-ic.*] Relating to or belonging to Perkinism.

pĕrk'-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *perk*, a.; *-y.*] Pert, perk, trim, jaunty, saucy.

pĕr'-la, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the Perlidæ (q.v.). *Perla vaudata*, the Stone-fly, is brown in colour, and appears in April. It is an excellent bait for trout.

pĕr-lā'-ceoŭs (ceas sh), *a.* [Pearlaceous.]

pèr-lăs'-tēs, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Palæont.: A genus of Marsupialia. Two species are known from the Middle Purbecks.

pĕr'-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *perl(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: Stone-flies; the only family of the suborder Plecoptera (q.v.). Head large, quadrate; antennæ many jointed, tapering; three ocelli generally present, wings with elongated cells divided by cross-veins, the hinder pair broader than the anterior ones, and in repose so folded as closely to enwrap the abdomen. Body long, abdomen often ending in two-jointed filaments; legs powerful; tarsi three-jointed; the larvæ are like the adults except in wanting wings. They live in running water. The perfect insect is found on plants near streams; they are inert, and allow themselves to be readily captured. Several species are British.

pĕrl'-īte, *s.* [Ger. *perl* = pearl; suff. *-ite* (*Petrol.*).]

Petrol.: A variety of obsidian (q.v.) with an enamel-like lustre and a gray colour. Structure, usually granular, fine to coarse-grained, occasionally spherulitic. Sub-translucent to opaque. Under the microscope it exhibits numerous more or less elliptical or spheroidal cracks, which are due to the contraction of the rock while cooling.

pĕr-lĭt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *perlit(e)*; suff. *-ic.*]

Petrol.: Of the structure of perlite; having somewhat concentric and approximately spheroidal or elliptical figures developed from numerous minute cracks of varying curvature. Observed not only in perlite (q.v.) but in Trachylyte (q.v.). (*Rutley.*)

* **pĕr'-loŭs,** *a.* [Parlous, Perilous.]

* **pèr-lŭs-trā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *perlustratus*, pa. par. of *perlustro* = to wander through: *per* = through, and *lustro* = to wander.] The act of viewing or inspecting all over.

"By the *perlustration* of such famous cities."—*Howell. Instruct. for Travellers*, p. 169.

* **pèr-ma,** *s.* [Ital. *perma*; Fr. *perme*; Turk. *permeh*, from Gr. πέραμα (*perama*) = a place for crossing, a ferry; Ger. *prahm*; Prov. Eng. *prame*, *pram*, *praam* = a flat-bottomed boat.] A small Turkish boat. (*Bailey.*) [Praam.]

* **per-ma-gy,** *s.* [Turk. *permadji.*] A man who rows or manages a perma, or small Turkish boat. (*Bailey.*)

* **pèr'-măn-ă-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *permaneo* = to remain, to endure.] Permanent.

pĕr'-mą-nençe, pĕr'-mą-nen-çy, *s.* [Fr. *permanence*, from *permanent* = permanent (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *permanencia*; Ital. *permanenza.*] The quality or state of being permanent; continuance or fixedness in the same state, place, or duration.

"Neither was there ever any of the ancients before Christianity, that held the soul's future *permanency* after death, who did not likewise assert its pre-existence."—*Cudworth Intellectual System*, p. 33.

¶ *For a permanency:* For a fixed time; not temporarily.

pèr'-mą-nent, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *permanens*, pr. par. of *permaneo* = to remain, to endure: *per* = through, throughout, and *maneo* = to remain; Sp., Port., & Ital. *permanente.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Continuing in the same state, place, or condition; durable; not temporary or changing; lasting, abiding, fixed; remaining unaltered or unremoved.

2. Of long continuance.

II. *Bot.:* The same as Persistent (q.v.). Used chiefly of leaves.

permanent-ink, *s.* A solution of nitrate of silver thickened with sap-green or cochineal, used for marking linen.

permanent way, *s.*

Rail.-eng.: The finished road-bed and track, including bridges, viaducts, crossings, and switches. The term is used in contradistinction to a temporary way, such as is made in construction, for removing the soil of cuttings and making fillings.

permanent-white, *s.*

Chem.: Baric sulphate; it is used as a

water-colour pigment, and in the manufacture of fine earthenware.

pĕr-ma-nent-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *permanent; -ly.*] In a permanent state or manner; lastingly; with long continuance; in a fixed state or place.

pĕr-màn-gą-nāte, *s.* [Eng. *permangan(ic); -ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of permanganic acid.

permanganate of potash, *s.*

Chem.: $K_2Mn_2O_8$. The principal ingredient in the preparation known as Condy's Fluid. It is a powerful antiseptic and deodorizer.

pĕr-màn-găn-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *per-*, and Eng. *manganic.*] Derived from or containing manganic acid.

permanganic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $H_2Mn_2O_8$. Hydrogen permanganate. Obtained by dissolving potassium permanganate in dilute sulphuric acid, and distilling the solution at 60–70°. It passes over in violet-coloured vapours, and condenses to a dark green liquid, having a metallic lustre. When exposed to the air it absorbs moisture greedily, and acts as a powerful oxidising agent.

* **pĕr-măn-sion,** *s.* [Lat. *permansio*, from *permanse* = to remain.] Continuance, permanence, durableness. (*Pearson: On the Creed*, art. 10.)

pĕr-mĕ-ą-bĭl-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *permeabilité*, from *perméable* = permeable (q.v.).] The quality or state of being permeable.

pĕr-mĕ-ą-ble, *a.* [Lat. *permeabilis*, from *perm* = to permeate (q.v.); Fr. *perméable*; Sp. *permeable*; Ital. *permeabile.*] Capable of being permeated or passed through without rupture or displacement of parts; admitting or capable of permeation; yielding passage; penetrable; used espec. of substances which allow the passage of fluids.

"The softer and more *permeable* orifice, into the omasus."—*Browne: Cyrus Garden*, ch. iii.

pĕr-mĕ-ą-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *permeable*; *-ly.*] In a permeable manner; so as to be permeable.

* **pĕr-mē-ant,** *a.* [Lat. *permeans*, pr. par. of *permeo* = to permeate (q.v.).] Passing through; permeating. (*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. v.)

pĕr-mē-āte, *v.t.* [Lat. *permeatus*, pa. par. of *permeo* = to pass through: *per* = through, and *meo* = to pass; Ital. *permeare.*]

1. To pass through the pores or interstices of; to penetrate and pass through without causing rupture or displacement of the parts of the substance passed through; applied espec. to fluids which pass through substances of loose texture: as, Water *permeates* sand.

2. To penetrate and fill; to pervade.

"That subtil fiery substance, which *permeates* and pervades the whole world."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 456.

pĕr-mē-ā-tion, *s.* [Permeate.] The act of permeating or passing through the pores or interstices of any substance.

"A mutual inexistence and *permeation* of one another."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 559.

Pĕrm-ĭ-ąn, *a.* & *s.* [See A. 1.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or belonging to Perm, a province of Russia, separated into two parts by the Ural Mountains.

2. Of or belonging to the rocks described under B.

B. *As substantive:*

Geol.: The name given by Sir Roderick I. Murchison, in Oct. 1841, to a series of strata previously looked upon as the base of the New Red Sandstone, but which have greater affinity to the Carboniferous deposits. The two strata are now classified apart, and it is recognised that between them runs the great break separating the Palæozoic from the Secondary strata. Mr. Hull thus divides the English Permian strata:—

	N.W. of Eng.	N.E. of Eng.
	Feet thick.	
Lower Permian. Red and Variegated Sandstone . . .	3000	100—250
Middle Permian. Magnesian Limestone and Marl Slate	10—30	600
Upper Permian. Red Sandstone and Clays	600	50—100

The Lower Permian consists of the Penrith sandstone. The Labyrinthodont footprints in Corncockle Muir quarry, near Dumfries, were of this age. There are also angular breccias, attributed by Sir Andrew Ramsay to the action of floating ice. The Middle Permian is best seen upon the coast of Durham and Yorkshire, between the Wear and the Tees. [Magnesian-Limestone.] The Upper Permian attains its chief thickness at St. Bees' Head, in Cumberland. In Germany two types of strata, a Rothliegende and a Zechstein group, exist in the Permian, hence called Dyas (q.v.). In Russia the Permian rocks occupy an area twice the size of France. The Permian rocks contain a fauna and flora of 110 genera and 229 species, viz. plants, 18 genera and 26 species. Among animal remains are Echinodermata, 2 genera and 2 species; Crustacea, 4 genera and 29 species; Brachiopoda, 15 genera and 36 species; Conchifera, 20 genera and 37 species; Gasteropoda, 11 genera and 26 species; Cephalopoda, 1 genera and 1 species; Fishes, 11 genera and 26 species; Reptiles, 9 genera and 17 species. No birds or mammals. (*Etheridge.*) Among the plants are Psaronius, among the fishes, Pakeoniscus, and among the reptiles, Proterosaurus (q.v.); the former are but few compared with those of the immediately preceding Carboniferous system. Mr. Etheridge believes that the Permian rocks in general were deposited in isolated basins, probably of fresh water, which underwent extreme concentration and chemical precipitation. Some salt springs rise in or through the formations. There are traces of extinct Permian volcanoes in Dumfries and Ayrshire. The former are in the northern half of the Thornhill basin, where there exists a series of interstratified beds of porphyrite and lava-flows associated with beds of tuff. In the latter county rocks of volcanic agglomerates, marking the sites of extinct volcanoes, are S.E. of Lymington, east of Irvine, near Stevenstone, &c. (*Seeley.*)

Permian-period, *s.*

Geol.: The period during which the Permian strata were being deposited.

Permian-rocks, *s. pl.* [Permian, B.]

Permian-system, *s.* [Permian, B.]

pĕr-mĭs'-çĭ-ble, *a.* [Lat. *permisceo* = to mix thoroughly: *per* = thoroughly, and *misceo* = to mix.] Capable of being mixed; admitting of mixture.

"Fire causeth matters *permiscible* to be."
Ashmole: Theatrum Chemicum, p. 58.

pĕr-mĭss', *s.* [Lat. *permissum*, neut. sing. of *permissus.*] [Permission.] A permitted choice or selection; specif., in rhetoric a figure in which the thing is committed to the decision of one's opponent.

pĕr-mĭs-sĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *permissible*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being permissible; allowableness.

pĕr-mĭs'-sĭ-ble, *a.* [Lat. *permissus.*] [Permission.] That may be permitted or allowed; allowable.

pĕr-mĭs'-sĭ-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *permissible*; *-ly.*] In a permissible or allowable manner; allowably.

pĕr-mĭss'-ĭon (ss as sh), *s.* [Lat. *permissio*, from *permissus*, pa. par. of *permitto* = to permit (q.v.); Fr. *permission*; Sp. *permision*; Ital. *permissione.*] The act of permitting or allowing; liberty, leave, or licence given; authorization, allowance.

"The . . . will
And high *permission* of all ruling Heaven
Left him at large."
Milton: P. L., i. 212.

pĕr-mĭs'-sĭve, *a.* [Lat. *permissus*, pa. par. of *permitto* = to permit (q.v.).]

1. Permitting; granting liberty, leave, or permission; allowing; not hindering or forbidding.

*2. Granted, permitted, or allowed without hindrance.

"What *permissive* glory since his fall
Was left him."
Milton: P. L., x. 451.

Permissive Bill, *s.*

Parliament: A bill giving two-thirds of the ratepayers of a parish the right to refuse licences for the sale of intoxicating liquor within its limits. The great advocate of this measure was Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M.P. Motions in its favour were seven times defeated between 1864 and 1876. In 1877, at the suggestion of the Right Hon. John Bright, it was withdrawn, and Local Option (q.v.) advocated instead.

permissive-laws, *s. pl.* Laws which permit certain persons to have or enjoy the use of certain things, or to do certain acts.

permissive-waste, *s.*

Law: The neglect to do necessary repairs.

pĕr-mĭs-sĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *permissive*; *-ly.*] In a permissive manner; by permission; without hindrance or prohibition.

"Concerning the lawfulness, not only *permissively*, but whether it be not obligatory to christian princes to design it."—*Bacon: Holy War.*

* **pĕr-mĭst'-ĭon (i as y),** * **pĕr-mĭx'-tion (x as k),** *s.* [Lat. *permistio*, *permixtio*, from *permistus*, *permixtus*, pa. par. of *permisceo* = to mix thoroughly; Fr. *permixtion.*] The act of mixing; the state of being mixed; mixture.

pĕr-mĭt', * **per-myt,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *permitto* = to let pass through: *per* = through, and *mitto* = to send. Fr. *permettre*; Ital. *permettere*; Sp. *permitir.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To allow by silent consent, or by not offering opposition or hindrance; to suffer or allow without prohibition or interference; to look on at and allow a person to act, or a thing to be done; to tolerate.

"Shall we thus *permit*
A blasting and a scandalous breath to fall
On him so near us?"
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, v. 1.

2. To allow by express consent given; to give permission, leave, licence, liberty, or authority to; to authorize.

"Thou art *permitted* to speak for thyself."—*Acts* xxvi. 1.

*3. To resign; to give over; to refer; to leave.

"Live well; how long, how short, *permit* to heav'n."
Milton: P. L., xi. 554.

B. *Intrans.:* To give leave, licence, or permission; to allow; to suffer: as, To act as circumstances *permit.*

pĕr'-mĭt, *s.* [Permit, *v.*] Permission, leave, warrant, licence; specif., a written warrant or authority given by officers of the customs or excise, or other competent authority, for the removal of dutiable goods, as spirits, wines, tea, &c., from one place to another

* **pĕr-mĭt'-tançe,** *s.* [Eng. *permit*; *-ance.*] The act of permitting or allowing; permission; allowance; leave.

"When this system of air comes, by divine *permittance*, to be corrupted by poisonous acrimonious steams, what havoc is made in all living creatures!"—*Derham: Physico-Theology.*

* **pĕr-mĭt-tēe',** *s.* [Eng. *permit*; *-ee.*] One to whom permission is granted; one to whom a permit is granted.

pĕr-mĭt'-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *permit*, v.; *-er.*] One who permits or allows.

"The *permitter*, or not a hinderer of sin."—*Edwards: Freedom of the Will*, pt. iv., § 9.

pĕr-mĭx', *v.t.* [Lat. *permixtus*, pa. par. of *permisceo* = to mix thoroughly.] To mix together; to mingle.

"The wound from cave gives out blood black
Permixt with foame."
Phaer: Virgill's Æneid ix.

* **pĕr-mĭx'-tion (x as k),** *s.* [Permistion.]

Pĕr-mō-, *pref.* [Permian.] Related to the Permian (q.v.).

Permo-carboniferous rocks, *s. pl.*

Geol.: The transitional beds connecting the Carboniferous with the Permian in cases where the boundary line between the two is not obvious. The name arose in connexion with American strata, but instances of the same transition occur in Derbyshire, Lancashire, and Cheshire. In the basins of Pilsen and Rakowitz, in Bohemia, they have yielded forty-three species of Amphibians, some with the gills still visible. Other Amphibians occur at Autun in France.

* **pĕr-mūt'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Fr.] Capable of being permuted or exchanged; exchangeable.

* **pĕr-mūt'-ą-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *permutable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being permutable.

* **pĕr-mūt'-ą-blў,** *adv.* [Eng. *permutab(le)*; *-ly.*] In a permutable manner; interchangeably.

pĕr-mu-tā'-tion, * **per-mu-ta-cion,** *s.* [Fr. *permutation*, from Lat. *permutationem*, acc. of *permutatio* = a changing, from *permutatus*, pa. par. of *permuto* = to permute (q.v.). Sp. *permutacion*; Ital. *permutazione*.]

* **1.** *Ord. Lang.:* The act of exchanging one thing for another; mutual change; interchange; intermutation.

"A *permutation* of number is pregnant in languages."—*Bentley.*

2. *Math.:* Change or combination of any number of quantities. The different arrangements which can be made of any number of given quantities, when a certain number, or the whole of them, are taken together: thus the permutations of *a*, *b*, and *c*, taken two together, are *ab*, *ac*, *ba*, *bc*, *ca*, and *cb*. The number of permutations of *n* things taken two together is $n(n-1)$; of *n* things taken three together, $n(n-1)(n-2)$, and so on.

permutation-lock, *s.*

Locksmith.: A lock in which the moving parts are capable of transposition, so that, being arranged in any concerted order, it becomes necessary, before shooting the bolt, to arrange the tumblers. [Letter-lock.]

* **pĕr-mūte'**, *v.t.* [Lat. *permuto*, from *per* = through, completely, and *muto* = to change; Sp. & Port. *permutar*; Ital. *permutare*.]

1. To interchange.

2. To exchange; to barter; to traffic.

"Where it shall chance the same to be bought, trucked, *permuted*, or given."—*Hacklugt: Voyages*, i 228.

* **pĕr-mūt'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *permut(e)*; *-er.*] One who exchanges.

pĕrn, *s.* [Pernis.] The Honey-buzzard.

* **pèrn,** *v.t.* [Norm. Fr. *perner* (O. Fr. *penre*, *preure*, Fr. *prendre*) = to take.] To turn to profit; to sell.

"*Pern* their profession, their religion wince." *Sylvester: Du Bartas*, IV. iv. 2.

pĕr'-na, *s.* [Lat. = (1) a ham, (2) a mollusc, a pinna, from Gr. *πέρνα* (*perna*) = a ham.]

Zool. & Palæont.: A genus of Aviculidæ. Shell more or less nearly equivalve, compressed, subquadrate, right valve with a byssal sinus. Known species eighteen recent, all from the tropics of the two hemispheres; fossil thirty, from the Trias onward. *Perna mulleti* characterizes the Atherfield Clay in the Upper Neocomian.

Pĕr-năm-bû'-cō, *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: A province of Brazil.

Pernambuco-wood, *s.*

Bot.: *Cæsalpinia echinata.* [Brazil (1).]

* **pĕrn'-an-çy,** *s.* [O. Fr. *prenance*, from *prenre*, *penre*; Fr. *prendre*; Lat. *prendo* = to take.] [Pern, *v.*]

Law: The act of taking or receiving.

"The actual *pernancy* of the profits (that is, the taking, perception, or receipt, of the rents and other advantages arising *herefrom)."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 11.

* **pĕr-năv'-ĭ-gāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *pernavigo.*] [Navigate.] To sail over or across.

* **pĕr'-nĕl,** *s.* [Pimpernel.]

1. The pimpernel.

2. A soft, effeminate fellow.

"These tender *pernels* must have one gown for the day, another for the night."—*Pilkington: Works*, p. 56.

* **pĕr-nĭc'-ĭŏn (c as sh),** *s.* [Lat. *pernicies.*] [Pernicious.] Destruction.

"Ralpho
Looking about, beheld *pernicion*
Approaching knight." *Butler: Hudibras*, i. 2.

pĕr-nĭ'-cious (1), *a.* [Fr. *pernicieux*, from Lat. *perniciosus* = destructive, from *pernicies* = destruction: *per* = thoroughly, and *nex*, genit. *necis* = death; Sp., Port., & Ital. *pernicioso.*]

1. Destructive; having the power of destroying, killing, or injuring; very injurious or mischievous; noxious, hurtful.

"The *pernicious* effects of the injustice which evil advisers were now urging him to commit."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

* 2. Harbouring evil designs; malicious, wicked, mischievous.

"This *pernicious* caitiff deputy."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, v.

* **pĕr-nĭ'-cious** (2), *a.* [Lat. *pernix*, genit. *pernicis.*] Quick, swift, ready.

"Part incentive reed
Provide, *pernicious* with one touch to fire."
Milton: P. L., vi. 520.

pĕr-nĭ'-cious-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *pernicious* (1); *-ly.*] In a pernicious, destructive, or hurtful manner; noxiously, mischievously, maliciously.

"All the commons
Hate him *perniciously.*"
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 1.

pĕr-nĭ'-cious-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *pernicious* (1); *-ness.*] The quality or state of being pernicious; injuriousness; hurtfulness.

* **pĕr-nĭç'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Fr. *pernicité*, from Lat. *pernix*, genit. *pernicis* = swift.] [Pernicious (2).] Swiftness of motion; celerity.

"Endued with great swiftness or *pernicity.*"—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. i.

pĕr-nĭc-kĕt-tȳ, *a.* [Perhaps from Fr. *par* = through, and *niquet* = a trifle.] Particular or precise in trifles; fastidious.

pĕr-nī'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Pernin.æ.]

pĕr-nĭ'-næ, pĕr-nĭ'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *perni(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*; also *i* connect., and suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A sub-family of Aviculidæ. Cartilage in a series of transverse furrows. Anterior muscular scar generally very small. (*Tate.*)

pĕr'-nĭ-ō, *s.* [Lat., from *perna* (q.v.).] A kibe upon the foot; a chilblain.

pĕr'-nĭs, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; Cuvier, who introduced this name, does not explain why.]

Ornith.: A genus of Aquilinæ (q.v.), with three species, from the Palæarctic, Oriental, and Ethiopian regions. Beak moderate, lore covered with serrated feathers; tarsi moderate, semi-plumed; acrotarsia reticulated; third quill longest. *Pernis apivorus* is the Honey-Buzzard (q.v.).

* **pĕr-nŏc-tā'-lĭ-an,** *s.* [Lat. *pernocto* = to pass the night.] [Pernoctation.] One who watches or keeps awake all night.

* **pĕr-nŏc-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *pernoctatio*, from *pernocto* = to pass the night: *per* = through, and *nox*, genit. *noctis* = night.] The act or state of passing the whole night; the act of watching all night.

"By the effusion of alms, or *pernoctations* or abodes in prayers."—*Bp. Taylor. Holy Dying*, ch. vi., § 2.

pĕr'-nor, *s.* [Norm. Fr. *perner*, from *perner* = to take; Fr. *prencur.*] [Pern, *v.*, Pernancy.]

Law: One who receives the profits of lands, tithes, &c.

pĕr-ô-dĭc'-tĭ-nĕs, *s.* [Gr. *πηρός* (*pēros*) = maimed, and *δεικτικός* (*deiktikos*) = able to show.]

Zool.: A genus of Nycticebinæ (q.v.), with a single species, *Perodicticus potto*, from Sierra Leone. The index finger is reduced to a mere tubercle, to which fact the scientific name has reference. [Potto.]

pĕr-ŏf'-skīne, pĕr-ŏw'-skīne (w as f), *s.* [After Von Perofski of St. Petersburg; suff. *-ine* (*Min.*); Russ. & Ger. *perowskin.*]

Min.: The same as Triphylite (q.v.).

pĕr-ŏf'-şkīte, *s.* [After Von Perofski of St. Petersburg; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *perowskit.*]

Min.: A mineral originally regarded, because of its cubic habit, as isometric in crystallization, subsequently supposed to be rhombohedral, and now shown by Baumhauer and others to be orthorhombic. Dana suggests that it may be dimorphous. Habit of crystals markedly isometric. Hardness, 5·5; sp. gr. 4·017 to 4·039; lustre, metallic to adamantine; colour, varying shades of yellow, brown to black; transparent to opaque. Compos.: titanic acid, 59·4; lime, 40·6 = 100. From Achmatofsk, Urals, whence the finest crystals have been obtained, and subsequently from several other localities.

pĕ-rōgue', *s.* [Pirogue.]

† **pĕr'-ô-nāte,** *a.* [Lat. *peronatus* = wearing boots of untanned leather, from *pero* = a kind of boot made of raw hide.]

Bot. (*Of the stipes of fungi*): Laid thickly over with a woolly substance ending in a substance like meal.

pĕr'-ô-nē, *s.* [Gr. *περόνη* (*peronē*) = the tongue of a buckle or brooch; the small bone of the arm or leg.]

Anat.: The fibula (q.v.).

pĕr-ô-nē'-a, *s.* [Perone.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the Peroneidæ (q.v.). *Pernea cristana* is a brown moth, about three-quarters of an inch in the expansion of its wings, found in Epping Forest, the New Forest, &c.

pĕr-ô-nē'-al, *a.* [Eng. *perone*; *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the perone or fibula. There are *peroneal* muscles, also a *peroneal* nerve and vein.

peroneal bone, *s.*

Anat.: The fibula (q.v.).

pĕr-ô-nē'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *perone(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Moths, group Tortricina. Anterior wings rather broad, usually having some tufts of raised scales. Larva feeding between united leaves. British species twenty-one. (*Stainton.*)

pĕr ô nōs' pō ra, *s.* [Gr *περόνη* (*peronē*) [Perone], and *σπορά* (*spora*), or *σπόρος* (*sporos*) = a seed.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the Peronosporæ (q.v.). *Peronospora infestans* is the Potato blight, causing the potato disease (q.v.).

pĕr-ô-nō-spōr'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *peronospor(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of fungals, suborder Phycomycetes. The species live within the tissue of flowering plants, the branches of the mycelium penetrating between the cells, and thence deriving their nourishment by means of haustoria.

pĕr-ô-nō-spōr'-ĭ-tēş, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *peronospor(a)*; suff. *-ites.*]

Palæobot.: A genus believed to be one of the Peronosporæ, a species of which, *Peronosporites antiquarius*, was detected by Mr. Worthington Smith in a Lepidodendron.

pĕ-rŏph'-ôr-a, *s.* [Gr. *πήρα* (*pēra*) = a wallet, and *φορός* (*phoros*) = bearing.]

Zool.: A genus of Clavellinidæ (q.v.). The animal is stalked, roundish, flattened, and united by pedicles to creeping, root-like tubes, part of the common tunic through which the blood circulates. *Perophora listeri* was discovered at Brighton, and is fairly common on the British coast.

pĕ-rŏp'-tĕr-ȳx, *s.* [Gr. *πηρός* (*pēros*) = maimed, and *πτερυξ* (*pterux*) = a wing.]

Zool.: A synonym of Saccopteryx (q.v.).

* **pĕr'-ô-rāte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *peroratus*, pa. par of *peroro* = to speak from beginning to end, to close a speech: *per* = through, and *oro* = to speak.] To make a peroration; to speechify, to orate, to harangue.

"*Perorating* on the brilliant results that had come from this measure of organic reform."—*Daily Chronicle*, Oct. 10, 1885.

pĕr-ô-rā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *perorationem*, accus. of *peroratio*, from *peroratus*, pa. par. of *peroro* = to perorate (q.v.); Sp. *peroracion*; Ital. *perorazione.*] The concluding part or winding up of an oration; a final summing-up, review, and re-urging of the principal topics, arguments, or points of an oration or speech.

"The animated *peroration* in which he implored heaven to bless the royal pair."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

pĕr-ō'-tis, *s.* [Gr. *πηρός* (*pēros*) = maimed, some parts of the flower being absent.]

Bot.: A genus of grasses, tribe Andropogoneæ. *Peratis latifolia* is considered in the West Indies to be diuretic.

pĕr-ŏx'-ĭde, *s.* [Pref. *per-*, and Eng. *oxide.*]

Chem. A term applied in mineral chemistry to certain dioxides in which the second atom of oxygen is held in a state of weak combination, as in the case of barium peroxide, BaO_2. By the action of strong sulphuric acid, barium sulphate is formed and oxygen set free. In organic chemistry, it applies to certain peroxides of organic radicals produced by the action of barium peroxide on the anhydride of the radical. Acetic anhydride is by this means converted into peroxide of acetyl, $\left.\begin{matrix}C_2H_3O\\C_2H_3O\end{matrix}\right\}O_2$.

¶ Peroxide of Cobalt = *Asbolite*; Peroxide of Iron = *Hematite*; Peroxide of Manganese = *Manganite.*

pĕr-ŏx-ĭ-dize, *v.t.* Prof. *per-*, and Eng. *oxidize* (q.v.).] To oxidize to the utmost degree.

"Bousaingault's process of *peroxidizing* and reoxidizing barium."—*Athenæum*, April 1, 1882.

* **pĕr-pĕnd,** *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *perpendo* = to weigh carefully, to consider *per* = thoroughly, and *pendo* = to weigh.]

A. *Trans.:* To consider or weigh in the mind carefully.

"*Perpend* my words." *Shakesp. Henry V.*, iv. 4.

B. *Intrans.:* To consider carefully; to take thought.

"Therefore, *perpend*, my princess, and give ear."—*Shakesp. Twelfth Night*, v. 1.

pĕr-pĕnd, *s.* [Fr. *perpaing*, *perpain*, from *per* = through, and *pan* = the side of a wall.]

Arch.: The same as PERPENDER (q.v.). Also written *perbend*.

¶ *Keeping the perpends:*

Build.: A phrase used to denote the occurrence of the vertical joints over each other.

perpend stone, perpend-course, *s.* [PERPENDER.]

perpend-wall, perpyn wall, *s.*

Mason.: A wall formed of perpends, that is, of ashlar stones, each of which reaches from side to side.

PERPENDER.

pĕr-pĕnd'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *perpend*; *-er.*]

Mason.: A stone going through from side to side of a wall, and acting as a binder; called also perpend-stone, through-stone, through-binder. (See *a*, *a* in cut.) A course of such is called a perpend-course.

* **pĕr-pĕnd-ĭ-cle,** *s.* [Fr. *perpendicule*, from Lat. *perpendiculum*.] [PERPENDICULAR.] Anything hanging down in a direct line; a plumb-line.

pĕr-pĕn-dĭc'-u-lar, * **pĕr-pĕn-dĭc'-u-lĕr,** *a. & s.* [Fr. *perpendiculaire*, from Lat. *perpendicularis*, from *perpendiculum* = a plummet, from *perpendo* [PERPEND, *v.*]; Sp. & Port. *perpendicular*; Ital. *perpendicolare*.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Perfectly upright or vertical; at right angles to the plane of the horizon; extending in a right line from any point towards the centre of the earth.

"That the walls be most exactly *perpendicular* to the ground-work."—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 20.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* At right angles with some other body.

2. *Geom.:* When one straight line meets another straight line, so as to make the two angles formed equal to each other, the lines are said to be perpendicular to each other. [NORMAL.]

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A line at right angles to the plane of the horizon; a vertical line; a body standing vertically or perpendicularly.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Geom.:* A line which falls upon or crosses another line or plane at right angles, or making the angles on each side equal.

2. *Gun.:* A small instrument for finding the centre line of a piece of ordnance, in the operation of pointing it at an object.

3. *Persp.:* A straight line perpendicular to the perspective plane. A perpendicular may be drawn through any point, and every such perpendicular vanishes at the centre of the picture.

perpendicular-lift, *s.*

Hydr. Eng.: A canal-lift.

perpendicular-style, *s.*

Arch.: The third period of Pointed Architecture. It originated at the end of the fourteenth century, and continued until the close of the sixteenth, when it was succeeded by the Revived, or Debased Classic, known as the Elizabethan. It is also known as the Florid, from the multiplicity, profusion, and minuteness of ornamental detail, and its more general name, Perpendicular, is derived from the mullions of the windows and the divisions of ornamental panel-work running in straight or perpendicular lines, which was not the case in any earlier style. The pointed arches are constructed from almost every radius. The most common doorway is the depressed four-centred arch (almost peculiar to this style) within a square head, having generally a hood-moulding over, the spandrels being filled with quatrefoils, panelling, roses, foliage, small shields, or other sculptured ornaments. Fan-shaped roofs, ornamented with dependent pendants resembling stalactites, are also peculiar to the Perpendicular style. Richly decorated roof-trusses, which are left clearly visible, are also of frequent occurrence. In these roofs the spaces between the highly ornamented and moulded beams

PERPENDICULAR WINDOW.

ROOF-TRUSSES, WESTMINSTER HALL.

are filled with rich tracery, whilst the intersections and junctions of the woodwork are enriched with dependent carving and representations of foliage and figures. Westminster Hall is an instance of this description of roof. The roofs, when they are plain, are sometimes overlaid with boarding, and divided by ribs and panels.

* **pĕr-pĕn-dĭc-u-lăr-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *perpendicular*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being perpendicular.

"The *perpendicularity* of these lines is the difference of a right angle."—*Watts: Logick*, pt. i., ch. iv.

pĕr-pĕn-dĭc-u-lar-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *perpendicular*; *-ly.*] In a perpendicular manner; so as to be perpendicular; vertically.

"To descend *perpendicularly* downwards."—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 30.

* **pĕr-pĕn'-sion,** *s.* [Lat. *perpensus*, pa. par. of *perpendo* = to perpend (q.v.).] The act of considering or weighing carefully in the mind; careful consideration.

"Unto reasonable *perpensions* it hath no place in some sciences."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. i., ch. vii.

* **pĕr-pĕn'-sĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *perpensus*, pa. par. of *perpendo*.] Consideration; pondering. (*Swift: Tale of a Tub*, § 9.)

pĕr'-pĕnt, *s.* [PERPEND, *s.*]

* **per-pen-tine,** *s.* [PORCUPINE.]

* **pĕr-pĕss'-ĭon (ss as sh),** *s.* [Lat. *perpessio*, from *perpessus*, pa. par. of *perpetior* = to suffer patiently: *per* = through, and *patior* = to suffer.] Suffering; endurance.

"A perpetual *perpession* and duration in misery."—*Pearson: On the Creed*, art. 12.

* **pĕr'-pĕ-trą-ble,** *a.* [As if from a Low Lat. *perpetrabilis*.] Capable of being perpetrated. (*North: Examen*, p. 128.)

pĕr'-pĕ-trāte, *v.t.* [PERPETRATE, *a.* Fr. *perpetrer*; Sp. & Port. *perpetrar*; Ital. *perpetrare*.] To do, to execute, to perform; now only in a bad sense; to commit, to be guilty of: as, To *perpetrate* a crime; also humorously of something shocking or bad: as, To *perpetrate* a pun.

pĕr-pĕ-trā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *perpetratio*, from *perpetratus*, pa. par. of *perpetro* = to perpetrate (q.v.); Fr. *perpétration*; Sp. *perpetracion*; Ital. *perpetrazione*.]

1. The act of perpetrating or committing, as a crime.

"A person who, although perhaps not the perpetrator of these butcheries, must have been in some measure implicated in their *perpetration*."—*Poe: Murders in the Rue Morgue.*

* 2. A wicked action, a crime.

"The strokes of divine vengeance, or of men's own consciences, always attend injurious *perpetrations*."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike.*

pĕr'-pĕ-trā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat., from *perpetratus*, pa. par. of *perpetro* = to perpetrate (q.v.).] One who perpetrates or commits.

"A principal in the first degree is he that is the actor, or absolute *perpetrator* of the crime."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 3.

* **pĕr-pĕt'-ų-a-ble,** *a.* [PERPETUAL.] Capable of being perpetuated or continued indefinitely.

"Varieties are *perpetuable*, like species."—*Asa Gray*, in *Webster.*

pĕr-pĕt'-ų-al, * **pĕr pĕt'-ų-all,** * **per-pe-tu-el, per-pet-u-ell,** *a.* [Fr. *perpétuel*, from Lat. *perpetualis* = universal, perpetual, from *perpetuo* = to perpetuate (q.v.); Ital. *perpetuale*; O. Sp. *perpetual.*]

1. Never ceasing; continuing for ever in future time; unending, eternal, everlasting.

2. Not suffering or subject to cessation or interruption; unceasing, uninterrupted, unfailing, perennial, constant.

"And in their service wage *perpetual* war."
Cowper: Task, vi. 894.

perpetual-annuity, *s.* An annuity which goes on for ever. [TERMINABLE-ANNUITY.]

perpetual-canon, *s.*

Music: A canon so constructed that it may be repeated constantly without a break in the time or rhythm.

perpetual-curacy, *s.* (See extract.)

"There are what are called *perpetual curacies*, where all the tithes are appropriated, and no vicarage endowed, but instead thereof, such perpetual curate is appointed by the appropriator."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 11.

perpetual-curate, *s.* A clergyman who holds a perpetual curacy.

perpetual-injunction, *s.*

Law: An injunction which is indefinite in point of time, and finally disposes of the suit. It is opposed to an injunction *ad interim*.

perpetual-motion, *s.*

1. A motion, which, once generated by mechanical means, should have the power of perpetuating itself.

"As the result of the vain search after the *perpetual motion* there grew up the greatest of all the generalizations of physical science, the principle of the conservation of energy."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xviii. 553.

2. A machine, which, according to the hopes of its inventors, after it has been once set in motion, will go on doing useful work, without drawing on any external source of energy. Such a machine would entirely controvert the established principle of the conservation of energy, and since the establishment of that principle the search for a perpetual motion has been judged visionary. So early as 1775 the Académie des Sciences of Paris placed the problem in the same category with the duplication of the cube and the quadrature of the circle, and refused to receive schemes claiming to have overcome the difficulty—in reality, to have performed the impossible. The over-balancing wheel was a favourite contrivance with the seekers after a perpetual motion. It appears as early as the thirteenth century, and was adopted by the Marquis of Worcester (*Cent. Inventions*, art. 56) and by Orffyreus. Perpetual motions have been founded on the hydrostatic paradox, on capillary attraction, on electricity and magnetism, but in every case the result has been the same. (The subject has been fully treated by Mr. Henry Dircks, in his *Perpetuum Mobile.*)

"Briefly, a *perpetual motion* usually means a machine which will create energy."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xviii. 553.

perpetual-screw, *s.* [ENDLESS-SCREW.]

pĕr-pĕt'-ų-al-ly, * **per-pet-u-al-lie,** * **per-pet-u-el-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *perpetual*; *-ly.*] In a perpetual manner; constantly, unceasingly, continuously, incessantly.

* **pĕr-pĕt-ų-al-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *perpetual*; *-ty.*] The quality, state, or condition of being perpetual.

"And yet scriptures for great elde, so been defaced, that no *perpetualtie* unkle in hem been iudged."—*Chaucer: Testament of Loue*, bk. i.

***pĕr-pĕt'-ū-ançe,** *s.* [Eng. *perpetu(al)*: *-ance.*] Perpetuity. (*Newe Custome*, ii. 1.)

***pèr-pĕt'-ū-ate,** *a.* [Lat. *perpetuatus*, pa. par. of *perpetuo* = to perpetuate, from *perpetuus* = continuous, perpetual, from *perpes*, genit. *perpetis* = lasting, continuous.] Perpetuated, made perpetual; continued for eternity, or for an indefinite time; continually repeated.

"The trees and flowers remain
By Nature's care *perpetuate* and self-sown."
Southey, in *Annandale.*

pèr-pĕt'-ū-āte, *v.t.* [Perpetuate, *a.*; Fr. *perpetuer*; Sp. *perpetuar*; Ital. *perpetuare.*]

1. To make perpetual; to preserve from extinction or oblivion; to eternize.

2. To continue without cessation or interruption.

"The power of *perpetuating* our property in our families."—*Burke: French Revolution.*

pèr-pĕt-ū-ā'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *perpétuation*, from *perpétuer* = to perpetuate (q.v.); Sp. *perpetuacion*; Ital. *perpetuazione.*] The act of perpetuating or making perpetual; the act of preserving from extinction or oblivion to eternity or for an indefinite period.

"Which tends the most to the *perpetuation* of society itself."—*Burke: French Revolution.*

¶ *Perpetuation of testimony:*

Law: The taking of testimony in certain cases, in order to preserve it for future use. If, for instance, witnesses to a disputable fact are old and infirm, a bill may be filed to perpetuate the testimony of those witnesses, although no suit is depending; for, it may be, a man's antagonist only waits for the death of some of them to begin his suit.

"By statute 5 & 6 Vict., c. 69, a bill in chancery may be filed by any person who would, under the circumstances alleged by him to exist, become entitled, upon the happening of any future event, to any honours, titles, estates, &c., praying the *perpetuation of any testimony*, which may be material for establishing such claim or right."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 17.

pèr-pĕ-tū'-ĭ-tỹ, ***per-pe-tu-y-tie,** *s.* [Fr. *perpetuité*, from Lat. *perpetuitatem*, acc. of *perpetuitas*, from *perpetuus* = perpetual (q.v.); Sp. *perpetuidad*; Ital. *perpetuità.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The quality or state of being perpetual; duration to all futurity; endless duration or continuance; uninterrupted continuance or existence for an indefinite period.

"A path to *perpetuity* of fame."
Byron: Childe Harold, iii. 105.

2. Something which will last for ever, or for an indefinite time.

"A mess of pottage for a birth-right, a present repast for a *perpetuity*."—*South: Sermons.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Annuities:* The number of years in which the simple interest of any principal sum will amount to the same as the principal itself; the number of years' purchase to be given for an annuity which is to continue for ever; also a perpetual annuity.

2. *Law:*

(1) Duration to all futurity; exemption from cessation or interruption.

(2) An estate so settled in tail that it cannot be made void.

¶ Neither real nor personal property can be tied up in perpetuity by deed or will.

¶ *Perpetuity of the king:* (See extract).

"A third attribute of the king's majesty is his *perpetuity*. The law attributes to him in his political capacity an absolute immortality; the king never dies . . . for immediately upon the decease of the reigning prince in his natural capacity, his kingship or imperial dignity, by act of law, without any interregnum or interval, is vested at once in his heir, who is, *ex instanti*, king to all intents and purposes."—*Blackstone: Comment.* i., ch. 7.

***pĕr-plant',** *v.t.* [Pref. *per-*, and Eng. *plant*, v. (q.v.).] To plant or fix firmly or deeply.

"His especiall trust and confidence was *perplanted* in the hope of their fidelitie."—*Hall: Richard III.*, p. 27.

pĕr-plĕx', *v.t.* [Fr. *perplexe* = perplexed, intricate, entangled, from Lat. *perplexus* = entangled, interwoven: *per* = completely, and *plexus*, pa. par. of *plecto* = to plait, to braid.]

* 1. To make intricate, complicated, or involved; to complicate, to involve; to make difficult to understand or to unravel.

"Their way
Lies through the *perplex'd* paths of this drear wood."
Milton: Comus, 37.

2. To puzzle, to embarrass, to bewilder, to confuse; to make anxious.

"Being greatly *perplex'd* in his mind, he determined to go into Persia."—*1 Maccabees* iii. 31.

* 3. To plague, to vex, to torment. (*Glanvill.*)

***pĕr-plĕx',** *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *perplexus.*] [Perplex, *v.*] Intricate, complicated, difficult, involved.

"How the soul directs the spirits for the motion of the body, according to the several animal exigents, is *perplex* in the theory."—*Glanvill: Scepsis*, ch. iii.

pĕr plĕxed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Perplex, *v.*]

pĕr-plĕx'-ĕd-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *perplexed*; *-ly.*]

1. In a perplexed, complicated, or intricate manner.

"He handles the question very *perplexedly* which yet is very easily resolved upon the grounds already laid."—*Bp. Bull: Works*, iii. 1,085.

2. In a perplexed, puzzled, or bewildered manner; with perplexity.

"*Perplexedly* surveying the surroundings."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 4, 1885.

***pĕr-plĕx'-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *perplexed*; *-ness.*]

1. Intricacy, difficulty, complication.

"The uncertainty and *perplexedness* of all human events."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 3.

2. Embarrassment, bewilderment, perplexity.

pĕr-plĕx'-ĭng, *a.* [Perplex, *v.*] Puzzling, embarrassing, bewildering, confusing.

pĕr-plĕx'-ĭ-tỹ, ***per-plex-i-tee,** *s.* [Fr. *perplexité*, from Lat. *perplexitatem*, accus. of *perplexitas*, from *perplexus* = perplex (q.v.); Ital. *perplessita.*]

1. The quality or state of being intricate, complicated, or involved; intricacy.

2. The quality or state of being perplexed, puzzled, or embarrassed; distraction or bewilderment of mind.

"By their own *perplexities* involved,
They ravel more." *Milton: Samson Agonistes*, 504.

***pĕr-plĕx'-ĭve-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *perplex*; *-ive*, *-ness.*] The quality or state of being perplexing; tendency to perplex.

"If the *perplexiveness* of imagination may hinder assent, we must not believe mathematical demonstration."—*More: Immort. Soul*, bk. i., ch. ii.

***pèr-plĕx'-lỹ,** *adv.* [Eng. *perplex*; *-ly.*] Perplexedly.

"Set down so *perplexly* by the Saxon annalist."—*Milton: Hist. Eng.*, bk. v.

***pĕr'-pō-līte,** *a.* [Lat. *perpolitus*, pa. par. of *perpolio* = to polish well, to refine.] Very polished. (*Herrick: To Mr. John Harmar.*)

***pĕr-pŏn'-dĕr,** *v.i.* [Pref. *per-*, and Eng. *ponder.*] To ponder well. (*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.*)

***pĕr-pō-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *perpotatio*, from *perpoto* = to keep on drinking.] The act of drinking largely or heavily; a drinking bout.

***pĕr-quīre',** *v.t.* [Lat. *perquiro.*] [Perquisite.] To search into. (*Clobery: Divine Glimpses* (1659), p. 73.)

pĕr'-quĭs-ĭte, *s.* [Lat. *perquisitum*, neut. sing. of *perquisitus*, pa. par. of *perquiro* = to ask after diligently: *per* = thoroughly, and *quæro* = to seek.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Something gained or obtained from a place or office over and above the regular wages or salary.

"One fisherman observed that he gave them as a *perquisite* to the workers."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

2. *Law:* Whatever a man gets by industry or purchases with his own money, as distinguished from things which come to him by descent.

***pĕr'-quĭs-ĭt-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *perquisit(e)*; *-ed.*] Supplied with perquisites.

"*Perquisited* varlets frequent stand,
And each new walk must a new tax demand."
Savage.

***pĕr-quĭ-sĭ'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *perquisitus*, pa. par. of *perquiro.*] [Perquisite.] A thorough or close enquiry or search.

"To escape all the filtrations and *perquisitions* of the most nice observers?"—*Berkeley: Siris*, § 127.

***pĕr-quĭs'-ĭt-ŏr,** *s.* [Lat., from *perquisitus*, pa. par. of *perquiro.*] One who searches or examines closely.

***per-rie,** *s.* [Fr. *pierrerie* = jewels, from *pierre* = a stone.] Jewels; precious stones.

"And not in tressed here and gay *perrie*:
As perles." *Chaucer: C. T.*, 5,926.

***pĕr rī-ĕr,** *s.* [O. Fr. *perriere*, from *pierre* = a stone.] A military engine for casting stones.

"There were sixe great gunnes, cannons, *perriers* of brasse, that shot a stone of three foot and a halfe."—*Hacklyut: Voyages*, ii. 79.

PERRON.

pĕr'-rŏn, *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *petronus.*]

Arch.: A staircase outside of a building, or the steps in front of a building leading up to the first storey.

pĕr-rō-quĕt, păr'-rō-quĕt (q as k), *s.* [Parrakeet.]

pĕr-rō'-tine, *s.* [See definition.] A kind of French calico-printing machine, named after the inventor.

per-rour, *s.* [Parure.]

pĕr-rûque (que as k), *s.* [Fr.] A peruke (q.v.).

pĕr-rŭ-quĭ'-ĕr (qu as k), *s.* [Fr.] A wig-maker.

pĕr'-rỹ (1), ***per-rie** (1), *s.* [Fr. *poiré*, from *poire* = a pear (q.v.).] A fermented liquor made from the juice of pears. It is prepared in the same way as cider.

"*Perry* is the next liquor in esteem after cider, in the ordering of which, let not your pears be over ripe before you grind them; and with some sorts of pears, the mixing of a few crabs in the grinding is of great advantage, making *perry* equal to the best streak cider."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

per-ry (2), **per-rie** (2), *s.* [Pierry.]

***per-sant, per-saunt,** *a.* [Fr. *perçant*, pr. par. of *percer* = to pierce (q.v.).] Piercing.

pĕrs'-bĕrg-īte, *s.* [After Persberg, Sweden, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral related to the Pinite group (q.v.), pseudomorphous after Iolite. Occurs in a chloritic schist.

***pèr-serû-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *persecutatio*, from *persecutatus*, pa. par. of *persecutor* = to examine thoroughly: *per-*, and *scrutor* = to examine.] A searching thoroughly; a minute or close search or scrutiny. (*Carlyle: Past & Present*, bk. ii., ch. viii.)

***pèr-serûte',** *v.t.* [Lat. *persecutor.*] [Persecutation.] To examine closely or minutely. (*Borde.*)

***perse, pers,** *s.* [Fr.]

1. A sky, or bluish-gray colour.

"In sanguin and in *perse* he clad was alle."
Chaucer: C. T., 441.

2. A kind of cloth.

***perse,** *v.t.* [Pierce.]

pĕr'-sĕ-a, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. περσέα (*persea*) = an Egyptian tree with the fruit growing from the stem. Not the modern genus.]

Bot.: A genus of Lauraceæ with a six-parted calyx, twelve stamens in four series. Trees with flowers in panicles. *Persea gratissima* is the Avocado pear. The pulp furnishes an oil used for burning, soap-making, &c. The wood of *Persea Nan-muh* is used in China for coffins. A coarse mahogany is obtained in Madeira from *P. indica.*

persea-oil, *s.*

Chem.: An oil obtained from the pulp of the ripe Avocado pear (*Persea gratissima*) by exhausting with ether, or by cold pressure. It contains 70 per cent. of olein and 30 per cent. of palmitin.

pĕr'-sĕ-cŏt, *s.* [Persicot.]

pĕr'-sĕ-cūte, *v.t.* [Fr. *persécuter*, from Lat. *persecutus*, pa. par. of *persequor* = to pursue, to follow after; Sp. *perseguir*; Ital. *perseguitare.*]

1. To harass with repeated acts of cruelty or annoyance; to afflict, with suffering or loss of life or property, for adherence to particular opinions, religious creed, political views, nationality, &c.

"[He] spoke as it becomes men to speak who are defending *persecuted* genius and virtue."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

2. To harass, worry, or annoy with importunity; to importune overmuch.

pĕr-sē-cū'-tion, *per-se-cu-ti-oun, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *persecutionem*, accus. of *persecutio*

cutio = a following, a persecuting; Sp. *persecucion*; Ital. *persecuzione.*]

1. The act or practice of persecuting; specif., the act of afflicting with suffering or loss of life or property for adherence to particular opinions, religious creed, political views, nationality, &c., either as a penalty, or in order to compel the sufferers to renounce their principles.

"*Persecution* produces no sincere conviction, nor any real change of opinion."—*Paley: Moral Philosophy*, bk. iv., ch. x.

2. The state or condition of being persecuted.

"The gospel frequently declares that the true disciples of Christ must suffer *persecution*."—*Locke: A Letter concerning Toleration.*

* 3. A carrying on; prosecution. (*Hales.*)

¶ The word first became current in Christian circles in connexion with "ten" persecutions of Christians under the Roman emperors. The first was the persecution under Nero, A.D. 64; the second, that under Domitian, A.D. 95; the third, that under Trajan, A.D. 106; the fourth, that under Marcus Aurelius, A.D. 166; the fifth, that under Septimius Severus, A.D. 198; the sixth, that under Maximin I., A.D. 235; the seventh, that under Decius, A.D. 250; the eighth, that under Valerian, A.D. 258; the ninth, that under Aurelian, A.D. 275; and the tenth, that under Diocletian, A.D. 303. The arrangement is not perfect. If only persecutions general through the empire are counted, the number is fewer than ten; if local ones are taken into account, they are more numerous. When Christianity became dominant in portions of the Roman empire, it used the civil power for the overthrow of heathenism. The mediæval church persecuted all whom it considered heretics, and the Reformation in England everywhere had to struggle against persecution. When it became powerful enough, it also became intolerant to those who differed from it, passing and carrying out penal laws against Roman Catholics, dissenters, and unbelievers. Whilst Great Britain and America have made great strides towards religious liberty, they are not at all times free from the spirit which prompts to persecution.

*** pèr-sĕ-cu-tïve,** *a.* [Eng. *persecut(e)*; *-ive.*] Tending to persecute; persecuting.

"They are tempted, and often effectively tempted to be *persecutive*."—*Rogers: Antipapopriestian*, ch. i., § 7.

pèr-sĕ-cu-tŏr, *s.* [Lat., from *persecutus*, pa. par. of *persequor* = to persecute (q.v.); Fr. *persécuteur.*] One who persecutes; one who harasses and afflicts others unjustly on account of adherence to particular opinions, religious creed, political views, nationality, &c.

"'I will not,' he now said, 'lay myself under any obligation to be a *persecutor*.'"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

*** pèr-sĕ-cu-tòr-y,** *a.* [Eng. *persecut(e)*; *-ory.*] Persecuting; involving persecution.

"To check Magyar *persecutory* tendencies."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 15, 1882.

*** pèr-sĕ-cu-trĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *persecutor*; *-ess.*] The same as Persecutrix (q.v.). (*Stapylton: Juvenal*, vi. 51. Note.)

pèr-sĕ-cu-trix, *s.* [Lat.] [Persecutor.] A female who persecutes.

"That fierce *persecutrix* of the Catholic religion."—*Clarendon: Religion & Polity*, ch. vii.

Pèr-sĕ-ĭds, † **Pèr-sĕ-ĭ-dĕs,** *s. pl.* [Lat. *Perse(us)* (q.v.); suff. *-ids*, *-ides.*] [See def.]

Astron.: The August meteors, the radiant point of which is in Perseus. They are seen between the 9th and 11th of the month. Their orbit coincides with the path of a comet.

*** perse-lee,** *s.* [Parsley.]

Pèr-sĕ-pŏl-ĭ-tan, *a.* & *s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to Persepolis, the capital of ancient Persia.

B. *As subst.*: A native or inhabitant of Persepolis.

Pèr-seus, *s.* [Gr.]

1. *Gr. Mythol.*: The son of Zeus and Danae, and the slayer of the Gorgon Medusa. He was said to be the founder of Mycenæ.

2. *Astron.*: One of the twenty ancient northern constellations. It is situated in the Milky Way, north of Taurus and the Pleiades, south of Cassiopeia and Camelopardalis, east of Triangulum and Andromeda, and west of Auriga and Camelopardalis. It contains about sixty stars visible to the naked eye. Of these α Persei is Mirfak, and β Persei, Algol. [Variable-stars.] There are also several micro-scopic star-clusters.

*** pèr-sĕv-ĕr,** *v.i.* [Fr. *persévérer*, from Lat. *persevero.*] To persevere.

"Say, thou art mine, and ever
My love as it begins, shall so *persever*."
Shakesp.: All's Well, iv. 2.

pèr-sĕ-vĕr-ançe, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *perseverantia*, from *perseverans*, pr. par. of *perservero* = to persevere (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The quality or state of being persevering; the act or habit of persevering; persistence in any design, attempt, or undertaking; steadiness in pursuits; constancy in progress.

"*Perseverance* was not one of their military virtues."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

* 2. Discrimination.

"For his diet he [Ariosto] was very temperate, and a great enemy of excess and surfeiting, and so careless of delicates as though he had no *perseverance* in the taste of meats."—*Sir J. Harington: Life of Ariosto*, p. 413.

* 3. Invasion, attack, increase.

"He [Æmilius Paulus] suddenly fell into a raving without any *perseverance* of sickness spied in him before or any change or alteration in him, and his wits went from him in such sort that he died three days after."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 221.

II. *Theol.*: The Calvinistic doctrine that those who are elected to eternal life, justified, adopted, and sanctified, will never permanently lapse from grace or be finally lost. Called more fully the perseverance of the saints. It is founded on Matt. xxiv. 24, John x. 27–29, Rom. viii. 29–39, Phil. i. 6, &c.

*** pèr-sĕ-vĕr-ant,** *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *perseverans*, pr. par. of *persevero* = to persevere (q.v.).] Persevering, persistent, constant, steadfast.

"Under conditions of repentance and *perseverant* faith."—*Whitby: Five Points*, ch. ii., § iii., diss. 4.

pèr-sĕ-vĕr-ant lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *perseverant*; *-ly.*] In a persevering manner; perseveringly, steadfastly.

"And to beleeue in God stablie, and to trust to his mercie stedfastlie & to come to perfect charitie continue therein *perseuerantlie*."—*Foxe: Martyrs*, p. 457.

pèr-sĕ-vĕre', *v.i.* [Fr. *persévérer*, from Lat. *persevero* = to adhere to or persist in a thing, from *perseverus* = very strict; *per* = thoroughly, and *severus* = strict, severe; Sp. & Port. *perseverar*; Ital. *perseverare.*] To persist in any undertaking, design, enterprise, or course; to follow or pursue steadily and persistently any design or purpose; not to give over or abandon what is undertaken.

"Whosoever shall faithfully and constantly *persevere* in the duties of a pious Christian life."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 12.

pèr-sĕ-vĕr-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [Persevere.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *As adj.*: Persisting in any undertaking, enterprise, or course; perseverant; not to be turned away from the pursuit of anything undertaken.

"Of the *persevering* few.
Some from hopeless task withdrew."
Scott: Bridal of Triermain, v. 28.

pèr-sĕ-vĕr-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *persevering*; *-ly.*] In a persevering manner; with perseverance; persistently.

"Those who believe in Christ, and *perseveringly* obey him."—*Cudworth: Intellectual System*, p. 868.

Pèr-sian, *a.* & *s.* [See def.; Fr. *Persan.*]

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to Persia, or its inhabitants or language; Persic.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A native or inhabitant of Persia.

2. The language spoken in Persia. It has two ancient representatives: the Old Persian, or Achæmenidan Persian, of Darius and his successors; and the language of the Avesta, the so-called Zend (q.v.). The former, of determinate date (five centuries B.C.), is read in the cuneiform inscriptions, recently deciphered; of the other, the date is unknown. Modern Persian is almost more Arabic than Persian. (*Whitney.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.*: A male figure draped after the ancient Persian manner, and serving to support an entablature, after the manner of a column or pilaster.

2. *Costume*: A thin silk, now used principally for lining coats. In the seventeenth century it was also employed to line ladies' dresses. (*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, ii. 115.)

*** Persian-apple,** *s.* The peach.

Persian-berry, *s.* [Avignon-berry.]

Persian-blinds, *s. pl.* Jalousies, venetian blinds.

Persian-carpet, *s.* A carpet made in the same manner as the Turkey carpet; usually the whole piece is set up; that is, the carpet warp is the whole width of the piece. The web of the carpet has a warp and weft of linen or hemp, and the tufts of coloured wool are inserted by twisting them around the warp all along the row. A line of tufts being inserted, a shoot of the weft is made, and then beaten up to close the fabric.

Persian-deer, *s.*

Zool.: *Cervus pygargus* (Hardwicke), the Maral. It resembles the red deer (*Cervus elaphus*) in appearance, but exceeds it in size.

Persian-fallow-deer, *s.*

Zool.: *Dama mesopotamica*, first known in England in 1875. It is somewhat smaller than the common fallow-deer, and the palmation is at the base of the antlers, instead of at the extremities.

Persian fire, *s.*

Pathol.: The same as Anthrax (q.v.).

Persian-gazelle, *s.*

Zool.: *Gazella subgutturosa.* (*Tristram.*)

Persian-greyhound, *s.*

Zool.: A variety of *Canis familiaris*, slenderer than the English breed, and with hairy ears. It is much prized by the Bedouin Sheiks, and is used for hunting the gazelle. (*Tristram: Flora & Fauna of Palestine.*)

Persian-horse, *s.*

Zool.: A variety of *Equus caballus*, closely allied to the Arabian variety, and possessing great powers of endurance.

Persian-lily, *s.*

Bot.: *Fritillaria persica*, a brown fritillary brought from Persia in 1596, and still cultivated. There is a dwarf variety of it, *F. minima.*

Persian-powder, *s.* A preparation made from the flowers of *Pyrethrum corneum* or *roseum*, and reduced to the form of a powder. It is used as an insecticide.

Persian-silk, *s.* [Persian, II. 2.]

Persian sun's-eye, *s.*

Bot. & Hort.: *Tulipa Oculus-solis*, a tulip of a reddish blue colour brought from Italy, and now cultivated in gardens.

Persian-tick, *s.*

Zool.: *Argas persicus*, a parasitic mite, found in houses in some parts of Persia, and producing serious effects in those whom it attacks at night.

Persian-trident-bat, *s.*

Zool.: *Triænops persicus*, a Horseshoe bat, about two and a quarter inches long, and of a pale buff, from Shiraz. Its nearest ally is the Orange-bat (q.v.).

Persian-wheel, *s.* The name given to two forms of water-raising wheels:—

1. [Noria].

2. A wheel with chambers formed by radial or curved partitions, dipping water as their edges are submerged, raising it, and discharging it near the axis.

*** Pèr-sic,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *Persicus.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to Persia; Persian.

2. *Arch.*: Having figures of men instead of columns to support an entablature.

B. *As subst.*: The Persian language.

pèr-sĭc-a, *s.* [Fem. of Lat. *Persicus*, from Gr. Περσικός (*Persikos*) = of or belonging to Persia.] [Peach (1), *s.*]

Bot.: (1) *Amygdalus persica*; (2) A synonym of Amygdalus (q.v.).

pèr-sĭc-a-rȳ, pèr-sĭ-căr-ĭ-a, *s.* [Ital. *persicaria*, from Low Lat. *persicarius* = a peach-tree.]

Bot.: *Polygonum Persicaria*, and the genus Polygonum itself.

pĕr'-sĭ-cŏt, pĕr'-sĕ-cŏt, *s.* [Fr. *persicot*, fr. Lat. *persicum* = a peach, a nectarine.] A kind of cordial made of the kernels of apricots, nectarines, &c., with refined spirit.

pĕr-sĭ-flage' (**ge** as **zh**), *s.* [Fr., from *persifler* = to quiz.] Banter; idle humour or talk; a frivolous treatment of any subject serious or otherwise; light raillery.

"Beauclerc could not be drawn out either by Churchill's *persiflage* or flattery."—*Miss Edgeworth Helen*, ch. xvi.

pĕr-sĭ-flēur' (**ē** long), *s.* [Fr.] One who indulges in persiflage; a banterer, a quiz.

pĕr sĭm'-mŏn, pĕr-sĭm-ŏn, *s.* [A Virginian Indian word.]

Bot.: *Diospyros virginiana*, a tree sixty feet or more in height, with ovate, oblong, taper-pointed, shining leaves, pale yellow flowers, and an orange-coloured succulent fruit an inch or more in diameter; very astringent when green, but eatable when bletted. It grows in the Southern States of the American Union. The fruit is brewed into beer, and yields an ardent spirit on distillation. [Dios-pyros.]

pĕr'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. Περσίς (*Persis*) = Persian (?).] A kind of colouring matter prepared from lichens, the mass being of a drier character than archil. (*Simmonds.*)

* **pĕr'-sĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *Pers(ia)*; *-ism*] A Persian idiom.

pĕr-sĭst', *v.i.* [Fr. *persister*, from Lat. *persisto* = to continue, to persist: *per* = through, and *sisto* = to make to stand (q.v.); Sp. *persistir*; Ital. *persistere*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To continue steadfast, firm, and constant in the carrying out or pursuit of any design, business, or course commenced or undertaken; to persevere; to continue steadfast and determined in the face of opposition or hindrance.

"They obstinately *persisted* in their former conceit."—*Tillotson: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 191.

* 2. To remain; to be obstinate in continuing a state or condition.

"But they *persisted* deaf, and would not seem
To count them things worth notice."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 249.

† **II.** *Physics* (*Of an effect*): To continue to operate after the cause producing it has ceased. [Persistence, II.]

pĕr-sĭst'-ençe, pĕr-sĭst'-en-çy, *s.* [Fr. *persistance*.]

I. *Ordinary language:*

1. The quality or state of being persistent; perseverance in a design, business, or course undertaken. (Generally used in a bad sense.)

"The love of God better can consist with the indeliberate commissions of many sins, than with an allowed *persistence* in any one."—*Government of the Tongue.*

* 2. Obstinacy, obduracy, contumacy.

"Thou think'st me as far in the devil's book, as thou and Falstaff, for obduracy and *persistency*."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, ii. 2.

II. *Physics:* The continuance of an effect when the cause which originated it ceases to act; as, the *persistence* of the motion of an object after the moving force is withdrawn; the *persistence* of light on the retina after the luminous body is withdrawn.

pĕr-sĭst'-ent, *a.* [Lat. *persistens*, pr. par. of *persisto* = to persist (q.v.); Fr. *persistant*; Ital. *persistente*.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Persisting, inclined to persist, persevering, firm.

"These have, with *persistent* malignity, promulgated falsehood."—*C. H. Scott. The Baltic*, ch. xviii.

II. *Bot.:* Not falling off, but remaining green until the part which bears it is wholly matured. Used specially of the leaves of evergreen plants, and of calyces which remain after the corolla has fallen.

* **persistent-fever,** *s.*

Pathol.: A regular intermittent fever, *i.e.*, one in which the paroxysms return at regular intervals.

pĕr-sĭst'-ent-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *persistent*; *-ly.*] In a persistent manner; perseveringly, constantly.

"The North *persistently* violating the compact."—*President F. Pierce. Message to Congress*, Dec. 2, 1856.

pĕr-sĭst'-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [Persist.]

pĕr sĭst'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *persisting*; *-ly.*] In a persisting manner; persistently, perseveringly.

* **pĕr sĭst'-ĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *persist*; *-ive.*] Persisting, persistent, persevering; steady in pursuit.

"To find *persistive* constancy in men."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, i. 3.

* **pĕr'-sŏlve,** *v.t.* [Lat. *persolvo.*] To pay completely or thoroughly; to pay in full.

"To be *persolued* & paied within the toure of London, by the space of ix. yeares."—*Hall: Henry IV.* (an. 14).

pĕr-sŏn, * **per-soon,** * **per-sone,** * **per-sun,** *s.* [Fr. *personne* = a person, from Lat. *persona* = a mask, espec. one worn by players: *per* = through, and *sono* = to sound; Sp. & Ital. *persona.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. That part in life which one plays.

"No man can long put on *person* and act a part but his evil manners will peep through the corners of his white robe."—*Jeremy Taylor: Apples of Sodom.*

¶ Archbishop French points out that when this old sense of the word is remembered, greatly increased force is given to the statement that God is no respecter of persons. The signification is that God cares not what part in life a person plays—in other words, what office he fills—but how he plays it. (*Select Glossary.*)

† 2. A human being represented in fiction or on the stage; a character.

"These tables (Cicero pronounced, under the *person* of Crassus, were of more use and authority than all the books of the philosophers."—*Baker. On Learning.*

* 3. External appearance; bodily form or appearance.

"If it assume my noble father's *person*."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 2.

4. Human frame; body: as, cleanly in *person*.

5. A human being; a being possessed of personality; a man, woman, or child; a human creature.

"A fair *persone* he was, and fortunate."
Chaucer: C. T., 10,339.

6. A human being, as distinguished from an animal, or inanimate object.

7. An individual; one; a man.

"This was then the church which was daily increased by the addition of other *persons* received into it."—*Pearson: On the Creed.*

8. A term applied to each of the three beings of the Godhead.

"The whole three *persons* are co-eternal together, and co-equal."—*Athanasian Creed.*

* 9. The parson or rector of a parish.

II. *Gram.:* One of the three relations pertaining to a noun or pronoun, and thence also to a verb of which either may stand as the subject, as in the first person the noun represents the speaker, the second that which is spoken to, and the third that which is spoken of.

¶ (1) *Artificial person:*

Law: A corporation or body politic.

(2) *In person:* By one's self; with bodily presence; not by deputy or representative.

* **pĕr-sŏn,** *v.t.* [Person, *s.*] To represent as a person; to make to resemble; to image, to personify.

* **pĕr'-sŏn-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *person*; *-able.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Handsome, graceful; of good appearance.

"Wise, warlike, *personable*, courteous, and kind."
Spenser: F. Q., III. iv. 5.

2. Fit to be seen.

"The kynge, his father, so visited with sickenesse, was not *personable*."—*Hall: Henry VI.*, fo. 13.

II. *Law:*

1. Able to maintain pleas in court.

2. Having capacity to take anything granted or given.

pĕr-sŏn-ăge, *s.* [Fr. *personnage*; O. Fr. *personagium* = a dramatic representation.]

* 1. A character represented.

* 2. A character assumed.

"The Venetians, naturally grave, love to give into the follies of such seasons, when disguised in a false *personage*."—*Addison: On Italy.*

3. An individual, a person; espec a person of note or distinction.

"A comely *personage* of stature tall.'
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 46.

* 4. External appearance, figure.

"Of what *personage*, and years is he?"—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, i. 5.

pĕr-sŏn-al, * **per-son-all,** * **per-son-ell,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *personnel*, from Lat. *personalis*, from *persona* = a mask, a person; Sp. *personal*; Ital. *personale.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to a person or persons, as distinct from a thing.

2. Of or pertaining to an individual; relating to or affecting an individual; affecting one's own person; affecting one individually.

"Cause extreme *personal* annoyance."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

3. Of or pertaining to the person or bodily form; pertaining to the body or figure; corporeal: as, *personal* charms.

4. Applied or relating to the person, character, conduct, manners, or habits of an individual, generally used in a disparaging sense: as, *personal* remarks.

5. Using language reflecting on the person, character, conduct, manners, or habits of an individual: as, He is very *personal* in his remarks.

6. Done in person; effected or done by one's self, not through a representative or medium.

"He brought them to *personell* communycacion."—*Fabyan: Chronicle*, vol. ii. (an. 1407).

* 7. Present in person.

"When he was *personal* in the Irish war."
Shakesp., *1 Henry IV.*, iv. 3.

8. *Gram.:* Having the regular modifications of the three persons; denoting or pointing to the person: as, a *personal* verb, a *personal* pronoun.

B. *As substantive:*

Law: Any movable thing, living or dead; a movable.

¶ (1) *Personal Act of Parliament:* An act confined to a particular person or persons; as an act authorizing a person to change his name.

(2) *Personal actions:* [Action, *s.*, II. 4. (*d*)(*i*)].

personal bond, *s.*

Scots Law: A bond which acknowledges the receipt of a sum of money and binds the granter, his heirs, executors, and successors, to repay the same at a specified term, with a penalty in case of failure, and interest on the sum, while the same remains unpaid.

personal-chattels, *s. pl.*

Law: Goods or movables.

personal diligence or **execution,** *s.*

Scots Law: A process which consists of arrestment, poinding, and imprisonment.

personal-equation, *s.* The correction of personal differences between particular individuals as to exactness in observations with astronomical instruments.

personal-estate, *s.* Personal property; personalty.

personal-identity, *s.* [Identity, ¶ (1).]

personal-pronoun, *s.*

Gram.: One of the pronouns denoting a person: as, *I, thou, he, she, it, we, you, they.*

personal-property, *s.*

Law: Movables; chattels; things belonging to the person, as money, furniture, &c., as distinguished from real estate, in land and houses. [Real.]

personal-representatives, *s. pl.* The executors or administrators of a person deceased.

personal-tithes, *s. pl.* Tithes paid out of such profits as arise from personal labour, as by trading, handicraft, &c.

personal-verb, *s.*

Gram.: A verb which has, or may have, a person for its nominative.

* **pĕr'-sŏn-al-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *personal*; *-ism.*] The quality or state of being personal; personality.

"The law of libel which curbs the licence and *personalism* of the press."—*Jennings: Curiosities of Criticism*, p. 58.

pĕr-sŏn ăl ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *personnalité.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The quality or state of being personal; direct application or applicability to a person; specif., application or applicability of remarks

to the person, conduct, manners, or habits of some individual

"There is yet another topic, which he has been no less studious to avoid, which is *personality*; he does not mean to point at individuals."—*Observer*, No. 8.

2. A remark reflecting on the person, conduct, manners, or habits of an individual; personal remarks.

"He expressed regret that *personalities* had been introduced."—*Daily Chronicle*, Oct. 3, 1885.

3. That which constitutes individuality; that which constitutes an individual a distinct person; existence as a thinking being.

"These capacities constitute *personality*, for they imply consciousness of thought."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. xxiii.

4. Application limited to certain persons, or classes of persons.

* 5. Personal qualities, or characteristics.

"Those qualities and *personalities* in Lovelace."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, ii. 138.

† 6. A personage, a person.

"It adds to the House of Commons a distinctly original and interesting *personality*."—*Observer*, Dec. 20, 1885.

* 7. Person, body.

"The rest of his *personality* . . . consisted of self-evident cast-off lordly clothing."—*Harper's Monthly*, Dec., 1884, p. 76.

II. *Law:* Personalty (q.v.).

¶ *Personality of laws:* That quality of a law or laws which concerns the condition, state, and capacity of persons, as distinguished from the *reality of laws* (q.v.).

* **pĕr-sŏn-ăl-ĭ-zā-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *personal(e)*; *-ation.*] The act or state of personification.

"The *personalization* probably beginning, everywhere, in the tradition of some unusually ferocious foe."—*Spencer: Prin. of Sociol.*, i. 250.

* **pĕr-sŏn-ăl-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *personal*; *-ize.*] To make personal.

"Lichtenstein says they *personalize* death."—*Spencer: Prin. of Sociol.*, i. 251.

pĕr-sŏn-ăl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *personal*; *-ly.*]

1. In a personal manner; in one's own person; in bodily presence, not by representative or substitute.

"He beyng cyted *personally* came not himselfe, but sent another for him."—*Grayton: Henry II.* (an 9).

2. With respect to an individual; particularly.

"She bore a mortal hatred to the house of Lancaster, and *personally* to the king."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

3. With regard to personal existence or individuality.

"The converted man is *personally* the same he was before, and is neither born nor created anew in a proper literal sense."—*Rogers.*

4. As regards one's self: as, *Personally* I have no feeling in the matter.

pĕr-sŏn-ăl-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *personal*; *-ty.*]

Law: Personal property, as distinguished from realty (q.v.).

¶ *Action in personalty:*

Law: An action brought against the right person, or the person against whom, in law, it lies.

* **pĕr-sō-nā-tæ,** *s. pl.* [Fem. pl. of Lat. *personatus.*] [Personate.]

Bot.: An order in Linnæus's Natural System. He included under it Figworts, Sesamum, Justicia, Bignonia, Verbena, &c. The order was adopted, but with narrower limits, by De Candolle.

pĕr-sŏn-āte, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *personatus*, pa. par. of *persono* = to sound through.] [Person, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. To celebrate loudly.

"In fable, hymn, or song, so *personating*
Their gods ridiculous."—*Milton: P. R.*, iv. 341.

2. To represent under a character.

3. To represent by way of similitude; to personify, to typify.

"This fool thus *personated* as a sea-nymph."—*Drayton: Poly-Olbion*, s. 2. (Illust.)

4. To assume the character, part, or appearance of; to act the part of. [II.]

"This lad was not to *personate* one, that had been long before taken out of his cradle."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

5. To counterfeit, to feign; to represent or assume falsely or hypocritically.

"Thus have I played with the dogmatist in a *personated* scepticism."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica.*

* 6. To represent falsely; to pretend. (With a reflexive pronoun.)

"It has been the constant practice of the Jesuits to send over emissaries, with instructions to *personate* themselves members of the several sects amongst us."—*Swift.*

* 7. To act, play, or perform.

"Herself a while she lays aside, and makes
Ready to *personate* a mortal part."—*Crashaw.*

* 8. To describe.

"He shall find himself most feelingly *personated*."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, ii. 3.

II. *Law:* Falsely to represent one's self as another person entitled to a vote at an election, and to vote, or attempt to vote, as such other person.

"Several voters had *personated* others."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 27, 1885.

B. *Intrans.:* To play or assume a character or part.

pĕr-sŏn-ăte, *a.* [Lat. *personatus* = masked; *persona* = a mask.]

Bot.: The same as Masked (q.v.).

* **pĕr-sŏn-āt-ĕr,** *s.* [Personator.]

pĕr-sŏn-ā-tion, *s.* [Personate, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of personating or counterfeiting falsely the person or character of another.

"This being one of the strangest examples of a *personation*, that ever was in elder or later times."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 113.

2. *Law:* The act or crime of falsely representing one's self as another person entitled to a vote at an election, or the act of voting, or attempting to vote, in the name or character of another.

"*Personation* is a felony punishable with two years' imprisonment, and exposes the voter to be taken into custody on the spot on the information of one of the candidate's personation agents."—*Law Journal*, Nov. 19, 1885.

personation-agent, *s.* A person employed by a candidate at an election to detect cases of attempted personation.

pĕr-sŏn-āt-ŏr, * **pĕr-sŏn-āt-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *personat(e)*; *-or*, *-er.*]

* 1. One who acts or performs.

"Commonly the *personators* of these actions."—*Ben Jonson: Masques; Hymenæi.*

2. One who assumes or counterfeits the person or character of another.

* **per-sone,** *s.* [Person, *s.*]

1. A person.

2. A parson.

* **pĕr-sŏn-ē-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *person*; *-eity.*] Personality.

"To meditate on the *personeity* of God."—*Coleridge*, in *Webster.*

pĕr-sŏn-ĕr, *s.* [Person, *s.*] A person, a parson.

* **pĕr-sŏn-ĭ-fī-ant,** *a.* [Eng. *personify*; *-ant.*] Personifying. (*Ruskin.*)

pĕr-sŏn-ĭ-fĭ-cā-tion, *s.* [Eng. *personify*; *c* connective, and suff. *-ation.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of personifying.

2. An embodiment, an impersonation.

"A choice assemblage of rare and splendid scenery and *personifications*."—*Knight: Pict. Hist. Eng.*, ii. 875.

II. *Rhet.:* A figure of speech, or a species of metaphor which consists in representing inanimate objects or abstract notions as endued with life and action, or possessing the attributes of living beings; prosopopœia: as, Confusion heard his voice (*Milton*).

pĕr-sŏn-ĭ-fȳ, *v.t.* [Eng. *person*; *-ify*; Fr. *personnifier*; Sp. *personificar*; Ital. *personificare.*]

1. To regard, treat, or represent as a person; to represent as a rational being; to represent or treat as endued with life and action, or as possessing the attributes of a living being.

2. To impersonate; to be a personification or embodiment of.

* **pĕr-sŏn-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *person*; *-ize.*] To personify.

"Milton has *personized* them and put them into the court of Chaos."—*Richardson.*

pĕr-sŏn-nĕl, *s.* [Fr., from *personne* = a person (q.v.).] The persons collectively employed in some service, as the army, navy, civil service, &c., in contradistinction to the *matériel* or stores, outfit, equipment, &c.

pĕr-sōo-nĭ-a, *s.* [Named after C. H. Persoon, author of *Synopsis Plantarum*, &c.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the Persooniæ (q.v.). Sepals four, with a stamen on the middle of each; style filiform; fruit a one or two-celled drupe. There are many species, from Australia and New Zealand. The flowers of *Persoonia macrostachya* treated with boiling water, impart to it a brilliant yellow colour, and might, in the opinion of Lindley, perhaps be utilized as a dye.

pĕr-sōo-nĭ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat *persoon(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family or tribe of Protaceæ, section Nucamentaceæ.

pĕr-spĕc-tive, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *perspectif*, fem. *perspective*, from Lat. *perspectiva* (*ars*) = (the art of) thoroughly inspecting, from *perspectus*, pa. par. of *perspicio* = to see through or clearly *per* = through, and *specio* = to see; Sp. *perspectivo.*]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. Pertaining to the science of vision; optic, optical.

* 2. Producing certain optical effects when looked through; optic.

"A *perspective* glasse whereby was shewed many strange sights, &c."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 277.

3. Pertaining to the art of perspective.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A telescope; a glass for viewing objects through.

"But if it tend to danger or dishonour
They turn about the *perspective* and show it
So little."—*Denham: Sophy*, i. 1.

2. A representation of objects in perspective.

3. A view, a vista.

"The *perspective* of life brightens upon us."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. vi.

II. *Art:*

1. The science of representing appearances, and as such is opposed to geometry, which is the science of representing facts. It is founded upon such rules as can be deduced from the facts which are discovered by looking at objects through a sheet of glass or other transparent medium placed upright between the object and the observer. This is indicated in the etymology of the word. It is found when objects are so looked at that their apparent form is very different from their real one, both as regards shape and distinctness. The portion of the subject which deals with the changes in form is absolutely scientific; it is called Linear Perspective. The changes in distinctness are effected by distance and atmosphere, and differ constantly with different conditions of light and atmosphere. It is the purely artistic side of the science which is called Aerial Perspective, and success in its application depends upon the individual ability of the artist. The chief point with which Linear Perspective has to deal is the apparent diminution in size of objects as they recede from the spectator, a fact which any one can test by observing a long straight stretch of railway. The cross sleepers and the telegraph poles diminish in apparent size to the point of invisibility when they are far off on the horizon. It is the rules which govern such changes as these which are dealt with by Linear Perspective; while the fact that the same telegraph poles, black and brown and yellow when seen close, gradually put on a blue hazy colour as they become more distant is one of the facts dealt with by Aerial Perspective. A practical knowledge of the science is absolutely a necessity for a successful artist.

2. A kind of painting designed expressly to deceive the sight by representing the continuation of an alley, a building, a landscape, or the like.

¶ (1) *Isometric perspective:* [Isometric].

(2) *Oblique* (*or angular*) *perspective:* Where the plane of the picture is supposed to be at an angle to the side of the principal object in the picture, as, for instance, a building.

(3) *Parallel perspective:* Where the plane of the picture is parallel to the side of the principal object in the picture.

(4) *Perspective plane:* The surface upon which the objects are delineated, or the picture drawn. It is supposed to be placed vertically between the eye of the spectator and the object. Also termed the plane of projection, or the plane of the picture.

perspective-glass, *s.* A telescope.

perspective-instrument, *s.* A mechanical contrivance to assist persons in drawing in perspective.

* **pĕr-spĕc′-tĭve-lĭ,** *adv.* [Eng. *perspective; -ly.*]

1. As through a perspective, or some optical arrangement.

"Yes, my lord, you see them *perspectively*."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, v. 2.

2. According to the rules of perspective.

pĕr-spĕc-tō-grăph, *s.* [Eng. *perspect(ive); o* connect., and suff. *-graph.*] An instrument for the mechanical drawing of objects in perspective. The object is placed in front of the eye, which is applied to a small hole. A movable hinged bar is so adjusted as to bring a point between the eye and a certain part of the object. The bar is then folded down and the mark transferred to the paper. A series of such marks affords data for the drawing of the object.

pĕr-spĕc-tŏg′-ra-phy, *s.* [PERSPECTOGRAPH.] The science or theory of perspective; the art of delineating objects according to the rules of perspective.

* **pĕr′-spĭc-a-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *perspicabilis,* from *perspicio* = to see through, to see clearly.] Discernible, visible.

"The sea . . . without any *perspicable* motion."—*Sir J. Herbert: Travels,* p. 188.

pĕr-spĭ-cā′-cious, *a.* [Lat. *perspicax,* genit. *perspicacis,* from *perspicio* = to see through, to see clearly.]

1. Quick-sighted; sharp of sight.

2. Quick or sharp of discernment; acute.

"It is as nice and tender in feeling, as it can be *perspicacious* and quick in seeing."—*South: Sermons,* vol. iii., ser. 12.

* **pĕr-spĭ-cā′-cious-lĭ,** *adv.* [Eng. *perspicacious; -ly.*] In a perspicacious manner; with quick sight or discernment.

* **pĕr-spĭ-cā′-cious-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *perspicacious; -ness.*] The quality or state of being perspicacious; acuteness of sight or discernment; perspicacity.

pĕr-spĭ-căç′-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *perspicacité,* from Lat. *perspicacitatem,* accus. of *perspicacitas,* from *perspicax,* genit. *perspicacis* = sharp-sighted, perspicacious (q.v.); Sp. *perspicacidad;* Ital. *perspicacita.*]

1. Sharpness or acuteness of sight; quickness of sight.

"Nor can there anything escape the *perspicacity* of those eyes which were before light."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. i., ch. ii.

2. Acuteness or quickness of discernment; sagacity, penetration.

* **pĕr′-spĭ-cą-çў,** *s.* [Lat. *perspicax* = perspicacious (q.v.).] Perspicacity, sagacity, acuteness.

"It was a very great mistake in the *perspicacy* of that animal."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. vii., ch. xviii.

* **pĕr-spĭc′-ĭ-ençe (c as sh),** *s.* [Lat. *perspicientia,* from *perspiciens,* pr. par. of *perspicio.*] [PERSPECTIVE.] The act of looking sharply or closely.

* **pĕr′-spĭ-çĭl,** * **pĕr′-spĭ-çill,** *s.* [Low. Lat. *perspicillum,* from Lat. *perspicio* = to see through.] A glass through which things are viewed; an optical glass; a telescope.

"Sir, 'tis a *perspicil*, the best under heaven,
With this I'll read a leaf of that small flood
That in a walnut-shell was desked, as plainly
Twelve long miles off, as you see Paul's from Highgate."
Albumazar, i. 3.

pĕr-spĭ-cū′-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *perspicuité,* from Lat. *perspicuitatem,* accus. of *perspicuitas,* from *perspicuus* = perspicuous (q.v.); Sp. *perspicuidad;* Ital. *perspicuita.*]

* 1. The quality or state of being transparent or translucent; transparency, diaphaneity.

"As for diaphaneity and *perspicuity*, it enjoyeth that most eminently."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

2. Clearness to mental vision; freedom from obscurity or ambiguity; easiness to be understood; plainness of language; lucidity.

"The *perspicuity* and liveliness of his style have been praised by Prior and Addison."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiv.

3. Sharpness or acuteness of discernment; sagacity, perspicacity.

pĕr-spĭc′-ų-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *perspicuus* = transparent, clear, from *perspicio* = to see through; Sp. & Ital. *perspicuo.*] [PERSPECTIVE.]

* 1. Capable of being seen through; transparent, diaphanous; not opaque.

"From sacred truth's *perspicuous* gate."
Beaumont: Bosworth Field.

2. Clear to the mental vision; easily understood; free from obscurity or ambiguity; lucid, plain.

3. Using plain or lucid language; not obscure or ambiguous.

"The artist, to give vivid perceptions, must be *perspicuous* and concise."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning,* ch. vii.

pĕr-spĭc′-ų-ŏŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *perspicuous; -ly.*] In a perspicuous manner; clearly, plainly, lucidly; without obscurity or ambiguity; in a manner easy to be understood.

pĕr-spĭc′-ų-ŏŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *perspicuous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being perspicuous; perspicuity.

* **pĕr-spĭr-a-bĭl′-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *perspir(e),* and *ability.*] The quality or state of being perspirable.

* **pĕr-spĭr′-a-ble,** *a.* [Fr., from *perspirer* = to perspire (q.v.); Sp. *perspirable;* Ital. *perspirabile.*]

1. Capable of being perspired, or emitted by the pores of the skin.

"The amnios is a general investment, containing the sudorous or thin serosity *perspirable* through the skin."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. v., ch. xxi.

2. Perspiring, emitting perspiration.

"Hair cometh not upon the palms of the hands or soles of the feet, which are parts more *perspirable*."—*Bacon.*

* **pĕr′-spĭ-rāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *perspiratus,* pa. par. of *perspiro* = to perspire (q.v.).] To perspire.

"I *perspirate* from head to heel."
Thackeray: Carmen Lilliense.

pĕr-spĭ-rā′-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *perspirationem,* acc. of *perspiratio,* from *perspiratus,* pa. par. of *perspiro* = to perspire (q.v.); Ital. *perspirazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. The act of breathing out; the act of emitting breath.

"Our spirits leisurely pass away by insensible *perspiration*."—*More: Immort. of the Soul,* bk. iii., ch. iv.

2. The act or state of perspiring. [II.]

"[It] very soon throws the person exposed to its action into a violent *perspiration*."—*Eustace: Italy,* vol. ii., ch. xi.

3. That which is perspired or emitted by the pores of the skin.

II. *Physiology:*

1. *Human:* Watery matter "breathed out," or made to expire from the system by means of the pores in the skin. It is more copious than the matter sent forth from the lungs by respiration, averaging eleven grains per minute against seven from the lungs. The quantity varies greatly, and is affected by the amount of heat or dryness in the atmosphere, by the fluid drunk, by the exercise taken, by the relative activity of the kidneys, by medicine, &c. The relative proportions of sensible and insensible perspiration also vary; and sometimes, when, seeing drops on our skin, we believe that we are perspiring copiously, the increase is chiefly in the sensible kind, not in the total amount. Less than two per cent. of solid matter is contained in the watery vapour. The chief ingredients are: sodium chloride, formic, acetic, butyric, and perhaps propionic, caproic, and caprylic acids; neutral fats, cholesterine, nitrogen, &c. In acute Bright's disease urea is also present, and imparts a urinous odour to the vapour passing off from the system. Besides keeping the skin in a healthy, moist condition, and acting as a refrigerator, perspiration takes its share in carrying off superfluous or noxious matter from the system. If stopped, morbid consequences are sure, sooner or later, to ensue.

2. *Compar.:* The horse perspires freely all over the body; the pig does so on the snout: the cat chiefly on the sole of the feet; the dog from the same part, but not to the same extent. Rabbits, and the Rodentia generally, appear not to sweat at all. (*Foster: Physiol.*)

3. *Vegetable:* Used also of the transudation of water through pores of plants. According to Hales, the perspiration of plants is proportionately seventeen times as copious as that of animals.

* **pĕr-spĭr′-a-tĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *perspiratus,* pa. par. of *perspiro* = to perspire (q.v.).] Performing the act of perspiration; perspiratory.

pĕr-spĭr′-a-tŏr ў, *a.* [Lat. *perspiratus,* pa. par. of *perspiro* = to perspire (q.v.).] Pertaining to perspiration; employed in perspiration; causing perspiration; perspirative.

"The air that gets through the *perspiratory* ducts into the blood."—*Cheyne: Health & Long Life,* § 6.

perspiratory-glands, *s. pl.* [SWEAT-GLANDS.]

pĕr-spīre′, *v.i.* & *t.* [Lat. *perspiro* = to breathe or respire all over: *per* = completely, and *spiro* = to breathe.]

A. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To breathe or blow gently through.

"What gentle winds *perspire*?"
Herrick: Hesperides, p. 210.

2. To be evacuated or excreted through the cuticular pores.

"A man in the morning is lighter in the scale, because some pounds have *perspired*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. iv., ch. viii.

3. To evacuate the fluids of the body through the cuticular pores; to sweat: as, He *perspires* freely.

B. *Trans:* To emit or evacuate through the pores of the skin; to excrete through pores.

"Firs . . . *perspire* a fine balsam of turpentine."—*Smollett.*

pĕr-spĭr-ŏў′-lĭc, *a.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps from pref. *per-;* Mod. Lat. *spir(æa);* Eng. *(hydr)o(x)yl,* and suff. *-ic.*] (Sec compound.)

perspiroylic-acid, *s.* [SALICYLIC-ACID.]

* **pĕr-stănd′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *per-,* and Eng. *stand.*] To understand.

"Say what is your will, that I may *perstand*."—*Pecle: Clyomon & Clamydes,* i. 1.

* **pĕr-strĕp′-ĕr-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *perstrepero* = to make a great noise: *per* = thoroughly, and *strepo* = to make a noise.] Noisy, obstreperous.

"You are too *perstreperous*, sauce-box."—*Ford.*

* **pĕr-strĭc′-tĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *perstrictus,* pa. par. of *perstringo* = to perstringe (q.v.).] Compressing, binding.

"They make no *perstrictive* or invective stroke against it."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church,* p. 333.

* **pĕr-strĭnge′,** *v.t.* [Lat. *perstringo* = to bind, to graze, or touch upon.]

1. To graze; to touch lightly.

2. To touch upon; to criticise.

"Judiciously both observed and *perstringed*, by the learned author."—*Cudworth: Intellectual System,* p. 144.

* **pĕr-suād′-a-ble (u as w),** *a.* [Eng. *persuad(e); -able.*] Possible to be persuaded.

* **pĕr-suād′-a-ble-nĕss (u as w),** *s.* [Eng. *persuadable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being persuadable; a compliant disposition.

"Showing her *persuadableness*."—*Miss Austen: Mansfield Park,* ch. xxviii.

* **pĕr-suād′-a-blў (u as w),** *adv.* [Eng. *persuadable(le); -ly.*] In a persuadable manner; so as to be persuaded.

pĕr-suāde′ (u as w), * **per-swade,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *persuader,* from Lat. *persuadeo* = to advise thoroughly, to persuade: *per* = thoroughly, and *suadeo* = to recommend; Sp. *persuadir;* Ital. *persuadere.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* **I.** *Of things:*

1. To commend (as an opinion or statement) to reception; to urge as true; to accredit.

"Disputing and *persuading* the things concerning the Kingdom of God."—*Acts* xix. 8.

2. To commend (as an action, line of conduct, &c.) to adoption; to recommend, to advise, to advocate.

"Letters are but feeble instruments to *persuade* so great a thing."—*Newman: Church of Our Fathers,* 104.

3. It was formerly followed by *to* or the dative of the person advised.

"That it should be *persuaded* your majesty, that we have not that care that beseemeth."—*Burnet: Hist. Reform* (ed. 1865), v. 277.

II. *Of persons:*

1. To move or influence by appeals to one's feelings or imagination; to influence by argument, advice, entreaty, or expostulation. (The idea of success, complete or partial, is implied.)

"Reasoning with him, or *persuading* him, or entreating him."—*Mill: Liberty,* p. 6.

2. To induce; to gain over (to an action or line of conduct).

"Mr. Tryon might be *persuaded* to lodge with you." *G. Eliot: Clerical Life*, p. 220.

3. With *from* or *against*: To dissuade.

"*Persuade* him *from* any further act." *Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI.*, v. 3.

4. With *into*: To gain over to an act or course.

"To *persuade* the lady *into* a private marriage."—*Hist. Sir W. Harrington*, i. 121.

5. With *out of*: To win over from an opinion or belief.

"We could *persuade* her *out of* these notions."—*Lady Fullerton: Ellen Middleton*, ch. xi.

6. To advise, to plead with.

"Sir Hugh, *persuade* me not."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 1

7. *Elliptically; go, come*, &c. being suppressed; To draw, to entice.

"*Persuading* my clients away from me."—*G. Eliot: Clerical Life*, p. 229.

8. *Reflexive* or *passive*: To feel assured; to believe firmly; to be convinced.

"She is *persuaded* I will marry her." *Shakesp.: Othello*, iv. 1.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To use persuasion; to reason or plead in favour of anything.

"Well she can *persuade*." *Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, v. 1.

¶ It was formerly followed by *with*.

"Twenty merchants . . have all *persuaded with* him." *Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, iii. 2.

†2. To prevail; to have influence or weight.

"This style most *persuades with* them."—*Letter in Rushworth, Hist. Coll.*, i. 10.

***pēr-suād'** (u as w), *s.* [Persuade, *v.*] An appeal to the feelings or interests; a persuasion or persuading.

"Won by thy *persuades*." *Solman & Perseda*, iv.

pēr-suād-ĕd (u as w), *pa. par.* or *a.* [Persuade, *v.*]

***pēr-suād'-ĕd-lў** (u as w), *adv.* [Eng. *persuaded*; *-ly.*] In a persuaded manner; assuredly.

"He's our own, surely, nay most *persuadedly*."—*Ford. (Annandale.)*

***pēr-suād'-ĕd-nĕss** (u as w), *s.* [Eng. *persuaded*; *-ness.*] The state of being persuaded; a feeling of certainty.

"From a *persuadedness* that nothing can be a greater happiness."—*R. Boyle: Seraphic Love*, s.

pēr-suād'-ĕr (u as w), *s.* [Eng. *persuad(e)*; *-er.*]

1. One who or that which persuades.

"Hunger and thirst at once,
Powerful *persuaders*, quicken'd at the scent."
Milton: P. L., ix. 587.

2. (*Pl.*): A slang term for spurs or pistols.

"'All right,' replied Toby. 'The *persuaders*?'"—*Dickens: Oliver Twist*, ch. xxii.

***pēr-suāṣe'** (n as w), *s.* [Lat. *persuasus*, pa. par of *persuādeo* = to persuade (q.v.).] A persuading, a persuasion.

"What say you unto my *persuase*?"—*Two Angry Women*, in *Dodsley*, vii. 376.

***pēr-suā-ṣi-bĭl'-ĭ-tў** (u as w), *s.* [Eng. *persuasible*; *-ity.*] Capability of being persuaded; persuasibleness.

"*Persuasibility*, or the act of being persuaded is a work of men's own."—*Hallywell: Saving of Souls*, p. 39.

***pēr-suāṣ'-ĭ-ble** (u as w), *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *persuasibilis*, from *persuasus*, pa. par. of *persuādeo* = to persuade (q.v.); Ital. *persuasibile.*]

1. Capable of being persuaded; open to persuasion or reasoning.

"It makes us apprehend our own interest in that obedience, makes us tractible and *persuasible*."—*Government of the Tongue.*

†2. To be commended for acceptance; credible, plausible.

"The latter opinion is in itself *persuasible*."—*Jackson: On the Creed*, lx. 36.

†3. Capable of persuading; having power to persuade; persuasive.

"*Persuasible* reasons of man's wit."—*Bale: Works*, p. 390.

pēr-suāṣ-ĭ-ble-nĕss (u as w), *s.* [Eng. *persuasible*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being persuasible; persuasibility.

***pēr-suāṣ'-ĭ-blў** (u as w), ***pēr-swāṣ'-ĭ-blĕ**, *adv.* [Eng. *persuasib(le)*; *-ly.*]

1. Persuasively.

"This man did not speake vnder reformation as many there did, but . . earnestlie and *persuasiblie*, as ever I heard anie."—*Fox: Martyrs* (an. 1555).

2. So as to be open to persuasion.

pēr-suā-ṣion (u as w), ***pēr-swā-ṣion**, *s.* [Fr. *persuasion*, from Lat. *persuasionem*, acc. of *persuasio* = a persuading, from *persuasus*, pa. par. of *persuādeo* = to persuade (q.v.); Sp. *persuasion*; Ital. *persuasione.*]

1. The act of persuading; the act of influencing or pleading with any one by appealing to their feelings or imagination, or by reasoning or arguments; advice.

"Overcomen by the importune wicked *persuasions* of these perverse counsellers."—*Joye: Exposicion of Daniel*, ch. vi.

†2. The power or quality of persuading; persuasibleness.

"Is 't possible that my deserts to you can lack *persuasion*?" *Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

†3. The inducement presented for a belief or course of action; a persuasive.

"A sufficient *persuasion* to all that the prince was murdered."—*Hist. of Parismus*, i. 42.

4. The quality or state of being persuaded.

"Conviction denotes the beginning, and *persuasion* the continuance of assent."—*Tucker: Light of Nature*, i. 136.

5. That of which one is persuaded or convinced; a settled or firm belief or conviction.

"My firm *persuasion* is, at least sometimes,
That Heaven will weigh man's virtues and his crimes." *Cowper: Hope*, 365.

6. A creed or belief; a party belonging or adhering to a certain creed or system of opinions.

"He was of the Hebrew *persuasion*."—*A. Trollope: Orley Farm*, ch. xiii.

pēr-suā'-ṣĭve (u as w), *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *persuasif*, fem. *persuasive*, as if from a Lat. *persuasivus*, from *persuasus*, pa. par. of *persuādeo* = to persuade (q.v.); Ital. & Sp. *persuasivo.*]

A. *As adj.*: Tending to persuade; having the power or quality of persuading; having influence on the passions; winning.

"And steel well-temper'd, and *persuasive* gold."
Pope: Homer; Iliad vi. 62.

B. *As subst.*: Anything employed to persuade; that which persuades or influences the feelings, mind, or passions.

"Deduce a strong *persuasive* to carry us along."—*Warmstry: Blind Guide Forsaken*, p. 45.

pēr-suā'-ṣĭve-lў (u as w), *adv.* [Eng. *persuasive*; *-ly.*] In a persuasive manner; in such a manner as to persuade; convincingly.

"The serpent wise . . . with me
Persuasively hath so prevail'd that I
Have also tasted." *Milton: P. L.*, ix. 873.

pēr-suā'-ṣĭve-nĕss (u as w), *s.* [Eng. *persuasive*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being persuasive; power to persuade or influence the mind by arguments, entreaty, &c.

"The *persuasiveness* of his flattery."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, iii. 11.

***pēr-suā'-ṣōr-ў** (u as w), *a.* [Low Lat. *persuasorius*, from Lat. *persuasus*, pa. par. of *persuādeo* = to persuade (q.v.).] Having power to persuade; persuasive.

"Neither is this *persuasory*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv., ch. v.

***pēr-sūe'**, *s.* [Pursuit.] A track.

"By the great *persue* which she there perceav'd."
Spenser: F. Q., III. v. 28.

pēr-sŭl'-phīde, *s.* [Pref. *per-*, and Eng. *sulphide* (q.v.).]

Chem. (*Pl.*): Bodies having the composition of carbonic ethers in which the oxygen is either wholly or partly replaced by sulphur, *e.g.*, diethylic-trithiocarbonate = $(C_2H_5)_2CS_3$.

pēr-sŭl-phō-çў-ăn'-ĭe, *a.* [Pref. *per-*, and Eng. *sulphocyanic.*] Derived from or containing sulphocyanic acid.

persulphocyanic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_2H_2N_2S_3 = Cy_2H_2S_3$. An acid discovered by Wöhler in 1821, and prepared by mixing a saturated aqueous solution of potassium sulphocyanate with concentrated hydrochloric acid. It is a yellow crystalline powder, inodorous, tasteless, insoluble in cold, slightly soluble in boiling water, very soluble in alcohol and ether. The persulphocyanates are very unstable, being gradually changed into the sulphocyanates.

pēr-sŭl-phō-çў-ăn'-ō-gĕn, *s.* [Pref. *per-*, and Eng. *sulphocyanogen.*]

Chem.: $C_3N_3HS_3 = Cy_3HS_3$. Cyanogen sulphide. An orange-yellow powder produced by the action of chlorine or boiling dilute nitric acid on aqueous potassium sulphocyanate. It is insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether, but dissolves in strong sulphuric acid, from which it is precipitated, unchanged, by water. When heated it gives off sulphide of carbon and free sulphur, leaving a residue of hydromellone.

***pēr-sŭi-tā'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *persultatus*, pa. par. of *persulto* = to leap through: *per* = through, and *salto* = to leap.]

Med.: Exudation, as of blood in the form of dew on the surface of the skin; sweating of blood.

***pēr-swāy'**, *v.t.* [Prob. formed in imitation of *assuage* (q.v.).] To soften, to mitigate, to allay, to assuage.

pērt, *peart, *perte, *a.* & *s.* [Apparently two words appear under this form: one = Fr. *apert* (Lat. *apertus*) = open, evident; the other = Wel. *pert* = smart, spruce, pert; *pyrc* = trim, *percu* = to trim, to smarten.] [Perk, *a.*]

A. *As adjective:*

*1. (From Fr. *apert*): Open evident, plain.

"Or prive or *pert* if any bene."
Spenser: Shepherds Calender, Sept.

*2. Sprightly, lively, brisk, alert.

"Awake the *pert* and nimble spirit of mirth."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, i. 1.

¶ *Pēart* is still in use in many parts of England = lively, brisk; applied both to persons and things. Cider, when bright and sparkling, is said to be *peart*.

3. Saucy, forward, bold, impudent.

"Soon see your wish fulfill'd in either child,
The *pert* made perter, and the tame made wild."
Cowper: Tirocinium, 345.

*4. Of good appearance.

***B.** *As subst.*: A saucy, pert, or forward person.

***pērt,** *v.i.* [Pert, *a.*] To behave with pertness or sauciness; to be saucy or pert.

"Hagar *perted* against Sarah, and lifted herself up against her superiors."—*Bishop Gauden.*

pēr-tāin', *par-tene, *per-tein, *per-teyne, *v.i.* [O. Fr. *partenir* = to pertain, from Lat. *pertineo*: *per* = thoroughly, and *teneo* = to hold; Ital. *pertenere*; Sp. *pertenecer*; Port. *pertencer.*]

1. To belong; to be the property, right, privilege, or appurtenance of; to appertain. (Followed by *to* or *unto.*)

"Honours that *pertain unto* the crown of France."
Shakesp.: Henry V., v. 4.

2. To be the duty of.

3. To have relation to; to relate to; to have bearing on or reference to; to refer.

"It imports this general notion of *pertaining* to or being affected with."—*Wilkins: Real Character*, pt. iii., ch. i.

***perte-liche**, *adv.* [Pertly.]

***pēr-tēr-ĕ-brā'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *per* = through, and *terebratio* = a boring; *terebro* = to bore.] The act of boring through.

pērth'-ĭte, *s.* [Named after Perth, Canada, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A flesh-red variety of Orthoclase (q.v.), with an aventurine play of colour caused by the inclusion of innumerable minute crystalline scales of Gothite (q.v.). It is interlaminated with grayish-white Albite.

pēr-tĭn-ā'-cious, *a.* [Lat. *pertinax* (genit. *pertinacis*) = very tenacious: *per* = thoroughly, and *tenax* = tenacious (q.v.); Fr. & Ital. *pertinace*; Sp. & Port. *pertinaz.*]

1. Adhering firmly and stubbornly to any opinion or design; persistent and resolute in the carrying out of any thing begun; obstinate, persevering.

"The government had far more acrimonious and more *pertinacious* enemies."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. Resolute, constant, steady, persevering.

"Their *pertinacious* and incurable obstinacy."—*Milton: Apol. for Smectymnuus.*

*3. Unceasing, constant, lasting.

"Consumes the hours in *pertinacious* woe,
Which sheds no tears." *Glover: The Athenaid.*

pēr-tĭn-ā'-cious-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *pertinacious*; *-ly.*] In a pertinacious manner; obstinately, persistently, stubbornly.

"Disputes with men, *pertinaciously* obstinate in their principles, are, of all others, the most irksome."—*Hume: Principles of Morals*, §. 1.

pēr-tĭn-ā'-cious-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *pertinacious*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being pertinacious; pertinacity.

"Fearing lest the *pertinaciousness* of her mistress's sorrows should cause her evil to revert."—*Taylor: Holy Dying*, ch. v., § 8.

pĕr-tĭn-ăç-ĭ-tȳ, * **per-tin-ac-i-tie,** *s.* [Fr. *pertinacité*, from Lat. *pertinax* (genit. *pertinacis*) = pertinacious (q.v.).]

1. The quality or state of being pertinacious; obstinate or unyielding adherence to opinion or purpose; obstinacy, stubbornness, persistence.

"His asperity and his *pertinacity* had made him conspicuous."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

2. Resolution, constancy.

* **pĕr'-tĭn-a-çȳ,** * **per-tin-a-cie,** *s.* [Lat. *pertinacia*, from *pertinax* = pertinacious (q.v.); Ital., Sp., & Port. *pertinacia*.] The quality or state of being pertinacious, pertinacity.

"And, with a *pertinacy* unmatch'd,
For new recruits of danger watch'd."
Butler: Hudibras, ii. 3.

* **pĕrt'-ĭn-ate,** *a.* [Pertinacious.] Pertinacious, stubborn, obstinate.

"Oh how *pertinate* and styfe are the ungodly lawers and act makers in their owne wycked lawes to be conserued."—*Joye: Expos. of Daniel*, ch. vi.

* **pĕrt'-ĭn-ate-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *pertinate*; *-ly.*] Pertinaciously, obstinately.

"When thei be defended *pertinatly* of the enemies of the gospel."—*Joye: Expos. of Daniel*, ch. xii.

pĕrt'-ĭn-ençe, pĕrt'-ĭn-ęn-çȳ, *s.* [Eng. *pertinent(t)*; *-ce, -cy.*] The quality or state of being pertinent, apposite or suitable; appositeness, fitness.

"To produce many [testimonies] which evidently have no force or *pertinency*."—*Barrow: On the Pope's Supremacy*, sup. 1.

pĕrt'-ĭn-ęnt, *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *pertinens*, pr. par. of *pertineo* = to pertain (q.v.); Ital., Sp., & Port. *pertinente*.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Regarding, belonging, concerning, appertaining.

"Anything *pertinent* unto faith and religion."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

2. Related to the subject or matter in hand; just or apposite to the purpose; appropriate, fit, suitable, not foreign.

"Their *pertinent* and plain manner of discourse."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 980.

B. *As substantive:*

Scots Law. A part of anything; a term used in charters and dispositions in conjunction with *parts*; as, lauds are disposed with *parts and pertinents*.

pĕrt'-ĭn-ęnt-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *pertinent*; *-ly.*] In a pertinent or apposite manner; appositely; to the purpose.

"If we spake *pertinently* to their case."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 14.

* **pĕrt'-ĭn-ęnt-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *pertinent*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being pertinent; pertinency; appositeness.

* **pĕr-tĭng'-ęnt,** *a.* [Lat. *pertingens*, pr. par. of *pertingo* = to touch, to reach to; *per* = completely, and *tango* = to touch.] Reaching to, or touching completely.

pĕrt'-lȳ, * **perte-liche,** *adv.* [Eng. *pert*, a; *-ly.*]

* 1. Openly. (*Morte Arthure*, fo. 84.)

* 2. Briskly, smartly.

3. Saucily, forwardly.

"Yonder walls, that *pertly* front your town."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iv. 5.

pĕrt'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *pert*; *-ness.*]

1. Briskness, smartness, liveliness, sprightliness; without force or dignity.

"His natural humour turns to *pertness*, and for real wit he is obliged to substitute vivacity."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. i. (Introd.)

2. Sauciness, forwardness.

"She never knew the city damsel's art
Whose frothy *pertness* charms the vacant heart."
Falconer: The Shipwreck, i.

* **pĕr-trăn'-şĭ-ęnt,** *a.* [Lat. *pertransiens*, pr. par. of *pertranseo* = to cross over: *per* = through, and *transeo* = to cross.] [Transient.] Passing over or through.

* **per-triche,** *s.* [Partridge.]

* **per-tuis-ane,** *s.* [Partizan.]

pĕr-tŭrb', * **per-turbe,** *v.t.* [Fr. *perturber*, from Lat. *perturbo* = to disturb greatly: *per* = thoroughly, and *turbo* = to disturb; Sp. & Port. *perturbar*; Ital. *perturbare*.]

1. To disturb; to disquiet; to agitate; to cause trouble to.

"So that none should issue out from thence to *perturbe* and vnquyet hym, hys realme or people."—*Hall: Henry VII.* (an. 17).

* 2. To confuse; to put out of order or regularity; to disorder.

"The accession or secession of bodies from the earth's surface *perturb* not the equilibrium of either hemisphere."—*Browne.*

* **pĕr-tŭrb-a-bĭl-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *perturbab(le)*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being perturbable, or liable to disturbance.

* **pĕr-tŭrb'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *perturb*; *-able.*] Liable to be perturbed, disturbed, or agitated.

* **pĕr-tŭrb'-ançe,** *s.* [Lat. *perturbans*, pr. par. of *perturbo* = to perturb (q.v.).] Disturbance; perturbation.

"By war and generall *perturbance* in this our realme."—*Grafton: Chronicle, Henry III.* (an. 47).

* **pĕr-tŭrb'-ate,** *a.* [Lat. *perturbatus*, pa. par. of *perturbo* = to perturb (q.v.).] Perturbed, disquieted, agitated.

* **pĕr'-tŭrb-ate,** *v.t.* [Perturbate, *a.*] To perturb; to disturb; to agitate.

"Corruption
Hath then no force his bliss to *perturbate*."
More: Immort. of the Soul, III. i. 14.

pĕr-tŭr-bā'-tion, * **per-tur-ba-ci-on,** * **per-tur-ba-cy-on,** *s.* [Fr. *perturbation*, from Lat. *perturbationem*, acc. of *perturbatio* = a disturbing, from *perturbatus*, pa. par. of *perturbo* = to perturb (q.v.); Sp. *perturbacion*; Ital. *perturbazione*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of perturbing, disturbing, or agitating.

2. The state of being perturbed or agitated; disturbance, agitation; espec. agitation or restlessness of mind; loss or absence of peace of mind.

"It hath its original from much grief; from study, and *perturbation* of the brain."—*Shakesp.*: 2 *Henry IV.*, i. 2.

3. A cause of disquiet or agitation.

"That wretched Anne, thy wife . . .
Now tells thy sleep with *perturbations*."
Shakesp.: Richard III., v. 3.

II. *Astron.:* Any disturbance or irregularity in the movement of a planet in its orbit. Every heavenly body, by the law of gravitation, possesses an attractive power over every other one. When, therefore, the orbits of any two approach, each causes a perturbation in the movement of the other. [Neptune.]

¶ *Magnetic perturbation:* Irregular declination of the magnetic needle. This may be produced by earthquakes, by volcanic eruptions, by the aurora borealis, &c.

† **pĕr-tŭr-bā'-tion-al,** *a.* [Eng. *perturbation*; *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the perturbation of the planets.

"That very delicate and obscure part of the *perturbational* theory."—*Herschel: Astronomy* (ed. 1850), p. viii.

pĕr'-tŭr-bā-tĭve, *a.* [Eng. *perturbat(e)*; *-ive.*] Tending to disturb, or make irregular; disturbing.

"The *perturbative* action on Uranus."—*Herschel: Astron.* (ed. 1850), p. viii.

* **pĕr'-tŭr-bā tŏr,** *s.* [Lat., from *perturbatus*, pa. par. of *perturbo* = to perturb (q.v.); Fr. *perturbateur*.] One who causes perturbation, disturbance, or commotion.

* **pĕr'-tŭr-bā-trĭx,** *s.* [Lat.] A woman who causes perturbation, disturbance, or commotion.

* **per-turbe,** *v.t.* [Perturb.]

pĕr-tŭrbed', *pa. par.* or *a.* [Peaturb.]

pĕr-tŭrb'-ĕd-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *perturbed*; *-ly.*] Restlessly; in an agitated or perturbed manner.

"It wanders *perturbedly* through the halls and galleries of the memory."—*Lytton: Zanoni*, bk. i., ch. i.

* **pĕr-tŭrb'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *perturb*; *-er.*] The same as Perturbator (q.v.).

"The *perturber* of him and his whole realme."—*Hall: Henry VII.* (an. 13).

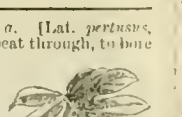
pĕr-tu-sār'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Lat. *pertus(us)* = perforated; fem. sing. adj. suff. *-aria*.]

Bot.: A genus of Lichens, order Endocarpei. Several perithecia are stuck together in wart-like processes. *Pertusaria communis* is very common on the trunks of trees.

pĕr'-tu-sāte, *a.* [Lat. *pertus(us)*; Eng. suff. *-ate.*]

Bot.: Pierced at the apex.

pĕr-tūse', pĕr-tūsed, *a.* [Lat. *pertusus*, pa. par. of *pertundo* = to beat through, to bore through: *per* = through, and *tundo* = to beat.]



PERTUSED-LEAF.

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Bored, punched, pierced with holes.

2. *Bot.:* Having slits or holes, as a leaf.

* **pĕr tū' şion,** *s.* [Pertuse.]

1. The act of piercing, boring, or punching; perforation.

2. A hole made by punching or perforation.

"An empty pot, without earth in it, may be put over a fruit the better, if some few *pertusions* be made in the pot."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 570.

pĕr-tŭs'-sal, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *pertuss(is)*; Eng. suff. *-al.*]

Pathol.: Of or belonging to the hooping-cough. There is a *pertussal* glucosuria. (*Tonner: Pract. of Med.*, i. 207.)

pĕr-tŭs'-sĭs, *s.* [Lat. *per-*, intens., and *tussis* a cough.]

Med.: The hooping-cough (q.v.).

pĕ-rûke', *s.* [Fr. *perruque*, from Ital. *parrucca* (O. Ital. *paruca*); Sp. *peluca*; Port. *peruca* = a wig, from Lat. *pilus* = hair.] [Periwig.] A wig, a periwig, a perruque.

"She determined how a gentleman's coat must be cut, how long his *peruke* must be."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

* **pĕ-rûke',** *v.i.* [Peruke, *s.*] To wear a peruke; to dress with a peruke.

pĕr'-ule, *s.* [Lat. *perula* = a little bag, dimin. from *pera* = a bag, a wallet.]

Botany:

1. A scaly covering of a leaf-bud.

2. A projection formed by the enlargement of two lateral sepals in the flowers of orchids.

* **pĕr-ụ-quĕr'-ĭ-an (qu as k),** *a.* [Eng. *peruke*; *-erian.*] Of or pertaining to perukes or wigs.

pĕ-rû'-rĭc, *a.* [Eng. *Peru*; *r* connect., and suff. *-ic.*] Derived from guano from Peru.

peruric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{10}H_8N_8O_8.H_2O$ (?). Obtained by gently heating guanine with a mixture of potassium chlorate and hydrochloric acid. It is inodorous and tasteless, and crystallizes in shortened prisms with rhombic base.

pĕ-rūş'-al, pĕ-rûş'-al, *s.* [Eng *perus(e)*; *-al.*]

* 1. Careful examination or view.

"The jury after a short *perusal* of the staff declared their opinion . . . that the substance of the staff was British oak."—*Tatler.*

2. The act of reading over or perusing.

pĕ-rūşe', pĕ-rûşe', *v.t.* [A word of doubtful origin. Skeat considers it a compound of *per* and *use*. Wedgwood refers it to Lat. *perviso*, intens. of *pervideo* = to see through: *per* = thoroughly, and *video* = to see.]

* 1. To examine, to survey; to observe carefully.

"March by us; that we may *peruse* the men."
Shakesp.: 2 *Henry IV.*, iv. 2.

2. To read over or through; to read with care or attention.

"*Peruse* this writing here, and thou shalt know
The treason."
Shakesp.: Richard II., v. 3.

pĕ-rūş'-ĕr, pĕ-rûş'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *perus(e)*; *-er.*] One who peruses; one who reads or observes.

"Fit the variety of phansyes and gusts of *perusers*."—*Glanvill: Lux Orientalis.* (Pref.)

* **Pĕ-rû'-vĭ-an,** *s.* [See def.] A native or inhabitant of Peru; a Peruvian.

"The American, the *Peruane*, and the very Cauniball."—*Puttenham: English Poesie*, bk. i., ch. v.

Pĕ-rû'-vĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *Péruvien*; Sp. *Peruviano*.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Peru, a country in South America.

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Peru.

Peruvian-balsam, *s.*

1. *Bot. & Comm.:* The balsam flowing from incisions in the trunk of *Myroxylon Pereirae*. It is a thick, viscid, almost opaque, balsam,

like treacle, with a reddish hue, and translucent when in thin layers; its odour fragrant, its taste acrid, but aromatic. It is brought from San Salvador, in South America.

2. *Pharm.*: It is used as a stimulant and expectorant in chronic bronchitis, rheumatism, also to arrest excessive discharges from the urethra, and as an external application to stimulate bedsores and unhealthy ulcers. (*Garrod.*)

Peruvian bark, *s.* [CINCHONA-BARK.]

Peruvian cinnamon, *s.*

Bot. & Comm.: Cinnamon obtained from *Cinnamomum quixos.*

Peruvian province, *s.*

Zool.: One of the provinces established as a guide in dealing with the Mollusca. It consists of the coasts of Peru and Chili, from Callao to Valparaiso, and the island of Juan Fernandez.

pĕ-rū-vĭn, *s.* [Eng. *Peruv(ian)*; *-in (Chem.).*] [CINNYLIC-ALCOHOL, STYRONE.]

pĕr-vāde', *v.t.* [Lat. *pervado*, from *per* = through, and *vado* = to go; allied to Eng. *wade* (q.v.).]

1. To go or pass through; to permeate.

"The balsam'd chyle *pereades* the pores
In all the arterial perforated shores."
Blackmore: Creation.

2. To pass or spread throughout the whole extent of; to extend or be diffused throughout; to permeate.

"The bliss of heaven my soul *pereades*"
Cowper: Trans. from Guion."

* **pĕr-vā'-sion,** *s.* [Lat. *pervasio*, from *pervasus*, pa. par. of *pervado* = to pervade (q.v.).] The act of pervading or passing through or throughout a thing.

"By the *pervasion* of a foreign body."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 389.

* **pĕr-vā'-sive,** *a.* [Lat. *pervasus*, pa. par. of *pervado* = to pervade (q.v.).] Tending or having the power or quality to pervade.

"That exquisite something called style . . . everywhere *pervasive* and nowhere emphatic."—*Lowell: Among my Books*, p. 175.

* **pĕr-vēne',** *v.i.* [Lat. *pervenio*: *per* = through, and *venio* = to come.] To happen, to arise, to result.

pĕr-vĕrse', *a.* [Fr. *pervers*, from Lat. *perversus*, pa. par. of *perverto* = to overturn, to ruin: *per* = thoroughly, and *verto* = to turn; Sp., Port., & Ital. *perverso.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. Turned aside from the right; distorted; turned to evil; perverted.

"The only righteous in a world *perverse*."
Milton: P. L., xi. 701.

2. Unlucky, unpropitious, unfortunate, untoward.

"In the *perverse* event that I foresaw."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 737.

3. Obstinate in the wrong; stubborn, untractable.

"But that haughty and *perverse* nature could be content with nothing but absolute dominion."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

4. Petulant, peevish; inclined to be cross or vexed.

"I'll frown and be *perverse*, and say thee nay."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, ii. 2

II. *Law*: Against the weight of evidence, or contrary to the direction of the judge.

"The chief Defendant was driven to ask the Jury to disregard it [the evidence], and find what is commonly called a '*perverse*' verdict, in accordance with sentiment."—*Standard*, Nov. 9, 1885.

perverse-verdict, *s.*

Law: A verdict in which the jury refuse to follow the direction of the judge on a point of law. (*Wharton.*)

* **pĕr-vĕrsed',** * **per-ver-sid,** *a.* [Lat. *perversus*, pa. par. of *perverto.*] Turned away or aside.

"With *perversed* eies beheld the many rond about."
Phaer: Virgil: Æneid v.

* **pĕr-vĕrs-ĕd-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *perversed*; *-ly.*] In a perverse manner; perversely.

"*Perversidlie* cleaving to wilfulness."—*Ascham: To Q. Elizabeth*, Oct., 1566.

pĕr-vĕrse-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *perverse*; *-ly.*] In a perverse manner; with perverseness; stubbornly, obstinately.

"*Perversely* by folly beguiled."
Cowper: Guion; Scenes Favourable to Meditation.

pĕr-vĕrse-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *perverse*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being perverse; obstinacy, stubbornness, perversity.

"Virtue hath some *perverseness*; for she will
Neither believe her good nor others' ill."
Donne: To the Countess of Bedford.

* 2. Perversion, corruption.

pĕr vĕr'-sien, *s.* [Lat. *perversio*, from *perversus*, pa. par. of *perverto* = to pervert (q.v.); Fr. *perversion*; Ital. *perversione.*]

1. The act of perverting or turning from the right or the truth; a diverting from the proper or true intent, object, or use; a turning or applying to an unauthorized or improper end or use.

2. *Spec.*: The act of forsaking the true for a false religion; the act or state of becoming a pervert from the truth.

"Before his *perversion* to Rome [he] built, at his own cost, several churches which now belong to the Establishment."—*Daily Chronicle*, Feb. 5, 1885.

* 3. Perverseness, perversity; obstinate persistence in what is wrong.

"Then shall you prove my *perversion* first, before you condemn me on your own suspicion."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 1,520.

pĕr-vĕr'-sĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *perversité*, from Lat. *perversitatem*, accus. of *perversitas*, from *perversus*, pa. par. of *perverto* = to pervert (q.v.).] The quality or state of being perverse; perverseness.

"Some strange *perversity* of thought,
That sway'd him onward with a secret pride."
Byron: Lara, i. 17.

* **pĕr-vĕr'-sĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *perversus*, pa. par. of *perverto* = to pervert (q.v.).] Tending to pervert, corrupt, or distort.

pĕr-vĕrt', *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *perverter*, from Lat. *perverto* = to overturn, to ruin; Sp. *pervertir*; Port. *perverter*; Ital. *pervertere.*] [PERVERSE.]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To turn aside; to turn another way; to avert, to divert.

"Let's follow him and *pervert* the present wrath
He hath against himself."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 4.

2. To turn from the right; to lead astray; to corrupt.

"He in the serpent had *perverted* Eve,
Her husband she, to taste the fatal fruit."
Milton: P. L., x. 3.

3. To distort from the true end or purpose; to turn from the proper use; to misapply; to put to improper use.

"*Perverts* best things
To worst abuse, or to their meanest use."
Milton: P. L., iv. 203.

* **B.** *Intrans.*: To become a pervert; to go wrong; to take a wrong course.

pĕr'-vĕrt, *s.* [PERVERT, *v.*] One who has been perverted; one who has forsaken the true for a false religion; the opposite to *convert.* It is a relative term, and, of course, implies that the creed or doctrine of the speaker is right, and that adopted by the pervert wrong.

"That notorious *pervert*, Henry of Navarre and France."—*Thackeray: Roundabout Papers*, i.

pĕr-vĕrt'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *pervert*; *-er.*] One who perverts; one who turns things from their true or proper use, intent, or object; one who distorts, misapplies, or misinterprets.

"The Pyrrhonists and the egoists, and other sophistical *perverters* of the truth."—*Stewart: Philos. Essays*, essay ii., ch. i.

* **pĕr-vĕrt'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *pervert*; *-able.*] Capable of being perverted; liable to be perverted.

"Armies . . . *pervertible* to faction."—*Davenant: Gondibert.* (Pref.)

* **pĕr-vĕs'-tĭ-gāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *pervestigatus*, pa. par. of *pervestigo* = to trace or track out thoroughly: *per* = thoroughly, and *vestigo* = to trace.] [VESTIGE.] To find out by careful search or enquiry; to investigate thoroughly.

* **pĕr-vĕs-tĭ-gā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *pervestigatio*, from *pervestigatus*, pa. par. of *pervestigo* = to pervestigate (q.v.).] Diligent enquiry; thorough research or investigation.

"The *pervestigation* of true and genuine text . . . more firm or certain to be relied on."—*Chillingworth: Rel. of Protestants.*

* **pĕr'-vĭ-al,** *a.* [Lat. *pervius* = pervious (q.v.), admitting of passage.] Pervious, transparent, clear.

"And yet all *perviall* enough (you may well say) when such a one as I comprehend them."—*Chapman: Homer: Iliad* xiv.

* **pĕr-vĭ-al-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *pervial*; *-ly.*] In a pervious manner; so as to be pervious; transparently.

"Which he doth, imagining his understanding reader's eyes more sharp than not to see *pervially* through them."—*Chapman: Homer: Iliad* xiv.

* **pĕr-vĭ-cā'-cious,** *a.* [Lat. *pervicax*, genit. *pervicacis.*] Very obstinate or stubborn; wilfully contrary or perverse.

"Why should you be so *pervicacious* now, Pug?"—*Dryden: Limberham*, ii. 1.

* **pĕr-vĭ-cā'-cious-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *pervicacious*; *-ly.*] In a pervicacious manner; stubbornly, perversely; with wilful obstinacy.

* **pĕr-vĭ-cā'-cious-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *pervicacious*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being pervicacious; stubbornness; wilful obstinacy.

"Tis *pervicaciousness* to deny that he treated matter also."—*Bentley: Sermons*, ser. 1.

* **pĕr-vĭ-căç-ĭ-tȳ,** * **pĕr'-vĭc-a-çȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *pervicacia*, from *pervicax*, genit. *pervicacis* = pervicacious (q.v.).] Pervicaciousness; wilful obstinacy or perversity.

"The Independents at last, when they had refused with sufficient *pervicacy* to associate with the Presbyterians, did resolve to show their proper strength."—*Sylvester: Life of Richard Baxter*, p. 104.

* **pĕr-vĭg-ĭl-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *perrigilatio*, from *perrigilo* = to watch all night: *per* = through, and *vigilo* = to watch.] [VIGIL.] Careful watching.

* **pĕr-vĭnke,** *s.* [PERIWINKLE (2).]

pĕr'-vĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *pervius* = admitting of passage, passable: *per* = through, and *via* = a way; Ital. *pervio.*]

1. Admitting of passage; capable of being penetrated; penetrable, permeable.

"Thy cloisters, *pervious* to the wintry showers."
Byron: Newstead Abbey.

* 2. Capable of being penetrated by the mental sight.

"God, whose secrets are *pervious* to no eye."—*Jeremy Taylor.*

* 3. Pervading, penetrating, permeating.

"What is this little agile *pervious* fire,
This flutt'ring motion which we call the mind"
Prior.

pĕr-vĭ-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *pervious*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being pervious, or of admitting passage.

"Facilitate the *perviousness* we above observed in glass."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 727.

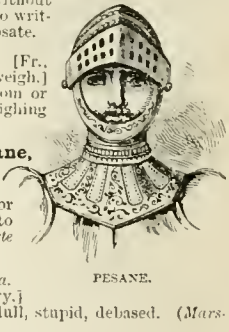
* **per-vis,** *s.* [PARVIS.]

* **per-y,** *s.* [PEAR.] A pear-tree; a pear.

* **pes,** *s.* [PEACE.]

pĕ-sāde', *s.* [Fr., from *peser* = to weigh.]

Manège: The motion of a horse when, raising his fore-quarters, he keeps his hind feet on the ground without advancing. Also written Pesate or Posate.



PESANE.

* **pĕs-ăge,** *s.* [Fr., from *peser* = to weigh.] [POISE.] A custom or duty paid for weighing merchandise.

* **pesane,** * **pusane,** *s.* [O. Fr.]

Anc. Arm.: A gorget of mail or plate attached to the helmet. (*Morte Arthure*, 3,458.)

* **pĕş'-ant-ĕd,** *a.* [Fr. *pesant* = heavy.] Heavy; hence, dull, stupid, debased. (*Marston.*)

pe-sate, *s.* [PESADE.]

Pĕ-shĭ'-tō, Pĕ-shī'-tō, *s.* [Syriac, from Aramæan פְּשִׁיטְתָּא (*pĕ-shī-ta*) = simple, single; referring to the freedom of the version from glosses and allegorical interpretations.]

Biblical Literature: The old Syriac version of the Scriptures, made probably about A.D. 200. The Old Testament, as well as the New, seems to have been translated by one or more Christians, not by Jews. The former was made apparently from the Hebrew, the latter from the Greek. The Second and Third Epistles of John, Second Epistle of Peter, Jude, and the Revelation are wanting. The apocryphal

books were not in the original edition, but they were added at an early date. The Peschito is of great value for critical purposes.

* **pese,** *s.* [Peace.]

* **pese,** *v.t.* [Pease, *v.*]

* **pes-en,** *s. pl.* [Peas.]

* **pes-i-ble,** *a.* [Peaceable.]

pĕs-il-lite, *s.* [After Pesillo, Piedmont, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An altered variety of Rhodonite, which had lost all but 6·8 per cent. of its silica. Named by Huot

* **pĕsk,** *s.* [Peach, *s.*]

pĕsk'-ĭ-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *pesky; -ly.*] Very, extremely, confoundedly. (*American.*)

pĕsk-ў, *a.* & *adv.* [Prob. for *pesty*, from *pest* (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Plaguy, troublesome, annoying; very great. (*Scribner's Magazine*, Nov. 1878, p. 76.)

B. *As adv.:* Annoyingly, exceedingly; very much. (*Harper's Monthly*, May 1882, p. 872.)

pē-sō, *s.* [Sp.] A dollar. (*South American.*)

* **pe-son,** *s.* [Fr. *pesur* = to weigh.] An instrument in the form of a staff with balls or crochets, used for weighing before scales were employed.

pĕs'-sar-ў, *s.* [Lat. *pessarium;* Fr. *pessaire.*]

1. *Surg.:* An instrument in the form of a staff, ring, or ball, made of elastic or rigid materials, and introduced into the vagina to prevent or remedy the prolapse of the uterus. They are sometimes medicated.

* 2. *Med.:* Medicine introduced along with the pessary.

pĕs'-sĭ mĭsm, *s.* [Lat. *pessim(us)* = worst; Eng. *-ism;* Fr. *pessimisme;* Ger. *pessimismus.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* That mental attitude which induces one to give preponderating importance to the evils and sorrows of existence; the habit of taking a gloomy and desponding view of things.

II. *Hist. & Philos.:* The name given to the system of philosophy enounced by Schopenhauer (1788–1860) in *Die Welt als Wille und Vorstellung* (of which the first volume was published in 1819, and the second some five-and-twenty years after), and by Von Hartmann in his *Philosophie des Unbewussten* (1860), though the feelings to which these writers gave utterance had previously a wide range both in time and space. The belief that "the times are very evil" has found expression in almost every philosophic and religious system at one period or other of its existence. But it was at the beginning of this century that Pessimism began to create a literature of its own, and to impart a sombre hue to the writings of men not avowedly its disciples. As examples may be cited Byron's *Euthanasia* and Heine's *Frugen*. The adherents of this philosophy have for the most part belonged to the German races, Leopardi (1798–1837) being the sole Latin writer of note who has advocated pessimist theories. (For an account of Schopenhauer and his writings, see his *Life*, by Miss Zimmern.)

"In their special and technical employment, optimism and *pessimism* denote specific theories elaborated by philosophers . . . the latter [to show] that existence, when summed up, has an enormous surplus of pain over pleasure, and that man in particular, recognizing this fact, can find real good only in abnegation and self-sacrifice."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xviii. 684.

pĕs'-sĭ-mĭst, *s.* & *a.* [Pessimism.]

A. *As subst.:* One who advocates or holds the doctrine of pessimism. Opposed to optimist (q.v.).

B. *As adj.:* Holding the doctrine of pessimism.

"Let our *pessimist* friends go there."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 10, 1882.

pĕs-sĭ-mĭst'-ĭc, pĕs-sĭ-mĭst'-ĭe-al, *a.* [Eng. *pessimist; -ic, -ical.*]

1. Pessimist.

"In the later times of Israel . . . voices were heard, like those of the writer of Ecclesiastes giving utterance to *pessimistic* doubt."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xviii. 686.

2. Taking a gloomy or unfavourable view of matters or events.

"There is one telling fact that goes in favour of their *pessimistical* forecasts."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 4, 1883.

* **pĕs'-sĭm-ĭze,** *v.i.* [Pessimism.] To hold or advocate the opinion or doctrine of pessimism.

* **pĕs'-sō măn-çў,** *s.* [Gr. *πεσσός* (*pessos*) = a small oval-shaped stone, used for playing a game like our draughts, and *μαντεία* (*manteia*) = prophecy, divination.] Divination by means of pebbles.

* **pes-sur-a-ble,** * **pes-tar-ble,** * **pes-tar-a-ble,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Naut. (*Of merchandise*): Taking up a good deal of room in a ship. (*Cowell.*)

pĕst, *s.* [Fr. *peste*, from Lat. *pestem*, accus. of *pestis* = a deadly disease, a plague; prob. connected with *perdo* = to destroy; Sp., Port., & Ital. *peste.*]

* 1. A plague, a pestilence; a deadly epidemic disease; specif., the plague (q.v.).

"When first arose the image in my breast
Of England's sufferings by that scourge, the *pest*."
Cowper: Death of the Bishop of Winchester.

2. Anything very troublesome, annoying, or hurtful; a nuisance.

"To be a *pest* where he was useful once."
Cowper: Task, iv. 657.

pest-house, *s.* A hospital for persons suffering from the plague, or other infectious disease; a lazaretto.

"Which Christians should abhorre, yea feare, and flie as much, nay more than any *pest-house*."—*Prynne: 1 Histrio-Mastix*, iii. 1.

Pĕs-ta-lŏzz'-ĭ-an (zz as tz), *a.* & *s.* [See def. A.]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to or characteristic of the system advocated by Jean Henri Pestalozzi (1746–1827), a Swiss educational reformer.

"The *Pestalozzian* arithmetic was introduced at a very early period into the Dublin Model School."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 8th), xvii. 479.

B. *As subst.:* An advocate or follower of Pestalozzianism (q.v.).

"The scandals which arose out of the dissensions of the *Pestalozzians*."—*R. H. Quick: Educational Reformers*, p. 178.

Pĕs-ta-lŏzz'-ĭ-an-ĭsm (zz as tz), *s.* [Eng. *Pestalozzian; -ism.*]

Hist. & Education: The system of education introduced by Pestalozzi. It brought no new principle to bear upon the subject, but put in practice one already established, that education is rather a developing of the faculties than an imparting of knowledge. In his book, *How Gertrude teaches her Children*, Pestalozzi lays down the following dicta:—

1. Demonstration is the foundation of teaching.
2. Instruction should begin with the simplest elements, advancing step by step to the more difficult.
3. The first lesson should be mastered before attempting a second.
4. The true end of education to be kept in view.
5. The relation between teacher and scholar should be that of love.

To Pestalozzi is due the introduction of object-lessons; and Froebel, the founder of the Kindergarten system, who was one of Pestalozzi's pupils, probably obtained the first germs of his own method from his early preceptor.

pĕs'-tĕr, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *empestrer* (Fr. *empêtrer*) = to pester, to hobble a horse, from Low Lat. *pastorium* = a hobble for horses, from Lat. *pastum*, sup. of *pasco* = to feed.] [Pastern.]

* 1. To overload, to encumber.

"They within, though *pestered* with their own numbers, stood to it like men."—*Milton: Hist. Eng.*, bk. ii.

* 2. To crowd; to confine closely.

"Confin'd, and *pester'd* in this pinfold here."
Milton: Comus, 7.

* 3. To overcrowd, to fill to excess.

"The calendar is filled, not to say *pestered*, with them, jostling one another for room, many holding the same day in co-partnership of festivity."—*Fuller: Worthies*, ch. iii.

4. To vex, to annoy; to harass with petty vexations.

"With such sort of disturbers I must needs say this age into which we have fallen, hath been and is above all that have gone before us, most miserably *pestered*."—*Bp. Hall: Christ Mystical*, § 20.

pĕs'-tĕr-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *pester; -er.*] One who pesters, annoys, or disturbs.

* **pĕs'-tĕr-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *pester; -ment.*] The act of pestering; the state of being pestered; vexation, worry.

* **pĕs'-tĕr-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *pester; -ous.*] Pestering, burdensome, cumbersome.

"In the statute against vagabonds note the dislike the parliament had of gaoling them, as that which was chargeable, *pesterous*, and of no open example."—*Bacon; Henry VII.*, p. 196.

* **pĕst'-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *pest; -ful(l).*] Pestiferous.

"After long and *pestful* calms."
Coleridge: Destiny of Nations.

* **pĕst'-ĭ-dŭct,** *s.* [Lat. *pestis* = a pest, and *ductus* = a leading, a duct (q.v.).] That which conveys contagion.

"Instruments and *pestiducts* to the infection of others."—*Donne: Devotions*, p. 9.

pĕs-tĭf-ĕr-ŏŭs, * **pes-tyf-er-ous,** *a.* [Lat. *pestiferus*, from *pestis* = a pest, a plague, and *fero* = to bear, to carry; Fr. *pestifère;* Ital. & Sp. *pestifero.*]

1. Pestilential, noxious to health, contagious, infectious.

"It is easy to conceive how the steams of *pestiferous* bodies taint the air, while they are alive and hot."—*Arbuthnot.*

2. Hurtful or noxious in any way; mischievous, troublesome.

"This cancarde malice and *pestiferous* division long continued in the hartes of those two princes."—*Grafton: Henry VI* (an. 13).

pĕs-tĭf-ĕr-ŏŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *pestiferous; -ly.*] In a pestiferous manner; pestilentially, noxiously.

pĕst'-ĭ-lençe, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *pestilentia* = a pestilence, from *pestilens* = unhealthy, pestilent (q.v.); Sp. *pestilencia;* Ital. *pestilenza.*]

1. Any contagious disease, that is epidemic and mortal; espec. the plague or pest.

"Ours the tempest's midnight wrack,
Pestilence that wastes by day."
Scott: Bridal of Triermain, iii. 21.

2. Pestilential or pestiferous quality.

"Methought she purg'd the air of *pestilence*."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, i. 1.

* 3. That which is morally pestilent, noxious, or hurtful.

"I'll pour this *pestilence* into his ear."
Shakesp.: Othello, ii. 3

pestilence-weed, *s.*

Bot.: Tussilago Petasites; so called from its supposed efficacy in the plague.

pĕst'-ĭ-lent, * **pest-i-lente,** *a.* [Fr. *pestilent*, from Lat. *pestilens* = unhealthy; Port. & Ital. *pestilente.*] [Pest.]

1. Pestilential, pestiferous.

"Vapour and mist, and exhalation hot,
Corrupt and *pestilent*." *Milton: P. L.*, x. 695.

* 2. Hurtful or noxious to morals or society; mischievous, pernicious.

* 3. Unlucky, unpropitious.

"By the influence of a *pestilente* planet."—*Goldyng: Justine*, fol. 91.

* 4. Troublesome, mischievous.

"A *pestilent* complete knave."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, ii. 1.

* 5. Very disagreeable or unpleasant.

"Most *pestilent* to the hearing."
Shakesp. Henry VIII., i. 2.

pĕs-tĭ-lĕn'-tial (ti as sh), * **pes-ti-len-ci-al,** *a.* [Fr. *pestilenciel;* Sp. & Port. *pestilencial;* Ital. *pestilenziale.*]

1. Pertaining to or having the nature or qualities of a pestilence or plague; contagious.

2. Producing or tending to produce pestilence or contagious disease; pestiferous.

"Sends the *pestilential* vapours."
Longfellow: Hiawatha, ix.

3. Mischievous, noxious to morals or society, pernicious.

"So *pestilential*, so infectious a thing is sin, that it scatters one poison of its breath to all the neighbourhood."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 3.

pestilential-cholera, *s.*

Pathol.: Asiatic cholera.

* **pĕs-tĭ-lĕn'-tial-lў (ti as sh),** *adv.* [Eng. *pestilential; -ly.*] In a pestilential manner; pestilently.

* **pĕs-tĭ-lĕn'-tial-nĕss (ti as sh),** *s.* [Eng. *pestilential; -ness.*] The quality or state of being pestilential.

* **pĕs-tĭ-lĕn'-tious,** *a.* [Eng. *pestilent; -ious.*] Pestilential.

"Such a *pestilentious* influence poisoned the time of my nativity."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. iii.

pĕst'-ĭ-lent-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *pestilent; -ly.*]

1. In a pestilent manner; perniciously, mischievously.

"The smell nevertheless encreased, and became above all measure *pestilently* noisome."—*More: Antidote against Atheism*, bk. iii., ch. ix.

* 2. Excessively; in or to a very high degree.

* **pĕst'-ĭ-lent-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *pestilent; -ness.*] The quality or state of being pestilent.

***pĕs-til i-ty,** ***pes til i tic,** *s.* [Lat. *pestilitas*, from *pestilis* = pestilent.] A pestilence, a plague.

"Pomponius Letus and other Latine writers also making mention of the said *pestilitie*." — *Fox Martyrs* p. 59.

***pĕs-til-lā-tion,** ***pis-til-lā-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *pistillum* = a pestle (q.v.).] The act of pounding or bruising in a mortar.

"They submit unto *pistillation*, and resist not an ordinary pestle."— *Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii. ch. v.

pĕs-tle (or **tle** as **ĕl**), ***pes tel, *pes tell, *pes-till,** *s.* [O. Fr. *pestel, pestrel*, from Lat. *pistillum*, from *pistum*, sup. of *pinso* = to pound.]

1. An implement used in braying substances in a mortar. (*Smart: Hilliad.*)

2. The vertically moving bar in a stamping-mill; a stamp.

3. The pounder in a fulling-mill.

4. The leg and leg-bone of an animal, generally of a pig; a *pestle* of pork is still in common use. (*Bp. Hall: Satires*, iv. 4.)

*5. A constable's or bailiff's staff. (*Chapman: May Day*, iv. 1.)

***pestle-head,** *s.* A blockhead.

pestle-pie, *s.* A large standing pie, containing a whole gammon, and sometimes a couple of fowls and a neat's tongue.

***pĕs-tle** (or **tle** as **ĕl**), *v.t.* & *i.* [Pestle, *s.*]

A. *Trans.*: To beat, pound, or pulverize in a pestle. (*Tennyson: Maud*, I. i. 44.)

B. *Intrans.*: To use a pestle.

"It will be such a *pestling* device, Sir Amorous! It will pound all your enemie's practices to powder."— *Ben Jonson: Silent Woman*, iii. 3.

***pĕst-ure,** *s.* [Eng. *pest*; *-ure.*] Hurt, injury, annoyance.

"To the great *pesture* and disturbance of that people."—*Daniel: Hist. Eng.*, p. 93.

pĕt, ***pett,** ***peat,** *s.* & *a.* [Ir. *peat* = a pet, petted; Gael. *peata* = a pet.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A cade-lamb. [Cade (2), *s.*]

2. Any animal fondled and indulged.

3. A favourite child, a darling; one who is fondled and indulged to excess.

"The love of cronies, *pets*, and favourites."—*Tatler*, No. 266.

4. A slight fit of peevishness or fretfulness.

"At first she may frown in a *pet*."
Byron: Reply to some Verses.

B. *As adj.*: Petted, indulged, favourite: as, a *pet* child, a *pet* theory.

¶ *To take the pet, To take pet*: To take offence; to get into a pet.

pet-cock, *s.*

1. *Steam-eng.*: A little faucet at the end of a steam-cylinder, to allow the escape of water of condensation. It is kept open until the engine is fairly under way, and is then shut.

2. A test-cock.

3. A valve or tap on a pump.

pĕt, *v.t.* & *i.* [Pet, *s.* & *a.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To treat as a pet; to make a pet of; to indulge, to fondle.

"The *petted* favourite both of nature and of fortune." *Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

*2. To put into a pet; to make ill-humoured or peevish.

"I was *petted* at their neglect of us."—*H. Brooke: Fool of Quality*, ii. 46.

***B.** *Intrans.*: To take offence; to get into a pet; to be peevish.

"Must *pet* and puke at such a trivial circumstance." —*Feltham: Resolves*, ii. 2.

pĕt-al, *s.* [Gr. πέταλον (*petalon*), pl. πέταλα (*petala*) = a leaf, from πέταλος (*petalos*) = spread out, flat, broad; Fr. *pétale*; Ital. & Sp. *pétalo.*]

Bot.: One of the divisions of a corolla consisting of several distinct pieces. It is a modification of a leaf. It is generally larger than the calyx, and, unlike it, is as a rule brightly coloured, i.e., white, red, blue, yellow, or some of the hues produced by their intermixture. Sometimes the margins of the petals unite. [Gamopetalous.]

petal-like, *a.* [Petaloid.]

pĕt-aled, *a.* [Eng. *petal*; *-ed.*] Having petals. Used in composition, as many-*petaled*, &c.

pĕt-al-if-er-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *petal*; *i* connect., and Lat. *fero* = to bear.] Bearing or having petals.

pĕ-tăl-i-form, *a.* [Eng. *petal*; *i* connect., and *form.*]

Bot.: Petaloid (q.v.).

pĕt-al-ine, *a.* [Eng. *petal*; *-ine.*]

Bot.: Pertaining to a petal; attached to a petal; resembling a petal; petaloid.

pĕt-al-ism, ***pet-al-isme,** *s.* [Gr. πεταλισμός (*petalismos*), from πέταλον (*petalon*) = a leaf; Fr. *petalisme.*]

Greek Antiq.: A practice amongst the ancient Syracusans, corresponding to the ostracism of the Athenians. By it any citizen suspected of wishing or plotting to overthrow the State was condemned to banishment for five years. The votes were given on olive-leaves, whence the name. [Ostracism.]

"By means of this *petalisme*, the lords banished one another."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 944

pĕt-a-lite, *s.* [Gr. πέταλον (*petalon*) = a leaf; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *petalit.*]

Min.: A monoclinic mineral, rarely occurring in crystals, but mostly in cleavable masses. Hardness, 6·65; sp. gr. 2·39 to 2·5; lustre of principal cleavage-face, pearly, elsewhere vitreous; colour, white, reddish, gray; fracture, when obtained, conchoidal. Compos.: silica, 77·77; alumina, 17·8; lithia, 3·3; soda, 1·2 = 100. The crystallized form is the Castorite (q.v.). Found on the Isle of Uto, Sweden, and at a few other localities. Related to Spodumene (q.v.).

pĕ-tăl-ŏ-dŏnt, *s.* & *a.* [Pref. *petal-*, and ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

A. *As subst.*: Any individual of the genus Petalodus (q.v.).

"The *Petalodonts* are characteristic of the Carboniferous rocks."—*Nicholson: Palæontology*, p. 161.

B. *As adj.*: Having teeth resembling those on which the genus Petalodus is founded.

pĕ-tăl-ŏ-dŭs, *s.* [Petalodont.]

Palæont.: A genus of Cestraphori, from the Coal-measures, founded on teeth, which are concentrically wrinkled round their bases, transversely elongated, with a compressed petal-shaped expansion above, the summit of which forms a serrated cutting edge.

pĕ-tăl-ŏ-dy, *s.* [Eng. *petal*, and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Bot.: The change of stamens or other organs into petals.

pĕt-a-loid, *a.* [Eng. *petal*; *-oid.*] Having the form or appearance of a petal; resembling a petal in texture and colour.

pĕt-a-loid-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Eng. *petaloid*; Lat. fem. adj. pl. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A division of Monocotyledons. Perianth usually petaloid; more or less brightly coloured, rarely green. It comprises the endogens, with the most highly developed flowers, as distinguished from those which are glumaceous.

pĕt-a-lō-mā-ni-a, *s.* [Pref. *petalo-*, and Eng. *mania.*]

Vegetable Pathol.: A morbid multiplication, repression, or alteration of petals. Double flowers, or flowers with many rows of petals, though prized by the florist, are unhealthy growths, diminishing or destroying the fertility of the plant. (*Berkeley.*)

pĕt-a-lō-mŏn-ăs, *s.* [Pref. *petalo-*, and Mod. Lat., &c. *monas* q.v.).]

Zool.: A genus of Paramonadidæ, with four species, founded by Stein on the *Cyclidium abscissum* of Dujardin. Cyclidium, however, had been previously employed by Ehrenberg, and therefore cannot be retained among the Flagellata. (*Saville Kent.*)

pĕt-al-ŏp-tĕr-ŷx, *s.* [Pref. *petalo-*, and Gr. πτέρυξ (*pterux*) = a fin.]

Palæont.: A genus of Acanthopterygii, family Cataphracti, from the Chalk of Mount Lebanon.

pĕt-a-lŏs-tĭch-a, *s. pl.* [Pref. *petalo-*, and Gr. στίχος (*stichos*) = a row, a line.]

Zool.: An order of Echinoidea (elevated to a class). There are three genera, Spatangus, Brissus, and Pourtalesia.

pĕt a-lŏt-rĭch-a, *s.* [Pref. *petalo-*, and Gr. θρίξ (*thrix*), genit. τρικος (*trikos*) = hair.]

Zool.: A genus of Peritrichous Ciliata, family Dictyocystidæ, instituted by Saville Kent for the provisional reception of two species referred by Pol to the genus Tintinnus (q.v.). The animalcules are free-swimming, and inhabit salt-water. The cilia are restricted to the distal region.

pĕt-al-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *petal*; *-ous.*]

Bot.: Having petals; petaled.

***pĕt-a-rar-ō,** *s.* [Paterero.]

***pĕ-tard,** ***pĕ-tar,** ***pe-tarre,** *s.* [O. Fr. *petart, petard* (Fr. *pétard*), from *peter* = to break wind; *pet* = a breaking wind, a slight explosion, from Lat. *peditum* = a breaking wind, from *peditus*, pa. par. of *pedo* = to break wind; Ital. & Sp. *petardo.*]

PETARD.

a. The petard; *b.* Spot to which slow match was applied; *c*, Madrier; *d* Hook by which the whole was suspended against the obstacle to be removed.

Mil.: A machine formerly used for blowing open gates or barriers in fortifications. It was bell-shaped, charged with powder, and fired by a fuse. The mouth of the machine was placed against the obstacle, and kept in place by struts or by being hung on a hook driven into the woodwork. The petard has quite fallen into disuse.

¶ *Hoist with his own petard*: Caught in his own trap, or in the danger or destruction intended for others.

"For 'tis the sport, to have the engineer
Hoist with his own petar."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 3.

***pĕ-tar-dĭer,** ***pĕ-tar-dēer,** *s.* [Eng. *petard*; *-ier, -eer.*] One who manages or lays a petard.

pĕt-a-site, *s.* [See def.]

Chem.: A resin extracted from the dried root of *Tussilago Petasites*, whence its name. It is unaltered by caustic soda, but its alcoholic solution becomes emerald-green when mixed with a mineral acid.

pĕt-a-sĭ-tē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *petasit(es)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Eupatoriaceæ.

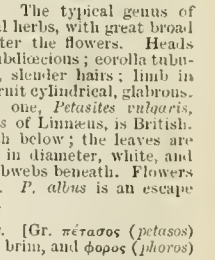
pĕt-a-sĭ-tēs, *s.* [Gr. πετασίτης (*petasitēs*), from πέτασος (*petasos*) = a broad-brimmed hat, or a broad, umbellated leaf, like one.]

Bot.: Butter-bur. The typical genus of Petasiteæ. Perennial herbs, with great broad leaves developing after the flowers. Heads purplish or white; subdioecious; corolla tubular; pappus of soft, slender hairs; limb in the male five cleft; fruit cylindrical, glabrous. Known species ten; one, *Petasites vulgaris*, the *Tussilago Petasites* of Linnæus, is British. The stem is purplish below; the leaves are sometimes three feet in diameter, white, and as if covered with cobwebs beneath. Flowers from March to May. *P. albus* is an escape found in shrubberies.

pĕt-a-sŏph-ŏr-a, *s.* [Gr. πέτασος (*petasos*) = a hat with a broad brim, and φορος (*phoros*) = bearing.]

Ornith.: Violet-ears; a genus of Trochilidæ (q.v.), inhabiting the whole of Central America, and extending southward to Bolivia and Peru. The bill is longer than the head, and quite straight, and the nostrils are covered by the forehead plumes. (*R. B. Sharpe.*)

pĕt-a-sŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. πέτασος (*petasos*) = a broad-brimmed hat, from πετάννυμι (*petannumi*) = to spread out.]



PETASUS.

I. *Greek Antiquities:*

1. The winged cap or hat of Mercury.

2. A common felt hat worn by horsemen and ephibi; in shape resembling an umbellated flower reversed, having a low crown and broad brim. It was adopted by the Romans

from Greece, and worn in both countries as a protection against the sun and weather.

II. *Arch.:* A cupola having the form of a broad-brimmed hat.

petate, *s.* [See def.] The Central American name for dried palm-leaves or grass, used for plaiting into hats.

pĕt-âu-rĭst, *s.* [Petaurista.] Any individual of the old genus Petaurista, which was formerly much more extensive than it is at present.

"The parachute fold of skin on the flanks of the *Petaurists*."—*Prof. P. M. Duncan*, in *Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, iii. 209.

pĕt-âu-rĭs-ta, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. πεταυριστής (*petauristês*) = a rope-dancer.]

Zool.: A genus of Phalangistinæ (q.v.), with one species, *Petaurista candivolvulus*, from New South Wales. A broad flying membrane stretches from the elbow to just below the knee; ears large and hairy; tail bushy, round, and non-prehensile.

pĕt-âu-rŭs, *s.* [Gr. πέταυρον (*petauron*) = a perch, a spring-board.]

Zool.: A genus of Phalangistinæ (q.v.), ranging from New Ireland to South Australia; absent from Tasmania. Flying membrane stretching from outside of tip of anterior fifth toe to ankle; tail bushy; ears large and nearly naked. There are four, or perhaps five species; the best known is *Petaurus sciureus*, the Squirrel Flying Phalanger. *P. australis* is the Yellow-bellied, and *P. breviceps* the Short-headed Flying Phalanger. [Phalanger.]

pĕ-tēch-ĭ-æ, *s. pl.* [Pl. of Mod. Lat *petechia*, from Low Lat. *peteccia:* Fr. *pétéchies;* Ital. *petecchia;* Sp. *petequia*, from Lat. *petigo* = a scab, an eruption.]

Pathol.: Spots formed by extravasated blood, as in typhoid, putrid and malignant fevers, hæmorrhagic small-pox, &c.

pĕ-tēch-ĭ-al, *a.* [Petechiæ.]

Med.: Having livid spots or petechiæ.

petechial-fever, *s.*

Pathol.: A fever characterized in an advanced stage by having spots on the skin. [Typhoid.]

Pĕ-tĕr (1), *s.* [Lat. *Petrus;* Gr. Πέτρος (*Petros*) = Peter, a piece of rock, a stone; cf. also πέτρα (*petra*) = a rock. See def.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A kind of cosmetic.

"Dry up their *peter* to soot."
Buckingham: The Rehearsal, p. 17.

2. A portmanteau; a cloak-bag.

3. The same as Peter-see-me (q.v.).

II. *New Test. Biog.:* The Greek surname of an apostle of Jesus. It is the rendering of the East Aramæan כֵּיפָא (*kêphâ*), a corruption or derivation from Heb. סֶלַע (*kêph*) = a rock (Job xxx. 6 Jer. iv. 29), and was given by Jesus (John i. 40–42). Transliterated into Greek, with a termination, it became Κηφᾶς (*Kêphas*) (Gal. ii. 9). Peter's real name was Simon (Matt. xvii. 25; Luke iv. 38, v. 3, 5, &c), his father's Jonas (John xxi. 15), his brother's Andrew (Matt. iv. 18). Peter was born at Bethsaida (John i. 44), but had removed to Capernaum, where he had a house, being a married man (Matt. viii. 14; Mark i. 30; Luke iv. 38; 1 Cor. ix. 5). For his call to be an apostle, see Matt. iv. 18; Mark i. 16–18; Luke v. 1–11; John i. 35–42. Three of the twelve were selected on three occasions by Jesus for special honour (Mark v. 37; Matt. xvii. 1, xxvi. 37), Peter's name standing first, though John was the disciple whom Jesus loved (John xix. 26, xx. 2, xxi. 20, 24. [Pillar-apostles.] The Power of the Keys was first bestowed on him (Matt. xvi. 13–20), though afterwards also on the other apostles (cf. xviii. 1 with 18). Peter was of an impulsive temperament, generous, but too forward in speech (xvi. 22, 23), and rash in action (John xviii. 10). It was not natural cowardice, but because through his rashness he had committed himself, and was in danger of arrest, that made him deny his Lord (Matt. xxvi. 51–75). After the Ascension, he was for a time the most prominent of the apostles (Acts i. 15, ii. 14, &c., iii. 1–26, iv. 8, 9, v. 1–10), and though specially sent to the Jews (Gal. ii. 8), yet had the privilege of being the first to admit Gentiles into the church (Acts x. 1–48). Afterwards he was somewhat cast into the shade by the eminence of St. Paul, and on one occasion dissembling his liberal views when in narrow Judaic company, was withstood by St. Paul to the face "because he was to be blamed" (Gal. ii. 11). Tradition makes him die as a martyr at Rome, about A.D. 64, crucified with his head downwards. Roman Catholics claim him as the first Bishop of Rome, and consider that the authority delegated him by Jesus appertains also to his successors, the Popes of Rome.

¶ (1) *The First Epistle General of Peter:*

New Test. Canon: An epistle which claims to have been written by the Apostle Peter (i. 1), apparently from Babylon (v. 13), "to the strangers scattered throughout Pontus, Galatia, Cappadocia, Asia, and Bithynia" (i. 1), all places in Asia Minor. These strangers were obviously Christian converts, the majority apparently Gentiles (i. 14, ii. 10, iv. 3). Their churches were in charge of elders (v. 4). They were in suffering (i. 6), which the apostle foresaw would deepen into severe persecution (iv. 12–18). He exhorts them to steadfastness, to careful avoidance of crime and scandal (ii. 12, iv. 15), to humility (v. 5–6), and the proper observance of their duties of subjects, servants, husbands or wives, brethren in a natural or spiritual sense (ii. 13—iii. 8), office-bearers, or members in Christian churches (v. 1–5). The epistle was probably carried by Silvanus (v. 12). St. Mark seems to have been with Peter when it was written (v. 13). Its date is uncertain, probably between A.D. 60 and A.D. 64. There is strong evidence for its authenticity, which has rarely been doubted.

(2) *The Second Epistle of Peter:*

New Test. Canon: Another epistle claiming to have been penned by the Apostle (i. 1), the author also referring to the transfiguration scene as one which he personally witnessed (i. 17, 18), and to a previous epistle (iii. 1). In this second letter he seeks to establish Christians in the faith, warns them against false teachers, and predicts the general conflagration of the world. Its style is different from that of the first. The language and sentiments of ch. ii. and part of iii. resemble Jude. When it was published, the epistles of St. Paul had been collected, and formed part of New Testament Scripture (iii. 15–16). The evidence for its authenticity is much less strong than that for the first epistle. Clement of Alexandria seems to have known it. It is not in the Peschito (q.v.); Cyprian ignored it; Origen and Eusebius placed it among the controverted writings, but it gradually obtained acceptance before the close of the fourth century.

Peter-boat, *s.* A boat which is built sharp at each end, and can therefore be propelled either way.

Peter-gunner, *s.* A sportsman.

Peter-man, *s.* A fisherman.

"Twould make good boots for a *peterman* to catch salmon in."—*Eastward Hoe!*

Peter-penee, Peter's pence, *s.*

" I. *Law & Hist.:* A tax of a penny on each house throughout England, which commenced in Saxon times as an occasional voluntary contribution, but was finally established as a legal tax under Canute, Edward the Confessor, and William the Conqueror. From being sent to Rome it was called by the Saxons Rome-feoh, Rome-sceat, and Romepennyng. The name Peter-pence arose from its being collected on St. Peter's Day. From being levied on every private and every religious house, the Abbey of St. Albans only excepted, it was called also Hearth-money. At first it was used chiefly for the support of an English college at Rome, then the Pope shared the gift with the college, and finally appropriated the whole. Edward III. forbade its being paid; but it was soon restored. The Act 21 Henry VIII. c. 21, passed in 1534, swept it away.

"The occasional aids and talliages, levied by the prince on his vassals, gave a handle to the Pope to levy, by the means of his legates a latere, *peter-pence* and other taxations."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 8.

2. A voluntary contribution raised among Catholics, and sent to the Pope for his private use.

" **Peter-see-me,** *s.* [A corruption of *Pedro* (Peter) *Ximenes.*] A kind of wine, one of the richest and most delicate of the Malaga wines. (*Middleton: Spanish Gipsy*, iii. 1.)

Peter's fish, *s.*

Ichthy.: The haddock (q.v.).

Peter's pence, *s.* [Peter-pence.]

pē-tēr (2), *s.* [A corrupt. of *repeater* (q.v.).] (For def. see etym.)

¶ *Blue Peter:* [Blue-peter].

" **pĕt-ĕr-el,** *s.* [Petrel.]

pĕt-ĕ-rĕr-ō, " **pĕt-a-răr-ō,** *s.* [Pederero.]

pē-tēr-shăm, *s.* [After Lord Petersham, by whom the fashion was set.]

1. A name given to a kind of great-coat formerly worn.

2. A heavy and fine cloth for men's overcoats, the face being rolled so as to present the appearance of little tufts.

Pē-tēr-wōrt, Pē-tērs-wōrt, *s.* [Eng. *Peter, Peter's,* and *wort.*]

Bot.: *Ascyrum hypericoides.*

pĕt-ĭn-ine, *s.* [Etym. not apparent.]

Chem.: $C_4H_{11}N$. An alkaloid isomeric with tetrylamine found in the most volatile portions of bone-oil.

† **pĕt-ĭ-ō-lā-ceoŭs (ce as sh),** † **pĕt-ĭ-ō-lā-çē-oŭs,** *a.* [Mod. Lat. *petiolaceus*, from Lat. *petiolus.*] [Petiole.] Petiolar (q.v.).

pĕt-ĭ-ō-lā-nĕ-oŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *petiolaneus*, from Lat. *petiolus.*] [Petiole.]

Bot.: Consisting only of a petiole. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

pĕt-ĭ-ō-lar, pĕt-ĭ-ō-lar-ў, *a.* [Eng. *petiol(e); -ar, -ary.*]

1. *Anat.* (*Of ducts*): Supported or suspended by a slender stalk.

2. *Bot.:* Pertaining to or proceeding from a petiole; growing on or supported by a petiole.

pĕt-ĭ-ō-lā-ta, *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of Mod. Lat. *petiolatus.*]

Entom.: A sub-order of Hymenoptera. The abdomen is supported on a slender footstalk of greater or less length. There are two tribes, Entomophaga and Aculeata.

PETIOLATE LEAF.

pĕt-ĭ-ō-late, *a.* [Eng. *petiol(e); -ate.*]

Bot.: Having a petiole as, a *petiolate* leaf.

pĕt-ĭ-ō-lāt-ĕd, *a.* [Petiolate.]

petiolated-hymenoptera, *s. pl.* [Petiolata.]

pĕt-ĭ-ōle, *s.* [Fr. *pétiole*, from Lat. *petiolum*, accus. of *petiolus* = a little foot, from *pediolus*, dimin. from *pes*, genit. *pedis* = a foot.]

Bot.: The leaf-stalk of a plant, the part connecting the blade with the stem. It is generally half cylindrical, often channelled above, but in some monocotyledons it is cylindrical, and in others it is a sheath. [Common-petiole.]

¶ In a compound leaf the secondary and tertiary petioles, if the last-named exist, are called the partial petioles.

pĕt-ĭ-ōled, *a.* [Eng. *petiol(e); -ed.*]

Bot.: Having a petiole; petiolate.

pĕt-ĭ-ŏl-u-late, pĕt-ĭ-ŏl-u-lar, *a.* [Eng. *petiolul(e); -ate, -ar.*]

Bot.: Of or belonging to a petiolule.

pĕt-ĭ-ŏl-ūle, *s.* [Dimin. from *petiole* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A secondary petiole or stalklet supporting a leaflet.

pĕt-ĭt (final *t* silent) " **pet-ite,** *a.* [Fr.] Petty, small; inconsiderable, inferior.

"By what small *petit* limits does the mind catch hold of and recover a vanishing motion."—*South: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 8.

petit baume, *s.* The name given in the West Indies to a liquor obtained from *Croton balsamiferum.*

petit-coco, *s.* [Coco, *s.* (2).]

petit-constable, *s.* An inferior civil officer, subordinate to the High Constable.

petit-grain, *s.* An essential oil obtained from the fruit and leaves of *Citrus Bigaradia*,

petit jury, *s.* [Petty-jury.]

petit larceny, *s.* [Petty-larceny.]

petit-maitre, *s.* [Fr. = a fop.] A spruce fellow who hangs about ladies; a fop, a coxcomb.

"The battered beau, who affects the boy at three-score, or the *petit-maître*, who would be a man at fifteen. —*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. viii.

petit serjeanty, *s.*

Law: The tenure of lands of the crown by the annual tendering of some implement now, or formerly, used in war, as a bow, an arrow, a flag, &c.

"The Dukes of Marlborough and Wellington hold the estates granted to their ancestors for their public services, by the tenure of *petit-serjeanty*, and by the annual render of a small flag."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 4.

* **petit treason,** *s.*

Law: The crime of killing a person to whom the offender owes duty or subjection; as for a servant to kill his master, a wife her husband, &c. The name is no longer used, such crimes being now deemed murder only.

pĕ-tĭ-tion, * **pe-ti-ci-on,** *s.* [Fr. *pétition*, from Lat. *petitionem*, accus. of *petitio* = a seeking, a suit, from *petitus*, pa. par. of *peto* = to seek, to ask; Sp. *petición*; Ital. *petizione.*]

1. An entreaty, a request, a supplication, a prayer; a solemn, earnest, or formal prayer or entreaty addressed to the Supreme Being, or to a superior in rank or power.

"Her *petition* for the wrongs she feels."
Daniel: Civil Wars, viii.

2. A single article, or several, in a prayer: as, the several *petitions* of the Lord's Prayer.

3. A formal written request or application made to one vested with authority, or to a legislative or administrative body, soliciting a favour, grant, right, or act of mercy.

4. The paper or document containing such request or application; especially applied in legal language to an application to a court or judge; as, a *petition* for a divorce.

petition of right, *s.*

1. *Law:* A petition for obtaining possession or restitution from the crown of either real or personal property, where the sovereign is in full possession of any hereditaments or chattels, and the petitioner suggests such a right as controverts the title of the crown, grounded on facts disclosed in the petition itself; in which case, upon this answer being endorsed by the sovereign, *soit droit fait al partie* (let right be done to the party), a commission shall issue to inquire of the truth of this suggestion.

2. *Eng. Hist.:* A declaration of the rights of the people, put forward by parliament in the third year of the reign of Charles I., and assented to by him. They are:

(1) That no man be compelled to pay any moneys to the State without common consent by act of parliament.

(2) That no person be imprisoned for refusing the same, nor any freeman be imprisoned without any cause showed, to which he might make answer.

(3) That soldiers and mariners be not billeted in the houses of the people.

(4) That commissions be no more issued for punishing by the summary process of martial law.

pĕ-tĭ-tion, *v.t.* & *i.* [Petition, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To solicit, to beg, to supplicate, to make supplication or prayer to; to entreat; to ask from.

"All *petitioning* the king for my restoration, I presume?"—*Goldsmith: Bee*, No. 4.

2. To address a petition or formal supplication or application to, as to a sovereign or a legislative or administrative body for some grant, favour, or right.

"The King of Samoa in 1877 *petitioned* the English Government to annex the islands."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 12, 1886.

3. To solicit, to beg.

B. *Intrans.:* To present a petition; to make application; to solicit.

"Toleration may be *petitioned* for."—*South: Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 12.

* **pĕ-tĭ-tion-ar-ĭ-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *petitionary*; *-ly.*] By way of begging the question.

"Thus doth but *petitionarily* infer a dextrality in the heavens."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv., ch. v.

* **pĕ-tĭ-tion-ar-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *petition*; *-ary.*]

1. Offering or making a petition; supplicatory.

"To pardon Rome and thy *petitionary* countrymen."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, v. 2.

2. Containing or of the nature of a petition or entreaty.

"Brevity of speech commends itself by, in all *petitionary* addresses, a peculiar respect to the person addressed to."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 4.

* **pē-tĭ-tion-ēē',** *s.* [Eng. *petition*; *-ee.*] A person cited to answer or defend a petition.

pĕ-tĭ-tion-ĕr, pe-ti-ci-on-er, *s.* [Eng. *petition*; *-er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who presents or makes a petition; a supplicant.

"O vaun *petitioners!* beg a great matter."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

* 2. *Eng. Hist.:* An opponent of the Court party in the reign of Charles II.; an addresser (q.v.).

pĕ-tĭ-tion-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [Petition, *v.*]

petitioning creditor, *s.*

Law: A creditor who applies for an adjudication in bankruptcy against his trading debtor.

* **pe-tĭ-tion-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *petition*; *-ist.*] A petitioner. (*Lamb.*)

pĕ-tĭ'-ti-ō prĭn-çip-ĭ-ī (ti as shĭ), *phr.* [Lat. = a begging of the principle or question.]

Logic: A vicious mode of reasoning, popularly called *begging the question*, which consists in tacitly taking for granted as true the proposition to be proved, and drawing conclusions from it as though proved.

* **pĕ-tĭ'-tor,** *s.* [Lat., from *petitus*, pa. par. of *peto* = to seek.] One who seeks; a seeker.

"The bishop himself being never a *petitor* for the place."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, XI. ii. 48.

pĕt-ĭ-tōr-ў, *a.* [Lat. *petitorius*, from *petitor* = one who seeks or begs; Fr. *pétitoire*; Ital. & Sp. *petitorio.*] Petitioning; begging; supplicating.

petitory actions, *s. pl.*

Scots Law: Actions by which something is sought to be decreed by the judge in consequence of a right of property, or a right of credit in the pursuer. All actions on personal contracts by which the granter has become bound to pay, or to perform, are *petitory actions.*

pĕt-ĭ-vĕr-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named by Linnæus after J. Petiver, F.R.S., a London apothecary.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the Petiveriaceæ (q.v.). Known species four, from tropical America. In Brazil *Petiveria alliacea*, the Guinea-weed, is put into warm baths to be used in paralysis.

pĕt-ĭ-vĕr-ĭ-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *petiveri(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Petiverials (q.v.); an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Sapindales. Under shrubs or herbs, with an alliaceous odour; leaves alternate, entire, stipulate, sometimes dotted; sepals several; corolla none; stamens either indefinite, or as many as in the sepals; ovary superior, one celled, with one erect ovule; fruit indehiscent, dry, wingless, or samaroid. Tropical American plants. Known genera three, species ten. (*Lindley.*)

pĕt-ĭ-vĕr-ĭ-ăd, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *petiveri(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ad.*]

Bot. (*Pl.*): Lindley's name for the Petiveriaceæ (q.v.).

pĕ-tŏng', *s.* [Chinese.] The same as Packfong (q.v.).

* **pĕ-trăl'-ō-ğў,** *s.* [Petrology.]

* **pĕt'-ra-rў,** *s.* [Sp. *petraria*, from Lat. *petra*; Gr. πέτρα (*petra*) = a stone.] A machine in use among the ancients for casting stones. [Pederero.]

"The *petrary* and two mangonels."—*Archæologia*, iv. 384.

* **pē'-tre (tre** as **tĕr),** *s.* [Gr. πέτρα (*petra*) = a stone.] Nitre; saltpetre (q.v.).

* **pē-trē'-an,** *a.* [Lat. *petræus*, from *petra* = a stone, a rock; Gr. πετραῖος (*petraios*).] Of or pertaining to rock or stone.

pĕt'-rel (1) * **pĕt'-ēr-el,** *s.* [Fr. *pétrel*, *pétérel*, from *Pétre* = Peter: the allusion being to the action of the bird, which seems to walk on the sea, like St. Peter (Matt. xiv. 29); cf. Ger. *Petersvogel*, lit. = Peter's fowl, Peter's bird.]

Ornith.: A popular name for any individual of the family Procellariidæ (q.v.), small oceanic birds of dusky plumage, nocturnal in habit, widely distributed, but most abundant in the southern hemisphere. They are considered by sailors as the harbingers of stormy weather, in which they seem to delight. Many of them nidificate in holes, and the majority lay but one egg, usually white. Some apparently come to land only for nidification, but nearly all are liable to be driven on shore by storms. *Œstrelata hesitata*, the Capped Petrel, whose habitat is the West Indian Islands, has been met with in Hungary. (*Ibis*, 1884, p. 202). *Procellaria* (*Thalassidroma*) *pelagica* is Mother Carey's Chicken, or the Storm Petrel; *Cymochorea leucorrhoa* is the Fork-tailed, or Leach's Petrel; and *Oceanites oceanicus* is Wilson's Petrel. In this work the most important species are described under their popular names.

* **pet-rel (2),** *s.* [Peytrel.]

* **pĕ-trĕs'-çençe,** *s.* [Eng. *petrescen(t)*; *-ce.*] The state or condition of being petrescent; the process of changing into stone.

* **pē-trĕs'-çent,** *a.* [Lat. *petra*; Gr. πέτρα = a stone, a rock.] Changing into stone, or stony hardness; petrifying.

"By springs of *petrescent* water."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 554.

pĕ-trĭc'-ō-la, *s.* [Lat. *petra* = a stone, and *colo* = to inhabit.]

Zool. & Palæont.: A genus of Veneridæ (q.v.). Shell oval or elongated, thin, tumid, anterior side short; hinge with three teeth in each valve, the external often obsolete; pallial sinus deep. Recent species thirty, widely distributed in both hemispheres; fossil twenty, commencing in the Chalk.

pĕt-rĭ-făc'-tion, *s.* [A contracted form of *petrification* (q.v.).]

I. *Literally:*

1. The act or process of petrifying or changing into a stone; the state of being petrified; conversion of any organic matter, animal or vegetable, into stone, or a substance of stony hardness. [Fossilization.]

"So sudden a *petrifaction* and strange induration."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. v.

2. That which is petrified or converted into stone; organic matter petrified; a fossil.

"Inspecting its *petrifactions* and its mineral fountains."—*Eustace: Italy*, vol. ii., ch. vi.

† **II.** *Fig.:* The state of being morally petrified or paralyzed, as by fear, astonishment, &c.

"Mortification or *petrifaction* of the soul."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 139.

* **pĕt-rĭ-făc'-tive,** *a.* [Lat. *petra* = a stone, and *facio* = to make.]

1. Having the power or quality of petrifying or converting organic substance into stone; petrifying.

2. Of or pertaining to petrifaction.

"The lapidescencies and *petrifactive* mutations of hard bodies."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xiii.

* **pĕt'-rĭ-fī-a-blc,** *a.* [Eng. *petrify*; *-able.*] Capable of being petrified.

pĕ-trĭf'-ĭc, *a.* [Fr. *pétrifique*; Ital. & Sp. *petrifico.*] Having the power or quality of petrifying; having power to petrify; petrifactive.

"Death with his mace *petrific*, cold and dry,
As with a trident smote." *Milton: P. L.*, x. 294.

* **pĕ-trĭf'-ĭ-cāte,** *v.t.* [Petrification.] To petrify; to convert into stone.

"Though our hearts *petrificated* were,
Yet causedst thou thy law be graven there."
J. Hall: Poems (ed. 1646), p. 96.

* **pĕt-rĭ-fĭ-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *petra* = a stone, and *facio* = to make; Sp. *petrificacion*; Ital. *petrificazione.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. The act or process of petrifying; the state or condition of being petrified; petrifaction.

"We have also with us the visible *petrification* of wood in many waters."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. v.

2. That which is petrified; a petrifaction; a fossil.

II. *Fig.:* Obduracy, callousness, hardness of heart.

pĕt'-rĭ-fў, * **pet-ri-fie,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *pétrifier*, from Lat. *petra* = a stone, a rock, and

ficio = to make; Sp. *petrificar;* Ital. *petrificare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To convert or change into stone or stony substance.

"Moss *petrified* with branching coralines."
Mason: English Garden, iv.

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. To make obdurate, callous, or hard-hearted.

"Blush if thou canst; not *petrified,* thou must."
Cowper: Expostulation.

2. To paralyze or stupefy, as with fear, astonishment, &c.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To become converted into stone or a stony substance, as organic matter by calcareous deposits.

"When wood and many other bodies do *petrifie.*"—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. ii., ch. i.

* 2. *Fig.:* To become hardened, lifeless, or callous.

"Like Niobe we marble grow,
And *petrify* with grief." *Dryden.*

pĕt'-rĭ-līte, *s.* [Gr. *πέτρα* (*petra*) = a rock, and *λιθος* (*lithos*) = a stone; Ger. *petrilith.*]

Min.: The same as ORTHOCLASE (q.v.).

Pĕ'-trine, *a.* [Lat. *petrinus* = of stone.] Of or pertaining to St. Peter: as, the *Petrine* epistles.

Petrine-epistles, *s. pl.* [PETER, ¶.]

Petrine-liturgy, *s.* [LITURGY, ¶ 3.]

pĕt-rō-, *pref.* [Gr. *πέτρος* (*petros*) = stone, rock.] Pertaining to or consisting of stone or rock.

petro-occipital, *a.*

Anat.: Of or belonging to the occipital bone, and to the petrous portion of the temporal bone. There is a *petro-occipital* suture.

Pē-trō-brŭ'-sĭ-ăn, *s.* [From *Petrobusius,* the Latinised form of the name of the founder.]

Church Hist. (*Pl.*)*:* The followers of Peter de Bruys, who, about A.D. 1110, attempted religious reform. He was burnt by an angry populace, at St. Giles's in 1130. The tenets attributed to him by Peter, Abbot of Cluny, who in 1141 wrote to confute him, were that persons should not be baptised till they reached years of discretion; that there should be no churches built, and that those already erected should be pulled down; that crosses should be abolished; that the sacred elements in the communion are only signs of the body and blood of Christ, and that the oblations, prayers, and good offices of the living do not profit the dead. Peter is regarded with much respect by some Protestants, who claim him as a reformer before the Reformation. His followers continued till the sixteenth century.

pĕt-rō-çĭn'-ela, *s.* [Pref. *petro-,* and Gr. *κιγκλος* (*kinglos*) = a water-ouzel.]

Ornith.: According to Vigors, a genus of Turdinæ. Bill moderate, with tip curved; points of wings produced beyond half of the tail. It contains the Rock-thrushes found in India and elsewhere.

pĕt'-rō-drōme, *s.* [PETRODROMUS.]

Zool.: A jumping-shrew from Mozambique. As its name implies, it lives among the rocks, thus differing from other members of the family. It is insectivorous, and soon becomes familiar in captivity.

pĕ-trŏd'-rō-mŭs, *s.* [Pref. *petro-,* and Gr. *δρόμος* (*dromos*) = a race, running.]

Zool.: A genus of Macroscelididæ (q.v.), with a single species, *Petrodromus tetradactylus.* It is larger than the rest of the family, and has only four toes on each hind foot. [PETRODROME.]

pĕt'-rō-dŭs, *s.* [Pref. *petro-,* and Gr. *ὀδούς* (*odous*) = a tooth.]

Palæont.: A genus of Cestraphori, with one species from the Derbyshire Coal-measures.

pĕ-trŏg'-ą-lē, *s.* [Pref. *petro-,* and Gr. *γαλῆ* (*galē*) = a weasel.]

Zool.: A genus of Macropodidæ, in some classifications considered as a sub-genus of Macropus (q.v.). *Petrogale penicillata* is the Brush-tailed, and *P. xanthopus,* the Yellow-footed Rock Kangaroo.

pĕt-rō-glўph'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *petroglyph(y); -ic.*] Pertaining to or characterized by petroglyphy.

pĕ-trŏg'-lўph-ў, *s.* [Pref. *petro-,* and Gr. *γλυφω* (*gluphō*) = to carve.] The art or operation of carving inscriptions and figures on rocks or stones.

pĕ-trŏg'-rą-phĕr, *s.* [Eng. *petrograph(y); -er.*] One who studies or is versed in petrography; a petrologist.

pĕt-rō-grăph'-ĭc, pĕt-rō-grăph'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *petrograph(y); -ic, -ical.*] Of or pertaining to petrography.

pĕ-trŏg'-rą-phў, *s.* [Pref. *petro-,* and Gr. *γραφω* (*graphō*) = to write.]

* 1. The art of writing on stone.

2. The study of rocks; a scientific description of or treatise on rocks; that branch of geology which deals with the constitution of rocks; petrology.

"Another point of novelty in this text-book is the prominent place assigned to microscopic *petrography.*"—*Athenæum,* Oct. 28, 1882.

pĕt'-rŏl, *s.* [PETROLEUM.]

Chem.: C_8H_{10}. A hydrocarbon occurring in the petroleum of Schnde, near Hanover. It has not yet been isolated, being always found mixed with olefines and homologues of marsh-gas, but by treatment with a mixture of strong nitric and sulphuric acids, it is converted into a crystalline compound, trinitropetrol, $C_8H_7(NO_2)_3$.

pĕt'-rō-lēne, *s.* [Eng. *petrol(eum)*; suff. *-ene* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An oil obtained by Boussingault from asphalt, and announced by him as the liquid constituent of all asphalt. He assigned it the formula $C_{10}H_{16}$. Subsequent investigation tends to show that this is a mixture of oils.

pĕ-trō'-lĕ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *petra* = a rock, and *oleum* = oil.]

Chem.: Earth oil, naphtha, mineral oil, paraffin oil. A term applied to a variety of inflammable liquids found naturally in many parts of the earth, and formed by the gradual decomposition of vegetable matter beneath the surface. These liquids vary in colour from a faint yellow to a brownish-black, and in consistence from a thin transparent oil to a fluid as thick as treacle, and their specific gravities range from ·7 to 1·1. They are met with in most countries of Europe, but occur in abundance in Pennsylvania and other parts of the United States, and in Canada. Pelouze and Cohours have shown that these oils consist mainly of homologues of marsh-gas, and they were able to isolate by fractional distillation twelve members of the series [PARAFFIN, 1. (2)], gaseous, liquid, and semi-solid. A light petroleum oil is used all over the world for illuminating purposes, and a heavy oil for lubricating machinery. The former should, according to the Petroleum Act of 1871, have a sp. gr. ·810 to ·820, and should not evolve inflammable vapour until heated to 55°. If an oil gives off inflammable vapour below this temperature it is considered unsafe for domestic use. Paraffin oil is the commercial name for an oil obtained by direct distillation from American petroleum. It is also applied to an oil produced by the dry distillation of boghead coal, shale, &c., at a temperature considerably lower than that employed in the manufacture of gas.

petroleum-benzin, *s.*

Chem.: The portion of petroleum which distils over at from 70–120°. It has a sp. gr. of ·680 to ·700, and a boiling-point of 60–80°. It dissolves oils, fats, caoutchouc, and turpentine, and has been used for skin diseases, gastric pains, and in the preparation of lacquers and varnishes.

petroleum-burner, *s.* A burner contrived to vaporize and consume liquid petroleum fed to it by a reservoir.

petroleum-ether, *s.*

Chem.: That portion of native petroleum which distils over at 45–60°. It is a clear colourless oil, having a faint odour of petroleum, a sp. gr. of ·665, and boiling between 50° and 60°. It is very inflammable, and has been used as a remedy for rheumatism, and as an anæsthetic.

petroleum-furnace, *s.* A steam-boiler furnace constructed for burning jets of petroleum, or a spray of petroleum mixed with a proportioned stream of air, sometimes accompanied by a steam jet.

petroleum-spirit, *s.*

Chem.: The portion of petroleum which distils over between 120° and 170°. Sp. gr. ·740 to ·745. It does not dissolve resin, and is used for diluting linseed oil varnishes, and for cleaning printers' type.

petroleum-spring, *s.*

Geol.: A spring consisting of, or largely impregnated with, petroleum. They are often found in connection with mud volcanoes.

petroleum-still, *s.* A still for separating the hydrocarbon products from crude petroleum, &c., in the order of their volatility.

petroleum-tester, *s.* An instrument for determining the inflammability of illuminating oils, or of inflammable matter in compound liquids, by means of a thermometer and a flame, the thermometer being applied to the liquid while the heat is imparted to the latter, and the vapour generated by the heat being directed to the flame, so as to take fire when the heat rises to the point at which the liquid gives off explosive vapours.

pĕt'-rō-leuse, *s.* [Fr.] A female incendiary, especially one belonging to the communist party in Paris in 1871.

"The communist, the *petroleuse,* and the free colonist smoked friendly cigarettes together."—*Field,* Jan. 2, 1886.

pĕt-rō-lĭth'-ō-īdc, *s.* [Pref. *petro-,* and Gr. *λίθος* (*lethos*) = a stone; suff. *-ide* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as PORCELAIN-SPAR (q.v.).

* **pĕt'-rō-līze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *petrol(eum)*: *-ize.*] To burn or set fire to with petroleum.

"The Communists *petrolizing* clubs and palaces."—*M. Collins: Thoughts in my Garden,* i. 130.

pĕt-rō-lŏg'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *petrolog(y); -ical.*] Of or pertaining to petrology.

"The value of the instrument as an auxiliary to *petrological* work is beyond question."—*Athenæum,* Oct 28, 1882.

pĕ-trŏl'-ō-gĭst, *s.* [Eng. *petrolog(y); -ist.*] One who studies or is versed in petrology.

pĕ-trŏl'-ō-gў, *s.* [Gr. *πέτρος* (*petros*) = a stone, a rock; suff. *-ology.*]

Nat. Science: The study of the mineralogical and chemical composition of rocks; including the various changes they have undergone through physical and chemical agencies, either combined or separate. Macroscopic and microscopic examination, together with chemical analysis, are the methods pursued. If the rock is of sufficiently coarse texture, an examination by an ordinary lens suffices, but in rocks of fine grain a thin section is prepared, and, under the microscope, the individual mineral constituents are recognized by their specific structural and optical characters. The chemical analysis is performed either on the rock as a whole, or the mass is pulverised, and the mineral species of which it consists separated by certain fluid chemical compounds of known density, and the products of this separation separately analysed.

"He has included in his text-book an excellent outline of the present state of microscopic *petrology.*"—*Athenæum,* Oct. 28, 1882.

pĕt-rō-măs'-tōid, *a.* [Eng. *petrous,* and *mastoid.*]

Anat.: Of or belonging to the mastoid and to the petrous bone.

pĕt'-rō-mўs, *s.* [Pref. *petro-,* and Gr. *μῦς* (*mus*) = a mouse.]

Zool.: Rock-rat; a genus of Octodontinæ, or, in some classifications, of Echimyidæ. There is but one species, *Petromys typicus,* from South Africa.

pĕt'-rō-mўz-zŏn, *s.* [Pref. *petro-,* and Gr. *μύζω* (*muzō*) = to suck.]

Ichthy.: Lamprey; the typical genus of the family Petromyzontidæ. Dorsal fins two, the posterior continuous with the caudal; lingual teeth serrated. The genus is confined to the northern hemisphere. Three species are British: *Petromyzon marinus,* the Sea-lamprey; *P. fluviatilis,* the River Lamprey or Lampern; and *P. branchialis,* the Pride, Sandpiper, or Small Lampern.

pĕt'-rō-mў-zŏn'-tī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *petromyzon,* genit. *petromyzontid(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: Lampreys; a family of Cyclostomata. Body eel-shaped, naked; subject to a

metamorphosis; in the perfect state, with a suctorial mouth armed with teeth. Eyes present in mature animals. External nasal apertures in middle of upper side of head. Larvæ without teeth, and with a single continuous vertical fin. Genera: Petromyzon, Ichthyomyzon, Mordacia, and Geotria. Habitat, the rivers and coasts of temperate regions. They feed on other fishes, to which they attach themselves by suction, scraping off the flesh with their teeth.

PETRONEL.

* **pĕt-rō-nĕl**, * **pĕt-rō-nĕll**, * **pet-rī-o-nel**, *s.* [O. Fr. *petrinal*, from Sp. *petrina* = a girdle, a belt, from Lat. *pectus*, genit. *pectoris* = a breast.] [POITREL.] A small carbine, or horseman's pistol. So called from being fired with the stock against the breast.

"Twas then I fired my *petronel*."
Scott: Rokeby, i. 19.

pĕ-trō-nĭ-a, *s.* [Fem. of Lat. *petronius* = of or belonging to a rock or mountain.]

Ornith.: A sub-genus of Passer. It contains the Sparrow of Palestine, *Petronia* (*Passer*) *brachydactylus*. (*Darwin.*)

pĕ-trōph-ĭ-la, *s.* [Pref. *petro-*, and Gr. φίλος (*philos*) = a friend.]

Bot.: A genus of Proteidæ. The dried flowers of *Petrophila brevifolia* treated with hot water, impart to it a brilliant yellow colour, which Lindley thinks might be used as a dye.

pĕt-rō-phĭ-lōĭ-dēs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *petrophil*(a), and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Palæobot.: A genus of fossil fruits resembling Petrophila. It was described by Bowerbank, from the London Clay of Sheppey. He named and figured seven species, or, at least, forms.

pĕ-trŏs-al, *a.* [Lat. *petros*(*us*) = rocky; Eng. suff. *-al*.]

Anat.: Of or belonging to the petrous portion of the temporal bone. There are *petrosal* nerves and sinuses.

pĕt-rō-scĭr-tēs, *s.* [Pref. *petro-*, and Gr. σκιρτάω (*skirtaō*) = to leap.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Blenniidæ, with thirty species of small size, from the tropical Indo-Pacific. Body moderately elongate, naked; a single dorsal fin; ventrals of two or three rays; a single series of immovable teeth in the jaws, with a strong curved canine behind, stronger in lower than in upper jaw. Tentacles sometimes present; gill-opening reduced to a small fissure above root of pectoral.

pĕt-rō-sĕ-lī-nŭm, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. πετροσέλινον (*petroselinon*) = rock-parsley; formerly a genus of Umbellifers.]

Bot.: A section or sub-genus of Carum, containing one native British species, *Carum segetum*, and one escape, *C. petroselinum*, the latter the typical one. [PARSLEY.]

pĕt-rō-sid-ē-rīte, *s.* [Pref. *petro-*, and Eng. *siderite*.]

Min.: A granular mixture of magnetic iron ore and ilmenite with felspar. Occurs in Stromoe, Faroe Islands.

pĕt-rō-sĭ-lĕx, *s.* [Pref. *petro-*, and Lat. *silex* = a flint-stone.]

Petrol.: The same as FELSTONE (q.v.).

pĕt-rō-sĭ-lĭ-ceoŭs (ce as sh), *a.* [Pref. *petro-*, and Eng. *siliceous* (q.v.).] Pertaining to or consisting of petrosilex.

pĕt-rō-sphĕ-nŏĭd-al, *a.* [Pref. *petro-*, and Eng. *sphenoidal*.]

Anat.: Of or belonging to the sphenoid and the petrous portion of the temporal bone. There is a *petrosphenoidal* suture.

pē-troŭs, *a.* [Lat. *petrosus*, from *petrus* = a stone.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.*: Like stone; stony, rocky.

2. *Anat.*: Hard as a rock. There is a *petrous* portion of the temporal bone.

pĕt-tah, *s.* [Hind. *patṭa*.] The suburb of a fortified town; the portion of a town outside a fort; a market town.

pĕtt-cŏŷ, *s.* [Eng. *petty*; second element doubtful.]

Bot.: According to Johnson, *Gnaphalium minus* (not a Linnæan name), but perhaps *Filago minima*.

pĕt-tĕd, *pt. pa.*, or *a.* [PET, *v.*]

pĕt-tĭ chăps, *s.* [Eng. *petty*, and *chaps* (q.v.).]

Ornith.: *Sylvia hortensis*, the Garden Warbler.

"This species was first made known, as a British bird, by Willughby, to whom it was sent from Yorkshire by Mr Jessop, of Broom Hall, near Sheffield, under the name of *Pettichaps*."—*Yarrell: British Birds* (ed. 4th), i. 415.

¶ Prof. Newton (*loc. sup. cit.*) says that "this name appears never to have been in general use in England," nor does he adopt it; but it "is still applied to a bird (though of what species there is insufficient evidence to show) in the extreme north of Derbyshire." The Pettichaps of White is not exactly determined, but is either *Sylvia rufa* or *S. trochilus*. Wood (*Illust. Nat. Hist.*, ii. 280, 281) distinguishes *S. hortensis* as the Greater, and *S. rufa* as the Lesser Pettichaps.

pĕt-tĭ-cōat, *s.* [Eng. *petty*, and *coat*.]

1. A loose undergarment worn by females, fastened round the waist, and covering the lower part of the body.

"Artists and actors represented Bruce and Douglas in striped *petticoats*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. A woman.

"There's a *petticoat* will prove to be the cause of this."—*Hawley Smart: Struck Down*, ch. xi.

petticoat-affair, *s.* An affair of gallantry.

"Venus may know more than both of us
For 'tis some *petticoat-affair*."
Dryden: Amphitryon, i. 1.

petticoat-government, *s.* Female rule or government.

petticoat-pipe, *s.*

Steam-eng.: A pipe in the chimney of a locomotive, which comes down over the exhaust nozzle, and conducts the escaping steam and the smoke and sparks which follow the induced current into the arrester.

* **pĕt-tĭ-fŏg**, *v.i.* [Eng. *petty*, and Prov. Eng. *fog* = to hunt in a servile manner, to flatter for gain, from O. Dut. *focker* = a monopolist.] To act as a pettifogger; to do business in a petty manner.

"He takes no money, but *pettifogs* gratis."—*Butler: Characters.*

pĕt-tĭ-fŏg-gĕr, *s.* [Eng. *pettifog*; *-er*.] A petty, second-rate attorney or lawyer.

"A *pettifogger* named Alexander Fitton, who had been detected in forgery."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

* **pĕt-tĭ-fŏg-gĕr-y**, *s.* [Eng. *pettifogger*; *-y*.] The practices or arts of a pettifogger; petty tricks or quibbles.

"The last and lowest sort of their arguments, and such like *pettifoggery*."—*Milton: To Remove Hirelings.*

pĕt-tĭ-fŏg-ging, *a.* [Eng. *pettifog*; *-ing*.] Petty, mean, paltry, quibbling.

"The gigantic task imposed upon the Board has been discharged in no *pettifogging* parochial spirit."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 22, 1885.

* **pĕt-tĭ-fŏg-u-lize**, *v.i.* [PETTIFOG.] To act as a pettifogger; to use petty and contemptible tricks or quibbles. (*De Quincey.*)

* **pĕt-tĭ-fŏg-u-lĭz-ĕr**, *s.* [Eng. *pettifogulis*(*e*); *-er*.] A pettifogger. (*De Quincey.*)

† **pĕt-tĭ-greē, pĕt-tĭ grūe**, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *petygrewe* = a pedigree (?).]

Bot.: *Ruscus aculeatus*.

* **pet-ti-grew**, *s.* [PEDIGREE.]

pĕt-tĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *petty*; *-ly*.] In a petty manner.

pĕt-tĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *petty*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being petty; littleness, smallness, meanness.

"A scornful *pettiness* that made him 'hard to help.'"—*Scribner's Magazine*, May 1880, p. 110.

pĕt-tish, * **pĕt-ish**, *a.* [Eng. *pet*; *-ish*.] Proceeding from or characterized by pettishness; peevish, fretful; inclined to ill-temper.

"Poverty brought on a *pettish* mood."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.

pĕt-tish-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *pettish*; *-ly*.] In a pettish manner; peevishly, fretfully.

"Poorly, and *pettishly*, ridiculously
To fling away your fortune."
Beaum. & Fl.: *Mad Lover*, iii. 1.

pĕt-tish-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *pettish*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being pettish; peevishness, fretfulness.

"How must this needs irritate a munificent God to see his bounty contemned out of childish *pettishness*."—*Bp. Hall: Of Contentation*, § 14.

pĕt-tĭ-toes, *s. pl.* [Eng. *petty*, and *toes*.] The feet of a sucking pig; applied to the human feet in ridicule or contempt.

"He would not stir his *pettitoes*."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

pĕtt-kō-ite, *s.* [After Bergrath von Pettko; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An isometric mineral, occurring chiefly in small cubes, sometimes with planes of the rhombic dodecahedron. Hardness, 2·5; lustre, bright, diminishing on exposure; colour, black; streak, greenish; taste, sweetish. Analysis yielded: sulphuric acid, 45·32; sesquioxide of iron, 44·92; protoxide of iron, 6·66; water, 1·51 = 98·41. Found at Kremnitz, Hungary.

pĕt-tle, *v.t.* [Eng. *pet*; frequent. suff. *-le*.] To indulge; to treat as a pet; to coddle.

"And harle us, *pettle* us up wi' bread and water."—*Scott: Heart of Midlothian*, ch. xviii.

pĕt-tle, *s.*. [PADDLE (2), *s.*]

pĕt-tō, *s.* [Ital., from Lat. *pectus*.] The breast.

¶ (1) *In petto*: In the breast or heart; hence, in secrecy, in reserve.

"Whatever else they might hold undeclared *in petto*."—*North: Examen*, p. 609.

(2) *Cardinal in petto*:

Eccles.: A cardinal created by the Pope, but whose creation is not yet proclaimed.

* **pet-toune**, *s.* [SPITTOON.] A spittoon.

"With large *petounes* perfum'de and soused."
Scott: Certaine Pieces (1616).

* **pĕt'-trel**, *s.* [POITREL.]

pĕt'-tў, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *petit*, a word of doubtful origin; Wel. *pitio*; O. Ital. *pitetto*, *petitto*.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Small, trifling, insignificant, little, unimportant.

"*Petty* rills cover their broad channels."—*Eustace: Italy*, vol. ii., ch. vii.

2. Having little power, influence, or possessions; unimportant; inferior.

"There was terror and agitation in the castles of twenty *petty* kings."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

* **B.** *As subst.*: A scholar low in a school; a young scholar.

"A schoolmaster that taught *petties*."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, i. 37.

petty-averages, *s. pl.* [AVERAGE, *s.*]

petty-bag, *s.* Formerly an office in the Court of Chancery, the clerk of which had the drawing up of parliamentary writs of *scire facias*, *congés d'élire* for bishops, &c. [HANAPER-OFFICE.]

petty-cash, *s.* Money expended or received in small items.

Petty-cash book: A book in which small payments and receipts are entered.

petty-constable, *s.* [PETIT-CONSTABLE.]

petty-coy, *s* [PETTICOY.]

petty-jury, petit-jury, *s.*

Law: A jury in criminal cases who try the bills found by the grand jury.

petty-larceny, *s.*

Law: The stealing of goods of the value of twelve pence or under. The distinction between *petty* and *grand* larceny is now abolished.

petty-officer, *s.* An officer of the Royal Navy, corresponding to a non-commissioned officer in the army. They are appointed by the captain of the ship.

petty-rice, *s.*

Bot.: *Chenopodium Quinoa*, largely cultivated on the Pacific slopes of the Andes for its seeds, which, after being boiled, are used for making gruel or broth.

petty-session, *s.* [SESSION.]

* **petty-treason**, *s.* [PETIT-TREASON.]

petty-whin, *s.*

Bot.: *Genista anglica*. [GENISTA.]

pĕt'-tў-çhăps, *s.* [PETTICHAPS.]

pĕt-ū-lạnçe, * **pĕt'-n-lạn-çy,** *s.* [Fr. *petulance*, from Lat. *petulantia*, from *petulans* = forward, pert, petulant (q.v.); Sp. *petulancia*; Ital. *petulanza*.] The quality or state of being petulant; peevishness, pettishness, fretfulness.

"Vice, indolence, faction, and fashion produce minute philosophers, and mere *petulancy* not a few." —*Bp. Berkeley: Alciphron*, dial. vii., § 8.

pĕt-ū-lạnt, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *petulans*, pr. par. of * *petulo*, a dimin. of *peto* = to seek; Ital. & Sp. *petulante*.] Characterized by petulance, peevishness, or pettishness; perverse, pettish, saucy, forward, capricious.

"Restraining his bitter and *petulant* tongue — *Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

pĕt-ū-lạnt-lȳ, * **pĕt-ū-lẹnt-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *petulant*; *-ly*.] In a petulant manner; with petulance; peevishly, pettishly.

"He no less *petulantly* than profanely apply'd to himself that text of the holy prophet."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. iii., let. 8.

* **pĕ-tŭl-çi-tȳ,** *s.* [Petulcous.] Wantonness; friskiness.

"I doe therefore much blame the *petulcity*."—*Hist. From Bp. of Coventry.*

* **pĕ-tŭl-coŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *petulcus* = butting with the horns.] Wanton, frisking, gambolling.

"The Pope whistles his *petulcous* rams into order." —*Cunc: Fiat Lux*, p. 151.

* **pe-tun,** *s.* [Brazil. = tobacco.] [Petunia.] Tobacco. (*Taylor, The Waterpoet.*)

pĕ-tū-nĭ-ạ, *s.* [Latinised from *petun* (q.v.).]

Bot. & Hort.: The typical genus of the Petunieæ (q.v.) They are solanaceous plants, with viscous leaves, and white, violet, or purple flowers, cultivated in gardens.

pĕ-tụ-nĭ-ē'-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *petuni(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: A genus of Solanaceæ, or if that order be divided, as it is by Myers into two, then of Atropaceæ.

pē-tŭn-tzĕ, *s.* [From the Chinese, *Pehtun-tsz*.]

Min.: A rock consisting largely of quartz, with some felspar, used in China for mixing with kaolin in the manufacture of porcelain.

pĕt'-wọọd, *s.* [Eng. *pet*, and *wood*.]

Bot.: Berrya mollis, one of the Tiliaceæ.

Pĕt-wòrth, *s.* [See def.]

† *Geog.:* A market-town and parish in the county of Sussex, thirteen miles N.E. of Chichester.

Petworth-marble, *s.*

Petrol. & Comm.: A marble of Wealden age, occurring about a hundred feet below the top of the Weald Clay. It is used for architectural decoration, especially of churches. Called also Sussex marble, Paludina marble, and Paludina limestone.

pĕtz-īte, *s.* [After the German chemist, Petz; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral which is referable to the species Hessite (q.v.), in which the silver is replaced in varying amounts by gold. Stated by Schrauf and others from measurements of good crystals to be isometric in crystallization, though regarded by Becke as triclinic. Found in several localities, but lately in good crystals at Botes, Transylvania.

peŭ-çē, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *πεύκη* (*peukē*) = the fir.]

Palæobot.: A fossil coniferous tree described by Witham. Etheridge enumerates one species from Carboniferous, one from Jurassic, and one from Eocene strata.

peŭ-cē-dăn'-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *peucedan(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Bot.: A family of Umbellifers.

peu-çē-dạ-nin, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *peucedan(um)*; *-in* (*Chem.*).] [Imperatorin.]

peu-cē-dạ-nŭm, *s.* [Lat. *peucedanum*, *peucedanus*; Gr. *πευκεδανον* (*peukedanon*), *πευκεδανος* (*peukedanos*) = the hog's fennel.]

Bot.: Hog's Fennel, the typical genus of Peucedanidæ. Umbels compound; flowers white or pink; petals obovate or obcordate, with an inflexed point. Fruit flat, with a brown, thin border with five ribs, the two lateral ones obsolete, with one to three in each interstice. Found in tropical and temperate regions. Known species a hundred. *Peucedanum officinale*, *P. palustre*, and *P. sativum*, wild in Britain, and *P. Ostruthium* naturalised. The root of *P. montanum* yields a white, bitter, fetid juice, used in Courland against epilepsy.

peŭ çȳl, *s.* [Gr. *πεύκη* (*peukē*) = the fir; *-yl*.] [Terebilene.]

peur-mi-can, *s.* [Pemmican.]

peŭ-tīn-gĕr-ī-ạn, *a.* [See def.] An epithet applied to a parchment map or table of the roads of the ancient Roman Empire, found in a library at Speyer in the fifteenth century, and made known by Conrad Peutinger, of Augsburg. It was constructed in the time of Alexander Severus, about A.D. 226.

pew, * **pewe,** * **pue,** * **puwe,** *s.* [O. Fr. *pui*, *puye* = an elevated place, a gallery set on the outside with rails to lean on, from Lat. *podium* = an elevated place, a balcony, esp. the balcony next the arena, where the emperor and other distinguished persons sat; from Gr. *πόδιον* (*podion*) = a little foot, from *πούς* (*pous*), genit. *ποδός* (*podos*) = a foot; Dut. *puye*; Ital. *poggio* = a hillock; Sp. *poyo* = a stone-bench near a door.]

1. A fixed seat in a church, inclosed and separated from those adjoining by partitions. Pews, originally square, are now generally long and narrow, to seat several persons.

"*Pews* in the church may descend by custom immemorial (without any ecclesiastical concurrence), from the ancestor to the heir."—*Blackstone: Commentaries*, bk. iii., ch. 28.

* 2. A wooden erection, in the shape of a square or parallelogram, used by lawyers, money-lenders, &c.; a bench.

"From the *pewes* of most wicked judges."—*Old Play of Timon*, p. 12.

* 3. A box in a theatre.

"My wife sat in my Lady Fox's *pew* with her."—*Pepys' Diary*, Feb. 15, 1668-9.

* 4. A pen, a sheepfold.

"As the sheep in their *pews* at Smithfield."—*Milton Means to remove Hirelings.*

pew-chair, *s.* A seat affixed to the end of a pew so as to occupy a part of the aisle upon occasion when seats in excess of the pew accommodation are required. (*Amer.*)

pew-opener, *s.* An attendant in a church, whose duty is to open the pews for the congregation.

pew, *v.t.* [Pew, *s.*] To furnish with pews.

pē'-wĕt, *s.* [Pewit.]

* **pew-fēl'-lōw,** * **pue-fel-low,** *s.* [Eng. *pew*, and *fellow*.] One who sits in the same pew in church: hence, a companion, an associate.

"And makes her *pewfellow* with others' moan." *Shakesp.: Richard III.*, iv. 4.

pē'-wit, pē'-wĕt, peē-wit, *s.* [From the cry of the bird.]

1. The lapwing.

2. The laughing gull or mire-crow.

pewit-gull, *s.* The same as Pewit, *s.*, 2.

pew'-tẽr, * **pew-tir,** * **pew-tyr,** *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *peutre*, *peautre*, *piautre*; Ital. *peltro*; Sp. *peltre*.] [Spelter.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Metall.:* The finer pewter is an alloy of twelve parts tin, one part antimony, and a small quantity of copper; the coarser, of eighty parts tin and twenty of lead. The same ingredients as the finer pewter, but in different proportions (nine of tin to one of antimony) constitute Britannia metal. Pewter is specially used for making the drinking-vessels called pewter pots. It was formerly employed more extensively than now.

2. A polishing material used by marble-workers and derived from the calcination of tin.

3. A pewter tankard: as, Give it to me in a *pewter*.

4. Vessels or utensils made of pewter, as plates, beer-pots, tankards, &c.

"*Pewter* and brass, and all things that belong to house or housekeeping."—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, ii.

B. *As adj.:* Made of or relating to pewter.

"So I gaue him a steel glasse, two *pewter* spoons, and a paire of velvet sheathed knives."—*Hacklugt: Voyages*, i. 280.

pew-tẽr-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *pewter*; *-er*.] A smith who works in pewter; one who makes vessels or utensils of pewter.

"He shall charge you, and discharge you, with the motion of a *pewterer's* hammer."—*Shakesp. 2 Henry IV.*, iii. 2.

¶ The Pewterers are a London Company incorporated A.D. 1473.

pew-tẽr-wòrt, *s.* [Eng. *pewter*, and *wort*.]

Bot.: Equisetum hyemale.

pew'-tẽr-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *pewter*; *-y*.] Belonging to or resembling pewter: as, a *pewtery* taste.

pew'-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *pew*; *-y*.] Enclosed by fences; fenced in so as to form small fields. (*Sporting slang.*)

"Sixty or seventy years since the fences were stronger, the enclosures smaller, the country more *pewy*, and the hedges rougher and hairier than is now the case."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 11, 1880.

pĕx-ī-tȳ, *s.* [Lat. *pexitas*, from *pexus* = woolly, prop. pa. par. of *pecto* = to comb.] The nap of cloth.

Peȳ-ẽr, *s.* [For def. see compound.]

Peyer's glands, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Aggregate, small circular patches, surrounded by simple follicles, with flattened villi occupying the interspace. They are situated near the lower end of the ileum, and their ulceration is the pathognomonic characteristic of enteric or typhoid fever, hence their importance. They were discovered and described in 1677, by John Conrad Peyer, a Swiss anatomist.

* **peynt,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Paint.]

* **pey-trel, pet-rel, pet-trel,** *s.* [Poitrel.]

pĕ-zī'-zạ, *s.* [Lat. *peziza*, *pezitæ* (pl.), from Gr. *πέζικες* (*pezikes*), *πεζεαι* (*pezeai*) = mushrooms without a stalk and without a root.]

Bot.: A large genus of Ascomycetous Fungi. The species at first appear as closed sacs, bursting at the top and spreading out, resemble a cup, containing asci and paraphyses. Many are brightly coloured. They are found on dead wood, on the ground among leaves, &c.

pĕz'-ī-zŏĭd, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *peziza*, and Gr. *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form, appearance.] Resembling a fungus of the genus Peziza (q.v.).

* **pezle mezle,** *adv.* [Pell-mell.]

pĕz'-ŏ-phāps, *s.* [Gr. *πεζός* (*pezos*) = on foot, walking, and *φάψ* (*phaps*) = a dove.]

Ornith.: Solitaire; an extinct genus of Dididæ, with a single species, *Pezophaps solitaria*, from the Island of Rodriguez. It was described by Leguat in 1708 from personal observation, and probably survived till 1761. It was allied to the Dodo (q.v.), but the neck and legs were longer, and the bird was more slightly built. They were formerly very abundant, and, being excellent eating, the early voyagers destroyed great numbers of them. The introduction of swine, which ran wild in the forest, and fed on the eggs and the young birds, completed their extermination. The Solitaire was provisionally described and figured (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1865, pp. 199, 200, pl. viii.) as *Didus nazarenus*, and its osteology is discussed in the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1869, pp. 327-362.

pĕz-ŏ-pŏ-rī-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pezoporu(s)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Psittacidæ, comprehending the True Parrakeets.

pĕ-zŏp-ŏr-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. *πεζοπόρος* (*pezoporos*) = going by land: *πεζός* (*pezos*) = on foot, and *πόρος* (*poros*) = a passage.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the Pezoporinæ (q.v.). The upper mandible has the margin arched and entire; the lower is much thicker and stronger. Tail long, cuneated; tarsus lengthened; claws very slender. [Parrakeet.]

pfäff-īte, *s.* [After M. Pfaff; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as Jamesonite (q.v.).

pfahl-bau-ten (au as ou), *s. pl.* [Ger. *pfahl* = a lake, and *bauten* = dwellings, from *bauen* = to build.] The name given by German archæologists to lake-dwellings (q.v.).

pfĕn-nig, pfĕn'-nĭng, *s.* [Ger.] A small copper coin of various values, current in Germany and the neighbouring States. The

pfennig of the German Empire is the $\frac{1}{100}$th part of the mark (q.v.). [PENNY.]

phā-ca, *s.* [Gr. φακος (*phakos*) = the lentil; φακη (*phakē*) = its fruit.]

Bot.: A large genus of papilionaceous plants, sub-tribe Astragalæ. Now reduced to Astragalus (q.v.).

phą-çid-i-ā-çĕ-ī, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *phacid(ium)*; Lat. masc. pl. adj. suff. *-aceī.*]

Bot.: A sub-order of Ascomycetous Fungi. Receptacle coriaceous, the disc ultimately exposed by the rupture of its outer coat. British genera about eight.

phą-çid-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from *phaca* (q.v.).]

Bot.: The typical genus of the Phacidei (q.v.). The depressed receptacles burst above by a few angular laciniæ. Found on living and dead oak-leaves, raspberry-leaves, &c. The commonest is *Phacidium coronatum*, having a yellow disc surrounded by black teeth.

phăc-ô-chœre, phăc-ô-chœre, *s.* [PHACOCHŒRUS.] Any individual of the genus Phacochœrus (q.v.).

phăc-ô-chœr-ŭs (œr as ĕr), *s.* [Gr. φακος (*phakos*) = a wart, and χοιρος (*choiros*) = a hog.]

Zool.: Wart-hog; a genus of Suidæ, distinguished by a fleshy wart under each eye, large, sharp, recurved canines, and the peculiar formation of the last molars. There are only two species: *Phacochœrus æliānus* (Ælian's Wart hog), from the north, and *P. æthiopicus* (the Ethiopian Wart-hog) from the south of Africa. Their food consists almost principally of roots.

phăc-oid, *a.* [Gr. φακος (*phakos*) = a bean, a lentil, and εἰδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.] Resembling a lentil; lenticular.

phăc-ô-līte, *s.* [Gr. φακος (*phakos*) = a bean, and λιθος (*lithos*) = stone; Ger. *phakolit.*]

Min.: A variety of Chabazite (q.v.), occurring in lenticular forms arising from twinning. First found at Leipa, Bohemia.

phăc-ô-nĭn, *s.* [Gr. φακος (*phakos*) = anything shaped like a lentil; *n* connect., and *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: An albuminous substance constituting the inner portion of the crystalline lens of the eyes of fishes. (*Watts.*)

phą-cŏp-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *phacop(s)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Paleont.: A family of Trilobites. Head well developed, the globella broadest in front, with three lateral grooves; eyes large, and having facets; four instead of the three normal pairs of grooves; body-rings eleven. Lower Silurian to the Devonian inclusive.

phăc-ŏps, *s.* [Gr. φακος (*phakos*), or φοκη (*phakē*), and ὤψ (*ōps*)=eye, face, countenance.] [PHACA.]

Paleont.: The single genus of the Phacopidæ (q.v.).

phā-cō-scope, phā-kō-scope, *s.* [Gr. φακος (*phakos*) = anything lenticular, and σκοπεω (*skopeō*) = to look.]

Optics: An instrument devised by Helmholtz for observing the reflected images seen in the human eye when it is being accommodated to a near object. It is made by a dark room with a candle inside and apertures for the observed and observing eyes.

phæ-ăc-tĭn-ĭte, *s.* [Gr. φαιός (*phaios*) = dusky; ἀκτις (*aktis*) = a ray, genit. ἀκτινος (*aktinos*), and Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in radiated masses in Nassau, Germany. Hardness, 2; sp. gr. 2·297 to 3·057; colour, greyish-brown. Analysis yielded: silica, 35·5; alumina, 16·9; sesquioxide of iron, 2·74; protoxide of manganese, 1·4; magnesia, 5·3; lime, 7·2; water, 8·1 = 99·8. Found in a rock called Iserite, and is probably an altered hornblende.

phæ-nō-car-pŏus, *a.* [Gr. φαινομαι (*phainomai*) = to appear, and καρπος (*karpos*) = fruit.]

Bot.: Bearing a fruit which has no adhesion with surrounding parts.

phæ-nō-găm, *s.* [Gr. φαινω (*phainō*) = to show, and γαμος (*gamos*) = marriage; Fr. *phanogame.*] A phanerogamous plant, as opposed to a cryptogam (q.v.).

phæ-nō-gā-mī-ą, *s. pl.* [PHANEROGAMIA.]

phæ-nō-găm-ĭc, *a.* [PHENOGAM.]

Bot.: Having visible sexual organs. The same as PHANEROGAMIC (q.v.). (*J. D. Hooker*, in *Lindley's Veg. King.* (ed. 3rd), p. 94.)

phæ-nŏg-ą-mous, *a.* [Eng. *phanogam*; *-ous.*]

Bot.: Having manifest flowers; phanerogamous.

phæ-nŏm-ĕ-nŏn, *s.* [PHENOMENON.]

phæ-ô-çyst, *s.* [Gr. φαιος (*phaios*) = dusky gray, and Eng. *cyst* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Decaisne's name for Cytoblast (q.v.).

phæ-ô-læ-mą, *s.* [Pref. *phæo-*, and Gr. λοιμος (*laimos*) = the throat.]

Ornith.: Lilae-throats; a genus of Trochilidæ, with two species, *Phæolæma rubinoides*, from Columbia, and *P. æquatorialis*, from Ecuador. Bill straight, and longer than the head. The metallic colours are confined to the crown of the head and a conspicuous metallic lilac spot on the throat.

phæ-ô-rĕt-ĭn, *s.* [Gr. φαιός (*phaios*) = gray, and ῥητίνη (*rhētinē*) = resin.]

Chem.: $C_{16}H_8O_7$. A brown resinous substance extracted from rhubarb root by alcohol of 60–80 per cent. It is inodorous, tasteless, insoluble in water and ether, very soluble in alcohol, in the alkalies, and in acetic acid. Heated on platinum foil, it melts, gives off a faint odour of rhubarb, and burns away without leaving a trace of ash.

phæ ŏs-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *phæos(on)*; *-ic.*] (See compound.)

phæosic-acid, *s.* [PHÆOSIN.]

phæ-ô-sĭn, *s.* [Gr. φαιός (*phaios*) = gray; suff. *-in.*]

Chem.: Phæosic acid. A name given to a brown substance extracted from the pericarp of the bay-berry, by a solution of sodium carbonate.

phā-ĕ-thŏn, phā-ĕ-tŏn, *s.* [PHAETON.]

Ornith.: Tropic-bird (q.v.), Boatswain-bird; the sole genus of the family Phaethontidæ (q.v.). Bill as long as the head, gently curved above, edges notched, nostrils partly closed by a membrane; two middle feathers of the tail very long and narrow. Three species are known, all from tropical seas.

phā-ĕ-thŏn-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *phaëthon*, genit. *phaethont(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: A family of Steganopodes (q.v.), with the single genus Phaethon (q.v.).

phā-ĕth-or-nĭs, *s.* [Gr. φαέθων (*phaethōn*), and ὄρνις (*ornis*) = a bird.]

Ornith.: Long-tailed Hermits; a genus of Trochilidæ, with about twenty species from tropical America. They are distinguished by their strongly graduated tails, the middle feathers being the longest, and in most of the species all the tail-feathers are conspicuously tipped with white. The male and female are alike in coloration.

Phā-ĕ-tŏn, *s.* [Fr. *phaéton* = a phaeton, from Lat. *Phaeton*; Gr. Φαέθων (*Phaethōn*) = son of Helios.]

1. *Gr. Mythol.:* The son of Helios and the ocean nymph Clymene, who, having extracted an oath from his father that he would grant him whatever he asked, demanded permission to drive the chariot of the sun for one day. His inexperience would have caused a total conflagration had not Jupiter launched his thunder, and hurled Phaeton into the river Eridanus.

2. *Vehicles:* An open four-wheeled carriage, usually drawn by two horses.

> "At Belgrave's once upon a time
> There stood a *phaeton* sublime."
> *Warton: The Phaeton & the One-Horse Chaise.*

3. *Ornith.:* [PHAETHON].

phā-ĕ-tŏn-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *phaeton*; *-ic.*] Pertaining to or like a phaeton. (*Lamb.*)

† **phā-ĕ-tō-nī-næ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *phaëton*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: A family of the unrestricted Pelecanidæ (q.v.), coextensive with Phaethontidæ.

phăg-ĕ-dē-ną, phăg-ĕ-dæ-ną, *s.* [Lat. *phagedæna*, from Gr. φαγιδαινα (*phagidaina*), from φαγειν (*phagein*) = to eat; Fr. *phagédène.*]

1. A spreading obstinate ulcer; an ulcer which eats and corrodes the neighbouring parts.

2. A canine appetite.

phăg-ĕ-dĕn-ĭc, phăg-ĕ-dæn-ĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *phagedænicus*, from Gr. φαγεδαινικός (*phagedainikos*).]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to phagedena; of the nature or character of phagedena; phagedenous.

B. *As subst.:* A preparation or application which causes the absorption or the death and sloughing of fungous flesh.

* **phăg-ĕ-dĕn-ĭc-al, * phăg-ĕ-dæn-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *phagedenic*; *-al.*] The same as PHAGEDENIC (q.v.).

phăg-ĕ-dē-noŭs, phăg-ĕ-dæn-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *phagedæn(a)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Phagedenic.

phăl-ăc-rĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *phalacr(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Clavicorn Beetles. They are short and convex, have their antennæ eleven-jointed; wing-cases covering the abdomen; five-jointed tarsi, the first three with brush-like palms, the fourth very short. They fly well, and are found on flowers. British genera, Phalacrus and Olibrus; species fourteen. (*Dallas.*)

* **phăl-ą-crŏc-ŏ-răç-ĭ-dæ,** *s. pl.* [Lat. *phalacrocorax*, genit. *phalacrocorac(is)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: A family of Illiger's Steganopodes, approximately co-extensive with the Pelecanidæ as unrestricted.

phăl-ą-crŏc-ô-răx, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. φαλακροκοραξ (*phalakrokorax*): φαλακρός (*phalakros*) = bald, and κόραξ (*korax*) = a crow.]

Ornith.: Cormorant (q.v.); a genus of Phalacrocoracidæ, or, according to modern ornithologists, of the Pelecanidæ as unrestricted. The four toes are all connected by a web; tail long and stiff; no exterior nostrils in adult. Species thirty-five, universally distributed.

phăl-ą-crō-sĭs, *s.* [PHALACRUS.]

Med.: Baldness of the head; calvities.

phăl-ą-crŭs, *s.* [Gr. φαλακρός (*phalakros*) = bald-pated.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the Phalacridæ. Four species are British.

† **phą-læ-na,** *s.* [Gr. φάλαινα (*phalaina*), φάλλαινα (*phallaina*) = (1) a whale, (2) a moth.]

Entom.: A vast genus of Lepidoptera founded by Linnæus, who included under it all the moths. It is now broken up into groups, families, and genera.

* **phą-læ-nĭ-dęs,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *phalæn(a)*; Lat. masc. or fem. pl. suff. *-ides.*]

Entom.: A name formerly given to the Moths.

phăl-æ-nōĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *phalæn(a)*; Gr. εἰδος = form, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Moths, group Nocturna. Antennæ pubescent or ciliated; abdomen slender, not crested; posterior wings brightly coloured; larva smooth, elongated, with sixteen legs. Two British species. (*Stainton.*)

phăl-æ-nŏp-sĭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *phalæn(a)*, and Gr. ὄψις (*opsis*) = appearance.]

Bot.: A genus of Sarcanthidæ; beautiful orchids, epiphytes, from the Indian Archipelago. Cultivated in English greenhouses.

* **phą-lăng-ăl,** *a.* [Eng. *phalang(e)*; *-al.*] Pertaining or belonging to the phalanges or small bones of the fingers and toes.

phăl-ăngę, *s.* [PHALANX.]

phą-lăn-gĕ-al, phăl-ăn-gē-an, *a.* [Eng. *phalange*; *-al*, *-an.*] Phalangal (q.v.).

phăl-ăn-gĕr, *s.* [Fr., from *phalange*, one of the small bones of the fingers or toes.] (See extract, after det., on next page.)

Zool.: The popular English name for any individual of the sub-family Phalangistinæ (q.v.). Phalangers are small woolly-coated marsupials, with opposable great toes, which are destitute of a nail. They are, for the most part, vegetable-feeders, though some are insectivorous, and in confinement any of them will readily devour small birds or other animals. They may be grouped in two classes, those with, and those without, a patagium or flying-membrane. The most important will be found in this dictionary under their popular names.

SOOTY PHALANGER.

"Buffon gave to a pair of cusenses examined by him the name that heads this article, 'Phalanger,' on account of the peculiar structure of the second and third toes of the hind feet, which are united in a common skin up to the nails."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xviii. 727.

pha-lăn'-gēs, *s. pl.* [PHALANX.]

pha-lăn'-jĭ-al, pha-lăn'-jĭ-an, *a.* [PHALANGEAL, PHALANGEAN.]

phăl-ăn-gī'-ĭ-dæ, pha-lăn'-jĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *phalangium*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: Spiders; a family of Huxley's order Arthrogastra. Eyes, two; maxillary palpi filiform, terminated by simple hooks; cephalothorax and abdomen distinct, nearly of equal breadth, the latter divided into segments; legs long; no metamorphosis. It contains the Harvest-men, or Harvest Spiders. They are very active. Several are British. Various eccentric forms occur in Brazil.

pha-lăn'-jĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *phalangi(um)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*.] Pertaining or relating to spiders of the genus Phalangium.

phăl-ăn-gĭs'-ta, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Fr. *phalange*.] [PHALANGER.]

Zool.: True Phalangers, the Opossums of the Australian colonists; the typical genus of the sub-family Phalangistinæ. Feet normal; tail long and bushy, naked only for a few inches along the under side of the tip. Four or five species, of which the best known is *Phalangista vulpecula*, the Vulpine Phalanger, common in zoological gardens. It is a native of Australia, and is replaced in Tasmania by *P. fuliginosus*, the Brown Phalanger. *P. nana* is the Dormouse Phalanger. [PHALANGER.]

phăl-ăn-gĭs-tī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *phalangist(a)* + Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: A family of Huxley's Metatheria (= Didelphia or Marsupialia). Animals of small or moderate size and arboreal habits, feeding on vegetable or mixed diet, inhabiting Australia and the Papuan Islands. There are three sub-families, Phalangistinæ, Phascolarctinæ, and Tarsipedinæ. [THYLACOLEO.]

phăl-ăn-gĭs-tī-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *phalangist(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

Zool.: The typical sub-family of the Phalangistidæ (q.v.), a numerous group, varying in size from that of a mouse to a large cat. Habits arboreal; distributed abundantly in the Australian region. Ten genera are recognised, Phalangista, Cuscus, Pseudochirus, Petaurista, Dactylopsila, Petaurus, Gymnobelideus, Dromicia, Distoechurus, and Acrobata. [PHALANGER.]

* **phăl-an-gīte**, *s.* [Lat. *phalangites*, from Gr. φαλαγγίτης (*phalanggitēs*), from φάλαγξ (*phalangx*) = a phalanx (q.v.); Fr. *phalangite*.] A soldier belonging to a phalanx.

pha-lăn'-jĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. φαλάγγιον (*phalanggion*) = a venomous spider, from φάλαγξ (*phalangx*) = (1) a phalanx, (2) a spider.] [PHALANX.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the Phalangiidæ (q.v.).

* **phăl'-ăn-stère**, *s.* [Fr.] A phalanstery (q.v.).

"To live at his ease in a *phalanstere*."—*Lytton: My Novel*, bk. iv., ch. viii.

phăl ăn stĕr-ĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *phalanstery*; *-an*.]

A. *As adj.*: Pertaining or relating to phalansterianism.

B. *As subst.*: A supporter or advocate of phalansterianism; a Fourierist.

phăl-ăn-stĕr'-ĭ-an ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *phalansterian*; *-ism*.] [FOURIERISM.]

phăl-ăn-stĕ-rī'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *phalansteri(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: A family of Flagellata Discostomata. Animalcules more or less ovate, bearing a single terminal flagellum, the base of which is encircled by a membranous collar. Two genera: Phalansterium and Protospongia.

phăl-ăn'-stĕr-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *phalanster(y)*; *-ism*.] The same as PHALANSTERIANISM (q.v.).

phăl-ăn-stĕr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Mod. Lat.] [PHALANSTERY.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the Phalansteriidæ. There are two species, *Phalansterium consociatum* and *P. digitatum*, both freshwater.

phăl'-ăn-stĕr-y, *s.* [Fr. *phalanstère*, from Gr. φαλάγξ (*phalangx*) = a phalanx (q.v.).]

1. A community of persons living together according to the system of Fourier. [FOURIERISM.]

"A *phalanstery* of all the friends."—*C. Kingsley Alton Locke*, ch. viii.

2. The building occupied as a dwelling by phalansterians.

phăl'-ănx, phā'-lănx (pl. * **pha-lăn'-gēs, phăl-ănx-ēs**, or **phā-lanx'-ēs**), *s.* [Lat., from Gr. φάλαγξ (*phalangx*) = a line of battle, a battalion; Sp. *falanje*; Ital. *falange*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II. 1.

"Aforetime they had their battalions thick and close together like the Macedonian *phalanxes*."—*P. Holland: Livy*, p. 286.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) A body of troops or men formed in close array, or any number of people distinguished for firmness and solidity of union.

"But at present they formed a united *phalanx*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

(2) A society or association of members organized upon the plan of Fourier, and having a common dwelling. [PHALANSTERY.]

II. *Technically*:

1. *Greek Antiq.*: The close order of battle in which the heavy-armed troops of a Grecian army were usually drawn up. There were several different arrangements of the phalanx peculiar to different states; but the most celebrated was that invented by Philip of Macedon.

"The Macedonians were the most famous for this way of imbattling: their *phalanx* is described by Polybius to be a square battail of pikemen, consisting of sixteen in flank, and five hundred in front; the soldiers standing so close together, that the pikes of the fifth rank were extended three foot beyond the front of the battail."—*Potter: Antiquities of Greece*, bk. iii., ch. vi.

2. *Anat.* (*Pl.*): The small bones of the fingers and toes, so called from their regular disposition. Normally each digit has three phalanxes. Called also internodes.

* 3. *Bot.* (*Pl.*) (*Of the form* phalanges): A number of stamens joined by their filaments.

† 4. *Zool.*: A sub-family.

phăl'-ănxed, * phā'-lănxed, *a.* [Eng. *phalanx*; *-ed*.] Formed or drawn up in a phalanx; in close array.

"Though now one *phalanxed* host should meet the foe." *Byron: Childe Harold*, i. 80.

phăl-a-rĭd'-ĕ-æ, pha-lăr'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *phalar(is)*, or genit. *phalarid(is)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Graminaceæ, series Clisantheæ. The spikelets are compressed, generally dorsally, and are deciduous, the lowest empty glume is small or absent, the second larger, the third with a palea, and sometimes with a male flower; the fourth with a palea and bisexual flower hardening round the fruit.

phă-lăr'-ĭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. φαλαρίς (*phalaris*), φαληρίς (*phalēris*).]

Bot.: The typical genus of the Phalarideæ (q.v.). The flower glumes are three, the upper bisexual, the two lower ones rudimentary. Known species sixteen; one, *Phalaris arundinacea*, a grass two to six feet high, growing in rivers, lakes, &c., is British. *P. canariensis* furnishes canary seed. It is naturalized in Britain.

phăl ą rōpe, *s.* [PHALAROPUS.]

Ornith.: The popular name of any individual of the genus Phalaropus (q.v.). Two species are British, extending throughout Northern Europe and Northern Asia. The Red or Red-necked Phalarope (*Phalaropus hyperboreus*), about the size of a Sandpiper, has the upper parts blackish-gray, the feathers edged with red, sides of the neck chestnut; thorax, breast, and belly white. The Gray Phalarope (*P. fulicarius*) is so called from the prevailing hue of its winter plumage; in summer the upper parts exhibit a mixture of black, white, and yellow; breast and under parts reddish chestnut. It is rather larger than the first species. Wilson's Phalarope (*P. wilsonii*) is a North American bird; the lobes of the toes have a narrower border, and the legs are longer and slenderer than in the other two species. They feed on minute crustacea, and their flesh is oily and unpalatable.

pha-lăr-ō-pī-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *phalarop(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Scolopacidæ (q.v.).

pha-lăr'-ō-pŭs, *s.* [Gr. φάλαρις (*phalaris*) = a coot, and πούς (*pous*) = a foot.]

Ornith.: The sole genus of the sub-family Phalaropinæ (q.v.); with three species. Bill rather long, weak, straight, depressed; nostrils basal; legs rather short, slender, three toes in front, one behind; the anterior toes furnished with an extension of membrane laterally, forming lobes, slightly serrated at the edges. Wings, long, pointed. [PHALAROPE.]

phăl'-lī, *s. pl.* [PHALLUS.]

phăl-lĭc, *a.* [Gr. φαλλικός (*phallikos*), from φαλλος (*phallos*) = the phallus (q.v.).] Of or pertaining to the phallus or phallism.

† **phăl-lĭ-cĭsm**, *s.* [Eng. *phallic*; *-ism*.] The same as PHALLISM (q.v.).

"They must necessarily have manifested sensual tendencies of the very nature of *phallicism*."—*McClintock & Strong: Cyclop. Bib. Lit.*, viii. 56.

phăl-lĭsm, *s.* [Eng., &c. *phall(us)*; *-ism*.]

Compar. Relig.: The worship of the fertilizing power of nature under the symbol of the phallus (q.v.). The idea that natural productions were engendered in a manner akin to the propagation of man and the lower animals is poetically expressed by Virgil (*Georg.* ii. 325–327) and Lucretius (i. 257, 590). Phallism appears to have been at first an independent cult, but was afterwards adopted into other forms of worship, or it may have been the germ whence other forms sprang. Its origin is unknown. The Phœnicians ascribed its introduction into their worship to Adonis; the Egyptians to Osiris, the Phrygians to Atys, and the Greeks to Dionysos, but such a belief may well have arisen in many places in the infancy of the human race. [ASHTORETH, BAAL, BEL, GROVE, *s.*, II. 1, LINGA, SERPENT-WORSHIP, YONI.]

"The religion of Baal, openly denounced by the prophets, was a sort of *phallism* . . . which the Jews too often imitated."—*McClintock & Strong: Cyclop. Bib. Lit.*, viii. 55.

phăl lŏĭ dē-ī, *s. pl.* [Lat. *phall(us)* (q.v.), and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*).]

Bot.: A sub-order of Gastromycetous Fungi, having a large clavate, columnar, sulcate body, or globular, hollow, latticed framework protruded from the summit of the ruptured peridium.

phăl'-lŭs (pl. **phăl'-lī**), *s.* [Lat., from Gr. φαλλός (*phallos*).]

1. *Compar. Relig.*: The representation of the male organ of generation as a symbol of the fertilizing power in nature. According to Westropp (*loc. inf. cit.*, p. 31), three phases in its representation should be noted: (1) when it was the object of reverence and religious worship; (2) when it was used as a protection against malign influences, and especially against the evil eye; and (3) when it became the emblem of mere licentiousness (*Juvenal*, ii. 95).

"The Jews did not escape this worship; and we see their women manufacturing *phalli* of gold and of silver, as we find in Ezekiel xvi. 17."—*Westropp & Wake: Ancient Symbol Worship*, p. 87.

2. *Bot.*: The typical genus of the Phalloideæ (q.v.). Large terrestrial fungi, sometimes

growing on rotten wood and very poisonous. *Phallus impudicus*, the Stinkhorn, growing in woods and hedges, is very fetid. *P. caninus* is scentless.

phallus-worship, *s.* The same as PHALLISM (q.v.).

"*Phallus-worship*, so widely spread among the nations of antiquity, must have arisen out of an innocent veneration of the generative principle."—*Grimm: Teutonic Mythology* (ed. Stallybrass), i. 213. (Note.)

pha-næ'-us, *s.* [Gr. *φαναῖος* (*phanaios*) = giving or bringing light.]

Entom.: A genus of Lamellicorn Beetles, sub-family Coprinæ. The males have a cephalic horn. One almost as large exists in the female of *Phanæus lancifer*. They are large, splendid beetles from the warmer parts of America.

***phanc,** *s.* [FANE (2). *s.*] A temple.

"In every place, pinacle, *phane*, and upon every gate."—*Joye: Exposicion of Daniel*, ch. IX.

phan'-ĕr-ō, *pref.* [Gr. *φανερός* (*phaneros*) = visible; *φαίνω* (*phainō*) = to bring to light.] Visible, manifest.

phăn'-ĕr-ō-găm, *s.* [PHANEROGAMIA.]

Bot.: A plant belonging to the Phanerogamia (q.v.).

phăn-ĕr-ō-gā'-mĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *phanero-*, and Gr. *γάμος* (*gamos*) = marriage.]

Bot.: A primary division of the vegetable kingdom, containing all flowering plants. Opposed to Cryptogamia (q.v.).

***phăn-ĕr-ō-gā'-mĭ-an,** *a.* [Eng. *phanerogam*; *-ian.*] Phanerogamic (q.v.).

phăn-ĕr-ō-găm'-ĭc, phăn-ĕr-ŏg'-ą-mŏŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *phanerogam(ia)*; Eng. suff. *-ic*, *-ous.*]

Bot.: Having visible sexual organs; of or belonging to the Phanerogamia (q.v.).

phăn-ĕr-ō-glŏs'-są, *s. pl.* [Pref. *phanero-*, and Gr. *γλῶσσα* (*glōssa*) = a tongue.]

Zool.: A division or sub-order of the Batrachian order Anoura, in which a tongue is present. They are divided into two groups, Discodactyla and Oxydactyla (q.v.).

phăn-ĕr-ō-pleŭ-rī'-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *phaneropleur(on)* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: A family of Ganoid Fishes, sub-order Dipnoi. Caudal fin diphycercal; vertical continuous; gular plates; scales cycloid; jaws with a series of minute conical teeth on the margin. (*Günther.*) It corresponds to the Phaneropleurini of Huxley.

phăn-ĕr-ō-pleŭ-rī'-nī, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *phaneropleur(on)*; Lat. masc. pl. adj. suff. *-ini.*] [PHANEROPLEURIDÆ.]

phăn-ĕr-ō-pleŭ'-rŏn, *s.* [Pref. *phanero-*, and Gr. *πλευρον* (*pleuron*) = a rib.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of the family Phaneropleuridæ (q.v.). It is of Devonian age. The Carboniferous genus Uronemus is probably generically identical with Phaneropleuron. (*Günther.*)

phăn'-ĕr-sĭ-gar, *s.* [Hind. = a strangler.] An hereditary strangler; a Thug (q.v.).

phăn'-tą-scōpe, phăn-tăs'-ma-scōpe, *s.* [Gr. *φάντασμα* (*phantasma*) = an image, and *σκοπέω* (*scopeō*) = to view, to observe.] An instrument invented by Dr. John Locke of Cincinnati, to illustrate some phenomena of binocular vision.

Phăn-tăs'-ĭ-ăst, *s.* [Gr. *φαντασιάζω* (*phantasiazō*) = to cheat with vain appearances.]

Church Hist. & Ecclesiol. (Pl.): A division of the Monophysite sect in the sixth century, who followed Julian of Halicarnassus in believing that the Divine nature had so insinuated itself into the body of Christ from the very moment of his conception that it became incorruptible. Nor did it feel real hunger, thirst, fatigue, or pain, but only semblances. Called also Aphthartodocetæ, Docetæ, and Manichæans. (*Mosheim.*)

"A dim shadow that recasts
The creed of the *Phantasiasts*."
Longfellow: Wayside Inn. (Interlude.)

***phăn-tăsm, *phăn-tăs'-ma,** *s.* [Gr. *φαντασμα* (*phantasma*); Fr. *phantasme.*] [PHANTOM.]

1. A creation of the fancy; an apparition, a phantom; an optical illusion; an imaginary existence which seems to be real.

"A *phantasm* like a dream of night."
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, ii.

2. A fancy, a notion, an idea.

phăn-tăs-ma-gor'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. *φάντασμα* (*phantasma*) = a phantasm, and *ἀγορα* (*agora*) = an assembly, a collection; *ἀγείρω* (*ageirō*) = to collect.]

I. *Literally:*

1. An optical effect produced by a magic-lantern. The glass is painted black on all parts except that occupied by the figures, which are painted in transparent colours. The image is thrown upon a transparent screen placed between the spectators and the lantern. By moving the instrument towards or from the screen, the figures are made to diminish or increase in size, which is capable (*e.g.*, if the figure be a skeleton) of producing startling effects.

2. The apparatus by which such effect is produced.

II. *Fig.:* A mixed gathering of figures; a medley.

"The man was a *phantasmagoria* in
Himself."—*Byron: Vision of Judgment*, lxxvii.

***phăn-tăs-ma-gor'-ĭ-ăl,** *a.* [Eng. *phantasmagori(a)*; *-al.*] Pertaining or relating to phantasmagoria; phantasmagoric.

phăn-tăs-ma-gŏr'-ĭc, phăn-tăs-ma-gŏr'-ĭc ăl, *a.* [Eng. *phantasmagor(ia)*; *-ic*, *-ical.*] Phantasmagorial; varied.

"Genius and its works were as *phantasmagoric* as the rest."—*Lowell: Among my Books*, p. 172.

***phăn-tăs'-ma-gor-ỹ,** *s.* [PHANTASMAGORIA.]

***phăn-tăs'-măl,** *a.* [Eng. *phantasm*; *-al.*] Pertaining to or resembling a phantasm; spectral, illusive.

"A wide circle of a transitory *phantasmal* character."—*Carlyle.* (*Webster.*)

***phăn-tăs-măl'-ĭ-ąn,** *a.* [Eng. *phantasm*; *-alian.*] Pertaining or relating to phantasms; phantasmal. (*Lytton.*)

***phăn-tăs'-ma-scōpe,** *s.* [PHANTASCOPE.]

***phăn-tăs-măt'-ĭc-ăl,** *a.* [Eng. *phantasm*; *-atical.*] Phantasmal.

"Whether this preparation be made by grammar and criticisme, or else by *phantasmatical*, or real and true motion."—*More: Def. Philos. Cabbala*, ch. vii. (App.)

***phăn-tăs-ma-tŏg'-ra-phỹ,** *s.* [Gr. *φάντασμα* (*phantasma*) = a phantasm, and *γράφω* (*graphō*) = to write.] A description of celestial appearances, as the rainbow, &c.

***phăn-tăs'-tĭc, *phăn-tăs'-tĭc-ăl,** *a.* [FANTASTIC.]

***phăn'-tąs-trỹ,** *s.* [PHANTASM.] Fantasy; fancy.

"Poetick fiction and *phantastry*."—*Cudworth: Intellectual System*, p. 531.

***phăn'-tą-sỹ,** *s.* & *v.* [FANTASY, *s.* & *v.*]

***phan-tike,** *a.* & *s.* [FANATIC.]

phăn'-tŏm, *făn-tŏme, *fan-tum, *s.* [O. Fr. *fantosme, phantosme*, from Lat. *phantasma*; Gr. *φάντασμα* (*phantasma*) = a phantasm; *φαίνω* (*phainō*) = to show; Ital. *fantasma.*]

1. A phantasm: something which has only an apparent existence; an apparition, a spectre; a fancied vision.

"I must—I will—Pale *phantom* cease."
Scott: Rokeby, iv. 19.

2. An illusion.

"*Phantoms* which had haunted the world through ages of darkness fled before the light."—*Macaulay Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

3. The same as MANIKIN, 2.

4. A kind of artificial bait for fishing.

"We must try what *phantoms* and spoons would do."—*Field*, Jan. 2, 1886.

† **phantom-corn,** *s.* Light or lank corn.

phantom-ship, *s.* [FLYING DUTCHMAN.]

phantom-tumour, *s.* [MUSCULAR-TUMOUR.]

***phăn-tō-măt'-ĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *phantom*; *-atic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a phantom.

***phăn'-tŏm-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *phantom*; *-ize.*] To make, render, or represent as a phantom.

pha-pĭ'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *phap(s)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: In some classifications a sub-family of Columbidæ.

phăps, *s.* [Gr. = a dove.]

Ornith.: Bronze-wings; a genus of Columbidæ, with three species, from Australia and Tasmania.

Phăr'-aōh, *s.* [Gr. *Φαραω* (*Pharaō*); Heb. פַּרְעֹה (*Parōh*), from Egyptian *Pra*, *Phra* = the sun.]

1. The name of the ancient monarchs of Egypt.

2. A game at cards; faro.

"The dear delight of breaking a *Pharaoh* bank."—*The Way to Keep Him*, i.

3. A kind of strong ale.

Pharaoh's chicken, *s.* The Egyptian vulture.

Pharaoh's pence, *s. pl.* The coin-like nummulites in the rock of which the pyramids, the steps of the Citadel of Cairo, &c. are built.

Pharaoh's rat, *s.* The ichneumon (q.v.).

Pharaoh's serpent, *s.* A somewhat dangerous chemical toy or firework, first made in Paris in 1865, and subsequently introduced into London and the rest of Britain.

***phăr'-ā-ŏn,** *s.* [FARO.]

Phăr-ā-ŏn'-ĭc, Phăr-ā-ŏhn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *Pharaoh*; *-ic.*] Pertaining to the Pharaohs, or ancient monarchs of Egypt.

"This egregious refinement consummated the theory of the *Pharaonic* dynasty."—*Cooper: Egypt & the Pentateuch*, p. 25.

phăr-bī'-tĭs, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: A genus of Convolvulaceæ. *Pharbitis cathartica*, a St. Domingo plant, furnishes a resin like scammony. The seeds of *P. cærulea*, given in doses of thirty to forty grains, are cathartic.

***phărc,** *s.* [PHAROS.]

1. A watch-tower, a beacon, a lighthouse standing at the mouth of a harbour.

2. Hence, a harbour.

"About the dawn of the day we shot through Scylla and Charybdis, and so into the *phare* of Messina."—*Howell*, bk. i., § 1, let. 26.

3. A top, a summit.

"What care
If lower mountains light their snowy *phares*
At thine effulgence."
Browning: Paracelsus, v. 387.

***phăr'-ĭ-ąn,** *s.* [PHARAOH.] Egyptian.

"Pass'd from *Pharian* fields to Canaan land."
Milton: Paraphrase on Psalm CXIV.

phăr-ĭ-sā'-ĭc, phăr-ĭ-sā'-ĭc-ăl, *a.* [Lat. *pharisaicus*, from *pharisæus*, *pharisæus* = a pharisee (q.v.); Gr. *φαρισαικός* (*pharisaikos*); Fr. *pharisaïque.*]

1. Of or pertaining to the Pharisees; resembling the Pharisees or their teaching and manner of life.

"The *pharisaick* sect amongst the Jews."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 6.

2. Addicted to external forms and ceremonies; making a show of religion; formal, hypocritical.

phăr-ĭ-sā'-ĭc-ăl-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *pharisaical*; *-ly.*] In a pharisaical manner; hypocritically; with outward show of religion.

***phăr-ĭ-sā'-ĭc-ăl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *pharisaical*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being pharisaical; pharisaism.

"Their many kinds of superstitions, and *pharisaicalness*."—*Fuller: Mod. Church of Eng.*, p. 489.

phăr'-ĭ-sā-ĭsm, *s.* [Fr. *pharisaïsme.*]

1. The doctrines, tenets, or manners of the Pharisees as a sect.

"These notions of religion wherever they are found, are but a branch of the old *pharisaism*."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 17.

2. Rigid observance of external forms of religion without genuine piety; hypocrisy in religion.

"The well-meaning *pharisaism* of the Church could injure the Church alone."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 5, 1885.

***phăr-ĭ-sē'-ąn,** *a.* [Lat. *pharisæus*; Gr. *φαρισαῖος* (*pharisaios*).] Pertaining to or

following the teaching and manners of the Pharisees; pharisaic.

Phăr-ī-seē, *s.* [Lat. *Pharisæus, Pharisæus*; Gr. Φαρισαιοι (*Pharisaioi*), from Aramaic emphatic plural פְּרִישָׁיָא (*perûshiyâ*), post-Biblical Heb. פְּרוּשִׁים (*pĕrûshim*) or פָּרוּשִׁין (*pĕrûshin*), literally, the separated ones, the equivalent of Biblical Heb. נִבְדָּל (*Nibdal*), נִבְדָּלִים (*nibdâlim*) (Ezra vi. 21; Neh. x. 29).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II.

2. *Fig.:* A conceited and self-righteous religionist like the Pharisee described by Jesus, in Luke xviii. 10-14.

II. *Judaism (Pl.):* The most numerous of the three divisions or orders of Judaism in the time of Christ, the other two being the Essenes and the Sadducees. They were so called because they kept aloof from Levitically impure food, separated themselves from the lawless people of the land, and united to keep the Mosaic law in accordance with Ezra vi. 21, ix. 1, x. 11; Neh. ix. 2, x. 28. They arose immediately after the return from the Babylonish captivity. As all the students of the law naturally joined this association, the appellation Member, Associate, חָבֵר (*chabêr*), or Pharisee, פָּרוּשׁ (*pârûsh*), became synonymous with student, disciple, lawyer, scribe. Accordingly, they represented the national faith of orthodox Judaism. Having to expound, to adapt to the vicissitudes of the commonwealth, and to administer such an extensive and gorgeous ritual as that of the Mosaic law, some of the Pharisees fell into extravagances, and laid more stress on trifling and petty formulæ than on the spirit of the law. Hence, the Talmud itself divides the Pharisees into seven kinds: "(1) The *shoulder* Pharisee, who carries, as it were, his good works on his shoulders to boast of them openly, and is weighed down by his innumerable virtues; (2) the *time-gaining* Pharisee, who, when you ask for anything, always says, 'Let me go first to do a godly work;' (3) the *deducting* Pharisee, who says, 'Deduct from my many virtues the few vices I commit;' (4) the *saving* Pharisee, who says, 'I save from my small means to be able to spend it on good works;' (5) the Pharisee who says, 'Would that I knew what sin I committed that I might atone for it by doing a good work;' (6) the *God-fearing* Pharisee, and (7) the *God-loving* Pharisee (*Jerusalem Berachoth*, ix. 14; *Babylon Sota*, 22 *b*), the last two of which alone are to be commended." It is the first five kinds to whom the rebukes of Christ refer, and who have given rise to the term Pharisee being used as synonymous with a strict observer of external forms of religion without the spirit of it. [SADDUCEE.]

phăr'-ī-seē-ĭşm, *s.* [PHARISAISM.]

Phar. M. [See def.] Master of Pharmacy. An American degree.

phar-mą-çeū'-tĭc, phar-mą-çeū'-tĭc-ăl, *a.* [Gr. φαρμακευτικός (*pharmakeutikos*), from φαρμακευτής (*pharmakeutês*) = a druggist, from φαρμακεύω (*pharmakeuô*) = to administer drugs; φαρμακεύς (*pharmakeus*) = a druggist; φάρμακον (*pharmakon*) = a drug; Fr. *pharmaceutique*; Ital. & Sp. *farmaceutico.*] Of or pertaining to pharmacy, or the art of preparing medicines.

pharmaceutical-chemist, *s.* A person who, after passing a certain examination, is registered as such by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

pharmaceutical chemistry, *s.* The department of chemistry which inquires into the composition of the several substances used as medicine.

Pharmaceutical Society, *s.* A society which was commenced in London, June 1, 1841, and obtained a royal charter on February 18, 1843. The Acts 15 and 16 Vict., c. 56, and 31 and 32 Vict., c. 121, empower it to institute examinations for those who desire to practise pharmacy.

phar-mą-çeū'-tĭc ăl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *pharmaceutical*; *-ly.*] In a pharmaceutical manner; in the manner of pharmacy.

phar-mą-çeū'-tĭcs, *s.* [PHARMACEUTIC.] The science of pharmacy (q.v.).

phar-mą-çeū'-tĭst, *s.* [Eng. *pharmaceut(ic)*; *-ist.*] One who is skilled in pharmacy; one who prepares medicines or drugs; an apothecary.

phar-mą-cō-, *pref.* [Gr. φάρμακον (*pharmakon*) = a drug.] Relating to chemistry or to drugs.

phar-mą-cō-chăl'-çīte, *s.* [Pref. *pharmaco-* and Gr. χαλκος (*chalkos*) = brass; Ger. *pharmakochalzit, pharmacolzit.*]

Min.: The same as OLIVENITE (q.v.).

phar-mą-cō-dў-năm'-ĭcs, *s.* [Pref. *pharmaco-*, and Eng. *dynamics* (q.v.).] That branch of pharmacology which treats of the power or effects of medicine.

phar-mą-cō-gnō-sĭs (*g* silent), *s.* [Pref. *pharmaco-*, and Eng. *gnosis* (q.v.).] That branch of pharmacology which treats of the natural and chemical history of unprepared medicines or simples. Also termed Pharmacography and Pharmacomathy.

phar-mą-cŏg'-rą-phy, *s.* [Pref. *pharmaco-*, and Gr. γραφω (*graphô*) = to write.] The same as PHARMACOGNOSIS (q.v.).

phar-măc'-ō-līte, *s.* [Pref. *pharmaco-*, and Gr. λιθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Min.: A mineral occurring in delicate silky fibres, mostly in stellar groups, rarely in crystals. Crystallization monoclinic. Hardness, 2 to 2·5; sp. gr. 2·64 to 2·73; lustre, vitreous; colour, white, sometimes tinted red by cobalt arsenate; translucent to opaque. Compos.: arsenic, 51·1; lime, 24·9; water, 24·0 = 100; corresponding to the formula, $(\frac{5}{2}CaO + \frac{1}{2}HO)_3AsO_5 + 5HO$. Found with arsenical ores at various localities.

phar-mą-cŏ-lō'-ğĭ-ą, *s.* [PHARMACOLOGY.]

phar-mą-cŏl'-ō-ğĭst, *s.* [Eng. *pharmacolog(y)*; *-ist.*] One who is skilled in pharmacology; one who writes upon drugs and the composition or preparation of medicines.

"The *pharmacologist* is no longer satisfied with the direct supply from nature."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 20, 1885.

phar-mą-cŏl'-ō-ğў, *s.* [Gr. φάρμακον (*pharmakon*) = a drug; suff. *-ology.*]

1. The science or knowledge of drugs and medicines; the art of preparing medicines.

2. A treatise on the art of preparing medicines.

phar-mą-cŏm'-ą-thў, *s.* [Pref. *pharmaco-*, and Gr. μαθειν (*matheiu*), 2nd aor. infin. of μανθάνω (*manthanô*) = to learn.] The same as PHARMACOGNOSIS (q.v.).

* **phar'-mą-cŏn**, *s.* [Gr.] A medicine, a drug.

phar-mą-cō-pē'-ī-ą, *s.* [PHARMACOPŒIA.]

phar-mą-cō-pœ-ī-ą, *s.* [Gr. φαρμακοποιία (*pharmakopoiia*), from φάρμακον (*pharmakon*) = a drug, and ποιεω (*poiêô*) = to make; Fr. *pharmacopée.*]

Chemistry:

1. An official publication containing a list of the articles of the Materia Medica, with their characters, tests for determining their purity, and doses to be administered. Previous to 1858, the right of publishing the pharmacopœias for England, Scotland, and Ireland was vested in the Colleges of Physicians of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, but in that year an Act was passed ordaining that "the General Medical Council shall cause to be published, under their direction, a book, containing a list of medicines, &c., to be called the *British Pharmacopœia*, which for all purposes shall be deemed the Pharmacopœia of Great Britain and Ireland."

2. A chemical laboratory.

phar-mą-cŏp'-ō-līst, *s.* [Gr. φαρμακοπωλης (*pharmakopôlês*) = a druggist, from φάρμακον (*pharmakon*) = a drug, and πωλέω (*pôleô*) = to sell.] One who sells medicines or drugs; an apothecary.

phar-mą-cō-sĭd'-ĕr-īte, *s.* [Pref. *pharmaco-*, and Eng. *siderite*; Ger. *pharmakosiderit.*]

Min.: A mineral occurring principally in cubes associated with copper ores, in various mines in Cornwall, rarely in other localities. Cleavage cubic. According to Bertrand it is pseudo-isometric. Hardness, 2·5; sp. gr. 2·9 to 3; lustre, somewhat adamantine; colour, green, of varying shades, rarely yellow or brown; streak, varying with colour; subtransparent. Compos.: arsenic acid, 39·8; phosphoric acid, 2·5; sesquioxide of iron, 40·0; water, 17·1 = 100; corresponding with the formula, $3Fe_2O_3AsO_5 + Fe_2O_3,3HO + 12HO$.

phar'-mą-çў, * **fer-ma-cy**, *s.* [O. Fr. *farmace* (Fr. *pharmacie*), from Lat. *pharmacia*, from Gr. φαρμακεία (*pharmakeia*), from φάρμακον (*pharmakon*) = a drug.]

1. The art or practice of preparing, compounding, and preserving medicines, and of dispensing them according to the prescriptions of medical practitioners; the occupation of an apothecary or pharmaceutical chemist.

2. A chemist's shop.

* 3. The preparing and administering of medicines; the art of medicine.

"Such as sage Chiron, sire of *pharmacy*,
Once taught Achilles, and Achilles thee."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xi. 966.

* 4. A dispensary.

* **phăr'-ō** (1), *s.* [FARO.]

* **phăr'-ō** (2), *s.* [PHAROS.]

* **pharoh**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A shout in use among the Irish soldiery.

"That barbarous *Pharoh* and outcry of the soldiers."
—*P. Holland: Camden*, li. 75.

* **phăr-ŏl'-ō-ğў**, *s.* [Gr. φάρος (*pharos*) = a lighthouse; suff. *-ology.*] The art or science of lighting lighthouses.

phăr-ō-mā'-crŭs, *s.* [Gr. φᾶρος (*pharos*) = a mantle, and μακρός (*makros*) = large.]

Ornith.: A genus of Trogonidæ. *Pharomacrus mocinno* is the Long-tailed Trogon or Quesal (q.v.).

phăr'-ŏs, *s.* [Gr. (See def. 1); Lat. *pharus*; Fr. *phare*; Ital. & Sp. *faro.*]

1. A small island in the bay of Alexandria, upon which was erected a celebrated tower called the Tower of Pharos, on the top of which fires were kept to direct sailors in the bay.

2. A lighthouse, a beacon.

"The roar that breaks the *Pharos* from its base."
Tennyson: Princess, vi. 310.

phą-rўn'-gal, *a.* [PHARYNGEAL.] Of or pertaining to the pharynx, formed by the pharynx.

"Laws of change as regards these *pharyngal* modifications."—*Sweet: Hist. Eng. Sounds*, p. 9.

phą-rўn'-ğĕ-al, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. φάρυγξ (*pharungx*), genit. φάρυγγος (*pharungos*) = the pharynx (q.v.); Eng. adj. suff. *-eal.*]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or affecting the pharynx.

¶ There are a *pharyngeal* artery, vein, nerve, and plexus.

B. *As subst.* (*Pl.*): The parts around the pharynx. (*Dunglison.*)

phăr'-ŷn-ğī'-tĭs, *s.* [Low Lat. *pharynx*, genit. *pharyng(is)*; *-itis* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the pharynx.

phą-rўn-gō-, *pref.* [Gr. φάρυγξ (*pharungx*), genit. φάρυγγος (*pharunggos*) = the pharynx.] Belonging to or connected with the pharynx.

pharyngo-laryngeal, *a.*

Anat., &c.: Of or belonging both to the larynx and to the pharynx. There is a *pharyngo-laryngeal* membrane, which may be affected with a follicular disease.

† **phą-rўn-gō brăn'-chī-ī**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *pharyngo-*, and Mod. Lat. *branchia* (q.v.).]

Ichthy.: An order (Huxley) or sub-order (Owen) of Fishes, coextensive with Muller's sub-class Leptocardii. It contains one family, Cirrostomi, with a single genus, Branchiostoma (for this name, being two years older, should replace Amphioxus). [LANCELET.]

phą-rўn-gō-gnā'-thī, *s. pl.* [Pref. *pharyngo-*, and Gr. γναθος (*gnathos*) = a jaw.]

Ichthy.: An order of Fishes established by Muller. Part of the rays of the dorsal, anal, and ventral fins are non-articulated spines; the lower pharyngeals coalesced; air-bladder without pneumatic duct. As at present restricted it contains four families Pomacentridæ, Labridæ, Embiotocidæ, and Chromides.

phăr-ŷn-gŏg-ra-phy, *s.* [Pref. *pharyngo-*, and Gr. γραφω (*graphō*) = to write.] An anatomical description of the pharynx.

phăr-ŷn-gŏl-ō-gy, *s.* [Pref. *pharyngo-*, and Gr. λογος (*logos*) = a word.]

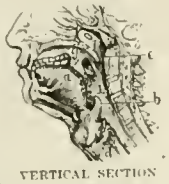
Anat.: That part of the science which treats of the pharynx.

phą-rŷn-gō-tŏmo, *s.* [Pref. *pharyngo-*, and Gr. τομη (*tomē*) = a cutting.]...

Surg.: An instrument to scarify inflamed tonsils and open abscesses in the parietes of the pharynx.

phăr-ŷn-gŏt-ō-my, *s.* [PHARYNGOTOME.]

Surg.: The act or operation of making an incision into the pharynx for the purpose of removing a tumour, or other obstruction.



VERTICAL SECTION OF HUMAN THROAT.

1. Pharynx; *a.* Tongue; *b.* Epiglottis; *c.* Opening to the œsophagus; *d.* Larynx; *e.* Uvula; *f.* Upper part of pharynx; *g.* The mouth.

phăr-ynx, *s.* [Low Lat., from Gr. φαρυγξ (*pharungx*).]

1. *Anat.:* The dilated commencement of the gullet.

2. *Pathol.:* There may be a diffused erysipelatous inflammation, an ordinary or a syphilitic ulcer of the pharynx, or foreign bodies may become imbedded in it.

phăs-cā-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *phascum*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-order of Mosses, order Bryaceæ. The roundish theca ruptures the calyptra laterally, without raising it up in a cap; operculum none.

phăs-cŏg-a-lē, *s.* [Pref. *phascolo-*, and Gr. γαλη (*galē*) = a weasel.]

Zool.: Pouched Weasels; a genus of Dasyuridæ, with three species from New Guinea and Australia.

phăs-cŏl-arc-tī-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *phascolarct(os)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Zool.: A sub-family of Phalangistidæ (q.v.), with a single genus Phascolarctos (q.v.).

phăs-cŏl-arc-tŏs, *s.* [Pref. *phascol(o)-*, and Gr. ἄρκτος (*arktos*) = a bear.]

Zool.: The sole genus of the sub-family Phascolaretinæ. There is but a single species, *Phascolarctos cinereus*, the Koala, or Native Bear. Cheek pouches are present, but no external tail. The ribs are eleven, two less than are usually present in Marsupials.

phăs-cŏl-ō-, *pref.* [Gr. φάσκωλος (*phaskōlos*) = a leather bag.] Having a marsupium (q.v.).

phăs-cŏ lō-mỹ-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *phascolomy(s)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: Wombats; a family of Marsupials, with a single genus Phascolomys (q.v.).

phăs-cŏl-ō-mỹs, *s.* [Pref. *phascolo-*, and Gr. μῦς (*mus*) = a mouse.]

1. *Zool.:* Wombat (q.v.), the sole genus of the family Phascolomyidæ. Tail rudimentary; stomach simple; cæcum very short, wide, and with a peculiar vermiform appendage. Three species are known; they may be divided into two groups: (1) *Phascolomys Wombat* and *P. platyrhinus*, the Common and Broad-nosed Wombats; and (2) *P. latifrons*, the Hairy-nosed Wombat. They are terrestrial, burrowing animals, vegetable feeders, from the south of Australia, Tasmania, and the islands of Bass's Straits.

2. *Palæont.:* An extinct species, as large as a Tapir, has been found in the Australian Phocene deposits. (*Wallace*).

phas-eŏl-ō-thēre, *s.* [PHASCOLOTHERIUM.] Any individual of the genus Phascolotherium (q.v.). (*Owen: Brit. Fossil Mammals*, p. 67.)

phăs-cŏl-ō-thēr-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *phascolo-*, and Gr. θηρίον (*thērion*) = a wild beast.]

Palæont.: A genus of insectivorous Marsupials, from the Stonesfield Slate (of Lower Oolitic age), and having its nearest living ally in Didelphys (q.v.).

phăs-eŭm, *s.* [Gr. φάσκον (*phaskon*) = a kind of lichen on trees.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Phascaceæ. Minute mosses, some of them scarcely visible to the naked eye, growing on moist banks, clay fields, &c.

phāse, phā-sis, *s.* [Lat. *phasis* (pl. *phases*), from Gr. φάσις (*phasis*) = an appearance, from the same root as φαινω (*phainō*) = to show; φάος (*phaos*) light; Fr. *phase*; Ital. & Sp. *fase.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* An appearance or aspect exhibited by anything; especially any one among different and varying appearances of the same object; one of the various aspects in which a question presents itself to the mind; a turn, a stage, a state.

"Art in its most obvious *phasis*."—*Sir W. Scott: Prose Works*, xxi. 85.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astron.:* One of the gradual changes undergone by the moon in passing from an unilluminated state (new moon) through that of a continually broadening crescent to a complete orb (full moon), and back to new moon again. Similar phases are undergone by the inferior planets, Mercury and Venus, though, owing to their small size and the excessive brightness of the latter planet under the telescope, the phenomenon is not so easily seen. Mars, though a superior planet, has slight phases; when in opposition his disc is circular, at all other times it is gibbous. So also have Saturn's rings.

2. *Min.:* Transparent green quartz.

3. *Physics:* Any one point or portion in a recurring series of changes, especially when contrasted with another point: as, the phases in the waves of vibration, in the tides, in the motion of a pendulum, &c.

4. *Physiol.:* The several changes which the human and other organisms undergo in the progress from birth to maturity, and thence again to decline and death. For details see DENTITION, PULSE, &c.

phas-el, *s.* [Lat. *phaselus.*] [PHASEOLUS.] The French bean or kidney-bean.

* **phāse'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *phase*; *-less.*] Without a phase or visible form.

"A *phaseless* and increasing gloom."
Poe: Works (1864), ii. 81.

phăs-ē-ō-lĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *phaseol(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of papilionaceous plants.

phą-sē-ō-lite, *s.* [Gr. φάσηλος (*phasēlos*), φασιολος (*phasiolos*) = a bean, and λιθος (*lithos*) = a stone.] A fossil leguminous plant.

phą-sē-ō-lŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a kind of bean with an edible legume; dimin. of Lat. *phaselus*; Gr. φάσηλος (*phasēlos*) = a kidney bean.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the Phaseoleæ (q.v.). Herbaceous or suffrutescent plants, with pinnately trifoliate leaves; the leaflets with partial stipules; axilliary flowers, with their keel spirally twisted and cylindrical; many-seeded legumes, with partitions. *Phaseolus vulgaris* is the Kidney-bean; *P. multiflorus*, the Scarlet-runner (q.v.). The former, *P. Mungo*, with the var. *radiatus*, *P. calcaratus*, *P. aconitifolius*, *P. lunatus*, and *P. trilobus*, *P. aconitifolius*, *P. lunatus*, and *P. trilobus*, are cultivated in India for food or fodder. The leaves of the last are considered by Indian doctors to be cooling, sedative, antibilious, and tonic, and useful for sore eyes. The roots of *P. radiatus*, and *P. multiflorus* are narcotic. Those of *P. Mungo*, var. *radiatus*, are used in India in paralysis, rheumatism, fever, &c.

phā-şi-ą-nĕl-la, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from *phasianus* (q.v.).]

Zool.: Pheasant-shell; a genus of Turbinidæ. Shell elongated, polished, richly coloured; aperture oval; inner lip callous, outer thin; operculum shelly. Recent species, twenty-five; small species from Britain, India, the West Indies, &c.; large ones from Australia. Fossil seventy, from the Devonian onward.

phā-şi-ăn-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *phasian(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: A family of Gallinæ or Game-birds, for the most part of brilliant plumage, crested, or with tufts, widely distributed, but most abundant in Eastern Asia. Elliot recognises eight sub-families: Pavoninæ, Lophophorinæ, Meleagrinæ, Phasianinæ, Euplocaminæ, Gallinæ, Agelastinæ, and Numidinæ.

phā-şi-ą-nī-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *phasian(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: The typical sub-family of the Phasianidæ (q.v.). Body graceful; legs rather long; tail much lengthened, the two central feathers overlapping those next. Head crested or provided with lateral tufts. Genera, Phasianus and Thaumalea. (*Elliot.*)

phā-şi-ā-nŭs, *s.* [Lat.] [PHEASANT.]

1. *Ornith.:* The typical genus of the sub-family Phasianinæ (q.v.). Bill strong, elevated at base, curved at tip; nostrils partly hidden by a membrane, wings rounded, fourth and fifth quills longest; tail much lengthened, cuneate; tarsi same length as middle toe; the male spurred. Toes strong, outer longer than the inner; claws short, curved. Head without a crest; two tufts of feathers project behind the ears. Twelve species are known, from Western Asia to Japan and Formosa. *Phasianus colchicus*, the Common Pheasant, is naturalised in Britain. (*Elliot.*)

2. *Palæont.:* From the Upper Miocene at Pikermi, near Athens, and the Post-Pliocene of France.

phā'-şĭ-dŭs, *s.* [Lat. *Phasis*, genit. *Phasidos* = a river in Colchis.] [PHEASANT.]

Ornith.: A genus of Agelastinæ. Bill strong, curved at tip; wings moderate, fifth and sixth primaries longest. Tarsi stout, with rounded scales in front, armed with small spur; toes long; head naked. There is but one species, *Phasidus niger*, discovered by Du Chaillu, in Western Africa. (*Elliot.*)

phā'-sĭs, *s.* [PHASE.]

* **phąsm,** * **phąs-ma,** *s.* [Lat. *phasma*; Gr. φάσμα (*phasma*), from φαινω (*phainō*) = to show.] An appearance, an apparition; a phantasm, a phantom.

phąs-ma, *s.* [Gr. φάσμα (*phasma*) = an apparition, a spectre, from the strange appearance of some of the species.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the Phasmidæ (q.v.). The body is filiform or linear, like a stick.

phąs-mĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *phasm(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: Stick and Leaf Insects; a family of Cursorial Orthoptera. Antennæ, thread-like; ocelli, three or none; legs all of equal length, the first not prehensile, thus distinguishing them from the allied Mantidæ; aspect like that of a brown, or of a green and withered twig, this disguise affording them protection from their foes. Habitat, the warmer countries, especially those of the Eastern Hemisphere. A few are from temperate regions. Two are from the South of Europe, the best known being *Bacillus rossii* (Rossi's Stick-insect), two to two and a half inches long, from Italy and the South of France. None are British. Two, *Acrophylla titan*, from Australia, and *Bacteria aurita*, from Brazil, each ten inches long, are the largest known insects. In some the wings and elytra perfectly resemble leaves [PHYLLIUM], others are apterous.

phăs-są-chāte, *s.* [Gr. φάσσα (*phassa*) = the wood-pigeon, and ἀχατης (*achatēs*) = an agate (q.v.).] The lead-coloured agate.

phăs-tine, *s.* [Gr. φαιστός (*phaistos*) = shining; suff. *-ine* (*Min.*); Ger. *phastin.*]

Min.: A foliated mineral with a pearly lustre; colour, yellowish-gray; feel, greasy. Found at Kupferberg, Bavaria. Probably an altered enstatite (q.v.). Not analyzed.

phăt-ą-ğin, *s.* [Gr. φαττάγης (*phattagēs*).]

Zool.: An animal mentioned by Ælian (*Nat. Hist.* xvi. 6), but not clearly identified. It was probably *Manis brachyura* (*pentadactyla*), the Short-tailed or Five-fingered Pangolin. [MANIS, PANGOLIN.]

phēas-ant, * **fes-ant,** * **fes-aun,** * **fes-aunt,** *s.* [Formed with excrescent *t* (as in tyrant, ancient, &c.), from Mid. Eng. *fesaun*, from O. Fr. *faisan*, *phaisan* (Fr. *faisan*), from Lat. *phasiana* (*aris*) = the Phasian (bird), from *Phasianus* = (a.) of or pertaining to Phasis, a river in Colchis (s.) a pheasant, from Gr. Φασιανός (*Phasianos*) = (a.) of or pertaining to the river Phasis, (s.) a pheasant; Sp. *faisan*, *faysan*; Ital. *fagiano.* The birds were said to occur in great numbers near the mouth of the Phasis, now the Pioni.]

Ornith.: *Phasianus colchicus*, and, more widely, any bird of the sub-family Phasianinæ

The Common Pheasant, now naturalised in Britain, probably had its original home in the East. Martial (xiii. 72) says that it was brought from Colchis in the Argo. It was esteemed by epicures, but was then only within reach of the wealthy (*Mart.*, xiii. 45). It is one of the most highly prized game-birds, and is strictly preserved in the United Kingdom. It has a close time from February 1 to September 30. The adult male pheasant is a beautiful bird, about three feet long. Head and neck deep steel-blue, shot with greenish-purple and brown; eye surrounded by a patch of scarlet skin, speckled with blue-black; ear-coverts brown; back a light golden-red, the feathers of the upper part tipped with velvet-black, of the lower part marked with brown. Quill feathers brown, of various shades; tail-feathers oaken-brown, barred with a darker shade and with black. Breast and front of the abdomen golden-red with purple reflections, feathers edged with black; rest of abdomen and under tail-coverts blackish-brown. The female has yellowish-brown plumage, and is about two feet in length. Other species are *P. shawi*, *P. insignis*, *P. mongolicus*, *P. torquatus*, *P. formosanus*, *P. decollatus*, *P. versicolor*, *P. elegans*, *P. wallichi*, *P. reevesi*, and *P. sœmmeringi*, known respectively as Shaw's, the Yarkand, the Mongolian, the Ring-necked, the Formosan, the Ringless Chinese, the Japanese, the Green-backed Golden, Wallich's, Reeves's, and Sœmmering's Pheasant. *Thaumalea picta* is the Golden and *T. amherstiæ* Lady Amherst's Pheasant. The Silver Pheasant is *Euplocamus nycthemerus*. (*Elliot.*)

phcasant-shell, *s.* [PHASIANELLA.]

pheasant-tailed jacana, *s.*

Ornith.: *Hydrophasianus chirurgus* (Scop.), *Parra sinensis* (Gmel.); a handsome bird, confined to south-eastern Asia. Top of head, face, throat, and neck white; back of neck pale yellow; upper plumage, shining dark olive-brown, with purple reflections; beneath, deep brownish-black. It lays, in July or August, four to seven eggs of a fine bronze green. (*Jerdon*).

pheasant-wood, *s.*

Bot.: The same as PARTRIDGE-WOOD (q.v.).

pheasant's eye, *s.*

Bot.: *Adonis æstivalis*, *A. autumnalis*, and the genus Adonis itself (q.v.).

phĕas'-ant-rў, *s.* [Eng. *pheasant*; *-ry.*] A place where pheasants are reared and kept.

*** pheer, * pheere,** *s.* [FERE (2), *s.*]

*** pheēse, pheēze,** *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To beat; to chastise; to pay out.

"An he be proud with me, I'll *pheeze* his pride."
Shakesp.: *Troilus & Cressida*, ii 3

pheēse, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A fit of fretfulness; peevishness.

pheēs'-y, *a.* [Eng. *phees(e)*, s.; *-y.*] Fretful; peevish; querulous.

phē-gŏp'-tĕr-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. *φήγος* (*phēgos*) = oak, and *πτερίς* (*pteris*) = a kind of fern.]

1. *Bot.*: A sub-genus of Polypodium, containing *Polypodium Phegopteris*, *P. Dryopteris*, and *P. alpestre*, &c.

2. *Palæobot.*: Two species from the Eocene. (*Etheridge.*)

phĕl-ĭ pæ'-ą, *s.* [Named by Tournefort, after the Phelipeaux family, patrons of botany.]

Bot.: A genus of Orobanchaceæ, reduced by Sir Joseph Hooker, to a sub-genus of Orobanche. Stem simple or branched; flowers with three bracts; calyx tubular, three to four lobed; valves of the capsule free above. One species *Phelipæa* (*Orobanche*) *cærulea* is British, being found on *Achillæa millefolium*. The ropes made in Egypt from the fibres of the Doom palm are dyed black by *Phelipæa lutea*. Dr. Stewart says that the bruised stem of *P. calotropidis* is applied in India to sores in horses.

phĕl-lō-plăs'-tĭcs, *s.* [Gr. *φελλός* (*phellos*) = cork, and Eng. *plastic* (q.v.).] The art of modelling in cork.

phĕl'-lўl, *s.* [Gr. *φελλός* (*phellos*) = a cork-tree; *-yl.*]

Chem.: $C_{17}H_{37}$ (?). The hypothetical radical of phellyl-alcohol.

phellyl-alcohol, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{17}H_{36}O$. Siewert's name for a white crystalline, neutral substance, extracted by alcohol from cork.

phĕl'-sū-mą, *s.* [Mod. Lat.]

Zool.: A genus of lizards, containing several species, inhabiting the islands of the Indian Ocean. The head is rather elongate, and the snout obtusely conical; limbs stout, digits unequal in size; body depressed, and covered with small, sub-equal, granular scales; tail somewhat depressed, tapering, and formed of more or less marked segments.

*** phĕn'-ą-çĭsm,** *s.* [Gr. *φενακισμός* (*phenakismos*) = deceit; *φεναξ* (*phenax*) = a cheat.] The act of conveying false impressions; deceit.

phĕn'-ą-çīte, phĕn'-ą-kīte, *s.* [Gr. *φέναξ* (*phenax*) = a deceiver; suff. *-ite.*]

Min.: A mineral which at one time was taken for quartz, hence its name. Crystallization, rhombohedral. Hardness, 7·5–8; sp. gr. 2·96–3; lustre, vitreous; colourless, occasionally wine-yellow; transparent. Compos.: silica, 54·2; glucina, 45·8 = 100, yielding the formula $2BeO, SiO_2$.

phĕn-ą-cŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *phen(ol)*, and *aconi(t)ic.*] Derived from or containing phenyl and aconitic acid.

phenaconic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_6O_6$. An isomer of aconitic acid, prepared by heating trichlorophenomalic acid with baryta water, and decomposing with sulphuric acid. It crystallizes in small prisms or needles, slightly soluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether. The crystals effloresce on exposure to the air.

phĕn-ą-kĭs-tō-scōpe, *s.* [Gr. *φενακισμός* (*phenakismos*) = deceit; illusion, and *σκοπεω* (*skopeō*) = to see.] An instrument depending, like the thaumatrope and zoetrope (q.v.) upon the persistence of visual impressions on the retina.

phĕn-ăm'-eīnc, *s.* [Eng. *phen(ol)* and *(naphth)ameine.*]

Chem.: A name given to aniline-violet by Scheurer-Kestner, who regards it as related to aniline in the same manner as naphthameine (oxynaphthylamine) is to naphthylamine. (*Watts.*)

phĕn-ăm'-ўl-ōl, *s.* [Eng. *phen(ol)*; *amyl*, and suff. *-ol.*]

Chem.: $C_{11}H_{16}O = C_6H_5(C_5H_{11})O$. Amylic phenate. A colourless oil lighter than water, obtained by heating amylic iodide with potassic phenate to 120° in a sealed tube. It has a pleasant aromatic odour, boils at 224–225°, and dissolves in sulphuric acid, forming a red liquid which gives no precipitate with water.

phĕn-ăn'-thrą-quĭn-ōne, *s.* [Eng. *phen(yl)*, and *anthraquinone.*]

Chem.: $C_{14}H_8O_2 = \begin{matrix} C_6H_4CO. \\ | \quad | \\ C_6H_4CO. \end{matrix}$ Obtained by mixing hot solutions of twenty-two parts of chromic acid, and ten parts phenanthrene in fifty parts of glacial acetic acid. On adding water, phenanthraquinone is precipitated, and may be recrystallized from alcohol. It forms tufts of orange-yellow needles, melts at 198°, and is soluble in hot alcohol, in benzene, and in glacial acetic acid. Heated with soda-lime, it is converted into diphenyl.

phĕn-ăn'-thrēne, *s.* [Eng. *phen(yl)*, and *anthr(ac)ene.*]

Chem.: $C_{14}H_{10}$. A hydrocarbon isomeric with anthracene, obtained from crude anthracene and from the liquid portion of coal-tar oil which boils above 300°; and also formed by passing stilbene through a red-hot tube. It crystallizes in colourless plates, slightly soluble in cold alcohol, soluble in hot alcohol, ether, benzene, acetic acid, and carbon disulphide, melts at 99–100°, and boils at 340°.

phenanthrene sulphonic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{14}H_9.SO_2.OH$. Obtained by heating for some time a mixture of phenanthrene and concentrated sulphuric acid. It forms a crystalline mass very soluble in water.

phĕn-ăn'-thrŏl, *s.* [Eng. *phenanthr(ene)*, suff. *-ol.*]

Chem.: $C_{14}H_9(OH)$. Prepared by fusing ammonic phenanthrene sulphonate with potassic hydrate. It crystallizes in lamina, having a bluish fluorescence, melts at 112°, and is soluble in alcohol and ether.

phĕn'-ātc, *s.* [Eng. *phen(ol)*; *-ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of phenol.

phĕn'-ĕt ŏl, *s.* [Eng. *phen(ol)*; *et(hyl)*, and suff. *-ol.*]

Chem.: $C_8H_{10}O = C_6H_5(C_2H_5)O$. Ethylic phenate. Salithol. A colourless mobile liquid, lighter than water, obtained by the dry distillation of anhydrous barium ethylsalicylate, and purifying by washing with warm alkaline ley. It has an agreeable aromatic odour, boils at 172°, is insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether, and is not altered by potash. With chlorine and bromine it forms crystallizable compounds.

phenctol-sulphuric acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_4 \begin{cases} OC_2H_5 \\ SO_3H \end{cases}$. An acid formed when phenetol is heated with an equal weight of concentrated sulphuric acid. It crystallizes in lancet-shaped crystals insoluble in cold water, but slightly soluble in boiling water and in alcohol.

phĕng'-ĭte, *s.* [Gr. *φέγγος* (*phengos*) = light, lustre; suff. *-ite*; Ger. *phengit.*]

Mineralogy:

1. The same as Muscovite (q.v.); this name has lately, however, been adopted by Tschermak for certain muscovites which approach, in their composition, to Lepidolite (q.v.). (*Ber. Akad. Wien*, 1877–8.)

2. The same as PRECIOUS-TOPAZ (q.v.).

3. The same as ANHYDRITE (q.v.).

phĕn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *phen(yl)*; *-ic.*] Derived from or containing phenyl.

phenic-acid, *s.* [CARBOLIC-ACID.]

phē-nĭ'-cian, *a* & *s.* [PHŒNICIAN.]

phĕn'-ĭ-çine, *s.* [Eng. *phenic*; and *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A brown amorphous powder produced by the action of nitrosulphuric acid on crystallized phenylic alcohol. It is insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, ether, and acetic acid, and when slightly heated melts and turns black. Like the aniline colours, it dyes silk and wool without the intervention of a mordant.

phē-nĭ'-cious, *a.* [Lat. *phœniceus*, from Gr. *φοινικεος* (*phoinikeos*).] [PHENICINE.] Pertaining to phenicine; of the colour of phenicine.

*** phē'-nĭ-cŏp-tĕr,** *s.* [PHŒNICOPTERUS.]

phēn'-ĭx, *s.* [PHŒNIX.]

phē'-nō-găm, *s.* [Gr. *φαίνω* (*phainō*) = to show, and *γάμος* = marriage.] The same as PHANEROGAM (q.v.).

phē-nō-gā'-mĭ-an, *a.* [PHENOGAM.] The same as PHANEROGAMIC.

phē-nō-găm'-ĭc, phē-nōg'-ą-mous, *a.* [PHENOGAM.] The same as PHANEROGAMIC (q.v.).

phē-nō'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *pheno(l)*; *-ic.*] Derived from or containing phenol.

phenoic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_9H_{10}O_2$. An isomer of collinic acid, obtained by heating a solution of benzene in fuming sulphuric acid to 100°, and gradually adding small pieces of acid potassic chromate; or it may be prepared by distilling coal tar with dilute nitric acid. It has an acrid taste, is slightly soluble in cold, more soluble in boiling water, very soluble in alcohol, and melts at 60°. From a saturated hot solution it separates as a heavy oil, which solidifies immediately on cooling. It forms crystalline salts with the alkalies.

phē'-nŏl, *s.* [Gr. *φαίνω* (*phainō*) = to show.] [CARBOLIC ACID.]

phenol-blue, *s.*

Chem.: Azulin. A blue dye obtained by heating five parts of pœonin with six or eight parts of aniline for several hours. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether.

phĕ-nŏl-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *phenol*, *-ic.*] Containing or derived from phenol

phenolic-ether, *s.* [PHENETOL.]

phĕ-nō-māl-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *pheno(l)*, and *malic.*] Derived from phenol and malic acid.

phenomalic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_9H_{10}O_5$. A homologue of malic acid, obtained by heating a concentrated aqueous solution of trichlorophenomalic acid with zinc powder, and assisting the action by adding small quantities of hydrochloric acid, from time to time, till the zinc is completely dissolved. It is soluble in water and alcohol, insoluble in ether.

phĕ-nŏm'-ĕn-al, ⎫ **phæ-nŏm'-ĕn-al,** ⎭ *a.* [Fr. *phénoménal.*] Relating to or connected with a phenomenon or phenomena; of the nature of a phenomenon; very remarkable or unusual.

"No man knows what may happen to this *phenomenal* premier within a month."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Oct., 1878, p. 894.

phĕ-nŏm'-ĕn-al-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *phenomenal*; *-ism.*]

Mental Phil.: The doctrine that all things which we see are simply phenomena in the literal sense, appearances and nothing more; the same as the idealistic philosophy of Berkeley and Hume.

phĕ-nŏm'-ĕn-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *phenomenal*; *-ly.*] In the manner of a phenomenon; extraordinary, wonderfully.

phĕ-nŏm'-ĕn-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *phenomen(on)*; *-ism.*] The principles or doctrines of the phenomenists.

phĕ-nŏm'-ĕn-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *phenomen(on)*; *-ist.*]

Mental Phil.: One who believes in the doctrine of phenomenalism (q.v.).

phĕ-nŏm-ĕn-ŏl'-ŏ-gў, *s.* [Gr. *φαινόμενον* (*phainomenon*) = a phenomenon; suff. *-ology.*] A description or history of phenomena; a treatise on phenomena.

"To form an expressive contrast with ontology, a term has been given currency by some living philosophers; and though I believe the coinage has not got much circulation in this realm, it certainly passes for a legal tender in Germany. The term is *phenomenology*, and is cautiously expressive of its precise objects—the apparent in contrast with the real, τὸ φαινόμενον, as distinguished from τὸ ὄν. The word was coined, I believe, by Hegel."—*W. A. Butler: Lectures on the History of Ancient Philosophy*, lect. iii. and note.

phĕ-nŏm'-ĕn-ŏn, ⎫ **phæ-nŏm'-ĕn-ŏn** (pl. **phĕ-nŏm'-ĕn-a**), ⎭ *s.* [Lat. *phænomenon*, from Gr. *φαινομενον* (*phainomenon*), prop. the neut. of the pass. par. of *φαίνομαι* (*phainomai*) = to appear; Fr. *phénomène*; Ital & Sp. *fenomeno.*]

1. *Lit.:* An appearance; that which is presented to the eye; anything visible; whatever in matter or spirit is apparent to and is apprehended by observation, either in the external world or in the human mind; the appearances produced by the action of different forces upon matter; as, the *phenomena* of nature, mental *phenomena*, &c.

2. *Fig.:* A remarkable or unusual appearance; that which strikes us as strange, uncommon, or extraordinary; a very remarkable or extraordinary person, thing, or occurrence.

phĕ-nŏph-thăl'-mō-scōpe, *s.* [Gr. *φαίνομαι* (*phainomai*) = to appear, and Eng. *ophthalmoscope* (q.v.).] An apparatus for investigating the movements of the eyeball, invented by Donders of Utrecht, and announced in 1870. (*Haydn.*)

phĕn-ō-quĭn-ōne', *s.* [Eng. *pheno(l)*, and *quinone.*]

Chem.: $C_{18}H_{14}O_4$. A crystalline body produced when aqueous solutions of phenol and quinone are mixed. It forms red needles, melting at 71°, and dissolves in potash to a blue, and in ammonia to a green solution.

phē-nōse, *s.* [Eng. *phen(ol)*; *-ose.*]

Chem.: $C_6H_6(OH)_6$. Benzene hexahydrate. An amorphous hygroscopic body, which gives secondary hexyl iodide, $C_6H_{13}I$, on heating to 120° with hydric iodide. (*Strecker-Wislicenus.*)

phē-nōx-a-çĕt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *phen(yl)*, and *oxacetic.*] Derived from or containing phenyl and oxacetic acid.

phenoxacetic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $\begin{matrix} C_6H_5 \\ \\ CO \end{matrix}\Big\}O$ $\begin{matrix} CHO. \\ \\ HO. \end{matrix}$ Phenylglycollic acid. Formed by heating bitter almond oil for thirty-six hours with hydrocyanic and hydrochloric acids. It crystallizes in prisms, which melt at 115°, and are soluble in water, alcohol, and ether. It is converted into benzoic acid by oxidation.

phĕn-ўl, *s.* [Eng. *phen(ol)*; *-yl.*]

Chem.: C_6H_5. The radical of phenol, known in the form of chloride, C_6H_5Cl. In the free state it exists as C_6H_5, and is produced by the action of sodium on phenylic bromide, and by a variety of other ways. It crystallizes from alcohol in shining laminæ, melting at 70°, and boiling at 240°.

phenyl-acetamide, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_5(C_2H_3O)HN$. Acetanilide. Produced by the action of aniline on chloride of acetyl. It forms shining colourless laminæ, melting at 112°, moderately soluble in water, also in alcohol and ether.

phenyl acrylic-acid, *s.* [CINNAMIC-ACID.]

phenyl-allyl alcohol, *s.* [CINNYLIC-ALCOHOL.]

phenyl-amyl, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{11}H_{16} = C_6H_5.C_5H_{11}$. A hydrocarbon obtained by carefully distilling a mixture of sodium, bromobenzene, and amyl bromide diluted with benzene. It is a transparent, colourless liquid, sp. gr. 0·859 at 12°, boils at 195°, and dissolves at a gentle heat in fuming sulphuric acid, forming a sulpho-acid, $C_{11}H_{16}SO_3$. By oxidation with potassium chromate it is changed into benzoic acid.

phenyl-anisamide, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{14}H_{13}NO_2 = \left.\begin{matrix} C_8H_7O_2 \\ C_6H_5 \\ H \end{matrix}\right\}N$. Produced by the action of anisyl chloride on aniline. It is soluble in hot alcohol, from which it crystallizes in slender needles, which sublime at a gentle heat.

phenyl-benzamide, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{13}H_{11}NO = \left.\begin{matrix} C_6H_5 \\ C_7H_5O \\ H \end{matrix}\right\}N$. Benzanilide. A crystalline compound produced by the action of benzoyl chloride on aniline. It forms shining scales, insoluble in water, soluble in boiling alcohol. Heated with potash, it is resolved into aniline and potassium benzoate.

phenyl-benzene, *s.* [DIPHENYL.]

phenyl-benzoyl, *s.* [BENZOPHENONE; BENZONE.]

phenyl-benzylamine, *s.* [PHENYL-TOLYLAMINE.]

phenyl-bromide, *s.*

Chem.: C_6H_5Br. Monobromobenzene. Produced by the action of bromine on benzene, under the influence of diffused sunlight. The oily product formed is treated with soda ley, and carefully rectified from chloride of calcium, and the portion distilling at 154° collected apart. It is not attacked by caustic potash, but by the action of sodium is converted into phenyl, $\begin{matrix} C_6H_5 \\ C_6H_5 \end{matrix}$.

phenyl-brown, *s.*

Chem.: An explosive colouring matter obtained by the action of strong nitric and sulphuric acids on phenol. According to Bolley, its explosive character appears to be due to the presence of dinitro-phenol.

phenyl-butylene, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{12}$. A colourless, aromatic oil, sp. gr. 0·915 at 15·5°, obtained by mixing benzyl chloride with allyl iodide in ethereal solution. It boils at 178–180°, and by oxidation with dilute nitric acid, yields an oil which smells of bitter almond oil.

phenyl-butyramide, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{13}NO$. A crystalline compound produced by the action of butyric anhydride on aniline. It is insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether, melts at 90°, and distils without alteration.

phenyl-carbonate, *s.*

Chem.: $CO_3(C_6H_5)_2$. Obtained by heating phenol and liquid phosgene to 140–150° in a sealed tube. It crystallizes from hot alcohol in white, silky needles, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether, melts at 78°, giving off a pleasant aromatic odour, and sublimes in long needles.

phenyl-cyanide, *s.* [BENZONITRILE.]

phenyl-diamine, *s.*

Chem. (Pl.): Diatomic ammonias, having two atoms of hydrogen replaced by phenyl, and two or three other hydrogen atoms by a di- or tri-atomic radical. (*Watts.*)

phenyl-ether, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{10}O = C_6H_5.O.C_6H_5$. Obtained by the dry distillation of cupric benzoate. It crystallizes in colourless needles, melts at 30°, boils at 250°, and is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether.

phenyl-ethylene, *s.* [CINNAMENE.]

phenyl-glycerin, *s.* [STYCERINE.]

phenyl-hydride, *s.* [BENZENE.]

phenyl-imisatin, *s.*

Chem. (Pl.): $C_{14}H_{10}N_2O$. Compounds produced by the action of aniline and its substitution derivatives on isatin. They crystallize from alcohol in yellow or orange-yellow needles, sparingly soluble in water, easily soluble in alcohol, and are decomposed, when treated with acids, at the boiling heat.

phenyl malamic-acid, *s.* [MALANILIC-ACID.]

phenyl-malamide, *s.* [MALANILIDE.]

phenyl-malimide, *s.* [MALANIL.]

phenyl-mercaptan, *s.*

Chem.: C_6H_5HS. Sulphydrate of phenyl. Formed by adding sulphuric acid and zinc to sulpho-phenylic chloride, and distilling the liquid after twenty-four hours. The mercaptan comes over in the aqueous vapour as a colourless, mobile, strongly refracting oil, having a very disagreeable smell. Sp. gr. 1·078 at 14°. It produces a burning pain when placed on the skin, and its vapour causes giddiness. Dissolves easily in alcohol and ether, and combines with the metals, forming mercaptides.

phenyl-methane, *s.* [BENZYL-BENZENE.]

phenyl-methyl, *s.*

Chem.: $\left.\begin{matrix} C_6H_5 \\ C_6H_3 \end{matrix}\right\}$. Produced by the action of bromobenzene on bromide of methyl in pure anhydrous ether. The distillate, rectified two or three times in contact with sodium, is a colourless liquid, smelling like benzene. Sp. gr. ·881. Boils at 111°, and dissolves in sulphuric acid, forming sulphotoluylic acid.

phenyl-mucamide, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{18}H_{20}N_2O_6 = C_6H_8O_6(NHC_6H_5)_2$. Obtained by heating mucic acid with excess of aniline. It forms small, thin, white laminæ, insoluble in water, alcohol, ether, benzene, and dilute mineral acids, but is decomposed on boiling with potash.

phenyl-oxaluramide, *s.* [OXALURANILIDE.]

phenyl-phenol, *s.* [DIPHENYLOL.]

phenyl phosphamic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $\left.\begin{matrix} C_6H_5 \\ (PO)''' \\ H \end{matrix}\right\}\begin{matrix} N \\ O \end{matrix}$. Phosphamilic acid. Obtained by Schiff by the action of phosphoric anhydride on aniline.

phenyl-phosphate, *s.*

Chem.: $PO_4(C_6H_5)_2$. Prepared by treating phenol with phosphorus pentachloride, washing the product with soda-ley and water, and dissolving in ether. It crystallizes in transparent needles, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, ether, and hot sulphuric acid, and melts at 100°. Treated with potash in excess it is converted into diphenyl-phosphoric acid and phenol.

phenyl phthalamic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{14}H_{11}NO_3 = \left.\begin{matrix} HC_6H_5 \\ (C_8H_4O_2)'' \\ H \end{matrix}\right\}\begin{matrix} N \\ O \end{matrix}$. A crystalline substance obtained by boiling phenyl-phthalimide with ammonia containing

a little alcohol. It is slightly soluble in water, but very soluble in alcohol. Fused with potash it gives off aniline.

phenyl-phthalimide, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{14}H_9NO_2 = \frac{(C_8H_4O_2)''}{C_6H_5}\}N$. Obtained by melting a mixture of aniline and phthalic acid, and dissolving out impurities from the cold pulverised mass by boiling alcohol. It forms beautiful colourless needles, insoluble in water, and melts at 203°.

phenyl-sulphide, *s.*

Chem.: $\frac{C_6H_5}{C_6H_5}\}S$. Formed by the dry distillation of sulphobenzolate of sodium, that portion of the distillate boiling at 292° being further rectified in presence of hydrogen. It is then nearly colourless, with a slight yellow tinge, and faint alliaceous odour It is highly refractive, has a specific gravity of 1·09, is insoluble in water, easily soluble in hot alcohol, and miscible in all proportions with ether and benzene. A disulphide of phenyl is formed from phenyl mercaptan by oxidation, $(C_6H_5)_2S_2$.

phenyl-tolylamine, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_5(C_7H_7)HN$. Formed by digesting a mixture of acetate of rosaniline and toluidine in a flask for some hours, distilling the liquid, and adding to the distillate hydrochloric acid and water; phenyl-tolylamine separates as an oily liquid, which solidifies to a crystalline mass. It melts at 87°, boils at 334·5°, and is converted into a blue compound by nitric acid. Its compounds with acids are easily decomposed by contact with water.

phenyl-triamine, *s.*

Chem.: Bases derivable from a triple molecule of ammonia, H_9N_3, by the substitution of one or more atoms of phenyl for an equal number of hydrogen-atoms, and of a polyatomic radical for a number of hydrogen-atoms corresponding to its atomicity. (*Watts.*)

phĕ-nȳl-ăm-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *phenyl*, and *amic.*] Derived from or containing phenyl and ammonia.

phenylamic-acid, *s.* [Anilic-acid.]

phĕ-nȳl-ą-mīde, *s.* [Eng. *phenyl*, and *amide.*]

Chem. (*Pl.*): Anilides. Amides in which one-third of the hydrogen is replaced by phenyl. They are formed by the dry distillation of aniline salts, or by the action of acid anhydrides on aniline—*e.g.*, aniline benzoate, $C_7H_8O_2.C_6H_7N - H_2O$ = phenyl-benzamide, $C_{13}H_{11}NO$.

phĕ-nȳl-ą-mĭne, *s.* [Eng. *phenyl*, and *amine.*]

Chem. (*Pl.*): Organic bases derived from ammonia by the substitution of hydrogen by one or more atoms of phenyl. Phenyl diamines are diatomic ammonias, having two atoms of hydrogen replaced by phenyl, and two or more atoms by a diatomic radical—*e.g.*, ethylene-diphenyl diamine = $(C_2H_4)''(C_6H_5)_2H_2N_2$.

phĕ-nȳl-am-mō-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Eng. *phenyl*, and *ammonium.*]

Chem. (*Pl.*): Compounds derivable from ammonia by the substitution of phenyl, &c., for equivalent quantities of hydrogen. The iodides of these compounds are obtained by treating a tertiary phenylamine with an alcoholic iodide in a sealed tube; as diethylaniline treated with iodide of ethyl yields iodide of triethylo-phenylammonium = $(C_2H_5)_3C_6H_5N1$.

phĕ-nȳl-ăn'-ĭ-līne, *s.* [Eng. *phenyl*, and *aniline.*] [Diphenylamine.]

phĕn-ȳl-ātc, *s.* [Eng., &c. *phenyl*; *-ate* (*Chem.*).]

Chem. (*Pl.*): The metallic derivatives of phenol, corresponding to the alkylates, and derived from phenol by the action of basic oxides and hydrates. They are very unstable, being decomposed even by carbonic acid.

phĕn-ȳl-ēne, *s.* [Eng. *phenyl*; *-ene.*]

Chem.: C_6H_4. A liquid found by Church among the products of the distillation of a mixture of phenylic chloride and sodium amalgam. It boils at 91°.

phenylene-diamine, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_8N_2 = \frac{(C_6H_4)''}{H_4}\}N_2$. A base produced by the action of reducing agents on nitraniline. When freshly distilled it is a heavy oil, but it gradually solidifies to a mass of crystals; melts at 63°, boils at 287°, distilling without decomposition, and is soluble in water and alcohol, but insoluble in ether. It is a di-acid, and forms salts which crystallize easily.

phĕ-nȳl'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *phenyl*; *-ic.*] Derived from or containing phenyl.

phenylic-acid, *s.* [Phenol.]

phenylic alcohol, *s.* [Carbolic-acid.]

phenylic-oxide, *s.*

Chem.: $\frac{C_6H_5}{C_6H_5}\}O$. A colourless oil obtained by Limpricht, by subjecting benzoate of copper to dry distillation. It has an odour of geraniums, boils at 260°, is insoluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol, very soluble in ether. When heated with concentrated sulphuric acid, it yields a white crystalline body resembling phenyl.

phĕn-ȳl-īde, *s.* [Eng. *phenyl*; *-ide.*]

Chem.: A salt of phenylic acid.

phenylide of benzoyl, *s.* [Phenyl-benzoyl.]

phē-ŏn, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The barbed head of a dart, arrow, or other weapon.

"Canst thou his skin with barbed *Pheons* pierce?"
Sylvester: Job Triumphant, iv. 599.

2. *Her.:* A charge in heraldry representing a broad, barbed arrow or head of a javelin, which, being carried like the modern mace before royalty by the serjeant-at-arms, became a royal mark, and is still used to denote Crown property, and termed the Broad R, or broad arrow.

PHEON.

phē-ō-spōr'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Gr. φαιός (*phaios*) = gray, and σπόρος (*sporos*), or σπορά (*spora*) = seed.]

Bot.: A name proposed by Thuret for a primary section of Zoosporous Algals, comprehending those which have the spores brown or olive. Tribes Ectocarpeæ, Myrionemeæ, Chordarieæ, Sporochneæ, Punctarieæ, Dictyosiphoneæ, Scytosiphoneæ, Laminarieæ, and Cutlerieæ.

phē-rū'-są, *s.* [Gr. Φέρουσα (*Pherousa*) = the daughter of Nereus and Doris.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the Pherusidæ.

phē-rū'-sī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pherus(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Annelids, sub-order Errantia. Body long, cylindrical; head with two strong forked tentacles; buccal papillæ, and branchial filaments retractile.

phī-ąl, *s.* [Fr. *phiole*, from Lat. *phiala*, from Gr. φιάλη (*phialē*) = a broad, flat, shallow cup or bowl; Ital. *fiala.*] [Vial.] A small glass vessel or bottle; espec. a bottle used for medicines; a vial.

"Take thou this *phial*, being thou in bed."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iv. 1.

¶ *Phial of four elements:*

Physics: A long, narrow, glass bottle containing mercury, water saturated with carbonate of potash, alcohol coloured red, and naphtha. When shaken they mix, but when left at rest they arrange themselves according to their relative densities: the mercury lowest, the water next, then the alcohol, and the naphtha highest of all. The instrument is used to show that liquors tend to arrange themselves according to their relative densities, and that till they do so no stable equilibrium can be established.

* **phī-ąl,** *v.t.* [Phial, *s.*] To put or keep in or as in a phial.

"Full on my fenceless head its *phial'd* wrath.
May fate exhaust." *Shenstone. Love & Honour.*

Phĭ-gā'-lĭ-ąn, Phĭ-gā'-lē-ąn, *a.* [See def.] Of or pertaining to Phigalia, an ancient town in the Peloponnesus.

Phigalian-marbles, *s. pl.* A collection of twenty-three sculptured marbles in alto-relievo, found among the ruins of the temple of Apollo Epicurus, in what is supposed to be the ancient town of Phigalia, now preserved in the British Museum. They originally formed the frieze of the temple, and are in slabs of about four feet five inches in length, and two feet one inch in breadth. They represent the battles of the Centaurs and Amazons.

phĭl-, *pref.* [Philo-.]

phĭl-ą-bĕg, *s.* [Fillibeg.]

phĭl-ą-dĕl-phā-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *philadelph(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Syringas; an order of Epigynous Exogens, alliance Grossales. Shrubs with deciduous leaves, opposite, and without dots or stipules. Flowers in trichotomous cymes, calyx with four to ten divisions, petals four to ten, white or pink; stamens indefinite, styles distinct or united; capsule half inferior, with four to ten many-seeded cells. Found in the South of Europe, India, Japan, and North America. Known genera three, species twenty-five. (*Lindley.*)

Phĭl-ą-dĕl-phĭ-ąn, *a.* & *s.* [See def.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to Philadelphia.

2. Of or pertaining to Ptolemy Philadelphus.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A native or inhabitant of Philadelphia.

2. *Church Hist.* (*Pl.*): A society of Theosophical Pietists, founded in 1695, under the title of "The Philadelphian Society for the Advancement of Piety and Divine Philosophy." It originated with an old lady named Jane Lead (1623-1704), a close student of the works of Jacob Boehme, and herself a voluminous writer, who professed to hold intercourse with spirits. The influence of the Philadelphian Society may be traced in the works of William Law (1686-1761), and it left its impress on early Methodism.

Philadelphian Church, *s.* [South-cottian.]

phĭl-ą-dĕlph'-īte, *s.* [From Philadelph(ia); suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral with micaceous structure. Hardness, 1·5; sp. gr. 2·80; colour, brownish-red; greasy. Very hygroscopic, on heating exfoliates, a small fragment raising 50,000 times its own weight. Analysis yielded: silica, 35·73; alumina, 15·77; sesquioxide of iron, 12·46; protoxide of iron, 2·18; magnesia, 11·56; lime, 1·46; soda, 0·90; potash, 6·81; water, 4·34; titanic acid, 1·03; vanadic acid, 0·37; protoxide of manganese, 0·50; protoxides of nickel and cobalt, 0·06; protoxide of copper, 0·08; phosphoric acid, 0·11; traces of lithia, chlorine, sulphuric acid, &c. =100·36. Related to Vermiculite (q.v.).

phĭl-ą-dĕl'-phŭs, *s.* [Gr. φιλάδελφος (*philadelphos*) = a sweet flowering shrub, perhaps the jasmine.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the Philadelphaceæ (q.v.). *Philadelphus coronarius*, a Himalayan shrub, is often planted in India for ornament. Its flowers are sweet-scented; formerly they were believed to be tonic, but they are principally used for adulterating oil of jasmine.

phĭl-æ'-tĕr-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *phil-*, and Gr. οἰστης (*oistēs*) = equality. (*Agassiz.*)]

Ornith.: A genus of Ploceinæ (q.v.). [Grosbeak, Weaver-bird.]

* **phĭl-ą-lē'-thĭst,** *s.* [Pref. *phil-*, and Gr. ἀλήθης (*alēthēs*) = true.] A lover of the truth.

"To the generous, ingenious, and judicious *philalethist*, Thomas Ogle, Esquire."—*Brathwayt Nature's Embassie.* (Dedication.)

* **phĭ-lăn'-dĕr,** *s.* [Philander, *v.*] A lover.

"I'll baste you together; you and your *Philander*."
—*Congreve: Way of the World*, v. 1.

phĭ-lăn'-dĕr, *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. from *Philander* (itself from Gr. φιλεω (*phileō*) = to love, and ἀνήρ (*anēr*), genit. ἀνδρος (*andros*) = a man), a character in Beaum. & Fletcher's *Laws of Candy*, who is represented as passionately in love with Erota. According to others, from Philander, a lover in Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso.*] To make love to ladies; to flirt. (*G. Eliot: Daniel Deronda*, ch. xxv.)

* **phĭ lăn-dĕr-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *philander*; *-er.*] A flirter; one who hangs about women.

"Perturbed the spirits of the Oxford *philanderers*."
—*Kingsley Two Years Ago*, ch. xix.

*** phĭl-ăn-thī-dæ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *philanthi(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: An old family of Sand-wasps, now merged in Crabronidæ.

*** phĭl-ăn-thrōpe,** *s.* [Philanthropy.] A philanthropist.

"He may be deservedly styled a *philanthrope*."—*North: Life of Lord Guilford*, ii. 127.

phĭl-ăn-thrŏp'-ĭc, phĭl-ăn-thrŏp'-ĭc-ăl, *a.* [Gr. φιλανθρωπικος (*philanthrōpikos*), from φιλανθρωπος (*philanthrōpos*) = loving mankind; Fr. *philanthropique.*] [Philanthropy.]

1. Full of love to one's fellow men; possessing or distinguished by philanthropy or general benevolence; loving mankind.

2. Characterized by or proceeding from philanthropy; pertaining to philanthropy.

Philanthropic Society, *s.* A society for reclaiming criminal boys. It was founded in 1788, and incorporated in 1806.

phĭl-ăn-thrŏp'-ĭc-ăl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *philanthropical*; *-ly.*] In a philanthropic manner; with philanthropy.

*** phĭl-ăn-thrō-pĭn,** *s.* [Ger. *philanthropin*, *philanthropinum*, from Gr. φιλεω (*phileō*) = to love, and ἀνθρώπινος (*anthrōpinos*) = belonging to man.]

Hist. & Education: The name given to a school founded at Dessau, in 1774, by J. B. Basedow (1723-90), or to any school conducted on similar principles. The object was to give children an education founded on philanthropy, cosmopolitanism, and natural religion. Every boy was taught a handicraft. Of the twenty-four hours eight were allotted to sleep, eight to meals and recreation, and of the remaining eight the children of the rich were to study six and give two to manual labour, the proportions being reversed in the case of the children of the poor. Great results were expected from this attempt to place education on what was called a natural basis. But Basedow was unfitted for the post of director, and the Philanthropin, though protected by the Duke of Dessau, was never numerously attended, and was dissolved in 1793.

phĭl-ăn-thrŏp'-ĭn ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *philanthropin*; *-ism.*] The principles which Basedow sought to carry out in the Philanthropin (q.v.).

phĭl-ăn-thrŏp'-ĭn ĭst, *a.* & *s.* [Eng., &c. *philanthropin*; *-ist.*]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to or connected with the Philanthropin (q.v.).

"It would soon be seen what was the value of *philanthropinist* Latin."—*R. H. Quick: Educational Reformers*, p. 152.

B. *As subst.:* A pupil in a Philanthropin; one educated on Basedow's natural system.

"*Philanthropinists*, when they left school, were not in all respects the superiors of their fellow creatures."—*R. H. Quick. Educational Reformers*, p. 156.

† phĭl-ăn'-thrō-pĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *philanthrop(y)*; *-ism.*] The same as Philanthropy (q.v.).

"The more enlightened *philanthropism* of England resorts to the formation of charitable societies."—*A. H. Clough: Remains*, i. 303.

phĭl-ăn-thrō-pist, *s.* [Eng. *philanthrop(y)*; *-ist.*] One who acts with or evinces philanthropy; one who wishes well to and endeavours to benefit and improve the position of his fellow-men; a person of general benevolence.

"Thou great *Philanthropist!*
Father of angels, but the friend of man."
Young: Night Thoughts, iv.

*** phĭl-ăn-thrō-pĭst'-ĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *philanthropist*; *-ic.*] Becoming, or characteristic of, a philanthropist; proceeding from or relating to philanthropy.

"Mere darkness with *philanthropistic* phosphorescences."—*Carlyle: Life of Sterling*, ch. v.

phĭl-ăn'-thrō-pȳ, * phĭl-an-thro-pie, *s.* [Lat. *philanthropia*, from Gr. φιλανθρωπια (*philanthrōpia*) = benevolence, from φιλανθρωπος (*philanthrōpos*) = loving mankind, from φιλος (*philos*) = loving, and ἀνθρωπος (*anthrōpos*) = a man; Fr. *philanthropie*; Sp. & Ital. *filantropia.*] Love to mankind; general benevolence to one's fellow-men; universal good-will; willingness and desire to do good to others.

"A *philanthropy* and love to all mankind."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, Vol. iii., ser. i.

phĭl-ăn-thūs, *s.* [Pref. *phil-*, and Gr. ἄνθος (*anthos*) = a flower.]

Entom.: A genus of Crabronidæ. One species, *Philanthus triangulum*, or *apivorus*, is British. It provisions its nest, which is in a sandy burrow, with hive and solitary bees.

*** phĭl-ar'-gu-roŭs,** *a.* [Philargury.] Money-loving, avaricious.

"The doctor was *philargurous*."—*Barnard: Life of Heylin*, p. 194.

*** phĭl-ar'-gu-rȳ, * phĭl-ar-ger'-y,** *s.* [Pref. *phil-*, and Gr. ἀργύριον (*argurion*) = money.] Love of money; avarice. (*Money Masters all Things*, 1698, p. 109.)

phĭl-a-tĕl'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *philatel(y)*; *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to philately.

"Both prominent members of the *Philatelic* Society of London."—*Daily News*, Sept. 8, 1881.

phĭ-lăt'-ĕ-lĭst, *s.* [Eng. *philatel(y)*; *-ist.*] One versed in philately; one who collects postage-stamps for curiosity or study.

phĭ-lăt'-ĕ-lȳ, *s.* [Etym. doubtful, said to be from Gr. φιλος (*philos*) = loving, and ἀτελεια (*atelia*) = freedom from tax; or, the second element may be τελος (*telos*) = a tax, and regarding the stamp as the symbol of a tax or toll paid, *philately* = a love of stamps.] The collection of postage-stamps, espec. those of foreign issues, as objects of curiosity or study.

"The authors speak of the science of *philately* with the utmost gravity."—*Athenæum*, Oct. 1, 1881.

phĭl'-a-tôr ȳ, *s.* [Prob. a corrupt. of *phylactery* (q.v.).]

Eccles.: A transparent reliquary placed horizontally upon four feet, and used to exhibit relics of saints, &c. Sometimes it is made of metal, with figures representing the event in a saint's life by which he is chiefly remembered. The top is ornamented.

phĭl-âu'-tȳ, phĭl-âu'-tie, * phĭl-âu'-tĭ-a (t as **sh**), *s.* [Gr. φιλαυτια (*philautia*), from φιλος (*philos*) = loving, and αυτός (*autos*) = self.]

1. Self-love; the love of what is personal to one; selfishness.

"Venturous, everswelling *philautty*."
Beaumont: Psyche, vii. 269.

2. Philosophy.

"Texts of logic, of natural *philautia*."—*Tyndale: Works*, i. 157.

*** phĭl-a-zer, * phĭl-i-zer,** *s.* [Filazer, Filacer.]

Phĭ-lē'-mŏn, *s.* [Gr. Φιλήμον (*Philēmon*), apparently from φίλημα (*philēma*) = a kiss.]

Scrip. Biog.: A member of the Colossian church (cf. Col. ii. 7; iv. 9, 11, 14, with Phil. 2, 10, 23, 24). [¶-].

¶ *The Epistle of Paul to Philemon:*

New Test. Canon: An epistle of Paul, in conjunction with Timothy (i. 1), to Philemon, whose runaway slave, Onesimus, had come to Rome, and been converted by the Apostle, while the latter was a prisoner (i. 10), and advanced in years (9). Onesimus was most useful to his spiritual father (13), who, however, would not retain him, unless with his master's permission (14). He, therefore, sent him back, carrying the epistle with him, and counselling Philemon to receive him back, not now in a servile capacity, but as a brother beloved (16). Anticipating his speedy release, he also requested Philemon to prepare him a lodging (22). The epistle seems to have been written in A.D. 63 or 64, and to have been sent with the Epistle to the Colossians. Its genuineness is generally admitted.

phĭ-lē'-şĭ-ăd, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *philesi(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ad.*]

Bot. (Pl.): Lindley's English name for the Philesiaceæ (q.v.).

phĭl-har-mŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *phil-*, and Eng. *harmonic.*] Loving music; fond of harmony.

Philharmonic Society, *s.* Two London Societies, the original one established in 1813; the other, the New Philharmonic Society, commenced in 1852.

*** Phĭl-hĕl-lēne,** *s.* [Pref. *phil-*, and Eng. *Hellene*; Fr. *philhellène.*] A Philhellenist.

Phĭl-hĕl-lēn'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *phil-*, and Eng. *Hellenic.*] Pertaining to or characteristic of Philhellenists; loving Greece or the Greeks.

Phĭl-hĕl-lēn-ĭşm, *s.* [Pref. *phil-*, and Eng. *Hellenism.*] The principles of the Philhellenists; love of Greece.

"The European *Philhellenism* of sixty years ago."—*Standard*, Oct. 13, 1885.

Phĭl-hĕl'-lēn-ĭst, *s.* & *a.* [Pref. *phil-*, and Eng. *Hellenist.*]

A. *As subst.:* A friend of Greece or the Greeks; a supporter of the cause of Greece; espec. a supporter of the Greeks in their struggle for independence against the Turks.

B. *As adj.:* The same as Philhellenic (q.v.).

phĭl-hȳ'-drĭ-dą, *s. pl.* [Philhydrus.]

Entom.: A synonym of Palpicornia (q.v.).

phĭl-hȳ'-drŭs, *s.* [Gr. φιλυδρος (*philudros*) = loving water.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the sub-tribe Philhydrida. Six are British.

phĭl'-ĭ-bĕg, *s.* [Fillibeg.]

Phĭ-lĭp'-pĭ-ąn, *a.* & *s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Philippi, or its inhabitants.

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Philippi, a city of Thrace, north-east of Amphipolis, in the immediate vicinity of Mount Pangæus. It was founded by Philip of Macedon, on the site of an old Thasian settlement called Crenides.

¶ *The Epistle of Paul the Apostle to the Philippians:*

New Test. Canon: An epistle addressed by St. Paul, in conjunction with Timothy, "to all the saints in Christ Jesus which are at Philippi, with the bishops and deacons." Shortly after Paul had passed for the first time from Asia to Europe, he reached Philippi, then a Roman provincial capital and colony (Acts xvi. 12). It lay about nine miles inland. His first convert, Lydia, was from Thyatira, in Asia Minor (Acts xvi. 14; cf. Rev. i. 4, 11); his next was a certain damsel possessed with a spirit of divination (16-18) in connection with whom rioting occurred, followed by Paul's imprisonment, and the conversion of his jailor (19-40). Thus Paul was the founder of the Philippian church. Timothy was subsequently sent into Macedonia, and doubtless to Philippi (xix. 22), Paul himself following (xx. 1-6). (Compare with the facts regarding Timothy, Philippians i. 1, ii. 19-23). The Philippians had oftener than once sent the apostle pecuniary contributions (iv. 10-18), long being the only church which had done so. Epaphroditus had brought these gifts (ii. 25, iv. 18), and afterwards, falling very dangerously sick (ii. 26, 27), Paul had sent him back that the Philippians might be assured of his recovery, apparently requesting him to carry with him the epistle (ii. 28). The apostle when he sent the epistle was a prisoner in Rome (i. 7, 13; iv. 22). He expected release (i. 25; ii. 24), though martyrdom was by no means impossible. He expresses intense affection for the Philippians (i. 8), and thankfulness for their Christian character (i. 4). He counsels them to avoid strife, vainglory, murmurings, controversies (ii. 3, 14), points to the Son of God as the exemplar of humility and self-sacrifice (ii. 5-11), and warns his readers against Judaising teachers (iii. 2-11), and immoral and self-seeking men (18, 19). The Christians sending salutations to the church at Philippi were chiefly of Cæsar's household (iv. 22). The genuineness of this epistle is generally admitted, though Baur (1845), and Schwegler (1846), held the contrary view. Its date was probably early in A.D. 63.

phĭ-lĭp-pĭc, *s.* [Lat. *Philippica* = (*Juvenal*, x. 125) the speeches of Demosthenes against Philip; Gr. Φιλιππικός (*Philippikos*) = pertaining to Philip of Macedon; Fr. *philippique.*]

1. *Orig.:* One of a series of celebrated orations spoken by Demosthenes, the Athenian orator, against Philip of Macedon, father of Alexander the Great, in which he endeavoured to arouse the Athenians from their indolence.

"That *philippic* fatally divine,
Which is inscribed the second."
Dryden's Juvenal, sat. x. 126.

2. Any discourse, declamation, or speech full of acrimonious invective.

* **phĭl'-ĭp-pīze,** *v.i.* [PHILIPPIC.]

1. To write or deliver a philippic; to declaim with invective.

"With the best intentions in the world he naturally *philippizes.*"—*Burke: French Revolution.*

2. To side with or support the cause of Philip of Macedon.

* **Phĭ-lĭs'-tĕr,** *s.* [Ger. = Philistine.] A cant name given to townsmen by students of German universities; hence, a person of limited culture, taste, or ideas. [PHILISTINE, B. II. 1.]

* **Phĭ-lĭs'-tĭ-ăn,** *a.* & *s.* [PHILISTINE.]

Phĭl'-ĭs-tĭne, Phĭl'-ĭs-tīne, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *Philistinus*; Fr. *Philistin.*] [PALESTINE.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Of or pertaining to the Philistines.

"A pander to *Philistine* revelry."
Longfellow: The Warning.

2. *Fig.:* Commonplace, uncultured, prosaic.

"The *Philistine* outside of art, and the *Philistine* inside of art have lately been referred to here."—*Scribner's Magazine*, June 1877, p. 258.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Lit.:* A native or inhabitant of Philistia, now part of Syria.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. The same as PHILISTER; a person of narrow views or ideas; one who is deficient in liberal culture, and, therefore, wanting in sentiment and taste; a prosaic person.

"It is one of the traits of the educated *Philistine* that he never finds out his mistakes."—*Scribner's Magazine*, June 1877, p. 258.

* 2. A bailiff.

"I am told for certain you had been among the *Philistines*"—*Swift: Polite Conv.*, i.

Phĭl'-ĭs-tĭn-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *Philistin(e)*; *-ism.*] The manners, habits, character, or modes of thinking of a Philistine.

"*Philistinism*, as one learns from experience, is something inborn, and has little or nothing to do with circumstances. In fact, the more a Philistine is educated, the more his *Philistinism* becomes apparent. It is he who gives two or three very learned and excellent reasons for liking some very silly book or picture."—*Scribner's Magazine*, June 1877, p. 258.

* **phĭll'-horse,** *s.* [See def.] A corrupt. of PHILLHORSE (q.v.).

phĭl-lĭ-pē'-nă, *s.* [FILLIPEEN.]

phĭl'-lĭp-īte, phĭl'-lĭp-pīte, *s.* [Etym. uncertain, but probably after one Phillip or Phillippi; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A compact, granular mineral, sometimes with fibrous structure, in veins in copper pyrites. Lustre, vitreous; colour, sky-blue; translucent; astringent. Analysis yielded: sulphuric acid, 28·96; sesquioxide of iron, 9·80; iron sub-sulphate, 2·28; protoxide of copper, 14·39; magnesia, 0·87; water, 43·72; alumina, a trace = 100. Found in the province of Santiago, Chili.

phĭl-lĭp'-sĭ-ă, *s.* [Named after Prof. John Phillips, author of many geological books and papers.]

Palæont.: A genus of Trilobita. One species is noted by Etheridge in the Middle and one in the Upper Devonian beds of South and North Devon. They are of small size, the trilobite type of crustacean then approaching extinction.

phĭl'-lĭps ītc, *s.* [After the English mineralogist J. Phillips; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Mineralogy:

1. A mineral belonging to the group of Zeolites, formerly regarded as orthorhombic, but now ascertained to be monoclinic in crystallization. Crystals always twinned. Hardness, 4 to 4·5; sp. gr. 2·2; lustre, vitreous; colour, white; translucent to opaque. Compos.: silica, 47·9; alumina, 20·5; lime, 7·4; potash, 6·3; water, 17·9 = 100, corresponding to the formula $4SiO_2,Al_2O_3,(\frac{5}{8}CaO+\frac{1}{8}KO),5HO$. Occurs in vesicular cavities in old igneous rocks, and also of recent formation in the walls of the hot baths of Plombières, France.

2. The same as BORNITE (q.v.).

3. The same as HERSCHELITE (q.v.).

phĭl-lўg'-ĕn ĭn, *s.* [Eng. *phillyr(ea)*; Gr. γενναω (*gennaō*) = to beget, and suff. *-in.*]

Chem.: $C_{21}H_{24}O_6$. A resinous substance formed by the action of boiling hydrochloric acid on phillyrin. It crystallizes readily in a white nacreous mass, slightly soluble in boiling water, but easily soluble in ether and alcohol.

* **phĭl-lўr'-ĕ-ą, * phўl lĭr'-ĕ-ą,** *s.* [Gr. φιλλυρέα (*phillurea*).]

Bot.: A genus of Oleæ (q.v.). Ornamental evergreen shrubs, with oblong, serrated, opposite leaves, and axillary clusters of small, greenish-white flowers. Introduced into Britain from the shores of the Mediterranean to be planted in shrubberies. There are many varieties.

"The rushing of a little dog . . . through the *phyllirea* hedge."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, iii. 111.

phĭl'-lўr-ĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *phillyr(ea)*; *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{27}H_{34}O_{11}$. Extracted from the bark of *Phillyrea latifolia* by treating the aqueous decoction with lime, evaporating the filtrate and leaving it to crystallize. It is white, inodorous, and bitter, sparingly soluble in water and alcohol. It melts at 160° to a colourless mobile liquid, and is converted into phillygenin and dextrose by the action of hydrochloric acid.

* **phĭl'-lўse, * phўl'-lĭs,** *v.t.* [From *Phyllis*, a name frequently given to nymphs in pastorals and romances.] To woo.

"In madrigals, and *phillysing* the fair"
Garth: Dispensary, i.

phĭ-lŏ-, phĭl-, *pref.* [Gr. φίλος (*philos*) = loving.] Fond of, affecting, cultivating.

* **phĭ'-lŏc-ą-lĭst,** *s.* [Pref. *philo-*, and Gr. κάλος (*kalos*) = beautiful.] A lover of the beautiful.

phĭl-ŏ-drў-ăs, *s.* [Pref. *phil-*, and Gr. Δρυάς (*Druas*) = a Dryad.]

Zool.: A genus of Colubridæ, sub-family Dryadinæ, from America and Madagascar. *Philodryas viridissimus* is the All-green Tree Snake of South America.

* **phĭl-ŏ-fē'-lĭst,** *s.* [Pref. *philo-*, and Lat. *felis* = a cat.] A lover of cats.

"Dr. Southey, who is known to be a *philofelist.*"—*Southey: Doctor; Fray. of Interchapter.*

* **phĭ'-lŏg'-ą-lĭst,** *s.* [Pref. *philo-*, and Gr. γαλα (*gala*) = milk.] A lover of milk.

"You are a *philogalist*, and therefore understand cat nature."—*Southey: Letters*, iii. 240.

* **phĭl-ŏ-gar'-lĭc,** *a.* [Pref. *philo-*, and Eng. *garlic.*] Loving garlic; fond of garlic.

"These *philogarlic* men."—*De Quincey: Spanish Nun*, § 9.

* **phĭ-lŏg'-ў-nўˌ,** *s.* [Pref. *philo-*, and Gr. γυνη (*gunē*) = a woman.] Fondness for women; uxoriousness.

"Because the Turks so much admire *philogyny.*"
Byron: Beppo, lxx.

* **phĭl-ŏ-hĕl-lēn'-ĭ-ăn,** *s.* [PHILHELLENIST.]

* **phĭ-lŏl'-ŏ-ġĕr,** *s.* [PHILOLOGY.] A philologist.

"But it behoved the *philologer* never to be satisfied until he come to a verb as that from which the other parts of speech are deduced."—*Key: Philological Essays* (1868), p. 198.

* **phĭl-ŏ-lō'-ġĭ-ăn,** *s.* [Eng. *philology*; *-an.*] A philologist.

phĭl-ŏ-lŏġ'-ĭc-ąl, * phĭl-ŏ-lŏġ'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *philolog(y)*; *-ic*, *-ical*; Fr. *philologique.*] Of or pertaining to philology, or the study of languages.

"We have remaining but two volumes folio of his *philological* performances."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. iii.

¶ The Philological Society of London was founded on May 18, 1842.

phĭl-ŏ-lŏġ'-ĭc-ąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *philological*; *-ly.*] In a philological manner; according to the rules of philology.

"A parent speech which is *philologically* late."—*Sayce: Comparative Philology*, p. 72.

phĭ-lŏl'-ŏ-ġĭst, *s.* [Eng. *philolog(y)*; *-ist.*] One who is skilled or versed in philology or the study of languages.

"Learn'd *philologists*, who chase
A panting syllable through time and space."
Cowper: Retirement

* **phĭ-lŏl'-ŏ-ġĭze,** *v.i.* [Eng. *philolog(y)*; *-ize.*] To offer criticisms; to practice philology.

* **phĭl-ŏ-lōgue,** *s.* [Fr.] A philologist. [PHILOLOGY.]

"The paragon of all *philogues.*"—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. i. (Author's prol.)

phĭ-lŏl'-ŏ-ġў, * phĭ-lol-o-ġie, *s.* [Lat. *philologia*, from Gr. φιλολογια (*philologia*) = love of talking, love of learning and literature; φιλόλογος (*philologos*) = fond of talking, a student of language and history: φίλος (*philos*) = loving, fond of, and λόγος (*logos*) = a word, a discourse; Fr. *philologie*; Ital. & Sp. *filologia.*]

* **1.** A love of learning and literature; the study of learning and literature.

* **2.** Criticism; grammatical learning.

† **3.** The study of languages, in connection with the whole moral and intellectual action of different peoples. It is sometimes made to include rhetoric, poetry, history, and antiquities.

4. The science of language; linguistic science (in this sense more properly termed Comparative Philology).

* **phĭ-lŏm'-ą-chŭs,** *s.* [Gr. φιλόμαχος (*philomachos*) = loving fight, warlike: φίλος (*philos*) = loving, and μαχη (*machē*) = battle, fight.]

Ornith.: A synonym of Machetes (q.v.).

* **phĭl'-ŏ-măth,** *s.* [Gr. φιλομαθής (*philomathēs*), from φίλος (*philos*) = loving, and μάθη (*mathē*) = learning.] [MATHEMATIC.] A lover of learning; a scholar.

"To recommend to you some meagre *philomath.*"—*Chesterfield: Letters.*

* **phĭl-ŏ-măth ĕ-măt'-ĭc,** *s.* [PHILOMATH.] A philomath.

* **phĭl-ŏ-măth'-ĭc, * phĭl-ŏ-măth'-ĭc ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *philomath*; *-ic*, *-ical.*]

1. Of or pertaining to philomathy or the love of learning.

2. Having a love of learning or letters.

* **phĭ-lŏm'-ą-thў,** *s.* [Gr. φιλομαθία (*philomathia*)]. [PHILOMATH.] The love of learning or letters.

Phĭl'-ŏ-mĕl, Phĭl-ŏ-mē'-lą, *s.* [Lat. *philomela*; Gr. Φιλομήλα (*Philomēla*) (see def. 1.).]

1. *Gr. Mythol.:* (*Of the form* Philomela): The daughter of Pandion, king of Athens. She was changed by the gods into a nightingale.

2. (*Of both forms*)*:* A nightingale.

"And by *Philomel's* annual note
To measure the life that she leads."
Cowper: Catharine.

† **3.** *Ornith.:* (*Of the form* Philomela): A genus of Sylviinæ. The Nightingale, now *Daulias luscinia*, was formerly called *Philomela luscinia.*

* **phĭl'-ŏ-mēnc,** *a.* [PHILOMEL.] The nightingale.

"To understand the notes of *philomene.*"
Gascoigne: Complaint of Philomene.

* **phĭl'-ŏ mŏt,** *a.* [A corrupt. of Fr. *feuille mort* = a dead leaf.] Of the colour of a dead or faded leaf.

"One of them was blue, another yellow, and another *philomot.*"—*Spectator*, No. 265.

* **phĭl ŏ mū'-şĭc ąl,** *a.* [Pref. *philo-*, and Eng. *musical.*] Fond of music; philharmonic.

phĭ-lŏn'-thŭs, *s.* [Pref. *phil-*, and Gr. ὄνθος (*onthos*) = dung.]

Entom.: A genus of Staphylinidæ. Fifty-five or more are British.

* **phĭl ŏ-pē'-ną,** *s.* [FILLIPEEN.]

* **phĭl ŏ-pŏ lĕm'-ĭc, * phĭl-ŏ-pŏ lĕm ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Gr. φιλοπόλεμος (*philopolemos*) = fond of war, from φίλος (*philos*) = loving, and πόλεμος (*polemos*) = war.] Ruling over opposite or contrary natures—an epithet of Minerva.

phĭl-ŏ-prŏ-ġĕn'-ĭ-tĭve, *a.* [Pref. *philo-*, and Eng. *progenitive.*] Having the quality of philoprogenitiveness.

phĭl ŏ-prŏ-ġĕn'-ĭ-tĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Gr. φίλος (*philos*) = loving, and Eng. *progenitiveness.*]

Phreenol.: The love of offspring, in the way of natural affection; fondness for children. Its organ is located above the middle of the cerebellum.

phĭ lŏp tĕr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *philopter(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Mallophaga. Antennæ thread-like, with three or five joints; maxillary palpi wanting. Those with five-jointed antennæ infest birds, and those with the antennæ three-jointed are parasitic on mammals.

phĭ-lŏp-tĕr-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *phil-*, and Gr. πτερον (*pteron*) = a wing.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the Philopteridæ (q.v.).

***phĭ lŏs-ŏ-phăs-tĕr,** *s.* [Formed from *philosophy* on the model of *poetaster*, &c.] A pretender to philosophy.

"Let inconsiderable *philosophasters* hoot and deride as much as their follies please."—*More: Immort. of Soul*, bk. I., ch. xiv.

***phĭl ŏs-ŏ-phāte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *philosophatus*, pa. par. of *philosphor*, from *philosophus* = a philosopher (q.v.).] To act the philosopher; to moralize, to philosophize.

"No: few there be, that, with Epictetus, can *philosophate* in slavery."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 11.

***phĭ lŏs ŏ-phā'-tion,** *s.* [Philosophate.] Philosophical speculation or discussion; philosophizing.

"The work being to be the basis of many future inferences and *philosophations*."—*Petty: Advice to Hartlib*, p. 18.

***phĭl ŏ-sŏphe,** *s.* [Fr.] A philosophaster, a philosopher (q.v.). (Used in contempt.)

***phĭl'-ŏ-sŏphe-dŏm,** *s.* [Eng. *philosophe*; *-dom.*] The realm of philosophy.

"They entertain their special ambassador in *Philosophedom*."—*Carlyle: Miscell.*, iii. 216.

***phĭ lŏs-ŏ-phēme,** ***phĭ lŏs'-ŏ-phē'-ma,** *s.* [Gr. φιλοσοφημα (*philosophēma*), from φιλοσοφεω (*philosophéō*) = to discuss.] [Philosopher.] A principle of reasoning; a theorem.

phĭ lŏs'-ŏ-phĕr, ***phi los-o-fre,** ***phi-los-o-phre,** *s.* [Fr. *philosophe*, from Lat. *philosophus* = (a.) fond of learning or knowledge, (s.) a philosopher, from Gr. φιλόσοφος (*philosophos*), from φίλος (*philos*) = loving, and σοφία (*sophia*) = learning, skill; σόφος (*sophos*) = wise, skilled; Sp. & Ital. *filosofo.*]

1. One who studies or devotes himself to philosophy; one who is versed in or studies moral and intellectual science. Formerly it was applied to one who was versed in or studied natural science or natural philosophy.

"Certayne *philosophers* of the Epicures and of the Stoickes disputed wyth hym."—*Acts* xvii. 18. (1559).

2. One who practises in life the precepts or principles of philosophy, especially those of the stoical school; one who meets or views things in a philosophical manner.

"The patriot, *philosopher*, and poet have often looked with calmness on disgrace and famine."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. vi.

***philosopher's egg,** *s.* The name of a medicine for the pestilence. It was compounded of the yolk of an egg, saffron, and other ingredients.

***philosopher's game,** *s.* An intricate game played with men of three different forms, round, triangular, and square, on a board resembling two chess-boards united.

philosopher's stone, *s.* An imaginary stone sought for by the alchemists, which should transmute everything it touched into gold.

***phĭ-lŏs'-ŏ-phĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *philosoph(y)*; *-ess.*] A female philosopher.

"There were philosophers and *philosophesses*."—*Mortimer Collins: Blacksmith & Scholar*, ii. 222.

phĭl-ŏ-sŏph'-ĭc-al, ***phĭl-ŏ-sŏph'-ĭc,** *a.* [Lat. *philosophicus*, from *philosophus* = a philosopher (q.v.); Fr. *philosophique*; Sp. & Ital. *filosofico.*]

1. Pertaining or according to philosophy; proceeding from or in accordance with the principles and rules of philosophy: as, a *philosophical* argument.

2. Skilled in philosophy.

"We have our *philosophical* persons to make modern and familiar things supernatural and causeless."—*Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well*, ii. 3.

3. Characteristic of or suitable to a practical philosopher; calm, cool, temperate, unimpassioned.

"With cold disgust, *or philosophic* pride."
Cowper: Expostulation, 691.

4. Frugal, abstemious, temperate.

"What early *philosophic* hours he keeps."
Cowper: Retirement, 429.

philosophical-lamp, *s.* [Doebereiner's-lamp.]

philosophic-wool, *s.* [Nihil-album.]

phĭl-ŏ-sŏph-ĭc-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *philosophical*; *-ly.*]

† 1. In a philosophical manner; according to the rules or principles of philosophy: as, To argue *philosophically.*

2. Like a philosopher; calmly, coolly, without heat or passion, temperately.

"He was resolved for the future to live *philosophically*."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 7.

***phĭl-ŏ-sŏph-ĭc-al-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *philosophical*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being philosophical.

***phĭl-ŏ-sŏph'-ĭc-ąls,** *s.* [Philosophical.] An examination in philosophy; the study of philosophy.

"Hen. Stretsham, a Minorite, who had spent several years here, and at Cambridge, in logicals, *philosophicals*, and theologicals."—*Wood: Fasti Oxon.*, vol. i.

***phĭl-ŏs-ŏ-phĭsm,** *s.* [Fr. *philosophisme*, from *philosophe* = a philosopher (q.v.).] The affectation of philosophy; sham or would-be philosophy.

"Among its more notable anomalies may be reckoned the relations of French *philosophism* to foreign crowned heads."—*Carlyle: Miscellanies*, iii. 216.

***phĭ lŏs'-ŏ-phĭst,** *s.* [Fr. *philosophiste.*]

1. A philosopher.

"This benevolent establishment did not escape the rage of the *philosophists*."—*Eustace: Italy*, vol. iv., ch. v.

2. A sham or would-be philosopher; one who practises sophistry.

***phĭ lŏs-ŏ-phĭs'-tĭc,** ***phĭ lŏs-ŏ-phĭs'-tĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *philosophist*: *-ic*, *-ical.*] Of or pertaining to the practice of sophistry or sham philosophy.

phĭ-lŏs'-ŏ-phīze, *v.i.* [Eng. *philosoph(y)*; *-ize.*] To act the philosopher; to reason like a philosopher; to moralize; to search into nature; to inquire into the causes of effects; to form or attempt to form a philosophical school or system.

"The rules of *philosophizing*, however, even in physics, have never yet been laid down with a sufficient degree of precision, minuteness, or method."—*Stewart: Of the Human Mind*, Introd. pt. ii., § 2.

phĭ-lŏs'-ŏ-phīz-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *philosophiz(e)*; *-er.*] One who philosophizes.

phĭ-lŏs'-ŏ-phў, ***fi-los-o-fie,** ***phi-los-o-phie,** *s.* [Fr. *philosophie*, from Lat. *philosophia*, from Gr. φιλοσοφία (*philosophia*) = love of wisdom, from φιλόσοφος (*philosophos*) = a philosopher (q.v.); Sp. & Ital. *filosofia.*]

1. The term is said by Diogenes Laertius (Proem) to have been suggested by Pythagoras [B.C. 570–504 (?)], who, on being complimented on his wisdom, said that he was not wise but a lover of wisdom, the Deity alone being wise. Philosophy, while earnest in amassing knowledge, aimed chiefly at penetrating to the principles of things. Popularly, it is divided into Natural and Mental Philosophy, the former investigating the physical laws of nature, the latter those regulating the human mind. The term philosophy is now generally restricted to the second of these. Even as thus reduced it has a very wide sphere. Thus, there is a philosophy of history. [History.] The Hindoos have six orthodox schools of philosophy, the Nyaya, the Vaisheshika, the Sankhya, the Yoga, the Purva Mimansa, and the Uttara Mimansa or Vedanta. All the nations of antiquity had a philosophy, that of the Greeks being specially celebrated. The chief schools were: the Pythagorean, commenced about 500 B.C.; the Platonic, B.C. 374; the Peripatetic, B.C. 334; the Sceptic, B.C. 334; the Cynic, 330; the Epicurean, B.C. 306; the Stoic, B.C. 280; the Middle Academy, B.C. 278; the New Academy, B.C. 160; the New Platonists, A.D. 200 (?). Of modern systems the perceptive and sensational philosophy of Locke arose about 1690; the idealistic of Berkeley and Hume, 1710; the common-sense philosophy of Reid, &c., 1750; the transcendental of Kant, &c., 1770; the scientific philosophy of Fichte, 1800; the idealistic philosophy of Hegel in 1810; the positive philosophy of Comte in 1830, and the evolutionary philosophy of Herbert Spencer in 1852, or more decidedly in 1855. [Pessimism.]

"He thought to become happy by *philosophy*, giving his heart, as he tells us, to seek and search out all the things that come to pass under the sun; yet upon trial, he found all this to be vanity and vexation of spirit."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 3.

2. An hypothesis or a system upon which natural effects are explained; a philosophical system or theory.

*3. Reasoning, argumentation.

"Of good and evil much they argu'd then,
Vain wisdom all and false *philosophy*."
Milton: P. L., ii. 565.

4. Calmness and coolness of temper; fortitude, practical wisdom, stoicism: as, To meet troubles with *philosophy.*

5. The course of sciences read in the schools, and required for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the universities of Germany, &c., and corresponding to Arts in this country.

***phĭl-ŏ-stor-gў,** *s.* [Gr. φιλοστοργία (*philostorgia*): pref. *philo-*, and στοργή (*storgē*) = natural affection.] Natural affection, as that of a mother for her child.

***phĭl-ŏ-tĕch'-nĭc,** ***phĭl-ŏ-tĕch-nĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Pref. *philo-*, and Eng. *technic*, *technical.*] Fond of the arts.

***phĭl-ŏ-zō-ō-ĭsm,** *s.* [Pref. *philo-*; Gr. ζῷον (*zōon*) = an animal, and Eng. suff. *-ism.*] Fondness for animals; kind feeling towards animals. (*Spectator*, April 9, 1881, p. 478.)

phĭl'-tĕr, ***fil-tre,** **phĭl-tre (tre as tĕr),** *s.* [Fr. *philtre*, from Lat. *philtrum*; Gr. φίλτρον (*philtron*), from φίλος (*philos*) = loving; Sp. & Ital. *filtro.*] A love-potion; a love-charm; a potion supposed to have the property or power of exciting love in the person to whom it is administered.

"But Anthony himselfe was quite besotted with Cleopatra's sweet speeches, *philters*, beauty, pleasing tires."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 472.

***phĭl'-tĕr,** ***phĭl'-tre (tre as tĕr),** *v.t.* [Philter, *s.*]

1. To charm to love; to excite to love by a love-potion.

"Let not those that have repudiated the more inviting sins, shew themselves *philtred* and bewitched by this."—*Government of the Tongue.*

2. To impregnate or mix with a love-potion.

***phĭl'-trŭm,** *s.* [Lat.] A philtre (q.v.).

"Lucretius, a Roman of very eminent parts, whicls yet were much abated by a *philtrum* that was given him."—*Culverwell: Light of Nations*, ch. xvii.

phĭl-ў-drā-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *philydr(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Waterworts; an order of Endogens, alliance Xyridales. Roots fascicled, fibrous; stem erect, simple, leafy, often woolly. Leaves ensiform, equitant. Flowers alternate, solitary, sessile; bracteate, yellow, scentless; calyx abortive; corolla two-leaved, withering; filaments three, the two lateral ones petaloid and sterile. Capsule superior, three-celled, three-valved, seeds numerous; minute horizontal or narrow parietal or axil placentæ. Plants with the habit of Sedges and the flowers of Spiderworts. Natives of Australia, Cochin-China, and China. Known genera two, species two. (*Lindley.*)

phĭl-ў-drŭm, *s.* [Gr. φίλυδρος (*philudros*) = loving water or watery things: pref. *phil-*, and ὕδωρ (*hudōr*) = water.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the Philydraceæ (q.v.). *Philydrum lanuginosum*, a pretty species with hairy leaves and bright yellow flowers, is cultivated in British greenhouses.

phī-mō-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. from φίμος (*phimos*) = a muzzle.]

Pathol.: A condition of the prepuce, in which it cannot be drawn back so as to uncover the *glans penis.*

phi-noc, *s.* [Celt.] The young of the bull-trout; the whitling (q.v.).

***phiph,** *s.* [Fife.]

***phiph-er,** *s.* [Fifer.]

***phĭs'-ĭke,** *s.* [Physic, *s.*]

***phĭs'-nō-mў,** *s.* [O. Fr. *phisonomie.*] Physiognomy (q.v.).

"His *phisnomy* is more hotter in France, than there."—*Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well*, iv. 5.

*** phi-ton,** *s.* [Python.]

*** phi-ton-esse,** *s.* [Pythonesse.]

phiz, *s.* A contract. of *physiognomy* (q.v.).] A humorous or contemptuous name for the face or visage.

"Then Thomas arose with his risible *phiz.*"
Dibdin: Anacreon in Heaven.

phlæ-ô-mÿ-ī-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *phlæomy(s)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Zool.: A sub-family of Muridæ, with a single genus, Phlæomys (q.v.).

phlæ-ô-mys, *s.* [Pref. *phlæo-*, and Gr. μῦς (*mus*) = a mouse.]

Zool.: The single genus of the sub-family Phlæomyinæ. There is but one species, *Phlæomys cumingii*, from the Philippine Islands. The incisors are broad, and the molars are divided by transverse plates of enamel.

phlĕb-, phlĕb-ô-, *pref.* [Gr. φλεψ (*phleps*), genit. φλεβος (*phlebos*) = a vein.] Relating to, connected with, or resembling a vein or veins.

phlĕb-en-tĕr-ĭsm, *s.* [Pref. *phleb-*, and Gr. ἔντερον (*enteron*) = an intestine.]

Zool.: The state of having the alimentary canal hanging loosely and free in the thoracic cavity, as in the Pycnogonida.

phlĕb-ī-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. from φλέψ (*phleps*), genit. φλεβος (*phlebos*) = a vein.]

Med.: Inflammation of the inner membrane of a vein.

phlĕb-ô-, *pref.* [Phleb-.]

phlĕ-bŏg-ra-phy, *s.* [Pref. *phlebo-*, and Gr. γραφω (*graphō*) = to write.] A description of the veins.

phlĕb-ô-lite, *s.* [Pref. *phlebo-*, and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Pathol.: A calculus (q.v.) occurring in a vein.

phlĕ-bŏl-ô-gy, *s.* [Pref. *phlebo-*, and Gr. λογος (*logos*) = a word, a discourse.] That branch of anatomy which treats of the veins; a treatise or discourse on the veins.

phlĕb-ô-mor-pha, *s.* [Pref. *phlebo-*, and Gr. μορφη (*morphe*) = form.]

Bot.: The mycelium of certain fungals.

phlĕ-bŏp-tĕr-ĭs, *s.* [Pref. *phlebo-*, and Gr. πτερις (*pteris*) = a kind of fern.]

Paleobot.: A genus of ferns described by Brongniart. The veins on each side are separated from the midrib by a veinless space. Etheridge enumerates eight species from the Lower and one from the Upper Oolite. Unger distributes the species among various genera.

phlĕb-or-rha-ge, *s.* [Pref. *phlebo-*, and Gr. ῥαγη (*rhagē*) = a rupture.] A rupture of a vein; venous hæmorrhage.

phlĕ-bŏt-ô-mist, *s.* [Fr. *phlébotomiste.*] [Phlebotomy.] One skilled in phlebotomy; one who opens a vein; a bloodletter.

*** phlĕ-bŏt-ô-mize,** *v.t.* [Fr. *phlébotomiser.*] [Phlebotomy.] To let blood from, as a vein; to bleed by the cutting of a vein.

"The frail bodies of men must have an evacuation for their humours, and be *phlebotomized.*"—*Howell: England's Tears.*

phlĕ-bŏt-ô-my * phle-bot-o-mie, *s.* [Fr. *phlébotomie*, from Lat. *phlebotomia* from Gr. φλεβοτομια (*phlebotomia*), from φλεφ (*phleps*), genit. φλεβος (*phlebos*) = a vein, and τομη (*tomē*) = a cutting.] The act or practice of opening a vein for the letting of blood; bloodletting.

"Lean should I be, e'en as my own anatomy
By mere cathartics and by *phlebotomy.*"
Smart: Epilogue spoken by Mr. Shuter. (1755.)

phlĕgm (*g* silent), *** flegme,** *s.* [Fr. *phlegme*, from Lat. *phlegma*, from Gr. φλέγμα (*phlegma*) = (1) a flame, (2) inflammation, (3) phlegm, from φλέγω (*phlegō*) = to burn; Ital. *flemma*; Port. *flegma*; Sp. *flema.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

* (1) Cold animal fluid; watery matter, forming one of the humours of the body.

"*Phlegm* ammongst the ancients signified a cold viscous humour, contrary to the etymology of the word . . . but amongst them there were two sorts of *phlegm*, cold and hot."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments*, ch. vi.

(2) In the same sense as II. 2.

2. *Fig.:* Coldness, indifference; want or absence of ardour, passion, or interest.

"The hard and worldly *phlegm*
Of those whose eyes are only turn'd below."
Byron: Childe Harold, iii. 73.

II. *Technically:*

* 1. *Chem.:* [Phlegma].

2. *Med.:* Strictly speaking, the mucus secreted by the air passages, but popularly used for all matter coughed up from the lungs.

phlĕg-ma, *s.* [Phlegm.]

Chem.: An old name for the watery residue left in the distillation of acid or spirituous liquids. (*Watts.*)

*** phlĕg-ma-gŏgue,** *s.* [Fr., from Gr. φλέγμα (*phlegma*) = phlegm, and ἄγωγος (*agōgos*) = leading, drawing; ἄγω (*agō*) = to lead, to draw.] A medicine or preparation intended and supposed to expel phlegm.

phlĕg-mă-şĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. φλέγω (*phlegō*) = to burn.]

Med.: Inflammation.

phlegmasia dolens, *s.*

Pathol.: Milk-leg or white-swelling, a brawny, non-œdematous, painful swelling, usually of the lower extremities, very common after parturition. It may arise from spontaneous coagulation of the blood in the veins.

phlĕg-măt-ĭc, phlĕg-măt-ĭc-al, * phlĕg-măt-ĭck, *a.* [Lat. *phlegmaticus*, from Gr. φλεγματικός (*phlegmatikos*), from φλέγμα (*phlegma*), genit. φλεγματός (*phlegmatos*) = phlegm (q.v.); Fr. *phlegmatique*; Port. *fleqmatico*; Ital. *flemmatico*; Sp. *flematico.*]

I. *Literally:*

* 1. Watery.

2. Abounding in phlegm; suffering from phlegm.

"Chewing and smoaking of tobacco is only proper for *phlegmatick* people."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

* 3. Generating or productive of phlegm.

"Transplanted into cold and *phlegmatick* habitations."—*Browne.* (*Todd.*)

II. *Fig.:* Dull, listless, indifferent, heavy; not easily excited into action: as, a *phlegmatic* disposition.

"Your dull *phlegmatick* souls are taken with the dulness of sensible doctrines."—*Glanvill: Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. xiii.

phlĕg-măt-ĭc-al-lў, * phlĕg-măt-ĭck-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *phlegmatical, phlegmatic*; *-ly.*] In a phlegmatic manner; coldly, heavily, dully.

"All the rest [of the story] is *phlegmatickly* passed over."—*Warburton: On Prodigies*, p. 80.

phlĕg-mŏn, *s.* [Lat. *phlegmone*; Gr. φλεγμονη (*phlegmonē*) = inflammation below the skin, an inflamed tumour.]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the cellular or areolar tissue. Periuterine phlegmon is the same as Pelvic-cellulitis (q.v.).

phlĕg-mŏn-ŏid, *a.* [Eng. *phlegmon*; *-oid.*] Resembling phlegmon; phlegmonous.

phlĕg-mŏn-ŏŭs, *a.* [Eng. *phlegmon*; *-ous*; Fr. *phlegmoneux.*] Having the nature or properties of a phlegmon; resembling a phlegmon. [Erysipelas.]

phlĕg-mô-rrhă-ġĭ-a, *s.* Gr. φλεγμονή (*phlegmonē*), and ῥαγάς (*rhagas*) = a rent; ῥήγνυμι (*rhēgnumi*) = to break.]

Pathol.: A discharge of thin phlegm from the nostrils. (*Parr.*)

phlĕme, *s.* [Fleam.]

phlē-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. φλέως (*phleōs*), φλέος (*phleos*), φλοῦς (*phlous*) = a marsh- or water-plant, *Arundo ampelodermon* (?). Not the modern genus.]

Bot.: Cat's-tail grass; a genus of Phalareæ. Panicle spiked, spikelets laterally compressed; empty glumes equal, longer than the flowering ones; flower glumes three- to five-nerved; palea small. Known species ten, four of which are British. One, *Phleum pratense*, the Common Cat's-tail or Timothy-grass, is very common in meadows and pastures, flowering from June to October. It is an excellent fodder-grass, and is especially adapted for heavy moist soils, being early and productive.

phlŏb-ą-phĕne, *s.* [Gr. φλοιός (*phloios*) = bark, and βαφή (*baphē*) = dye, colour.]

Chem.: A name given to a brown substance obtained from the bark of certain trees, and said to have the formula $C_{10}H_8O_4$. More recently the name has been employed to describe the brown oxidation products of tannins and similar vegetable principles. It is of indefinite composition, slightly soluble in water, but largely dissolved by dilute mineral acids.

phlŏ-ĕm, *s.* [Gr. φλοιός (*phloios*) = bark.] [Phloem.]

Bot.: The name given by Naegeli to one of two portions of the fibro-vascular bundles in the stem of plants. It is the bast portion. Opposed to Xylem (q.v.).

phlœ-ŭm, *s.* [Epiphloeum.]

phlŏ-ġĭs-tĭ-an, *s.* [Eng. *phlogist(on)*; *-an.*] A believer in or supporter of the existence of phlogiston.

phlŏ-ġĭst-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *phlogist(on)*; *-ic*; Fr. *phlogistique.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Pertaining, belonging, or relating to phlogiston.

2. *Med.:* Of or belonging to inflammations and fevers with a hard pulse and topical pain.

phlŏ-ġĭs-tĭ-cāte, *v.t.* [Eng. *phlogistic*; *-ate.*] To combine phlogiston with.

phlŏ-ġĭs-tĭ-cāt-ed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Phlogisticate.]

• By old writers on chemistry nitrogen was called Dephlogisticated air or Dephlogisticated gas, and Prussiate of Potash, Dephlogisticated alkali.

*** phlŏ-ġĭs-tĭ-cā-tion,** *s.* [Phlogisticate.] The act or process of combining phlogiston with.

phlŏ-ġĭs-tŏn, *s.* [Gr. φλογιστός (*phlogistos*) = burnt, set on fire, from φλογίζω (*phlogizō*) = to burn, to set on fire, from φλόξ (*phlox*), genit. φλογός (*phlogos*) = a flame, a blaze; φλέγω (*phlegō*) = to burn.]

Chem.: A substance supposed by the earlier chemists to exist in all combustible matters, and to the escape of this principle from any compound the phenomenon of fire was attributed. The views held regarding it were, however, abandoned by chemists some time after the researches of Lavoisier on combustion.

phlŏ-gŏph-ôr-ą, *s.* [Gr. φλόξ (*phlox*), genit. φλογος (*phlogos*) = flame, and φορός (*phoros*) = bearing; φερω (*pherō*) = to bear.]

Entom.: A genus of Hadenidæ. *Phlogophora meticulosa* is the Angleshades Moth, *P. empyrea*, the Flame Brocade.

phlŏġ-ô-pīte, *s.* [Gr. φλογωπός (*phlogōpos*) = fire-like; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A member of the Mica (q.v.) group of minerals, formerly regarded as orthorhombic, but now referred to the monoclinic system of crystallization. Tschermak refers it to his division of the micas in which the optic axial plane is parallel to the plane of symmetry. It is a magnesian mica, and is almost peculiar to serpentine and dolomitic limestone rocks.

phlŏ-gō-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. φλόγωσις (*phlogōsis*) = a burning.]

Pathol.: Inflammation.

phlŏ-gŏt-ĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *phlogoticus*, from *phlogosis* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: Of or pertaining to phlogosis.

phlŏ-mĭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. φλομίς (*phlomis*), φλομος (*phlomos*) = mullein.]

Bot.: A genus of Ballotidæ. Very handsome herbs or shrubs, with wrinkled leaves and labiate flowers, yellow, white, or purple. Many are cultivated in Britain.

phlŏr-ą-mine, *s.* [Eng. *phlor(oglucin)*, and *amine.*]

Chem.: $(C_6H_3O_2)H_2N$. Prepared by passing dry ammonia gas over phloroglucin, the resulting crystalline mass being dissolved in warm water which yields phloramine in the form of thin micaceous lamina. It has a slightly astringent taste, is sparingly soluble in cold water, easily soluble in alcohol, and insoluble in ether. In presence of moist air it decomposes and turns brown. It forms crystalline salts with acids which are all soluble in alcohol. The hydrochlorate, $C_6H_7NO_2HCl$, separates from its aqueous

solutions in white needles or lamina, which turn yellow on becoming anhydrous.

phlŏr-ĕt-ăm'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *phloret(in)*; *am(monia)*, and suff. *-ic.*] Derived from or containing phloretic acid and ammonia.

phloretamic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_9H_9(NH)(CO)HO$. Formed by the continued action of strong ammonia on ethyl phloretic acid. It crystallizes from hot water in slender, shining prisms, dissolves in alcohol and ether, melts at 110°, and is coloured blue by ferric chloride. It is a very feeble acid.

phlŏ-rĕt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *phloret(in)*; *-ic.*] Derived from or containing phloretin.

phloretic-acid *s.*

Chem.: $C_9H_{10}O_3$. Produced by the action of caustic potash on phloretin. The potash salt is extracted with alcohol, and, after concentration, the phloretic acid is precipitated by hydrochloric acid and several times recrystallized from alcohol. It forms monoclinic prisms, having an astringent taste, melts at 128°, dissolves in water and alcohol, and strikes a green colour with ferric chloride. The salts formed by the alkahs and metals are highly crystalline.

phloretic-ethers, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Compounds formed by the substitution of one atom of an organic radical for one atom of hydrogen in phloretic acid. Ethylic phloretate is prepared by heating ethylic iodide with silver phloretate in a sealed tube to 100°. It is colourless, boils above 265°, has an irritating taste, and dissolves in alcohol and ether.

phlŏr'-ĕt-ĭn, *s.* [Etym. not apparent.]

Chem.: $C_{15}H_{14}O_5$. Prepared by heating a mixture of phlorizin and dilute acid to a temperature of 90°. The phloretin separates and crystallizes in small white lamina, sparingly soluble in boiling water, but easily in boiling alcohol and acetic acid. It melts at 180°, has a saccharine taste, and its alkaline solutions absorb oxygen from the air, forming an orange-coloured substance.

phlŏr'-ĕt-ŏl, *s.* [Eng. *phloret(in)*; suff. *-ol.*]

Chem.: $C_8H_{10}O$. A compound metameric with phenetol, and produced by distilling over an open fire a mixture of baric phloretate and caustic lime. The oily distillate is colourless, strongly refracting, and boils at 190–200°; sp. gr. 1·037. It has an aromatic odour and burning taste, is only slightly soluble in water, but mixes in all proportions with alcohol and ether, and coagulates albumen like phenol.

phlŏr'-ĕt-ŷl, *s.* [Eag. *phloret(in)*; suff. *-yl.*]

Chem.: C_9H_9O. The hypothetical radical of phloretic acid and its derivatives. It appears to exist as a chloride, $C_9H_8OCl_2$, when phloretic acid is acted upon by pentachloride of phosphorus.

phlŏ-rĭz'-eĭn (**z** as **dz**), *s.* [Eng. *phloriz(in)*; suff. *-ein.*]

Chem.: $C_{21}H_{30}N_2O_{12}$. Produced from phlorizin by the combined action of air and ammonia, and purified by precipitation with alcohol acidulated with acetic acid. It is a brown, unerystallizable solid, of slightly bitter taste, dissolving easily in boiling water, but nearly insoluble in alcohol and ether.

phlŏ-rĭz'-ĭn (**z** as **dz**), *s.* [Gr. φλοιός (*phloios*) = bark, and ῥίζα (*rhiza*) = root.]

Chem.: $C_{21}H_{24}O_{10}$. A substance readily formed in the root-bark of the apple, pear, and other trees, and extracted by weak alcohol. The solution, when decolorized and concentrated, deposits crystals of phlorizin on cooling, in the form of long silky needles, having a bitter taste, and dissolving readily in boiling water and alcohol, but insoluble in ether. By the prolonged action of mineral acids it is converted into phloretin and glucose. Anhydrous phlorizin melts at 109°, and decomposes at 200°.

phlŏr-ō-glū'-çĭn, *s.* [Eng. *phlor(etin)*; *o* connect., and *glucin.*]

Chem.: $C_6H_6O_3$. Phloroglucol. Formed from phloretin by the action of potash ley. The phloretate of potash produced is removed by alcohol, and the residue, after neutralising with sulphuric acid and evaporation, deposits crystals of phloroglucin, which may be purified by recrystallization. The hydrated crystals belong to the trimetric system, are sweeter than cane sugar, neutral, permanent at common temperatures, and melt at 220°. They dissolve in water, alcohol, and ether, strike a violet-red colour with ferric chloride, and reduce copper salts like dextrose. Phloroglucin forms several substitution products, of which tribromophloroglucin is a type—$C_6H_3Br_3O_3$.

phlŏr ō glū cŏl, *s.* [Eng. *phlor(etin)*; *o* connect., and *glucol.*] [Phloroglucin.]

phlŏr'-ŏl, *s.* [Eng. *phlor(izin)*; *-ol.*]

Chem.: $C_8H_{10}O = C_6H_4\begin{cases}OH\\CH_2(CH_3)\end{cases}$. Phloryl alcohol. A colourless oily liquid, one of the constituents of beech-tar creosote, obtained by repeated fractional distillation of that portion, boiling between 217–220°. On exposure to the light it gradually turns red.

phlŏr'-one, *s.* [Eng. *phlor(izin)*; suff. *-one.*]

Chem.: $C_8H_8O_2$. A compound obtained by distilling two parts coal-tar creosote with three parts oil of vitriol, and adding peroxide of manganese from time to time. It comes over in yellow drops, which quickly solidify, and it forms, when recrystallized, fine yellow needles, soluble in alcohol, and slightly soluble in water. It melts at 60°, smells like quinone, and, like that body, is turned brown by potash.

phlŏr'-ŷl, *s.* [Eng. *phlor(izin)*; *-yl.*] (See compound.)

phloryl-alcohol, *s.* [Phlorol.]

phlŏx, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. φλόξ (*phlox*) = a flame, which the flower resembles.]

Bot.: A genus of Polemoniaceæ. They are generally perennials with salver-shaped white, blue, red, or variegated corollas, and one-seed capsular fruit. Natives of North America. Many species are cultivated in Britain, *Phlox Drummondi* being one of the finest.

phlŏx'-wòrt, *s.* [Eng. *phlox*, and *wort.*]

Bot. (*Pl.*): Lindley's name for the order Polemoniaceæ (q.v.).

† **phlŷc-tē'-na, phlŷc-tæ'-na,** *s.* [Gr. φλύκταινα (*phluktaina*) = a pimple, a pustule.]

Pathol.: A tumour formed by the accumulation of the serous fluid under the epidermis.

phlŷc-tĕn'-ŭ-la, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from *phlyctena* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: A small transparent tumour of the eyelids.

phlŷc-tĕn'-ŭ-lar, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *phlyctenul(a)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ar.*] Of or pertaining to phlyctenula.

† **phlyctenular-ophthalmia,** *s.*

Pathol.: Ophthalmia, attended by phlyctena.

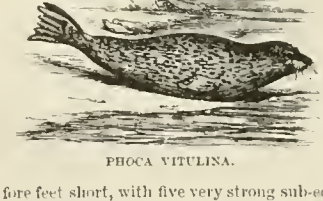
phō-băn'-thrō-pў, *s.* [Gr. φόβος (*phobos*) = fear, and ἄνθρωπος (*anthrōpos*) = a man.] Fear of men; dread of mankind.

Phŏb'-ŏs, *s.* [Gr. Φόβος (*phobos*) = fear; also fear personified, the son of Ares.]

Astron.: One of the two satellites of Mars, discovered by Professor Asaph Hall, of Washington, in 1877. It revolves round Mars three times whilst that planet turns once round on its axis, a fact unique in the solar system.

phō'-ca, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. φώκη (*phōkē*).]

1. *Zool.*: The typical genus of the sub-family Phocinæ (q.v.). Head round and short; fore feet short, with five very strong sub-equal claws, which are narrow on hind feet. The number of species is variously stated by different authorities. Gray multiplied genera, on grounds now scarcely deemed valid. *Phoca vitulina* is the Common Seal, *P. groenlandica*, the Greenland, *P. barbata*, the Bearded, and *P. hispida*, the Ringed Seal. *P. caspica* and *P. sibirica* (or *baikalensis*) are often discriminated, but Van Beneden considers them both identical with *P. hispida*. [Seal.]



PHOCA VITULINA.

2. *Palæont.*: A species of Phoca is said to have been found in the Miocene of the United States. (*Wallace.*)

phō-cā'-çĕ-an (çĕ as shŏ), *s.* [Lat. *phoc(a)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-acea.*] A mammal belonging to the genus Phoca.

phō-cæ'-na, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *φώκαινα.*]

Zool.: Porpoise; a genus of Delphinidæ with two species, from the North Sea. Head short, moderately rounded in front of the blowhole; dorsal fin (in typical species) near middle of back, triangular, its anterior edge frequently furnished with one or more rows of conical horny tubercles. A closely allied species, *P. melas*, from Japan (the genus Neomeris of Gray), wants the dorsal fin.

phō'-cal, *a.* [Phocine.]

Phō'-çē-a, *s.* [Gr. Φωκαία (*Phōkaia*) = a city in Ionia.]

Astron.: [Asteroid, 25].

phō-çē'-nĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *phocæn(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ic.*] (See the compound.)

phocenic-acid, *s.* [Delphinic-acid; Valeric-acid.]

phō'-çĕn-īl, phō'-çĕn-ĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *phocæn(a)*; *-il*, *-in.*] [Delphin.]

phō'-çĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *phoc(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Zoology*:

(1) True Seals; a family of Pinnipedia (q.v.). Progression on land is by jumping movements, effected by the muscles of the trunk, aided, in some species, by the fore limbs only. Palms and soles hairy; no pinna to the ear; testes abdominal. Fur adpressed and thick, without woolly under fur. There are three sub-families: Phocinæ, Stenorhynchinæ, and Cystophorinæ. Widely distributed in polar and temperate regions.

† (2) A family founded by Mr. H. N. Turner (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1848, p. 63), embracing the whole of the Pinnipedia, and divided into three sub-families: Arctocephalina, Trichechina, and Phocina.

2. *Palæont.*: Probably appeared first in the Miocene. [Pristiphoca.]

† **phō-çĭ'-na,** *s. pl.* [Lat. *phoc(a)*; neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina.*] [Phocidæ, 1. (2).]

phō-çĭ'-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *phoc(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Zool.: The typical sub-family of the Phocidæ (q.v.). All feet with five well-developed claws. Toes on hind feet sub-equal, with the interdigital membrane extending beyond the toes. Two genera, Phoca and Halichœrus.

phō'-çĭne, phō'-cal, *a.* [Lat. *phoc(a)* = a seal; Eng. adj. suff. *-ine*, *-al.*] Pertaining to the genus Phoca; seal-like.

* **phō'-cō-dŏn,** *s.* [Lat. *phoc(a)* = a seal; suff. *-odon.*] [Zeuglodon].

phœ'-bē, *a.* [See compound and extract.] An epithet derived from the cry of the bird.

phœbe-bird, *s.*

Ornith.: *Sayornis fuscus* (Baird), *Muscicapa fusca* (Gmel.).

"The Pewee or *Phœbe-bird*, a well-known harbinger of early spring, is a common species throughout the whole of eastern North America. . . . Their well-known and monotonous, though not unpleasing note of pe-wee, or, as some hear it, phœ-bē, is uttered with more force and frequency in early spring than later in the season."—*Baird, Brewer, & Ridgway: North Amer. Birds*, ii., 344, 345.

Phœ'-bŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. Φοῖβος (*Phoibos*).]

1. *Lit. & Gr. Mythol.*: One of the names of Apollo.

2. *Fig.*: The sun.

"*Phœbus* 'gins arise." *Shakesp.*: *Cymbeline*, ii. 3.

phœ-nĭc'-ĕ-oŭs (c as sh), *a.* [Lat. *phœniceus*; Gr. φοινίκεος (*phoinikeos*) = purple red.]

Bot.: Pure, lively red, with a mixture of carmine and scarlet.

Phœ-nĭc'-ĭ-an (c as sh), *a. & s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Phœnicia, an ancient country on the coast of Syria.

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Phœnicia.

phœ-nĭç'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *phœnix*, genit. *phœnic(is)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of palms, tribe Coryphææ.

phœ'-nĭ-çĭn, *s.* [Gr. φοινικός (*phoinikos*) = purple-red; suff. *-in* (*Chem.*).] [SULPHOPHŒNICIC-ACID.]

phœ'-nĭ-çīte, *s.* [Gr. φοινικός (*phoinikos*) = purple-red; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).] [PHŒNICOCHROITE.]

phœ-nĭ-çĭ-tēs, *s.* [Lat. *phœnix*, genit. *phœnic(is)*; suff. *-ites.*]

Paleobot.: A genus of fossil palms, akin to the recent Phœnix (q.v.). Species occur in the Middle Eocene at Bournemouth.

phœ-nĭ-cō-chrō'-īte, *s.* [Gr. φοινικός (*phoinikos*) = purple-red; χρόα (*chroa*) = colour, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *phœnikochroit.*]

Min.: A rare mineral occurring at Beresowsk, Urals, associated with crocoite, vauquelinite, &c. Crystallization, orthorhombic (?). Hardness, 3 to 3·5; sp. gr. 5·75; lustre, adamantine; colour, between cochineal- and hyacinth-red, both lustre and colour changing by exposure to light; streak, brick-red. Compos.: chromic acid, 23·1; protoxide of lead, 76·9 = 100, corresponding to the formula 3 PbO,2CrO$_3$.

phœ-nĭ-cō-phæ'-ĭ-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *phœnicophæ(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Cuculidæ. It contains the Bush-cuckoos; they have often beautiful plumage. Found in India, Australia, and Africa.

phœ-nĭ-cō-phæ'-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. φοινικός (*phoinikos*), φοινίκεος (*phoinikeos*) = purple-red, and φαιός (*phaios*) = gray.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the Phœnicophaïnæ (q.v.). The bill is very large, thick, and smooth, resembling that of a toucan.

phœ'-nĭ-cŏp-tĕr, *s.* [PHŒNICOPTERUS.] Any bird of the genus Phœnicopterus (q.v.).

phœ-nĭ-cŏp-tĕr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *phœnicopter(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: Flamingoes (q.v.); a family which has been variously placed by different authorities, now usually ranked under Herodiones. Prof. Huxley considers them "completely intermediate between the Anserine Birds on the one side, and the Storks and Herons on the other;" while Nitzsch holds that their pterylosis is "completely stork-like." There is a single genus, Phœnicopterus (q.v.).

phœ-nĭ-cŏp'-tĕr-ŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. φοινικόπτερος (*phoinikopteros*) = red-feathered, from φοῖνιξ (*phoinix*), genit. φοινικος (*phoinikos*) = purple-red, and πτερόν (*pteron*) = a wing.]

Ornith.: Flamingo; the sole genus of the family Phœnicopteridæ (q.v.). Bill very long, dentilated; upper mandible suddenly bent and curved on the lower, which is the larger of the two. Nostrils longitudinal in the middle of the bill. Legs and feet very long; three toes in front; hind toe very short; anterior toes united by a lunated membrane. Wings moderate. Peculiar to the Ethiopian and Neotropical regions, ranging from the former into India and the south of Europe. Eight species, of which four are American.

phœ-nĭ-cūr'-a, *s.* [Lat. *phœnicurus*; Gr. φοινίκουρος (*phoinikouros*) = the redstart: φοινίκεος (*phoinikeos*) = purple-red, and οὐρά (*oura*) = the tail.]

Ornith.: A genus of Sylviidæ. Bill very straight and slender, gape nearly smooth, the fourth and fifth quills of the wings equal and the longest. *Phœnicura ruticilla*, is the Redstart (q.v.).

phœ'-nĭx, phē'-nĭx, *fē'-nix, *s.* [Lat. *phœnix*, from Gr. φοινιξ (*phoinix*); Fr. *phénix.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. 4.

* 2. *Fig.:* A paragon; a person or thing of extreme rarity or excellence.

"For God's love let him not be a *phœnix*, let him not be alone, let him not be an hermit closed in a wall."—*Latimer:* Ser. 1, *Before King Edward.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astron.:* One of the constellations of the southern hemisphere, north of the bright star Achernar in Eridanus.

2. *Bot.:* The typical genus of the family Phœnicidæ (q.v.). Dioecious trees with pinnate leaves; calyx three toothed; petals three, stamens six, rarely three or nine; filaments very short, ovaries three, only one coming to perfection. Habitat, Northern Africa and Southern Asia. Known species about twelve. *Phœnix dactylifera* is the Date Palm (q.v.). *P. sylvestris* is the Wild Date, a tree thirty or forty feet high, very common, both wild and cultivated, in India. The fibrous leaflets and the fibres from the petioles are manufactured into mats, ropes, and baskets; sugar is made from the sap of the tree, which, moreover, yields gum. The juice of *P. farinifera*, a small species in sandy parts of India, yields sago, its leaves are used in mat-making, and those of *P. paludosa* which grows in the Sunderbunds, for rough ropes and thatching. The fruit of *P. acaulis*, a stemless species from the Sub-Himalayas and Central India, is eaten by the natives, and the pith is made into sago.

3. *Entom.:* *Cidaria ribesaria*, a geometer moth, the larva of which feeds on currant and gooseberry bushes.

4. *Mythol.:* A fabulous female bird of Arabia, which was feigned to live for five or six hundred years in the desert, when she built for herself a funeral pyre of wood and aromatic gums, to which she set fire by the fanning of her wings, and so consumed herself; but from the ashes she sprang up again in youth and freshness. Hence the Phœnix is frequently found depicted as an emblem of immortality. In heraldry the bird is represented in coat-armour in flames.

phœnix-clubs, *s. pl.*

Hist.: Treasonable clubs established in Ireland in 1858. The members met at night to drill. A year or two later the Government succeeded in putting them down.

phŏ-lăd'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pholas*, genit. *pholad(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool. & Palæont.: A family of Conchifera (q.v.); shells gaping at both ends, thin, white, brittle, and very hard, with rasp-like imbrications in front; no hinge or ligament, but accessory valves; pallial sinus very deep. Animal clavate or vermiform, with a short and truncated foot. They perforate various substances, living in the tubes thus formed. Genera: Pholas, Teredo, &c.

† **phŏ'-la-dīte,** *s.* [Mod. Lat. *pholas*, genit. *pholad(is)*; suff. *-ite* (*Palæont.*).] A fossil pholas (q.v.).

phŏ-la-dō-mȳ'-a, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *pholas*, genit. *pholadis*, and *mya* (q.v.).]

Zool. & Palæont.: A genus of Anatinidæ. Shell oblong, equivalve, ventricose, gaping behind, thin and translucent, with radiating ribs on the sides; ligament external; hinge with one obscure tooth on each valve; pallial sinus large. Animal with a single gill on each side, mantle with a fourth (vertical) orifice. Recent species one, from tropical Africa; fossil 160, from the four continents; from the Lias onward. (*Owen, S. P. Woodward.*)

phŏ'-lăs, *s.* [Gr. φωλάς (*phōlas*) = a mollusc which makes holes in stones; Lithodomus (?).]

Zool. & Palæont.: Piddock; the typical genus of the Pholadidæ (q.v.). Shell long, cylindrical, accessory valves protecting the dorsal margin. Animal with a large, truncated foot, body with a fan-like termination. They live in symmetrical vertical burrows. Recent species thirty-two, from most seas; fossil twenty-five, from the Upper Lias onward.

phŏ'-lĕr-īte, *s.* [Gr. φολίς (*pholis*) = a scale; *er* connect., and *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral occurring in distinct crystal-scales, also compact massive. Hardness, 1 to 2·5; sp. gr. 2·35 to 2·57; lustre of scales, pearly; massive forms, waxy; colour, white, grayish, greenish, brownish, violet. Compos.: silica, 39·3; alumina, 45·0; water, 15·7 = 100, which yields the formula $2Al_2O_3$, $3SiO_2 + 4HO$. Not satisfactorily differentiated from kaolinite (q.v.).

phō-lĭd-ĕr'-pĕ-tŏn, *s.* [Pref. *pholid(o)-*, and Gr. ἑρπετόν (*herpeton*) = a reptile.]

Palæont.: A genus of Labyrinthodontia, from the Middle Coal-measures of Belgium and the Carboniferous rocks of Scotland.

phō-lĭd-ō-, *pref.* [Gr. φολίς (*pholis*), genit. φολίδος (*pholidos*) = a horny scale.] Furnished with horny scales.

phō-lĭd-ō-găs'-tĕr, *s.* [Pref. *pholido-*, and Gr. γαστηρ (*gastēr*) = the belly.]

Palæont.: A genus of Labyrinthodontia, from the Lower Coal-measures of Belgium, and the Carboniferous rocks of Yorkshire.

phō-lĭd-ōph'-ŏr ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *pholido-*, and Gr. φορός (*phorus*) = bearing.]

Palæont.: A genus of Ganoid Fishes, family Sauridæ (*Günther*). According to Ethridge there are twelve species; ten from the Lias, and two from the Lower Jurassic.

phō-lĭd-ō-sâu'-rŭs, *s.* [Pref. *pholido-*, and Gr. σαῦρος (*sauros*) = a lizard.]

Palæont.: A genus of Amphicœlian Crocodiles from the estuarine deposits of the Wealden.

phōn-, phō-nō-, *pref.* [Gr. φωνή (*phōnē*) = the voice.] Pertaining to or connected with the voice.

*** phōn'-al,** *a.* [Gr. φωνή (*phōnē*) = the voice.] Of or pertaining to the voice.

"The Thibetan is near in *phonal* structure."—*Max Müller: Selected Essays*, i. 74.

*** phōn-ăs-çĕt'-ĭcs,** *s.* [Gr. φωνασκέω (*phōnuskeō*) = to practise the voice; pref. *phon-*, and Gr. ἀσκέω (*askeō*) = to practise.] Systematic exercise for the strengthening of the voice; treatment for restoring or improving the voice.

† **phō-nā'-tion,** *s.* [Gr. φωνή (*phōnē*) = the voice; Eng. suff. *-ation.*]

Physiol.: The physiology of the voice. (*Dunglison.*)

phōn âu'-tō-grăph, *s.* [Pref. *phon-*, and Eng. *autograph.*]

1. The same as PHONOGRAPH (q.v.).

2. The same as MUSIC-RECORDER (q.v.).

phōn-âu-tō-grăph'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *phonautograph*; *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the phonautograph.

phōn-çī'-dō-scōpe, *s.* [Pref. *phon-*; Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, and σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to look at.] An instrument invented by Mr. Sedley Taylor in 1877 for observing the colour figures of liquid films when acted on by sonorous vibrations.

phō-nĕt'-ĭc, phō-nĕt'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Gr. φωνητικός (*phōnētikos*) = pertaining to speaking.] [PHON-.]

1. Of or pertaining to the voice or sound.

"Those who are not able to appreciate minute *phonetic* distinctions."—*Sievet: Hist. Eng. Sounds*, p. 4.

2. Representing sound; pertaining to the representation of sounds; a term applied to alphabetic or literal characters which represent sounds, as *a, b, c*; as opposed to *ideographic*, which represent objects or symbolize abstract ideas, as in Egyptian hieroglyphics.

"The ideal of a *phonetic* notation is a system in which every single sound would have a single sign, bearing some definite relation to the sound it represents."—*Sweet: Hist. Eng. Sounds*, p. 2.

phonetic-spelling, *s.* A system of spelling in which the words are spelt exactly as they are pronounced, the sounds being represented by characters each of which represents a single sound. Phonetic printing was first suggested by Mr. (afterwards Sir) Isaac Pitman, of Bath, and reduced to a system by him in conjunction with Mr. A. J. Ellis, F.R.S., in the years 1843-46. Since that time many schemes of phonetic spelling have been proposed as improvements on the phonotypy of Pitman, the latest and most scientific being that of Mr. H. Sweet, M.A. (to which he has given the name of Palæotype), and that of Mr. A. J. Ellis (known as Glossic).

phō-nĕt'-ĭc-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *phonetical*; *-ly.*] In a phonetic manner; according to the rules or principles of phonetics.

phō-nĕt'-ĭcs, *s.* [PHONETIC.] The science which treats of the sounds of the human voice, and of the art of representing combinations of such sounds by signs; the doctrine of sounds, the representation of sounds.

"Even those who have had no training in *phonetics* have been able to read the writing correctly and with great facility."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Oct. 1878, p. 765.

*** phŏn-ĕt ĭsm,** *s.* [PHONETIC.] Sound.

"The South Somersetshire variety differs . . . both in vocabulary and *phonetism*."—*Trans. Philol. Soc.* (1876), p. 588.

phŏn-ĕt-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *phonet(ic)*; *-ist.*] The same as PHONOLOGIST (q.v.).

"The *phonetist* is never able to put himself in *a priori* position."—*Whitney: Life & Growth of Language*, ch. iv.

*** phō-nĕt ĭ zā-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *phonetiz(e)*; *-ation.*] The act or art of representing sounds by phonetic signs.

*** phŏn-ĕt ĭze,** *v.t.* Eng. *phonet(ic)*; *-ize.*] To represent, as sounds, by phonetic signs.

phŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. *φωνή* (*phōnē*) = sound.] Pertaining or relating to sound.

phŏn-ĭcs, *s.* [PHONIC.]

1. The doctrine or science of sounds, especially those of the human voice; phonetics.

* 2. The art of combining musical sounds.

phŏn-ĭte, *s.* [Gr. *φωνή* (*phōnē*) = a sound; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as ELÆOLITE (q.v.).

*** phō nō căm-tĭc, * phō-nō-căm'-tĭck,** *a.* [Pref. *phono-*, and Gr. *καμπικός* (*kamptikos*) = bent; *καμπτω* (*kamptō*) = to bend.] Having the power or quality of inflecting sound, or turning it from its direction and thus altering it.

"The magnifying the sound by the polyphonisma or reverberations of the rocks, and other *phonocamptick* objects."—*Derham: Phys.-Theol.*, bk. iv., ch. iii.

phō'-nō-grăm, *s.* [Pref. *phono-*, and Gr. *γράμμα* (*gramma*) = a letter.]

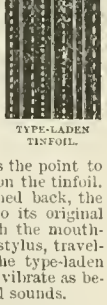
1. A written letter or character indicating a particular sound or modification of sound.

2. The record sound of the human voice, or of a musical instrument, as reproduced by the phonograph (q.v.).

phō-nō-grăph, *s.* [Pref. *phono-*, and Gr. *γράφω* (*graphō*) = to write.]

1. A character used in phonography; a type or character used for expressing a sound.

2. An instrument for recording and reproducing sounds, invented by Mr. T. A. Edison. It consists of a cylinder of brass, mounted axially upon a steel screw, the pitch of which corresponds with that of a spiral groove on the outside of the cylinder. Attached to the base board by a movable arm is a mouthpiece with a diaphragm, from the centre of the under surface of which projects a steel point. To use the instrument, the cylinder is wrapped round with tinfoil, and the arm so adjusted that when the axle is revolved, the whole of the groove on the cylinder will pass in succession under the point. On speaking into the mouthpiece, at the same time turning the cylinder, every vibration of the diaphragm causes the point to make a corresponding mark upon the tinfoil. The arm being temporarily turned back, the cylinder can now be set back to its original position, and on turning it with the mouthpiece in position as at first, the stylus, travelling over the indentations in the type-laden tinfoil, causes the diaphragm to vibrate as before, thus producing the original sounds.



TYPE-LADEN TINFOIL.

phō-nŏg'-rą-phĕr, *s.* [Eng. *phonograph(y)*; *-er.*] One who is versed or skilled in phonography.

phō-nō-grăph-ĭc, phō-nō-grăph'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *phonograph(y)*; *-ic, -ical.*]

1. Of or relating to phonography.

2. Pertaining or relating to the phonograph.

phō-nō-grăph'-ĭc-ąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *phonographical*; *-ly.*]

1. In a phonographic manner; according to phonography.

2. By means of a phonograph.

*** phō-nŏg'-rą-phĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *phonograph(y)*; *-ist.*] One who is versed or skilled in phonography; a phonographer.

phō-nŏg'-rą-phў, *s.* [PHONOGRAPH.]

* 1. The description of the sounds uttered by the organs of speech.

2. The representation of sounds by certain characters, each of which represents one sound, and always the same sound. Its special application is to alphabetic writing, in which sounds or articulations are represented by signs or letters, as opposed to the system in which the representation is by symbols or cipher. Specif., the method of graphically representing language invented by Mr. (afterwards Sir) Isaac Pitman, of Bath. [SHORTHAND.]

"Whether the new *phonography* will meet with any better popular success remains to be seen."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Oct., 1878, p. 782.

3. The art of using, or registering by, the phonograph; the construction of phonographs.

phōn'-ō-līte, *s.* [Gr. *φωνή* (*phōnē*) = a sound, and *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone; Ger. *phonolith.*]

Petrol.: A name given to a group of volcanic rocks which give out a ringing sound when struck by the hammer. The structure is mostly somewhat slaty, or thin tabular-jointed. Texture usually compact, though sometimes vitreous, felspar crystals are visible, but sparsely distributed. Sometimes vesicular, the vesicles containing zeolites. As essential constituents it contains sanidine and nepheline; those accessory being hornblende, augite, oligoclase rarely, magnetite, olivine, hauyne, mica, leucite, and nosean. (See these words.) [CLINKSTONE.]

phonolite-conglomerate, *s.*

Petrol.: Phonolite fragments with pieces of other rocks enclosed in a pulverulent phonolitic cement.

phonolite-tuff, *s.*

Petrol.: An earthy friable deposit, consisting of phonolitic materials with fragments and crystals of sanidine, hornblende, biotite, olivine, magnetite, &c.

phonolite-wacke, *s.*

Petrol.: An amygdaloidal phonolite which has been altered, so that the ground mass has become quite earthy.

phō-nō-lĭt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *phonolit(e)*; *-ic.*] Composed of, or resembling phonolite (q.v.).

phō-nō-lŏg'-ĭc-ąl, phō-nō-lŏg'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *phonology(y)*; *-ical*; *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to phonology.

"*Phonological* misconception is the error of the grammarian."—*Sayce: Comparative Philology*, p. 45.

phō-nŏl'-ō-gĭst, *s.* [Eng. *phonolog(y)*; *-ist.*] One who studies or is versed in phonology.

phō-nŏl'-ō-gў, *s.* [Pref. *phono-*, and Gr. *λόγος* (*logos*) = a discourse.] The doctrine of sound; specif., the science or doctrine of the elementary sounds uttered by the human voice, showing their functions and changes and the distinctions and relations between them; phonetics.

"*Phonology* is of the highest importance for getting at the laws of speech, since it ascertains the relation of sounds one to another."—*Sayce: Comparative Philology*, p. 44.

phō-nŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Pref. *phono-*, and Eng. *meter.*] An instrument for ascertaining the number of vibrations of a given sound in a given space of time.

phō-nŏm'-ō-tōr, *s.* [Pref. *phono-*, and Eng. *motor.*] An instrument to illustrate the motive power of sound. (*Scribner's Magazine*, Nov., 1878.)

phōn-or'-gą-nŏn, phōn-or'-gą-nŭm, *s.* [Pref. *phon-*, and Gr. *ὄργανον* (*organon*) = an organ.] An instrument designed to imitate vocal sounds of speech; a speaking machine.

phō-nō-scōpe, *s.* [Pref. *phono-*, and Gr. *σκοπέω* (*skopeō*) = to see, to observe.]

1. An apparatus for testing the quality of musical strings, invented by Kœnig.

2. A combination of an induction coil and battery with a rotating vacuum-tube, for translating vibrations of sound into visible figures. For the contact-breaker of the coil is substituted a diaphragm, so adjusted that every vibration of it will break the primary circuit, and cause a spark to pass along the tube. As this is rotated rapidly in the direction of its length, illuminated figures like the spokes of a wheel are produced, which, provided that the rate of rotation is always the same, are constant for any given sound.

phō'-nō-tўpe, *s.* [PHONOTYPY.] A type or character used in phonetic printing.

phō-nō-tўp'-ĭc, phō-nō-tўp'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *phonotyp(e)*; *-ic, -ical.*] Pertaining or relating to phonotypy.

phō-nō-tўp'-ĭc-ąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *phonotypical*; *-ly.*] According to phonotypy; in phonotypic characters. (*Ellis: Early English Pronunciation*, iv. 1182.)

phō'-nō-tўp-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *phonotyp(y)*; *-ist.*] One who is versed or skilled in phonotypy.

phō'-nō-tўp-ў, *s.* [Pref. *phono-*, and Gr. *τυπος* (*tupos*) = a mark, a type.] The art of representing sounds by distinct characters or types; the style of printing in accordance with this art; phonetic printing.

"Mr. Isaac Pitman, in January, 1843, started the notion of *phonotypy*, or phonetic printing, for general use."—*Ellis: Early Eng. Pronunciation*, iv. 1182.

phŏr'-ą, *s.* [Gr. *φωρά* (*phōra*) = theft.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the Phorides.

phŏr-ą-dĕn'-drŏn, *s.* [Gr. *φορός* (*phoros*) = bearing, and *δενδρον* (*dendron*) = a tree.]

Bot.: An extensive genus of Loranthaceæ, containing various American mistletoes.

phō-răn'-thĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. *φορός* (*phoros*) = bearing, and *ἄνθος* (*anthos*) = a flower.]

Bot.: Richard's name for the receptacle of a composite plant.

-phŏre, *suff.* [Gr. *φορός* (*phoros*) = bearing.] Having, bearing, furnished with.

phŏr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *phor(a)*; masc. or fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ides.*]

Entom.: A sub-family of Muscidæ, containing small flies feeding on fungi and decaying vegetable matter.

phŏr'-mĭne, *s.* [Eng. *morphine* transposed.]

Chem.: Pelletier's name for a base which he found in the aqueous extract of an opium, containing a large proportion of narcotine. Now supposed to be pseudo-morphine.

phor'-mĭnx, *s.* [Gr.] An ancient Greek lyre or lute.

phor'-mĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. *φορμίον* (*phormion*) = a plaut, dimin. from *φορμός* (*phormos*) = anything plaited of rushes, a mat.]

Bot.: A genus of Hemerocalleæ. *Phormium tenax* is New Zealand Flax. It is cultivated in India, St. Helena, Algiers, the south of France, and even the Orkney Islands. The fibre is stronger than either flax or hemp, and the root is a substitute for sarsaparilla.

phŏr-ō-dĕs'-mą, *s.* [Gr. *φορός* (*phoros*), and *δέσμα* (*desma*) = a bond, a fetter.]

Entom.: A genus of Geometridæ. *Phorodesma bajularia* is the Blotched Emerald Moth.

phŏr'-ō-dŏn, *s.* [Gr. *φορός* (*phoros*) = bearing; suff. *-odon.*]

Entom.: A genus of Aphidæ. *Phorodon humuli*, or *Aphis humuli*, is the Hop-fly (q.v.).

phō-rōne', *s.* [Etym. not apparent.]

Chem.: $C_9H_{14}O$. Formed from acetone by the action of dehydrating agents, such as gaseous hydrochloric acid, and after-treatment with potash. It crystallizes in large yellow prisms, melts at 28°, and boils at 196°. By the action of dilute sulphuric acid it is again resolved into acetone.

*** phŏr-ō-nō'-mĭ-ą,** *s.* [PHORONOMICS.]

*** phŏr-ō-nŏm'-ĭcs,** *s.* [Gr. *φορέω* (*phoreō*) = to carry, to bear, and *νομός* (*nomos*) = a law.] Kinematics (q.v.).

*** phō-rŏn'-ō-mў,** *s.* [PHORONOMICS.]

phŏr'-ŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *φορεύς* (*phoreus*) = a bearer.]

Zool.: Carrier-shell (q.v.); a genus of Littorinidæ, with a trochiform shell generally bearing shells, stones, &c., adhering to it. Animal with a long proboscis.

phōs, *s.* [Gr. *φώς* (*phōs*) = light.]

Zool.: A genus of Buccinidæ, akin to Nassa. Thirty species, from the warmer regions.

phŏs'-gĕn, phŏs'-gĕne, *a.* [Gr. *φώς* (*phōs*) = light, and *γεννάω* (*gennaō*) = to generate.] Generating light.

phosgen-gas, *s.* [CARBON-OXYCHLORIDE.]

phŏs'-ğĕn-īte, *s.* [Gr. *φώς* (*phōs*) = light; γεννάω (*gennaō*) = to generate, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A very rare mineral, occurring only in crystals, associated with galena. Crystallization, tetragonal. Hardness, 2·75 to 3; sp. gr. 6 to 6·31; lustre, adamantine; colour, white, gray, yellow; streak, white; somewhat sectile; transparent to translucent. Compos.: carbonate of lead, 49; chloride of lead, 51 = 100, corresponding with the formula $PbOCO_2 + PbCl$. Found at Cromford, Derbyshire, and of late years in large crystals in lead mines in Sardinia.

phŏsph-, phŏs-phŏ-, *pref.* [Phosphorus.] Derived from or containing phosphorus.

phŏs-phą-çĕt'-īc, *a.* [Pref. *phosph-*, and Eng. *acetic.*] Derived from phosphorus and acetic acid.

phosphacetic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: One of the acids which Zeise obtained by the action of phosphorus on acetone.

phŏs'-phăm, *s.* [Pref. *phosph-*, and Eng. *am(monia).*]

Chem.: PHN_2. The nitrile of phosphoric acid obtained by passing ammonia gas over phosphorus pentachloride, and heating the product in a stream of carbonic anhydride. When dry it is a white powder, but it soon changes to a reddish, or yellow-red colour. Heated with water, it is decomposed, forming ammonia and phosphoric acid.

phŏs-phăm-īc, *a.* [Eng. *phospham*; suff. *-ic.*] Derived from or containing phosphoric acid and ammonia.

phosphamic-acids, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Acids, described by Dr. Gladstone as being derived from pyrophosphoric acid by the substitution of one, two, or three atoms of amidogen for hydroxyl. They are pyrophosphamic, pyrophosphodiamic, and pyrophosphotriamic acids.

phŏs-phąm-īde, *s.* [Eng. *phosph(atyl)*, and *amide.*]

Chem. (*Pl.*): Compounds formed from one or more molecules of ammonia, by the substitution of phosphatyl, PO, for three atoms of hydrogen.

phŏs phąm-mō'-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *phosph-*, and Eng. *ammonium.*]

Chem. (*Pl.*): Bases formed on the mixed type $\left.\begin{matrix}{}^{m}H_4N\\{}_{n}H_4P\end{matrix}\right\}$; for example, ethylene-trimethyl-triethyl-phosphammonium $\left.\begin{matrix}(C_2H_4)''\\(C_3H_3)_3\\(C_2H_5)_3\end{matrix}\right\}N,P$ (*Watts.*)

phŏs-phą-nĭl-īc, *a.* [Pref. *phosph-*, and Eng. *anilic.*] Derived from phosphorus and anilic acid.

phosphanilic-acid, *s.* [Phenyl phosphamic-acid.]

phŏs-phăn'-il-īne, *s.* [Pref. *phosph-*, and Eng. *aniline.*]

Chem.: $(C_{18}H_{18}P''')N_3$. This body has not yet been isolated, but its hydrochloride is formed by the direct combination of aniline and phosphorus trichloride, thus:— $3C_6H_7N + PCl_3 = C_{18}H_{18}PN_3{\cdot}3HCl$. It crystallizes in needle-shaped crystals.

phŏs-phăn-tĭ-mŏn'-īc, *a.* [Pref. *phosph-*, and Eng. *antimonic.*] Derived from or containing phosphoric and antimonic acids.

phosphantimonic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: An acid obtained by dropping antimonic pentachloride into aqueous phosphoric acid. It precipitates morphine, narcotine, nicotine, and other alkaloids. Its true composition is unknown.

phŏs-phar-sō'-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *phosph-*, Eng. *ars(enic)*, and (*amm)onium.*]

Chem.: Bases formed on the mixed type $\left.\begin{matrix}{}^{m}H_4P\\{}_{n}H_3As\end{matrix}\right\}$; *e.g.*, ethylene-hexethyl-phosphar-sonium, $\left.\begin{matrix}(C_2H_4)''\\(C_2H_5)_6\end{matrix}\right\}P,As$. (*Watts.*)

phŏs'-phąte, *s.* [Eng. *phosph(oric)*; *-ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of phosphoric acid.

¶ *Phosphate of ammonia* is useful in some urinary diseases, and *phosphate of iron* in diabetes and rickets.

¶ Phosphate of Copper = *Libethenite* and *Pseudomalachite*; Phosphate of Iron = *Vivianite*; Phosphate of Iron and Manganese = *Triplite*; Phosphate of Lead = *Pyromorphite*; Phosphate of Lime = *Apatite*; Phosphate of Uranium and Copper = *Torbernite*; Phosphate of Yttria = *Xenotime.*

phosphate-nodules, phosphatic-nodules, *s. pl.*

Geol.: A loose bed of brown nodules, first observed by Professor Henslow at the foot of the Red Crag. They contain a large percentage of earthy phosphates, there being occasionally as much as sixty per cent. of phosphate of lime; hence they are much used for manure. Formerly they were considered to be coprolites. Remains of *Mastodon arvernensis*, *M. tapiroides*, *Elephas meridionalis*, *Hyæna antiqua*, those of whales, a walrus, &c., occur. There is a similar bed at the base of the Older White Crag at Sutton. (*Lyell.*)

phosphate of soda, *s.*

1. *Chem.:* $PO(NaO)_2HO + 12OH_2$. Orthophosphate. Common tribasic phosphate. Prepared by treating bone ash with sulphuric acid, and then adding carbonate of soda in slight excess to the acid filtrate. On evaporation the phosphate of soda crystallizes in oblique rhombic prisms, which dissolve in four parts of cold water. It is bitter, purgative, and alkaline to test paper. $NaPO_3$ = metaphosphate of soda. Monobasic phosphate. Formed by the action of heat on acid tribasic phosphate, or microcosmic salt. It is obtained as a transparent, glassy substance, very soluble in water. $Na_2P_2O_7$ = pyrophosphate of soda. Bibasic phosphate. Obtained by strongly heating common phosphate of soda. The residue is dissolved in water and recrystallized. It forms brilliant crystals, which are less soluble than the original phosphate. The meta- and pyrophosphates can be again converted into orthophosphates by fusion with excess of carbonate of soda.

2. *Pharm.:* In large doses it is a saline purgative, in smaller doses a diuretic.

phosphates of calcium, *s. pl.*

1. *Chemistry:*

(1) Monocalcic salt, $Ca''H_4P_2O_8$. Obtained in crystalline laminæ when dicalcic phosphate is treated with phosphoric acid. Easily soluble in water.

(2) Dicalcic salt, $Ca_2''H_2P_2O_8$. Obtained in crystals by precipitating chloride of calcium with an alkaline orthophosphate.

(3) Tricalcic salt, $Ca_3''(PO_4)_2$. The chief inorganic portion of bones; it is obtained by the action of trisodic phosphate on calcic chloride; separates as rectangular plates or prisms; insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether, but dissolves easily in nitric and hydrochloric acids, and less easily in acetic acid.

2. *Geol.:* Phosphate of calcium forms the larger part of the earthy matter of the bones in vertebrates, and exists also in lesser amount in the skeletons of some invertebrates. Found in abundance in the Greensand near Farnham in Surrey, and used by agriculturists to fertilize lands. It is found also in considerable beds in the Laurentian.

phŏs-phāt'-īc, *a.* [Eng. *phosphat(e)*; *-ic.*] Pertaining to or partaking of the nature of a phosphate; containing a phosphate.

phosphatic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: Hypophosphoric acid. A name applied to the syrupy mixture of phosphoric and phosphorous acids, produced when phosphorus is submitted to slow combustion in moist air. It is a mixture of four atoms of phosphoric acid, and one atom of phosphorous acid.

phosphatic-beds, *s. pl.* The chief phosphatic beds in Britain, six in number, are in the Bala series of North Wales, in the Upper Neocomian, Gault, Upper Greensand, Coralline Crag, and Red Crag of the south-east of England. Formerly they were supposed to be Coprolites (q.v.), but Prof. Seeley considers that they arose from the decay of plants containing phosphates.

phosphatic-diathesis, *s.*

Pathol.: A morbid tendency in the constitution to deposit phosphates of calcium, magnesium, ammonium, &c., which sometimes form calculi or are deposited from the urine.

phŏs'-phēne, *s.* [Gr. *φώς* (*phōs*) = light, and *φαίνω* (*phainō*) = to show.]

Optics (*Pl.*): Luminous images produced in darkness by pressure on the eyeball, by severe coughing, or other causes.

phŏs-phēn'-yl, *s.* [Pref. *phos-*, and Eng. *phenyl.*] Containing phosphorus and phenyl.

phosphenyl-chloride, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_5PCl_2$. Formed when a mixture of the vapour of benzene and phosphorus trichloride is passed through a red-hot tube. It is a fuming, strongly refracting, liquid. Density = 1·319 at 20°; boiling point = 222

phŏs phĕth'-īc, *a.* [Pref. *phosph-*; Eng. *eth(er)*, and suff. *-ic.*] Derived from phosphorus and ether.

phosphethic acid, *s.*

Chem.: A name given by Zeise to an acid which he obtained by the action of finely divided phosphorus on ether. (*Watts.*)

phŏs-phĕ'-thўl, *s.* [Pref. *phosph-*, and Eng. *ethyl.*] Containing phosphorus and ethyl.

phosphethyl trimethylium, *s.* [Phosphonium.]

phŏs-phĕ-thўl-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Eng. *phosphethyl*, and (*ammon)ium.*] [Phosphonium.]

phŏs'-phīdc, *s.* [Eng. *phosph(orus)*; suff. *-ide.*] [Phosphine.]

Phosphide of Iron and Nickel: [Schreibersite].

phŏs'-phine, *s.* [Eng. *phosph(orus)*; suff. *-ine.*]

Chem. (*Pl.*): Phosphides. Compounds of phosphorus with hydrogen, or with metallic or organic radicals, *e.g.*, phosphoretted hydrogen, H_3P; phosphide of calcium, Ca_3P_2; triethylphosphine, $(C_2H_5)_3P$. They are constructed on the type of ammonia, H_3N, and the organic compounds are prepared by the action of the alcoholic iodides on the typical phosphine, H_3P. The iodide formed is treated with potash, which liberates the phosphine of the alcoholic radical.

phŏs'-phīte, *s.* [Eng. *phosph(orus)*; suff. *-ite.*]

Chem.: A salt of phosphorous acid.

phosphite of calcium, *s.*

Chem.: Neutral salt, $CaHPO_3$. Separates as a crystalline crust when an ammonium salt is mixed with chloride of calcium. It is sparingly soluble in water. The acid salt, $CaH_2P_2H_2O_6$, is obtained in the form of needle-shaped crystals when marble is acted upon by phosphorous acid. It is soluble in water.

phŏs-phŏ-, *pref.* [Phosph-.]

phospho-glyceric acid, *s.*

Chem.: $\begin{matrix}PO(HO)_2\\C_3H_5(HO)_2\end{matrix}O$. Contained in the yolk of eggs and in the human brain. Prepared by mixing glycerin with phosphoric acid; adding carbonate and then hydrate of barium, and filtering, decomposing the filtrate with sulphuric acid, again filtering, and evaporating *in racuo*. It is a syrupy liquid, having a very acid taste. Soluble in water and alcohol.

phospho-molybdic acid, *s.*

Chem.: The product of the action of molybdic teroxide on phosphoric acid. It is first yellow and insoluble, and then dissolves, on the addition of more acid, to a colourless liquid. When evaporated, it is a non-crystalline, tenacious mass, having a rough acid taste, and dissolving in water and alcohol.

phŏs phŏ-çē'-rītc, *s.* [Pref. *phospho-*, and Eng. *cerite.*]

Min.: A mineral occurring in minute tetragonal octahedrons and prisms, as a grayish-yellow powder in the cobaltic ore of Tunaberg, Sweden. Sp. gr. 4·78. Analysis yielded: phosphoric acid, 29·66; protoxides of cerium and didymium, 67·38; sesquioxide of iron, 2·95 = 99·99. Probably the same as Cryptolite (q.v.).

phŏs-phŏ-chăl'-çīte, phŏs-phŏr-ŏ-chăl'-çīte, *s.* [Pref. *phospho-*; Gr. χαλκός (*chalkos*) = brass, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).

Min.: The same as Pseudomalachite (q.v.)

phŏs-phŏ-chrōm'-ītc, phŏs-phŏr-chrōm'-īte, *s.* [Pref. *phospho-*, and Eng. *chromite.*]

Min.: A mineral occurring in rounded pieces, the exterior of which are encrusted with small crystals. Sp. gr. 5·80. Analysis yielded: chromic acid, 10·13; phosphoric acid, 9·94; protoxide of lead, 68·33; protoxide of copper, 7·36; protoxide of iron, 2·80; water, 1·16 = 99·72. Found at Beresowsk, Urals, and apparently related to Laxmannite (q.v.).

phŏs-phō-dī-ăm-īde, *s.* [Pref. *phospho-*, and Eng. *diamide.*]

Chem.: $\left.\begin{matrix}(PO)'''\\H_3\end{matrix}\right\}N_2$. Obtained by saturating phosphorus pentachloride with ammonia gas, and boiling the product with water. It is a white powder, insoluble in water, alcohol, and oil of turpentine, and resists the action of most oxidising agents.

phŏs-phō-mŏn-ăm-īde, *s.* [Pref. *phospho-*, and Eng. *monamide.*]

Chem.: $N(PO)'''$. Prepared by heating phosphodiamide or phosphotriamide without access of air. It is a pulverulent substance very difficult to decompose.

phŏs-phō-nī-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *phosph-*, and Eng. (*ammo*)*nium.*]

Chem.: A phosphorus compound, constructed on the ammonium type.

phosphonium bases, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Compounds of phosphorus with basic radicals. They are constructed on the type of ammonium, H_4N, and are obtained by the action of alcoholic iodides on triphosphines, or by heating to 180° phosphoniumiodide with alcoholic iodides, *e.g.*, $PH_4I + 4C_2H_5I = 4HI + (C_2H_5)_4PI$ (tetraethylphosphonium iodide) or phosphethylium iodide. They form a very numerous class, many of them containing mixed organic radicals, as when iodide of ethyl is added to an ethereal solution of trimethylphosphine. Crystals of ethyl-trimethylphosphonium iodide are obtained, $(C_2H_5)(CH_3)_3PI$ = phosphethyl-trimethylium.

* **phŏs-phŏr,** *s.* [Phosphorus.]

1. Phosphorus.

"Of bauubent flame you have whole sheets in a handful of *phosphor.*"—*Addison.*

2. The morning-star, or Lucifer (q.v.).

"Bright *Phosphor*, fresher for the night."
Tennyson: In Memoriam, cxx. 9.

phosphor-bronze, *s.* An alloy of copper, tin, and phosphorus capable of being made tough and malleable, or hard, according to the proportion of the several ingredients.

phosphor-cacodyl, *s.*

Chem.: $P_2(CH_3)_4$. Diphosphor-tetramethyl. A thick oily liquid formed by the action of methylic chloride on calcium phosphide at high temperatures. It boils at 250°, and inflames on exposure to the air.

phŏs-phŏr-āte, *v.t.* [Eng. *phosphor*; *-ate.*] To combine or impregnate with phosphorus.

phŏs-phŏr-āt-ĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Phosphorate.]

phosphorated-oil, *s.*

Pharm., &c.: Phosphorus and oil of almonds. Sometimes used in minute doses, but is not always safe.

* **phŏs-phŏr-ĕ-oŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *phosphor*; *-eous.*] The same as Phosphorescent (q.v.).

phŏs-phŏr-ĕsçe', *v.i.* [Eng. *phosphor*; incept. verbal suff. *-esce* (Lat. *-esco*).] To shine as phosphorus; to be phosphorescent; to give out a phosphoric light.

phŏs-phŏr-ĕs-çençe, *s.* [Eng. *phosphoresc(ent)*; *-ce.*]

1. The property which many substances and organic beings possess of emitting light under certain conditions.

2. A phosphoric light.

"A large number of substances . . . emit in darkness a *phosphorescence*."—*Ganot: Physics*, § 625.

¶ Becquerel traces five causes of phosphorescence: (1) Spontaneous action; (2) Elevation of temperature; (3) Mechanical action, as friction, percussion, or cleavage; (4) Electricity, and (5) Insolation. Examples of No. (1) may be seen among plants in certain fungals, also at times in decaying wood. Among animals, some of Cuvier's sub-kingdom Radiata have the power of emitting light in the dark, especially if they are disturbed, and the phosphorescence of the sea in tropical, and even at times in temperate climates, is attributed to a small infusorial animalcule, *Noctiluca miliaris* [Noctiluca], aided by *Physalia utriculus*, and other Medusæ, Tunicata, Annelids, &c. Many small Crustaceans are also luminous. On land, some millipedes, the female glowworm, the fireflies, and (perhaps) some bugs, emit light. In the glowworm the light is from the under-side of the terminal segments of the abdomen. In the case of various Elateridæ the phosphorescence is from a small, white, oval spot on each side of the thorax. Darwin considers that the phosphorescence of insects has been correctly explained by Mr. Belt to be a signal that they are unpalatable. The well-known phosphorescence of decaying fish is due to the presence of a luminous bacillus. Illustration of No. (2) may be seen in certain diamonds and in fluor spar, which heated to 300°-400° become luminous. Illustrations of No. (3) may be observed in phosphorescence when two crystals of quartz are rubbed together, or when a lump of sugar is broken.

phŏs-phŏr-ĕs'-çent, *a.* & *s.* [Phosphorescence.]

A. *As adj.:* Emitting light under certain conditions. [Phosphorescence.]

"We found the loch all *phosphorescent*."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

B. *As subst.:* A phosphorescent substance.

"The best *phosphorescents* are the following: diamonds, fluor-spar, &c."—*Ganot: Physics*, § 627.

phŏs-phŏr-ĕt tĕd, *a.* [Phosphorated.] Combined with phosphorus, containing phosphorus.

phosphoretted-hydrogen, *s.*

Chem.: Phosphide of hydrogen. Obtained in three forms, gaseous, liquid, and solid. The gaseous phosphide, H_3P, is prepared by heating hydrated phosphorous acid in a small retort. It has a highly disagreeable odour of garlic, is slightly soluble in water, and burns with a brilliant white flame. Sp. gr. 1·24. Liquid phosphide, H_2P, is obtained in small quantities when phosphide of calcium is treated with water. The gas evolved is passed through a tube surrounded with a freezing mixture, which condenses this compound as a colourless and highly refractive liquid. In contact with air it inflames instantly. Solid phosphide, HP_2, formed by the action of light on the liquid phosphide, $5H_2P = 3H_3P + HP_2$ (solid phosphide).

phŏs-phŏr-gŭm'-mīte, *s.* [Pref. *phosphor-*, and Eng. *gummite.*] [Gummite.]

phŏs-phŏr'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *phosphor*; *-ic*; Fr. *phosphorique.*] Of or pertaining to phosphorus; derived or obtained from phosphorus; resembling phosphorus; phosphorescent.

"Around the waves' *phosphoric* brightness broke."
Byron: Corsair, i. 17.

phosphoric-acid, *s.*

1. *Chem.:* H_3PO_4. Ortho-phosphoric acid. A tribasic acid formed by the action of nitric acid upon phosphorus, or by the hydration of phosphoric anhydride. The product in each case is fused to redness in a platinum vessel. On cooling, it is obtained as a transparent solid mass, in which state it is called glacial phosphoric acid. It is very deliquescent, has an intensely sour taste, and reddens litmus paper. It is not poisonous.

2. *Pharm.:* It is given in a very dilute state in diabetes and scrofula.

phosphoric-bromide, *s.*

Chem.: PBr_5. Prepared by adding bromine in excess to tribromide of phosphorus. It has a lemon-yellow colour, and forms rhomboidal crystals after fusion, and needles when sublimed. It melts at a moderate heat to a red liquid.

phosphoric-chloride, *s.*

Chem.: PCl_5. Pentachloride of phosphorus. Prepared by the action of chlorine in excess on phosphorus or trichloride of phosphorus contained in a Woulf's bottle, and the product purified by redistillation in a stream of chlorine. It forms a straw-yellow compact mass, but can be obtained in rhombic crystals, sublimes at 100°, and, under pressure, melts at 148°. Potassium burns in its vapour with a brilliant light.

phosphoric-ethers, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Alcoholic phosphates. Phosphoric acid is capable of yielding three forms of ethers, mono-, di-, and triphosphoric compounds, *e.g.*: (1) Mono-, or phosphethylic acid (phosphovinic acid) = $(C_2H_5)H_2PO_4$. Prepared by the action of 95 per cent. alcohol on syrupy phosphoric acid, treating the product with barium carbonate, and adding sulphuric acid to the crystals formed, and filtering. After concentration, it is obtained as a colourless viscid oil, having a sharp sour taste. It mixes in all proportions with water, alcohol, and ether. (2) Diethyl phosphoric acid = $(C_2H_5)_2HPO_4$. Formed when absolute alcohol in the gaseous state is brought into contact with phosphoric anhydride. It is obtained as a syrup, and yields on heating phosphoric ether, which may be recognised by its odour. (3) Triethyl phosphate = $(C_2H_5)_3PO_4$. Obtained by heating phosphate of silver with iodide of ethyl to 100°. It is a limpid liquid, having a characteristic odour, sp. gr. 1·072, and boiling at 215°. Soluble in water, alcohol, and ether.

* **phŏs-phŏr'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *phosphoric*; *-al.*] The same as Phosphoric (q.v.).

phŏs'-phŏr-īte, *s.* [Eng. *phosphor(ous)*; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Mineralogy:

1. A fibrous, concretionary, and scaly variety of Apatite (q.v.), found at Estremadura, Spain.

2. The same as Apatite (q.v.).

phŏs-phŏr-ĭt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *phosphorit(e)*; *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to phosphorite; resembling or of the nature of phosphorite.

phŏs'-phŏr-īze, *v.t.* [Eng. *phosphor*; *-ize.*] To combine or impregnate with phosphorus; to phosphorate.

phŏs-phŏr-ō-ĕn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *phosphorus*, and Gr. γεννάω (*gennaō*) = to generate.] Generating phosphorescence.

"The *phosphorogenic* rays have the property of rendering certain objects self-luminous in the dark, after they have been exposed some time to the light."—*Ganot: Physics*, § 565.

phŏs-phŏr-ŏs'-ă-mīde, *s.* [Pref. *phosphoros(o-)*, and Eng. *amides.*]

Chem. (*Pl.*): Amides in which three atoms of hydrogen are replaced by one atom or phosphorus. Phosphoroso-triamide, N_3H_6P''', formed by the action of ammonia on trichloride of phosphorus, is obtained as a white mass, and yields on heating a mixture of phosphoroso-diamide, N_2H_3P''', and phosphoroso-monamide, NP'''.

phŏs-phŏr'-ō-scōpe, *s.* [Eng. *phosphorus*, and Gr. σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to see, to observe.]

1. A philosophical toy, consisting of glass tubes arranged in a box and containing phosphorescent substances, as the sulphides of lime, strontium, barium, &c. When this is exposed to the sun's rays or to the light emitted by a gas-burner or burning magnesium, and then removed to a dark place, each tube appears to glow with light of a different colour, as red, blue, green, &c.

2. An instrument devised by Becquerel for measuring the duration of phosphorescence in different substances.

phŏs-phŏr-ō-sō-, *pref.* [As if from a Mod. Lat. *phosphorosus.*] Derived from or containing phosphorus.

phŏs'-phŏr-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *phosphor*; *-ous*; Fr. *phosphoreux.*] Of or pertaining to phosphorus; of the nature of or obtained from phosphorus; phosphoric.

phosphorous-acid, *s.*

Chem.: H_3PO_3. Prepared by adding water to the trichloride of phosphorus, $PCl_3 + H_2O = H_3PO_3 + 3HCl$. The solution is evaporated to a syrup to expel the HCl, when the phosphorous acid crystallizes on cooling. It is very deliquescent, and readily attracts oxygen, passing into phosphoric acid. Heated in a close vessel, it forms phosphoretted hydrogen and phosphoric acid.

phosphorous-bromide, *s.*

Chem.: PBr_3. Prepared by adding small pieces of phosphorus to anhydrous bromine. To avoid a dangerous explosion, the phosphorus should be added in pieces of not more than a quarter of a grain. The product is purified from excess of phosphorus by distillation. It is a colourless, mobile liquid, very volatile, and emits white fumes in the air. Does not freeze even at −12°.

phosphorous-chlorides, *s. pl.*

Chem.: PCl_3. Prepared by passing dry chlorine gas over phosphorus in a tubulated retort gently heated on a sand bath. The trichloride condenses in the receiver, from which it can be obtained by rectification. It is a thin, colourless liquid, boiling at 78°, and having a sp. gr. of 1·61. It acts upon alcohols, ethers, and acids, forming chlorides of the radicals, and nitrous acid decomposes it with violent explosion.

phosphorous-chloronitride, *s.*

Chem.: $P_3N_3Cl_6$. Prepared by saturating pentachloride of phosphorus with dry ammoniacal gas, and distilling the white mass produced with water. The crystals which condense in the receiver are recrystallized from hot ether. It separates in trimetric crystals, which melt at 110°, boil at 240°, dissolve easily in alcohol, ether, and benzene, but are insoluble in water.

phosphorous-ethers, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Phosphites of the alcohol radicals. Phosphorous acid is capable of forming mono-, di-, and tri-phosphorous ethers. (1) Ethylphosphorous acid, $(C_2H_5)H_2PO_3$. Prepared by the action of trichloride of phosphorus on alcohol. It is scarcely known in the free state, but its barium salt can be obtained in crystals, $(C_2H_5)BaPO_3$. (2) Ethylic-ethylphosphite, $(C_2H_5)HP(C_2H_5)O_3$, is not known in the free state. Its potassic salt, $(C_2H_5)KP(C_2H_5)O_3$, can be obtained by adding one atom of hydrate of barium to two atoms of diethylic-ethylphosphite and decomposing the barium salt with potassic sulphate. (3) Diethylic ethylphosphite, $(C_2H_5)P(C_2H_5)_2O_3$. Prepared by the action of trichloride of phosphorus on ethylate of sodium. It is a neutral, oily liquid of very offensive odour. Sp. gr. 1·075, and boiling-point = 190°. Soluble in alcohol, ether, and water.

phŏs-phŏr-ŭs, * **phŏs-phŏr,** *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *φωσφόρος* (*phōsphoros*) = bringing or giving light; *φώς* (*phōs*) = light, and *φορός* (*phoros*) = bringing; *φερω* (*phero*) = to bring; Fr. *phosphore*; Sp. & Ital. *fosforo.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The morning-star; Phosphor (q.v.)

2. *Chem.:* Symbol P; at. wt. = 31. A non-metallic pentad element. Found in a state of combination in the unstratified rocks, the soil, the organism of plants, and the bodies of animals. Discovered by Brandt in 1669. It is prepared from powdered calcined bones by treating them with two-thirds of their weight of sulphuric acid diluted with water, evaporating the liquid portion, and, after mixing with charcoal, desiccating by heating in an iron vessel. The dry mass is then introduced into a stone retort, heated, and the phosphorus evolved collected under water. It resembles imperfectly bleached wax, is soft and flexible at common temperatures; sp. gr. 1·77; vapour density, 4·35; melts at 42·2°, and boils at 287°. On cooling, it sometimes forms dodecahedral crystals. It is insoluble in water, and is kept in that liquid, but dissolves in native naphtha and bisulphide of carbon; is very inflammable, and sometimes takes fire from the heat of the hand. A remarkable modification exists under the name of amorphous phosphorus, prepared by exposing common phosphorus to 250° for fifty hours. It is a reddish-brown infusible substance, insoluble in bisulphide of carbon; sp. gr. 2·089 to 2·106. It is not luminous in the dark, and can be reconverted into ordinary phosphorus when heated to 260°. Used on a very large scale in the preparation of safety matches. [Bolognа-phosphorus.]

3. *Pharm.:* It has been given in small doses in intercostal and trigeminal neuralgia, psoriasis, eczema, and goitre; but even in minute doses it is dangerous. In larger ones it produces jaundice, vomiting, hæmorrhage, and death.

¶ *Canton's Phosphorus:*

Chem.: CaS. Calcium sulphide. A white amorphous substance, obtained, by heating in a close vessel, a mixture of three parts oyster-shells and one part sublimed sulphur. It is luminous in the dark. Named from John Canton, F.R.S. (1718-1772), an electrician and physicist.

phosphorus-oxides, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Compounds of phosphorus with oxygen. Phosphorus sub-oxide, P_4O, is formed by passing a current of air through melted phosphorus kept under water. It is solid, orange-coloured, and is rapidly converted into phosphorous acid. Phosphorous anhydride, P_2O_3, is obtained as a white powder by burning phosphorus in a limited supply of dry air. Phosphoric anhydride, P_2O_5, formed when dry atmospheric air is passed over burning phosphorus contained in a suitable apparatus. It is obtained as a snow-like powder, having a great attraction for water. When thrown into the latter, it combines with explosive violence. It is readily volatilized.

phosphorus paste, *s.* A poisonous compound for the destruction of rats, mice, cockroaches, &c.

phosphorus-pill, *s.*

Pharm.: Phosphorus two grains, balsam of Tolu 120 grains, yellow wax 60 grains. Dose, three to six grains. [Phosphorus.]

phosphorus-poisoning, *s.*

Chem.: Phosphorus, especially when finely divided, is highly poisonous. Fatal effects are sometimes produced by very small doses, the use of ·11 grain having ended fatally. Some hours often elapse before the worst symptoms appear, consisting generally of a burning pain, vomiting, and, after two or three days, jaundice, and large effusion of blood. It is not very amenable to antidotes unless they are applied at an early stage, but an emetic should at once be administered, in the form of 10 grains sulphate of zinc or 30 grains of powdered ipecacuanha, or, if these are not at hand, some mustard in hot water. One dram of French oil of turpentine should then be given floating on water, and repeated in half-dram doses every half-hour for some time.

phŏs phō-trī-am-īde, *s.* [Pref. *phospho-*, and Eng. *triamide.*]

Chem.: $\frac{(PO)'''}{H_6}\}N_3$. Obtained by passing dry ammoniacal gas into a solution of phosphorus oxychloride, and treating the product with water. It is a snow white, amorphous substance, insoluble in boiling water, potash-ley, or dilute acids, and very slowly decomposed by boiling with nitric or hydrochloric acid.

phŏs-phu răn'-ŷ-līte, *s.* [Eng. *phosph(orous); uran(ium); y* connect., and Gr. *λίθος* (*lithos*) = stone.]

Min.: A mineral occurring as microscopic rectangular tables, forming an encrustation on a granitic rock, in Mitchell Co., North Carolina. Colour, lemon-yellow. An analysis yielded: phosphoric acid, 11·30; protoxide of uranium, 71·73; protoxide of lead, 4·40; water, 10·48 = 97·91. Deducting the lead as cerusite, the formula is $(UO_2)_3P_2O_8+6$ aq.

phŏs'-phu-rĕt-tĕd, *a.* [Phosphoretted.]

phōt-ĕ-rўth'-rīne, *s.* [Pref. *phot-*, and Eng. *erythrine.*]

Chem.: A soluble red colouring matter, obtained by treating an alcoholic solution of photocyanine with chlorine, bromine, or iodine, and then with reducing agents; or by exposing photocyanine to strong sunlight. It is unaltered by dilute alkalis, but changed to violet by dilute acids.

phō-tĭ-çīte, phō-tĭ-zīte, *s.* [Gr. *φωτίζω* (*phōtizō*) = to give light; suff. *-ite*; Ger. *photizit.*]

Min.: An altered Rhodonite (q.v.), containing 11-14 per cent. of carbonic acid, and some water. Found at Elbingerode, Hartz.

phō'-tĭcs, *s.* [Gr. *φώς* (*phōs*), gen. *φωτός* (*phōtos*) = light.]

Nat. Science: That department which treats of light. The term originated in the United States Patent Office, and is there applied to that class of mechanical inventions embracing illuminating apparatus generally.

phō-tĭn'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. *φωτεινός* (*phōteinos*) = shining; referring to the bright, glossy leaves.]

Bot.: A genus of Pomaceæ. Handsome shrubs, with corymbs of white flowers, from Nepaul, China, and California. The bark of *Photinia dubia* is used in Nepaul to dye scarlet.

phō-tō-, *pref.* [Gr. *φώς* (*phōs*), genit. *φωτός* (*phōtos*) = light.] Pertaining or relating to light.

photo-aquatint, *s.* [Photoengraving.]

phō-tō, *s.* [A contract. of *photograph*, s. (q.v.).] A photograph; a photographic picture.

"Did you say my *photo*? my second self?"—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 1, 1882

phō-tō chĕm'-ĭc al, *a.* [Pref. *photo-*, and Eng. *chemical* (q.v.).] Pertaining to the chemical action of light

phō-tō chĕm' ĭs trў, *s.* [Pref. *photo-*, and Eng. *chemistry.*] The department of chemistry which treats of the action of light on different substances.

"*Photochemistry* of the retina."—*Foster: Physiol.* (ed. 4th), p. 515.

phō tō chrō măt -ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *photo-*, and Eng. *chromatic*; Fr. *photochromatique.*] Of or belonging to the attempted production of colours by means of photography.

phō-tō-chrōm-ў, *s.* [Pref. *photo*, and Gr. *χρώμα* (*chrōma*) = colour.] Photography in colours. [Photography.]

phō tō cŏl lō tўpe, *s.* [Pref. *photo-*, and Eng. *collotype.*] A process of printing from the surface of a film of gelatine, based upon the fact that gelatine, exposed to light, in the presence of an alkaline bichromate, loses its power of absorbing water. A piece of plate-glass is coated thickly with a solution of gelatine and potassium bichromate, dried in the dark, and exposed to light under a reversed positive. It is next turned over and exposed, through the glass, to diffused light for a short time to diminish the swelling caused by the subsequent wetting. After well washing to remove the superfluous bichromate, it is rolled with greasy ink, which only adheres perfectly to the parts which have not absorbed water, and to the others in proportion to their dryness. The subsequent manipulations are as in lithography.

phō-tō çў-a nīne, *s.* [Pref. *photo-*, and Eng. *cyanine.*]

Chem.: A blue colouring matter, produced by the action of oxidizing agents in sunshine on cyanine. It is very unstable, being readily decomposed by acids and alkalis.

phō-tō-ĕ lĕc'-trĭc, *a.* [Pref. *photo-*, and Eng. *electric* (q.v.).] Acting by the combined operation of light and electricity; producing light by means of electricity. Applied to apparatus for taking photographs by electric light, and to a lamp whose illuminating power is produced by electricity.

photoelectric microscope, *s.* A microscope illuminated by the electric light so that the image of the magnified body can be thrown on a screen in a darkened room.

phō-tō-ĕ-lĕc-trō-tўpe, *s.* [Pref. *photo-*, and Eng. *electrotype* (q.v.).] A block made mainly with the aid of photography and of the electrotyping process, and which can be printed with type like a woodcut. A photographic negative of the subject required is printed on a film of gelatine which has been treated with bichromate of potash, to render it sensitive to the action of light. Those parts on which the light has not acted are soluble in water, and are washed away, leaving the printed parts that are insoluble in relief. From this relief a mould in wax is taken, and an electrotype made in the usual way. Unless special means are taken to translate the half-tones of the photograph into line or stipple, this process is only available for reproducing drawings, &c., in black and white.

phō-tō-ĕn-grāv-ĭng, *s.* [Pref. *photo-*, and Eng. *engraving* (q.v.).]

1. A term applied to processes for producing printing blocks or plates by photography. The most commonly employed process is to coat a metal plate with a thin film of asphaltum, and expose it to light under a reversed positive. The picture is next developed by dissolving away the parts of the asphaltum not acted upon by the light, and the plate is subsequently etched in the usual way. This process is sometimes called Photo-aquatint. The second method is more elaborate. A film of bichromatized gelatine, on a sheet of glass or a copper plate, is exposed under a photographic negative, and the imprinted portions which are soluble in water washed away, leaving the printed parts in relief. The plate with the relief is next coated with a film of

silver by electro-deposition, and placed in an ordinary electrotyping bath, in which it is allowed to remain until a shell of copper from one-sixteenth to one-eighth of an inch thick (according to size of plate) is formed. This, after the rough excrescences have been removed by filing, becomes the printing plate. It can be worked upon by an engraver, if necessary, to remove photographic defects, and is printed at a copper-plate press. When a relief block is required, a reversed negative is used to print from, and the etching is carried to a much greater extent. For half-tone blocks a glass screen engraved with very fine lines is placed between the subject and the camera, and the photograph produced is broken up by the screen into lines and dots. The plate is then etched, leaving the lines and dots in relief for printing.

2. The process of making photoelectrotypes. [PHOTOGRAVURE.]

phō-tō-ĕtch-ĭng, *s.* [PHOTOENGRAVING.]

† **phō-tō-găl-văn-ō-grăph,** *s.* [Pref. *photo-*, and Eng. *galvanograph* (q.v.).] [PHOTOELECTROTYPE.]

† **phō-tō-găl-văn-ŏg-rą-phy,** *s.* [Pref. *photo-*, and Eng. *galvanography.*] The process of making photoelectrotypes.

phō-tō-ĝĕne, *s.* [PHOTOGEN.] The genetation of a more or less continued impression or picture on the retina, and the delay in the obliteration of it.

phō-tō-ĝĕn-ĕ-sĭs, *s.* [PHOTOGENY.]

* **phō-tō-ĝĕn-ĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *photogen(y)*; *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to photogeny, or to photogenesis.

* **phō-tŏĝ-ĕn-y,** *s.* [PHOTOGEN.] The same as PHOTOGRAPHY (q.v.).

phō-tō-glўph-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *photoglyph(y)*; *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to photoglyphy.

photoglyphic-engraving, photoglyptic-engraving, *s.* A process of photoetching invented by Fox Talbot, in which a metal plate, coated with gelatine sensitized with bichromate of potash, is exposed to light under a negative. It is then dusted with finely-powdered copal, and warmed until this is melted. When cold, it is covered with a suitable etching fluid, which soaks through the portions of the film not acted upon by light and attacks the plate underneath.

phō-tŏĝ-lў-phy, *s.* [Pref. *photo-*, and Gr. γλυφω (*gluphō*) = to engrave.] The same as PHOTOGLYPHIC-ENGRAVING (q.v.).

phō-tō-glўp-tĭc, *a.* [PHOTOGLYPHIC.]

* **phō-tō-grăm,** *s.* [Pref. *photo-*, and Gr. γράμμα (*gramma*) = a letter, a drawing.] A photographic picture; a photograph.

phō-tō-grăph, *s.* [PHOTOGRAPHY.] A representation or picture of an object obtained by means of photography.

"In the hope of finding many a sweet little spot for a *photograph*."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

¶ There is a copyright in photographs which is regulated by 25 & 26 Vict., c. 68.

phō-tō-grăph, *v.t.* & *i.* [PHOTOGRAPH.]

A. *Trans.*: To take a picture or likeness of by means of photography.

"They landed in the hope of *photographing* some of the ancient tombstones."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

B. *Intrans.*: To practise photography; to take photographs.

phō-tŏĝ-rą-phĕr, *s.* [Eng. *photograph*; *-er.*] One who takes pictures by means of photography.

"Who has lately come out as a most enthusiastic *photographer*."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

phō-tō-grăph-ĭc, * **phō-tō-grăph'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *photograph(y)*; *-ic*, *-ical.*] Pertaining or relating to photography; obtained by means of photography; used in photography.

"A dark place in which to change the *photographic* plates."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

photographic micrometer, *s.* A system of opaque or transparent lines for use in the focus of the eye-glass of a telescope or micrometer (q.v.), reduced by photography from a large and well defined drawing.

photographic-printing, *s.*

Photog.: The process of obtaining proofs from negatives.

phō-tō-grăph-ĭc-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *photographical*; *-ly.*] By the means or aid of photography.

"The employment of *photographically* produced slides."—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. xi. p. 275.

* **phō-tŏĝ-rą-phĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *photograph*; *-ist.*] A photographer.

phō-tō-grăph-ŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *photograph*; *o* connective, and Eng. *meter.*]

Photog.: An instrument for determining the sensibility of each tablet employed in the photographic process, in respect to the amount of luminous and chemical radiation. (*Amer.*)

phō-tŏĝ-rą-phy, *s.* [Pref. *photo-*, and Gr. γράφω (*graphō*) = to write; Fr. *photographie.*] The art of producing pictures by the action of certain sensitive substances, under the influence of light. It may be said to have sprung from the discovery, some three hundred years ago, that the luna cornea of the alchemists—*i.e.*, fused silver chloride—would darken on exposure to light. Nothing more was known until in 1777 Scheele, the Swedish chemist, noticed that the power which produced this darkening resided chiefly in the violet end of the solar spectrum. In 1802 Thomas Wedgwood published his method of taking profiles, upon paper or white leather treated with nitrate of silver, and exposed to the light of the sun under the object to be represented. For many years no method was known of fixing the picture, *i.e.*, of dissolving away the unaltered sensitive salt; but the difficulty was eventually overcome by Sir John Herschel, when he suggested the use of hyposulphite (thiosulphate) of soda, a salt now used for the same purpose in hundreds of tons. M. Niepce was the first worker with bitumen of Judæa, which loses its solubility in certain media when exposed to the light, and his method has since been enormously developed as the basis of photoetching, and many other processes. The year 1839 was one of paramount importance in the history of photography, for then Henry Fox Talbot published his calotype process, in which paper, having on its surface chloride of silver, was exposed in a camera obscura (q.v.), and the image developed by a solution of gallic acid. The discovery of this kind of development, which marks an epoch in the history of photography, is due to the Rev. J. B. Reade. The pictures so produced were negatives (q.v.), and from them positives were obtained by exposing to light, under them, another sensitive sheet. The substitution, in the next year, of silver iodide for chloride, greatly improved the process, which was now thoroughly workable, and by its means many beautiful results have been obtained. In the same year, Mungo Ponton observed the sensitiveness to light of paper containing bichromate of potash. This phenomenon, the true nature of which was explained by Becquerel in 1840, has given birth to the carbon process, the Woodburytype (q.v.), and many others. The world-famous Daguerreotype process was also published in 1839, a film of silver iodide on a plate of silvered copper, being the sensitive material, the pictures on which were developed by the vapour of mercury. This process is still used for making photographs from which accurate measurements are to be taken. In 1850 the art of photography was greatly advanced by the introduction of Mr. Scott Archer's process, in which the sensitive iodide and bromide of silver are held in a film of collodion, on glass, the image being developed with pyrogallic acid, or a ferrous salt. The next great step forward was the adoption of alkaline development for dry plates. The collodion process (q.v.) still holds its own for many purposes, and was universally employed until a few years ago, when the art was once more completely revolutionised by the introduction of gelatine, which may be spread either upon glass or paper, as a medium for holding the sensitive salts. The sensitiveness of these gelatine plates is so great that photographs of express trains in motion, leaping horses, and birds on the wing are of every day occurrence. The application of photography to astronomy has been attended, of late years, with truly remarkable results, for we have now pictures of every object in the heavens, from the nebula in Orion to the spots upon the face of the sun himself. Photographs in colour, upon silver chloride, have been exhibited. [CALOTYPE, CAMERA-OBSCURA, CARBON-PRINTING, COLLODION-PROCESS, HELIOTYPE, PLATINOTYPE, POSITIVE, SILVER-PRINTING, STANNOTYPE, WOODBURYTYPE.]

phō'-tō-gra-vūre, *s.* [Fr.] A term applied to methods of producing, by photography, plates for printing in a copper-plate press. The processes are kept secret; but, in one of them, the translation of photographic half-tones into the corresponding grain required for printing, is said to be effected by the aid of a substance which crystallizes when exposed to light, the size of the crystals depending upon the amount of light they receive. Such a substance, exposed under a negative, will give a surface, the grain of which will exactly correspond with the lights and shades of the picture, and from which an electrotype can be made for printing purposes.

phō-tō-gra-vūre', *v.t.* & *i.* [PHOTOGRAVURE, *s.*] To produce by the method of photogravure.

"These will be *photogravured* and issued later in the year."—*Literary World*, July 31, 1885.

phō-tō-hē-lĭ-ŏ-grăph, *s.* [Pref. *photo-*, and Eng. *heliograph* (q.v.).] An instrument made for the British government by Dallmeyer, for photographing transits of Venus. It consists of a telescope, mounted for photography on an equatorial stand, and actuated by suitable clock-work. It is about eight feet in length, and has an object-glass of four inches in diameter and five feet focal length.

pho-tō-hē-lĭ-ŏ-grăph'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *photoheliograph*; *-ic.*] Pertaining to or made by means of the photoheliograph.

photointaglio (as **phō-tō-ĭn-tăl'-yō**), *s.* [Pref. *photo-*, and Eng., &c. *intaglio.*] (See compound.)

photointaglio-engraving, *s.* [PHOTOENGRAVING.]

phō'-tō-līte, *s.* [Gr. φωτίζω (*phōtizō*) = to give light, and λίθος (*lithos*) = stone; Ger. *photolith.*]

Min.: A name given to Pectolite (q.v.), by Breithaupt, because it sometimes emits light when broken in the dark.

phō-tō-lĭth'-ŏ-graph, *s.* [Pref. *photo-*, and Eng. *lithograph* (q.v.).] A picture produced by photolithography.

"Joseph Dixon, 1854, was the first to use organic matter and bichromate upon stone to produce a *photolithograph*."—*Knight: Dict. Mechanics.*

phō-tō-lĭth-ŏ-grăph'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *photo-*, and Eng. *lithographic* (q.v.).] Pertaining to or obtained by photolithography.

"All successful *photolithographic* work being dependent upon the transfer-process."—*Knight. Dict. Mechanics.*

pho-tō-lĭ-thŏĝ-rą-phy, *s.* [Pref. *photo-*, and Eng. *lithography* (q.v.).] A mode of producing by photographic means designs upon stones, from which impressions may be obtained in the ordinary lithographic press. A sheet of suitable paper is coated with gelatine containing bichromate of potash, and exposed under a negative. The surface is then inked with lithographic transfer ink. The paper is next floated, face upwards, in hot water, until the unaltered gelatine swells; then the superfluous ink and soluble gelatine are removed by gentle sponging with hot water. The resultant image is transferred to stone and printed by lithography (q.v.). There are other methods, in some the stone itself is coated with sensitive gelatine; or an exposed sheet of paper coated with gum arabic and bichromate of potash may be damped and transferred to the stone at once. The gum not rendered insoluble by the action of light adheres to the stone. The ink subsequently applied only adheres where there is no gum. Proofs are taken by lithography.

phō-tō-lŏĝ'-ĭc, phō-tō-lŏĝ'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *photolog(y)*; *-ic*, *-ical.*] Of or pertaining to photology or the doctrine of light.

phō-tŏl'-ō-ĝĭst, *s.* [Eng. *photolog(y)*; *-ist.*] One who studies or is versed in photology.

phō-tŏl'-ō-gў, *s.* [Pref. *photo-*, and Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a word, a discourse.] The doctrine or science of light; optics.

phō-tō-măg'-nĕt-ĭsm, *s.* [Pref. *photo-*, and Eng. *magnetism* (q.v.).] The relation of magnetism to light.

phō-tō-mĕ-chăn'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Pref. *photo-*, and Eng. *mechanical.*] A term applied to methods of printing from blocks or plates made by photography. [PHOTOELECTROTYPE, PHOTOENGRAVING, PHOTOGRAVURE.]

phō-tŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Pref. *photo-*, and Eng. *meter.*]

1. A contrivance for computing the relative intensities of lights. In Bunsen's photometer a screen of white paper, having a spot of grease in the middle, is placed between the two lights to be compared, which are then moved backwards or forwards until the transparent spot is invisible from either side. The intensities of the two lights differ as the squares of their distances from the screen. Another method of photometry depends upon comparing the intensity of two shadows cast by different lights.

2. An actinometer.

phō-tō-mĕt'-rĭc, phō-tō-mĕt'-rĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *photometr(y)*; *-ic*, *-ical.*] Pertaining to or obtained by a photometer.

phō-tŏm'-ĕ-trĭ-cian, *s.* [Eng. *photometric*; *-ian.*] One engaged in the scientific measurement of light.

phō-tŏm'-ĕ-trў, *s.* [PHOTOMETER.] The act or process of measuring the relative amount or intensity of light emitted by different sources.

"*Photometry* of stars."—*Chambers' Astron.* (ed. 1861) p. 271.

phō-tō-mī'-crō-grăph, *s.* [Pref. *photo-*, and Eng. *micrograph* (q.v.).] A photograph of an object as seen under the microscope.

phō-tō-mī-crŏg'-ra-phў, *s.* [Pref. *photo-*, and Eng. *micrography* (q.v.).] The art of producing photographs of objects under the microscope.

phō-tō-phō'-bĭ-a, *s.* [Pref. *photo-*, and Gr. φόβος (*phobos*) = fear.]

Pathol.: Dread or intolerance of light.

phō'-tō-phōne, *s.* [Pref. *photo-*, and Gr. φωνή (*phōnē*) = sound, a voice.] An instrument for communicating sounds by the agency of a beam of light. It depends upon the fact that the resistance offered by the metal selenium to the passage of a current of electricity varies in proportion to the intensity of the light which may be falling upon it. A parallel beam of powerful light is reflected from a silvered diaphragm, and received in a paraboloidal mirror, in the focus of which is a selenium "cell," connected with a battery and Bell telephone. Any sounds which cause the diaphragm to vibrate produce a corresponding variation in the reflected light, which in its turn alters the resistance of the selenium cell to the current from the battery, and so reproduces in the telephone the original sounds. The instrument, which is due to Prof. Graham Bell and Sumner Tainter, is only workable over short distances.

phō-tō-phŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *photophon(e)*; *-ic.*] Pertaining to or produced by the photophone.

phō-tŏph'-ō-nў, *s.* [Eng. *photophon(e)*; *-y.*] The art, practice, or operation of using the photophone.

phō'-tŏp-sў, phō-tŏp'-sĭ-a, *s.* [Pref. *photo-*, and Gr. ὄψις (*opsis*) = sight.]

Pathol.: An affection of the eye, causing the patient to see lines, flashes of light, &c.

phō-tō-rē-lĭēf', *s.* [Pref. *photo-*, and Eng. *relief* (q.v.).] A photograph in which the lights and shades are represented by elevations or depressions of its surface.

phō-tō-săn'-tō-nĭn, *s.* [Pref. *photo-*, and Eng. *santonin.*]

Chem.: $C_{11}H_{14}O_3$. A neutral substance produced by the prolonged action of light on an alcoholic solution of santonin. It is transparent, colourless, odourless, and crystallizes in square plates, insoluble in cold water, slightly soluble in boiling water, very soluble in alcohol and ether, the solutions having a bitter taste.

† **phō'-tō-scōpe,** *s.* [Pref. *photo-*, and Gr. σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to see, to observe.] An instrument or apparatus for exhibiting photographs.

phō-tō-sculp'-ture, *s.* [Pref. *photo-*, and Eng. *sculpture* (q.v.).] A process for producing statuettes by the aid of photography, invented by M. Villème, a French sculptor. The model stands, in a studio of special construction, in the centre of a circle of twenty-four cameras, by all of which he is photographed at the same moment. The twenty-four negatives are then projected in succession upon a screen by means of an optical lantern, and the artist goes over the outline of each with the tracer of a pantograph, a cutting tool acting upon a lump of modelling clay, mounted upon a turntable, being substituted for the usual pencil. After each photograph is gone over, the clay is turned through fifteen degrees, and when a complete revolution has been effected, it is removed and finished by hand.

phō'-tō-sphĕre, *s.* [Pref. *photo-*, and Eng. *sphere* (q.v.).]

Astron.: A luminous envelope believed to completely surround the sun within an outer environment of a dense atmosphere. It is from the photosphere that light and heat are radiated. Used more rarely of the fixed stars.

phō'-tō-tўpe, *s.* [Pref. *photo-*, and Eng. *type.*] A block produced by any phototypographic process.

phō-tō-tў-pō-grăph'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *phototypograph(y)*; *-ic.*] Pertaining to phototypography.

phō-tō-tў-pŏg'-răph-ў, *s.* [Pref. *photo-*, and Eng. *typography.*]

Photog.: A general term for processes in which sun-pictures, or light-pictures, as the name indicates, are made printing-surfaces and thus become the means of multiplying pictures. [PHOTOELECTROTYPE.]

phō'-tō-tў-pў, *s.* [Eng. *phototyp(e)*; *-y.*] The art or process of producing phototypes.

* **phō-tō-vĭt'-rō-tўpe,** *s.* [Pref. *photo-*, and Eng. *vitrotype* (q.v.).] A light-picture printed on glass.

* **phō-tō-xў-lŏg'-ra-phў (x as z),** *s.* [Pref. *photo-*, and Eng. *xylography* (q.v.).] The process of producing an image of an object on wood, by photography, for the use of the wood engraver.

phō-tō-zĭn'-cō-grăph'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *photozincograph(y)*; *-ic.*] Pertaining to or obtained by photozincography.

"A transfer obtained by the *photozincographic* process."—*Knight: Dict. Mechanics.*

phō-tō-zĭn-cŏg'-ra-phў, *s.* [Pref. *photo-*, and Eng. *zincography* (q.v.).] A process of photolithography in which a zinc plate is substituted for a lithographic stone. [PHOTOLITHOGRAPHY.]

† **phrăc'-tō-mўs,** *s.* [Gr. φρακτός (*phraktos*) = fenced, protected, verb. adj. from φράσσω (*phrassō*) = to fence in, and μῦς (*mus*) = a mouse.]

Zool.: Peters' name for Lophiomys (q.v.).

phrăg'-ma, *s.* [Gr. φράγμα (*phragma*) = a fence; φράσσω (*phrassō*) = to enclose.]

Botany:

1. A spurious dissepiment not formed by the edges of carpels in fruits.

2. Any partition.

phrăg'-ma-cōne, *s.* [PHRAGMOCONE.]

phrăg-ma-tō'-bĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. φράγμα (*phragma*), genit. φράγματος (*phragmatos*) = a fence, and βιόω (*biōō*) = to live. (*Agassiz.*)]

Entom.: A genus of Moths, family Chelonidæ. *Phragmatobia fuliginosa* is the Ruby Tiger Moth (q.v.).

phrăg-mī'-tēs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. φραγμίτης (*phragmitēs*), as adj. = of or for a fence, growing in hedges; as subst. = *Phragmites communis.* (See def.)]

1. *Bot.*: Reed; a genus of grasses, tribe Arundineæ. Spikelets panicled, four to six flowered, those above perfect, the lower one with stamens only; all enveloped in silky hairs; palea short, two nerved. Known species five. One, *Phragmites communis*, the Common Reed, is British. It is from six to ten feet high, and occurs on the margins of lakes, in rivers, &c., flowering in July and August. The hard seeds of *P. arundinacea* and *P. Calamagrostis* were once believed to be strengthening and diuretic. Their roots hold together the soil of river banks. In Cashmere the first species is given to cattle, and sandals are made from its stems.

2. *Palæobot.*: Occurs in the Miocene.

phrăg'-mŏc-ĕr-ăs, *s.* [Gr. φραγμός (*phragmos*) = a shutting, a blocking, a hedge, and κέρας (*keras*) = a horn.]

Palæront.: A genus of Orthoceratidæ, with a curved and laterally compressed shell; siphuncle very large. Known species fifteen, from the Lower Silurian to the Carboniferous.

phrăg'-mō-cōne, phrăg'-ma-cōne, *s.* [Gr. φραγμός (*phragmos*) = a hedge an enclosure, and κῶνος (*kōnos*) = a cone.]

Comptr. Anat.: The chambered cone of the shell of a belemnite.

phrăg-mō-trĭ-chā'-cĕ-ī, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *phragmotrich(um)*; Lat. masc. pl. adj. suff. *-aceī.*]

Bot.: A sub-order of Coniomycetous Fungi. Conceptacles horny, rarely membranous, consisting of little globular, or cup-shaped bodies lined with filaments, terminating in simple or septate spores. Found on bark of trees, on dry twigs, or leaves. Eight genera are British.

phrăg-mŏt'-rĭch-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. φραγμός (*phragmos*) = a hedge, and θρίξ (*thrix*), genit. τριχός (*trichos*) = hair.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the Phragmotrichacei (q.v.). The species grow on the spruce-fir, the poplar, the maple, &c.

phrāīse, *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful, but prob. the same as *phrase*, v.] To use coaxing, wheedling, or cajoling language; to coax. (*Scotch.*)

"It was a bletherin' *phraisin'* chield."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxiii.

phrās'-al, *a.* [Eng. *phras(e)*; *-al.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a phrase; consisting of a phrase.

"We are obliged to translate a flexional Greek adverb by a *phrasal* English one."—*Earle: English Philology*, § 445.

phrāse, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *phrasis*; Gr. φράσις (*phrasis*) = a speaking, speech, a phrase; φράζω (*phrazō*) = to speak.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A brief expression or part of a sentence; two or more words forming an expression by themselves, or being a part of a sentence.

"The two *phrases* really meant the same thing."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

2. An idiom; a peculiar or characteristic expression.

"Would you, forgetful of your native tongue,
In foreign words and broken *phrases* speak?"
Francis: Horace; Satires, i. 10.

* 3. Manner of language; style of language or expression.

"Thou speakest
In better *phrase* and manner than thou didst."
Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 6.

II. *Music:* A short part of a composition occupying a distinct rhythmical period of from two to four bars, but sometimes extended to five, and even more. Two phrases generally make up a sentence closed by a perfect cadence.

phrase-book, *s.* A book in which the phrases or idioms of a language are collected and explained.

"To write from a model, not from dictionaries or *phrase-books*."—*Blackie: Self-Culture*, p. 36.

phrāse, *v.t.* & *i.* [PHRASE, *s.*]

A. *Trans.*: To style, to call; to express in words or a phrase.

"As Homer has *phras'd* it, he look'd like a God."
Byrom. Epistle to G. Loyd, Esq.

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.*: To make use of peculiar phrases or expressions.

"So Saint Cyprian *phraseth*, to expresse effeminate, womanish, wanton, dishonest, mimicall gestures."—*Prynne. 2 Histrio-Mastix*, ii. 2.

2. *Music:* To render music properly with reference to its melodic form; to bring into due prominence the grouping of tones into figures, phrases, sentences, &c.

"The same coarseness, slovenliness in *phrasing*."—*Athenæum*, Feb. 18, 1882.

*** phrāse'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *phrase, s.*; *-less.*] Indescribable; beyond description.

"O then advance of yours that *phraseless* hand" *Shakesp.: Lover's Complaint,* 226.

*** phrāse'-man,** *s.* [Eng. *phrase,* and *man.*] A user of phrases; a phraseologist; one who habitually uses mere unmeaning phrases, sentences, or the like. (*Coleridge: Fears in Solitude.*)

phrās-ĕ-ŏ-grăm, *s.* [Eng. *phrase*; *o* connective, and suff. *-gram.*]

Phonog.: A combination of shorthand characters to represent a phrase or sentence.

phrās-ĕ-ŏ-lŏg'-ĭc, phrās-ĕ-ŏ-lŏg'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *phraseology(y)*; *-ic, -ical.*] Of or pertaining to phraseology; consisting of a peculiar form of words.

"This verbal or *phraseological* answer may not seem sufficient."—*Pearson: On the Creed,* Art. 8.

*** phrās-ĕ-ŏl'-ō-jĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *phraseology(y)*; *-ist.*]

1. A coiner of phrases; one who uses peculiar phrases or forms of words.

"The author is but a mere *phraseologist.*"—*Guardian,* No. 39.

2. A collector of phrases.

phrās-ĕ-ŏl'-ō-jy, *s.* [Eng. *phrase*; *-ology.*]

1. Manner of expression; diction; words or phrases used in a sentence.

"Their *phraseology* was grotesque, as is always the *phraseology* of those who think in one language and express their thoughts in another."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. ix.

2. A collection of the phrases or idioms in a language; a phrase-book.

phrā'-trỹ, *s.* [Gr. *φρατρία* (*phratria*).]

Greek Antiq.: A sub-division of the phyle or tribe among the Athenians.

*** phrĕ-nē-sī'-ăc, * phrĕ-nēs'-ĭ-ăc,** *a.* [Lat. *phrenesis* = frenzy.] The same as PHRENETIC (q.v.). (*Burton: Anat. Melancholy.*)

phrĕ-nĕt'-ĭc, * phrĕ-nĕt'-ĭck, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *phreneticus,* from Gr. *φρενητικός* (*phrenētikos*); Fr. *phrénétique*; Sp., Ital., & Port. *frenetico.*]

A. *As adj.:* Suffering from frenzy; having the brain disordered; frenzied, frantic.

"Guilty of a colossal and almost *phrenetic* intoxication of vanity and arrogance."—*Farrar: Life of Christ,* ii. 78.

B. *As subst.:* One whose brain is disordered; a frantic or frenzied person.

"Sicke persons, men excommunicate, *phrenetickes,* and mad men."—*Fox: Martyrs,* p. 1,050.

*** phrĕ-nĕt'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *phrenetic*; *-al.*] The same as PHRENETIC (q.v.).

*** phrĕ-nĕt'-ĭc-al-lỹ,** *adv.* [Eng. *phrenetical*; *-ly.*] In a phrenetic or frenzied manner; frantically.

phrĕn'-ĭc, *a.* [Fr. *phrénique,* from Gr. *φρήν* (*phrēn*) = the midriff or diaphragm.]

Anat.: Pertaining or belonging to the diaphragm: as, the *phrenic* arteries.

*** phrĕn'-ĭc,** *s.* [PHRENICS.] A mental disease; a medicine or remedy for such a disease.

*** phrĕn'-ĭcs,** *s.* [Gr. *φρήν* (*phrēn*) = the mind.] That branch of science which relates to the mind; metaphysics.

† phrĕn'-ĭs, *s.* [PHRENITIS.]

Mental Pathol.: Inflammation of the brain, or of its investing membranes. (*Quain.*)

phrĕ-nī'-tĭs, *s.* [Gr., from *φρήν* (*phrēn*) = the mind.]

* 1. The delirium which so frequently arises in the course of, or towards the termination of, some diseases.

2. Inflammation of the parenchyma of the brain, or of the brain itself.

phrĕ-nŏl'-ō-ger, *s.* [Eng. *phrenolog(y)*; *-er.*] A phrenologist (q.v.).

phrĕn-ō-lŏg'-ĭc-al, * phrĕn-ō-lŏg'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *phrenology(y)*; *-ic, -ical.*] Of or pertaining to phrenology.

phrĕn-ō-lŏg'-ĭc-al-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *phrenological*; *-ly.*] In a phrenological manner; according to the rules or principles of phrenology.

phrĕ-nŏl'-ō-gĭst, *s.* [Eng. *phrenolog(y)*; *-ist.*] One versed in phrenology.

phrĕ-nŏl'-ō-gy, *s.* [Gr. *φρήν* (*phrēn*) = the bodily seat of the mental faculties; suff. *-ology*; Fr. *phrénologie*; Sp. & Ital. *frenologia.*]

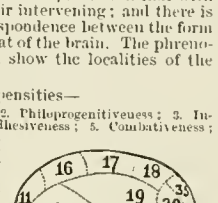
Science: The theory or doctrine which teaches that a relation exists between the several faculties of the human mind and particular portions of the brain, the latter being the organs through which the former act. That the brain, taken as a whole, is the part of the human body through which the mind operates, had been from ancient times the general belief; but the localization of the several faculties was first attempted by Dr. Franz Joseph Gall, who was born at Tiefenbrunn in Suabia, March 9, 1757; first promulgated his views in a course of lectures in his house at Vienna in 1796; gained, in 1804, a valuable coadjutor in Dr. Spurzheim; journeyed with him in 1807 to Paris, where a commission appointed by the Institute reported very unfavourably of his system; and died Aug. 22, 1828. When Spurzheim visited Edinburgh, he met Mr. George Combe who adopted his views, and in 1819 published *Essays on Phrenology,* ultimately developed into his *System of Phrenology* which became very popular. Gall enumerated nearly thirty, Spurzheim thirty-five, mental faculties which he considered as primitive. These Spurzheim divides into moral, or affective, and intellectual. The affective faculties are subdivided into propensities producing desires or inclination, and sentiments, which along with this excite some higher emotion. The intellectual faculties are similarly divided into perceptive and reflective. They were then localized on the brain, or rather on the skull, for phrenology during life can observe only the skull of an individual, and even that with flesh, skin, and hair intervening; and there is not always a correspondence between the form of the skull and that of the brain. The phrenological charts will show the localities of the various organs.

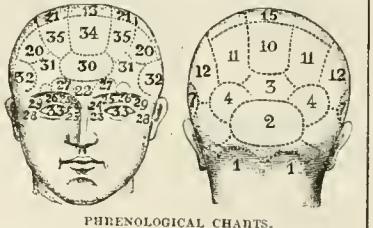
I. Affective propensities—

1. Amativeness; 2. Philoprogenitiveness; 3. Inhabitiveness; 4. Adhesiveness; 5. Combativeness; 6. Destructiveness; 7. Secretiveness; 8. Acquisitiveness; 9. Constructiveness.

II. Sentiments—

10. Self-esteem; 11. Love of approbation; 12. Cautiousness; 13. Benevolence; 14. Veneration (situated on the crown, between 13 and 15); 15. Firmness; 16. Conscientiousness; 17. Hope; 18. Marvellousness; 19. Ideality; 20. Mirthfulness (Wit); 21. Imitation; 22. Individuality; 23. Configuration; 24. Size; 25. Weight and Resistance; 26. Colour; 27. Locality; 28. Calculation; 29. Order; 30. Eventuality; 31. Time; 32. Melody; 33. Language; 34. Comparison; 35. Causality.





PHRENOLOGICAL CHARTS.

In constructing these terms Spurzheim says:

"I have employed the term *-ive* as indicating the quality of producing, and *-ness* as indicating the abstract state: I have therefore joined *-iveness* to different roots or fundamental words."—*Physiognomical System* (1815), p. ix.

Spurzheim seems to have considered the most unassailable point in phrenology to be the connection between amativeness and the cerebellum. He says:

"Indeed, it is impossible to unite a greater number of proofs to demonstrate any natural truth, than may be presented to determine the function of this organ." —*Ibid,* pp. 277, 278.

Dr. Wm. Carpenter brings many facts from comparative anatomy to show that this cannot be the exclusive use of the cerebellum, though he does not commit himself to the view that it is not the function of the central lobe, the two others being connected with the locomotive function. Since that time (1853) Phrenology has been losing ground, and its place is now taken by the localization of brain functions based on investigation.

phrĕn-ō-măg'-nĕt-ĭsm, *s.* [Gr. *φρήν* (*phrēn*), genit. *φρενος* (*phrenos*) = the mind, and Eng. *magnetism.*] The power of exciting the organs of the brain through mesmeric influence.

*** phrĕn'-ẓỹ,** *s.* or *v.*]FRENZY, *s.* or *v.*]

*** phrĕn'-tĭc,** *s.* & *a.* [PHRENETIC.]

A. *As subst.:* One who is frenzied.

B. *As adj.:* Phrenetic.

*** phrŏn'-tĭs-tĕr'-ỹ, phrŏn-tĭs-tĕr'-ĭ-ŏn,** *s.* [Gr. *φροντιστηριον* (*phrontistērion*), from *φροντίζω* (*phrontizō*) = to think, from *φρην* (*phrēn*) = the mind.] A school or seminary of learning. (*Corah's Doom,* p. 136.)

¶ Wieland considers the Greek word was coined by Aristophanes (*Nub.* 94, 128), to throw ridicule on the Socratic school. T. Mitchell makes it = thinking-shop, and the trans. of Suvern's essay on the *Clouds,* subtlety-shop.

phrỹ-găn'-ĕ-a, *s.* [Gr. *φρυγάνιον* (*phrugánion*), dimin. from *φρύγανον* (*phrūganon*) = a dry stick, referring to the case in which the larva is enveloped.]

1. *Entom.:* Caddis-worm; the typical genus of the Phryganeidæ. *Phryganea grandis* is four-fifths of an inch in length, and more than two inches in the expansion of its wings.

2. *Palæont.:* Found in Britain in the Purbeck strata and the Wealden. [INDUSIAL-LIMESTONE].

phrỹ-găn-ē'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *phryganea(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Entom.:* Caddis-worms; a family of Trichopterous Insects, division Inæquipalpia. Maxillary palpi of the male four-jointed, not very pubescent; those of the female five-jointed. They are the largest of the order. The larvæ make for their habitation cylindrical cases of leaves, &c., arranged in a more or less spiral form. They are found in tranquil ponds, &c., and are from the Northern Hemisphere.

2. *Palæont.:* Fossil species of two genera seem to exist in the Carboniferous rocks.

phrỹ-gan-ŏp-tō'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. *φρύγανον* (*phrūganon*) = a dry stick, and *πτῶσις* (*ptōsis*) = a falling.] [PTOSIS.]

Veg. Pathol.: A morbid disarticulation of vine-shoots after a cold and cloudy summer.

Phrỹg'-ĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Phrygia, a country in Asia Minor, or to its inhabitants. (*Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida,* iv. 5.)

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A native or inhabitant of Phrygia.

2. *Ch. Hist.:* The same as MONTANIST (q.v.).

Phrygian-cap, *s.* The red cap of Liberty worn by the leaders of the first French Republic. It was similar in shape to those worn by the ancient Phrygians.

Phrygian-mode, *s.*

Anc. Music: One of the ecclesiastical modes or scales. It commenced on E, and differed from the modern E minor, in having for its second degree F flat instead of F sharp.

Phrygian-stone, *s.* An aluminous kind of stone, said by Dioscorides to be used by dyers.

phrỹ'-nĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *phryn(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Spiders, order Arthrogastra. The claws somewhat resemble those of scorpions, but the ocelli are eight, and the abdomen does not terminate in a poison-bag. They are about an inch long, and inhabit the tropics. Genera Thelyphonus and Phrynus.

phrỹ'-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *phrunion*; Gr. *φρύνιον* (*phrunion*) = a plant, *Astragalus creticus.* Not the modern genus.]

Bot.: A genus of Marantaceæ. Perennials from tropical Asia and America. *Phrynium dichotomum* yields a tough fibre.

phrỹ-nō-rhŏm'-bŭs, *s.* [Gr. *φρύνη* (*phrunē*) = a toad, and Mod. Lat. *rhombus* (q.v.).]

Ichthy.: A genus of Pleuronectidæ, differing from Rhombus in having no vomerine teeth. *Phrynorhombus unimaculatus* is the Topknot (q.v.).

phrȳ-nō-sō'-ma, *s.* [Gr. *φρῦνος* (*phrunos*), *φρύνη* (*phrunē*) = a kind of toad, and *σῶμα* (*sōma*) = the body.]

Zool.: A genus of Agamidæ. *Phrynosoma cornutum* is the Horned Lizard of Texas. *P. orbiculare* is the Tapayaxin of Mexico.

phrȳ'-nŭs, *s.* [Gr. *φρῦνος* (*phrunos*) = a kind of toad.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the Phrynidæ (q.v.). The hinder extremity of the abdomen is rounded, and the second pair of palpi are in some cases three times the length of the body.

¶ In the following words from the Greek, *ph* is silent.

phthą-lăm'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *phthol(ic)* and *amic.*] Derived from or containing phthalic acid and ammonia.

phthalamic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_8H_7NO_3 = (C_8H_4O_2)''\begin{Bmatrix} \text{II} \\ H_2 \end{Bmatrix} N\,O$. A crystalline body produced by the action of ammonia on phthalic anhydride. It forms a mass of silky flexible needles soluble in water, melts at 130°, and sublimes at a higher temperature.

phthăl'-ą-mīne, *s.* [Eng. *phthal(ic)* and *amine.*]

Chem.: $C_8H_9NO_2$. An oily body heavier than water, produced by the action of ferrous acetate on nitronaphthalene, treating the crude product with sulphuric acid, and precipitating by ammonia.

phthăl'-dĕ-hȳde. *s.* [Eng. *phth(alic)* and *aldehyde.*]

Chem.: $C_8H_6O_2 = C_6H_4\begin{Bmatrix} CH_2 \\ CO \end{Bmatrix} O$. Obtained by digesting an ethereal solution of phthalic chloride with zinc and dilute hydrochloric acid. It crystallizes in small rhombic plates which melt at 65°, is slightly soluble in cold, more so in hot water, and is readily oxidized to phthalic acid, by an alkaline solution of potassic permanganate.

phthăl'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *(na)phthal(ene)*; *-ic.*] Derived from or contained in naphthalene.

phthalic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_8H_6O_4 = C_6H_4(CO{\cdot}OH)_2$. Alizaric acid. A dibasic acid produced by the action of nitric acid on naphthalene, alizarin, purpurin, &c., crystallizing in shining, colourless tables or prisms, slightly soluble in water, very soluble in alcohol and ether; it melts at 182°, and at higher temperature decomposes into water and phthalic anhydride. The phthalates are all crystalline, and, with the exception of the alkali salts, difficultly solnble in water. The baric salt, $C_6H_4(CO{\cdot}O)_2Ba_2$, crystallizes in plates. Dimethylic and diethylic phthalates, both colourless oily liquids, are obtained by the saturation of solutions of the acid in the respective alcohols.

phthalic-anhydride, *s.*

Chem.: $C_8H_4O_3 = C_6H_4{\cdot}\overset{\cdot}{C}O{\cdot}\overset{\cdot}{C}O{\cdot}O$. Phthalide. Pyroalizaric acid. Obtained by distilling phthalic acid, or by treating phthalic acid, with one molecule of phosphoric chloride. It crystallizes in fine shining needles, melts at 120°, boils at 277°, and dissolves in alcohol and ether. With boiling water it is slowly resolved into phthalic acid.

phthalic-ethers, *s. pl.*

Chem.: The ethyl-, amyl-, and phenyl-ethers, $C_8H_4(C_2H_5)_2O_4$, &c., are heavy oily liquids produced by the action of the corresponding alcohols on phthalyl-chloride. (*H. Müller*).

phthăl'-īde, *s.* [Eng. *phthal(ic)*; *-ide.*] [Phthalic-anhydride.]

phthăl'-ĭ-dīno, *s.* [Eng. *(na)phthal(ene)*; *-id(e)*, and *-ine.*]

Chem.: $C_9H_9N = C_6\begin{Bmatrix} H \\ H_2 \end{Bmatrix} N$. A crystalline body produced by heating, in a water-bath, a mixture of an alcoholic solution of nitrophthalene and ammonium sulphide, evaporating almost to dryness, extracting with dilute hydrochloric acid, and saturating with potash. It forms beautiful needles of the colour of realgar, melts at 22°, boils at 260°, is slightly soluble in water, but very soluble in warm alcohol and ether. Its salts are mostly soluble in water and in alcohol.

phthăl'-ĭ-mīde, *s.* [Eng. *phthal(amic)* and *imide.*]

Chem.: $C_8H_5NO_2 = \begin{Bmatrix} (C_8H_4O_2)'' \\ H \end{Bmatrix} N$. A colourless, inodorous, and tasteless body, obtained by heating phthalate or phthalamate of ammonia. It crystallizes in six-sided prisms, insoluble in cold water, slightly soluble in hot water, easily soluble in boiling alcohol and ether. It is not attacked by chlorine or by weak acids, but on boiling with an alcoholic solution of potash it evolves ammonia and forms potassium phthalate.

phthăl-ō-sŭl-phŭr'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *phthal(ic)*; o connect., and *sulphuric.*] Derived from or containing phthalic and sulphuric acids.

phthalosulphuric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_8H_6SO_7$. Formed by heating phthalic acid to 100–105°, for some time, with excess of sulphuric anhydride, and leaving the product exposed to moist air. Its salts are uncrystallizable, and their aqueous solutions decomposed by boiling.

phthăl'-ȳl, *s.* [Eng. *phthal(ic)*; *-yl.*]

Chem.: The hypothetical radical of phthalic acid.

phthalyl-chloride, *s.*

Chem.: $(C_8H_4O_2)''Cl_2$. A heavy, oily liquid of peculiar odour, produced by heating phthalic acid with phosphorous pentachloride. It distils at 265° without decomposition, and does not solidify on cooling. It is very unstable, and if kept in imperfectly closed vessels, decomposes, depositing large crystals of phthalic anhydride.

phthān'-īte, *s.* [Gr. *φθάνω* (*phthanō*) = I foresee, and suff. *-ite* (*Petrol.*).]

Petrol.: A very compact micaceous or talcose quartz-grit, occurring in numerous thin beds in the Cambrian and Silurian formations.

phthān'-ȳte, *s.* [Gr. *φθάνω* (*phthanō*) = to come before another; suff. *-yte* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of Jasper (q.v.), having a schistose structure, sometimes passing into an ordinary siliceous schist.

phthī-rī'-ą-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. *φθειρίασις* (*phtheiriasis*), from *φθείρ* (*phtheir*) = a louse.]

Pathol.: A disease produced by the attacks of a louse, *Pediculus vestimenti.* It consists of a pruriginous rash on the shoulders, the base of the neck, the back, the legs, and the upper part of the socket of the arm, and ultimately of the whole body. Persons are said to have died of this disease. Possibly it was the malady of which Herod Agrippa I. died. (Acts xii. 23). The pediculi live in the clothes and not on the skin. Warm baths are prescribed, and the clothes must be disinfected by heat.

phthĭr'-ĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. *φθείρ* (*phtheir*) = a louse.]

Entom.: A genus of Pediculidæ. *Phthirius inguinalis* or *pubis* is the same as *Pediculus pubis.* [Pediculus.]

phthĭs'-ĭc, * **phthĭs'-ĭck (th** as **t),** * **tis-sick,** * **tiz-ic,** * **tys-yke,** * **tiz-zic,** *s.* [Lat. *phthisicus*; Gr. *φθισικός* (*phthisikos*) = consumptive; Ital. *tisica*; Sp. *tisica, tisis* = consumption; Lat. *phthisis* = phtbisis (q.v.); Fr. *phthisique* = consumption.]

1. The same as Phthisis.

2. A person suffering from phthisis.

* **phthĭs'-ĭc-al (th** as **t),** * **ptiz-ic-al,** *a.* [Eng. *phthisic*; *-al.*]

1. Of or pertaining to phthisis; of the nature of phthisis: as, *phthisical* dyspepsia.

2. Affected by phthisis; wasting, like consumption: as, *phthisical* patients.

* **phthĭs'-ĭck-ȳ (th** as **t),** * **ptis-ic-ky,** *a.* [Eng. *phthisic*; *-y.*] The same as Phthisical (q.v.).

"*Phthisicky* old gentlewomen."
Colman: The Spleen, i.

phthĭs-ĭ-ŏl'-ŏ-ğȳ (th as **t),** *s.* [Eng. *phthisi(s)*; suff. *-ology.*] A treatise on phthisis.

phthī-sĭp-neū-mō'-nĭ-a, phthī-sĭp-neŭ'-mŏn-ȳ (th as **t),** *s.* [Eng. *phthisi(s)*, and *pneumonia.*]

Med.: Pulmonary consumption.

phthī'-sĭs (th as **t),** *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *φθίσις* (*phthisis*) = consumption, decay, from *φθίω* (*phthiō*) = to waste, to decay; Fr. *phthisie.*]

Pathol.: Originally a generic word signifying wasting, decay. Under it were several species, one being *Phthisis pulmonalis*—pulmonary consumption—to which the word is now limited. [Consumption.]

* **phthō'-ē,** *s.* [Gr.] Phthisis.

phthŏn-ğŏm'-ĕ tĕr, *s.* [Gr. *φθογγός* (*phthongos*)=the voice, a sound, and Eng. *meter* (q.v.).] An instrument for measuring vocal sounds.

phŭn'-dą-īte, *s.* [Mo'sian *phunda* = a girdle; from a girdle which they wore.]

Ecclesiol. & Church Hist.: The same as Bogomilian (q.v.). (*Schlegel.*)

phȳ'-çĭc, *a.* [Eng. *phyc(ite)*; *-ic.*] (See the compound.)

phycic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: A crystalline body extracted from *Protococcus vulgaris* by alcohol. It forms stellate groups of colourless needle-shaped crystals which are unctuous to the touch, tasteless, inodorous, and melt at 136°; insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol, ether, and acetone. Ammonia has no action on phycic-acid, but potash and soda dissolve it, forming salts which crystallize in needles, and are soluble in water and alcohol. Most of the other salts are insoluble.

phȳ'-çĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *phyc(is)* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Moths, group Pyralidina. Antennæ of the male simple, but sometimes with a tuft of scales in a curve at the base. Larva with sixteen legs, often spinning silken galleries. British species thirty-five. It contains the Knot-horns.

phȳ'-çĭs, *s.* [Gr. *φυκίς* (*phukis*) = the female of a fish living in seaweed.]

1. *Ichthy.:* A genus of Gadidæ, with six species from the temperate parts of the North Atlantic and the Mediterranean; one, *Physicis blennioides*, is occasionally found on the British coasts. Body of moderate length, covered with small scales; fins enveloped in a loose skin, ventrals reduced to a single long ray; small teeth in the jaws and on the vomer; palatine bones toothless; chin with a barbel.

2. *Entom.:* The typical genus of the family Phycidæ (q.v.). Antennæ ciliated.

phȳ'-çīte, *s.* [Gr. *φῦκος* (*phukos*) = seaweed, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Chem.*).] [Erythrite. Erythromannite.]

¶ The term phycite has lately been extended by Carius to the series of tetratom. alcohols $\begin{Bmatrix} (CnH_{2n+2})^{iv} \\ H_4 \end{Bmatrix} O_4$, homologous with natural phycite. He has obtained by an artificial process a 3-carbon alcohol, having the composition $\begin{Bmatrix} (C_3H_3)^{iv} \\ H_4 \end{Bmatrix} O_4$, and prepared several of its derivations; but whether this alcohol is really homologous in constitution with native phycite cannot be determined till the 4-carbon compound, $C_4H_{10}O_4$, has also been obtained by a corresponding process, and its properties and reactioos compared with natural phycite. (*Watts.*)

phȳ-cō-, *pref.* [Gr. *φῦκος* (*phukos*) = seaweed.] Pertaining to seaweed; contained in or derived from seaweed.

phȳ-cō-çȳ'-ăn, *s.* [Pref. *phyco-*, and Gr. *κύανος* (*kuanos*) = dark blue.]

Chem.: A name applied by Kutzing to a blue colouring matter, existing in several red sea-weeds. To a red colouring matter apparently of the same composition, found with Phycocyan he gives the name of Phycoerythrin (q.v.).

phȳ-cō-ĕ-rȳth'-rĭn, *s.* [Pref. *phyco-*, and Eng. *erythrin.*] [Phycocyan.]

phȳ-cŏğ'-ra-phȳ, *s.* [Pref. *phyco-*, and Gr. *γραφή* (*graphē*) = a drawing, a delineation.] A delineation or description of sea-weeds.

phȳ-cō-hæ'-mą-tĭn, *s.* [Pref. *phyco-*, and Eng. *hæmatin.*]

Chem.: A red colouring matter obtained from *Rytiphlæa tinctoria* by maceration in cold water and precipitation by alcohol. It separates in flocks, insoluble in alcohol, ether, and oils. By exposure to sunlight the colour is entirely destroyed.

phy-cŏl'-ŏ-gy, *s.* [Gr. φῦκος (*phukos*) = seaweed; suff. *-ology.*]

Bot.: That department of botany which treats of the algæ or seaweeds.

phy-cō-ma, *s.* [Gr. φυκωμα (*phukōma*) = a cosmetic.]

Bot.: The whole mass of an algal, including its thallus and its reproductive organs.

phy-cō-mā-tēr, *s.* [Gr. φῦκος (*phukos*) = seaweed, and Lat. *mater* = mother.]

Bot.: The gelatine in which the sporules of Byssaceæ first vegetate. (*Fries.*)

phy-cō-stēm-ō-nēs, *s. pl.* [Pref. *phyco-*, and Gr. στήμονες (*stēmones*), pl. of στήμων (*stēmōn*) = a warp, a thread.]

Bot.: Turpin's name for Perigynium (q.v.).

phȳk-ĕn'-chȳ-ma, *s.* [Gr. φῦκος (*phukos*) = a sea-weed, and Lat. *engchuma* = an infusion.]

Bot.: The elementary tissue of an algal.

phȳ'-la, *s. pl.* [Phylum.]

* **phȳ-lăc-tēr,** *s.* [Fr. *phylactère.*] A phylactery (q.v.).

* **phȳ-lăc-tēred,** *a.* [Eng. *phylacter; -ed.*] Wearing a phylactery; dressed like the Pharisees. (*Green: The Spleen.*)

* **phȳ-lăc-tĕr'-ĭc,** * **phȳ-lăc-tĕr-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *phylacter(y); -ic, -ical.*] Pertaining or relating to phylacteries. (*Addison: Christian Sacrifice*, p. 128.)

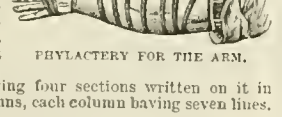
phȳ-lăc-tēr-y, * **phi-lat-er-ie,** * **fil-at-er-ie,** *s.* [O. Fr. *filatere, filatiere* (Fr. *phylactère*), from Lat. *phylacterium, fylacterium*, from Gr. φυλακτηριον (*phulaktērion*) = a preservative, an amulet, from φυλακτήρ (*phulaktēr* = a watchman, a guard; φυλάσσω (*phulassō*) = to watch, to guard, to defend; Sp. *filacteria*; Ital. *filateria.*]

† 1. A charm, spell, or amulet worn as a preservative against disease or danger. (Cf. *Records of the Past*, iii. 142. Note.)

"After having made of it a *phylactery*, steeped in oil, recite over it magically, 'My heart is my mother.'"—*Lenormant: Chaldean Magic* (Eng. ed.), p. 91.

2. *Judaism:* Heb. תְּפִלִּין (*tĕphillîn*) = prayer-fillets. Small square boxes, made either of parchment or black calf-skin, in which are enclosed slips of vellum inscribed with passages from the Pentateuch and which are worn to this day on the head and on the left arm by every orthodox Jew on week-days during the daily morning prayer.

(1) The box of which the phylactery worn on the arm is made consists of one cell wherein is deposited a parchment strip, with the following four sections written on it in four columns, each column having seven lines.



PHYLACTERY FOR THE ARM.

IV.	III.	II.	I.
Deut. xi. 13—21.	Deut. vi. 4—9.	Exod. xiii. 11—16.	Exod. xiii. 1—10.

These are the passages which are interpreted as enjoining the use of phylacteries.

(2) The box of which the phylactery for the head is made consists of four cells in which are deposited four separate slips of parchment on which are written the same four passages of Scripture. On the outside of this phylactery to the right is impressed the regular three-pronged letter *shin* (ש), and on the left side is the same letter consisting of four prongs (שׁ), which are an abbreviation for *Shadai* (שַׁדַּי) = the Almighty. The phylacteries are generally made an inch and a half square, and have long leather straps attached to them, with which they are fastened to the head and arm. They are worn during prayer and sacred meditation. The hypocrites among the Pharisees made them more than ordinarily large, so that they might be visible at a distance, to indicate that they were praying or engaged in holy meditation. Hence the rebuke of our Saviour (Matt. xviii. 25).

PHYLACTERY FOR THE HEAD.

3. A case in which the early Christians enclosed the relics of their dead. (*Lond. Encyc.*)

phȳ-lăc-tō-læ-mą-tą, *s. pl.* [Gr. φυλακτον (*phulakton*), = φυλακτηριον (*phulaktērion*) [Phylactery], and λαιμός (*laimos*) = the gullet.]

Zool.: A division or order of Polyzoa (q.v.), having the lophophore bilateral, and the mouth with an epistome. It is sub-divided into Lophopea (containing freshwater animals) and Pedicellinea (marine). (*Allman.*)

* **phȳ-larch,** *s.* [Gr. φύλαρχος (*phularchos*), from φυλή (*phulē*) = a tribe; and ἄρχω (*archō*) = to rule.]

Greek Antiq.: In the Athenian constitution the chief of a phyle or tribe; in war he had the command of the cavalry.

* **phȳ-lar-chȳ,** *s.* [Gr. φυλαρχία (*phularchia*), from φύλαρχος (*phularchos*) = a phylarch (q.v.)] The office or dignity of a phylarch; command of a tribe or clan.

* **phȳ'-lō,** *s.* [Gr. φυλή (*phulē*).] A tribe; one of the divisions into which the ancient Athenians were divided. They were at first four in number, afterwards ten.

phȳ-lĕt'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. φυλετικός (*phuletikos*), from φυλέτης (*phuletēs*) = one of the same tribe; φυλή (*phulē*) = a tribe.] Pertaining or relating to a tribe or race. [Phylum.]

phȳ'-lī-cą, *s.* [Gr. φυλλικός (*phullikos*) = leafy.]

Bot.: A genus of Rhamnaceæ. Ornamental shrubs from the Cape of Good Hope. Many are cultivated in Britain.

phȳll-, *pref.* [Phyllo-.]

phȳl-lăc-tī-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *phyllact(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Zool.: A sub-family of Actinidæ, containing Anemones having some of the tentacles branching or compound.

phȳl-lăc'-tis, *s.* [Pref. *phyll-*, and Gr. ἀκτίς (*aktis*) = a ray.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the sub-family Phyllactinæ (q.v.). The simple tentacles form an inner row, and the compound, leathery ones, an outer crown.

phȳl'-lāde, phȳl'-lăd, phȳl-lō'-dĭ-ą, *s.* [Pref. *phyllo-*, and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Bot.: A petiole so much developed that it assumes the appearance of a leaf and discharges all the functions of one in a leafless plant. Example, many Acacias.

phȳl-læs-çĭ-tăn'-nĭn, *s.* [Pref. *phyll-*; Mod. Lat. *æsc(ulus)*, and Eng. *tannin.*]

Chem.: $C_{26}H_{24}O_{13}·H_2O$. A tannin existing in the small leaflets of the horse-chestnut, as long as they remain enclosed in the buds.

phȳl-lăn'-thē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *phyllanth(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Euphorbiaceæ. Ovules in pairs; stamens in the centre of the flowers.

phȳl-lăn'-thĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Pref. *phyll-*; Gr. ἄνθος (*anthos*) = a flower, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Cactaceæ.

phȳl-lăn'-thŭs, *s.* [Pref. *phyll-*, and Gr. ἄνθος (*anthos*) = a flower.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the Phyllantheæ. Dicœcious plants, herbs, shrubs, or trees, with small green flowers in the axils of the leaves. Species numerous. The bruised leaves of *Phyllanthus Conami* are used to inebriate fish. *P. urinaria* is a strong diuretic. The root, leaves, and young shoots of *P. Niruri* are regarded in India as deobstruent, diuretic, and healing; the very bitter leaves are a good stomachic. *P. Emblica* or *Emblica officinalis*, the Emblic Myrobalan, and *P. distichus*, two small trees, bear edible fruits. The first yields a gum, and is a dye plant. The leaves are used in tanning, as is the bark of *P. nepalensis.* The wood of the former is durable under water and used in India for well work, and for furniture. It makes good charcoal.

† **phȳl'-lar-ȳ,** *s.* [Gr. φυλλάριον (*phullarion*) = a little leaf.]

Bot.: A leaflet constituting part of the involucre of a composite flower.

phȳl-lĭd'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Plural of dimin. from φύλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the Phyllidiadæ (q.v.). Known species five, from the Mediterranean, the Red Sea, and India.

phȳl-lĭ-dĭ-ą-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *phyllidi(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-adæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Tectibranchiate Gasteropods. Animal shell-less, covered by a mantle; branchial laminæ arranged in series on both sides of the body between the foot and the mantle. Sexes united. Genera four.

phȳl-lĭd-ĭ-ăn, *a.* & *s.* [Phyllidia.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the Phyllidiadæ.

B. *As subst.:* One of the Phyllidiadæ (q.v.).

phȳl-lĭ-lē'-sĭ-ą, *s.* [Pref. *phyll-*, and Gr. λήσις (*lēsis*) = forgetting, oblivion (?).]

Veg. Pathol., &c.: The curling of a leaf, either naturally or produced by aphides, &c.

phȳl-lĭr'-hō-ĕ, phȳl-lĭr'-rhō-ĕ, *s.* [Pref. *phyll-*, and Gr. ῥοη (*rhoē*) = a river, a flood.]

Zool.: The single genus of the Phyllirhoidæ (q.v.). Known species six; from the Mediterranean, the Moluccas, and the Pacific.

phȳl-lĭ-rhō-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *phyllirho(e)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Tectibranchiate Gasteropods. Animal pelagic, without a foot, compressed, swimming freely, with a fin-like tail; tentacles two, dorsal; lingual teeth in a single series; sexes united. (*S. P. Woodward.*)

* **phȳl'-lis,** *v.t.* [Phillyse.]

phȳl'-lite, *s.* [Gr. φύλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

I. *Min.:* A mineral occurring in small shining scales or plates in a clay-slate. Crystallization probably monoclinic. Hardness, 5 to 5·5; colour, greenish-gray to black. Compos.: essentially a hydrated silicate of alumina, sesquioxide and protoxide of iron, protoxide of manganese, and potash. The analyses differ very widely, probably owing to the difficulty of separating the mineral from the matrix. Hunt and Des Cloizeaux point out its close resemblance to Chloritoid (q.v.). Found in Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

2. *Petrol.:* A name given to some slaty rocks of cryptocrystalline to microcrystalline texture, apparently intermediate between micaschist and ordinary clay-slate, and which have been shown to result from the latter rock being metamorphosed by chemical and mechanical action under great pressure.

phȳl'-lĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. φύλλιον (*phullion*), dimin. from φύλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf.]

Entom.: A genus of Phasmidæ, resembling a leaf. The head and anterior part of the thorax resemble the stalk; the dilated abdomen is covered in the female by tegmina, the two together resembling a leaf with midrib, diverging veins, and reticulated cells. The female has no proper wings, the male possesses them; the latter has long, the former short antennæ. Some species are green like leaves when living, and yellowish brown when dead. The best known is *Phyllium siccifolium.*

phȳl-lō-, *pref.* [Gr. φύλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf.] Pertaining or relating to a leaf or leaves.

phȳl-lōb'-rȳ-ŏn, *s.* [Pref. *phyllo-*, and Gr. βρυον (*bruon*) = mossy sea-weed.]

Bot.: The contracted pedicel of an ovary, as in some peppers.

phȳl-lō-chăl'-çīte, *s.* [Pref. *phullo-*; Gr. χάλκος (*chalkos*) = brass, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A name given by Glocker to a division of his family of Halochalcite. It includes autunite, torbernite, tyrolite, and chalcophyllite (see these words).

phȳl'-lō-chlōr, *s.* [Chlorophyll.]

phȳl'-lō-clāde, phȳl-lō-clā'-dŭs, *s.* [Pref. *phyllo-*, and Gr. κλάδος (*klados*) = a young slip or shoot of a tree.]

Botany:

1. (*Of the form* phylloclade): A leaf-like branch, as that of *Ruscus aculeatus.*

2. (*Of the form* phyllocladus): A genus of Taxaceæ. The fruit of *Phyllocladus trichomanoides* yields a red dye.

phyl-lo-cy'-a-nin, *s.* [Pref. *phyllo-*, and Eng. *cyanin(e).*]

Chem.: Fremy's name for the blue colouring matter existing in chlorophyll, and separated from it, by agitating with a mixture of hydrochloric acid and ether, the phyllocyanin dissolving in the former. It may also be prepared by boiling chlorophyll with strong alcoholic potash, neutralizing with hydrochloric acid, and filtering. On evaporating the filtrate, a dark blue mass of phyllocyanin is obtained.

phyl'-lo-cyst, *s.* [Pref. *phyllo-*, and Eng. *cyst* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A cavity within the hydrophyllia of certain oceanic Hydrozoa.

phyl-lo-dac'-tyl-us, *s.* [Pref. *phyllo-*, and Lat. *dactylus* = a finger or toe.]

Zool.: A genus of Geckotidæ, with eight species, widely scattered in tropical America, California, Madagascar, and Queensland. The digits are webbed, like those of a tree-frog.

phyl'-lode, phyl-lo'-di-um, phyl-lo-di-a, *s.* [Gr. φυλλώδης (*phullōdēs*) = like leaves.]

Bot.: A petiole so much developed that it assumes the appearance of a leaf, and discharges all the functions of one in a leafless plant. Example, many Acacias.

phyl-lo-der'-ma, *s.* [Pref. *phyllo-*, and Gr. δέρμα (*derma*) = skin.]

Zool.: A genus of Bats, sub-family Phyllostominæ, group Vampyri, closely allied to Phyllostoma (q.v.). There is but one species, *Phylloderma stenops*, from the Braziliau subregion. (*Dobson*).

phyl-lo-din'-e-ous, *a.* [Eng. *phyllod(e)*; suff. *-ineous.*]

Bot.: (*Of a branch, &c.*): Resembling a leaf.

phyl-lo-din-i-a'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *phyllodin(eous)*; *-ation.*]

Bot.: The act or state of becoming phyllodineous, resemblance to a leaf. (*Brown.*)

phyl-lo'-di-um, *s.* [PHYLLODE.]

phyl-lod-o-ce'-æ, *s.* [Lat., the name of a seanymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris. (*Virg.: Georg.* iv. 336.).]

1. *Bot.:* A genus of Heaths, family Andromedidæ. Small shrubs with scaly buds; evergreen, scattered leaves; five sepals; an urceolate or campanulate corolla; ten stamens, and a five-celled, many-seeded fruit. *Phyllodoce* (or *Menziesia*) *cærulea* is British, being found in the North, but very rarely on heathy moors. Occurs also in Scandinavia, and on hills in both hemispheres.

2. *Zool.:* The typical genus of the family Phyllodocidæ (q.v.). *Phyllodoce viridis* is the Palolo (q.v.).

phyl-lo-doc'-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *phyllodoc(e)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: Leaf-bearing Worms; a family of Errant Annelids. The body is furnished with a series of foliaceous lamellæ, somewhat resembling elytra, on each side.

phyl-lo-do-cit'-e-tes, *s.* [Lat. *phyllodoc(e)*; *-ites.*]

Palæont.: A genus of Errant Annelids, founded on tracks in the Silurian slates of Wurzbach.

phyl'-lo-dus, *s.* [Pref. *phyllo-*, and Gr. ὀδούς (*odous*) = a tooth.]

Palæont.: A genus of Labridæ, first represented in the cretaceous formations of Germany (*Günther*). Etheridge notes thirteen species from the Lower Eocene and two from the Red Crag.

phyl'-lo-dy, *s.* [PHYLLODE.]

Bot.: The transformation of a leaf into a phyllode (q.v.).

phyl'-lo-gen, *s.* [Pref. *phyllo-*, and Gr. γενναω (*gennaō*) = to generate.] [PHYLLOPHORE.]

phyl-lo-go-ni-a'-ce-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *phyllogoni(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Pleurocarpous Mosses. Leaves in two opposite rows, inserted horizontally, or imbricated vertically; elasping; with narrow parenchymatous cells.

phyl-lo-go'-ni-um, *s.* [Pref. *phyllo-*, and Gr. γωνια (*gōnia*) = an angle.]

Bot.: The only known genus of the Phyllogoniaceæ (q.v.).

phyl-lo-grap'-tus, phyl-lo-grap'-sus, *s.* [Pref. *phyllo-*, and Gr. γραπτος (*graptos*) = painted, written; γράφω (*graphō*), fut. γράψω (*grapsō*) = to delineate, to write.]

Zool.: A genus of Graptolites, from the upper part of the Middle or the base of the Upper Cambrian onward to the Lower Silurian.

phyl'-loid, *a.* [Gr. φύλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf; suff. *-oid.*] Leaf-like; shaped like a leaf.

† **phyl-loi'-de-ous,** *a.* [Eng. *phylloid*; *-eous.*]

Bot.: Foliaceous (q.v.).

phyl-lo'-ma, *s.* [Gr. φύλλωμα (*phullōma*) = foliage.]

Bot.: The leaf-like thallus of Algals. Example, Ulva.

phyl-lo-ma'-ni-a, *s.* [Pref. *phyllo-*, and Eng. *mania*; cf. Gr. φυλλομανής (*phullomanēs*) = running wildly to leaf.]

Bot.: A morbid development of leafy tissue; the production of leaves in unusual numbers, or in unusual places.

phyl-lo-me-du'-sa, *s.* [Pref. *phyllo-*; Lat., &c. *medusa.*]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Phyllomedusidæ (q.v.). The digits are opposable, so that the hands and feet are capable of grasping. There are three species. *Phyllomedusa bicolor*, from Cayenne and the Brazils, is blue above, and has the sides and legs spotted with white.

PHYLLOMEDUSA BICOLOR.

phyl-lo-me'-du-si-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *phyllomedus(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Tree-frogs, approximately conterminous with Pelodryadæ (q.v.).

phyl-lo-mor-pho'-sis, *s.* [Pref. *phyllo-*, and Gr. μόρφωσις (*morphōsis*) = shaping, moulding.]

Bot.: The study of the succession and variation of leaves during different seasons. It has been carried on by Schleiden, Braun, Rossman, &c.

phyl'-lo-mor-phy, *s.* [Pref. *phyllo-*, and Gr. μορφή (*morphē*) = form.]

Bot.: The same as PHYLLODY.

phyl-lo-nyc'-ter-is, *s.* [Pref. *phyllo-*, and Mod. Lat. *nycteris* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A genus of Bats, sub-family Phyllostominæ, group Glossophagæ. The erect portion of the nose-leaf very short; interfemoral membranes very narrow; calcaneum short or wanting. Two species: *Phyllonycteris poeyi*, from Cuba, and *P. sezekorni*, from Cuba and Jamaica. The validity of the latter species is questionable.

phyl-lo'-pha-ga, phyl-lo'-pha-gi, *s. pl.* [Pref. *phyllo-*, and Gr. φαγεῖν (*phagein*) = to eat.]

Entomology:

1. (*Of the form* Phyllophaga): A tribe of Hymenopterous Insects, sub-order Securifera. It contains the Saw flies. [SAWFLY.]

2. (*Of the form* Phyllophagi): Latreille and Cuvier's name for a division of Lamellicorn Beetles, feeding on leaves, &c. Genera: Melolontha, Serica, &c.

phyl-lo'-pha-gan, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *phyllophag(a)*; suff. *-an.*] Any individual of the Phyllophaga.

* **phyl-lo'-pha-gous,** *a.* [PHYLLOPHAGA.] Leaf-eating; living on leaves.

phyl-lo'-phor-a, *s.* [Pref. *phyllo-*, and Gr. φορός (*phoros*) = bearing.]

† 1. *Zool.:* A synonym of Schizostoma (q.v.)

2. *Entom.:* A tropical genus of Locustidæ, having their wing-cases green, and marked with leaf-like veins and reticulations.

phyl-lo-phore, *s.* [PHYLLOPHORA.]

Bot.: The terminal bud or growing point in a palm.

* **phyl-lo'-phor-ous,** *a.* [PHYLLOPHORA.] Leaf-bearing.

phyl'-lo-pod, *s.* & *a.* [PHYLLOPODA.]

A. *As subst.:* One of the Phyllopoda (q.v.).

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the Phyllopoda; resembling a phyllopod; having the extremities flattened like a leaf.

"Associated with the skeletons of the fishes are the remains of some new *phyllopod* and decapod crustaceans."—*Times*, Nov 2, 1881, p. 8.

phyl-lop'-o-da, *s. pl.* [Pref. *phyllo-*, and Gr. πους (*pous*), genit. ποδός (*podos*) = a foot.]

1. *Zool.:* An order of Crustacea, division Branchiopoda. The feet are never less than eight pairs, and are leafy in appearance. The first pair oar-like, the others branchial, and adapted for swimming. Carapace not always present. They undergo a metamorphosis when young, being called Nauplii. They are of small size, somewhat akin to the ancient Trilobites. Families two, Apodidæ and Branchipodidæ. Genera, Limnadia, Apus, Branchipus, Estheria, &c.

2. *Palæont.:* From the Silurian onward.

† **phyl'-lops,** *s.* [Pref. *phyll-*, and Gr. ὄψις (*ops*) = the face.]

Zool.: Peters' name for the genus Stenoderma (q.v.).

phyl-lop'-ter-yx, *s.* [Pref. *phyllo-*, and Gr. πτέρυξ (*pterux*) = a wing.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Synguathidæ (q.v.), with three species, from the coasts of Australia. Body compressed; shields furnished with prominent spines or processes, some with cutaneous filaments, on the edges of the

PHYLLOPTERYX.

body. A pair of spines on the upper side of the snout and above the orbit. Pectoral fins. Ova embedded in soft membrane on lower side of tail; no pouch. Protective resemblance is developed in this genus to a high degree. Their colour closely approximates to that of the seaweed which they frequent, and the spine-appendages seem like floating fragments of fucus. (*Günther.*)

phyl-lop-to'-sis, *s.* [Pref. *phyllo-*, and Eng. *ptosis* (q.v.).]

Bot.: The fall of the leaf.

phyl-lor'-e-tin, *s.* [Pref. *phyllo-*, and Gr. ῥετινή (*retinē*) = resin.]

Min.: A hydrocarbon closely related to Kœnlite (q.v.). Fusing point, 86·87. Analyses yielded: carbon, 90·22, 90·12; hydrogen, 9·22, 9·26. It formed the more soluble portion of a resin from pine trees found in the marshes near Hottegard, Denmark.

phyl-lo-rhi-na, *s.* [Pref. *phyllo-*, and Gr. ῥίς (*rhis*), genit. ῥινος (*rhinos*) = the nose.]

Zool.: Horseshoe Bats, a genus of Rhinolophidæ (q.v.). The nose-leaf is complicated, consisting of three portions. Many species have a peculiar frontal sac behind the nose-leaf; it can be everted at will, and the sides secrete a waxy substance. Two joints only in all the toes. Dobson enumerates and describes twenty-two species, from the tropical and sub-tropical regions of Asia Malayana, Australia, and Africa.

phyl-lor'-nis, *s.* [Pref. *phyll-*, and Gr. ὄρνις (*ornis*) = a bird.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the family Phyllornithidæ (q.v.), with twelve species, ranging from India to Java.

phyl-lor-nith'-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *phyllornis*, genit. *phyllornith(os)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: Green Bulbuls; a family of Passeres, ranging over the Oriental region with the exception of the Philippine Islands. Three genera: Phyllornis, Iora, and Erpornis. (*Wallace.*)

*** phŷl-lō-sō'-ma,** *s. pl.* [Pref. *phyllo-*, and Gr. *σῶμα* (*sōma*) = the body.]

Zool.: Formerly regarded as the typical genus of the family Phyllosomata (q.v.).

*** phŷl-lō-sō-ma-ta, * phŷl-lō-sō-mī-dæ,** *s. pl.* [Pref. *phyllo-*, and Gr. *σώματα* (*sōmata*) = bodies; or *σῶμα* (*sōma*) = body, and Lat. fem. pl. suff. *-idæ.*]

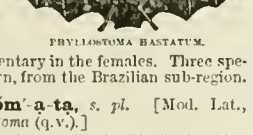
Zool.: Formerly considered a family of Stomapoda, now known to be the larvæ of other Crustacea.

phŷl-lō-stā'-chys, *s.* [Pref. *phyllo-*, and Lat. *stachys* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A genus of Bambusidæ, chiefly from China and Japan. *Phyllostachys nigra* is believed to furnish the Whangee canes used as walking sticks.

phŷl-lŏs'-tō-ma, *s.* [Pref. *phyllo-*, and Gr. *στόμα* (*stoma*) = a mouth.]

Zool.: A genus of Phyllostominæ (q.v.), group Vampyri. The genus, next to Vampyrus, includes the largest species of the family. In all a gular glandular sac is present, well developed in males, rudimentary in the females. Three species are known, from the Brazilian sub-region.



PHYLLOSTOMA HASTATUM.

† phŷl-lŏs-tŏm'-a-ta, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., pl. of *phyllostoma* (q.v.).]

Zool.: Peters' name for the Phyllostomidæ.

phŷl'-lŏs-tōme, *s.* [PHYLLOSTOMA.] Any individual of the family Phyllostomidæ, and especially of the genus Phyllostoma.

"I have never found blood in the stomach of the *Phyllostomes*."—*W. S. Dallas*, in *Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, i. 527.

phŷl-lŏs-tŏm'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *phyllostom(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Microcheiroptera, consisting of bats with cutaneous processes surrounding or close to the nasal apertures; moderately large ears, and well-developed tragi. They are found in the forest-clad districts of the neotropical region, and may be readily distinguished by the presence of a third phalanx in the middle finger. There are two sub-families, Lobostominæ and Phyllostominæ.

phŷl-lŏs-tō-mī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *phyllostom(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Zool.: A sub-family of Phyllostomidæ (q.v.). Distinct nose-leaf present; chin with warts. It is divided into four groups: Vampyri, Glossophagæ, Stenodermata, and Desmodontes.

phŷl-lō-tăc'-tĭc, *a.* [PHYLLOTAXIS.] Of or pertaining to phyllotaxis (q.v.).

phŷl'-lō-tăx-ĭs, phŷl'-lō-tăx-ў, *s.* [Pref. *phyllo-*, and Gr. *ταξις* (*taxis*) = an arrangement.]

Bot.: The arrangement of the leaves on the stem of a plant. The three common positions are alternate, opposite, and verticillate. Called also, but rarely, botanometry.

phŷl-lō-thē'-ca, *s.* [Pref. *phyllo-*, and Lat. *theca* (q.v.).]

Palæobot.: A genus of fossil plants, placed by Unger in his Astrophyllitæ, of which the type is Astrophyllites (q.v.). Stem simple, erect, jointed, and sheathed. Leaves verticillate, linear. From rocks of Carboniferous (?) Age in New South Wales, the Trias (?) of Central India, the Karoo beds of Southern Africa, and the Jurassic rocks of Italy. (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xvii. 335, 356.)

† phŷl-lō'-tĭs, *s.* [Pref. *phyll-*, and Gr. *οὖς* (*ous*), genit. *ὠτός* (*ōtos*) = an ear.]

Zool.: A genus of Bats, founded by Gray (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1866, p. 81). It is now included in Rhinolophus (q.v.).

phŷl-lō-trē'-ta, *s.* [Pref. *phyllo-*, and Gr. *τρητός* (*trētos*) = bored through.]

Entom.: A genus of Halticidæ. Fourteen are British. *Phyllotreta* or *Haltica nemorum* is the Turnip-fly (q.v.). [HALTICA.]

phŷl lōx-ăn thin, *s.* [Pref. *phyllo-*, and Eng. *xanthin.*]

Chem.: The yellow colouring matter existing in chlorophyll. It may be obtained by adding alumina to an alcoholic solution of chlorophyll, filtering, and treating the alumina lake formed with carbon disulphide, in which the phylloxanthin is very soluble.

phŷl-lŏx-ĕr-a, *s.* [Pref. *phyllo-*, and Gr. *ξηρός* (*xēros*) = dry.]

Entom.: A genus of Aphidæ. *Phylloxera vastatrix* lays waste the vine, and it did much damage to the crops in France in 1865, 1876, &c. *P. quercus* infects the oak, the egg being deposited in *Quercus coccifera*, while the perfect insect, on acquiring wings, removes to *Q. pubescens.*

phŷl'-lu-la, *s.* [Pref. *phyll-*, and Gr. *οὐλή* (*oulē*) = a scar, a cicatrix.]

Bot.: The scar left on a branch or twig after the fall of a leaf.

phŷ-lō-ĝĕn'-ĕ-sĭs, *s.* [PHYLOGENY.]

phŷ-lō-ĝĕ-nĕt'-ĭc, phŷ-lō-ĝĕ-nĕt'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Pref. *phylo-*, and Eng. *genetic, genetical.*] Pertaining to phylogenesis; dealing with the ancestral history of an organism or organisms. (*Huxley: Anat. Invert. Anim.*, p. 41.)

phŷ-lō-ĝĕ-nĕt'-ĭc-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *phylogenetical*; *-ly.*] With reference to the ancestral history of an organism or organisms; in the course of development of a genus or species. (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1885, p. 695).

phŷ-lŏĝ'-en-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *phylogen(y)*; *-ist.*] One who studies or is versed in phylogenesis or phylogeny.

"*Phylogenists* have agreed on a few main points."—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, No. 405, p. 364. (1881.)

phŷ-lŏĝ'-ĕn-ў, phŷ-lō-ĝĕn'-ĕ-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. *φυλή* (*phulē*) = a tribe, and *γεννάω* (*gennaō*) = to bring forth.]

Biol.: Tribal history, or the palæontological history of evolution. Phylogeny includes palæontology and genealogy. (*Haeckel.*)

"A genealogical investigation, the prosecution of which pertains to the science of *phylogeny*."—*St. George Mivart: The Cat*, ch. i., § 13.

phŷ'-lŭm (pl. **phŷ'-la),** *s.* [PHYLE.]

Biol.: A term essentially synonymous with TYPE, *s.* II. 2 (1). Haeckel (*Hist. Creation*, ii. 42) defines a phylum as consisting of "all those organisms of whose blood-relationship and descent from a common primary form there can be no doubt, or whose relationship, at least, is most probable from anatomical reasons, as well as from reasons founded on historical development."

phŷ'-ma, *s.* [Gr., from *φύω* (*phuō*) = to produce.]

Med.: An imperfectly suppurating tumour, forming an abscess; a tubercle on any external part of the body.

phŷ-mō'-sĭs, *s.* [PHIMOSIS.]

phŷ-ō-ĝĕm-mär'-ĭ-a, *s. pl.* [Gr. *φύος* (*phuos*) = a plant, and Lat. *gemma* = a bud.]

Zool.: Numerous small gonoblastidea, resembling polypites, occurring in Velella (q.v.).

phŷ'-sa, *s.* [Gr. *φῦσα* (*phusa*) = a pair of bellows.]

Zool. & Palæont.: A genus of Limnæidæ (q.v.). Shell sinistral, ovate, spiral, thin, polished, aperture rounded in front. Animal with long slender tentacles, the eyes at their bases; margin of the mantle expanded and fringed, with long filaments. Recent species twenty, found in North America, Europe, South Africa, India, and the Philippines. Five are British, the best known being *Physa fontinalis*, common on the under side of aquatic plants in stagnant ponds. Fossil forty-three, from the Wealden onward.

phŷ-sā'-lĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *physal(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Solanaceæ. (*Miers.*)

phŷ-sā'-lĭ-a, *s.* [PHYSALIS.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the Physalidæ (q.v.). It consists of a large oblong air-bag, raised above into a crest, with pendulous tentacles. Many individuals swim together at the surface of the ocean. About 120 species are known. *Physalia urticalis*, so called because when touched it stings like a nettle, is the Portuguese Man-of-War (q.v.).

phŷ sā-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *physal(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Physograda (q.v.). Vesicular gelatinous bodies, having beneath them verniform tentacles and suckers, intermingled with long filiform tentacles.

phŷ-sa-lĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *physal(is)*; *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{14}H_6O_5$. A yellow, amorphous, bitter powder, extracted from the leaves of *Physalis Alkekengi*, by agitating with chloroform. It is slightly soluble in cold water and ether, very soluble in alcohol and chloroform, softens when heated to 180°, and decomposes at a higher temperature. When dry it becomes strongly electric by friction.

phŷ'-sa-lĭs, *s.* [Gr. = a bladder, from the inflated sac.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the Physaleæ. Herbs, rarely shrubs, with a five-toothed calyx, a campanulate, rotate, five-lobed corolla, and a two-celled berry enveloped in the angular, membranous, inflated calyx. *Physalis*, or *Withalia somnifera*, is narcotic, diuretic, and alexipharmic, and is believed to be a soporific plant mentioned in Dioscorides. The leaves, steeped in oil, are applied to inflammatory tumours in India and Egypt. The Winter-cherry (*P. Alkekengi*, a casual in Britain) is a diuretic, as are *P. pubescens*, *P. viscosa*, and *P. angulata*. The berries of *P. minima* are eaten by the natives of India; so are those of *P. peruviana*, a native of tropical America, by both Europeans and natives. *P. minima* and *P. indica* are tonic, diuretic, and purgative.

phŷ'-sa-lite, *s.* [Gr. *φυσάω* (*physaō*) = to blow, to puff up, and *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone; Ger. *physalith.*]

Min.: The same as PYROPHYSALITE (q.v.).

phŷs-cō-nī'-a, *s.* [Gr. *φύσκων* (*phuskōn*) = a fat paunch.]

Pathol.: A tumour occupying a portion of the abdomen, gradually increasing, and neither sonorous nor fluctuating.

phŷ'-sĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. *φυσητήρ* (*phusētēr*) = a pair of bellows, from *φυσάω* (*phusaō*) = to blow; Fr. *physétère*; Lat. *physeter.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A large whale.

"The ork, whirlpool, whale, or huffing *physeter*."—*Sylvester: Du Bartas*; First Week, 5th day, 109.

2. A pressure-filter (q.v.).

II. *Technically:*

1. *Zool.:* Cachalot, or Sperm Whales; the typical genus of the sub-family Physeterinæ. Lower jaw with from twenty to twenty-five teeth on each side. Head about one-third the length of the body; one blowhole, longitudinal; pectoral fin short, broad, and truncated; dorsal rudimentary.

2. *Palæont.:* Found in the Crag and the Pleistocene. (*Etheridge.*)

phŷ-sĕ-tĕr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *physeter*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Odontoceti, or Toothed Whales, with no functional teeth in the upper jaw. There are two sub-families, Physeterinæ and Ziphiinæ.

phŷ-sĕ-tĕr-ī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *physeter*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Zool.: A sub-family of Physeteridæ, with two genera, Physeter and Kogia.

phŷ-sē'-tĕr-ŏĭd, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *physeter*; suff. *-oid.*] Any individual of the family Physeteridæ.

"Almost all the other members of the sub-order range themselves under the two principal heads of Ziphioids (or *Physeteroids*) and Delphinoids."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xv. 393.

phŷs-ĕ-tō-lē'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *physet(er)*, and *oleic.*] Containing oleic acid, derived from the whale.

physetoleic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{16}H_{30}O_2$. A fatty acid, isomeric, if not identical with hypogæic acid obtained from sperm-oil. It is inodorous, crystallizes in stellate groups of colourless needles, melts at 30°, and re-solidifies at 28°.

phȳ-sĕ-ū-ma, *s.* [Cf. Gr. *φυσιμος* (*phusimos*) = able to produce seed, and *φυσημα* (*phusēma*) = a bubble.]

Bot.: The branch of a Chara.

***phȳs-ĭ-ăn-thrō-pȳ,** *s.* [Gr. *φυσις* (*phusis*) = nature, and *ἄνθρωπος* (*anthrōpos*) = a man.] The philosophy of human life, or the doctrine of the constitution and diseases of mankind, and their remedies.

phȳs'-ĭc, *fis-ike, *phis-ike, *s.* [O. Fr. *physique, phisike* (Fr. *physique*), from Lat. *physica, physice* = natural science, from Gr. *φυσικη* (*phusikē*) = fem. sing. of *φυσικος* (*phusikos*) = natural, physical, from *φυσις* (*phusis*) = nature; *φυω* (*phuō*) = to produce; Sp. & Ital. *fisica.*]

1. The science or art of healing; the science of medicines; the medical art or profession; medical science, medicine.

"In all this world ne was there non him like
To speke of *physike.*" *Chaucer: C. T.*, 413.

2. A remedy or remedies for a disease; medicine or medicines.

"Throw *physic* to the dogs, I'll none of it."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, v. 3.

3. A medicine that purges; a purge, a cathartic.

*4. A physician. (*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, iv. 2.)

*** physic-garden,** *s.* A botanic garden.

physic-nut, *s.* [Curcas.]

phȳs'-ĭc, *v.t.* [Physic, *s.*]

1. To administer physic to; to treat with physic; to purge.

2. To cure, to remedy; to act as a remedy for.

"The labour we delight in *physics* pain."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, ii. 3.

phȳs'-ĭc-al, * phȳs'-ĭc all, *a.* [Gr. *φυσικός* (*phusikos*) = pertaining to nature; natural.] [Physic, *s.*]

1. Of or pertaining to nature; pertaining or relating to that which is material and perceptible by the senses; relating to natural and material things, as opposed to mental, moral, spiritual, or imaginary; natural, material; in accordance with or obeying the laws of nature.

"A society sunk in ignorance, and ruled by mere *physical* force."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

2. External; obvious to or cognizable by the senses; perceptible through a bodily or material organization: as, The *physical* characters of a mineral; opposed to chemical.

3. Pertaining or relating to physics or natural science: as, *physical* science.

*4. Pertaining or relating to the art of healing; used in medicine.

"A cargo of poison from *physical* shops."—*Fielding: Mock Doctor*, i. 19.

* 5. Medicinal; acting as a cure or remedy.

"Is Brutus sick? and is it *physical*
To walk unbraced?" *Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar*, ii. 1.

* 6. Having the power or quality of purging or evacuating the bowels; purgative, cathartic.

¶ *Physical Society of London:* A society for the prosecution of physical research, the institution of which was proposed by Prof. Guthrie in 1873, and was consummated at a public meeting held Feb. 14, 1874.

physical-astronomy, *s.* [Astronomy.]

physical-break, *s.*

Geol.: A break in the strata, when there is unconformity. It indicates lapse of time between the dates at which the two beds are deposited. (*Lyell.*)

physical-education, *s.* That branch of education which relates to the organs of sensation and the muscular and nervous system.

physical-geography, *s.* [Geography.]

physical-optics, *s.*

Optics: That branch of optics which treats of the nature of light and its phenomena, with their causes.

physical-point, *s.* [Point, *s.*]

physical-science, *s.* [Science.]

phȳs'-ĭc-al-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *physical; -ist.*] One who holds that human thoughts and actions are determined by man's physical organisation.

phȳs'-ĭc-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *physical; -ly.*]

1. In a physical or natural manner; according to the laws of nature or natural philosophy; naturally, not morally.

"The contrary is at least *physically* possible. — *Herschel: Astronomy*, § 396. (1858.)

* 2. According to the art or rules of medicine.

*** phȳs'-ĭc-al-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *physical; -ness.*] The quality or state of being physical.

phȳ-sĭc'-ian (c as sh), * fis-ĭ-ci-an, * fis-ĭ-ci-en, * fis-ĭ-ci-on, * phy-si-ci-on, *s.* [O. Fr. *physicien* = a physician; Fr. *physicien* = a natural philosopher. As if from Lat. * *physicianus*, from *physica* = physic (q.v.).]

* 1. A student of nature in general and not simply of man's physical frame in health and disease, a natural philosopher.

2. One who is skilled in or practises the art of healing; one who, being duly qualified, prescribes remedies for diseases; specif., one who holds a licence from a competent authority, such as the Royal College of Physicians of London, to practise physic. Strictly speaking, a physician differs from a surgeon in that the former prescribes remedies for diseases, while the latter performs operations.

"*Physician* . . . became, in England at least, synonymous with a healer of diseases, because, until a comparatively late period, medical practitioners were the naturalists."—*J. S. Mill: System of Logic*, pt. iv., ch. v., § 4.

* 3. One who heals moral diseases: as, a *physician* of the soul.

*** phȳ-sĭc'-ian-ed (c as sh),** *a.* [Eng. *physician; -ed.*] Educated, licensed, or practising as a physician.

"One Dr. Lucas, a *physicianed* apothecary."—*Walpole.*

*** phȳ-sĭc'-ian-shĭp (c as sh),** *s.* [Eng. *physician; -ship.*] The individuality, character, or office of a physician.

"I shall bind his *physicianship* over to his good behaviour."—*Fielding: Mock Doctor*, i. 7.

phȳs'-ĭ-çĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *physic; -ism.*] The ascribing of everything to merely physical or material causes, excluding spirit.

phȳs'-ĭ-çĭst, *s.* [Eng. *physic; -ist.*] One who studies or is versed in physics or physical science; a natural philosopher.

phȳs-ĭ-cō-, *pref.* [Physic.] Of or pertaining to nature or physics.

physico-chemical, *a.* Pertaining at once to chemistry and to physics.

*** physico-logic,** *s.* Logic illustrated by physics.

*** physico-logical,** *a.* Of or pertaining to physico-logic (q.v.).

physico-mathematics, *s.* Mixed mathematics. [Mathematics.]

physico-philosophy, *s.* The philosophy of nature.

physico-theology, *s.* Theology or divinity enforced or illustrated by natural philosophy.

phȳs'-ĭcs, *s.* [Physic, *s.*]

Science: A study of the phenomena presented by bodies. It treats of matter, force, and motion; gravitation and molecular attraction, liquids, gases, acoustics, heat, light, magnetism, and electricity. Called also Natural or Mechanical Philosophy.

phȳs'-ĭ-ō-crăt, *s.* [Fr. *physiocrate*, from Gr. *φυσις* (*phusis*) = nature, and *κρατος* (*kratos*) = force.]

Hist.: A name given to the followers of Quesnay, who in the second half of the eighteenth century did much to lay the foundations of economical science on a firm basis.

"The *Physiocrats*, or believers in the supremacy of Natural Order, went much beyond this."—*John Morley*, in *Fortnightly Review*, Feb., 1870, p. 132.

phȳs-ĭ-ŏg'-en-ȳ, *s.* [Gr. *φυσις* (*phusis*) = nature, and *γενος* (*genos*) = race.]

Biol.: The germ-history of the functions, or the history of the development of vital activities, in the individual. (*Haeckel: Evolution of Man*, i. 24.)

*** phȳs-ĭ-ŏgn'-ō-mŏr** (*g* silent), *s.* [Eng. *physiognom(y); -er.*] The same as Physiognomist (q.v.).

"Now that sanguine was the complexion of David George, the foregoing description of his person will probably intimate to any *physiognomer.*"—*More: On Enthusiasm*, § 37.

*** phȳs ĭ ō gnōm'-ĭc, * phȳs ĭ ō gnŏm'-ĭc al, phys-ĭ-ō gnō-mon-ĭc** (*g* silent), *a.* [Gr. *φυσιογνωμονικός* (*physiognōmonikos*); Fr. *physiognomonique*; Ital. *fisionomico, fisonomico*; Sp. *fisonomico.*] [Physiognomy.] Of or pertaining to physiognomy.

*** phȳs-ĭ-ŏ-gnŏm'-ĭc-al-lȳ** (*g* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *physiognomical; -ly.*] According to the rules or principles of physiognomy.

*** phȳs ĭ ō gnŏm'-ĭcs** (*g* silent), *s.* [Physiognomic.] The same as Physiognomy, I. 1 (q.v.).

phȳs-ĭ-ŏgn'-ō-mĭst (*g* silent), *s.* [Fr. *physionomiste*; Ital. & Sp. *fisonomista.*]

1. One who is skilled in physiognomy; one who is able to judge of the temper or qualities of the mind by the features of the face.

2. One who tells fortunes by inspection of the face.

"A certain *physiognomist*, or teller of fortune, by looking onely upon the face of men and women."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxxv., ch. x.

*** phȳs-ĭ-ŏgn'-ō-mīze** (*g* silent), *v.t.* [Eng. *physiognom(y); -ize.*] To observe the physiognomy of; to practise physiognomy on.

*** phȳs ĭ ō gnŏ-mŏn'-ĭc** (*g* silent), *a.* [Physiognomic.]

phȳs-ĭ-ŏgn'-ō-mȳ (*g* silent), *** fis-no-mie, * fis-na-my, * fyss-na-my, * phis-na-mi, * phis-no-my, * phy-si-og-no-mie, * phys-no-my, * vis-no-mie,** *s.* [O. Fr. *phisanomie, physiognomie, physonomie* (Fr. *physionomie*), from Lat. * *physiognomia*, or *physiognomonia*, from Gr. *φυσιογνωμονία* (*physiognōmonia*), *φυσιογνωμία* (*physiognōmia*) = the art of reading the features, from *φυσιογνώμων* (*physiognōmōn*) = skilled in reading features, lit. = judging of nature: *φύσις* (*physis*) = nature, and *γνώμων* (*gnōmōn*) = an interpreter; Ital. *fisonomia, fisionomia*; Sp. *fisonomia.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The art of discovering or reading the temper and other characteristic qualities of the mind by the features of the face.

"Mr. Evelyn studied *physiognomy*, and found dissimulation, boldness, cruelty and ambition in every touch and stroke of Fuller's picture."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. ii., ch. i. (Note.)

¶ Lavater's great work on Physiognomy which he published "for the promotion of knowledge and the love of mankind," appeared in 1775.

* 2. The art of telling fortunes by inspection of the features.

"She taught them . . . the arte magick, *phisuomy*, palmestry."—*Bale: English Votaries*, pt. i.

3. The face or countenance, with respect to the temper of the mind; particular cast or expression of countenance. [Phiz.]

"Certes by her face and *physiomy*
Whether she man or woman inly were
That could not any creature well descry."
Spenser: F. Q., VII. vii. 5.

4. Appearance, look, form.

"I can recall yet the very look, the very *physiognomy* of a large birch tree that stood beside it."—*Burroughs: Pepacton*, p. 244.

II. *Bot.:* The general facies, habit, or appearance of a plant without reference to its botanical character. More rarely used of the general character of the vegetation occurring in a particular region.

"The changes produced in the *physiognomy* of vegetation on ascending mountains."—*Balfour: Botany*, § 1,358.

phȳs-ĭ-ŏgn'-ō-tȳpe (*g* silent), *s.* [Eng. *physiogno(my)*, and *type.*] An instrument for taking an exact imprint or cast of the countenance.

*** phȳs-ĭ-ŏg'-ō-nȳ,** *s.* [Gr. *φυσις* (*phusis*) = nature, and *γονός* (*gonos*) = birth.] The birth or production of nature.

phȳs-ĭ-ō grăph'-ĭ-cal, *a.* [Eng. *physiograph(y); -ical.*] Of or pertaining to physiography.

"The fifth book is palæontological . . . and the seventh *physiographical*."—*Athenæum*, Nov. 28, 1882.

phȳs-ĭ-ŏg'-ra-phȳ, *s.* [Fr. *physiographie*, from Gr. *φυσις* (*phusis*) = nature; suff. *-graph.*] That branch of science which treats of the physical features of the earth, and the causes by which they have been modified, and also of the climates, life, &c., of the globe; physical geography.

¶ It was first mentioned in the Directory

of the Science and Art Department of the Committee of Council on Education in 1877, and was said to be the external relations and conditions of the earth, which form the common basis of Nautical Astronomy, Geology, and Biology.

phȳs-ĭ-ŏl'-ą-try, *s.* [Gr. *φύσις* (*phusis*) = nature, and *λατρεία* (*latreia*) = worship.] Nature-worship; the cult of the powers of nature.

"The *physiolatry* of the Vedas."—*Monier Williams, in Anniversaries.*

* **phȳs-ĭ-ŏl'-ō-gĕr,** * **phis-i-ol'-o-ger,** *s.* [Eng. *physiology(y)*; *-er.*] The same as PHYSIOLOGIST (q.v.). (Probably used in contempt or disparagement.)

"The old *physiologers* before Aristotle and Democritus."—*Cudworth: Intell. System, p.* 171.

phȳs-ĭ-ō-lŏj'-ĭc-ąl, * **phȳs-ĭ-ō-lŏj'-ĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *physiology(y)*; *-ic, -ical.*] Of or pertaining to physiology.

"One of the most noted *physiological* books which have lately appeared."—*Stewart: Philos. of the Mind,* vol. ii., ch. iv., § 4.

phȳs-ĭ-ō-lŏj'-ĭc-ąl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *physiological*; *-ly.*] In a physiological manner; according to the rules or principles of physiology.

phȳs-ĭ-ŏl'-ō-gĭst, *s.* [Fr. *physiologiste.*] One who studies or is versed in physiology; one who writes or treats on physiology.

* **phȳs-ĭ-ŏl'-ō-gĭze,** *v.i.* [Eng. *physiolog(y)*; *-ize.*] To reason or discourse of the nature of things.

"They who first theologized, did *physiologize* after this manner."—*Cudworth: Intell. System,* p. 129.

phȳs-ĭ-ŏl'-ō-gȳ, * **phys-i-ol-o-gie,** *s.* [Fr. *physiologie*, from Lat. *physiologia*; Gr. *φυσιολογια* (*physiologia*)) = an enquiry into the nature of things: *φύσις* (*physis*) = nature, and *λόγος* (*logos*) = a word, a discourse; Sp. & Ital. *fisiologia.*] The science which brings together, in a systematic form, the phenomena which normally present themselves during the existence of living beings, and classifies and compares them in such a manner as to deduce from them those general laws or principles which express the condition of their occurrences, and investigates the causes to which they are attributable. (*W. B. Carpenter.*) It is divided into human, animal, and vegetable physiology. For the functions of the different organs, see in this dictionary the names of the organs themselves.

phȳs-ĭ-ŏph'-ȳ-lȳ, *s.* [Gr. *φύσις* (*physis*) = nature, and *φυλή* (*phulē*) = a tribe.]

Biol.: The tribal history of the functions. In the case of man a large part of the history of culture falls under this head. (*Haeckel: Evolution of Man,* i. 24.)

phȳ-sique' (**que** as **k**), *s.* [Fr.] The physical structure or organization of an individual.

"A marked improvement in the *physique* of the people."—*Echo,* Sept. 8, 1885.

* **phys-no-my,** *s.* [PHYSIOGNOMY.]

phȳ-sō-, *pref.* [Gr. *φῦσα* (*phusa*) = a pair of bellows, a blast of air, an air bubble.] Anything bellows-like; an air-bubble; an air-float.

phȳ-sō-cą-lȳm'-mą, *s.* [Pref. *physo-*, and Gr. *κάλυμμα* (*kalumma*) = a covering, a hood or veil.]

Bot.: A genus of Lagerstromieæ, containing one species, *Physocalymma floribunda.* It is a tree, with opposite, oval, rough leaves, and panicles of purplish flowers. It grows in Brazil, and yields the fine rose-coloured Tulip-wood of commerce.

phȳ-sō-dĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *physod(es)*, the specific name of a kind of Parmelia (q.v.); *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{12}O_8$. A neutral substance extracted from air-dried *Parmelia physodes* by ether. It forms a white, loosely coherent mass, melts at 125°, insoluble in water, absolute alcohol, ether, and acetic acid, soluble in alcohol of 80 per cent. It dissolves readily in ammonia, ammonic carbonate, and in potash, forming yellow solutions which become reddish on exposure to the air.

phȳ-sō-grā'-dą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *physo-*, and *gradior* = to walk.]

Zool.: A sub-order of Hydrozoa, order Siphonophora. Jelly-fishes having a vesicular organ full of air, which buoys them up and enables them to float on the ocean. Families two: Physalidæ and Diphyidæ.

phȳ'-sō-grāde, *s.* [PHYSOGRADA.] Any individual of the Physograda.

phȳ-sō-lō'-bĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *physo-*, and Gr. *λοβός* (*lobos*) = a lobe.]

Bot.: A genus of papilionaceous plants, sub-tribe Kennedyeæ. They have scarlet flowers. Introduced from the south-west of Australia into English gardens.

† **phȳ-sō-mē'-trą,** *s.* [Pref. *physo-*, and Gr. *μήτρα* (*mētra*) = the womb.]

Pathol.: Tympany of the womb.

phy-sō-mȳ-çē'-tēs, *s.* [Pref. *physo-*, and Gr. *μυκης* (*mukēs*), genit. *μύκητος* (*mukētos*) = a fungus.]

Bot.: An order of Fungals, cohort Sporidiiferi. Microscopic Fungi of very humble organization, the mycelium constituting a hyssoid or flocculent mass, bearing simple sporanges full of minute spores. Sub-orders Antennariei and Mucorini, the former with sessile, the latter with stalked peridioles.

phȳ-sŏph'-ōr-ą (pl. **phȳ-sŏph'-ōr-æ**), *s.* [Pref. *physo-*, and Gr. *φορός* (*phoros*) = bearing.]

Zoology:

1. *Sing.:* The typical genus of the Physophoridæ. They float by means of many air vesicles. *Physophora hydrostatica* is found in the Mediterranean.

2. *Pl.:* A sub-order of Siphonophora.

phȳ-sō-phŏr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *physophor(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: The typical family of the sub-order Physophoræ. [PHYSOPHORA.]

phȳ-sŏp'-ō-dą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *physo-*, and Gr. *πούς* (*pous*), genit. *ποδός* (*podos*) = a foot.]

Entom.: A sub-order of Orthoptera. Mouth resembling a rostrum; antennæ with eight or nine joints; mandibles bristle-like; two compound eyes, and generally three ocelli. Tarsi two-jointed, terminating in a bladder or sucker. Small insects seen in summer on the petals, &c., of plants. Larvæ in most respects like the adults. Tribes or families two: Tubulifera and Terebrantia. Called also Thysanoptera. Best known genus Thrips (q.v.).

phȳ-sō-spĕr'-mŭm, *s.* [Pref. *physo-*, and Gr. *σπέρμα* (*sperma*) = seed.]

Bot.: Bladder-weed; a genus of Umbellifers. *Physospermum cornubiense*, a plant, one to two feet high, with ten to twenty umbel-rays, and didymous bladdery fruit, is found in thickets near Tavistock.

phȳ-sō-stĭg'-mą, *s.* [Pref. *physo-*, and Eng. *stigma* (q.v.). So named from a great oblique hood covering the stigma.]

Bot.: A genus of Leguminosæ, tribe Phaseoleæ. *Physostigma venenosum* is the Calabar Bean from Western Africa. It is a twining climber, with pinnately trifoliate leaves, purplish flowers, and legumes about six inches long. It is very poisonous, but a watery solution has been used externally in certain affections of the eye, and internally in poisoning by strychnia, in tetanus, chorea, and general paralysis of the insane. [ORDEAL-BEAN.]

phȳ-sō stĭg'-mĭne, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *physostigm(a)*; *-ine.*] [ESERINE.]

phy-sō-stŏm'-ą-tą, *s.* [PHYSOSTOMI.]

phȳ'-sōs-tōme, *s.* [PHYSOSTOMI.] Any individual of the order Physostomi (q.v.).

"*Physostomes* . . . are likewise well represented."—*Günther: Study of Fishes,* p. 199.

phȳ-sŏs'-tō-mī, *s. pl.* [Pref. *physo-*, and Gr. *στόμα* (*stoma*) = the mouth; so named because the air-bladder, if present, is connected with the mouth by a pneumatic duct, except in the Scombresocidæ (q.v.).]

1. *Ichthy.:* An order of Fishes established by Müller, and divided by him into two sub-orders, with fourteen families. As at present constituted, the order consists of thirty-one families. (*Günther.*) It is practically co-extensive with Owen's Malacopteri (q.v.).

2. *Palæont.:* From the Chalk onward.

phȳ-sūr'-ĭ-dæ, *s.pl.* [Mod. Lat. *physur(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A genus of Orchids, tribe Neotteæ.

phȳ-sūr'-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *phys(o-)*, and *οὐρά* (*oura*) = the tail.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the Physuridæ (q.v.).

* **physy,** *s.* [FUSEE.]

phȳt-, *pref.* [PHYTO-.]

phȳt-ĕl-ĕ-phăn'-tĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *phytelephas*, genit. *phytelephant(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of plants established by Von Martius. He placed it under the Palmaceæ, from which it differs in having indefinite stamens. Hence some have elevated it into an order.

phȳt-ĕl'-ĕ-phăs, *s.* [Pref. *phyt-*, and Gr. *ἐλέφας* (*elephas*) = an elephant, ivory.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the Phytelephanteæ (q.v.). *Phytelephas macrocarpa* furnishes Vegetable-Ivory. [IVORY, ¶.]

phȳ-teū'-mą, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *φύτευμα* (*phuteuma*) = a plant, spec. *Reseda phyteuma.* Not the modern genus.]

Bot.: Rampion; a genus of Campanulaceæ. Corolla rotate; segments long, linear; anthers distinct. Known species thirty-five; two, *Phyteuma orbiculare* and *P. spicatum*, are British; the first has blue, and the second greenish-white flowers. The roots of *P. spicatum* are sometimes eaten. These, with the roots of other species, are deemed anti-syphilitic.

phȳ-tĭph'-ą-gąns, phȳ-tĭph'-ą-gą, *s. pl.* [PHYTOPHAGAN, PHYTOPHAGA.]

* **phȳ-tĭv'-ŏr-oŭs,** *a.* [Gr. *φυτόν* (*phuton*) = a plant, and Lat. *voro* = to devour (q.v.).] Phytophagous (q.v.).

"Hairy animals, with only two large forteeth, are all *phytivorous*, and called the hare-kind."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

phȳ-tō-, *pref.* [Gr. *φυτόν* (*phuton*) = a plant.] Pertaining or relating to plants.

phȳ-tō-chĕm'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Pref. *phyto-*, and Eng. *chemical* (q.v.).] Pertaining or relating to phytochemistry.

phȳ-tō-chĕm'-ĭs-trȳ, *s.* [Pref. *phyto-*, and Eng. *chemistry.*] The chemistry of plants.

* **phȳ-tŏch'-ĭ-mȳ,** *s.* [PHYTOCHEMISTRY.]

phȳ-tō-chlōre, *s.* [Pref. *phyto-*, and Gr. *χλωρος* (*chlōros*) = pale-green.]

Bot.: Green colouring matter; chlorophyll.

phȳ-tō-cōl'-lite, *s.* [Gr. *φυτόν* (*phuton*) = a plant; *κόλλα* (*kolla*) = glue, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A name suggested by T. Cooper, under which all the jelly-like hydrocarbons might be grouped.

phȳ-tō-cŏr'-ĭ-dæ, *s pl.* [Mod. Lat. *phytocor(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: Plant-bugs; a family of Geocores. The outer apical angle of the corium is separated from the rest by a transverse suture so as to form a triangular piece called an appendix. The species are numerous, and some are British.

phȳ-tō-cō'-rĭs, *s.* [Pref. *phyto-*, and Gr. *κορις* (*koris*) = a bug.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Phytocoridæ (q.v.). *Phytocoris tripustulatus* is very common on nettles. The hemelytra are nearly black; outer margin with three orange spots.

phȳ-tō-crē-nā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *phytocren(e)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: A doubtful order of Diclinous Exogens, alliance Urticales. Climbing shrubs, having strong medullary rays and intermediate bundles of open ducts. Leaves petioled, entire or palmately lobed. Flowers small, unisexual; the males in axillary panicles or glomerated spikes, the females in clusters; sepals four to five, petals and stamens the same; ovary, on a gynophore, style thick, columnar; stigma large; drupes distinct or many, agglomerated on a fleshy receptacle. Genera four, species eight. (*Miers.*)

PHYTOPHAGA.

1. *Sagra superba.* 2. *Sagra speciosa.* 3. *Tauroma bicornis.* 4 *Doryphora flavo-cincta,* 5. *Mesomphalia denudata* (profile and dorsal views). 6. *Desmonosa variolosa.* 7. *Monocesta batesi.* 8. *Diamphidia vittatipennis.* 9. *Arescus monoceros* (male); 9a. female. 10. *Calligrapha argus.* 11. *Calligrapha serpentina*

phȳ'-tō-crē-nē, *s.* [Pref. *phyto-*, and Gr. κρήνη (*krēnē*) = a fountain.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the Phytocrenaceæ (q.v.).

phȳ-tŏg'-ĕl-ĭn, *s.* [Pref. *phyto-*; Lat. *gelu* = frost, and suff. *-in* (*Chem.*).] [GELATINE.]

Bot.: The gelatinous matter of Algals.

phȳ-tō-ġĕn-ĕ-sĭs, phȳ-tŏġ'-ĕn-ȳ, *s.* [Gr. φυτόν (*phuton*) = a plant, and γένεσις (*genesis*), or γένος (*genos*) = a birth, an origin.] The doctrine of the generation of plants.

phȳ-tō-ġē-ō-grăph'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Pref. *phyto-*, and Eng. *geographical.*] Of or pertaining to phytogeography.

"The *phytogeographical* division of the globe."—*Balfour: Botany*, § 1,152.

phȳ-tō-ġĕ-ŏg'-rą-phȳ, *s.* [Pref. *phyto-*, and Eng. *geography.*] The geographical distribution of plants.

phȳ-tō-glȳph'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *phyto-*, and Eng. *glyphic.*] Of or pertaining to phytoglyphy (q.v.).

phȳ-tŏg-lȳph-ȳ, *s.* [Pref. *phyto-*, and Gr. γλύφω (*glyphō*) = to engrave.] Nature-printing (q.v.).

phȳ-tō-grăph'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *phytograph(y)*; *-ical.*] Of or pertaining to phytography.

phȳ-tŏġ'-rą-phȳ, *s.* [Pref. *phyto-*, and Gr. γράφω (*graphō*) = to write, to describe.] A description of plants; the science of describing and naming plants systematically.

"*Phytography* is certainly subordinate to taxonomy or systematic botany."—*Henslow: Prin. of Botany*, § 6.

phȳ'-tōĭd, *a.* [Gr. φυτόν (*phuton*) = a plant; suff. *-oid.*] Plant-like; specif. applied to animals having a plant-like appearance.

phȳ-tō-lăc'-cą, *s.* [Pref. *phyto-*, and Mod. Lat. *lacca* = lac (q.v.). Named from the crimson colour of the fruit.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Phytolaccæ and the order Phytolaccaceæ (q.v.). Calyx six pointed, with membranous edges; corolla none; stamens five to twenty; styles five to twelve. Tropical and sub-tropical herbs. Known species about ten. The leaves of *Phytolacca decandra*, the Virginian poke-weed, or pocum, are very acrid, but after being boiled they are used in the United States for asparagus. A tincture of the ripe berries has been given against chronic and syphilitic rheumatism; but a spirit distilled from them is poisonous, and the leaves produce delirium. Deemed useful in cancer. Externally, it has been used in psora and ringworm. The pulverised root is emetic and purgative. The leaves of *P. acinosa* are eaten in Nepaul in curries, but the fruits produce delirium. *P. drastica*, a native of Chili, is a strong purgative.

phȳ-tō-lăc-cā'-ċĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *phytolacc(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Phytolaccads; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Chenopodales. Under shrubs or herbs, with alternate, entire, exstipulate leaves, sometimes with pellucid dots. Sepals four or five, in some species petaloid; stamens often indefinite; carpels one or more, each with an ascending ovule; fruit baccate or dry, indehiscent. Natives of America, Africa, and India. Genera twenty, species seventy-seven. (*Lindley.*)

phȳ-tō-lăc'-ăd, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *phytolacc(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ad.*]

Bot. (*Pl.*): Lindley's name for the order Phytolaccaceæ (q.v.).

phȳ-tō-lăc'-ċĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *phytolacc(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Phytolaccaceæ (q.v.).

* **phȳ'-tō-lĭte,** *s.* [Pref. *phyto-*, and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.] A fossil plant.

phȳ-tō-lĭth'-ēṣ, *s.* [Pref. *phyto-*, and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.] [CARPOMANIA.]

phȳ-tō-lĭ-thŏl'-ō-ġĭst, *s.* [Eng. *phytolitholog(y)*; *-ist.*] One who is versed in or treats of fossil plants.

phȳ-tō-lĭ-thŏl'-ō-ġȳ, *s.* [Pref. *phyto-*, and Eng. *lithology.*] That branch of science which deals with fossil plants.

* **phȳ-tō-lŏġ'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *phytalog(y)*, *-ical.*] Of or pertaining to phytology or plants; botanical.

* **phȳ-tŏl'-ō-ġĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *phytolog(y)*; *-ist.*] One who is skilled in phytology; one who writes on plants; a botanist.

"As our learned *phytologist*, Mr. Ray, has done."—*Evelyn: Sylva.*

* **phȳ-tŏl'-ō-ġȳ,** *s.* [Gr. φυτόν (*phuton*) = a plant; suff. *-ology.*] The science of plants; a treatise on plants; botany.

"We pretended not . . . to erect a new *phytology*."—*Browne: Urn-Burial.* (Epis. Ded.)

phȳ-tō mĕt'-rą, *s.* [Pref. *phyto-*, and μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.]

Entom.: A genus of Poaphilidæ. *Phytometra æneæ*, the small Purple-barred Moth, is the only British species of the family.

phȳ'-tŏn, *s.* [Gr. φυτόν (*phuton*).]

Bot.: According to Gaudichaud, a rudimentary plant from which a perfect one develops; a cotyledon.

"The dicotyledonous embryo is composed of two leaves or two unifoliar *phytons*, united together so as to form one axis."—*Balfour: Outlines of Botany*, p. 267.

phȳ-tŏn'-ō-mȳ, *s.* [Pref. *phyto-*, and Gr. νόμος (*nomos*) = a law.] The science of the origin and growth of plants.

phȳ-tō-pą-thŏl'-ō-ġĭst, *s.* [Pref. *phyto-*, and Eng. *pathologist.*] One who is versed in phytopathology.

phȳ-tō-pą-thŏl'-ō-ġȳ, *s.* [Pref. *phyto-*, and Eng. *pathology.*] The science of the knowledge of the diseases of plants; an account of the diseases to which plants are subject.

phȳ-tŏph'-ą-gą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *phyto-*, and Gr. φαγεῖν (*phagein*) = to eat.]

Entomology:

1. A sub-tribe of Tetramerous Beetles. They have no snout like that of weevils, the antennæ are shorter than in the Longicorns, to which they are closely akin. Larvæ short, convex, leathery; colour sometimes metallic. Sections four, Eupoda, Camptosomæ, Cyclica, and Cryptostomæ.

2. A tribe of Hymenoptera, with two families, Uroceridæ and Tenthredinidæ.

* **phȳ-tŏph'-ą-gŏŭs,** *a.* [PHYTOPHAGA.] Eating or living on plants; herbivorous.

"This *phytophagous* cetacean . . . is found only in tropical waters."—*Wilson: Prehistoric Man*, i. 374.

* **phȳ-tŏph'-ą-ġȳ,** *s.* [PHYTOPHAGA.] The eating of plants.

phȳ-tŏph-thĭr'-ĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *phyto-*, and Gr. φθειρ (*phtheir*) = a louse.]

Entom.: A tribe of Homoptera. Wings four or wanting; rostrum springing apparently from the breast; tarsi two-jointed, with two claws. It contains the Aphides or Plant Lice.

† **phȳ-tō-phȳṣ-ĭ-ŏl'-ō-ġȳ,** *s.* [Pref. *phyto-*, and Eng. *physiology.*] The same as VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY.

phȳ-tō-sâu'-rŭs, *s.* [Pref. *phyto-*, and Gr. σαῦρος (*sauros*) = a lizard.]

Paleont.: The same as HYLÆOSAURUS (q.v.).

phȳ-tŏt'-ō-mą, *s.* [Pref. *phyto-*, and Gr. τομή (*tomē*) = a cutting.]

Ornith.: Plant-cutter; the sole genus of the family Phytotomidæ, with three species—one from Chili, one from the Argentine Republic, and one from Bolivia. There are numerous teeth in the cutting edge of the mandibles, and in the interior of the upper mandible, and a strong tooth near the extremity of the bill; wings short; tail rather long, and equal.

phȳ-tō-tŏm'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *phytotom(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: Plant-cutters; a family of Songless Birds, with a single genus, Phytotoma (q.v.).

phȳ-tŏt'-ō-mĭst, *s.* [Eng. *phytotom(y)*; *-ist.*] One skilled in phytotomy or vegetable anatomy.

phȳ-tŏt'-ō-mȳ, *s.* [Pref. *phyto-*, and Gr. τομή (*tomē*) = a cutting.] Vegetable anatomy.

* **phȳ-tō-zō'-ą,** *s. pl.* [Pref. *phyto-*, and Gr. ζῷα (*zōa*), pl. of ζῷον (*zōon*) = an animal.]

Zool.: Zoophytes, animals that resemble plants in form.

phȳ-tō zo-ăn, *a.* & *s.* [PHYTOZOA.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the Phytozoa.

B. Any individual of the Phytozoa.

pí-ăç'-ą-bą, *s.* [PIASSAVA.]

* **pī-ą-cle,** *s.* [Lat. *piaculum* = a sin-offering, or expiation for crime, from *pio* = to expiate (q.v.).] A heinous crime, a sin.

"Which I hold to be a very holy league, and no less than a *piacle* to infringe it."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., § 1., let. 25.

* **pī-ăc-ų-lar,** * **pī ăc'-ų lar ў,** *a.* [Lat. *piacularis*, from *piaculum.*] [PIACLE.]

1. Expiatory, atoning; making expiation or atonement.

"The *piacular* rites of the Horatian family."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. xi., § 18.

2. Requiring or calling for expiation or atonement; atrociously bad.

"This was his *piacular* heresy."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, i. 102.

* **pī-ăc-u-lăr'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *piacular*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being piacular; criminality.

* **pī-ăc'-ų-loŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *piacle*; *-ous.*]

1. Piacular, expiatory, atoning.

2. Requiring expiation; criminal, wrong, sinful.

"Unto the ancient Britons it was *piaculous* to taste a goose."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xxiv.

pī-ą mā'-tĕr, *s.* [Lat., lit. = pious mother.]

Anat.: A delicate fibrous, and highly vascular membrane, immediately investing the brain and the spinal cord. (*Quain.*) Hence, sometimes used for the brain itself, as in the example.

"For here he comes, one of thy kin, has a most weak *pia mater*."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, i. 5.

pī-ăn', *s.* [Littré considers it English. Perhaps of negro origin.]

Pathol.: The yaws (q.v.).

pī'-ą-nĕt, *s.* [Lat. *picus* = the woodpecker.]

1. The lesser woodpecker.

2. The magpie. (*Scotch.*)

pĭ-ą-nĕttе', *s.* [Fr., dimin. from *piano* (q.v.).] The same as PIANINO (q.v.).

pí-a-nĭ'-nō, *s.* [Ital., dimin. from *piano* (q.v.).] A small pianoforte.

pĭ-ą-nĭs'-sĭ-mō, *adv.* [Ital.]

Music: Very soft; a direction to execute a passage in the softest possible manner; usually abbreviated to *pp.* or *ppp.*

pĭ'-ăn-ĭst, *s.* [Fr. *pianiste;* Ital. & Sp. *pianista.*] A performer on the pianoforte.

"There were things to admire, to wit, the skill of the *pianist*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 10, 1855.

pĭ-ą'-nō, *adv.* & *s.* [Ital. = soft, smooth.]

A. *As adverb:*

Music: Soft; a direction to execute a passage softly, or with diminished volume of tone. Usually abbreviated to *p.*

B. *As subst.:* A pianoforte (q.v.).

piano-stool, *s.* Music-stool. (*Amer.*)

pĭ-ăn'-ō-fŏr-tē, or **pĭ-ăn'-ō-fōrte,** *s.* [Ital. *piano* = soft, and *forte* = strong; so called from its producing both soft and loud effects.]

Music: A musical instrument, the sounds of which are produced by blows from hammers, acted upon by levers called keys. This is probably the most widely-known and generally-used musical instrument in the world. Although slight improvements are from time to time made in its mechanism, it may be described as the perfected form of all the ancient instruments which consisted of strings struck by hammers. Originally the strings were placed in a small and portable box, and struck by hammers held in the hands. In this early shape, known as the "Dulcimer," the instrument can be traced in nearly every part of the globe, and it now survives, almost in its original form, both in Europe and Asia. The dulcimer was also called psaltery, sautrie, or sawtry. The name given to the first instrument with keys acting on hammers was clavicytherium, or keyed-cithara, which was introduced in the fifteenth, or early in the sixteenth, century; next came the clavichord, or clarichord, sometimes called monochord, in which quills plucked the strings; the

virginal soon followed, which was an oblong instrument with an improved form of jack containing the quill; this was soon followed by the spinet, of similar construction but generally triangular in shape; then came the harpsichord, a vast improvement on its predecessors, having a more extended compass and often two manuals. The earliest form of pianoforte, early in the eighteenth century, was perhaps, in some respects, inferior to a fine harpsichord, but it possessed the elements of expansion, as now exhibited in a modern grand trichord pianoforte of seven octaves compass, with every gradation of sound, from pianissimo to a splendid fortissimo, and the most sensitive and delicate mechanism between the finger and the hammer.

pī-ăn'-ō-grăph, *s.* [Eng. *piano*; *-graph.*]

Music: A machine which, on being attached to a pianoforte, inscribes what is played.

pī ar-hæ'-mī ą, *s.* [Gr. *πίαρ* (*piar*) = fat, and *αἷμα* (*haima*) = blood.]

Pathol.: Fatty blood.

Pī-ar-ĭst, *s.* [For etym. see def.]

Church Hist. (*Pl.*): The regular clerks of the *Scuole Pie* (religious schools), founded at Rome by St. Joseph Calasanctius, towards the end of the sixteenth century, for the work of secondary education. They were sanctioned by Paul V., in 1617, as a congregation with simple vows, and became a religious order in 1621, under Gregory XV.

"The *Piarists* appear to have never entered France or Great Britain, or any country outside the limits of Europe."—*Addis & Arnold Cath. Dict.*, p. 661.

pī ăs'-są-bą, pī ăs'-są-vą, pī-ăç ą-ba, *s.* [Port. *piaçaba.*] A stout woody fibre obtained from the stalk of *Attalea funifera*, a native of Bahia, &c.

¶ *Para piassaba:* A finer fibre, obtained from the stem of *Leopoldinia Piassaba.*

pī ăs'-tẽr, pī ăs-tre (tre as **tẽr),** *s.* [Fr. *piastre*, from Ital. *piastra* = a plate or leaf of metal; Sp. *piastra.* The word is a variant of *plaster* (q.v.).]

Numis.: A coin of various values. The gold piastre of Turkey = 2·16d.; the silver piastre = 2·11d.; the Egyptian piastre = 2·46d.; the Spanish piastre is synonymous with the dollar or duro = about 4s. The old Italian piastre was equivalent to about 3s. 7d.

* **pī ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *piatio*, from *piatus*, pa. par. of *pio* = to expiate (q.v.).] The act of making atonement; expiation.

pī-au'-zīte (au as **ow),** *s.* [After Piauz(e), Carniola, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A massive substance resembling asphalt; texture, slaty; colour, brownish-black; streak, light to amber-brown. Characterized by its high melting point, 315°. Occurs in a bed of lignite. Dana makes it a sub-species of his Asphaltum.

pī ăz'-zą, *s.* [Ital. = a market-place, the broadway in a town, from Lat. *platea* = a broadway, an open space, from Gr. *πλατεῖα* (*plateia*) = a broadway, prop. fem. sing. of *πλατύς* (*platus*) = flat, wide. *Piazza* and *place* are thus doublets.] A square open space surrounded by buildings or colonnades; popularly, but improperly, applied to a broadway under cover, or an arcaded or colonnaded walk, and even to a verandah.

"He stepped from the low *piazza* into the darkness."—*Century Magazine*, June, 1883, p. 186.

* **pī ăz'-zĭ-an,** *a.* [Eng. *piazz*(*a*); *-ian.*] Pertaining to a piazza or arcade.

"Mulciber's columns gleam in far *piazzian* line."
Keats: Lamia.

pĭb-corn, *s.* [Wel., lit. *pipe-horn.*]

Music: A wind instrument or pipe with a horn at each end. (*Welsh.*)

pi-brŏch (*ch* guttural), *s.* [Gael *piobaireachd* = the art of playing on the bagpipe, piping, a tune on the bagpipe; *piobair* = a piper; *piob* = a pipe, a bagpipe.]

Music: A series of variations, or a sort of fantasia, played on a bagpipe, descriptive of some scene or of a poetic thought. The pibroch is the most characteristic form of national music, and can only be learnt by personal instruction, as the scale of the bagpipe contains sounds unrepresented by any notation.

¶ Pibroch is sometimes used figuratively for the bagpipe itself. (*Byron: Lachin-y-Gair.*)

pĭc, *s.* [Turk.] A Turkish cloth measure varying from 18 to 28 inches.

pī-cą, *s.* [Lat. *pica* = a magpie.] [Pie, *s.*]

* **1.** An alphabetical catalogue of things and names in rolls and records.

2. *Eccles.:* The same as Pie (2), *s.*, II.

3. *Med.:* A vitiated appetite, which causes the person affected to crave for things unfit for food, as coal, chalk, &c. [Pique (1), *s.*, 2.]

4. *Print.:* A name given to a size of type, 71 ems to the foot. It is the standard of measurement in printing.

This is Pica type.

5. *Ornith.:* A genus of Corvinæ (in older classifications, of Corvidæ), with nine species from the Palæarctic region, Arctic America, and California. Bill entire, with cutting edges, furnished at the base with setaceous feathers lying forward; tail very long, graduated. *Pica rustica*, the Magpie, is British.

pĭc-ą-dor', *s.* [Sp., from *pica* = a pike or lance.] In Spanish bull-fights, a horseman, armed with a lance, with which he pricks the bull, so as to madden and excite him for the combat, but without disabling or injuring him.

pĭc-ą-măr, *s.* [Lat. *pix*, genit. *pic*(*is*) = pitch, and *amarus* = bitter.]

Chem.: An oily body, one of the products of the distillation of wood-tar, sp. gr. 1·10. It is unctuous to the touch, has a burning taste, and boils at 270°. With alkalis it forms crystallizable compounds.

pĭc'-ą-nĭn-nў, *s.* [Pickaninny.]

pĭc'-ard, *s.* [For etym. see def.]

Church Hist. (*Pl.*): A sect of Adamites (q.v.), founded by Picard, a native of Flanders. They were exterminated by Zisca, the Hussite leader.

* **pĭc-ą-rĕsque'** (**que** as **k**), *a.* [Fr., from Sp. *picaron* = a picaroon (q.v.).] Pertaining to, or treating of, rogues or robbers; specif., applied to books dealing with the fortunes of rogues or adventurers, such as *Gil Blas.*

pī-căr'-ĭ æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *pic*(*us*) (q.v.); fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aria.*]

Ornith.: Picarian Birds; an order of Carinatæ, including the Scansores and Fissirostres of older authors. They vary much in outward form, but nearly all possess one common osteological character—a double notch in the hinder margin of the sternum. Some authors divide the order into Zygodactylæ and Fissirostres, calling the former Scansorial, and the latter Fissirostral, or Gressorial, Picariæ, and including the Parrots, now often treated as a separate group, under Zygodactylæ. [Psittaci.]

pī-căr'-ĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [Mod. Lat. *picari*(*æ*); Eng. adj. suff. *-an.*]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to the order Picariæ (q.v.).

B. *As subst.:* Any individual of the order Picariæ.

picarian-birds, *s. pl.* [Picariæ.]

pĭc-ą-roon', *s.* [Sp. *picaron*, *picaro.*]

1. A rogue, a cheat, a sharper, an adventurer; one who lives by his wits.

2. A robber; espec. a pirate, a corsair.

"Corsica and Majorca in all wars have been the nests of *picaroons.*"—*Temple. Miscellanies.*

pĭc-ą-yūne', *s.* [From the language of the Caribs.]

1. The name of a Spanish half real in Florida, Louisiana, &c.

2. A small American coin of the value of 6¼ cents.

pĭc-ą-yŭn'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *picayun*(*e*); *-ish.*] Petty, paltry, small, mean. (*Amer.*)

* **pĭc'-ca-dĭl,** * **pĭc-ca-dĭl'-lў,** * **pĭc'-kar-dĭl,** * **pic-ca-dell,** * **pic-ca-dill,** * **pick-a-del,** * **pic-ka-dil,** * **pick a-dill,** *s.* [Fr. *picadille*, *picadille*, from Sp. *picado* (pa. par. of *picar* = to prick, to pierce), with dimin. suff. *-illo*; *pica* = a pike, a lance.]

1. A high collar, or a kind of ruff, formerly worn, the precise character of which is not exactly known. According to Blount, it was "the round hem or the several divisions set together about the skirt of a garment or other thing, also a kind of stiff collar, made in fashion of a band."

"With great cut-work bandes and *piccadillies.*"—*Wilson: Life of James I.*

¶ The street in London known as *Piccadilly* is said to take its name from an ordinary so-called near St. James, built by one Higgins, a tailor, who made most of his money by piccadillies. (*Blount: Glossographia* (1681), p. 495.)

* 2. The name of a game.

"To loose it at *piccadilly.*"—*Flecknoe's Epigrams.*

* **pĭc'-cąġe, * pĭck'-ąġc,** *s.* [Low. Lat. *piccagium*, from Fr. *piquer* = to pick.] [Pick, *v.*] Money paid at fairs for breaking ground for booths. (*Defoe: Tour thro' Great Britain*, iii. 188.)

pĭc-cą-lĭl'-lĭ, *s.* [Native name.] An imitation Indian pickle of various vegetables with pungent spices.

pĭc'-cō, *s.* [See the compound.]

picco-pipe, *s.*

Music: A small pipe, having two ventages, above and one below. It is blown by means of a mouth-piece like a *flûte à bec* or whistle; and in playing, the little finger is used for varying the pitch by being inserted in the end. The player, Picco, after whom it was named, produced a compass of three octaves from this primitive instrument.

pĭc'-cō-lō, *s.* [Ital. = small.]

Music:

1. A small flute, having the same compass as the ordinary orchestral flute, but its sounds are one octave higher than the notes as they are written. Called also an octave-flute.

2. An organ stop of two feet length, the pipes are of wood, the tone bright and piercing.

3. A small upright piano, about three feet and a half high. Used for certain brilliant effects.

pīçe, *s.* [Hind. *paisa.*] A small East Indian coin, value about ½d. sterling. It is the fourth part of an anna.

pĭç'-ĕ-ą, *s.* [Lat. = the Norway spruce.]

Bot.: A sub-genus of Abies, sometimes made a genus of Coniferæ. The cones are erect and cylindrical, with thin scales. *Abies Picea*, or *Picea pectinata*, is the Silver-fir; the twigs and leaves of *P. Webbiana* are used for fodder in the Punjaub.

pĭc'-eoŭs (c as **sh),** *a.* [Lat. *piceus*, from *pix*, genit. *picis* = pitch.] Of or pertaining to pitch; resembling pitch.

pĭch-ĭ-çĭ'-ą-gō, *s.* [Sp. American.]

Zool.: *Chlamyphorus truncatus*, an edentate animal about six inches long, the whole body covered with hair and protected by a shell, loose except at the point of attachment, which is in the back, near the spine. Found in Bolivia.

pĭçh'-ĭў, *s.* [Sp. American.]

Zool.: An armadillo, *Dasypus minutus.* Found in sandy dunes and other dry places on the coast of Chili.

pĭch'-ō-līne, *s.* [Fr. Named from an Italian, Picholini, who first discovered the art of pickling olives.] A kind of olive, the finest of the prepared fruits.

pĭçh'-ų-rĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *pichur*(*im*); *-ic.*] Derived from pichurim beans.

pichuric-acid, *s.* [Lauric-acid.]

pĭçh'-ų-rĭm, *s.* [Native South American name.] (See compounds.)

pichurim-bean, *s.*

Bot. & Comm. (*Pl.*): The cotyledons of *Nectandra Puchury*, one of the Lauraceæ. They have the flavour of nutmegs of inferior quality.

pichurim-camphor, *s.*

Chem.: According to Bonastre, pichurim oil is resolved by cold alcohol into a strong-smelling elæoptene and a nearly inodorous camphor, which separates in white-shining micaceous laminæ. (*Watts.*)

pichurim-oil, *s.*

Chem.: A yellowish-green oil, having the

PICIDÆ.

1. *Campephilus imperialis*, Mexican Horny-billed Woodpecker. 2. *Melanerpes erythrocephalus*, Red-headed Woodpecker. 3. *Picumnus undulatus*, Dwarf Woodpecker. 4. *Gecinus viridis*, Green Woodpecker. 5. *Melanerpes carolinus*, Carolina Woodpecker. 6. *Tiga javanensis* (a three-toed species of Woodpecker).

odour of sassafras, obtained by the distillation with water of pichurim beans. It is soluble in absolute alcohol, and in ether. By repeated fractional distillation it may be resolved into a number of oils having boiling points varying from 150° to 260°.

pĭçh-ū-rō-stĕ-ăr'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *pichur(im)*; *o* connect., and *stearic.*] Containing pichuric and stearic acids.

pichurostearic-acid, *s.* [Lauric-acid.]

pĭ'-çĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *pic(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: Woodpeckers; a family of Zygodactyle Picarian birds, with, according to Wallace, thirty genera and 320 species, almost universally distributed, being only absent from the Australian region beyond Celebes and Flores. Bill more or less straight; toes in pairs. They are insectivorous; the tongue is extensile, barbed at the point, and covered with a viscid solution to assist them in catching their prey. Tail-feathers hard and stiff, terminating in points, enabling the bird to run up the trunks of trees with facility.

pĭck (1) * **picke,** * **pik-en,** * **pik-ken, pyk-en,** *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *pycan* = to pick, to use a pike (q.v.); Ital. *pikka* = to pick, to prick; Dut. *pikken* = to pick; Ger. *picken* = to pick, to peck, all from Ir. *piocaim* = to pick, to pluck, to nibble; Gael. *pioc* = to pick, to nibble; Wel. *pigo* = to pick, to peck, to choose; Corn. *piga* = to pick, to sting, all ultimately from the subst. which appears in Eng. as *peak* and *pike* (q.v.). *Peck* (v.) and *pitch* (2) (v.) are doublets of *pick*; Fr. *piquer*; Sp. & Port. *picar*; Ital. *picare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To strike or pick at with something pointed; to act upon with a pointed instrument; to peck at, as a bird with its beak.

"*Pick* an apple with a pin full of holes not deep."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

2. To open, originally by means of a pointed instrument.

"Were beauty under twenty locks kept fast,
Yet love breaks through, and *picks* them all at last."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 576.

3. To clean by removing that which adheres with the teeth, fingers, claws, or any instrument.

"He *picks* clean teeth, and, busy as he seems
With an old tavern quill, is hungry yet."
Cowper: Task, ii. 627.

* 4. To fix.

"A spere that is *pight* into the erthe."—*Maundeville: Travels,* p. 183.

5. To pluck, to gather, as flowers, fruit, &c.

"All the little green berries may be *picked* from the fruit truss."—*Scribner's Magazine,* Jan., 1880, p. 355.

6. To choose; to select from a number or quantity; to cull.

7. To gather from various sources; to collect together; to get hold of or acquire here and there (generally with *up*): as, To *pick up* information.

8. To select; to take with care.

"*Picking* their way along the muddy road."—*Burroughs: Pepacton,* p. 47.

9. To take in theft; to steal the contents of: as, To *pick* a pocket.

10. To play, as a banjo or guitar. (*Amer.*)

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To eat slowly or by morsels; to nibble, to peck.

"Why stand'st thou *picking?* is thy palate sore?"
Dryden.

2. To do anything nicely, slowly, or leisurely, or by attending to small things.

3. To choose, to make a choice, to select: as, You can *pick* and choose, as you like.

4. To pilfer; to steal.

"To keep my hands from *picking* and stealing."—*Church Catechism.*

¶ 1. *To pick aquaintance:* To make aquaintance; to make friends.

2. *To pick a quarrel:* To quarrel intentionally with a person; to find occasion for quarrelling.

"Some peevish *quarrel* straight he strives to *pick.*"
Dryden: Persius, sat. iii.

* 3. *To pick a thank, to pick thanks:* To act servilely, or with mean and servile obsequiousness, for the purpose of gaining favour.

"By slavish fawning or by *picking thanks.*"
Wither: Britain's Remembrancer.

4. *To pick a bone with one:* [Bone, *s.*, A. 3. (2)].

5. *To pick a hole in one's coat:* [Coat (1), *s.*, ¶].

6. *To pick oakum:* To make oakum by unpicking or untwisting old ropes.

7. *To pick in:*

Paint.: To correct any unevenness in a picture by using a small pencil.

8. *To pick off:*

(1) To separate by the fingers or a sharp instrument; to detach by a sharp, sudden movement.

(2) To aim at and kill or wound: as, Sharpshooters *pick off* an enemy.

* 9. *To pick one's teeth:* To beat, to thrash, to drub.

"I' faith, Barber, I wyll *pick your teeth* straight."
Whetstone: Promos & Cassandra, v. 5.

* 10. *To pick up one's crumbs:* To recover health; to improve in health.

"I have passed the brunt of it, and am recovering, and *picking up my crums* apace."—*Howell: Letters,* p. 65.

11. *To pick out:*

(1) To draw out with anything pointed; to peck out.

"The eye that mocketh at his father, the ravens of the valley shall *pick out.*"—*Proverbs* xxx 17.

(2) To select from a number or quantity.

(3) To make or variegate, as a dark background, with figures or lines of a bright colour.

12. *To pick to pieces:* To find fault with.

13. *To pick up:*

(1) *Transitive:*

(*a*) To take up with the fingers or otherwise.

(*b*) To take or gather here and there.

(*c*) To obtain by repeated efforts: as, *To pick up* a living.

(*d*) To put in order: as, *To pick up* a room.

(2) *Intransitive:*

(*a*) To recover one's health; to improve in health.

(*b*) To get one's things ready for a journey. (*Amer.*)

"As the rain had abated I *picked up* and continued my journey."—*Burroughs: Pepacton,* p. 42.

pick-me-up, *s.* Anything taken to restore the tone of the system after excessive drinking. (*Colloq.*)

* **pick** (2), * **pycke,** * **picche,** *v.t.* [The older form of *pitch,* v. (q.v.).] To throw; to pitch.

"As high as I could *pick* my lance."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 1.

pĭck (1), *s.* [Fr. *pic* = a pickaxe (q.v.).] [Pike, *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A tool with a bent iron head, which has a point at each end and an eye in the middle, through which the handle is inserted perpendicularly. It is the tool of the quarryman, road-maker, and excavator.

* 2. A toothpick, or perhaps a fork.

"Undone, without redemption, he eats with *picks.*"
Beaum. & Flet.: Mons Thomas, i. 2.

* 3. A pike, a spike; the sharp point fixed in the centre of a buckler.

"Take down my buckler
And sweep the cobwebs off, and grind the *pick* on't."
Beaum. & Flet.: Cupid's Revenge, iv. 1.

* 4. A diamond at cards; according to others, a spade.

* 5. A pip on a card. [Pip, 3. *s.*]

"Those *picks* or diamonds in this card."
Herrick: Hesperides, p. 177.

6. Choice, selection; power or right of selection.

"France and Russia have the *pick* of our stables."—*Lytton: What will he do with it?* bk. vi., ch. vii.

7. That which would be picked or chosen first; the best.

"He was considered the *pick* of the two-year-olds."—*Daily Telegraph,* Oct. 29, 1885.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Cloth-making:* A thread: the relative quality of cotton cloth is denoted by the number of picks it has to the inch. (*Amer.*)

2. *Masonry:* A sharp hammer used in dressing millstones.

3. *Paint.:* That which is picked in, either by a point or by a pointed pencil.

4. *Print.:* Foul matter and hardened ink collecting on type; also little drops of metal on stereotype plates.

5. *Weaving:* The blow which drives the shuttle. The rate of a loom is estimated at so many picks a minute.

¶ (1) *A pick of land:* A narrow strip of land running into a corner.

(2) *The pick of the basket:* The very best; the pick.

"It cannot be pretended that we have thus far succeeded in obtaining the *pick of the basket.*"—*Daily Telegraph,* Oct. 26, 1885.

pick-hammer, *s.* A hammer with a pointed peen, used in cobbling.

pick-maw, *s.* The black-headed gull, *Larus ridibundus.* (*Scotch*).

"The very *pick-maws* and solan-geese outby yonder"
—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor,* ch. xxv.

pick-up, pick-up-dinner, *s.* A dinner made up of such fragments of cold meats as remain from former meals; a make-up dinner. (*Amer.*)

pick-wick, *s.* A pointed instrument for picking up the wick of a lamp.

* **pĭck** (2), *s.* [A.S. *pic.*] Pitch, tar.

pĭck'-a-băck, * pĭck'-a-păck, * pick-păck, * pick-back, *adv. & s.* [A redupl. of *pack.*]

A. *As adv.:* On the back or shoulders, like a pack.

B. *As subst.:* A ride on the back or shoulders.

* **pĭck'-age (age** as **ĭj),** *s.* [Piccage.]

pĭck'-a-nĭn-nў, pĭc-ca-nĭn nў, *s.* [Sp. *pequeño niño* = little infant.] A negro or mulatto infant, a child.

"The plaguy negroes and their *piccaninnies.*"
Hood: A Black Job.

* **pĭck'-a-păck,** *adv.* [Pickaback.]

pĭck'-ăxe, * pick-ax, * pick-eys, * pick-oys, * pick-ois, pik-oys, * pyke-axe, * pyk-eys, *s.* [A popular corrupt. of O. Fr. *picois, piquois, picquois,* from *piquer* = to prick, pierce, or thrust into, from *pic* = a pickaxe, a pick, from Bret. *pik* = a pick; Welsh *pig* = a point; Irish & Gael. *piocaid* = a pickaxe.] [Peak, Pick, Pike.] An implement resembling a pick, except that one end of the head is broad and sharp, so as to cut.

* **pĭck'-băck,** *adv. & s.* [Pickaback.]

pĭcked, * piked, *pa. par. & a.* [Pick, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

* 1. Pointed, sharp, sharpened to a point.

"Let the stake be made *picked* at the top, that the jay may not settle on it."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

2. Selected, chosen, choice.

"The youth was attended by a *picked* body-guard"
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiii.

* 3. Smart, spruce.

"'Tis such a *picked* fellow, not a hair
About his whole bulk, but it stands in print"
Chapman: All Fools, v. 1.

* 4. Affected, nice, particular, dainty.

"The age is grown so *picked,* that the toe of the peasant comes so near the heels of our courtier, he galls his kibe."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet,* v. 1.

picked dog-fish, *s.*

Ichthy.: Acanthias vulgaris, the smallest and most abundant of the British sharks. Length eighteen inches to two feet. Called in Kent and Sussex the Bone-dog; in Cornwall the Skittle-dog, and in Orkney the Hoe.

* **picke-de-vant, * picke-de vaunt,** *s.* [Eng. *picked,* and Fr. *devant* = in front.] A beard cut to a sharp point in the middle under the chin.

"You have many toyes with such *Pickedevaunts,* I am sure."—*Taming of a Shrew,* p. 184.

* **pĭck'-ĕd-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *picked; -ly.*] Smartly, sprucely, finely.

"People goodly and *pickedly* arrayed."—*Vives Instruct. of a Christian Woman,* bk. i., ch. xvi.

pĭck'-ĕd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *picked; -ness.*]

1. The state of being pointed or sharp at the end; pointedness.

2. Smartness, sprucness, fineness, daintiness, foppishness.

"Too much *pickedness* is not manly"—*Ben Jonson: Discoveries.*

* **pĭck-oĕr', * pick-ear, * pi-queer,** *v.t. & i.* [Ital. *piccare*; Fr. *picorer* = to plunder, orig. = to steal cattle, from Lat. *pecus,* genit. *pecoris* = cattle.] [Picaroon.]

A. *Trans.:* To plunder, to pillage.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To pillage, to plunder, to maraud.

"Tiridates on his side *pickeered* about."—*Gordon: Tacitus: Annals*, bk. xiii.

2. To skirmish.

"The Scotch horse *piqueering* a while close by."—*Tullie Siege of Carlisle*, p. 6.

* **pĭck-ēēr'-ēr,** *s.* [Eng. *pickeer; -er.*] A marauder, a plunderer, a robber.

pĭck'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *pick*, v.; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. One who or that which picks or pecks; a pick, a pickaxe.

"With an iron *picker* clear away all the earth out of the hills."—*Miller: Gardener's Dictionary.*

2. One who or that which picks, culls, or gathers. (Frequently in composition, as hop-*pickers*, a cotton-*picker*.)

3. One who picks or chooses.

4. One who picks or steals.

"If he be a *picker* or cut-purse, as there be very many."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 241.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Cloth:* A machine or an implement for burling cloth.

2. *Cotton-manuf.:* A cotton-cleaner.

3. *Founding:* A light steel rod, with a very sharp point, used for picking out small, light patterns from the sand.

4. *Manège:* An instrument for dislodging a stone from the crease between the frog and the sole of a horse's foot, or between the heel of the shoe and the frog.

5. *Ordn.:* A priming-wire for clearing the vent.

6. *Print.:* A person whose duty it is to repair electro and stereo plates.

7. *Weaving:* The upper or striking portion of a picker-staff which comes against the end of the shuttle and impels it through the shed of the warp. Raw-hide is frequently used.

picker-motion, *s.*

Weaving: The system of parts involved in impelling the shuttle through the shed. [PICKER, II. 7.]

picker-staff, *s.*

Weaving: The bar which imparts motion to the shuttle.

pĭck'-ĕr-ĕl, *s.* [Formed from *pike*, with double dimin. suff. *-cr*, *-el*, as *cockerel*, from *cock*.] A small pike, a young pike. Also applied to several species of Esox.

"'Eet is,' quod he, 'a pike thou a *pickerel*.'"
Chaucer: C. T., 9,293.

pickerel-weed, *s.*

Botany:

1. Pond-weed. [POTAMOGETON.]

"The luce or pike is the tyrant of the fresh waters; they are bred, some by generation, and some not; as of a weed called *pickerel-weed*, unless Gesner be mistaken."—*Walton: Angler.*

2. The genus Pontederia (q.v.).

pĭck'-ĕr-ĭdge, *s.* [Prob., from *pick* and *ridge*.] A tumour on the back of cattle, a wornil.

pĭck-ĕr-ĭng-īte, *s.* [After Mr. John Pickering; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in masses of long fibres or acicular crystallizations. Monoclinic (?). Hardness, 1; lustre, silky; colour, white; taste, bitter to astringent. Compos.: sulphuric acid, 37·3; alumina, 12·0; magnesia, 4·6; water, 46·1 = 100, corresponding with the formula, $MgOSO_3+Al_2O_3,3SO_3+22HO$. Found near Iquique, Peru.

* **pĭc-kĕr-oōn',** *s.* [PICAROON.]

* **pĭck'-ĕr-ў,** *s.* [Eng. *pick*; *-ery.*]

1. A theft, a thieving, the stealing of trifles.

"Here are fortie brables and *pickeries* done about this towne more in any one daye."—*Scrgt. Fleetwood* in *Ellis: Orig. Letters*, ser. ii., vol. iii., p. 89.

¶ It is possible *pickery* here may be for *bickery* = bickerings.

2. A place where cotton is picked. (*Amer.*)

pĭck'-ĕt, * **piquet,** *s.* [Fr. *piquet*, dimin. of *pic* = a pickaxe; Sp. *piquete*; Ital. *picchetto.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A stake to which a horse is tethered.

2. A narrow board pointed, used in making fences; a pale of a fence.

"The mossy boards and *pickets* have long since lent their essence to nourish the growth of weeds."—*Harper's Monthly*, May, 1882, p. 869.

3. Two or more men, belonging to a trades-union, set to watch, intimidate, or annoy, the men working in a shop not belonging to the union.

"The strikers have posted *pickets* at all stations."—*Evening Standard*, Dec. 19, 1885.

* 4. A game at cards. [PIQUET.]

* 5. A form of punishment consisting in making the offender stand with one foot on a pointed stake.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Fortification:*

(1) A stake with a sharpened end, used in laying off ground for fortifications.

(2) A stake sharpened at both ends; one driven into the ground and the other acting as an obstacle to the advance of the enemy.

2. *Military:*

(1) A guard posted in front of an army to give notice of the approach of the enemy; an outlying-picket.

(2) A body or detachment of troops kept fully equipped and ready in a camp for immediate service in case of alarm or of the appearance of an enemy; an inlying-picket.

(3) A guard or detachment of men sent out to bring in men who have exceeded their leave.

3. *Surveying:*

(1) A staff used with a surveying chain by the leader and follower, being passed through the end rings.

(2) A marking stake to indicate positions or stations.

picket-clamp, *s.* A device to hold pales while being dressed to shape.

picket-fence, *s.* A fence made of pickets or pales.

picket-guard, *s.* A guard or detachment of men always in readiness in case of alarm.

picket-pin, *s.*

Manège: An iron pin about fourteen inches long, used for picketing horses.

picket-pointer, *s.* A machine for dressing the heads of fence-pickets or pales.

pĭck'-ĕt, *v.t.* [PICKET, *s.*]

1. To fortify or protect with pickets or pointed stakes.

"The old *picketed* and bastioned forts are disappearing."—*Evening Standard*, Nov. 4, 1885.

2. To inclose or fence in with narrow-pointed boards or pales.

3. To fasten or tether to a picket or stake.

4. To post or set a watch on, as on workmen. [PICKET, *s.*, I. 3.]

"They *picketed* the men coming to and going from Mr. R.'s shops."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 21, 1885.

* 5. To torture by compelling to stand with one foot on a pointed stake.

* **pĭck-ĕ-tē',** *s.* [PICOTEE.]

* **pĭck'-fâult,** * **picke-fault,** *s.* [Eng. *pick*, and *fault.*] One who is ready to find fault; a censorious person.

"Rebuke and correct *pickefaultes*."—*Vives: Instruction of a Christian Woman*, bk. iii., ch. vi.

pĭck'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [PICK, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Pecking.

2. Choosing, selecting, gathering.

* 3. Sought out industriously; far-fetched. (*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, iv. 1.)

* 4. Nice, leisurely.

"He was too warm on *picking* work to dwell."
Dryden: Absalom & Achitophel, ii. 418.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of pecking or breaking with a pick or other sharp instrument.

2. The act of choosing, selecting, gathering, &c.

"Get rid of those who persist in careless *picking* as soon as possible."—*Scribner's Magazine*, April, 1880, p. 830.

3. That which is picked up or gleaned. (Used in both senses of the best or *pick* of anything, and the refuse of anything.)

4. Perquisites. (Generally used of something not too honestly obtained.)

"Lawyer Jermyn had his *picking* out of the estate."—*George Eliot: Felix Holt.* (Introd.)

* 5. (*Pl.*): Pulverized oyster-shells, used for making walks.

6. A hard-burned brick.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Cloth Manuf.:* One of the finishing processes of cloth. It is subjected to a strong light, and all blemishes removed from its surface by tweezers. Spots which have escaped the action of the dye are touched with dye by a camel's-hair brush.

2. *Fibre:* A process in which devilled wool is examined for foreign matters and impurities.

3. *Metall.:* Rough sorting of ore.

picking-peg, *s.*

Weaving: The piece which strikes the shuttle and drives it through the shed.

picking-stick, *s.*

Weaving: The picker-staff for driving the shuttle of a power-loom.

pĭc'-kle (1), * **pĭk-il,** * **pyk-yl,** *s.* [Dut. *pekel* = pickle, brine; Low Ger. *pekel.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A solution of salt and water in which fish, flesh, vegetables, &c., are preserved: brine.

"Some fish are gutted, split, and kept in *pickle*."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall.*

(2) Vinegar, sometimes impregnated with spices, in which vegetables, fish, oysters, &c., are preserved.

(3) Vegetable or other substances preserved in pickle.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A position of difficulty or disorder; a disagreeable or embarrassing position; a plight, a fix.

"How cam'st thou in this *pickle*?"
Shakesp.: Tempest, v. 1.

(2) A troublesome child. (*Colloq.*)

II. *Founding:*

1. A bath of dilute sulphuric acid to remove the sand and impurities from the surface.

2. The pickle for brass castings previous to lacquering is dilute nitric acid.

¶ *To have a rod in pickle for any one:* To have a beating or scolding in reserve for one.

* **pickle-herring,** *s.*

1. *Lit.:* A pickled herring.

2. *Fig.:* A merry-andrew, a buffoon, a zany. (Cf. *Addison: Spectator*, No. 47.)

"The first [competitor] was a ploughman. The *pickle-herring*, however, found the way to shake him."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 179.

pĭc'-kle (2), *s.* [A dimin. of *pick*; as much as a bird would pick up at once.] A small quantity of anything; a grain. (*Scotch.*)

"But what's the use o' looking sae glum and glunch about a *pickle* banes?"—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. ix.

pĭc'-kle (3), *s.* [PICLE.]

pĭc'-kle (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [PICKLE (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To preserve in pickle or brine; to treat with pickle; to soak in brine.

"They vse to *pickle* them with vinegar and salt."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, ii. 119.

* 2. To imbue thoroughly with any quality.

3. To subject to the action of chemicals in the process of manufacture. [PICKLE (1), *s.*, II.]

4. To give an antique appearance to; to prepare and make up an imitation and sell it as genuine. (Said of copies or imitations of paintings by the old masters.)

B. *Intrans.:* To preserve vegetable or other substances by pickling.

* **pĭc'-kle** (2), *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *pick*, v.; frequent. suff. *-le.*]

A. *Trans.:* To pick frequently.

"His teeth he *pickles*." *Sylvester.*

B. *Intrans.:* To eat mincingly or squeamishly.

¶ *To pickle in one's ain pock-neuk:* To supply one's self from one's own means. (*Scotch.*)

"*Pickle in your ain pock-neuk*."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxxiii.

pĭc'-kled (le as ęl), *pa. par.* & *a.* [PICKLE, *s.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Preserved in pickle or brine.

* 2. *Fig.:* Thoroughly imbued with bad qualities; roguish.

"A *pickled* dog—I shall never forget him."—*Farquhar: Recruiting Officer,* v

pĭck'-lŏck, * **pĭck'-lŏcke,** *s.* [Eng. *pick,* v., and *lock.*]

1. An instrument by which a lock is opened or picked without the key.

"We have found upon him, sir, a strange *picklock.*"—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure,* iii. 2.

2. A person who picks or opens locks; a thief.

"He was a *picklocke,* and a false variet."—*Wilson: Arte of Rhetorique,* fol. 141.

* 3. Any means of obtaining admission or entrance.

"An office key, a *picklock* to a place."
Cowper: Expostulation, 379.

* **pĭck'-nĭck,** *s.* [Picnic.]

* **pick-ois,** * **pick-oys,** *s.* [Pickaxe.]

* **pĭck'-pĕn-nȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *pick,* and *penny.*] A miser, a skinflint, a sharper.

"Sending out and dispersing these birds of his to be his hungry *pickpennies* throughout . . . the empire."—*H. More: Mystery of Iniquity,* bk. ii., ch. ix., § 5.

pĭck'-pŏc-kĕt, *s.* [Eng. *pick,* and *pocket.*] One who picks pockets; one who steals from the pockets of others.

"That half-guilty affectation of indifference with which the *pickpocket* walks past the policeman."—*Daily Telegraph,* Nov. 25, 1885.

* **pĭck'-pŏc-kĕt-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *pickpocket; -ism.*] The act or practice of picking pockets.

"Subject to the charge of *pickpocketism.*"—*E. A. Poe: Marginalia,* clxxxviii.

* **pĭck-pūrse, pycke-purce,** *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *pick,* and *purse.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who steals the purse, or from the purse, of another.

"At hand, quoth *pickpurse.*"—*Shakesp.:* 1 *Henry IV.,* ii. 1.

2. *Bot.: Capsella Bursa-Pastoris.*

B. *As adj.:* Mercenary, fraudulent.

"That *pyckepurce* authoritie must be borne with all."—*Bp. Gardner: Of True Obedience,* fol. 37.

* **pĭck'-quăr-rel,** * **pycke-quar-rel,** *s.* [Eng. *pick,* and *quarrel.*] One ready to pick quarrels; a quarrelsome person.

"All his lyfe a *pyckequarrel* and a cruell and vnrighteous bloudshedder."—*Tyndall: Works,* p. 349.

* **pĭck'-thănk,** *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *pick,* and *thank.*]

A. *As subst.:* An officious person who does what he is not asked to do for the sake of currying favour; a flatterer, a toady.

"Smiling *pickthanks,* and base newsmongers."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry IV.,* iii. 2.

B. *As adj.:* Flattering, toadying, officious, cringing.

"Base *pickthank* flattery." *Daniel: Civil Wars,* ii.

pĭck'-tooth, *s.* [Eng. *pick,* and *tooth.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* An instrument for picking or cleaning the teeth; a toothpick.

"He gave him his case of *pickteeth.*"—*Bp. of St. Asaph,* in *Four Centuries of English Letters,* p. 146.

2. *Bot.: Ammi Visnaga.*

Pĭck'-wĭck, *s.* [From the chief character in Dickens' *Pickwick Papers.*] A small, cheap cigar.

Pĭck-wĭck'-ĭ-ăn, *a.* & *s.* [Pickwick.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to Mr. Pickwick, the hero of the *Pickwick Papers.* Used espec. in the phrase, a *Pickwickian sense,* that is, a merely technical, parliamentary, or constructive sense.

"He had used the word in its *Pickwickian* sense."—*Dickens: Pickwick,* ch. i.

B. *As subst.:* A member of the Pickwick Club.

"That honourable *Pickwickian* whose voice he had just heard."—*Dickens: Pickwick,* ch. i.

pĭc'-le (**le** as **ęl**), *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps a form of *pingle* (q.v.).] A small piece of land enclosed with a hedge; an inclosure, a close. Written also *pickle* and *pightel.*

pĭc'-nĭc, * **pique-nique,** * **pĭck'-nĭck,** *s.* & *a.* [Etym. doubtful; the first element is prob. *pick,* v. = to cat.]

A. *As subst.:* Originally an entertainment to which each guest contributed his share; now a pleasure party the members of which carry with them provisions on an excursion into the country, &c.

"A most delightful water *picnic.*"—*Daily Telegraph,* July 3, 1885.

B. *As adj.:* Engaged in a picnic; used at or for a picnic: as, a *picnic* party.

picnic-biscuits, *s. pl.* A kind of small sweet biscuit.

pĭc'-nĭc, *v.i.* [Picnic, *s.*] To attend or go to a picnic; to have a picnic.

pĭc'-nĭc-ĕr, pĭck'-nĭck-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *picnic; -er.*] One who goes on or joins in a picnic.

"Astonish the other *picnickers* by laughing rather wildly."—*Daily Telegraph,* Jan. 12, 1886.

pĭ'-cō, *s.* [Sp.] A peak; the top of a mountain.

pĭc'-ŏ-lĭne, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps from Lat. *piceus* = made of pitch; *ol(eum)* = oil, and suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: C_6H_7N. A volatile base, isomeric with aniline, discovered in 1846 by Anderson in coal-naphtha and in bone-oil, and readily obtained by the dry distillation of acroleïn-ammonia. It is a colourless, mobile liquid, which does not freeze at 0°, sp. gr. ·961° at 0°, is miscible with water, and boils at 135°. The salts of picoline are crystalline, very soluble, and readily decomposed by fixed alkalis, with separation of the base.

pĭc'-ŏt, *s.* [Fr.] A little loop or lob used to ornament needle-made laces of all kinds, and often introduced into embroidery.

pĭ-cō'-tah, *s.* [Hind.] A kind of sweep used in India to raise water for irrigation, the beam having a stepped foot-way, along which the operator walks to oscillate the beam.

pĭc-ŏ-tēe', *s.* [Fr. *picoté* = pricked, marked.]

Bot.: A hardy garden variety of *Dianthus Caryophyllus.* It is smaller than the Carnation. The margins of the petals are serrated; the colours principally yellow and white spotted.

pĭc'-ŏ-tīte, *s.* [After Picot de Lapeyrouse, who first described it; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of Spinel (q.v.), containing over 7 per cent. of sesquioxide of chromium. Sp. gr. 4·08; colour, black; lustre, brilliant, Represented by the formula, $(MgOFeO)(Al_2O_3, Fe_2O_3, Cr_2O_3)$. Occurs in minute crystals and grains disseminated in Lherzolite (q.v.).

pĭc'-quĕt (qu as k), *s.* [Piquet.]

pĭc'-rą, *s.* [Lat. = a medicine made of aloes; Gr. *πικρα* (*pikra*) = an antidote, from *πικρός* (*pikros*) = sharp, bitter, pungent.]

Med.: An officinal powder, containing four parts of aloes and one of canella. Used in Europe as an electuary, and in America as a cathartic.

pĭ-cræ'-ną, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *πικραίνω* (*pikraïnō*) = to make sharp, or bitter.]

Bot.: A genus of Simarubaceæ, tribe Ailantheæ. *Picræna excelsa* is a tree fifty or sixty feet high, with unequally pinnate leaves, common in Jamaica. It furnishes Jamaica quassia and the quassia chips of commerce. [Quassia.]

pĭ-crăm'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *picr(ic); am(monia),* and suff. *-ic.*] Derived from or containing picric acid and ammonia.

picramic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_5N_3O_5 = C_6H_3(NH_2)(NO_2)_2O$. Dinitro-phenamic acid. Produced by passing sulphydric gas through a saturated alcoholic solution of picric acid neutralised with ammonia, and decomposing the ammonium-picramate with acetic acid. It crystallizes in beautiful red needles, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether, melts at 165°, and solidifies to a crystalline mass on cooling. It unites readily with bases, forming salts which are mostly crystalline.

pĭc'-rą-mīde, *s.* [Eng. *picr(ic),* and *amide.*]

Chem.: $C_6H_2(NO_2)_3NH_2$. Trinitraniline. Obtained by the action of ammonia on picryl-chloride. It forms dark green or violet crystals, which melt at 188°.

pĭc-rąm-mō'-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Eng. *picr(ic),* and *ammonium.*]

Chem.: $C_6H_{12}N_3 = \left.\begin{matrix}(C_6H_3)'''\\ H_9\end{matrix}\right\}N_3$. A triammonium, the iodide of which is obtained by the action of hydriodic acid on picric acid. It deliquesces and becomes resinous on exposure to light, is soluble in water and alcohol, and from the latter solution is precipitated in the resinous state by ether. Picrammonium has not yet been isolated.

pī-crăm'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. *πικρος* (*pikos*) = bitter, and *θάμνος* (*thamnos*) = a shrub.]

Bot.: A large genus of Ailantheæ, natives of tropical America. Tall shrubs with unequally pinnate leaves and large racemes of red flowers. The bark of *Picramnia ciliata,* a small Brazilian tree, is subacrid, and, according to Martius, is given as a substitute for cascarilla. An infusion of *P. antidesma* furnishes the majo bitters of the West Indian negroes.

pĭc-răm'-ȳl, *s.* [Eng. *picr(ic),* and *amyl.*]

Chem.: The name applied by Berzelius to stilbene or hydride of stilbyl. (*Watts.*)

pĭc-rą-năl'-çĭme, *s.* [Pref. *picro-,* and Eng. *analcime.*]

Min.: A variety of Analcime (q.v.), which yielded Bechi (as a mean of two analyses) upwards of 10 per cent. of magnesia. Found in the rocks of Monte Catini, Tuscany.

pĭc-rą-nĭs'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *picric,* and *anisic.*] Derived from or containing picric and anisic acids.

picranisic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: Calvert's name for picric acid.

pĭ-crăs'-mą, *s.* [Gr. *πικρασμός* (*pikrasmos*) = bitterness.]

Bot.: A genus of Simarubaceæ, tribe Ailantheæ. *Picrasma quassioides,* formerly called *Nima quassioides,* a large scrambling shrub with small red drupes, is bitter and is used in the North of India as a febrifuge.

pĭc'-rąte, *s.* [Eng. *picr(ic); -ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of picric acid.

pĭc'-rĭc, *a.* [Eng. *picr(in); -ic.*] Having an intensely bitter taste.

picric-acid, *s.* [Carbazotic-acid.]

pĭc'-rĭn, *s.* [Gr. *πικρός* (*pikros*) = bitter; *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A slightly bitter substance obtained by Radig from foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea.* It has a yellowish-brown colour, is crystalline, and soluble in water, alcohol, and ether.

pĭc'-rĭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *πικρίς* (*pikris*) = succory, endive.]

Bot.: A genus of Cichoraceæ, tribe Scorzonereæ. Involucre of many compact, upright, equal scales, with several small external linear ones. Receptacle naked. Pappus and the inner hairs feathery. Achenes transversely striate, with scarcely any beak. Species about twenty, from Europe and temperate parts of Asia. One, *Picris hieracioides,* is British. It is two or three feet high, has yellow flowers, appearing from July to September, and is found at road sides and in the corners of fields.

pĭc'-rīte, *s.* [Gr. *πικρός* (*pikros*) = bitter; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *pikrit.*]

Petrol.: A name given by Tschermak to a rock, consisting principally of olivine and augite, with sometimes hornblende, felspar, and magnetite. First found at Teschen, Silesia.

pĭc-rō-, *pref.* [Picric.]

pĭc-rō-ăl-lū'-mō-ġēne, *s.* [Pref. *picro-;* Ital. *allum(in)o* = alumina, and Gr. *γεν* (*gen*), base of *γεννάω* (*gennaō*) = to produce.]

Min.: A mineral approaching in composition to Pickeringite (q.v.). Crystallization monoclinic or triclinic; colour, white, sometimes tinted rose-red; streak, white; semitranslucent; taste, acid, bitter. Compos.: sulphuric acid, 36·80; alumina, 9·48; magnesia, 7·36; water, 46·36 = 100, yielding the formula, $2MgSO_4 + [Al_2]S_3O_{12} + 28$ aq. Fuses in its water of crystallization. Occurs in stalactitic forms, also as nodular masses with a fibrous radiating structure, with native sulphur, &c., in the Vigneria mine, Elba.

pĭc-rō-ġȳ-ăn'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *picro-,* and Eng. *cyanic.*] Derived from or containing picric and cyanic acids.

picrocyanic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_8H_5N_5O_6$. Isopurpuric acid, Picrocyamic acid. Unknown in the free state, but its potassic salt, $C_8H_4KN_5O_6$, is obtained by heating to 60° a mixture of two parts of

potassic cyanide and one part picric acid. It forms brownish-red scales of metallic green lustre, insoluble in cold water, very soluble in hot water and in alcohol. In the dry state it explodes violently when heated.

pĭc-rō-ĕ-rўth'-rin, *s.* [Pref. *picro-*, and Eng. *erythrin.*]

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{16}O_7$. A bitter crystalline body produced, together with orsellinic acid, by the action of boiling water on erythrin. It is soluble in water and alcohol, sparingly in ether, and when boiled with lime water is converted into carbonic acid, orcin, and erythrite.

pĭc-rō-flŭ'-īte, *s.* [Pref. *picro-*; Eng. *flu(or)*; and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An amorphous mineral, with a dull, greasy lustre. Two analyses yielded varying amounts of silica, with protoxide of iron, magnesia, lime, water, and fluorine. Found at Lupikko, Finland. Dana suggests that it is probably a mixture.

pĭc-rō-glў'-çĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Pref. *picro-*; Eng. *glyc(erine)*, and suff. *-ion.*] [DULCAMARIN.]

pĭc-rō-lī-chĕn-ĭn, *s.* [Pref. *picro-*, and Eng. *lichenin.*]

Chem.: A colourless, crystalline substance extracted from *Variolaria amara* by alcohol. It is inodorous, very bitter, permanent in the air, sp. gr. 1·176, and melts at 100°; is insoluble in cold, slightly soluble in boiling water, very soluble in alcohol, ether, volatile oils, and carbon disulphide. The alcoholic solution has an acid reaction.

pĭc'-rō-līte, *s.* [Pref. *picro-*, and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone; Ger. *picrolit.*]

Min.: A variety of Serpentine (q.v.), occurring in masses of columnar fibres, somewhat rigid, and not easily flexible. Colours various.

pĭc-rō'-mēr-īde, *s.* [PICROMERITE.]

pĭc-rō'-mēr-īte, pĭc-rō'-mĕr-īde, *s.* [Pref. *picro-*; Gr. μέρος (*meros*) = a part, and suff. *-ite*, *-ide* (*Min.*); Ger. *picromerit.*]

Min.: A monoclinic mineral, occurring as crystals and crystalline encrustations. Hardness, 2·5; colour, white. Compos.: sulphuric acid, 39·8; magnesia, 9·9; potash, 23·5; water, 26·8 = 100, corresponding with the formula, $KOSO_3+MgOSO_3+6HO$. Found in the crater of Vesuvius with other sublimed products after the eruption of 1855. Also occurs at the Stassfurth salt mine.

pĭc-rō-phar-măc'-ō-līte, *s.* [Pref. *picro-*, and Eng. *pharmacolite.*]

Min.: A mineral resembling Pharmacolite (q.v.), from Riechelsdorf, Silesia. It contains, however, arsenic acid, 46·97; lime, 24·65; magnesia, 3·22; oxide of cobalt, 1·0; water, 23·98 = 98·82, thus yielding the formula, $(CaOMgO)_2 2AsO_5+12HO$. It is probably, as Dana suggests, a mixture.

pĭc'-rō-phўll, pĭc-rō-phўl'-līte, *s.* [Pref. *picro-*; Gr. φύλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf; and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *picrophyll*; Sp. *picrofila.*]

Min.: An altered pyroxene, found at Sala, Sweden.

pĭ-crō-rhĭz'-ą, .. [Gr. πικρός (*pikros*) = bitter, and ῥίζα (*rhiza*) = a root.]

Bot.: A genus of Scrophulariaceæ, tribe Digitaleæ. The bitter roots of *Picrorhiza Kurroa*, a small plant with blue flowers, are used in India as a febrifuge and powerful tonic.

pĭc-rŏs'-mine, *s.* [Pref. *picr(o)-*; Gr. ὀσμή (*osmē*) = smell, and suff. *-ine.* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral, occurring in cleavable or fibro-columnar masses. Hardness, 2·5 to 3; sp. gr. 2·66; lustre, cleavage faces pearly, elsewhere vitreous; colour, greenish-white, dark-green, gray; streak, white, when moistened gives out a bitter argillaceous smell. Compos.: silica, 55·1; magnesia, 36·7; water, 8·2 = 100; hence the formula, $MgOSiO_2+\frac{1}{2}HO$. Found associated with magnetite, near Pressnitz, Bohemia.

pĭc-rō-tā'-nīte, *s.* [Pref. *picro-*; prob. Eng. *(ti)tan(ium)*, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of Menaccanite (q.v.), which contains from 10 to 15 per cent. of magnesia, the formula being $(FeOMgO)TiO_2$. Sp. gr. 4·293 to 4·313. Found at Warwick, New York.

pĭc-rō-tĕph'-rō-īte, *s.* [Pref. *picro-*, and Eng. *tephroite.*]

Min.: A variety of Tephroite (q.v.), in which part of the protoxide of manganese is replaced by magnesia.

pĭc-rō-thŏm'-sŏn-īte (th as **t),** *s.* [Pref. *picro-*, and Eng. *thomsonite.*]

Min.: A variety of Thomsonite (q.v.), found in magnesian rocks in Tuscany, in which the soda constituent is replaced by magnesia. Compos.: silica, 40·36; alumina, 31·25; magnesia, 6·26; lime, 10·99; soda and potash, 0·29; water, 10·79 = 99·94, yielding the formula, $(CaOMgO)_3SiO_3+2\frac{1}{2}Al_2O_3SiO_3+4\frac{1}{2}HO$.

pĭc-rō-tŏx'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *picrotox(in)*; *-ic.*] Contained in or derived from picrotoxin.

picrotoxic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: The name given by Pelletier and Couerbe to picrotoxin, because it unites with metallic oxides. (*Watts.*)

pĭc-rō-tōx'-ĭn, *s.* [Pref. *picro-*, and Eng. *toxin.*]

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{14}O_5$. The poisonous principle of *Cocculus indicus* (q.v.), and extracted from that berry by means of hot alcohol. It is inodorous, intensely bitter and neutral to test-papers, crystallizes in stellate groups of needles, difficultly soluble in water, very soluble in alcohol, ether, and in warm fixed oils. With baryta, lime, and lead oxide it forms uncrystallizable compounds which are difficult to purify.

pĭc'-rўl, *s.* [Eng. *picr(ic)*; *-yl.*]

Chem.: $C_6H_2(NO_2)_3$. The hypothetical radical of picric acid.

picryl-chloride, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_2(NO_2)_3Cl$. A yellow substance, possessing an agreeable odour, obtained by the action of phosphorus pentachloride on picric acid. It is soluble in alcohol and ether, but is decomposed on heating.

Pĭct, *s.* [Prob. from Lat. *Picti* = painted people, *pictus*, pa. par. of *pingo* = to paint. Trench is of opinion that it is more probably an alteration of a Celtic word, since the Romans saw painted and tattooed savages before they penetrated as far north as Britain.]

1. One of a race of people who anciently inhabited the north-east of Scotland. Their origin is doubtful.

* 2. One who paints his body or any part of it. (*Steele.*)

pĭct-ar'-nie, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The great tern. (*Scotch.*)

"'It's a *pictarnie*, sir,' said Edie."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxix.

* **Pĭct'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *Pict*; *-ish.*] Pertaining to or resembling the Picts.

"The Gothic monarch and the *Pictish* peer."
Byron: Curse of Minerva.

pĭct'-īte, *s.* [After a M. Piet(et), who first described the rock which contained it; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A name given by Delametherie to some small reddish crystals, which were found in the protogine of Pormenaz and Chamouni, but which proved to be Titanite (q.v.).

† **pĭc-tō-grăph'-ĭc,** *a.* [Lat. *pictus* = painted, and Eng. *graphic.*] Expressing ideas by means of pictures or hieroglyphics.

"They . . . were accustomed constantly to employ the ancient *pictographic* method."—*Brinton: Myths of the New World*, ch. i.

pĭc-tōr'-ĭ-ăl, *a.* [Lat. *pictorius*, from *pictor* = a painter.] Of or pertaining to a picture or pictures; forming pictures; of the nature of a picture; illustrated by or represented in pictures.

"Mere *pictorial* inventions, not any physical shapes."
—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xxiv.

pictorial-lichen, *s.*

Bot. (*Pl.*): The tribe Graphidei (q.v.).

pĭc-tōr'-ĭ-ăl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *pictorial*; *-ly.*] In a pictorial manner; by means of pictures or engravings.

* **pĭc-tŏr'-ĭc, *pĭc-tŏr'-ĭc-ăl,** *a.* [Lat. *pictor* = a painter; Eng. adj. suff. *-ic*, *-ical.*] Pictorial.

Pĭcts, *s. pl.* [PICT.]

Picts' house, *s.*

Archæol. (*Pl.*): Small stone houses built underground in Scotland, probably as places of concealment during war or other dangers. [BRUCH.]

* **pĭc'-tur-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *pictur(e)*; *-able.*] Capable of being pictured or painted.

* **pĭc'-tu-răl,** *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *pictur(e)*; *-al.*]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to pictures; represented by pictures; pictorial.

"Horace Walpole . . . has traced the history of gardening in a *pictural* sense."—*Scott: Prose Works*, xxi. 80.

B. *As subst.:* A picture, a representation.

"Painted faire . . . with *picturals*
Of magistrates." *Spenser: F. Q.*, II. ix. 53.

pĭc'-ture, *s.* [Lat. *pictura* = the art of painting, a painting; prop. fem. sing. of *picturus*, fut. par. of *pingo* = to paint; Fr. *peinture*; Sp. & Port. *pintura*; Ital. *pintura*, *pittura.*]

1. The art of representation by drawing or painting.

"*Picture* is the invention of heaven."—*Ben Jonson: Discoveries.*

* 2. The work of a painter; painting.

"Quintilian, when he saw any well-expressed image of grief either in *picture* or in sculpture, would usually weep."—*Wotton: Remains.*

3. A painting or drawing exhibiting the likeness of anything; a painted representation of any natural scene or action; a likeness drawn in colours; a likeness generally; a drawing, a portrait.

* 4. A representation in any way; a figure, a model.

"The young king's *Picture* was found in her Closet in virgin-wax."—*Howell: Letters*, p. 29.

5. Any resemblance or representation either to the eye or to the mind; an image.

"Still she heard him, still his *picture* turn'd."
Tennyson: Lancelot & Elaine, 986.

6. A representation in words; a vivid description.

"Mr. Howard, we can well believe, does not intend to overcharge his *picture*."—*Evening Standard*, Oct. 23, 1885.

picture-book, *s.* A book ornamented with pictures.

picture-cleaner, *s.* One whose business is to clean and restore the brightness of colours in old paintings; a picture-restorer.

picture-documents, *s. pl.*

Anthrop.: The name given by Tylor to records either entirely pictorial, or consisting of a mixture of pictures and Spanish and Aztec words in ordinary writing, which continued in use in Mexico, even in legal proceedings, for many years after the arrival of Cortez, and for the interpretation of which special officers were appointed.

"It is to this transition-period that we owe many, perhaps most, of the *picture-documents* still preserved."
—*Tylor: Early Hist. Mankind* (ed. 1878), p. 95.

picture-frame, *s.* A border, more or less ornamented, set round a picture.

picture-gallery, *s.* A gallery or large room in which pictures are hung or exhibited.

"In this great *picture-gallery* of Death."
Longfellow: Golden Legend, v

picture-restorer, *s.* [PICTURE-CLEANER.]

picture-writing, *s.*

Anthropology:

1. The art of recording events and sending messages by means of pictures representing the things or actions in question. (*Tylor.*) It differs from the hieroglyphics of the Egyptians, in that none of the pictures are phonetic.

2. The record of an event, or a message sent, by a pictorial representation.

"The *picture-writings* are not only similar to one another, but are like what children make untaught, even in civilised countries."—*Tylor: Early Hist. Mankind* (ed. 1878), p. 88.

pĭc'-ture, *v.t.* [PICTURE, *s.*]

1. To paint or draw a picture, likeness, or representation of; to represent by painting; to represent pictorially.

"Where your true image *pictured* lies."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 24.

2. To bring or form before the mind's eye; to form an ideal representation of; to image.

3. To describe in a vivid manner; to depict vividly.

"The frolics of the bear-garden most vividly *pictured*."—*Knight: Pict. Hist. Eng.*, ii. 875.

4. To represent, to describe.

"Justice indeed is *pictured* blind."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vii., ser. 13.

5. To draw or form pictures or representations of things on.

"The *pictured* arms of Lombardy decorated the walls."—*Lytton: Rienzi*, bk. i., ch. iv.

pĭc'-ture-lĭke, *a.* [Eng. *picture*; *-like.*] Like a picture; after the manner of a picture.

"It was no better than *picture-like* to hang by the wall."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, i. 3.

* **pĭc'-tu-rĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *pictur(e)*; *-er.*] A painter.

"Let me goe to the *picturers*, I see goodly faces and am never the fayrer."—*Up. Hall: Contempl.; Zacheus.*

pĭc-tu-rĕsque' (que as **k),** *a.* & *s.* [Ital. *pittoresco*, from *pittura* = a picture; Fr. *pittoresque.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Forming, or suited for, a pleasing picture; having that quality which comprises the materials for a good picture, natural or artificial.

"You have views of some palace, or church, or square, or fountain, the most *picturesque* and noble one can imagine."—*Gray: Letter from Rome*, April, 1740.

2. Abounding with vivid and striking imagery or ideas; graphic, vivid: as, *picturesque* language.

B. *As subst.:* That which is picturesque; that which comprises the materials for a good picture, natural or artificial, consisting of such objects as present a variety of colours, and an agreeable diversity of light and shade, and are found in what is termed romantic scenery.

"The lovers of the *picturesque* still regret the woods of oak and arbutus."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

pĭc-tu-rĕsque'-lĭ (que as **k),** *adv.* [Eng. *picturesque*; *-ly.*] In a picturesque manner.

pĭc-tu-rĕsque'-nĕss (que as **k),** *s.* [Eng. *picturesque*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being picturesque.

"Clear and unaffected *picturesqueness* of language."—*Daily Telegraph*, June 9, 1885.

* **pĭc-tu-rĕsq'-ŭĭsh (q** as **k),** *a.* [Eng. *picturesque*; *-ish.*] Pertaining or belonging to the picturesque.

"That waked a *picturesquish* thought."
Combe: Dr. Syntax, i 16.

* **pĭc'-tu-rīze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *pictur(e)*; *-ize.*] To picture; to represent in or by a picture; to form into a picture.

pī-cŭl', *s.* [Chin.] A Chinese weight of 133⅓ lbs. It is divided into 100 catties, or 1,600 taels. Also called Tau.

* **pĭc'-u-lĕt,** *s.* [Eng. dimin., from Lat. *picus* (q.v.).]

Ornithology:

1. *Sing.:* The genus Picumnus.

2. *Pl.:* The sub-family Picumninæ (q.v.).

* **pī-cŭm-nī'-næ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *picumn(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: Piculets; a sub-family of Picidæ. Bill short, straight, compressed; wings rounded; tail short, feathers broad, rounded at the extremity. Found in the warmer parts of both hemispheres.

pī-cŭm'-nŭs, *s.* [A Latin deity, the personification of the woodpecker.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the Picumninæ (q.v.). Habitat, Tropical Asia. More usually a genus of Picidæ (q.v.).

pī'-cŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a woodpecker.]

1. *Ornith.:* Woodpecker (q.v.); the typical genus of the family Picidæ (q.v.), with forty-two species, ranging over the Palæarctic, Oriental, Nearctic, and Neotropical regions. Bill cuneate, cylindrical; culmen, from which the lateral ridges are removed, straight. *Picus viridis*, the Green, *P. major*, the Greater Spotted, and *P. minor*, the Lesser Spotted Woodpecker, are British.

2. *Palæont.:* From the Miocene (?) onward.

pĭd'-dĭng-tŏn-īte, *s.* [After Mr. Piddington, who first described it; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral constituting the ash-gray mass of the Shalka meteoric stone. Hardness, 6·5; sp. gr. 3·412; fracture resinous; contains small grains of chromite. Analysis yielded: silica, 57·66; protoxide of iron, 20·65; magnesia, 19·0; lime, 1·53, with a trace of alumina = 98·84. Dana makes it a sub-species of Anthophyllite, with which it agrees in composition.

pĭd'-dle, * **pĭd-del,** *v.i.* [Another form of *peddle* (q.v.).]

* 1. To deal in or concern one's self with trifles; to attend to trivial matters; to be over nice or precise.

"*Puddeling* about they bowe and shaftes."—*Ascham: Toxophilus*, p. 117.

* 2. To pass one's time carelessly or lazily.

"Content with little, I can *piddle* here
On broccoli and mutton round the year."
Pope: Horace, sat. 2

* 3. To pick at table; to eat daintily or squeamishly or without appetite.

"To *piddle* like a lady breeding"
Swift: Stella at Wood Park.

4. To make water; to urinate.

pĭd'-dlĕr, *s.* [Eng. *piddl(e)*; *-er.*] One who piddles.

* **pĭd'-dlĭng,** *a.* [Eng. *piddl(e)*; *-ing.*] Trivial, petty, frivolous, minute, paltry.

"Some *piddling* criticks . . . have found fault with the last I mentioned."—*T. Hull: Genuine Letters*, ii 288.

pĭd'-dŏck, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Wel. *pid* = a tapering-point.]

Zool.: The molluscous genus Pholas (q.v.).

* **pīde,** *a.* [Pied.]

pīe (1), * **pȳe (1),** *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Ir. *pighe*; Gael. *pighe*, *pigheann* = a pie.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A fruit or meat pasty; an article of food consisting of meat or fruit baked with a paste over.

2. A mould or pit for preserving potatoes, &c.; a compost heap.

II. *Print.:* A mass of type mixed up indiscriminately.

¶ (1) *To go to pie:* To be mixed up indiscriminately. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Your military ranked Arrangement *going* all (as the typographers say of set types in a similar case) rapidly *to pie*."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, vol. ii., book ii., ch. iv.

* (2) *To make a pie:* To combine in order to make an advantageous contract.

"The French party are *making a pye*"—*Bowes Correspondence* (1583).

* **pīe (2),** * **pȳe (2),** *s.* [Fr. *pie*, from Lat. *pica* = a magpie; prob. allied to *picus* = a woodpecker.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* A magpie.

"Soch as will nedes so flie at a *pye*, and catch a dawe."—*Ascham: Scholemaster*, bk. ii.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A chatterer, a tale-teller, a gossip.

(2) The sum total, the whole quantity.

(3) The beam supporting the gin for loading timber.

II. *Eccles.:* A table or directory for devotional services; a table or rule in the old Roman Offices, showing in a technical way how to find out the service to be read upon each day.

"The number and hardness of the rules called the *pie*."—*Common Prayer.* (Pref.)

* ¶ *By cock and pie:* An oath in which cock is a corruption of God, and pie is the Roman service-book.

"*By cock and pie*, you shall not choose, sir; come, come."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 1.

* **pie-coated,** *a.* Piel-coated (q.v.).

"The tulips in Mynheer Van Dunck's gardens were not more gorgeous than the liveries of these *pie-coated* retainers."—*Thackeray: Book of Snobs*, ch. ii.

pīe'-bâld, * **pye-balled,** *a.* [Eng. *pie* (2), s., and *bald* or *balled* = streaked, from Wel. *bal* = having a white streak on the forehead.]

1. *Lit.:* Having patches of various colours; party-coloured, piel.

"A *piebald* steed of Thracian strain he pressed."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid ix. 54.

2. *Fig.:* Diversified, mixed, heterogeneous, mongrel.

pĭēçe, * **pece,** * **pcece,** * **pese,** *s.* [Fr. *pièce*, a word of unknown origin; cf. Low Lat. *pedica*, *petium* = a piece of land; Sp. *pieza* = a piece; Port. *peça*; Ital. *pezza*; Gr. πέξα (*peza*) = a foot, the hem or border of a garment.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A part or fragment of anything separated or detached in any manner from the whole.

"He cut it into *peces* twelfe." *Gower C. A.*, vii.

2. A part, portion, or fragment of anything; not separated or detached.

"A man that is in Rome can scarce see an object that does not call to mind a *piece* of a Latin poet or historian."—*Addison.*

3. A thing considered separately, whether regarded as a part of a whole, or as a thing complete in itself.

"Dumb as a senator, and as a priest
A *piece* of mere church-furniture at best."
Cowper: Tirocinium, 425.

4. A definite or certain quantity or portion of certain things; as—

(1) A definite quantity of cloth; a piece of muslin is 10 yards; a piece of calico, 28 yards; Irish linen, 25 yards; Hanoverian linen, 100 double ells or 128 yards.

(2) A definite quantity of paper-hangings, containing about sixty-three superficial feet. French papers, however, vary in breadth, according to quality.

5. A distinct or definite portion of labour; work produced.

6. A composition, a performance; espec. applied to artistic or literary compositions or performances: as, a *piece* of music, a *piece* of poetry, a *piece* of plate.

* 7. An individual, a person. (Applied to males or females.)

"I had a wife, a passing princely *peece*."
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 208.

* 8. Applied in contempt to a woman; a prostitute, a strumpet.

9. An individual, as possessing only a slight degree of a quality.

"If I had not been a *piece* of a logician."—*Sidney: Arcadia.*

10. A coin: as, a *piece* of eight, a threepenny *piece*. (The *piece* was formerly a gold coin of the value of 22s.)

* 11. A vessel or cask of wine; a butt.

12. A measure of brandy, corresponding to the butt of wine.

13. A gun, a firearm: as, a field *piece*, a fowling *piece*.

* 14. A castle, a building, a town.

"Of this town and *pece* Count de Fuentes had the command."—*Speed: Hist. Great Britain*, p. 1,169.

† 15. A weapon, offensive or defensive.

"There was a little quiver fellow, and a' would manage you his *piece* thus."—*Shakesp.*: 2 *Henry IV.*, iii. 2.

* 16. A drinking-cup.

"*Pcses*, masars, and spones." *Robin Hood*, i. 32

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bookbind.:* A tablet of leather occupying a panel on the back.

2. *Chess:* One of the superior men, as distinguished from a pawn.

3. *Her.:* An ordinary or charge. The fesse, the bend, the pale, the bar, the cross, the saltier, and the chevron are called honourable pieces.

¶ 1. *Of a piece, all of a piece:* Alike, like; of the same sort. (Often followed by *with.*)

"Scarcely any other part of his life was *of a piece with* that splendid commencement."—*Macaulay Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. *To give a piece of one's mind:* To speak plainly or bluntly to one. (Generally in an uncomplimentary manner.)

3. *To fall to pieces:*

(1) To become disorganized; not to keep together.

"During practice they had sometimes kept together, and had sometimes *fallen to pieces*."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

(2) To be brought to bed of a child.

piece-goods, *s. pl.* Goods generally sold by the piece, as cotton shirtings, longcloths, sheetings, &c.

* **piece-master,** *s.* A middleman, between the employer and employed. [Piece-work.]

pīēçe, *v.t.* & *i.* [Piece, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To mend by the addition or insertion of a piece; to patch.

"Here and there *pieced* with packthread."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iii. 2.

* 2. To increase, to enlarge, to add to.

"Twice five hundred, with their friends to *piece* 'em."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 3.

* 3. To unite, to join.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To unite by a coalescence of parts; to fit together.

"It *pieced* better and followed more close upon the bruit of Plantagenet's escape."—*Bacon Henry VII.*, p. 23.

piēçe'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *piece; -less.*] Not consisting of pieces; whole, compact, entire.

"In those poor types of God, round circles; so Religion's types the *pieceless* centers flow."
Donne: To Countess of Bedford.

* **piēçe'-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *piece; -ly.*] In pieces, piecemeal.

piēçe'-mēal, * **pece-mel,** * **piece meale,** * **piece-mele,** *adv., a., & s.* [Eng. *piece;* suff. *-meal* = Mid. Eng. *-mele;* A.S. *mǽlum,* dat. pl. of *mǽl* = a portion, a piece.]

A. *As adverb:*

1. In pieces, in parts, in fragments.

"The Greeks beneath
Are *piecemeal* torn." *Dryden: Virgil; Æn.* ii. 635.

2. By pieces; piece by piece; by little and little in succession.

"And their masts fell down *piecemeal.*"
Byron: Darkness.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Made up of pieces; single, separate.

"This edition was printed . . . from *piecemeal* parts written out for the use of the actors."—*Pope: Shakespeare.* (Pref.)

* **C.** *As subst.:* A piece, a fragment, a portion.

* **piēçe'-mēaled,** *a.* [Eng. *piecemeal; -ed.*] Divided or broken up into pieces.

piēçe'-nĕr, *s.* [Eng. *piece; -ner.*]

1. (See extract).

"The children whose duty it is to walk backwards and forwards before the reels on which the cotton, silk, or worsted is wound for the purpose of joining the threads when they break are called piecers or *piecemers.*"—*Mrs. Trollope: Michael Armstrong,* ch. viii.

2. One who supplies the rolls of wool to the shipper in woollen manufacture.

piēçe'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *piec(e); -er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who pieces or patches; a patcher.

2. *Weaving:* The same as PIECENER, 1.

piēçe'-wŏrk, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *piece,* and *work.*]

A. *As subst.:* Work done and paid for by the piece or job, in contradistinction to work paid for by the time occupied on it.

B. *As adj.:* Done or paid for by the piece or job.

"The riveters have refused to accept the reduction on the *piecework* rate proposed, and have left work."—*Weekly Echo,* Sept. 5, 1885.

† **piēçe'-wŏrk-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *piece,* and *worker.*] One who works by the piece or job; one who does piecework.

"The *pieceworkers* have not yet made any representation to him."—*Daily Chronicle,* Oct. 3, 1885.

pīed, * **pide,** * **pyed,** *a.* [PIE (2), *s.*] Variegated, party-coloured, spotted, marked or variegated with large spots of different colours; wearing party-coloured dress.

pied-dishwasher, *s.* [PIED-WAGTAIL.]

pied-grallina, *s.*

Ornith.: Grallina picata, the Magpie Lark, or Little Magpie, of the Australian colonists.

pied-hornbill, *s.*

Ornith.: Anthracocera malabarica. It is remarkable in evincing a preference for a fish diet.

pied-kingfisher, *s.*

Ornith.: Ceryle rudis, common in India and Africa.

pied-seal, *s.*

Zool.: Pennant's name for *Monachus albiventer,* the Monk Seal.

pied-wagtail, pied-dishwasher, *s.*

Ornith.: Motacilla lugubris.

pied-wolf, *s.*

Zool.: A variety of *Canis occidentalis,* the American Wolf. It is the *Lupus sticte* of Richardson.

pīed'-cōat-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *pied* and *coated.*] Having a pied or party-coloured coat.

"A *piedcoated* piper came thither."—*Howell Letters,* bk. i., § 6, lett. 49.

pīed'-mŏnt-ite, *s.* [After Piedmont, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A monoclinic mineral, its forms and angles resembling those of epidote. Hardness, 6·5; sp. gr. 3·401; lustre, vitreous, somewhat pearly on some faces; colour, reddish-brown to reddish-black, when thin, columbine-red; streak reddish. Compos.: that of epidote (q.v.), in which a large part of the alumina is replaced by sesquioxide of manganese. Dana makes it a species, and the *Brit. Mus. Cat.,* a variety of epidote. Found at San Marcel, Val d'Aosta, Piedmont.

pīed'-nĕss, * **pide-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *pied; -ness.*] The quality or state of being pied; variegation or diversity of colour.

"Their likenesse and uniformity in roundnesse, orientnesse, and *pidenesse* of many excellent colours."—*Hacklayt: Voyages,* iii. 269.

piê-dŏuçhe', (**i** as **y**), *s.* [Fr. *piédouche,* from Ital. *peduccio* = a console, a corbel.]

Archæol.: A bracket, pedestal or socle, serving to support a bust, candelabrum, or other ornament.

* **piedpoudre** (as **pyā-pôudr'**), *s.* [PIEPOUDRE.]

piedroit (as **pyā-drwâ'**), *s.* [Fr., from *pied* = a foot, and *droit* = straight, right.]

Arch.: A pier attached to a wall. It has neither cap nor base, and therein differs from a pilaster.

* **pied-stall,** *s.* [PEDESTAL.]

pīēl, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] An iron wedge for boring stones.

* **pīēled,** *a.* [PEELED.]

pīe'-măn, *s.* [Eng. *pie* (1), and *man.*] One who makes or sells pies.

piēnd, *s.* [Dan. *pind* = a pin or peg; Ger. *pinne.*] [PEEN.]

* **pīe'-pŏw-dĕred,** *a.* [PIEPOUDRE.] Having dusty feet.

pīe'-pŏw-dre (**dre** as **dĕr**), **pīe'-pŏw-dĕr, pī-pŏw-dĕr,** *s.* [O. Fr. *pied* = a foot, and *poudre* (Fr. *poudreux*) = dusty.]

Old Law: An ancient court of record in England, once incident to every fair or market. The steward of the lord of the manor or the owner of the tolls was the judge. It was instituted to administer justice in all commercial injuries done in that fair or market, and not in any preceding.

"The lowest, and at the same time the most expeditious court of justice known to the law of England, is the court of *piepoudre,* so called from the dusty feet of the suitors; or, according to Sir Edward Coke, because justice is there done as speedily as dust can fall from the foot."—*Blackstone: Comment,* bk. iii., ch. 2.

pīe'-pŏw-dĕred, *a.* [PIEPOWDER.] Having dusty feet. (*Cent. Dict.*)

piĕr, * **pere,** *s.* [O. Fr. *piere* (Fr. *pierre*) = a stone, from Lat. *petra;* Gr. πέτρα (*petra*) = a rock, a stone.]

1. A detached pillar or wall supporting the ends of adjoining trusses or spans; or the springers of adjacent arches.

¶ The term standing pier is sometimes applied to the isolated structure; abutment pier to a wall from which springs the landward arch of a bridge.

2. The portion of a wall between the windows or doors.

3. The pillar or post on which a gate is hung.

4. An upright projecting portion of wall, similar to a pilaster, throwing the intervening sunken portions into panel.

5. A buttress.

6. A mole or jetty extending out from the land into the water, adapted to form a landing-place for passengers or merchandise from ships which float in the deep water alongside the pier or wharf. They are variously constructed. Some are founded on piles, with cross-timbers, braces, and sheathing; floor-timbers afford a road for the traffic. The wooden structure is sometimes filled up with stone, like a dike; at other times it is of the nature of trestle-work.

"A stable bridge runs cross from side to side . . .
And jutting *piers* the wintry floods abide."
Rowe: Lucan, iv. 24.

pier-arch, *s.*

Arch.: An arch supported on a pier.

pier-glass, *s.* A large looking-glass between windows.

pier-table, *s.* A table placed between windows.

piĕr'-ăġe, *s.* [Eng. *pier; -age.*] Toll paid for use of a pier.

pī-ĕr-ar'-dĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Mr. Pierard of Kew.]

Bot.: A genus doubtfully placed by Lindley among the Sapindeæ, but now removed to the Euphorbiaceæ. Small trees, with alternate, simple leaves, and long, slender racemes of unisexual flowers, and three-celled ovaries. *Picrardia dulcis,* the Choopa, grows in Malacca; *P. sativa,* the Ramich or Luteo, in Malacca, Pegu, and Tipperah. Both have edible fruits.

piĕrçe, * **perce,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *percer,* prob. from O. Fr. *pertuisier* = to pierce, from Lat. *pertusus,* pa. par. of *pertundo.*] [PERTUSE.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To penetrate or transfix, as with a pointed instrument.

2. To penetrate, to force a way into.

"Can curses *pierce* the clouds and enter heaven?"
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 3.

3. To touch, move, or affect deeply; to sink into the feelings or heart.

"*Pierc'd* with grief the much lov'd youth he view'd."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xi. 323.

4. To penetrate into, as into a secret plan or purpose.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To penetrate, as a pointed instrument.

"And *pierced* to the skin, but bit no more."
Spenser: F. Q., II. viii. 44.

2. To penetrate; to force or make a way into anything.

3. To penetrate, so as to affect or move.

"Her tears will *pierce* into a marble heart."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., iii. 1.

* 4. To penetrate, to dive.

"She would not *pierce* further into his meaning."—*Sidney: Arcadia.*

piĕrçe'-ą-ble, * **perce-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *pierce; -able.*] Capable of being pierced.

"Not *perceable* with power of any starr."
Spenser. F. Q., I. i. 7.

piĕrçed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [PIERCE.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Penetrated; entered into by force, perforated.

2. *Her.:* Applied to any bearing which is perforated so as to show the field under it.

piĕr'-çĕl, *s.* [PIERCE, *v.*] A gimlet for opening vent-holes in casks of liquor; a piercer.

piĕrç'-ĕr, * **perc-er,** * **pers-er,** *s.* [Eng. *pierc(e); -er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who or that which pierces or penetrates.

* 2. One who or that which moves or affects strongly.

"Such a strong *percer* is money."—*Hall: Henry VI.* (an. 16).

3. An instrument for piercing, boring, or penetrating; specif., an instrument for making eyelet holes; a stiletto, a pierce.

4. A sail-maker's awl.

5. A bow-drill.

II. *Technically:*

† 1. *Entom.:* An ovipositor (q.v.).

2. *Founding:* A vent-wire.

3. *Needlework:* A sharply-pointed instrument of steel, ivory, or mother-of-pearl, employed for making holes for embroidery, the shanks of buttons, eyelet-holes, &c.

piĕrç'-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [PIERCE.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Penetrating.

2. Affecting or moving deeply.

"With anguish Ajax views the *piercing* sight."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xv. 508.

3. Very severe or sharp: as, *piercing* cold, a *piercing* wind.

4. Exceedingly sharp, penetrating, or keen.

"His *piercing* eyes through all the battle stray."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xiii. 1,013.

piercing-file, *s.* A sharp and narrow file to enlarge a narrow drilled hole.

piercing-saw, *s.* A thin blade fastened by screw-clamps, in a light frame, and used for piercing gold and silver.

piĕrç'-ĭng-lȳ, * **pears-ant-lye,** *adv.* [Eng. *piercing; -ly.*] In a piercing manner; with penetrating or piercing force or effect; sharply, closely.

"So *pearsauntlye* to prye
With eagle's syghte." *Brant: Horace*: sat lii.

piĕrç'-ĭng-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *piercing; -ness.*] The quality or state of being piercing or penetrating; keenness, sharpness.

"The quickness and *piercingness* of its thoughts."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. v., ch. i.

pī-ĕr'-ĕlle', *s.* [Fr.] A mass of stones filling a ditch and covered with clay.

Pī-ĕr'-ĭ-an, *a.* [Lat. *Pierius.*] [PIERIDES.] Of or pertaining to the Pierides or Muses.

"Drink deep, or touch not the *Pierian* spring."
Pope: Essay on Criticism, ii. 15.

Pī-ĕr'-ĭ-dēş, *s. pl.* [Lat.]

Class. Myth.: A name given to the Muses, from the district of Pieria in Thessaly, their natal region.

pī-ĕr'-ĭ-dī, pī-ĕr-ĭ-dī'-næ, *s. pl* [Mod. Lat. *pier(is)*, genit. *pierid(is)*; masc. pl. adj. suff. *-i*, or fem. *-inæ.*]

Entom.: A sub-family of Papilionidæ. Inner margin of the hind wing not concave. Six British genera: Gonepteryx, Colias, Aporia, Pieris, Anthocharis, and Leucophasia.

pī'-ĕr-ĭs, *s.* [Sing. of Gr. Πιερίδες (*Pierides*) (q.v.).]

Entom.: The typical genus of the Pieridi. Antennæ long and slender, with a distinct knob at the end; wings white in the female, with a dark spot near the anal angle; larva green, or green and black striped with yellow. Two broods in a year, feeding on Cruciferæ and Resedaceæ. Four are British: three common, viz., *Pieris brassicæ*, the Large, and *P. rapæ*, the Small White (Cabbage), and *P. napi*, the Green-veined White; one rare, viz., *P. daplidice*, the Bath White, in which the greenish under-side of the lower wing is spotted with white.

* **pier-rie,** *s.* [Fr. *pierrerie* = jewels, from *pierre* = a stone.] Jewels, jewelry.

pī-ĕt, *s.* [PIOT.]

pī-ĕ'-ta, *s.* [Ital.] A representation, in sculpture, of the Virgin Mary holding the dead Christ in her arms.

pī-ĕ-tĭşm, *s.* [PIETIST.]

1. The principles or practice of the Pietists.

"Historically, *Pietism* may be described as the formularisation of the popular discontent at the arid dogmatism which the [Lutheran] Church's continued conflict with Geneva and Rome had made endemic in the Lutheran pulpits."—*Blunt: Dict. Sects*, p. 429.

2. Extremely strict devotion or affectation of devotion.

"A large proportion, probably of the recluses, soon drooped into the inanity of a trivial *pietism*."—*Taylor: Enthusiasm*, § 8, p. 209.

pī'-ĕ-tĭst, *s.* [Fr. *piétiste.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who makes a display or affectation of strong religious feelings.

"The *pietist* delighting in the Word of God."—*Brit. Quart. Review*, lvii. 177.

2. *Church Hist.* (*Pl.*): A party of Reformers in the Lutheran Church in the seventeenth century. The leader of the movement, an Alsatian, Philip Jacob Spener (1635–1705), when pastor in Frankfort, in 1670, was in the habit of holding private gatherings in which the Scriptures were explained practically rather than dogmatically, and, this movement spreading, Spener published his *Pia Desideria*, in which he deplored the incessant preaching of dogma, advocated reform in education, and formulated the opinion that a virtuous life was of more importance than a correct creed. After Spener's death the Executive interfered, and proscribed the open profession of Pietism, so that its professors had no opportunity of forming a new sect.

"The principal reforms demanded by the *Pietists*, to be gathered from the writings of their leaders, were these: First, that the theological schools should be reformed by the abolition of all systematic theology, philosophy, and metaphysics; and that morals, and not doctrine, should form the staple of all preaching. Secondly, that only these persons should be admitted into the Lutheran ministry whose lives were samples of living piety."—*Blunt: Dict. Sects*, p. 430.

pī-ĕ-tĭst'-ĭc, pī-ĕ-tĭst'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *pietist; -ic, -ical.*] Of or pertaining to the Pietists, or to those who make a display of strong religious feeling.

"Found among the *pietistic*, non-resistant sects."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Aug., 1879, p. 569.

pī-ĕt'-ra dū'-ra, *s.* [Ital.] A species of inlaid work composed of hard stones, such as agate, jasper, chalcedony, carnelian, and lapis-lazuli, set in a slab of marble, generally black. The marble is worked to a thickness not much exceeding an eighth of an inch; the design is drawn upon it and cut out with the saw and file. The hard stones, formed to the desired shapes by the usual processes of gem-cutting, are accurately fitted into the spaces thus cut out, and the whole is attached as a veneer to a thicker slab.

pī-ĕt'-rē cŏm-mĕs'-sē, *s.* [Ital.] A species of inlaying in precious stones. The stones are cut into thin veneers, and sawn into shape, by means of a wire and emery powder, and finally fitted at the lapidary's wheel.

pī'-ĕ-tȳ, * **pi-e-tie,** *s.* [Fr. *piété*, from Lat. *pietatem*, acc. of *pietas* = piety; *pius* = dutiful, pious (q.v.); Ital. *pietà*; Sp. *piedad.* *Pity* and *piety* are doublets.]

"1. Filial reverence; reverence of one's parents, friends, or country; duty and devotion to one's parents; filial affection.

2. Reverence towards the Supreme Being, and love of his character; obedient love of the will of God, and zealous devotion to his service; the discharge of duty to God; devotion.

"Is *piety* thus and pure devotion paid."
Milton: P. L., xi. 482.

pī-ĕz-ŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. πιέζω (*piezō*) = to press, and Eng. *meter* (q.v.).]

1. An instrument invented by Oersted and designed to determine the compressibility of liquids, and the degree of compression under any given weight.

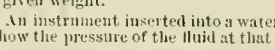
2. An instrument inserted into a water-main to show the pressure of the fluid at that point.

pĭf-fa-ra'-rō (pl. **pĭf-fa-ra'-rī**), **pĭf-fe-ra'-rō** (pl. **pif-fe-ra'-ri**), *s.* [Ital.] An Italian itinerant musician, who plays on a piffaro.

pĭf'-făr-ō, pĭf-fĕr-ŏ, *s.* [Ital. = a fife.]

Music:

1. The old form of the oboe, still in use in



PIFFARO.

some districts of Italy and the Tyrol. [OBOE.]

2. A rude kind of bagpipe with an inflated sheepskin for the reservoir, common in Italy, and occasionally to be seen in the streets of London.

pĭg (1), * **pigge,** *s.* [Dut. *bigge, big*; Low Ger. *bigge*; A.S. *pecg*; Dan. *pige*; Sw. *piga*; Icel. *pikr.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The young of swine, male or female; swine generally.

"They wolwe, as don two *pigges* in a poke."
Chaucer: C. T., 4,277.

(2) The flesh of swine; pork.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A disagreeable, rough, rude, obstinate or cantankerous person.

(2) Sixpence. (*Slang.*)

II. *Metall.:* An oblong mass of metal as run from the smelting-furnace.

"A main channel, called the sow, is scraped in the floor, into which the metal flows from the tapping-hole of the furnace; on each side of this are shallow ditches to receive the metal from the main stem, and the laterals are called *pigs*."—*Knight: Dict. Mech.*, ii.

¶ 1. *A pig in a poke:* A blind bargain; something bought, taken, or accepted blindly, without the quality or value being known. [POKE (1), *s.*]

2. *A pig's whisper:*

(1) A rather loud whisper.

(2) A very short space of time. (*Slang.*)

3. *To bring one's pigs to a pretty market:* To make a very bad bargain; to manage things badly.

4. *To drive one's pigs to market:* To snore.

pig-bed, *s.*

Smelt.: The bed or series of moulds formed of sand into which iron is run from the blast-furnace, and cast into pigs.

pig-boiling, *s.*

Smelt.: The decarburisation of the pig-iron by contact with oxidised compounds of iron, whereby carbonic oxide is produced below the surface of the molten metal, and, in escaping, causes the appearance of ebullition.

pig-eyed, *a.* Having small sunken eyes like those of a pig.

pig-faced trigger-fish, *s.*

Ichthy.: Balistes capriscus. [FILE-FISH.]

pig-faces, *s.*

Bot.: Mesembryanthemum æquilaterale. [MESEMBRYANTHEMUM.]

pig-footed peramcles, *s.*

Zool.: Chœropus castanotis, from the banks of the Murray river. [PERAMELIDÆ.]

pig-iron, *s.* The same as PIG (1), *s.*, II.

pig-lead, *s.* Lead in pigs, as when first extracted from the ore.

pig-pen, *s.* A pen for pigs; a pigsty.

pig-skin, *s.*

1. The skin of a pig. (It is used chiefly for saddlery.)

2. A saddle.

"It is only his third appearance in the *pig-skin* this season."—*Field*, Dec. 19, 1885.

pig-sticking, *s.* Boar-hunting, a term used in India, but chiefly confined to Anglo-Indians.

"He has, besides, some good stories to tell of black-buck-stalking, *pig-sticking*, bear-hunting, and elephant-shooting."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 24, 1885.

pĭg (2), *s.* [See def.] A contraction of Piggin (q.v.).

pĭg, *v.t.* & *i.* [PIG (1), *s.*]

1. *Trans.:* To bring forth pigs; to bear young as pigs; to farrow.

2. *Intrans.:* To be huddled together with several others in a single room by night as well as by day; to live like pigs.

"A single room where she *pigs* with her relatives."
Chas. Reade, in *Daily Telegraph*, March 2, 1876.

* **pĭ-gā'-çĭ-a,** *s.* [Low Lat.]

Old Costume:

1. A pointed shoe worn in the Middle Ages, having the point made, it is said, like a scorpion's tail.

2. A pointed sleeve.

pĭg'-eŏn, * **pyg-e-on,** * **pyg-ĭ-onc,** *s.* [Fr. *pigeon*, from Lat. *pipionem*, acc. of *pipio* = a young bird, a chirper, from *pipio* = to chirp or cheep; from the cry of the young birds; Sp. *pichon* = a young pigeon; Ital. *piccione, pippione* = a pigeon.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II.

2. *Fig.:* A greenhorn, a gull, a simpleton; one who allows himself to be swindled by sharpers. (*Slang.*)

II. *Ornithology:*

1. The genus Columba or Columbus (q.v.).

2. (*Pl.*): The family Columbidæ (True pigeons).

3. (*Pl.*): The order Columbæ or Columbacei (q.v.).

¶ *To pluck a pigeon:* To swindle a greenhorn out of his money.

pigeon-berry, *s.*

Bot., &c.: The berry of *Phytolacca decandra.*

pigeon-breast, *s.*

Pathol.: A deformity, in which the sternum of a child is thrust forward. It is produced by rickets.

pigeon-breasted, *a.* Having a pigeon-breast (q.v.).

pigeon-English, *s.* The barbarous and childish dialect of English, in use in Chinese ports, between the English and American merchants and the native traders.

"The grammar of *pigeon-English* is not English but Chinese."—*Sayce: Compar. Philology*, p. 189.

¶ So called from the word pigeon being used to supply the place of English nouns unknown to the Chinese. Thus a conceit is

called a singsong pigeon, a conversazione a tulkee pigeon.

pigeon-express, *s.* The conveyance of intelligence by means of carrier-pigeons; intelligence conveyed by carrier-pigeons.

pigeon-foot, *s.*
Bot.: *Geranium molle.*

pigeon-goose, *s.*
Ornith.: The genus Cereopsis (q.v.).

* **pigeon-hearted,** *a.* Timid, easily frightened.
"I never saw such *pigeon-hearted* people."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Pilgrim*, iii. 5.

pigeon-hole, * pigin-hole, *s.*
1. One of the holes in a dovecot, by which the pigeons pass in or out.
2. A little division or compartment in a case for papers.
* 3. (*Pl.*): An old game in which balls were rolled through little arches, resembling the holes in a dovecot.
"Ox roasted whole, horse-racing, *pigin-holes*" *ballads on Frost Fair* (1684), p. 29.

* **pigeon-hole,** *v.t.* To place or deposit in a pigeon-hole.
"We see the old bureaucrat *pigeon-holing* letters."—*Scribner's Magazine*, March, 1880, p. 712.

pigeon-house, *s.* A dovecot.

pigeon-livered, *a.* Of too mild a temper; pigeon-hearted, timid, mild, gentle.
"But I am *pigeon-liver'd*, and lack gall."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, ii. 2.

pigeon-pair, pigeon's pair, *s.* A boy and a girl; twins, when a boy and a girl.

pigeon-pea, *s.* [Angola-pea.]

pigeon-toed, *a.* Having the toes turned in.
"The *pigeon-toed* step, and the rollicking motion"
Barham: Ingoldsby Legends; The Dead Drummer.

pigeon-wood, *s.* [Zebra-wood.]
¶ *Jamaica pigeon-wood:*
Bot., &c.: *Guettarda speciosa.*

* **pĭg'-eŏn,** *v.t.* [Pigeon, *s.*] To fleece, to pluck, to swindle out of money by tricks in gambling.
"Hazard's the word; if he flies at all
He's *pigeon'd* and undone." *Observer*, No. 27.

* **pĭg'-eŏn-rў,** *s.* [Eng. *pigeon*, s.; *-ry.*] A place for keeping pigeons; a dovecot.

pĭgg, *s.* [Piggin.] An earthen pot, vessel, or pitcher.
"I shall wish them in the brown *pigg* again"—*Scott: Heart of Midlothian*, ch. xlix.

pĭg'-gĕr-ў, *s.* [Eng. *pig* (1), s.; *-ry.*] A place with sties and other arrangements for the accommodation of pigs.
"Inside the substantial brick-built *piggeries*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 20, 1885.

* **pigges-nie,** *s.* [Pigsney.]

pĭg'-gĭn, *s.* [Gael. *pigean*, dimin. of *pigeadh*, *pige* = an earthen jar, a pitcher; Ir. *pigin* = a small pail.] A small pot or vessel with a handle, for holding liquids.
"Broad-mouth'd dishes, noggins, whiskins, and *piggins*."—*Haywood: Ironbard Opened*, p. 45.

pĭg'-gĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *pig* (1), s.; *-ish.*] Pertaining to or resembling a pig or pigs; swinish.

pĭg'-hĕad'-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *pig* (1), s., and *headed.*]
1. *Lit.:* Having a head like a pig; having a large, ill-shaped head.
2. *Fig.:* Stupidly obstinate or perverse.

pĭg-hĕad'-ĕd-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *pigheaded*; *-ly.*] In a pigheaded, obstinate, or perverse manner.

pĭg-hĕad'-ĕd nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *pigheaded*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being pigheaded; stupid or perverse obstinacy.

* **pĭght** (*gh* silent), *pret.* & *pa. par. of v.* & *a.* [Pitch, *v.*]
A. *As pret.* & *pa. par.:* (See the verb).
B. *As adjective:*
1. Pitched.
2. Determined, fixed.
"I dissuaded him from his intent,
And found him *pight* to do it."
Shakesp.: Lear, ii. 1.

* **pĭgh-tel, * pĭgh-tle,** *s.* [A dimin. from *pight* (q.v.).] A small inclosure.

* **pĭg'-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *pig* (1), s.; dimin. suff. *-ling.*] A little or young pig.
"One porker, in particular, a fat little *pigling*"—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 29, 1885.

pĭg-mē'-ăn, *a.* [Pygmean.]

pĭg'-mĕnt, *s.* [Lat. *pigmentum*, from *pig-*, root of *pingo* = to paint; Fr. *pigment.*]
I. *Ordinary Language:*
1. In the same sense as II. 1.
* 2. A kind of highly-spiced wine, sweetened with honey. (*Scott: Ivanhoe*, ch. iii.)
II. *Technically:*
1. *Arts & Manuf.:* One of the colouring materials used in painting, dyeing, &c. They are partly artificial and partly derived from the three kingdoms of nature.
2. *Science:* Any colouring of an organic kind when its composition cannot be determined, or has no definite name. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)
3. *Anat.:* A black or brown matter in the cells of the cuticle, the choroid membrane of the eye, the posterior surface of the iris, and the investing membrane of the spinal cord. It consists of molecules, which, when they escape from the ruptured cells, exhibit molecular movement.

pigment-cell, *s.*
Anat. (*Pl.*): Cells containing pigment. [Pigment, II. 3.]

pigment-liver, *s.*
Anat. & Pathol.: A liver ascertained, after death by severe fever, to be dark or chocolate coloured, with brown insulated figures on a darker ground.

pigment-molecule, *s.* [Pigment, II. 2].

pigment-spot, *s.*
Compar. Anat.: The eyespot in the Infusoria and Rotifera.

pĭg-mĕnt'-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *pigment*; *-al.*] Pertaining to pigments; furnished with, or secreting, pigment.

pĭg-mĕnt'-ăr-ў, *a.* [Lat. *pigmentarius.*] The same as Pigmental (q.v.).

pĭg-mĕn-tā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *pigment*; *-ation.*] Discoloration by the deposition of pigment.

pĭg'-mĕnt-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *pigment*; *-ed.*] Imbued with pigment; coloured.
"The right valve of the oyster is always the most deeply *pigmented*."—*Nature*, Nov. 26, 1885, p. 81.

pĭg'-mĕnt-less, *a.* [Eng. *pigment*; *-less.*] Having no pigment; destitute of colouring matter.

pĭg-mĕnt'-ōse, pĭg-mĕnt'-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *pigment*; *-ose*, *-ous.*] Full of pigment.

pĭg'-mў, *s.* & *a.* [Pygmy.]

pigmy bush-buck, *s.*
Zool.: *Cephalophus pygmæa*, the Kleeneboc, or Kleene Blauw-boc, of the Dutch colonists of the Cape of Good Hope, and the *Antilope pygmæa*, of Desmarest. It is about the size of a rabbit.

pigmy-footman, *s.*
Entom.: *Lithosia pygmæola.* Found near Deal.

pigmy hog, *s.*
Entom.: *Porcula salvania*, a small pig found in the Nepal and Sikim Terai, probably extending into Assam and Bhotan. Length, including tail, about an inch long, twenty-seven inches; height, ten inches; weight, from seven to ten pounds. Blackish-brown, slightly and irregularly shaded with sordid amber; nude skin dirty flesh-colour; hoofs, glossy brown. There is no mane, and the female has but six mammæ. It is rare, and only found in the recesses of forests. The full-grown males live constantly with the herd—from five to twenty individuals—and defend the females and young from harm. They eat roots, bulbs, birds' eggs, insects, and reptiles. The female produces from three to four at a birth.

pigmy-owlets, *s. pl.*
Ornith.: The genus Glaucidium.

pigmy-parrots, *s. pl.*
Ornith.: The genus Nasiterna (q.v.).

pigmy-shrew, *s.*
Zool.: *Sorex pygmæus.*

* **pĭg'-nĕr-āte, * pĭg'-nŏr-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *pignerātus*, pa. par. of *pignero*, *pigneror* = to pawn; *pignus*, genit. *pignoris* = a pledge.]
1. To pledge, to pawn, to mortgage.
2. To take in pawn, as a pawnbroker.

pignon (as **pēn' yŏn**), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *pinus* = the pine.] An edible seed of the cones of certain pine-trees, as *Pinus Pinea.*

pĭg'-nŏr-ar-ў, *a.* [As if from Mod. Lat. *pignorarius.*] The same as Pignorative. (*Wharton.*)

pĭg-nŏr-ā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *pignoratio*, *pignoratus*, from *pignerātus*, pa. par. of *pignero*, *pigneror* = to pawn.] [Pignerate.]
1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of pawning, pledging, or mortgaging.
2. *Civil Law:* The taking of cattle doing damage as security, till satisfaction is made.

* **pĭg-nŏr-ā-tive,** *a.* [Pignoration.] Pledging, pawning.

pĭg'-nŭs, *s.* [Lat.]
Law: A pledge or security for a debt or demand.

pig'-nŭt, *s.* [Eng. *pig*, and *nut.*]
Botany:
1. The root of *Carum bulbocastanum.*
2. That of *Bunium flexuosum.* [Earth-nut.]
"I, with my long nails, will dig thee *pignuts*."
Shakesp.: Tempest, ii. 2.

pĭg'-ŏt-ite, *s.* [After a Rev. M. Pigot; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]
Min.: A substance produced by wet vegetation on granite. The acid constituent was called "mudescous acid" by the author (Johnston). Compos.: $4Al_2O_3+C_6H_{10}O_4$ (the acid) + 27HO, = a combination of an organic acid with alumina. Dana includes it as a subspecies under Mellite (q.v.), but it is probably a doubtful compound.

* **pĭgs'-neў, * pigs-nie, * pigges-nie, * pigges-nye, * pygges-nie, * pys-ney,** *s.* [For *pig's eye*: *a nye* = an eye. See remarks under N.]
I. *Ordinary Language:*
1. A term of endearment applied to a girl.
"Come hither, ye *piggesnye*, ye little babe."
Chaucer: Remedie of Loue.
2. The eye of a woman.
II. *Bot.: Dianthus Caryophyllus.*

pĭg-stў, *s.* [Eng. *pig* (1), and *sty.*] A sty or pen for pigs.

pĭg-tāil, *s.* [Eng. *pig* (1), and *tail.*]
1. The tail of a pig.
2. The hair of the head tied up in a long queue or cue like a pig's tail.
"And hiding his *pigtail* in an ample kerchief."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884
3. A kind of tobacco prepared in long ropes or twists.
"The tobacco he usually cheweth, called *pigtail*."—*Swift: Will.*
¶ *Pigtail and periwig style:*
Arch.: A ludicrous or contemptuous epithet applied to the later Rococo style prevailing in England from about the beginning of the seventeenth century till nearly its close.
"And a certain affinity between the architecture of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and a method of dressing the hair which then prevailed, has led to the expression *pigtail and periwig style* being employed to describe the period under consideration."—*Rosengarten: Architectural Styles*, p. 442. (Trans.)

pĭg'-tāiled, *a.* [Eng. *pigtail*; *-ed.*] Having a pigtail (q.v.), or anything resembling it.

pigtailed-baboon, *s.* [Chacma.]

pigtailed-macaque, *s.*
Zool.: *Macacus nemestrinus*, a short-tailed monkey found in Sumatra, Borneo, and the Malay peninsula, where it is frequently domesticated.

pĭg'-weēd, *s.* [Eng. *pig* (1), and *weed.*]
Bot.: The genus Chenopodium (q.v.).

pĭg wĭdg'-ĕon, pig-wig-gin, pig-widg-in, *s.* & *a.* [Etym. doubtful. *Pigwiggin* is the name of an elf in Drayton's *Nymphidia.*]
A. *As subst.:* A fairy; hence applied to anything very small.
B. *As adj.:* Very small, diminutive, pigmy.
"Such *pigwidgeon* myrmidons as they"
Cleveland: The Rebel Scot.

pihl'-īte, *s.* [After Pihl, a Swedish mining director; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A micaceous mineral, sometimes occurring as a pseudomorph after spodumene. Hardness, 1·5; sp. gr. 2·72 to 2·74; lustre, pearly; colour, approaching silver-white, yellowish. Lamina, when rubbed, separate into thin scales. Closely related to pyrophyllite (q.v.), but it contains alkalies.

pī'-kạ, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: Any individual of the genus Lagomys (q.v.).

pīke, * **pic,** * **pyke,** *s.* [Irish *pice* = a pike, a fork; *picioh* = a pickaxe; Gael. *pic* = a pike, a pickaxe; Welsh *pig* = a point, a pike; *picell* = a javelin; Bret. *pik* = a pick, a pickaxe; Fr. *pique*. The original sense = sharp point or spike: *pike, peak,* and *beak* are all variants of the same word; cf. also *pick* and *peck*. An initial s has been lost: cf. Lat. *spica* = a spike. *Peak, pick, s., pique, beak,* and *spike* are doublets.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A military weapon, consisting of a narrow, elongated lance-head fixed to a pole or a simple spike of metal. The end of the staff had also a spike for insertion in the ground, thus allowing a musketeer to keep off the approach of cavalry while attending to his other arms. It is now superseded by the bayonet.

"The *pikes* of the rebel battalions began to shake."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

* 2. A central spike sometimes used in targets, to which they were affixed by screws.

3. A peak, a hill or mountain summit; generally used in compound names: as, Langdale *Pikes*.

"They are *pikes* and volcanos."—*Aubrey: Wilts*, p. 71.

4. A cracowe (q.v.).

5. A hay-fork, especially a pitching-fork.

"A rake for to hale up the fitches that lie,
A *pike* for to pike them up, handsome to drie."
Tusser: Husbandry Furniture.

6. A large cock of hay.

* 7. A staff. (*Morte Arthure*, fo. 90.)

* 8. A point, a spike; a pointed or sharp end.

"*Pyke* of a shoo."—*Prompt. Parv.*

9. A contraction of turnpike (q.v.).

"Consequence of vich, they retires from the world, and shuts themselves up in *pikes*."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xxii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Ichthy.:* Any individual of the genus Esox (q.v.); specif., *Esox lucius*, the Common or European Pike. It is one of the largest British freshwater fishes, sometimes attaining a length of five or six feet, and was formerly much esteemed for food. Pikes are extremely voracious, and, though small fish and frogs form their staple food, the remains of ducks and geese have been found in their stomachs. They are very long-lived; and on the evidence of rings, which in the middle ages were sometimes put in their gill-covers, it has been maintained that some individuals have been captured at the mature age of 250 years. They commence to spawn at three years old; the ova are deposited in March, and the spawning season lasts about three months. The Pikes are migrants, and have been known to travel overland. They are common in the Isle of Ely, whence they come in shoals to the river Cam; and their bones are often found in the peat of the fens, whence it has been concluded that they are natives, and not artificially introduced. The head and back are olive-brown, sides paler, belly silvery white; body mottled with roundish spots, which sometimes form cross-bars on tail. The English name has reference to the elongated form of the fish, or the shape of its snout.

"The growth of the *pike*, if well supplied with food, seems almost unlimited."—*Household Words*, Feb. 18, 1854, p. 16.

* 2. *Turning:* A point or centre on which to fasten anything to be turned.

pike-head, *s.* The pointed top of a spear, &c. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, I. vii. 37.)

pike-headed, *a.* Having a sharp-pointed head.

Pike-headed alligator:

Zool.: Alligator lucius, or *mississippensis*. [Mississippi-alligator.]

pike-keeper, *s.* The keeper of a turnpike. (*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xxii.)

pike-perch, *s.*

Zool.: The genus Lucioperca (q.v.).

pike-staff, *s.*

1. The wooden staff or shaft of a pike.

2. A long staff with a sharp spike in the lower end, carried in the hand as a support in frosty weather.

* **pīke** (1), *v.t.* [Fr. *piquer* = to pierce.] To pry, to peep.

"Gan in at the curtein *pike*."
Chaucer: Troilus, iii. 60.

pīke (2), *v.t.* [Pitch (2), *v.*]

pīke (3), *v.t.* [Pick, *v.*]

1. To pick.

"A wheen midden cocks *pike* ilk ithers harns out."
—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xv.

2. To steal.

pīked, *a.* [Eng. *pik(e)*, s.; *-ed.*] Pointed, peaked; ending in a point; acuminated.

"*Piked* points of knives, which they hauling gotten of the French men, broke the same and put the points of them in their arrowes' heads."—*Hacklyt. Voyages*, iii. 517.

* **pike-de-vant,** *s.* [Pickedevant.]

pīke'-lĕt, pīke'-lĭn, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A light cake or muffin; a crumpet.

pīke'-mạn, *s.* [Eng. *pike*, s., and *man*.]

1. A soldier armed with a pike.

"And straight, by savage zeal impell'd,
Forth rush'd a *pikeman*."
Wordsworth: White Doe, v

* 2. A miner working with a pike or crowbar.

* 3. A turnpike keeper.

"Very few persons thought there was any impropriety in bilking a *pikeman*."—*Morning Chronicle*, July 15, 1857.

pīk'-ĕr-ęl, *s.* [Pickerel.]

pīk'-eў, *s.* [Local Kentish *piky, pikey* = a gipsey.] (See etym.)

"A large piece of waste land, known as Penenden Heath, on the borders of Maidstone, which has been the rendezvous of *pikeys* and vagrants."—*Daily Chronicle*, Aug. 26, 1881.

pīk'-rīte, *s.* [Picrite.]

* **pīl,** *v.t.* [Pill (2), *v.*]

pī'-lăff, *s.* [Pillaw.]

pil-age, *s.* [Pelage.]

pĭl-ar'-īte, *s.* [Named after Prof. Pilar, of Agram; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of Chrysocolla (q.v.), containing over 16 per cent. of alumina. Appeared homogeneous under the microscope. Hardness, 3; sp. gr. 2·62; lustre, dull; colour, light greenish-blue. Occurs in Chili.

pĭ-lăs'-tĕr, * **pĭl-lăs'-tĕr,** * **py-las-ter,** *s.* [Fr. *pilastre*, from Ital. *pilastro* = a pilaster, from *pila* = a flat-sided pillar; Lat. *pila* = a pillar.]

Arch.: A square column, generally attached to a wall, as an ornamental support to an arch, &c., and seldom projecting more than one-fourth or one-third of its breadth from the wall.

"A house which may still be easily known by *pilasters* and wreaths, the graceful work of Inigo."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

CORINTHIAN PILASTER.
(*From West front of St. Paul's.*)

pĭ-lăs'-tĕrcd, *a.* [Eng. *pilaster; -ed.*] Furnished or ornamented with pilasters.

"The polish'd walls of marble be
Pilaster'd round with porphyry."
Cotton: Entertainment to Phillis.

pī'-lâu, pī'-lâw, *s.* [Pillaw.]

* **pĭlch,** * **pilche,** *s.* [A.S. *pylce*, from Low Lat. *pellicea*, from Lat. *pellis* = a skin.] [Pelisse.]

1. A coat or dress of skins.

"Clothed in a *pilche* of a camel's hide."—*Udal: Luke* vii.

2. A flannel cloth for an infant.

pĭl'-ęhard, pĭl'-ĕhĕr, *s.* [Of uncertain origin; prob. Celtic; cf. Ir. *pilseir* = a pilchard; Ir. *pelog;* Gael. *peilig* = a porpoise. The final *d* is excrescent. (*Skeat.*)]

Ichthy.: *Clupea pilchardus*, an important food-fish, never absent from the coast of Cornwall, the seat of the pilchard fishery, which commences in July, and lasts till the gales of the autumnal equinox set in. It abounds also on the coast of Portugal and in the Mediterranean. It is a thicker and smaller fish than the herring; the upper part of the body is bluish-green, belly and sides silvery-white. It may be easily recognised by the radiating ridges on the operculum, which descend towards the sub-operculum. It is largely cured for exportation, and of late years pilchards have been tinned in oil, and when thus prepared are known as Cornish Sardines.

* **pilche,** *s.* [Pilch.]

* **pĭlęh'-ĕr** (1), *s.* [Pilch.]

1. A furred gown or dress; a pilch.

2. A scabbard.

"Pluck your sword out of his *pilcher*."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iii. 1.

* **pĭl'-ęhĕr** (2), *s.* [Pilchard.]

pil'-corn, pill'-corn, *s.* [Eng. *pill; -corn.*]

Bot.: *Arena nuda*.

* **pĭl'-crōw,** *s.* [See def.] A curious corruption of paragraph (q.v.).

pīle (1), * **pўle** (1), *s.* [Fr. *pile* = a ball to play with, a pile, from Lat. *pila* = a ball; Sp. *pila;* Port. *pilha*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A heap; a mass of things heaped together: as, a *pile* of wood, a *pile* of stones, &c.

2. A regularly formed mass or heap, as of shot or shell, piled in pyramidal or wedge-shaped forms.

3. A heap or mass of combustible materials collected for the burning of a body.

"Full bowls of wine, of honey, milk, and blood,
Were pour'd upon the *pile* of burning wood."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, iii. 989

4. A large building or edifice; a mass of buildings.

"When the new Houses of Parliament are finished they will form a very sumptuous *pile* indeed."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 10, 1885.

5. A mass, an accumulation.

"Such *piles* of wealth hath he accumulated."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2

6. Anything built up or constructed; a construction, a composition.

"The intellect can raise,
From airy words alone, a *pile* that ne'er decays."
Wordsworth: Inscriptions; For a Seat.

7. A stack of arms.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Electricity:*

(1) A series of elements thus constituted: First, a disc of copper resting below on a wooden framework, and above in contact with a disc of cloth moistened by acidulated water or brine; above this again a disc of zinc. As frequent a repetition of this series as is desired (the disc of zinc, however, being always the highest) will constitute a more or less tall column like a pile, whence the name. The first having been planned and made by Volta, the appellation generally given is Voltaic pile.

(2) Any instrument or mechanism for producing Voltaic electricity, even though it do not take the form of a pile.

2. *Metall.:* [Faggot, *s.*, II. 2].

3. *Med.* (*Pl.*): [Piles].

¶ (1) *Nobili's pile:* [Nobili's thermopile].

(2) *To make one's pile:* To make one's fortune. (*American.*)

pile-clamp, *s.*,

Surg.: An instrument for removing hemorrhoids.

pīle (2), * **pўle** (2), *s.* [A.S. *pil* = a stake, from Lat. *pila* = a pillar, a pier, or mole of stone; Fr. *pile;* Ital. & Sp. *pila*. There appears to be some confusion with A.S. *pil*, Lat. *pilum* = a javelin.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A pillar.

2. In the same sense as II. 1.

* 3. A sharp stake.

"Deep in earth, below,
Strong *piles*, infix'd, stood averse to the foe."
Pope: Homer: Iliad viii. 525.

* 4. The head of an arrow or lance; an arrow with a square head used in a crossbow.

"His spear a bent, both stiff and strong
The *pile* was of a horse-fly's tongue."
Drayton: Nymphidia.

* 5. A small javelin; an arrow.

"Where *piles* with *piles*, eagles with eagles met."
Dryden: Hind & Panther, ii. 161.

* 6. One side of a coin; the reverse of a coin. The allusion is to the stamping of money; one side of the coin bore a cross, the other side was the under side in the stamping, and took its name from the pile or short pillar on which the coin rested. Hence, used for a coin, money, and the game of *cross and pile* = pitch and toss.

"A man may more justifiably throw up cross and *pile* for his opinions, than take them up by such measure."—*Locke Human Underst.*, bk. iv., ch. xx

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch. & Eng.:* A beam or timber driven into treacherous ground to form a foundation for a structure, or to form part of a wall, as of a coffer-dam or quay. Piles are named according to their structure, and the most important kinds are described under the respective qualifying terms—*e.g.*, false-pile (q.v.).

PILE.

2. *Her.:* One of the lesser ordinaries, triangular in form, and issuing from the chief with the point downwards. When borne plain it should contain one-third of the chief in breadth, and if charged two-thirds.

¶ *Per pile:*

Her.: A term used when the escutcheon is divided by lines in the form of the pile.

pile-cap, *s.*

Eng.: A beam connecting the heads of piles.

pile-drawer, *s.*

Eng.: A machine or apparatus for drawing piles out of the ground.

pile-driver, *s.*

1. A man engaged in driving piles.

2. [Monkey, I. 2].

pile-dwellers, *s. pl.* Lake-dwellers (q.v.).

"The *pile-dwellers* possessed vegetables not traceable to wild stocks now growing in Switzerland."—*Dawkins: Early Man in Britain*, ch. viii.

pile-dwelling, *s.* A lake or lacustrine dwelling. [Lake-dwelling.]

pile-engine, *s.*

Eng.: A pile-driver (q.v.).

pile-hoop, *s.*

Eng.: An iron band round the head of a pile, to prevent splitting.

pile-plank, *s.*

Eng.: One of a number of planks, about nine inches wide, and two to four thick, having the points sharpened, and driven into the ground with the edges close together in hydraulic works, so as to form a coffer-dam.

pile-shoe, *s.*

Eng.: An iron joint at the foot of a pile, to enable it to penetrate hard ground.

pile-worm, *s.* A worm found in imbedded piles or stakes.

pīle (3), *s.* [Lat. *pilus* = a hair; Fr. *poil.*]

* I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A hair; a fibre of wool, cotton, &c.

2. The shag or hair on the skins of animals.

II. *Fabric:* The nap of cloth.

"Many other sorts of stones are regularly figured; the animadvus of parallel threads, as in the *pile* of velvet."—*Grew.*

pile-carpet, *s.* A carpet made like Brussels carpet, excepting that the loops are cut, forming a pile or downy surface.

pile-warp, *s.* A warp which is woven in loops on the face to form a nap.

pile-wire, *s.*

Weaving: The wire around which the warp-threads are looped to make a pile-fabric.

pīle (1), *s.* [Peel (3), *s.*]

pile (1), *v.t.* [Pile (1), *s.*]

1. To collect or heap together in a mass or pile; to heap up.

"Achilles cover'd with their fat the dead,
And the *pil'd* victims round the body spread."
Pope Homer; Iliad xxiii. 207.

2. To accumulate; to bring together; to gather: as, To *pile* quotations or extracts.

3. To fill with piles or heaps.

¶ *To pile arms:*

Mil.: To stack or place three rifles together in such a position that the butts rest firmly on the ground, and the muzzles are locked together obliquely.

pīle (2), *v.t.* [Pile (2), *s.*] To support or strengthen with, or as with, piles; to drive piles into.

* **pile** (3), *v.t.* [Peel, *v.*] To peel; to strip the skin or rind off.

¶ *To pile barley:* To break off the awns of threshed barley.

pī-lē-ą, *s.* [Lat. *pileus* = a cap. Named from the appearance of the perianth.]

Bot.: A genus of Urticaceæ. About 130 are known. *Pilea muscosa* is a small creeper, from the warmer parts of America. An extract of it is given by the Brazilians in dysuria.

pī-lē-ate, pī-lē-āt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *pileatus*, from *pileus* = a hat or cap.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Having the form of a cap or covering for the head.

2. *Botany & Zoology:*

(1) Having the form of a cap.

MUSHROOMS (PILEATE).

"A *pileated* echinus taken up with different shells of several kinds."—*Woodward: On Fossils.*

(2) Having a pileus.

pileated-vulture, *s.*

Ornith.: *Neophron pileatus*, a brown vulture occurring throughout Africa.

* **piled** (1), * **pilde,** *a.* [Eng. *pile* (2), *s.*; *-ed.*] Having a pile or point; pointed.

"At Dolops, Magus threw
A speare well *pilde.*"
Chapman: Homer; Iliad xv.

pīled (2), *a.* [Eng. *pile* (3), *s.*; *-ed.*] Having a pile or nap.

"With that money I would make thee several cloaks and line them with black crimson, and tawny, three *piled* velvet."—*Barry: Ram Alley*, iii. 1.

* **piled-ness,** * **pild-ness,** *s.* [Pile (3), *v.*] Meanness, shabbiness.

"Some scorned the *pildness* of his garments."—*Hacklugt: Voyages*, iii. 167.

pīl-ē-ĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *pileus* = a cap or hat, and *forma* = form.] Having the form or shape of a hat or cap; pileate.

* **pīle'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *pile* (1), v.; *-ment.*] An accumulation, a pile, a heap.

"Costly *pilements* of some curious stone."
Bp. Hall: Satires, iii. 2.

* **pī-lĕn'-tŭm,** *s.* [Lat.]

Roman Antiq.: A light easy carriage used by the Roman ladies on great occasions. It was frequently richly decorated, and had a canopy supported by pillars, beneath which the rider was seated.

pīl-ĕ-ō'-lūs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from *pilcus* (q.v.).]

Botany:

1. *Gen.:* Any small cap-like body.

2. *Spec.:* The receptacle of certain fungals.

pī-lĕ-ō'-mą, *s.* [Gr. πιλέω (*pileō*) = to comb.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Percidæ, from the lakes and rivers of North America.

pī-lĕ-ŏp'-sīs, *s.* [Gr. πίλεος (*pileos*) = a cap, and ὄψις (*opsis*) = look, appearance.]

Zool.: Bonnet-limpet; a genus of Gasteropodous Molluscs, family Calyptræidæ. Shell conical, apex posterior, spirally recurved; aperture rounded, muscular impression horse-shoe shaped; margin of the mantle fringed. Recent species eight, nearly world-wide; fossil twenty, from the Lias onward. *Pileopsis hungaricus* or *Pileopsis ungarica*, the Hungarian Bonnet, is found on oysters.

pīl-ĕ-ō-rhī-zą, *s.* [Gr. πίλεος (*pileos*) = a cap, and ῥίζα (*rhiza*) = a root.]

Bot.: The cap of a root; a membranous hood at the end of a root. Examples, Nuphar, Lemna, Pandanus, the Coniferæ.

* **pīl'-ĕ-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *pilus* = a hair.] Of or pertaining to hair; covered with hair; pilose.

pīl'-ĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *pile*, v.; *-er.*] One who piles or forms things into a heap.

* **pil-er** (2), *s.* [Pillar.]

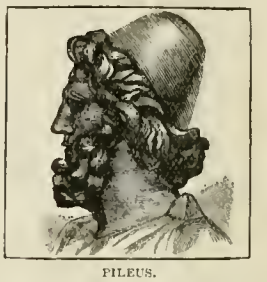
pīles, * **pyles,** *s. pl.* [Pile (1), *s.*]

Pathol.: [Hæmorrhoid].

* **pī-lē'-tŭs,** *s.* [Lat. *pilum* = a javelin.]

Old Arm.: An arrow used by the mediæval archers, having a small knob on the shaft, a little below the head, to prevent its going too far into a body.

pī'-lĕ-ŭs, *s.* [Lat., from *pilus* = hair.]


PILEUS.

1. *Rom. Antiq.:* A felt cap or hat; a skull-cap worn by the Romans.

2. *Bot.:* The umbrella-like top of an Agaricus, crowning the stipes and bearing the hymenium. Called also the Cap.

pīle'-wŏrk, *s.* [Eng. *pile* (1), s., and *work.*] Pile-dwellings, lake-dwellings.

* **pīle'-wŏrn,** *a.* [Eng. *pile* (3), s., and *worn.*] Having the pile or nap worn off; threadbare.

pīle'-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *pile*, and *wort.*]

Bot.: *Ranunculus Ficaria*; called also *Ficaria ranunculoides.*

pĭl'-fẽr, *v.i.* & *t.* [O. Fr. *pelfrer* = to pilfer, from *pelfre* = booty, pelf (q.v.).]

A. *Intrans.:* To practise or indulge in petty theft; to steal in small quantities.

"A wall sufficient to defend
Our inland from the *pilfering* borderers."
Shakesp. Henry V., i. 2.

B. *Trans.:* To steal in petty theft; to filch away.

"Not a year but *pilfers* as he goes
Some youthful grace." *Cowper: Task*, i.

* **pĭl'-fẽr-ąge,** *s.* [Eng. *pilfer*; *-age.*] Pilfering.

pĭl'-fẽr-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *pilfer*; *-er.*] One who pilfers; a petty thief.

"The idle *pilferer* easier there
Eludes detection." *Dyer: Fleece*, ii.

pĭl'-fẽr-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Pilfer.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* Petty theft.

"*Pilferings* and most common trespasses."
Shakesp.: Lear, ii. 2.

pĭl'-fẽr-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *pilfering*; *-ly.*] In a pilfering manner; with petty theft; filchingly.

* **pĭl'-fẽr-ў,** * **pil-fry,** *s.* [Eng. *pilfer*; *-y.*] Petty theft; pilfering.

"He . . . was convicted of *pilfery* in his office. —*North: Plutarch*, p. 829.

pĭl-gar-lĭck, pilled-gar-lick, *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Wedgwood suggests, "one who *peels garlic* for others to eat; one who is made to endure hardships while others are enjoying themselves."] One who has lost his hair by disease; a sneaking or hen-hearted fellow.

pĭl'-grĭm, * **pele-grim,** * **pile-grim,** * **pyl-grim,** *s.* & *a.* [O. F. *pelegrin*, *pelerin*, from Lat. *peregrinus* = a stranger, a foreigner, from *peregre* = a traveller: *per* = over, across, and *ager* = a land, a country; Fr. *pèlerin*; Prov. *pellegrins*; Sp. & Port. *peregrino*; Ital. *peregrino*, *pellegrino*; O. H. Ger. *piligrim*; Dan. *pilgrim*;

Dut. *pelgrim*; Sw. *pelegrim*; Ger. *pilger*. *Pilgrim* and *peregrine* are doublets.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A traveller, a wanderer, a stranger; specif., one who travels to a distance from his own land to visit some holy place or shrine, or to pay his devotions at the shrine of some saint.

¶ For the distinction between a *pilgrim* and a *palmer*, see PALMER, *s.* 1.

2. *In Script.:* One living in this world, but who does not look on it as his home; one who looks forward to life in a heavenly country. (Heb. xi. 13.)

* **B.** *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to pilgrims or pilgrimages. (*Milton: P. R.*, iv. 427.)

Pilgrim Fathers, *s. pl.*

Hist.: The name given to 102 Puritans, seventy-four men and twenty-eight women, who sailed in the *Mayflower* from Plymouth, on Sept. 6, 1620, to seek in America the religious liberty denied them in England. Landing on Plymouth Rock, they, on Dec. 25, 1620, founded a colony, which became the germ of the New England States.

* **pilgrim-salve,** *s.*

1. An old kind of ointment.

2. Ordure. (*Hurl. Miscell.*, vi. 137.)

* **pĭl'-grĭm,** *v.i.* [PILGRIM, *s.*] To make a pilgrimage; to wander, to ramble.

"To him duly on Sunday Adam and a select group were in the habit of *pilgriming* for sermon."—*Carlyle: Reminiscences*, i. 84.

pĭl'-grĭm-ăġe, *s.* [Fr. *pèlerinage*, from *pèlerin* = a pilgrim (q.v.); Ital. *pellegrinaggio*; Sp. *peregrinage*.]

1. A journey undertaken by a pilgrim; specif., a journey to some distant place, sacred and venerable for some reason, undertaken for devotional purposes.

"Each did his patron witness make
That he such *pilgrimage* would take."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, vi. 28.

2. *In Script.:* The journey of human life. (*Genesis* xlvii. 9.)

* 3. A time irksomely spent; a long and weary time.

"In prison hast thou spent a *pilgrimage*,
And, like a hermit, overpast thy days."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry VI.*, ii. 5.

¶ Three classes of people in most religions have been strongly impelled to undertake pilgrimages. First, those who, being deeply pious, desire to visit spots rendered sacred by what are believed to be special manifestations of Divinity; second, those who possess the instinct of the traveller and love to visit strange scenes; third, those who hope to obtain greater facilities for immorality than they are likely to have at home. Pilgrimages are an essential part of the Hindoo and Muhammadan systems, and the visits to Jerusalem three times a year of the Jewish race were of the nature of pilgrimages. The Empress Helena led the way in Christian pilgrimages by visiting Jerosalem in A.D. 326. Once commenced, they continued through the whole middle ages, and then somewhat flagged, but have recently been revived.

¶ *Pilgrimage of Grace:*

Hist.: An insurrection excited by the forcible suppression of the monasteries under Henry VIII. It broke out in Lincolnshire in Sept., 1536, and, after a lull in October, spread to Yorkshire, Lancashire, and other northern counties. The insurgents took Hull, York, &c. They were suppressed by force of arms in 1537.

* **pĭl'-grĭm-ăġe,** *v.i.* [PILGRIMAGE, *s.*] To go on a pilgrimage.

"To Egypt she'll *pilgrimage*."
Stapylton: Juvenal, vi. 555.

* **pĭl' grĭm-īze,** *v.i.* [Eng. *pilgrim*; *-ize*.] To go on a pilgrimage; to wander about as a pilgrim.

"An thou will but *pilgrimize* it along with me to the land of Utopia."—*Ben Jonson: Cases is Altered*, ii. 4

pī-lī, *s. pl.* [Lat., pl. of *pilus* = a hair.]

Bot.: Hairs. There are *pili capitati*, *pili Malpighiacei*, &c.

pī-lĭd'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *pileus* = a cap a hat, and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = appearance, form.]

1. *Bot.:* An orbicular, hemispherical shield, the outside of which changes to powder. It occurs in such lichens as Calycium. (*De Candolle.*)

2. *Zool.:* The name given by Müller to the larva of Nemertean worms, from the mistaken idea that they were distinct forms.

pī-lĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *pilus* = a hair; *fero* = to bear, to produce, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*.] Bearing or producing hairs, as a leaf. [HAIR-POINTED.]

pī-lĭ form, *a.* [Lat. *pilus* = a hair, and *forma* = form.] Having the form of or resembling down or hairs.

pī-lĭġ'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *pilus* = a hair; *gero* = to bear, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*.] Bearing hair or down; covered with hair.

pĭl'-ĭńg, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [PILE (3), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & partcip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* Removing the hair from hides by piling or hanging up in a stove.

pĭling-iron, *s.* An instrument for breaking off the awns of barley.

pĭl'-ĭńg, *s.* [PILE (1), *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of gathering or collecting into a pile or heap.

2. *Metall.:* Building up pieces of sheared or scrap iron into a pile or faggot. [FAGGOT, *s.* II. 2.]

pĭl-ī'-nīte, *s.* [Gr. πίλινος (*pilinos*) = made of felt; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in acicular crystals aggregated into a felt-like mass somewhat resembling asbestos. Crystallization, determined by optical characters, orthorhombic. Sp. gr. 2·623; lustre of crystals, silky; colourless. An analysis yielded, silica, 55·70; alumina and sesquioxide of iron, 18·64; lime, 19·51; lithia, 1·18; water, 4·97 = 100. Proposed formula, $(CaLi_2)[Al_2]Si_8O_{15}+aq$. Found with various minerals in cavities in granite at Striegau, Silesia.

* **pĭl'-ĭ-ŏn,** *s.* [Lat. *pileus*.] A kind of hat. (*Pierce Plowman's Crede*, 839.)

pĭll (1), * **pille,** * **pylle,** *s.* [A contract. of Fr. *pilule*, from Lat. *pilula* (q.v.).]

1. *Lit.:* A little ball or small round mass of some medicinal substance to be swallowed whole.

"By potions, electuaries, or *pyllos*."—*Elyot: Castel of Helth*, bk. ii., ch. v.

2. *Fig.:* Something unpleasant or unwelcome which has to be swallowed, accepted, or put up with.

"Yet cannot thei abyde to swallow down the holsome *pille* of veritie."—*Udal: Luke* iv.

pill-beetle, *s.*

1. *Sing.:* The genus Byrrhus.

2. *Pl.:* The family Byrrhidæ. The name is given because when they draw their legs closely to the body and feign death they look like pills.

pill-box, *s.* A small cardboard box for holding pills.

pill-bug, *s.*

Zool.: The name given in America to the Armadillo, a genus of isopod Crustaceans. So called because it rolls itself into a ball. It is not, however, a true bug.

pill-milleped, *s.*

Zoology:

1. *Sing.:* The genus Glomeris (q.v.).

2. *Pl.:* The family Glomeridæ. So called from rolling themselves up into a pill-like ball.

* **pill-monger,** *s.* A contemptuous epithet for an apothecary.

"An impudent *pill-monger*."
Foote: Mayor of Garret, i.

pill-tile, *s.* A corrugated metallic slip for rolling pills on, to divide them accurately.

* **pĭll** (1), * **pile,** * **pille,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *piller* = to pillage, from Lat. *pilo*.] To pillage, to plunder, to ravage, to rob.

"*Pill* the man and let the wenche go."
Chaucer: C. T., 6,044.

* **pĭll** (2), *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *pilo* = to strip off the hair; *pilus* = hair.]

A. *Trans.:* To take the skin or rind off; to peel.

B. *Intrans.:* To be peeled; to come off in flakes; to peel off.

* **pĭll-pate,** *s.* A shaven head; hence, a friar or monk. (*Becon: Works*, ii. 315.)

pĭll (3), *v.t.* [PILL (1), *s.*]

* 1. To make or form into pills.

* 2. To dose with pills.

3. To blackball; to vote against; to reject.

"He was as nearly *pilled* as any man I ever knew."—*Thackeray: Newcomes*, ch. xxx.

* **pĭll** (2), * **pyll,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A small creek capable of holding vessels to unload.

"The term *pyll* is still used, and means a creek subject to the tide."—*Archæologia*, xxviii. 10

* **pĭll** (3), *s.* [PEEL, *s.*]

pĭl-laffo, *s.* [PILLAU.]

pĭll'-ăġe, *s.* [Fr. *pillage*, from *piller* = to rob.]

I. The act of pillaging, plundering, or robbing; robbery.

"Such as delyte therin in *pyllage* and robery."—*Fabyan: Works*, vol. i., ch. cxiv.

2. Plunder, spoil; that which is taken from another by open force; specif., the property of enemies taken in war.

"Brought the *pillage* home."
Spenser: F. Q., V. ix., 4.

pĭll'-ăġe, *v.t.* & *i.* [PILLAGE, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To rob, to plunder; to take from another by open force; espec. to take from enemies; to ravage, to lay waste.

"The wealth of climes, where savage nations roam,
Pillag'd from slaves to purchase slaves at home."
Goldsmith: The Traveller.

B. *Intrans.:* To plunder, to rob, to ravage; to lay waste.

"They were suffered to *pillage* wherever they went."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

pĭl'-ăġ-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *pillag(e)*; *-er*.] One who pillages; a plunderer.

"Some . . . nightly *pillager* that strips the slain."
Pope: Homer: Iliad x. 408.

pĭl'-lar, * **pĭl-er,** * **pĭl-lour,** * **pyl-lar,** *s.* [O. Fr. *piler* (Fr. *pilier*), from Low Lat. *pilare* = a pillar, from Lat. *pila* = a pier of stone; Sp. & Port. *pilar*; Dut. *pijlaar*; Ital. *piliere*; Dan. *piller*, *pille*; Sw. *pelare*; Ger. *pfeiler*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) In the same sense as II. 2.

"Every *piler* the temple to sustain
Was tonne-grete of yron bright and sheen."
Chaucer: C. T., 1,195.

(2) Anything resembling a pillar or column in form or appearance.

"The Lord went before them by day in a *pillar* of cloud to lead them the way; and by night in a *pillar* of fire to give them light."—*Exodus* xiii. 21.

2. *Fig.:* A supporter; one who sustains or supports; a mainstay.

"To his rising seem'd
A *pillar* of state."
Milton: P. L., ii. 302.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* A pillar-like fold; as the anterior and the posterior pillars of the fauces; or a diverging muscular fibre: as, the pillars of the abdominal ring; the pillars of the diaphragm.

2. *Arch.:* A kind of irregular column, round and insulate, but deviating from the proportion of a just column. The term pillar is more usually applied to Gothic architecture than to the Classical. Pillars are used for support or ornament, or as a monument or memorial.

"Jacob set a *pillar* upon her grave."—*Gen.* xxxv. 20.

3. *Zool.:* The same as COLUMELLA (q.v.).

* 4. *Eccles.:* A portable ornamental column carried before a cardinal as emblematic of his support to the church.

5. *Fire-arms:* The nipple.

6. *Manége:* The centre of the volta, ring, or manége ground around which a horse turns. There are also pillars on the circumference or side, placed two and two at certain distances.

7. *Horology:* One of the posts in a watch or clock which separate and yet bind together the plates.

8. *Mining:* The post or mass of coal or ore left for the support of the ceiling of a mine. The worked space is called room. Thus, pillar and room is equivalent to the usual technical phrase, post and stall.

9. *Shipbuild.:* A vertical post beneath a deck-beam.

¶ (1) *From pillar to post:* Hither and thither; to and fro.

"Our guards, *from pillar* bauged *to post*,
He kicked about till they were lost."
Cotton: Scarronides, p. 62.

(2) *Pillars of Hercules:*

Geog.: The Calpe and Abyla of the ancients, the Gibraltar and Hacho of the moderns, the rocks at the entrance to the Mediterranean. The legend was that Hercules tore them asunder to open a passage to Gades.

"Alexander had excited the admiration and terror of all nations from the Ganges to the *Pillars of Hercules.*"—*Macaulay: Prophecy of Capys.* (Introd.)

pillar-apostle, *s.* A title sometimes given to Peter, James, and John, in allusion to the statement of Paul that "they seemed to be pillars" (Gal. ii. 9).

pillar-block, *s.* A corruption of pillow-block (q.v.).

pillar box, *s.* A public receptacle in the shape of a short hollow pillar, erected in public places for the reception of letters to be forwarded by post.

pillar-compass, *s.* A pair of dividers, the legs of which are so arranged that the lower part may be taken out, forming, respectively, a bow-pen and bow-pencil, or by inverting them in their sheaths in the upper part of the leg, a compass with a pen or pencil point is formed.

pillar-deity, *s.*

Compar. Relig.: A deity worshipped under the symbol of a monolith.

"The peculiar titles given to these *pillar-deities*, and their association with the sun, led to their original phallic character being overlooked."—*Westropp & Wake: Ancient Symbol Worship*, p. 61.

pillar-dollar, *s.* A Spanish dollar, so called from having two pillars on the reverse supporting the royal arms.

pillar-file, *s.* A narrow, thin, flat hand-file with one safe edge.

pillar-saint, *s.* [Stylite.]

pillar-symbol, *s.*

Compar. Relig.: A pillar erected in honour of a phallic deity, or with a phallic signification.

"In the Linga of India we have another instance of the use of the *pillar-symbol.*"—*Westropp & Wake: Ancient Symbol Worship*, p. 51.

pill'-ared, *a.* [Eng. *pillar*; *-ed.*]

1. Resembling a pillar; having the form or appearance of a column or pillar.

"From one *pillar'd* chimney breathes
The silver smoke." *Wordsworth: White Doe*, iv.

2. Supported by or ornamented with pillars.

"The *pillared* arches were over their head."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, ii. 7.

* **pĭl'-lar-ĕt',** *s.* [Eng. *pillar*; dimin. suff. *-et.*] A little pillar.

"The pillars and *pillarets* of Fusill marble."—*Fuller: Worthies*, ii. 436.

* **pĭl'-lar-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *pillar*; *-ist.*] A stylite (q.v.).

pĭl-lâu', **pĭl lâw',** **pi-laffe, pil-laffe,** *s.* [Pers. & Turk.] An Eastern dish, consisting of rice cooked with fat, butter, or meat.

pĭll'-corn, *s.* [Pilcorn.]

* **pille,** *v.t.* [Pill (1), *v.*]

pillcd, *a.* [Pill (2), *v.*] Bald.

* **pilled-garlic,** *s.* [Pillgarlic.]

* **pĭll'-ĕr,** * **pĭll'-oŭr,** *s.* [Fr. *pilleur*, from *piller* = to rob.] [Pill (1), *v.*] A plunderer, a robber, a thief.

"The name of *pillour* and of thefe
I beare." *Gower: C. A.*, iii.

* **pĭl'-lĕr-ў** (1), *s.* [Pillory.]

* **pĭl'-lĕr-ў** (2), *s.* [Eng. *pill* (1), v.; *-ery.*] Plunder, pillage, robbery, theft.

"Renomed to vse grete robbery and *pillery.*"—*Bernors: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. ii., ch. cx.

pil-lez, *s.* [Corn.] The name given in Cornwall to a species of naked barley raised there.

pĭl'-lĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Ir. *pilliun, pillin*; Gael. *pillean, pillin* = a pack-saddle, from Ir. *pill, peall* = a covering, a skin, a pillow; Gael. *peall* = a skin; Wel. *pilyn* = a garment, a pillion. Cogn. with Lat. *pellis* = a skin; Eng. *fell* (2), *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A pad, a pannel; a low saddle.

"I thought that the manner had been Irish, as also the furniture of his horse, his shank *pillion* without stirrups."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

2. The pad of a saddle that rests on the horse's back.

3. A cushion for a woman to ride on behind a person on horseback.

RIDING ON A PILLION.

"Taking the air now and then on a *pillion*, behind faithful John."—*Observer*, No. 109.

* **4.** The head-dress of a priest.

II. *Metall.:* The tin that remains in the slags after it is first melted.

pĭl'-lor-ĭed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Pillory, *v.*]

* **pĭl'-lor-ĭze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *pillor(y)*; *-ize.*] To set in a pillory; to pillory.

"Afterwards . . . *pillorized* with Prynne."—*Wood: Fasti Oxon.*, vol. i.; *H. Burton.*

pĭl'-lor-ў, * **pĭl'-lĕr-ў,** * **pil-or-y,** * **pul-lor-ie,** * **pyl-ler-y,** *s.* [Fr. *pilori*; Low Lat. *pilorium*; perhaps from Lat. *pilo* = a pillar.] A common instrument of punishment in England for persons convicted of forestalling, use of unjust weights, perjury, forgery, libel, &c. It consisted of a frame of wood, erected on a pillar or stand, and furnished with movable boards, resembling those of the stocks, and holes through which the offender's head and hands were put. In this position he was exposed for a certain time to public view and insult. The use of the pillory was abolished in 1837.

PILLORY.
(From a contemporary print.)

"I have stood on the *pillory* for the geese he hath killed."—*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iv. 4.

pĭl'-lor-ў, *v.t.* [Pillory, *s.*]

1. *Lit.:* To set in the pillory; to punish with the pillory.

"The world had forgotten him since his *pillorying.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

2. *Fig.:* To hold up to contempt, ridicule, abuse, or execration. (*Victoria Magazine*, Nov. 1866, p. 15.)

* **pĭll-our,** *s.* [Piller, *s.*]

pĭl'-lōw, * **pel-owe,** * **pil-ewe,** * **pil-we,** * **pyl-ow,** *s.* [A.S. *pyle*, from Lat. *pulvinus* = a cushion, a pillow; Dan. *peuluw*; Ger. *pfühl*; M. H. G. *phulwe*; O. H. G. *phulwi.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A cushion, filled with feathers or other soft material, used as a rest for the head of a person when reposing.

"Their feathers serve to stuff our beds and *pillowes.*"—*Ray: Creation*, pt. ii. p. 429.

2. Any support for the head when reposing.

"[The] *pillow* was my helmet fair display'd."
Spenser. F. Q., I. ix. 13.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Fabric:* [Pillow-fustian].

2. *Machinery:*

(1) The rest or bearing of a gudgeon.

(2) The socket of a pivot.

3. *Shipbuild.:* A block of wood on which the inner end of the bowsprit rests.

¶ *Pillow of a plough:* A cross piece of wood which serves to raise or lower the beam.

* **pillow-bier,** * **pilwe-bere,** * **pillow-bear,** *s.* A pillow-case, or pillow-slip.

"In his mail he had a *pilwebere.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 096.

pillow-block, *s.*

Mach.: An iron cradle or bearing to hold the boxes or brasses which form a journal-bearing for a shaft or roller; a plumber-block.

pillow-case, *s.* A linen or other cover drawn over a pillow.

pillow-fustian, *s.* The most common variety of fustian.

pillow-lace, *s.* [Bobbin-lace.]

* **pillow-pipe,** *s.* A last pipe smoked before going to bed.

"I sat with him whilst he smoked his *pillow-pipe*, as the phrase is."—*Fielding: Amelia*, bk. iii., ch. ii.

pillow-slip, *s.* A pillow-case, a slip.

"The prisoner was conveyed in a *pillow-slip* to the edge of the cliff."—*Burroughs: Pepacton*, p. 213.

pillow-word, *s.* (See extract.)

"The common habit of inserting in a sentence words which have no meaning to fill a temporary hiatus while the speaker is thinking of his next word. Such words are even recognized by Oriental grammarians as 'prop-words' or '*pillow-words.*'"—*Athenæum*, March 4, 1882.

pĭl'-lōw, *v.t.* [Pillow, *s.*] To rest on, or as on, a pillow; to lay or rest for support.

"*Pillows* his chin upon an orient wave."
Milton: The Nativity.

pĭl'-lōwed, *a.* [Eng. *pillow*; *-ed.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Provided with a pillow or pillows.

2. Resting or reclining on a pillow.

"*Pillowed* on buckler cold and hard."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, i. 4.

II. *Arch.:* A term applied to a rounded frieze. Called also pulvinated.

* **pĭl'-lōw-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *pillow*; *-y.*] Like a pillow, soft. (*Keats: I stood on tiptoe*, 178.)

pĭll'-wŏrm, *s.* [Eng. *pill*, and *worm.*] A popular name for a milleped. [Pill-bug.]

pĭll'-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *pill*, and *wort.*]

Bot.: The genus Pilularia (q.v.).

pĭl'-nĭe-wĭnks, *s. pl.* [Pinnywinkles.]

pī-lō-car'-pĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pilocarp(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Rutaceæ.

pī-lō-car'-pŭs, *s.* [Gr. πῖλος (*pilos*) = felt, a felt cap, and καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the Pilocarpeæ (q.v.).

pī-lō-çĕr'-ĕ-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. *pilo(sus)*, and Mod. Lat. *cereus.*]

Bot.: A genus of Cereidæ. *Pilocereus senilis* is the Old Man Cactus, so called because around the tufts of spines are long flexible hairs like those of an old man's head. In Mexico, its native country, it is from twenty to twenty-five feet high; but in English hothouses, where it is often cultivated, it does not attain a height of much more than a foot.

pī'-lō-līte, *s.* [Gr. πῖλος (*pilos*) = felt, and λίθος (*lithos*) = stone.]

Min.: Under this name Heddle has included much of the Mountain-leather and Mountain-cork formerly referred to asbestos. Specimens from seven localities in Scotland were analysed, and found to be essentially hydrated silicates of alumina, magnesia, protoxides of iron, and manganese, with some lime, for which the calculated formula is given as $Mg_4[Al_2]Si_{10}O_{27},15H_2O$. Found in granular limestone, and in veins in granite, sandstones, and slates.

pī'-lōse, pī'-lōŭs, *a.* [Lat. *pilosus*, from *pilus* = hair; Ital. & Sp. *piloso, peloso.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Covered with or full of hairs, hairy.

"That hair is not poison, though taken in a great quantity, is proved by the excrement of voracious dogs, which is seen to be very *pilous.*"—*Robinson: Eudoxa*, p. 124.

II. *Botany:*

1. *Gen.* (*Of hairs*): Long, soft, and erect, as in *Daucus carota*, or the leaf of *Prunella vulgaris.*

2. *Spec.:* Used of the hair-like processes proceeding from the apex of the ovary in Composite plants.

***pī-lŏs′ĭ-tȳ, *pī-los-ĭ-tie,** *s.* [Fr. *pilosité*, from Lat. *pilosus* = hairy.] The quality or state of being pilose or hairy; hairiness.

"There is requisite to *pilosity*, not so much heat and moisture, as excrementitious heat and moisture." —*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 689.

pī′-lŏt, *py-lot, *s.* [O. Fr. *pilot* (Fr. *pilote*), from Dut. *piloot* = a pilot; O. Dut. *pijloot*, for *pijl-loot* = one who uses the sounding-lead, from *pijlen* = to sound the water, and *loot* = lead; Sp. & Port. *piloto*; Ital. *piloto*, *pilota*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

* (1) One of a ship's crew whose duty is to take charge of the helm, and steer the ship; a helmsman, a steersman.

"Passengers in a ship always submit to their *pilot's* discretion."—*South: Sermons*, vol. x., ser. 5.

(2) In the same sense as II. 1.

2. *Fig.:* A guide, a director; one who directs the conduct of any person or undertaking.

"O Lord, the *pilot's* part perform."
Cowper: Olney Hymns, xxxvii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Naut.:* One who, being properly qualified by experience, and having passed certain examinations, is appointed by the competent authority to conduct ships into or out of harbour or along particular coasts, channels, &c., at a certain fixed rate, depending on the draught of the vessel and distance. The pilot has the entire charge of the vessel in the pilot's water and is solely responsible for her safety.

2. *Rail.-eng.:* A cow-catcher (q.v.). (*Amer.*)

pilot-balloon, *s.* A small balloon sent up to ascertain the strength and direction of the wind.

pilot-boat, *s.* A boat used by pilots for boarding ships near shore.

pilot-bread, *s.* The same as SHIP'S-BISCUIT.

pilot-cloth, *s.*

Fabric: A heavy indigo-blue woollen cloth for overcoats and seamen's wear.

pilot-cutter, *s.* A sharp-built strong cutter or sea-boat, used by pilots.

pilot-engine, *s.* A locomotive sent in advance of a train, as a precaution, especially where repairs are being done, or the following train is conveying some distinguished person or persons.

"They got in front of a *pilot-engine*." — *Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 25, 1885.

pilot-fish, *s*

Ichthy.: *Naucrates ductor*, a small pelagic fish, about a foot long, of bluish colour, marked with from five to seven broad dark vertical bars. It owes its scientific and its popular English name to its habit of keeping company with ships and large fish, generally sharks. It is the *pompilus* of the ancients; and Ovid (*Hal.* 101) calls it *comes ratium*. The connection between this fish and the shark has been accounted for in various ways; but it is probably a purely selfish one on the part of the pilot-fish, which obtains a great part of its food from the parasitic crustaceans with which sharks and other large fish are infested, and from the small pieces of flesh left unnoticed when the shark tears its prey. The pilot-fish is never, so far as is known, attacked by the shark; but that is probably because the smaller fish is too nimble for the larger one. Pilot-fish often accompany ships into harbour, and they are frequently caught in summer on the English coast.

pilot-jack, *s.* A flag or signal hoisted by a vessel for a pilot.

pilot-jacket, *s.* A pea-jacket.

*** pilot-star,** *s.* A guiding-star. (*Tennyson: Lotos-Eaters*, 132.)

pilot-weed, *s.*

Bot.: The Compass-plant (q.v.).

pilot-whale, *s.*

Zool.: *Globiocephalus melas.*

pilot's fairway, *s.* A channel in which a pilot must be engaged.

pilot's water, *s.* Any part of a river, channel, or sea, in which the services of a pilot must be engaged.

pī′-lŏt, *v.t.* [PILOT, *s.*]

1. *Lit. & Naut.:* To act as pilot of, to direct the course of, as of a ship.

2. *Fig.:* To direct the course or conduct of; to guide through dangers or difficulties.

"[He] *piloted* us over a few ploughed fields."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

pī-lŏt-ăġe, *s.* [Fr.]

1. The skill or science of a pilot; the knowledge of coasts, channels, &c., necessary to a pilot.

"We must for ever abandon the Indies, and lose all our knowledge and *pilotage* of that part of the world." —*Raleigh.*

2. The act of piloting; the guidance or direction of a pilot; the employment of pilots.

"The purpose of abolishing compulsory *pilotage*."—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 19, 1885.

3. The remuneration, payment, or fee paid or allowed to a pilot.

"They were tendered the usual *pilotage*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 26, 1881.

4. Guidance, direction.

"Winning three races under Lord Waterford's *pilotage*."—*Field*, Oct. 17, 1885.

pilotage-authority, *s.* A body authorised by the Board of Trade in certain ports to examine candidates, and to grant or suspend licences to act as pilots.

pilotage-district, *s.* The district under the jurisdiction of a pilotage authority.

***pī-lŏt-ēēr′,** *s.* [Eng. *pilot*; *-eer.*] A pilot.

"Whereby the wandering *piloteer*
His course in gloomy nights doth steer."
Howell: Letters, iii. 4.

pī-lŏt-ĭsm, *pī-lŏt-rў, *s.* [Eng. *pilot*; *-ism*, *-ry.*] Skill in piloting; pilotage.

***pī-lŏt-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *pilot*; *-less.*] Without a pilot. (*Sylvester: The Lawe*, 168.)

***pī-lŏt-rў,** *s.* [PILOTISM.]

***pī-loŭs,** *a.* [PILOSE.]

pĭl′-sęn-īte, *s.* [After Deutsch-Pilsen, Hungary, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral resembling tetradymite in its perfect basal cleavage. Crystallization, hexagonal. Hardness, 1 to 2; sp. gr. 8·44; lustre, bright; colour, light steel-gray. An analysis yielded: tellurium, 29·74; sulphur, 2·33; bismuth, 61·15; silver, 2·07 = 95·29; for which the formula $Bi(Te,S)_2$ is suggested.

***pĭl′ sĕr,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A moth or fly that runs into a flame. (*Ainsworth.*)

Pĭl′-tŏn, *s.* & *a.* [See def.]

Geog.: A parish of Devonshire, adjoining Barnstaple, of which it is a suburb.

Pilton-group, *s.*

Geol.: The name given by Prof. Phillips to the Upper Devonian beds of North Devonshire. They consist of purple and gray slates, with intermittent limestone, highly fossiliferous. There are many crinoids, brachiopods, conchifera, and the trilobite genus Phacops.

pĭl′-ų-la (pl. pĭl′-ų-læ), *s.* [Lat., dimin. from *pila* = a ball.]

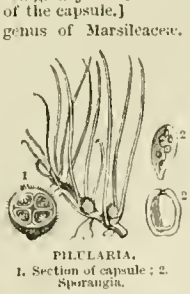
* 1. *Bot.:* A cone like a galbula (q.v.). (*Pliny.*)

2. *Pharm.:* A pill (q.v.).

pĭl′-ų-lar, *a.* [Lat. *pilul(a)* = a pill; Eng. adj. suff. *-ar.*] Of or pertaining to pills.

pĭl-ų-lā′r-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat. *pilul(a)* = a little ball, a globule; Lat. fem. sing. adj. suff. *-aria.* Named from the form of the capsule.]

Bot.: Pillwort; a genus of Marsileaceæ. Rootstock filiform, creeping; leaves erect, setaceous; capsules globose, two- to four-celled, each with a parietal placenta, to which are affixed many pyriform, membranous sacs, the upper one, with macrospores, the lower each with one macrospore, the former full of antherozoids. Species three, from the temperate and colder regions. One, *Pilularia globulifera*, the Creeping Pillwort, is British, though rare. It occurs at the margins of lakes and ponds.



PILULARIA.
1. Section of capsule; 2. Sporangia.

pĭl-ū′-lĭ ĕr, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *pilula* = a pill.]

Pharmacy:

1. An instrument for rolling and dividing pills.

2. An earthen pot for pills.

*** pĭl′-ų-loŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *pilul(a)* = a pill; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Like or belonging to a pill.

"Pinched into its *pilulous* smallness."—*G. Eliot: Middlemarch*, ch. ii.

pī′-lŭm, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A javelin.

"To resume his shield and his *pilum*."—*Macaulay Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. *Pharm.:* A pestle (q.v.).

pī-lŭm′-nŭs, *s.* [In Class. myth., the son of Saturn. He was the god of bakers, and the first who ground corn.]

Zool.: A genus of Cancridæ. The lateral antennæ are inserted at the internal extremity of the ocular cavities below the origin of the pedicles of the eyes. *Pilumnus hirtellus* is found under stones on the coasts of Britain.

*** pilwe,** *s.* [PILLOW, *s.*]

*** pilwe-beer,** *s.* [PILLOW-BIER.]

pĭm′-ar-ąte, *s.* [Eng. *pimar(ic)*; *-ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of pimaric acid.

pĭ măr′-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *pi(nus) mar(itima)*; Eng. suff. *-ic.*] Derived from *Pinus maritima.*

pimaric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{30}O_2$. An acid, isomeric with sylvic acid, obtained by digesting the resin of *Pinus maritima* with alcohol of 60 to 70 per cent. It forms white warty crystals, which become amorphous by keeping, melts at 149°, is insoluble in water, slightly soluble in cold, but very soluble in boiling alcohol. The pimarates of the alkali metals are crystalline and soluble.

pĭm′ ąr-ōne, *s.* [Eng. *pimar(ic)*; *-one.*]

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{28}O$. A yellowish oily body prepared by distilling a considerable quantity of pimaric acid in a vessel containing air. It has the consistence of a fixed oil, but hardens completely on exposure to the air, and is soluble in alcohol and ether.

pĭ-mĕl′-ĕ-ą, *s.* [Gr. πιμελή (*pimelē*) = fat.]

Bot.: A genus of Thymelaceæ. Natives of Australia, New Zealand, &c. Several species are cultivated in British greenhouses as ornamental shrubs.

pĭm-ĕ-lĕp-tĕr-ī′-ną, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pimelepter(us)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

Ichthy.: A group of Sparidæ (q.v.). In both jaws there is a single anterior series of cutting teeth, behind which is a band of villiform teeth, which are found also on vomer, palatines, and tongue. Verticals densely covered with minute scales.

pĭm-ĕ-lĕp′-tĕr-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. πιμελή (*pimelē*) = fat, and πτέρυξ (*pteryx*) = a fin.]

Ichthy.: The sole genus of the group Pimelepterina (q.v.), with six species, from tropical seas.

pĭ mĕl′-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. πιμελή (*pimelē*) = fat; Eng. suff. *-ic.*] (See the compound.)

pimelic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_7H_{12}O_4 = \begin{matrix} (C_7H_{10}O_2)'' \\ H_2 \end{matrix} \Big\} O_2$. An acid obtained by fusing camphoric acid with potassic hydrate. It forms transparent, triclinic crystals which melt at 111°, slightly soluble in cold alcohol, very soluble in boiling water, in warm alcohol, and in ether. It is dibasic, but only its neutral salts are at present known. They are very insoluble.

pĭm′-ĕ-līte, *s.* [Gr. πιμελή (*pimelē*) = fat; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A massive mineral found in Silesia. Hardness, 2·5; sp. gr. 2·23 to 2·76; lustre, greasy; colour, apple-green; streak, greenish-white. The original analysis showed it to contain silica, alumina, sesquioxide of iron, protoxide of nickel, magnesia, and water. Dana places it with his appendix to the hydroxos silicates.

pĭ-mĕl-ō′-dŭs, *s.* [Gr. πιμελώδης (*pimelōdēs*) = fatty: πιμελή (*pimelē*) = fat, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = likeness.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Siluridæ (q.v.). Adipose fin well developed; dorsal and anal short;

the former with pungent spine and six rays; barbels six; palate edentulous; ventrals six-rayed, inserted behind the dorsal. Forty species are known from South America, the majority of small size and plain coloration. Two species (*Pimelodus platychir* and *P. bulayi*) are from West Africa.

***pī-mĕnt,** *s.* [Fr.] Wine with a mixture of spice and honey. [Pimento.]

pī-mĕn-tō, pī-mĕn-tą, *s.* [Sp. *pimiento* = a pepper tree, *pimienta* = pepper; O. Fr. *piument, piment* = drunkenness; Lat. *pigmentum.*] [Pigment.] Allspice (q.v.).

pimento-oil, *s.*

Chem.: A pale yellow volatile oil, sp. gr. 1·03 at 8°, obtained from the fruit of *Myrtus pimenta.* It resembles oil of cloves in taste and smell, and is soluble in alcohol and ether. Heated with potash-ley it is resolved into eugenic acid, $C_{10}H_{12}O_2$.

pimento-water, *s.*

Pharm., &c.: Pimento bruised fourteen oz., water two gallons. Same properties as oil of pimento.

pī-mĕph'-ą-lēṣ, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; Agassiz suggests Gr. πιμελή (*pimelē*) = fat, and κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = the head.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Cyprinidæ, limited to North America.

***pĭm'-ĕĕn-ĕt, *pĭm-ĕĭn-ĭt,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful; second element probably the same as seen in *yeniting* (q.v.).] A small red pimple; a pimple on the nose. (*Nares.*)

"From *pimginits* free
Plump ladies red as Saracen's head."
Newest Acad. of Compliments.

***pĭmp,** *s.* [Prob. from Fr. *pimpée* pa. par. of *pimper* = to make spruce or fine.] One who provides gratifications for the lust of others; a procurer, a panderer.

"Where shall I choose two or three for *pimps* now?"
—*Middleton: A Mad World,* iii.

*** pimp-tenure,** *s.*

Law: Tenure existing in the time of Edward I., by which the tenant kept six damsels for the use of the lord.

***pĭmp,** *v.i.* [Pimp, *s.*] To provide gratifications for the lust of others; to pander.

"The careful Devil is still at hand with means,
And providently *pimps* for ill desires."
Dryden: Absalom & Achitophel.

pĭm'-pĕr-nĕl, *pym-per-nel, *s.* [O. Fr. *pimpernelle, pimpinelle* (Fr. *pimprenelle*), a corrupt. of Lat. *bipinella* = *bipennula*, a dimin. from *bipennis* = two-winged: *bis* = twice, and *penna* = a wing; Sp. *pimpinela*; Ital. *pimpinella.*]

Bot.: The genus Anagallis (q.v.).

¶ Yellow pimpernel is *Lysimachia nemorum.* [Bastard, B. II.]

***pĭm'-pĭ-nĕl,** *s.* [Pimpinella.]

Bot.: *Pimpinella Saxifraga.*

pĭm-pĭ-nĕl'-lą, *s.* [Ital.] [Pimpernel.]

Bot.: Burnet-saxifrage; a genus of Umbelliferæ, family Ammineæ (*Lindley*), Ammineæ (*Sir J. Hooker*). Umbels compound, bracts none, bracteoles few. Petals deeply notched, the point long, inflexed; ridges of the fruit slender; vittæ several, long. Known species seventy, chiefly from the North Temperate Zone. Two are British, *Pimpinella Saxifraga*, the Common, and *P. magna*, the greater Burnet-Saxifrage. The former is common on dry pastures, the latter rare and local. *Pimpinella Anisum* is the Anise (q.v.).

pimpinella-oil, *s.*

Chem.: A golden-yellow volatile oil, obtained by distilling the root of *Pimpinella saxifraga* with water. It has a bitter burning taste, and is resinized by strong acids.

***pĭmp'-ĭng,** *a.* [Etym. doubtful: cf. Pimp, *s.*] Little, petty, paltry.

"He had no paltry arts, no *pimping* ways."
Crabbe.

pĭm'-plą, *s.* [A mountain in Thrace or Macedonia, where was a sacred spring.]

Entom.: A genus of Ichneumonidæ. *Pimpla manifestator*, parasitic on Chelostoma, a genus of bees akin to Xylocopa (q.v.), is British. Black body, with red legs; the former is thirteen lines long, ending in au ovipositor seventeen lines long.

pĭm'-ple, * pim-pel, * pim-pell, *s.* [A nasalised form of A.S. *pipel* appearing in the pr. par. *pipligend, pippligend* = pimply, from Lat. *papula* = a pimple: cf. Welsh *pwmp* = a bump; Fr. *pompette* = a pimple.]

1. *Lit. & Pathol.:* A small acuminated elevation of the cuticle, resembling an enlarged papilla of the skin. It generally terminates in resolution or desquamation.

2. *Fig.:* A little swelling or prominence.

"Cautious he pinches from the second stalk
A *pimple*, that portends a future sprout."
Cowper: Task, iii. 528.

* * *A pimple in a bent:* Something very minute or trivial.

"Prying out a *pimple in a bent.*"—*Stanyhurst: Virgil: Æneid.* (Dcl.)

pimple-mite, *s.*

Zool.: *Demodex folliculorum.*

*** pĭm'-pled (pled** as **peld),** *a.* [Eng. *pimpl(e); -ed.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Having pimples on the skin; full of pimples; pimply.

2. *Bot.:* Papillose (q.v.).

*** pĭmp'-lĭke,** *a.* [Eng. *pimp; -like.*] Like a pimp; low, vile, base.

pĭmp'-lōse, *s.* [See def.] A West Indian name for *Opuntia Tuna* and *O. vulgaris.*

pĭm'-plў, *a.* [Eng. *pimpl(e); -y.*] Full of or covered with pimples; pimpled.

*** pĭmp'-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *pimp; -ship.*] The office, occupation, or person of a pimp.

pin (1), * pene, * pinne, * pynne *s.* [Cf. Ir. *pinne, pion*; Gael. *pinne* = a pin, a peg; Wel. *pin* = a pin, a pen; But. *pin* = a pin, a peg; O. But. *penne* = a wooden pin, a peg; *pinne* = a spit; Sw. *pinne* = a peg; Dan. *pind* = a pointed stick; Icel. *pinni* = a pin; Ger. *pinnen* = to pin; *penn* = a peg. All borrowed words from Lat. *pinna*, a variant of *penna* = a feather, a pen. (*Skeat.*).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A piece of wood, metal, &c., generally pointed, and used for fastening separate articles together, or as a support; a peg, a bolt.

"With *pins* of adamant
And chains, they made all fast."
Milton: P. L., x. 318.

2. Anything more or less resembling a peg or bolt, as a *belaying*-pin, a *tent*-pin. The most important of these compounds will be found under the first element.

3. A small piece of wire, generally brass, headed and pointed, used as a fastening, &c., for dress, or for attaching separate pieces of paper, &c., or as an ornament.

"Bedlam beggars with roaring voices,
Stick in their numb'd but fortified bare arms
Pins." *Shakesp., Lear*, ii. 3.

4. A breast pin (q.v.)

"Sticking a mock diamond *pin* in his shirt."—*Dickens: Oliver Twist*, ch. ix.

5. A clothes-*pin*; a clothes-peg.

* 6. The centre or bull's-eye of a target; the central part.

"The very *pin* of his heart cleft with the blind hautboy's butshaft."—*Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet*, ii. 4.

7. One of a row or series of pegs let into the side of a drinking vessel to regulate the quantity to be drunk by each person.

8. The leg. (*Slang.*)

"I never saw a fellow better set upon his *pins.*"—*Burgoyne: Lord of the Manor*, iii. 3.

9. An obstruction of vision depending upon a speck in the cornea: the speck itself. Called also pin and web.

"Wish all eyes
Blind with the *pin* and web."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2

* 10. Mood, humour (prob. with reference to 7).

"This mischance plucked down their bartes, whiche were set on so merry a *pynne*, for the victory of Montarges."—*Hall: Henry VI.* (an. 5).

11. A noxious humour in a hawk's foot.

12. A thing of very slight value; the merest trifle.

"He did not care a *pin* for her."—*Addison. Spectator*, No. 295.

13. (See extract.)

"He gets two *pins*, or small casks of beer, each containing eighteen pots."—*Mayhew. London Labour, &c.*, ii. 108.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Joinery:* The smaller member of a dovetail which fits into the socket or receiving portion.

2. *Locksmithing:* The part of a key-stem which enters the lock.

3. *Mach.:* A short shaft, sometimes forming a bolt, a part of which serves as a journal.

4. *Music:* The peg of a stringed instrument for increasing or diminishing the tension of the strings.

5. *Mining:* (See extract).

"The Pennyearth beds are of that depth, and in addition four feet of *pins*. *Pins* is a common term indicative of the ore being in nodular concretions."—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. x., p. 204.

¶ (1) *A pin-drop silence:* A silence so profound that one might hear a pin drop.

"A *pin-drop silence* strikes o'er all the place."
Leigh Hunt: Rimini, i.

(2) *Pins and needles:* The tingling sensation which attends the recovery of circulation in a benumbed limb. (*Colloquial.*)

pin-cop, *s.*

Spinning: A yarn, roll-shaped like a pear, used for the weft in power-looms.

pin-drill, *s.* A drill for countersinking.

pin-footed, *a.* Having the toes or foot bordered by a membrane.

pin-lock, *s.* A lock of which the bolt is a round protruding pin.

pin-maker, *s.* A maker of pins.

pin-money, *s.* An allowance of money made by a husband to his wife for her separate use or private expenses. [Needle-money.]

"A young widow that would not recede from her demands of *pin-money.*"—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 295

pin-patches, *s. pl.* Periwinkles. (*Prov.*)

*** pin-pillow,** *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A pincushion.

2. *Bot.:* *Opuntia aurassavica.*

pin-point, *s.* The point of a pin; hence, the smallest trifle.

pin-rack, *s.*

Naut.: A frame placed on the deck of a vessel, and containing sheaves around which ropes may be worked, and belaying-pins about which they may be secured.

pin-tail, *s.*

1. The same as Pintail-duck (q.v.)

2. A pintle (q.v.)

pin-tool, *s.* A tubular cutter for making pins for sash, blind, and door makers.

pin-vice, *s.*

Clock-making: A hand-vice for grasping small arbours and pins.

pin-wheel, *s.* A contrate wheel in which the cogs are pins set into the disc.

*** pin-wing,** *s.* The pinion of a fowl.

pin-worm, *s.* An intestinal worm; the threadworm (q.v.).

*** pĭn** (2), *s.* [Chinese.] A petition or address of foreigners to the Emperor or any of his deputies.

pĭn (1), *v.t.* [Pin (1), *s.*]

1. To fasten with, or as with, a pin or pins. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, I. ix. 36.)

2. To fasten; to make fast.

"They left their rafters or great pieces of timber *pinned* together."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 584.

3. To seize; to catch and hold fast. (*Slang.*)

4. To confine; to hold fast or close; generally with *down*: as, To *pin* one *down* to a certain point or line of argument.

5. To steal. (*Slang.*)

6. To aim at or strike with a stone. (*Scotch.*)

7. To swage by striking with the peen of a hammer.

¶ *To pin one's faith:* To fix one's trust or dependence; to trust.

"Those who *pinned their faith* for better or for worse to the pack."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

pĭn (2), *v.t.* [A variant of *pen*, v. (q.v.).]

pī'-ną, *s.* [Sp.]

1. The pile of wedges or bricks of hard silver amalgam placed under a capellina and subjected to heat, to expel the mercury.

2. A pine-apple.

pina-cloth, *s.* A delicate, soft, transparent cloth, with a slight tinge of pale yellow, made in the Philippine Islands from the fibres of

the pine-apple leaf. It is made up into shawls, scarves, &c.

pī-nā-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *pin(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: The same as CONIFERÆ (q.v.).

pĭn-ăc-ō-līne, *s.* [Eng. *pinaco(ne)*; *l* connect., and suff. *-ine.*]

Chem.: $C_6H_{12}O=CH_3{\cdot}CO{\cdot}C(CH_3)_3$. Methyl-trimethyl-carbinketone. A colourless oil, sp. gr. 0·7990 at 16°, prepared by heating pinacone with dilute sulphuric acid, or with concentrated acetic acid. It has the odour of peppermint, boils at 105°, is insoluble in water, but mixes in all proportions with alcohol and ether.

pinacoline-alcohol, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_{13}{\cdot}OH$. An alcohol produced by the action of nascent hydrogen on pinacoline.

pĭn-a-cōne, *s.* [Eng. *pin(ite)* (2), and *ac(et)one.*]

Chem.: $C_6H_{14}O_2=(CH_3)_2:C(OH):C(OH):(CH_3)_2$. The double tertiary alcohol of the formula, $C_6H_{12}(OH)_2$, produced by the action of sodium, or of sodium amalgam, on acetone, and distilling the resulting alkaline liquid. It crystallizes in colourless quadratic tables, melts at 42°, and is sparingly soluble in cold water, but very soluble in alcohol and ether.

* **pĭn-a-cō-thē-cą,** *s.* [Gr. *πίναξ* (*pinax*), genit. *πίνακος* (*pinákos*) = a picture, and *θήκη* (*thēkē*) = a repository.] A picture-gallery.

pĭn-a-fōre, *s.* [Eng. *pin*, v., and *afore.*] An apron worn by children to protect the front part of their dress, so called because formerly pinned in front of a child.

pī-năl-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *pina(co)l(ine)*; suff. *-ic.*] Derived from or contained in pinacoline.

pinalic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_5H_{10}O_2=(CH_3)_3:C{\cdot}CO{\cdot}OH$. Trimeth-acetic acid. Obtained by the oxidation of pinacoline with chromic and dilute sulphuric acids. It forms leafy crystals, which melt at 35°, boil at 161°, and require forty times their weight of water for solution. Its baric and calcic salts crystallize in silky needles, which are very soluble.

pĭ-năng', *s.* [Malay.] The betel-nut, *Areca Catechu.*

pī-năs-tĕr, *s.* [Lat. = a kind of fir or pine, from *pinus* (q.v.); Fr. *pinastre.*]

Bot.: *Pinus Pinaster*, the Cluster pine, indigenous to the Mediterranean countries. It yields quantities of turpentine, and, flourishing near the sea, has been largely planted in France for binding together the loose sands.

"The *Pinaster* is nothing else but the wild pine."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xvi., ch. x.

* **pĭ-năx,** *s.* [Gr.] A table, a register, a list: hence, that on which anything, as a scheme or plan, is inscribed.

"Consider whereabout thou art in that old philosophical *pinax* of the life of man."—*Browne.*

* **pĭn-bănk, * pinne-banke,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] An instrument of torture.

"Then was he thrise put to the *pinnebanke*, tormented most miserably."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 817.

* **pĭn-bouke,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of bucket; a jar. (*Drayton.*)

* **pĭn-būt-tŏck,** *s.* [Eng. *pin* (1), and *buttock.*] A thin or angular buttock like a pin.

pĭn-cāse, *s.* [Eng. *pin* (1), and *case.*] A case for holding pins.

pĭn-çērs, † **pĭnçh-ĕrs,** * **pyn-sors,** *s. pl.* [For *pinchers*, from *pinch*, v.; Fr. *pinces*, from *pincer* = to pinch (q.v.).]

1. An instrument having two handles and two grasping jaws, formed of two pieces pivoted together. Many forms are adapted for special work.

"With *pincers* next the stubborn steel he struins."—*Hoole: Jerusalem Delivered*, bk. xi.

2. The nippers of certain animals, as of insects and crustaceans; the prehensile claws.

pĭnch, * **pinche,** *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *pincer*; a nasalised form of O. Ital. *picciare*, *pizzare* (Ital. *pizzicare*) = to pinch; Sp. *pizcar* = to pinch; *pinchar* = to prick, to pierce with a small point; Dut. *pitsen*, *pinsen* = to pinch.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To press, nip, or squeeze, as between the ends of the fingers, the teeth, claws, or any hard substance or instrument; to press hard between two hard bodies.

* 2. To grip, to bite.

"Having *pinch'd* a few and made them cry"—*Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI.*, ii. 1.

* 3. To lift or take up between the finger and thumb.

"*Pinch'd* close beneath his finger and his thumb."—*Cowper: Charity*, 477.

* 4. To put in pinches or small quantities.

"*Pinch* a murderous dust into her drink."—*Tennyson: Vivien*, 490.

* 5. To plait.

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. To nip with frost.

"Now *pinch'd* by biting January sore."—*Thomson: Castle of Indolence*, ii. 5.

2. To pain, to afflict, to distress.

"Oft the teeming earth
Is with a kind of colic *pinch'd* and vext."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, iii. 1.

3. To straiten; to put in straits or distress: as, To be *pinched* for money.

* 4. To play a trick on; to catch.

"What, have I *pinched* you, Signor Gremio?"—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, ii.

* 5. To press hard; to examine closely and thoroughly.

"This is the way to *pinch* the question."—*Collier.*

6. To lock up, to imprison.

"Where do the 'Forties' (a dangerous gang known as the 'Forty Thieves') live now, then?—Oh! pretty nigh all '*pinched*' (sent to goal), wuss luck."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Feb. 12, 1886.

7. (*Reflex.*): To be stingy or niggardly to; to begrudge: as, He *pinched himself* for food.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To nip or squeeze anything, as with the fingers, an instrument, two hard bodies, &c.; to nip, to grip.

"A sort of dogs, that at a lion bay,
And entertaine no spirit to *pinch*."—*Chapman: Homer; Iliad* v.

* **II.** *Figuratively:*

1. To spare; to be niggardly; to be straitened.

"But for to *pinche*, and for to spare,
Of worldes mucke to gette encres."—*Gower: C. A.*, v.

2. To bear hard; to be puzzling.

3. To find fault; to cavil.

"Therto he coude endite, and make a thing.
Ther coude no wight *pinche* at his writing."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 328.

¶ *To know* or *feel where the shoe pinches:* To know practically, or from personal experience, wherein the difficulty, trouble, or hardship of any matter lies.

pĭnçh, * **pynch,** *s.* [PINCH, *v.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. A sharp or close nip or squeeze, as with the ends of the fingers, an instrument, or two hard bodies.

"By a timely *pinch* that takes off the terminal bud of the cane."—*Scribner's Magazine*, April 1880, p. 814.

2. As much as can be taken up between the finger and thumb; any small quantity.

"They don't signify this *pinch* of snuff."—*Swift: The Grand Question debated.*

3. A strong iron lever. [PINCH-BAR.]

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Pain, distress, oppression.

"Necessity's sharp *pinch*."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, ii. 4.

2. Straits, difficulty; time or state of distress or difficulty.

"The Normans in this narrow *pinch*, not so willingly as wisely, granted the desire."—*Drayton: Poly-Olbion*, s. 17. (*Selden's Illustrations.*)

* 3. The game of pitch-halfpenny.

¶ *At* or *on a pinch:* In or on an emergency.

"Hang therefore on this promise of God, who is an helper *at a pinch*."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 1,405.

pinch-bar, *s.* A lever with a fulcrum-foot and projecting snout.

* **pinch-beck,** *s.* A miserly fellow. (*Huloet.*)

* **pinch-commons,** *s.* A miserly or stingy person.

"The niggardly *pinch-commons* by which it is inhabited."—*Scott: Pirate*, ch. vi.

* **pinch-spotted,** *a.* Discoloured from having been pinched. (*Shakesp.: Tempest*, iv. 1.)

pĭnçh'-bĕck, *s.* & *a.* [Said to be so called from a Mr. Pinchbeck who, towards the close of the eighteenth century, resided in the neighbourhood of the Strand, and manufactured a compound metal which had, to a certain extent, the appearance and lustre of gold, though the counterfeit, as well as that in ormolu, or mosaic, could easily be detected by its weight being less than that of gold, its undefined and badly-worked edges, and its want of resonance.]

A. *As subst.:* An alloy of copper and zinc; copper 5, zinc 1. It was formerly much used in the manufacture of cheap jewelry.

B. *As adj.:* Made of the alloy described in A. 1: hence, sham, counterfeit, brummagem.

* **pinche,** *v.t.* [PINCH, *v.*]

pinçhed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [PINCH, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Lit.:* Nipped, squeezed, or compressed between two bodies.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. In straits or distress: as, *pinched* for money or food.

2. Thin, peakish.

"In wonderful condition, but *pinched* a little and plain in face."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

pinçh'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *pinch*, v.; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who or that which pinches.

2. (*Pl.*): The same as PINCERS (q.v.).

II. *Mining, &c.:* A workman who uses a pinch. [PINCH, *s.*, 3.]

* **pinçh'-fĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *pinch*, and *fist.*] A hard, miserly person; a miser; a niggard.

* **pinçh'-gŭt,** *s.* [Eng. *pinch*, and *gut.*] A pinchfist; a miser.

pinçh-ĭng, * **pinch-yng,** *pr. par., a.*, & *s.* [PINCH, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.* & *particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

B. *As substantive:*

1. The act of nipping or squeezing; a pinch.

2. Niggardliness; sparing.

"In a noble man moche *pinchyng* and nygardshyp of meate and dryuke is to be discommended."—*Sir T. Elyot: The Governour*, bk. iii., ch. xxi.

3. A term applied to moving a heavy object, such as a gun, mortar, log, or bed-plate, by small heaves of the handspike, which describes arcs of a circle nearly horizontally.

pinching-bar, *s.* A crowbar for moving an object by successive short hitches; a pinch-bar (q.v.).

pinching-nut, *s.* A jam-nut screwed down upon another nut to hold it in position.

pinching-pin, *s.*

Steam-eng.: A portion of the contrivance by which a slide-valve is packed or tightened upon its seat.

pinching-tongs, *s. pl.*

Glass-making: A form of pincers or tongs used for making chandelier-drops, &c. Each jaw of the tongs carries a die, between which a lump of glass heated to plasticity is compressed; a wire between the jaws makes the hole by which the drop is suspended. It is afterward cut and polished on a leaden lap.

pinçh'-ĭng-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *pinching*; *-ly.*] In a pinching-manner; sparingly, stingily.

"By giving stingily and *pinchingly*."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 7.

* **pinçh'-pĕn-nў,** * **pinche-pen-ny,** *s.* [Eng. *pinch*, and *penny.*] A niggardly person; a miser, a niggard.

"A very *pinchpeny*, as dric as a kixe."—*Udal: Flowers*, p. 145.

pĭnck'-neў-a, *s.* [Named by Michaux after an American, Mr. Pinckney.]

Bot.: A genus of Cinchonidæ. Trees from the southern United States. *Pinckneya pubens*, which has red downy flowers, furnishes the fever bark of Carolina.

pĭn'-cŭsh-ĭon, *s.* [Eng. *pin* (1), and *cushion.*] A small bag or cushion padded with bran or wool, in which pins are stuck.

* **Pinc-zō-vĭ-an, Pĭnk-zō-vĭ-an,** *s.* [From Pinczow in Poland.]

Church Hist. (*Pl.*): The name given in the sixteenth century to the leaders of the Polish

Antitrinitarians, several of whom lived at Pinczow. The majority were, at least originally, only Arian, the others took an active part in founding the Socinian body. They separated from the Protestant Church at a synod held in 1563.

pĭn-dā-ĭb-a, *s.* [Brazilian.]

Bot.: A synonym of Xylopia (q.v.).

pĭn'-dal, pĭn'-dar (1), *s.* [Dut. *pieudel.*]

Bot.: An American name for *Arachis hypogæa.* [Ground-nut.]

* **pĭn-dar** (2), *s.* [Pinder.]

pĭn-da-ree', *s.* [Hind. = a freebooter.] One of a horde of mounted robbers in India, dispersed by the Marquis of Hastings in 1817.

¶ The whole Pindaree force was estimated at from 20,000 to 25,000 horse, under various leaders. A large number perished in battle, and others, on submission, were settled on lands granted them. While they were in arms, the Mahrattas gave them first secret and then open countenance, and the Pindaree struggle brought on the second Mahratta war.

Pĭn-dăr-ĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *Pindaricus*, from *Pindar*; Gr. Πινδαρος (*Pindaros*); Fr. *pindarique*; Ital. & Sp. *pindarico.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Pindar, the Greek lyric poet; after the style or manner of Pindar.

"Light subjects suit not grave *Pindaric* ode.
Cowper: An Ode, Secundum artem

B. *As subst.:* An ode in imitation of the lyric odes of Pindar; an irregular ode.

"The character of these late *Pindarics*."—*Congreve: The Pindaric Ode.*

* **pĭn-dăr-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *Pindaric*; *-al.*] Pindaric.

"You may wonder, sir (for this seems a little too extravagant and *pindarical* for prose), what I mean by all this preface."—*Cowley: Essays, The Garden.*

* **pĭn'-dar-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *Pindar*; *-ism.*] Imitation of Pindar. (*Johnson.*)

* **Pĭn-dar-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *Pindar*; *-ist.*] An imitator of Pindar.

* **pĭnde,** * **pynde,** *v.t.* [A.S. *pyndan.*] [Pinder.] To impound; to shut up in a pound. (*Cathol. Anglicum.*)

pĭn'-dĕr, pĭn'-dar, pyn-dare, * **pyn-der,** *s.* [A.S. *pyndan* = to pen up, from *pund* = a pound.] [Pound (2), *s.*, Pinner (1).] A pound-keeper; one who impounds.

"But of his merry man, the *pindar* of the town."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 28.

pĭnd'-ja-jăp, *s.* [Malay.]

Naut.: A boat used in the Malayan Archipelago and Sumatra, for the transport of spices, areca-nuts, cacao, &c. They have one to three masts, with square sails, and both the stem and stern much projecting.

pĭn'-dŭst, *s.* [Eng. *pin* (1), and *dust.*] Small dust or particles of metal produced in the manufacturing of pins.

pine (1), **pigne,** *s.* [A.S. *pin, pin-treow*, from Lat. *pinus*, for *picinus* = the tree that produces pitch; *pix* (genit. *picis*) = pitch; Fr. *pin*; Sp. & Ital. *pino.*]

I. *Botany:*

(1) Properly the genus Pinus (q.v.).

(2) Various coniferous trees akin to it, as the Dammar or Amboyna Pine (*Dammara orientalis*), the Norfolk Island Pine (*Araucaria excelsa*), &c.

2. *Comm.:* The timber obtained from various coniferous trees, espec. from *Pinus Strobus, P. sylvestris, P. mitis, P. rigida*, and *P. australis.* American Yellow Pine is from the first; the Norway, Baltic, Riga, or Red Pine, from the second; the third furnishes New York Pine; the fourth Common Pitch Pine; and the last the Pitch Pine of Georgia. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

pine-apple, * **pyn-appul.** * **pyn-apple,** * **pyne-appylle,** *s.*

Botany:

1. The cone of a pine-tree.

"His [the pine's] fruit is great Roulleaus or bawles of a browne chesnut colour, and are called *pine-apples*."—*Lyte: Dodoens*, p. 769.

2. A pine.

"In the shadowe of a *pyne-apple* tree."—*Caxton: Charles the Grete* (ed. Herrtage), p. 80.

3. *Ananassa sativa.* The leaves are hard and fibrous, with spiny edges. The flowers rise from the centre of the plant, and are in a large conical spike, surmounted by spiny leaves called the crown. The conical spike of flowers ultimately becomes enlarged and juicy, constituting the pine-apple, believed to be the finest of fruits. The first particular account was given by Oviedo, in 1535, and it was first cultivated in Holland, whence it was introduced into England by the Earl of Portland in 1690, but it did not fruit for twenty years afterwards. It is now easily grown in hothouses in Britain and the continent. More than fifty varieties have been produced. In the West Indies the fruit of the wild plant is used with that of the Pinguin to destroy intestinal worms and promote the secretion of urine.

Pine-apple rum: Rum flavoured with slices of pine-apple.

"Returning with the tumbler half full of *pine-apple rum*."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. iii.

pine barren, *s.* A tract of barren land producing pines. (*American.*)

pine-beauty, *s.*

Entom.: *Trachea piniperda*, a British night-moth, the wings white with a yellow band and red spots. The larva feeds on the twigs of fir trees.

pine-beetle, *s.*

Entom.: *Hylesinus*, or *Hylurgus piniperda.*

pine-bullfinch, pine-grosbeak, *s.*

Ornith.: *Pyrrhula* or *Pinicola enucleator.* Head, neck, fore part of breast, and rump bright red; back grayish-brown or black edged with red; lower parts light gray; two white bands on the dusky wings. Larger than the Bullfinch. Common in the Arctic regions, whence it migrates south in numbers in America, more sparingly in Europe. Occasionally found in Britain. Called also Pine-finch and Pine-grosbeak.

pine-carpet, *s.*

Entom.: *Thera firmata*, a British Geometer moth, fore wings gray, hind wings brown, antennæ of the male pectinated. Larva feeds on the Scotch fir.

pine-clad, pine-covered, *a.* Clad or covered with pines.

"As daily I strode through the *pine-cover'd* glade."
Byron: Lachin y Gair.

pine-cloth, *s.* [Pina-cloth.]

pine-cone, *s.* The cone or strobilus of a pine-tree.

pine-crowned, *a.* Pine-clad.

pine-drops, *s.*

Bot.: An American name for Pterospora.

pine-finch, pine-grosbeak, *s.* [Pine-bullfinch.]

pine-fish, *s.* Fish dried in the open air. (*Shetland.*)

pine-grosbeak, *s.* [Pine-finch (q.v.).]

pine-house, *s.* A pinery (q.v.).

pine-kernel, *s.* The seed of the stone-pine, *Pinus Pinea*, common and used for food in Mediterranean countries.

pine-knot, *s.* A pine-cone. (*American.*)

pine-marten, *s.*

Zool.: *Mustela martes*, distributed over Europe and Asia, becoming rare in Britain. The body is long and lithe, about eighteen inches, with a tail two-thirds that length;

Pine-marten.

legs short, paws with five digits armed with claws; snout sharp, vibrissæ long. Fur dark-brown, lighter on cheeks and snout; throat, and under side of neck light yellow. It is arboreal, and frequents coniferous woods, whence its popular name. The female makes a nest of moss and leaves, sometimes occupying those of squirrels or woodpeckers and killing the rightful owners.

pine-mast, *s.* Pine-cones collectively. [Mast (2), *s.*]

pine-mouse, *s.*

Zool.: *Arvicola pinetorum*, inhabiting the country west of the Mississippi.

pine-needle wool, *s.*

Chem.: Pine-wood wool. A fibrous substance, prepared in Prussia by treating the needles of coniferous trees with a strong solution of sodic carbonate. It is used for stuffing mattresses, and for other upholstery purposes.

pine-oil, *s.*

Chem.: A name applied to certain oils resembling oil of turpentine, extracted from the seeds of various pine-trees, *Pinus Picea, P. Abies, P. Pumilio*, &c. It has a yellow colour, a balsamic odour; sp. gr. 0·893 at 17°, and boils at 152°. By treatment with potassium and rectification it yields a hydrocarbon, $C_{10}H_{16}$, less fragrant than the original oil, sp. gr. 0·875 at 17°, and boiling at 161°.

pine-resin, *s.*

Chem.: The resinous juice which exudes from incisions made in the stems of coniferous trees. It is a mixture of a volatile oil, $C_{10}H_{16}$, and colophony, $C_{20}H_{30}O_2$.

pine-sap, *s.*

Bot.: *Monotropa Hypopitys.*

pine-sawfly, *s.*

Entom.: *Lophyrus pini.*

pine-store, *s.* The same as Pinery, *s.*

pine-thistle, *s.*

Bot.: *Atractylis gummifera*, from which, when wounded, a kind of gum exudes.

pine-tree, *s.* A tree of the genus Pinus; a pine.

* *Pine-tree money:* Money coined in Massachusetts in the seventeenth century, and so called from a figure resembling a fine-tree stamped on it.

pine-weed, *s.*

Bot.: *Hypericum Sarothra.*

pine-wood, *s.*

1. A wood of pine-trees.

2. Pine timber.

Pine-wood still: An apparatus for obtaining tar, resin, and the volatile products of pit-wood by distillation.

Pine-wood wool: [Pine-needle wool].

pīne, * **pīn-en,** * **pyne,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *pinan* = to torment, from *pin* = pain, torment, from Lat. *pœna* = pain (q.v.); O. Dut. *pijnen*; Dut. *pijngen*; Fr. *peiner*; Icel. *pina.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To pain, to torment; to cause to suffer pain; to harass.

"To work this man so moche wo
Or *pinen* him so angerly." *Romaunt of the Rose.*

* 2. To starve.

"Surfeit by the eye, and *pine* the maw."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 602.

3. To grieve for; to lament or bemoan in silence.

"Abash'd the devil stood,
Virtue in her state how lovely, saw; and *pin'd*
His loss." *Milton: P. L.*, iv. 846.

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To cause pain or trouble; to harass.

"The Cristen so misferd, the Sarizins did so *pyne*."
Robert de Brunne, p. 141.

2. To languish; to wear or waste away or lose flesh from any distress or anxiety of mind. (Followed by *away.*)

"Since my young lady's going into France, the fool hath much *pin'd away*."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 4.

3. To languish with desire; to waste away with any longing. (Generally followed by *for*).

"Loathing, from racks of husky straw he turns,
And, *pining*, for the verdant pasture mourns."
Rowe: Lucan, v.

* 4. To waste or fall away; to lose strength, power, or influence.

"On the death of the late Duke, it [Parma] was taken possession of by the French, and is now *pining* away under the influence of their iron domination."—*Eustace: Italy*, vol. i., ch. vi.

* **pīne** (2), * **pyne,** *s.* [A.S. *pin.* *Pine* and *pain* are doublets.] [Pain, *s.*]

1. Pain, uneasiness, grief, suffering. (*Burns: Scotch Drink.*)

2. Woe, want, penury.

* ¶ *Done to pine:* Put to death.

pĭn'-ē-al, *a. & s.* [Fr. *pinéale*, from Lat. *pinea* = the cone of a pine-tree; *pinus* = a pine.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to a pine-cone, or resembling it in shape.

B. *As subst.:* The pineal-gland (q.v.).

pineal-eye, *s.* [UNPAIRED-EYE.]

pineal-gland, *s.*

Anat.: A conical body of a dark-gray colour, placed immediately behind the posterior extremity of the third ventricle. It rests in a groove between the nates. Its base is turned forwards towards the third ventricle, and its apex is directed downwards and backwards. It is connected to the inner surface of the thalami by fibres called the peduncles or habenæ of the pineal gland. In a cavity near its base is a mass of sabulous matter composed of phosphate and of carbonate of lime.

pineal-stalk, *s.*

Biol.: A solid, well-marked stalk, which in many cases connects the unpaired eye with the epiphysis. (*Quar. Jour. Micros. Science* (n. s.), xxvii. 180.)

pīne-ăs'-tẽr, *s.* [PINASTER.]

* **pine-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *pine* (2), s.; *-ful*(*l*).] Full of pain or suffering; painful, woful.

"Long constraint of *pineful* penury."
Bp. Hall: Satires, v. ii.

pĭ-nĕn'-chў-ma, *s.* [Gr. πίναξ (*pinax*) = a board, a table, and ἔγχυμα (*engchuma*) = infusion.]

Bot.: A kind of tissue consisting of long, thin cells, like tables without the legs. It occurs in the epidermis of ferns, and some other plants. Called also Tabular-parenchyma.

pīn'-ẽr-y, *s.* [Eng. *pine*; *-ry.*]

1. A hot-house in which pine-apples are grown.

2. A place where pine-trees grow; a pine-wood or forest.

pī-nē'-tŭm, *s.* [Lat. = a plantation of firs.] A plantation or nursery of pine-trees of different kinds, for decorative or scientific purposes.

pīn-eў, pīn'-y, *a.* [Eng. *pine* (1), s.; *-y.*] Of or pertaining to pines; resembling pines; abounding in pines.

"Cyprus, with her rocky mound,
And Crete, with *piny* verdure crown'd."
Warton: The Crusade.

pī'-neў, *s.* [Abbrev. from Tamil *pineymaram* = *Vateria indica.*] (See etym. and compounds.)

piney-resin, *s.* The resin of *Vateria indica*, obtained by incisions in the tree. It is used for varnish, for candles, &c.

piney-tallow, *s.*

Chem.: Malabar tallow. Obtained by boiling the fruit of *Vateria indica*. Piney tallow has a waxy appearance, a faint agreeable odour, sp. gr. 0·9625, melts at 37°5° and is soluble in alcohol.

piney-tree, *s.* (1) *Calophyllum angustifolium*; (2) | PEON (2)].

piney-varnish, *s.* A varnish prepared from piney-resin (q.v.).

pĭn' fēath-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *pin* (1), and *feather.*] [PEN-FEATHER.]

pĭn-fēath-ẽred, *a.* [Eng. *pinfeather*; *-ed.*] [PEN-FEATHERED.]

* **pĭn'-fōld,** * **pen-fold,** * **pyn-fold,** *s.* [Eng. *pin* (2), v., and *fold.*] A place in which stray cattle are shut up; a pound.

"You mistake; I mean the pound, a *pinfold*."—*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, i. 1.

pĭng, *s.* [From the sound.] The sound made by a bullet, discharged from a rifle, as it passes through the air.

pĭng (1), *v.i.* [PING, *s.*] To produce a sound like that of a rifle bullet on being discharged, and striking a hard object.

* **pĭng** (2), *v.t.* [A.S. *pyngan.*] To push, to prick.

"He *pingde* his stede with spores kene."
Otuel, p. 55.

pĭn'-glc, *s.* [Etym. doubtful, but probably connected with *pin* = to pen or pound.] A small enclosure; a close. (*Prov.*)

"The Academy, a little *pingle* or plot of ground, was the habitation of Plato, Xenocrates, and Polemon."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 86

pĭn' glēr, *s.* [Prob. from *pingle*, s.] A cart-horse, a work-horse.

"Judging all to be *pinglers* that be not coursers."—*Lily: Euphues.*

pĭng'-stẽr, pĭnk'-stẽr, pĭnx'-tẽr, *s.* [Dut. *pinkster*; Ger. *pfingsten*, a corrupt. of *pentecost* (q.v.).] Whitsuntide. (*Dutch-Amer.*)

* **pĭn'-guĕ-fў** (u as w), *v.t.* [PINGUIFY.]

pĭn-guĭc'-ŭ-la (u as w), *s.* [Fem. sing. of Lat. *pinguiculus* = fattish; *pinguis* = fat.]

Bot.: Butterwort. Calyx two-lipped, upper lip three-lobed. [BUTTERWORT.]

* **pĭn'-guid** (u as w), *a.* [Lat. *pinguis* = fat.] Fat, unctuous, greasy. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"A serious generation, accustomed to a *pinguid*, turgid style."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. ii., pt. iii., ch. xxix.

* **pĭn guĭd'-ĭn-oŭs** (u as w), *a.* [Lat. *pinguitudo*, genit. *pinguitudinis*, from *pinguis* = fat.] Containing fat; fatty, adipose.

* **pĭn'-guĭ-fў** (u as w), *v.t.* [Lat. *pinguifacio*, from *pinguis* = fat, and *facio* = to make.] To make fat, greasy, or unctuous.

"As it were *pinguified*."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 810.

pĭn'-guĭn (u as w), *s.* [PENGUIN, 2.]

pĭn-guĭ-pĕ-dī'-na (u as w), *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pinguipes*, genit. *pinguiped*(*is*); Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

Ichthy.: A group of Trachinidæ (q.v.). Body covered with small scales; eye lateral; lateral line continuous. There are two genera, Pinguipes and Latilus, from tropical and subtropical seas.

pĭn'-guĭ pēş (u as w), *s.* [Lat. *pinguis* = fat, and *pes* = a foot. [PINGUIPEDINA.]

pĭn'-guĭte (u as w), *s.* [Lat. *pingui*(*s*) = fat, greasy; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of Chloropal (q.v.), very soft; colour, oil and siskin-green. From Wolkenstein, Saxony.

* **pĭn'-guĭ-tūde** (u as w), *s.* [Lat. *pinguitudo.*] Fatness, obesity. (*Lamb: The Gentle Giantess.*)

pĭn-hō'-ĕn, *s.* [Native name.]

Pharm: A purgative oil derived from *Curcas multifidus.* [CURCAS.]

pĭn'-hōld, *s.* [Eng. *pin* (1), s., and *hold.*] A place at which a pin holds or makes fast.

pĭn'-hōle, *s.* [Eng. *pin* (1), s., and *hole.*] A small hole or puncture made by or with a pin; a very small hole.

"The breast at first broke in a small *pinhole*."—*Wiseman.*

pī-nĭ-, *pref.* [PINUS.] Derived from any species of the genus Pinus (q.v.).

pĭn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *pine* (1), s.; *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from the pine-tree.

pinic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{30}O_2$. An acid isomeric with pimaric acid, extracted from colophony by cold alcohol of 70 per cent. It is an amorphous resin, insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol, ether, and oils, melts when slightly heated, and decomposes at a higher temperature.

pī-nĭ-cor'-rĕ-tĭn, *s.* [Pref. *pini-*; Lat. *cor*(*tex*); Eng. *ret*(*ene*), and suff. *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{24}H_{38}O_5$ (?). A dark-brown glutinous mass extracted from the bark of the Scotch fir, *Pinus sylvestris*, by boiling with alcohol of 40 per cent. It is slightly soluble in ammonia.

pī-nĭ-cor-tăn'-nĭc, *a.* [CORTEPINITANNIC.]

pĭn'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [PINE, *v.*]

* **pining-stool,** *s.* The cucking-stool.

pĭn'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *pining*; *-ly.*] In a pining, languishing, or wasting manner; with pining or languishing.

"The poets pondered *piningly*, yet not unwisely, upon the ancient days."—*Poe: Works* (1864), ii. 278.

pĭn'-ĭon (i as y), * **pĭn-nion,** * **pyn ion,** *s.* [Fr. *pignon* = a finial, a pinnacle, a pinion, from Lat. *pinna*, *penna* = a wing, a feather, a fin; O. Fr. *pinon* = the pinion of a clock (*Cotgrave*); Sp. *piñon* = a pinion.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A feather; a quill of the wing.

"He is pluckt, when hither
He sends so poor a *pinion* of his wing."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iii. 12.

2. A wing.

"Nor the pride nor ample *pinion*,
That the Theban sages bare."
Gay: Progress of Poesy.

3. The joint of the wing of a fowl remotest from the body.

* 4. A fetter or band for the arm. (*Ainsworth.*)

II. *Mech.:* Of two cog-wheels in gear, the lesser is called the pinion. It may be spur, bevel, mitre, &c. The pinions of watches are made from pinion-wire, turned down at the parts which are not destined to mesh with the co-acting wheel.

pinion-file, *s.*

Watchmaking: A knife-file employed by watchmakers.

pinion-gauge, *s.*

Watchmaking: A pair of fine calipers.

pinion-spotted pug, *s.*

Entom.: *Eupithecia consignata*, a British geometer moth.

pinion-wire, *s.*

Metal-working: Wire formed into the shape and size required for the pinions of clocks and watches; it is drawn in the same manner as round wire, through plates whose holes correspond in section to the shape of the wire.

pĭn-ĭon (i as y), * **pĭn-nion,** *v.t.* [PINION, *s.*]

* 1. To bind or confine the wings of; to confine by binding the wings.

"Whereas they have sacrificed to themselves, they become sacrifices to the inconstancy of fortune, whose wings they thought by their self-wisdom to have *pinioned*."—*Bacon.*

2. To maim by cutting off the first joint of the wing.

3. To confine by binding the arms to the body; to render incapable of resistance by confining the arms; to shackle, to fetter.

"*Pinion* him like a thief, bring him before us."
Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 7.

4. To bind, to confine, to tie. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, V. iv. 22.)

* 5. To attach or bind by chains of some kind.

"Praise their heavy n though *pinion'd* down to earth.
Churchill: Gotham, ii.

* 6. To bind, to restrain, to confine.

"*Pinioned* up by formal rules of state." *Norris.*

pĭn'-ĭŏned (i as y), * **pĭn-nioned,** * **pĭn-noed,** * **pĭn nyand,** *pa. par.* & *a.* [PINION, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Bound, tied; confined by bonds.

"*Pinion'd* with his hands behind."
Phaer: Virgil; Æneid ii.

2. (*From the subst.*): Furnished with pinions or wings.

"The wings of swans, and stronger *pinion'd* rhyme."
Dryden: Virgil; Ecl. ix.

* **pĭn'-ĭŏn-ĭst** (i as y), *s.* [Eng. *pinion*; *-ist.*] A winged creature; a bird.

"All the flitting *pinionists* of ayre
Attentive sat." *Browne: Brit. Pastorals*, i. 4.

pī-nĭ-pī-crĭn, *s.* [Pref. *pini-*, and Eng. *picrin.*]

Chem.: $C_{32}H_{36}O_{11}$. A bitter substance extracted from the needles and bark of the Scotch fir by alcohol of 40 per cent. It is a bright-yellow hygroscopic powder, soluble in water, alcohol, and ether-alcohol, insoluble in pure ether. Heated to 55° it softens, at 80° it becomes viscid, at 100° transparent and mobile, solidifying on cooling to a dark-yellow brittle mass.

pī nĭ tăn' nĭc, *a.* [Pref. *pini-*, and Eng. *tannic.*] Derived from the pine and containing tannic acid.

pinitannic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{14}H_{16}O_8$(?). An acid found in the aqueous extract of the green parts of the *Arbor vitæ*. It also occurs, together with

pinipicrin, in the needles of old Scotch firtrees. It is a brownish-yellow powder, possessing a slightly bitter, astringent taste, is soluble in water, alcohol, and ether; becomes soft and glutinous at 100°, and does not precipitate solutions of gelatin. With stannic chloride it imparts a permanent yellow dye to woollen stuffs mordanted with alum.

pīn'-īte (1), *s.* [After the Pini ndit, at Schneeberg, Saxony; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An amorphous mineral, only found in crystals as pseudomorphs. Hardness, 2·5 to 3·5; sp. gr. 2·6 to 2·85; lustre, feeble, waxlike; colour, shades of green, brownish, reddish; translucent to opaque. Compos.: essentially a hydrous silicate of alumina with alkalies, the proportions being very variable. The varieties included by Dana are: (1) Pinite, pseudomorphous after lolite (q.v.); (2) Gieseckite, pseudomorphous after nepheline (q.v.); the sub-varieties of which are (*b*) Lythrodes, (*c*) liebenerite, (*d*) dysyntribite, (*e*) parophite, (*f*) a green mineral from Grindelwald, near parophite, (*g*) pinitoid; (3) Wilsonite, pseudomorphous after scapolite; (4) polyargite and rosite, pseudomorphous after anorthite; (5) killinite, pseudomorphous after spodumene; (6) some varieties of lithomarge; (7) agalmatolite (*b*) oncosine, (*c*) oosite, (*d*) gongylite; (8) gigantolite, (*b*) iberite. *Brit. Mus. Cat.* places the whole of the above with the group of Pseudomorphs.

pinite-granite, *s.*

Petrol.: A granitic rock containing the mineral substance pinite (q.v.).

pinite-porphyry, *s.*

Petrol.: A porphyritic felsite containing pinite.

pīn'-īte (2), *s.* [Lat. *pin(us)*; suff. *-ite.*]

Chem.: $C_6H_{12}O_{10}$. A saccharine substance extracted by water from the sap of the *Pinus Lambertiana* of California. It forms radio-crystalline nodules, sp. gr. 1·52, is sweet as sugar-candy, soluble in water, insoluble in absolute alcohol. It is dextro-rotatory, unfermentable, and has no copper-reducing power.

pī-nī'-tēs, *s.* [Lat. *pin(us)*; suff. *-ites.*]

Palæobot.: A genus of Coniferæ, allied to Pinus. Range from the Carboniferous to the Miocene. Known species thirty-five, of which nineteen are Cretaceous. [AMBER.]

pī'-nīt-ōid, *s.* [Eng. *pinit(e)*; suff. *-oid.*]

Min.: A variety of Pinite (1) (q.v.), of a leek-green colour, pseudomorphous after felspar. Found in a decomposing porphyritic rock, near Freiberg, Saxony.

pĭnk (1). * **pinck,** * **pineke,** * **pinke,** *s.* & *a.* [Etym. doubtful. The flower may have been so named from the cut or peaked edges of the petals [PINK (1), *v.*], or from a resemblance to a bud or small eye [PINK, *a.*]. Cf. O. Fr. *oeillet* = a little eye, an eyelet hole, a gilliflower, a pink; Fr. *pincc.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 2.

"Bring hither the *pincke* and purple cullambine."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; May.

2. A light red pigment or colour resembling that of the garden pink.

"*Pink* is very susceptible of the other colours by the mixture."—*Dryden: Dufresnoy.*

3. A fox-hunter's coat. (So called from the colour.)

"The popular M.F.H. is clothed in the orthodox *pink*."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

4. A minnow, from the colour of the abdomen in summer.

"If you troll with a *pink*."
Cotton: Angler's Ballad.

5. A young salmon; a parr.

"The fry of salmon, in some stage or other—as samlets, *pinks*, or smolts."—*Field*, Jan. 2, 1886.

6. Supreme excellence; the very height.

"For it the Scotchman came to the post in the *pink* of condition."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

* 7. A beauty.

"He had a pretty *pincke* to his own wedded wife."—*Breton: Merry Wonders*, p. 7.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Art:* A class of pigments of yellow or greenish-yellow colour, prepared by precipitating vegetable juices on a white earth, such as chalk, alumina, &c. They are Italian-pink, brown-pink, rose-pink, and Dutch-pink. They are useful only in water-colours. (*Fairholt.*)

2. *Botany:*

(1) (*Gen.*): The genus Dianthus (q.v.). Of about seventy known species, the majority are cultivated in British gardens; specif., *Dianthus plumarius*, the Garden-pink. Stem procumbent, rooting, much-branched; leaves linear and subulate, rough at the margins; peduncles three on a stem, with solitary flowers; calyx scales shortly mucronate; the petals digitate, single or double, multifid to the middle, white, pink, spotted, or variegated, and sweet-scented. A common favourite in gardens.

(2) Various plants superficially resembling it in flowers; thus, the Cushion-pink is *Silene acaulis*, the Moss-pink, *Phlox subulata.* [SEA-PINK.]

B. *As adj.:* Resembling the colour of the garden pink; of a light-red colour.

pink-barred sallow, *s.*

Entom.: Xanthia silago, a British moth, family Orthosidæ.

pink-eye (1), *s.* A disease in horses.

"A characteristic symptom of the present epizootic is the swelling of the eye lids and congestion of the conjunctival membrane, giving a tinge of redness to the eye. The American term '*pink-eye*,' which is commonly given to the disease, indicates this peculiarity, which is, however, associated with other symptoms."—*Field*, Jan. 23, 1882.

pink-needle, *s.*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A shepherd's bodkin.

2. *Bot.: Erodium moschatum.*

pink-root, *s.* The root of the Indian pink, used in medicine as a vermifuge.

¶ That of Carolina is *Spigelia maritima*, that of Demerara *S. Anthelmia.*

pink-salt, *s.*

Dyeing: Ammonia combined with perchloride of tin, used in calico-printing.

pink-underwing, *s.* [CALLIMORPHA.]

pink-weed, *s.*

Bot.: Polygonum Aviculare.

pĭnk (2), *s.* [Wel. *pinc* = (*a.*) smart, gay, (*s.*) a chaffinch; prob. allied to Eng. *finch* (q.v.).]

1. A chaffinch. (*Provincial.*)

2. A linnet.

pĭnk (3), * **pinke,** *s.* [Dut. = a fishing-boat; O. Dut. *espincke, pincke*, from Sw. *esping*; Icel. *espingr* = a long boat, from O. Dut. *espe* = an asp tree; Icel. *espi* = aspen-wood.]

PINK.

Naut.: A ship with a very narrow stern, used chiefly in the Mediterranean.

"For other craft our prouder river shows,
Hoys, *pinks*, and sloops."
Crabbe: The Borough, let. i.

pink-stern, *s.*

Naut.: A vessel with a very high, narrow stern; a pink.

pink-sterned, *a.*

Naut.: Having a very high, narrow stern.

* **pĭnk,** * **pinke,** *a.* [Dut. *pinken*; O. Dut. *pincken* = to shut the eyes; allied to *pinch.*] Winking, blinking, half-shut.

"Plumpy Bacchus with *pink* eyne."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, ii. 7.

* **pink-eye** (2), *s.* A very small eye.

"Make a livelihood of *Pinkeyes* face."
Steele: Conscious Lovers. (Prol.)

* **pink-eyed,** * **pinke-eied,** *a.* Having very small eyes.

"Them that were *pinke-eied* and had very small eies they termed ocellæ."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xi., ch. xxxvii.

pĭnk (1), * **pynke,** *v.t.* [Prob. a nasalised form of *pick* = peck, from a Celtic source; cf. Gael. & Ir. *pioc*; Wel. *pigo*; Corn. *piga* = to prick, to sting; O. Fr. *piquer.*] [PECK, *v.*; PICK, *v.*]

1. To pierce with small round holes for ornament; to work with, or ornament with, eyelet-holes, scallops, &c. (See extract.)

"*Pinking* is making small Holes. This was more in Use, at the Time of the old English Habit, when the Doublets for Men were laced, as Stays are for Women. Captain Bluff, in Congreve, you know, says, I'll *pink* his Soul, in Allusion to this Fashion."—*T. Hall: Genuine Letters*, ii. 99.

* 2. To pick out; to cull, to choose, to select.

3. To stab.

* **pĭnk** (2), *v.t.* [PINK (1), *s.*] To dye, paint, or stain of a pink colour.

* **pĭnk** (3), *v.i.* [Dut. *pinken.*] [PINK, *a.*] To wink, to blink.

"A hungry fox lay winking and *pinking*, as if he had sore eyes."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

* **pĭnk'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *pink* (1), *v.*; *-er.*]

1. One who works cloth, &c., in small holes; one who does pinking.

* 2. One who cuts, stabs, or pierces.

"*Eschiffeur*, a cutter or *pinker*."—*Cotgrave.*

* **pĭnk'-eȳ,** *a.* [PINKY.]

pĭnk'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [PINK (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of piercing, cutting, or stabbing.

2. *Needlework:* A method of decorating dresses, trimmings for furniture, rugs, and shrouds, by means of a sharp stamping instrument. Pieces of material are cut out by it in scallops, at the edge, and other designs within the border. The stamping is of semi-circular or angular form, and the extreme edge is evenly jagged or notched. Also called pouncing.

pinking-iron, *s.* A cutting-tool for scalloping the edge of ribbons, flounces, paper for coffin trimmings, &c.

pĭnk'-stĕr, *s.* [PINGSTER.]

* **pĭnk'-ȳ, pĭnk'-eȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *pink* (3), *v.*; *-y.*] Winking, blinking; pink-eyed.

"The bear with his *pinkey* eyes leering after his enemy's approach."—*Knight: Pict. Hist. Eng.*, ii. 875.

pĭn'-na (1) (pl. **pĭn'-næ**), *s.* [Lat., another form of *penna* = a feather.]

1. *Anat.:* The part of the outer ear which projects from the side of the head.

2. *Bot.* (*Pl.*): The primary divisions or segments of a pinnated leaf; the leaflets.

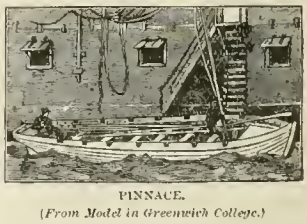
pĭn'-na (2), *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *πίννα* (*pinna*), and *πίννη* (*pinnē*) = *Pinna nobilis.*]

Zool. & Palæont.: A genus of Aviculidæ. Shell sometimes two feet long, equivalve; umbones anterior, posterior side truncated and gaping; hinge, edentulous; animal with a doubly fringed mantle and an elongated grooved foot. Shell attached by a strong byssus spun by the animal. It is sometimes mixed with silk and woven into gloves. Known species, recent, thirty from Britain, the Mediterranean, America, Australia, &c. Fossil sixty, from the Devonian onward. (*Woodward.*) Typical species, *Pinna nobilis.*

pĭn'-naçe, * **pĭn'-nĕsse,** *s.* [Fr. *pinasse* = the pitch-tree, a pinnace, from O. Ital. *pinaccia*, *pinazza* = a pinnace, so called because made of pine-wood; Lat. *pinus* = a pine; Sp. *pinaza*; Port. *pinaça.*]

1. *Literally & Nautical:*

(1) A man-of-war's boat, next in size to the launch; it is carvel-built, usually from 28 to 32



PINNACE.
(*From Model in Greenwich College.*)

feet long, has a beam ·29 to ·25 of its length, and is rowed by six or eight oars.

(2) A small schooner-rigged vessel provided with oars or sweeps; vessels of this kind of 60 to 80 tons burden were formerly employed

by the French for coast defence, and carried one long 24-pounder and 100 men.

* 2. *Fig.:* A go-between for immoral purposes; a procuress.

"She hath been before me—punk, *pinnace*, and bawd—any time these two-and twenty years upon record in the Pie Poudres."—*Ben Jonson: Bartholomew Fair*, I. 1.

pĭn'-na cle, * **pin-a-cle,** * **pyn-a-cle,** * **pyn-na-cle,** *s.* [Fr. *pinacle*, from Lat. *pinnaculum* = a pinnacle, double dimin. from *pinna* = a wing; Sp. *pinaculo*; Ital. *pinacolo*; cf. Gr. πτερύγιον (*pterugion*) = pinnacle, dimin. from πτέρυξ (*pterux*) = a wing.]

I. *Arch. & Lit.:* An ornament placed on the top of a buttress as a termination to an angle or gable of a house, church, or tower; any lesser structure of any form rising above the roof of a building, or capping and terminating the higher parts of other buildings or of buttresses. Pinnacles are frequently decorated, and have the shafts formed into niches, panelled or plain. The tops are generally crocketed, with finials on the apex; each of the sides almost invariably terminates in a pediment. In plan they are usually square, but are sometimes octagonal, and, less commonly, hexagonal or pentagonal.

PINNACLES.
(*Llandaff Cathedral*)

"Then the devil taketh him up into the holy city, and setteth him on a *pinnacle* of the temple."—*Matt.* iv. 5.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Anything resembling a pinnacle, as a rocky peak, a pointed summit.

2. The highest point, the summit, the apex.

"Set me up so high as the steep *pinnacles*
Of honour's temple."
Shirley: Merchant's Wife, ii. 5.

pĭn'-na cle, *v.t.* [Pinnacle, *s.*] To furnish with a pinnacle; to set a pinnacle on; to surmount.

"This mountain, whose obliterated plan
The pyramid of empires *pinnacled*."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 109.

pĭn'-næ, *s. pl.* [Pinna.]

* **pĭn'-nage,** *s.* [Eng. *pin* = to pen or pound.] Poundage of cattle.

pĭn'-nate, *a.* [Lat. *pinnatus*, from *pinna* = a wing, a feather, a fin.]

1. *Bot.* (*Of a leaf*): Divided into several or many smaller leaves or leaflets; having simple leaflets arranged on both sides of a common petiole. [Imparipinnate, Paripinnate.]

¶ Other modifications are, Alternately pinnate, Interruptedly pinnate, Decursively pinnate, Digitato-pinnate, and Twin digitato-pinnate.

2. *Zoology:*

(1) Shaped like a feather; having lateral processes.

(2) Provided with fins.

pĭn'-nāt-ĕd, *a.* [Pinnate.]

pinnated-grouse, *s.*

Ornith.: Tetrao cupido (Linn.), elevated to generic rank as *Cupidonia cupido*; known also as the Prairie-hen, or Prairie-chicken. The male is remarkable as possessing two erectile tufts in the nape, and an air-bladder (connected with the wind-pipe, and capable of inflation) on each side of the neck, in colour and shape resembling small oranges. General plumage brown, mottled with a darker shade. Habitat, prairies of the Mississippi valley, from Louisiana northward. (*Baird, Brewer, & Ridgway.*)

PINNATED-GROUSE.

pĭn'-nate-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *pinnate*; *-ly.*] In a pinnate manner.

pinnately-ternate, *a.*

Bot.: Having three leaflets arranged in a pinnate manner.

pĭn-năt'-ĭ-, *pref.* [Lat. *pinnatus.*] Pinnate, pinnately.

pĭn-năt'-ĭ fĭd, *a.* [Pref. *pinnati-*, and Lat. *findo* (pa. t. *fidi*) = to cleave.]

Bot.: Divided into lobes from the margin nearly to the midrib.

"A composite with *pinnatifid*, hairy leaves."—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, No. 410, p. 590.

¶ De Candolle limits it to leaves in which the lobes are divided down to half the breadth of the leaf.

pĭn-năt'-ĭ fĭd lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *pinnatifid*; *-ly.*]

Bot.: Sinuated so as to look pinnatifid.

pĭn-năt-ĭ-fĭ-dō , *pref.* [Eng. *pinnatifid*; *o* connective.]

Bot.: Pinnatifid.

pinnatifido incised, *a.*

Bot.: Pinnatifid, with very deep segments.

pinnatifido-laciniate, *a.*

Bot.: Pinnatifid, with the segments laciniate.

pĭn-năt-ĭ-lō'-bāte, pĭn-năt'-ĭ-lōbed, *a.* [Pref. *pinnati-*, and Eng. *lobate, lobed.*]

Botany:

I. *Gen.:* Having the lobes arranged pinnately.

2. *Spec.:* Pinnatifid, with the lobes divided to an uncertain depth. (*De Candolle.*)

pĭn-năt'-ĭ-nĕrved, pĭn'-nĭ-nĕrved, *a.* [Pref. *pinnati-*, *pinni-*, and Eng. *nerved.*]

Bot. (*Of a leaf*): Having the midrib running through it from the base to the apex, with lateral branches on each side.

pĭn-năt-ĭ-part-ite, *a.* [Pref. *pinnati-*, and Eng. *partite.*]

Bot.: Pinnatifid, with the lobes pressing beyond the middle, and the parenchyma not interrupted. (*De Candolle.*)

pĭn-năt'-ĭ pĕd, *a. & s.* [Pref. *pinnati-*, and Lat. *pes*, genit. *pedis* = a foot.]

A. *As adj.:* Fin-footed; having the toes bordered by membranes, as certain birds.

B. *As subst.:* A bird which has the toes bordered by membranes.

pĭn-năt'-ĭ sĕct, *a.* [Pref. *pinnati-*, and Lat. *sectus*, pa. par. of *seco* = to cut.]

Bot.: Pinnatifid, with the lobes divided down to the midrib, and the parenchyma interrupted. (*De Candolle.*)

"The leaf is *pinnatisect*, glabrous."—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, No. 410, p. 596.

pĭn'-năt'-ŭ-late, *a.* [Lat. *pinnatulatus*, dimin. from *pinnatus* = pinnate (q.v.).]

Bot.: (*Of a pinnate leaf*): Again sub-divided; having pinnules.

pĭnned, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Pin, *v.*]

pĭn'-nĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *pin* (1), v.; *-er.*]

1. One who pins or fastens with, or as with, a pin.

2. A pin-maker.

* 3. An apron with a bib to it pinned in front of the breast; a pinafore.

* 4. (*Generally Pl.*): A piece of female head-dress having long flaps hanging down the sides of the cheeks: they were worn during the early part of the eighteenth century; a sort of cap with lappets.

"Do ye put on your *pinners*, for ye ken Vich hae Vohr whims sit down."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xlii.

* 5. A narrow piece of cloth which went round a woman's gown near the neck. (*Halliwell.*)

PINNER.

* **pĭn'-nĕr (2),** *s.* [Eng. *pin* (2), v.; *-er.*] A pounder of cattle; a pinder.

"For George-a-Greene, the merry *pinner*,
He hath my heart in hold."
Pinner of Wakefield.

* **pĭn'-nĕt,** *s.* [A dimin. from Lat. *pinna* = a wing.] A pinnacle.

"Blazed battlement and *pinnet* high,
Blazed every rose carved buttress fair."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, vi. 24

pĭn-nĭ-, *pref.* [Lat. *pinna* = a wing, a feather, a fin.] Of or pertaining to a wing, feather, or fin.

pĭn'-nĭ-form, *a.* [Pref. *pinni-*, and Eng. *form.*] Having the form of a fin or feather.

† **pĭn-nĭ-grā'-da,** *s. pl.* [Lat. *pinna* = a fin, and *gradus* = a step.]

Zool.: One of Owen's divisions of the Carnivora, co-extensive with Illiger's Pinnipedia (q.v.).

† **pĭn'-nĭ-grāde,** *a. & s.* [Pinnigrada.]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to the Pinnigrada.

B. *As subst.:* Any individual of the section Pinnigrada.

pĭn ni-ī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *pinn(a)* = the name of the type-genus; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Zool.: A subfamily of Avicnlidæ. [Pinna (2).]

pĭn'-nĭ-nĕrved, *a.* [Pinnatinerved.]

pĭn'-nĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Pin (1), *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of fastening with, or as with, a pin.

2. *Build.:* The low masonry which supports a frame of stud-work.

pinning-in, *s.*

Masonry: The filling in of the joints of stone walling with spalls of stone.

pĭn'-nĭ-pĕd, pĭn'-nĭ-pĕde, *s.* [Pinnipedia.] Any individual of the Pinnipedia (q.v.).

"It is now generally agreed to regard the *Pinnipeds* as derived from Ursine Arctoids; and there can be little doubt as to this origin as regards Otaria. But it is not absolutely necessary that the whole order of Pinnipeds should have had but a single origin. It is at least conceivable that the Otaries might have been derived from bear-like animals, while the Phocidæ had another, possibly a Lutrine, origin."—*Prof. Mivart*, in *Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1885, p. 497.

pĭn-nĭ-pĕd'-ĭ a, *s. pl.* [Lat. *pinna* = a fin, and *pes*, genit. *pedis* = a foot.]

1. *Zool.:* A group of Carnivora, the zoological value of which is not definitely settled—Mr. Turner considering it a family [Phocidæ, 1. (1)], and Dr. Mivart (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1885, pp. 484-501) wishing to give it ordinal rank. It comprises the Seals and Walruses, differing from the typical Carnivora merely in points connected with their semi-aquatic mode of life. The body is elongate, and somewhat pisciform, covered with dense fur or harsh hairs, and terminated behind by a short conical tail. The fore and hind limbs are short, and expanded into broad-webbed, swimming paddles. The hind limbs are placed very far back, nearly in a line with the axis of the body, and are more or less tied down to the tail by the integuments. It contains three very natural families: Phocidæ, Otariidæ, and Trichechidæ.

2. *Palæont.:* They commenced apparently in the Miocene Tertiary.

† **pĭn'-nĭte,** *s.* [Lat. *pinna* (2); suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).] A fossil pinna.

pĭn'-nŏck, * **pin-nick,** * **pin-nocke,** *s.* [Prob. a dimin. from Prov. Eng. *pink* = small, pinched; cf. *pink* (2), s.]

1. A hedge-sparrow.

"In the *pinnock's* nest the cuckoo lays."
Wolcot: Peter Pindar, I. 416.

2. A tomtit.

3. A brick or wooden tunnel placed under a road to carry off the water. (*Prov.*)

4. Stiff red clay. (*Prov.*)

pĭn nŏc tō pŭs, *s.* [Lat. *pinna* = a fin, and Mod. Lat. *octopus.*]

Zool.: A genus of Octopodidæ, with a single species, *Pinnoctopus cordiformis*, over three feet long, from the coast of New Zealand. There are two lateral fins united behind.

pĭn nō-ite, *s.* [After Herr Pinno, of Halle; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *pinnoit.*]

Min.: A mineral found in nodules, with boracite, at the Stassfurth salt mines. Hardness, 3 to 4; sp. gr. 2·27. Composs.: magnesia, 24·39; boracic acid, 42·69; water, 32·92 = 100, yielding the formula $MgB_2O_4 + 3H_2O$.

* **pin'-nŏn-ād̆e,** *s.* [See def.] A confection made chiefly of almonds and pines, whence the name. (*Forme of Cury*, p. 31.)

pĭn-nō-thēre, *s.* [Pinnotheres.] Any individual of the genus Pinnotheres (q.v.).

pĭn-nō-thēr'-ēs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. πιννο-θήρης (*pinnothērēs*), πιννοτηρης (*pinnotērēs*) = a pea-crab.]

Zool.: Pea-crab; the typical genus of the family Pinnotheriidæ (q.v.). Body circular and rounded above; eyes very small; external antennæ short; external jaw-feet, placed very obliquely; feet moderate. The species inhabit the interior of certain shells, *Pinnotheres Pisum*, the Pea-crab, being very common on the English coasts within that of the common mussel, and *P. veterum* in pinnæ on the coasts of Italy. The ancients were aware of the latter fact, and thought that there was some beneficial connection between the mollusc and its lodger.

pĭn-nō-thēr-ĭ'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *pinnotheres*, genit. *pinnotheri(s)*: fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: Pea-crabs; a family of Catometopa, or if that be called the family Oxypodidæ, then it will be reduced to a sub-family, Pinnotheriinæ. Carapace nearly circular; eyes very small; feet short, or of moderate length; generally very weak.

pĭn-nō-thēr-ĭ'-ĭ-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *pinnotheres*, genit. *pinnotheri(s)*: fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

Zool.: The same as the family Pinnotheriidæ (q.v.).

pĭn-nŭ-la, *s.* [Pinnule.]

pĭn-nŭ-lăr'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Lat. *pinnula* (q.v.).]

1. *Bot.:* A genus of Diatomaceæ, found in the Atlantic ooze, &c.

2. *Palæobot.:* A genus of Coniferæ, found in the Devonian and the Carboniferous rocks.

pĭn-nŭ-lāte, *a.* [Pinnula.]

Bot.: Applied to a leaf in which each pinna is subdivided.

pĭn'-nŭle, pĭn'-nŭ-la (pl. **pĭn'-nŭ-læ**), *s.* [Lat. dimin. from *pinna* = a wing, a feather, a fin.]

1. *Bot.* (*Chiefly of the form* pinnula): The secondary divisions of a pinnate leaf.

2. *Ornith.:* The barbs or secondary branches of the quills of a feather.

3. *Zool.:* The lateral processes of the arms of Crinoids.

* **pĭn-nў-wĭn'-kleş, * pĭn nĭe-wĭn'-kleş,** *s. pl.* [Etym. doubtful.] A board with holes, into which the fingers are thrust, and pressed upon with pegs, as a species of torture. (*Scotch.*)

"They pit us on the *pinnywinkles* for witches."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xxiii.

pĭn-ōle', *s.* [Ital.]

1. An aromatic powder used in Italy for making chocolate.

2. The heart of maize baked, ground, and mixed with sugar. It is dissolved in water to form a beverage.

pĭn'-ō-lĭn, *s.* [Lat. *pin(us)*; *ol(eum)*, and suff. *-in*.]

Chem.: A volatile oil produced by the distillation of American pine-resin, and used as an illuminating material. (*Watts.*)

pĭn-sa'-pō, *s.* [Sp.]

Bot.: *Abies pinsapo*, a Spanish pine.

* **pins-net,** *s.* [A dimin. of *pinson* (1) (q.v.).] A small kind of shoe.

"Corked shoes, *pinnets*, and fine pantofles."—*Stubbes: Anat. of Abuses*, p. 57.

* **pĭn'-sŏn** (1), * **pin-sone, * pyn-son,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Thin-soled shoes.

"*Soccatus*, that weareth stertups or *pinsons*."—*Elyot: Dictionary.*

* **pĭn'-sŏn** (2), * **pyn-sone,** *s.* [Fr. *pincer* = to pinch.] Pincers.

"Little things like *pinsons* to detain and hold fast."—*Topsell: Hist. of Serpents*, p. 224.

pint (1), * **pinte, * plntte, * pynte, * pyynte,** *s.* [Fr. *pinte*, from Sp. *pinta* = a spot, a mark on cards, a pint; from Lat. *picta*, fem. sing. of *pictus*, pa. par. of *pingo* = to paint; Ger. *pinte*; Port. *pinta*.] A measure of capacity used both for dry and liquid measures. It contains 34·65925 cubic inches, or the eighth part of a gallon. In medicine it is equivalent to twelve ounces. The Scotch pint is equivalent to 3·0065 imperial pints.

pint-pot, *s.* A pot containing a pint.

pint-stoup, *s.* A pint-pot. (*Scotch.*)

pĭnt (2), *s.* [See def.] An abbreviation of Pintle (q.v.). Used chiefly in the compound Cuckoo-pint (q.v.).

pĭn-ta, *s.* [Sp. = a mark.] [Pint.] Blue-stain, a kind of dandriff prevalent in Mexico.

* **pĭn-ta'-dō,** *s.* [Sp. = painted.]

1. A guinea-fowl.

2. Painted cloth, tapestry. (*Evelyn: Diary*, Dec. 20, 1665.)

pĭn'-tāil, *a.* [Eng. *pin* (1), and *tail*.] Having a pointed tail.

pintail-duck, *s.*

Ornith.: *Querquedula acuta*, or *Dafila vandacuta*. Upper parts and flanks ash, with narrow stripes of black; under parts white; head umber brown; tail pointed. Inhabits the north of Europe and America. It is a winter visitant to Britain, being common in Lincolnshire, Norfolk, &c.

pĭn'-tle, * pyn-tel, * pyn-tul, * pyn-telle, * pyn-till, * pin-tel, * pyn-tyl, * pyn-tylle, *s.* [Prob. a dimin. from *pin* (1), s. (q.v.).]

* I. *Ord. Lang.:* The penis.

II. *Tech.:* A pin or bolt used in several technical senses; a pivot-pin, such as that of a hinge.

1. The hook portion of a rudder hinge which is driven into the stern post and receives the brace of the rudder. A dumb-pintle at bottom is the step of the rudder on the framing. The rudder is wood-locked above to prevent unshipping.

2. A bolt to prevent the recoil of a cannon.

3. The bolt on which a chassis oscillates in traversing.

4. A plate with projections of the nature of dowel-pins placed between the lengths which constitute an upright post.

5. A king-bolt of a limber or wagon.

6. The pin on which the leaves of a hinge vibrate.

pĭn'-ule, *s.* [Fr. *pinnule*, from Lat. *pinnula*, dimin. of *pinna* = a wing, a feather.]

Astron.: One of the sights of an astrolabe.

pīn'-ŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. πίτυς (*pitus*) = a pine-tree.]

1. *Bot.:* Pine; the typical genus of the Pinaceæ (*Lindley*) though it is in the sub-order Abieteæ, of which Abies is type. Leaves evergreen, needle-shaped, in clusters of two, three, or five, with thin, sheathing, chaff-like scales at the base; flowers monœcious; male catkins clustered into compound spikes round the lower part of the year's new shoots; the female solitary or in clusters at the apex of those shoots; fruit in cones, the persistent woody scales of which are thickened at the top. Known species about seventy; from the parts of Europe, Asia, and America within the northern hemisphere, and the Canary Islands. *Pinus sylvestris* is the Scotch fir or pine. [Scotch-fir.] *P. Pumilio*, a dwarf species from southern Europe which furnishes Hungarian balsam, may perhaps be a variety of it. *P. Pinaster* is the Cluster-pine or Pinaster (q.v.). *P. Pinea* is the Stone pine, found in southern Europe and the Levant. Its wood, with that of *P. halepensis*, is used by the Greeks for shipbuilding, and the seeds are eaten. *P. austriaca* is the Black pine found in southern Germany; *P. Cembra*, the Siberian pine, growing in the north of Asia, in the Alps, &c.; its seeds are eaten. *P. excelsa*, *P. Gerardiana*, and *P. longifolia* grow in the Himalaya mountains, and yield a resin whence turpentine is made; so does *P. Kasya* from the Khasia Hills, Chittagong, &c. The seeds of *P. Gerardiana* are eaten in Kanawar; the bark of *P. longifolia* is used for tanning, and the charcoal of its leaves, mixed with water, forms native ink. *P. australis*, the Broom or Yellow pine, and *P. mitis*, also called Yellow pine, are valued for their timber. *P. rigida* is the Pitch pine of the United States; *P. Tæda*, the frankincense of the Southern States, its turpentine is used as an external stimulant. *P. inops* is the (New) Jersey pine. *P. palustris*, the Virginian pine, extensively used for masts. *P. Lambertiana*, from north-west America, is said to be 230 feet high; its seeds are eaten. *P. Strobus* is the Weymouth pine from Canada. [Pinaceæ.]

2. *Palæobot.:* An extinct species, named by Mr. Baily *Pinus Plutonis*, is, in tertiary beds, interstratified with basalt in Antrim (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xxv. 358). Mr. Etheridge enumerates five species from the Pleistocene. *P. sylvestris* is found in peat.

pĭn-wēed, *s.* [Eng. *pin* (1), and *weed*.]

Bot.: Lechea; an American genus of Cistaceæ.

pĭnx-ĭt, *v.* [Lat. = he painted it; 3rd pers. sing. perf. indic. of *pingo* = to paint.] A word appended to a picture or engraving with the artist's name prefixed: as, Rubens *pinxit* = painted by Rubens.

pĭnx'-tĕr, *s.* [Pingster.]

pinxter-flower, *s.*

Bot.: An American name for *Azalea nudiflora*.

pĭn-ў, *a.* [Piney.]

* **pī-ōned,** *a.* [Eng. *peon(y)*; *-ed*.] Overgrown with peonies or marsh-marigold.

"Thy banks with *pioned* and twilled brims."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, iv.

pī-ō-neēr', *v.t.* & *i.* [Pioneer, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To go before and prepare a way for.

B. *Intrans.:* To act as a pioneer; to clear the way, to remove obstacles.

pī-ō-neēr', * pi-o-ner, * py-o-ner, *s.* [Fr. *pionnier* (O. Fr. *peonier*) = a pioneer, from *pion* (O. Fr. *peon*) = a foot-soldier.] [Pawn, (1), *s.*]

1. *Lit. & Mil.:* One of a body of soldiers equipped with pickaxe, spade, &c., in the proportion of ten to every battalion of infantry, whose duty it is to clear and repair roads, bridges, &c., as far as possible, for troops on the march. They are placed at the head of the battalion of which they form a part, and are commanded by a pioneer sergeant.

2. *Fig.:* One who goes before to prepare or clear the way, or remove obstructions for another.

"There was also a party of *pioneers* on the right, who discovered a sound place."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

* **pī-ō-nĭed,** *a.* [Pioned.]

* **pī-ōn-ĭng, * py-on-ing,** *s.* [Pioneer, s.] The work of pioneers.

"Which to outbarre, with painefull *pyoninge* From sea to sea he heapt a mighty mound."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. x. 63.

pī'-ō-nў, *s.* [Peony.]

pī-ŏph'-ĭ-la, *s.* [Gr. πίων (*piōn*) = fat, and φίλος (*philos*) = loving.]

Entom.: A genus of Muscidæ. *Piophila casei* is the Cheese hopper (q.v.).

pī-ō-sō'-ca, *s.* [Native name.] [Jacana.]

pī'-ŏt, * pў'-ŏt, *s.* [Pie (2).] A magpie. (*Scotch.*)

pī'-ŏt-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *piot*; *-ed*.] Piebald. (*Scotch.*)

"Wi' the lad in the *pioted* coat."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xxvii.

pī-ō-tine, *s.* [Gr. πιότης (*piotēs*) = fat; suff. *-ine* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as Saponite (q.v.).

pī'-ŏt-tў, *a.* [Eng. *piot*; *-y*.] Pioted, piebald.

pī'-oŭs, *a.* [Fr. *pieux* (fem. *pieuse*); O. Fr. *pius*, from Lat. *pius* = dutiful, reverent; Sp., Port., and Ital. *pio*.]

1. Feeling or exhibiting filial affection; exhibiting due respect and affection for parents and other relations; fulfilling the duties of respect toward parents and others.

"She was a *pious* child (in the Latin sense), and thought that her filial duty precluded all idea of disobedience."—*Mortimer Collins: From Midnight to Midnight*, vol. iii., ch. ii.

2. Characterized or prompted by feelings of filial affection; dutiful.

"With *pious* toil fulfill'd"
Thomson: Spring, 668.

3. Reverencing and honouring duly the Supreme Being; religious, godly, devout.

"[He] sends his Spirit of truth henceforth to dwell In *pious* hearts." *Milton: P. R.*, i. 463.

4. Characterized by, or in accordance with, reverence to the Supreme Being; dictated by or proceeding from piety; in accordance with the commands of God.

"To animate devotion to *pious* poetry."—*Johnson: Lives of the Poets; Waller.*

5. Applied to actions and practices wrong in themselves, but prompted by a false conception of duty.

pious-belief, pious opinion, *s.*

Roman Theol.: A belief or an opinion universally, or almost universally, prevalent in Church as to some event or theological proposition, but concerning which event or proposition no definition has been made. The Assumption of the Virgin Mary is a case in point.

"This *pious belief* is recommended by its intrinsic reasonableness."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 54.

pious-founder, *s.* One who founds, or bequeaths money to found, a religious house, hospital, or charitable institution.

pious-fraud, *s.* [Fraud, *s.*, ¶ (2).]

pious-opinion, *s.* [Pious-belief.]

pī'-ŏŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *pious*; *-ly.*] In a pious manner; with piety; devoutly, religiously. (*Longfellow: Evangeline*, i. 5.)

† **pī-ŏx-hæ'-mī-ą,** *s.* [Gr. πίων (*piōn*) = fat, and αἷμα (*haima*) = blood.]

Pathol.: The same as Piarhæmia (q.v.).

pĭp (1), * **pippe,** * **pyppe,** *s.* [O. Fr. *pepie*, from Lat. *pituita* = phlegm, the pip; Sp. *pepita*; Ital. *pipita*; Port. *peride*; O. H. Ger. *phiphis*; Dut. *pip*; O. Sw. *pipp.*] A disease in fowls, consisting in a secretion of thick mucus from the tongue and lining membranes of the mouth, by which the nostrils are stuffed and clogged. (*Cowper: Conversation*, 356.)

pĭp (2), *s.* [A contract. of *pippin* (q.v.); Ital. *pipita*; Sp. *pepita.*] The kernel or seed of fruit, as of an apple, orange, &c. (Used in the Midlands for a simple blossom or flower, espec. of the cowslip.)

pĭp (3), *s.* [A corrupt. of *pick*, from O. Fr. *pique*, *picque.*] [Pick (1), *s.*, I. 4.]

1. A spot on a playing card.

"You think, because you served my Lady's mother, are thirty-two years old, which is a *pip* out you know."—*Massinger: Fatal Dowry*, ii. 2.

2. One of the rhomboidal-shaped spaces into which the surface of a pine-apple is divided.

pĭp (1), *v.t.* [Pip (2), *s.*]

1. To blackball.

"If Buckle were *pipped*, they would do the same to every clergyman."—*A. H. Buth: Life of Buckle*, i. 252.

2. To strip the blossoms or flowers from: as, To *pip* cowslips. (*Midlands.*)

pĭp (2), *v.i.* [The same word as *peep* (1), v.; Dan. *pibe*; Sw. *pipa*; Ger. *pipen*; Lat. *pipio*, *pipo.*] To cry or chirp, as a chicken or bird.

† **pĭp** (3), *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To crack.

"As soon as they . . . struggle to free themselves, the horny growth '*pips*' the shell."—*Burroughs: Pepacton*, p. 127.

pī'-pą, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: Surinam Toad (q.v.), *Pipa americana*, the sole representative of the genus and family, is from Guiana. [Pipidæ.]

pīpe (1), * **pype,** *s.* [A.S. *pipe*; cf. Gael. *piob* = a pipe, a flute, a tube; Ir. *pib*; *pioh*; Wel. *pib* = a pipe, tube; *pibiaw* = to pipe; *pibo* = to pipe, to squirt; Du. *pijp*; Icel. *pipa*; Sw. *pip*; Da. *pibe*; Ger. *pfeife*; Ital., Port., & Sp. *pipa.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A long hollow body or tube, made of various materials, as earthenware, iron, lead, copper, glass, &c. The name is applied especially to tubes for the conveyance of water, gas, steam, and the like. (*Pope: Homer; Odyssey* vii. 172.)

* 2. A wind-instrument of music, consisting of a tube of wood or metal. As the technical name of a particular instrument the word formerly designated a flute, but is obsolete, all the tubular instruments now having specific names. The tubes of an organ are called organ-pipes or pipes.

3. A tube with a bowl to hold tobacco, opium, or other narcotic or medicinal leaf, which is burned slowly to yield smoke.

"The *pipe*, with solemn interposing puff, Makes half a sentence at a time enough." *Cowper: Conversation.*

4. A roll in the Exchequer, otherwise called the Great Roll, so named from its resembling a pipe. Hence, the pipe-office, an ancient office in the Court of Exchequer, in which the clerk of the pipe used to make out leases of crown lands, accounts of sheriffs, &c. This office was abolished by 3 & 4 William IV.

"These be at last brought into that office of her majesty's exchequer, which we, by a metaphor, do call the *pipe*, as the civilians do by a like translation, name it fiscus, a casket or bag, because the whole receipt is finally conveyed into it by means of divers small *pipes* or quills, as it were water into a great head or cistern."—*Bacon: The Office of Alienations.*

5. The passage for the air in speaking and breathing; the windpipe.

"The exercise of singing openeth the breast and *pipes*."—*Peacham.*

* 6. The sound of the voice; the voice.

"Thy small *pipe* is as the maiden's organ." *Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, i. 1.

7. The peeping, whistle, or chirping of a bird. (*Tennyson: Princess*, iv. 32.)

8. (*Pl.*): The bagpipes.

* 9. A charge of powder or shot, which was formerly measured in the bowl of a pipe.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mining:* A running vein, having a rock roof and sole, common in Derbyshire, and called a pipe vein.

2. *Naut.:* The boatswain's whistle used to call or pipe the men to their various duties or stations; the sound of the whistle.

"The skipper he stood beside the helm, His *pipe* was in his mouth." *Longfellow: Wreck of the Hesperus.*

pipe-bearer, *s.* An attendant who bore his master's pipe.

"An attendant and *pipe-bearer*." *Longfellow: Hiawatha*, xvi.

pipe-box, *s.* [Box (3), *s.* II. 9. 1.]

pipe-case, *s.* A pocket-case for carrying a tobacco pipe.

pipe-clamp, *s.* A vice or holder for a pipe.

pipe-clay, *s.*

Petrol.: A variety of clay (q.v.), adapted by its plasticity and freedom from impurities, for the manufacture of pipes.

pipe-clay, *v.t.*

1. *Lit.:* To whiten with pipe-clay.

* 2. *Fig.:* To clear off; to wipe off; to square: as, To *pipe-clay* accounts. (*Slang.*)

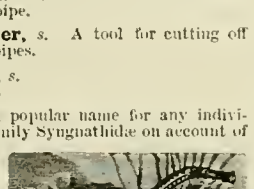
pipe-clearer, *s.* An implement for pushing out an obstruction from a bend in a gas or water pipe.

pipe-cutter, *s.* A tool for cutting off gas or water pipes.

pipe-fish, *s.*

Ichthyology:

1. *Sing.:* A popular name for any individual of the family Syngnathidæ on account of their elongated form. *Siphonostoma typhle* is the Broad-nosed Pipe-fish, common on the British coasts; *Nerophis aequoreus*, the Ocean, *N. lumbriciformis*, the Worm, or Little Pipe-fish; and *N. ophidion*, the Straight-nosed Pipe-fish.



PIPE-FISH.

2. (*Pl.*): The family Syngnathidæ (q.v.).

pipe-grab, *s.* [Grab (1), *s.* 2.]

pipe-layer, *s.* A workman who lays pipes for the conveyance of gas, water, drainage, &c.

pipe-laying, *s.* The act of laying pipes for the conveyance of gas, water, drainage, &c.

pipe-lee, *s.* Tobacco half-smoked to ashes in a pipe.

pipe-loop, *s.*

Harness: A long narrow loop for holding the end of a buckled strap.

pipe mouth, *s.*

Ichthy.: The genus Fistularia (q.v.).

pipe office, *s.* [Pipe (1), *s.*, I. 4.]

pipe organ, *s.*

Music: An organ having musical pipes, in contradistinction to one having vibrating tongues, and known as a reed-organ.

pipe prover, *s.* An apparatus for the purpose of proving the capacity of resistance in steam and water pipes by means of hydraulic pressure.

pipe roll, *s.* [Pipe (1), *s.*, I. 4.]

pipe-stem, *s.* The stem or stalk of a tobacco-pipe. (*Longfellow: Hiawatha*, i.)

* **pipe stick,** *s.* A wooden pipe-stem.

pipe-stone, *s.* [Ger. *pfeifenstein.*] [Catlinite.]

pipe tongs, *s.* A pair of tongs with one short jaw adapted to grasp a pipe or rod.

pipe tree, *s.*

Bot.: The lilac. [Syringa.]

pipe-valve, *s.* A stop-valve in a pipe.

pipe-vein, *s.*

Mining: A vein which contracts and expands, instead of preserving a uniform size. Pipe veins are highly inclined. They sometimes pass downward along the stratification, in other cases they penetrate through the strata. The copper mines near Ecton, in Staffordshire, are in pipe-veins.

pipe vice, *s.* An implement for holding a pipe while being threaded or otherwise fitted.

pipe within pipe oven, *s.*

Metall.: An oven for heating the air for blast furnaces. The apparatus consists of two straight cast-iron pipes, circular in bore, fixed horizontally one above the other, each being inclosed within a distinct brick chamber, and with a fire-place under the lower pipe (*Percy.*)

pipe wrench, *s.* An implement with a moveable and a relatively fixed jaw, so arranged as to bite together when they are made to grip the pipe, and are revolved in a certain direction around it.

pīpe (2), *s.* [Fr., Dut. *pijpe.*] A wine-measure, usually containing two hogsheads or 105 imperial or 126 wine gallons; two pipes or 210 imperial gallons make a tun. The size of the pipe varies according to the kind of wine contained: a pipe of Madeira contains 110 wine gallons; of sherry, 130; of port nearly 138, and Lisbon 140.

* **pipe-wine,** *s.* Wine from the pipe or cask, as distinguished from that from the bottle.

"I think I shall drink in *pipe-wine* first with him." —*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 2.

pīpe, * **pype,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Pipe (1), *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To sound or play on the pipe, flute, or other tubular instrument of music.

"Some must *pipe*, and some must weep."—*Bunyan Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

2. To have a shrill sound; to whistle.

"His big manly voice, Turning again toward childish treble, *pipes*." *Shakesp.: As You Like It*, ii. 7.

* 3. To run to seed.

B. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To play or execute on a pipe or wind-instrument.

2. To utter in a shrill whistling tone.

II. *Naut.:* To call or direct the men to their various duties or stations by means of a boatswain's pipe or whistle.

"As fine a ship's company as ever was *piped* abaft." —*Marryat: Peter Simple*, ch. xxix.

¶ (1) *To go pipe for:* To whistle for; to give up as lost.

"We may *go pipe for* justice." *Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus*, iv. 3

(2) *To pipe one's eye:* To cry; to weep.

"[He] then began to eye his pipe, And then to *pipe his eye*." *Hood: Faithless Sally Brown*

piped, *a.* [Eng. *pip(e)*, v.; *-ed.*] Formed with a pipe or tube: tubular.

pīp-ĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *pip(e)*, v.; *-er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who plays upon a pipe, flute, or bagpipe.

"The hereditary *piper* and his sons formed the band."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. *Ichthy.:* *Trigla lyra*, a Red Gurnard, chiefly met with on the west coast of England. It is about two feet long, and, when handled, utters a grunting noise, whence its popular name.

¶ (1) *To pay the piper:* [Pay, *v.*].

(2) *As drunk as a piper:* Very drunk.

pīp-ĕr (2), *s.* [Pepper.]

Bot.: Pepper; the typical genus of the order Piperaceæ. Mostly climbing plants, with alternate stalked leaves, and solitary pendulous spikes, surrounded by bracts; flowers dioecious, with one to ten perfect stamens, stigma two-lobed, fruit baccate. Natives of India, the Islands of the Indian Ocean, and of the Pacific. (For *Piper nigrum* and *P. longum*, both from the East Indies, see Pepper.] *P. trioicum* is more pungent than ordinary pepper. The root of *P. Parthenium* is given in Brazil in amenorrhœa, leucorrhœa, and excessive menstrual discharges. The natives of India use *P. sylvaticum* as pepper, and the roots of *P. dichotomum* in dyspepsia. *P. longum* is the same as *Chavica Roxburghii*, *P. Amalago* as *C. officinarum*, *P. Betle* as *C. Betle*, *P. Chaba* as *C. Chaba*, the last given in India as a stimulant, anticatarrhal, and expectorant. Its roots are used at Balasore, in Bengal, along with Sappan-wood, to give a red dye. *P. Amalago* is the same as *Artanthe elongata*. [Artanthe, Chavica, Pepper.]

piper-æthiopieum, *s.*

Comm.: The dry fruits of *Xylopia aromatica*. It is an Anonad and not a genuine pepper.

pip-er (3). **pi-pere,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The lilac-tree.

"The boxtre, *pipere*, holye for whippes to lasche" *MS. Cantab.*, Ff. 1. 6, fo. 25.

pī-pĕr-ā-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *piper*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Pepperworts; the typical order of the alliance Piperales (q.v.). Shrubs or herbs, with jointed stems; opposite, verticillate, or alternate leaves, with or without stipules; flowers in spikes, either terminal, axillary, or opposite the leaves; stamens two or more; ovary one-celled, with a single erect ovule; fruit somewhat fleshy. From the hotter parts of the world, rarest in Africa. Generally aromatic. Known genera twenty, species 600. (*Lindley.*) [Cubeb, Pepper.]

pī-pĕr-ā-ceoŭs (ce as sh), *a.* [Piperace.æ.] Of or belonging to the Piperaceæ, or pepper tribe of plants.

pī-pĕr-al, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *piperales* (q.v.).] Of or belonging to the genus Piper or the order Piperaceæ: as, the *piperal* alliance. (*Lindley.*)

pi pĕr-ā-lēs, *s. pl.* [Masc. or fem. pl. of Mod. Lat. *piperalis* = from Lat. *piper* (q.v.).]

Bot.: An alliance of Hypogynous Exogens. Flowers achlamydeous, embryo minute, outside much mealy albumen. Three orders: Piperaceæ, Chloranthaceæ, and Saururaceæ (q.v.).

pī-pĕr-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *piper*; *-ic.*] Derived from or containing piperine.

piperic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{10}O_4 = CH_2{}^{O}_{O}C_6H_3{\cdot}C_4H_4{\cdot}CO{\cdot}OH$.

A monobasic acid obtained by heating equal weights of piperine and potassium hydrate in absolute alcohol for five hours at 100° in a closed vessel, and decomposing the potassic piperate formed with dilute hydrochloric acid. In the moist state it is a jelly, but on drying it forms yellow needles, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, slightly soluble in ether, melts at 150°, and sublimes at 200°, partly unaltered. Its salts have the general formula, $C_{12}H_9MO_4$. Ammonia piperate, $C_{12}H_9(NH_4)O_4$, forms colourless, satiny scales, resembling cholesterin. The barium salt obtained by precipitation crystallizes in microscopic needles, slightly soluble in cold, more so in hot water. The silver salt, $C_{12}H_9AgO_4$, obtained by precipitating silver nitrate with potassic piperate, is insoluble in water and alcohol.

pī-pĕr-ĭ dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *piper*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Piperaceæ (q.v.).

pī-pĕr-ĭdge, pīp-pĕr-ĭdge, pĭp-rạge, *s.* [Corrupted from Mod. Lat. *berberis* (q.v.).] This name is chiefly used in the east of England.

Bot.: The barberry (*Berberis vulgaris*).

pī pĕr-ĭ-dĭne, *s.* [Altered from *piperine* (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_5H_{11}N = C_5H_{10}{:}NH$. A volatile base produced by the action of potash or soda-lime on piperine. It is a colourless liquid, having an ammoniacal odour and very caustic taste, boils at 106°, and dissolves in all proportions in water and alcohol. It forms crystalline salts with sulphuric, hydrochloric, hydriodic, hydrobromic, nitric, and oxalic acids.

pī-pĕr-ine, *s.* [Eng., &c. *piper*; *-ine.*]

Chem.: $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3$. An alkaloid discovered by Oersted in 1819, in black and long pepper, and readily obtained by exhausting pepper berries with alcohol of sp. gr. 0·833. It crystallizes in colourless, tetragonal plates, destitute of odour or taste; sp. gr. 1·1931 at 18°, is insoluble in water, very soluble in alcohol and ether, its alcoholic solution having a sharp, peppery taste, and melts at 100° to a pale yellow, limpid oil. It is but a weak base, and forms very few salts. With iodine it unites, forming iodide of piperine, $4C_{17}H_{19}NO_3I_2$, which crystallizes in shining, bluish-black needles soluble in alcohol.

pī-pĕr-ĭ tæ, *s. pl.* [Fem. pl. of Mod. Lat. *piperitus* = of or belonging to the pepper plant: cf. also Lat. *piperitis*; Gr. πιπεριτις (*piperitis*) = capsicum.]

Bot.: Linnæus's first Natural Order (1751). He included under it the genera Arum, Piper, Phytolacca, &c.

pī-pĕr-lȳ, *a.* [Eng. *piper* (1); *-ly.*] Like itinerant musicians; mean.

"*Piperly* make-playes and make-bates."—*Nashe: Pierce Penniless.*

pīp-ĕr-nō, *s.* [Etym. doubtful, but prob. from Lat. *piper* = pepper.]

Petrol.: A name given by the Italians to a porous rock, occurring at Pianura, near Naples. It consists of fused and semi-fused fragments of a clastic rock, included in a phonolite lava, and is intimately combined with it. It constitutes the matrix of Marialite (q.v.).

pī-pĕr-ō-nal, *s.* [Eng. *piper(ine)*; *(acet)on(e)*, and suff. *-al.*]

Chem.: $C_8H_6O_3 = CH_2{}^{O}_{O}C_6H_3{\cdot}COH$. Obtained by distilling the potassic salt of piperic acid with twice its weight of potassic permanganate. It forms colourless, pleasantly smelling crystals, which melt at 37° and boil at 263°.

pī-pĕr-ō-nȳl, *a.* [Eng. *piperon(al)*; suff. *-yl.*]

Chem.: The same as Piperonylic (q.v.).

piperonyl-alcohol, *s.*

Chem.: $C_8H_8O_3$. A colourless crystalline body produced by the action of sodium amalgam on piperonal. It is slightly soluble in water, very soluble in alcohol, melts at 51°, and at a higher temperature is decomposed.

pī-pĕr-ō-nȳl-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *piperon(al)*; *-ylic.*] Derived from or containing piperonal.

piperonylic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_8H_6O_4 = C_6H_3\left(\begin{smallmatrix}O\\O\end{smallmatrix}CH_2\right){\cdot}CO{\cdot}OH$.

An acid obtained by heating protocatechuic acid with methene diiodide and potassic hydrate. It crystallizes in colourless needles, which melt at 228°, and can be sublimed.

pīpe-stā-ple, pipe-stap-ple, *s.* [Eng. *pipe* (1), *s.*, and O. Dut. *stapel* = a stem, a stalk.]

1. The stem of a tobacco-pipe.

2. A stalk of grass; a windlestraw.

pī-pĕttĕ', *s.* [Fr. dimin. of *pipe* = a pipe.]

Chem.: A glass tube, with a bulb near the centre, used for measuring and transferring liquids.

"What would . . . the chemist be without his retorts and *pipette*?"—*Mortimer Collins: Fight with Fortune*, i. 131.

pīpe-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *pipe*, and *wort.*]

Botany:

1. *Sing.:* The genus Eriocaulon (q.v.).

¶ Jointed Pipewort is *Eriocaulon septangulare.*

2. *Pl.:* Lindley's name for the Eriocaulaceæ (q.v.).

pī'-pī, *s.* [Native name (?).] (See compound.)

pipi-pods, *s. pl.*

Comm.: The astringent legumes of *Cæsalpinia Pipai.*

pī'-pī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pipi(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Batrachians, without a tongue or maxillary teeth, and having the sacrum enormously dilated. Sole genus, Pipa (q.v.).

pīp-ĭ-ent, *a.* [Lat. *pipiens*, pr. par. of *pipio* = to chirp.] Piping.

"There you shall heare, Hypocrites, a *pipient* broode."—*Adams: Spiritual Navigator.*

pīp-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Pipe, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Playing upon a pipe or wind-instrument of music.

2. Having or emitting a shrill sound or tone.

"The *piping* cry of lips that brook
No pain." *Byron: Childe Harold*, iv. 149.

3. Accompanied or characterized by the sound of pipes, instead of martial music.

"This weak *piping* time of peace." *Shakesp.: Richard III.*, I. 1.

4. Simmering, boiling. [Pipino-hot.]

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of playing on a pipe; the chirp of young birds.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Harness:* A leather covering to a trace-chain.

2. *Horticulture:*

Piping (of Pink).

(1) A method of propagating herbaceous plants having jointed stems, such as pinks, &c., by taking slips or cuttings, having two joints, and planting them under glass.

(2) A cutting or slip from a pink and the like.

3. *Needlework:* A border formed on any material of dress or furniture, by means of the introduction into it of a piece of bobbin, for the purpose of giving an appearance of greater finish, or of adding to its strength.

piping-crow, *s.*

Ornithology:

1. *Sing.:* *Gymnorhina tibicen*, a bird from New South Wales. It has great powers of mimicry. Called also the Flute-player.

2. *Pl.:* Gymnorhininæ, a sub-family of Corvidæ, with five genera.

piping-hares, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The same as Calling-hares (q.v.).

piping-hot, *a.* Boiling hot, hissing hot. (*Hall: Satires*, iv. 4.)

piping-iron, *s.* A fluting-iron.

pī-pĭs-trĕlle, pĭp-pĭs-trĕl, *s.* [Fr. *pipistrelle*; Ital. *pipistrello*, from Lat. *vespertilio* (q.v.).]

Zool.: *Vesperugo pipistrellus*, the commonest and most widely distributed of the British bats. Colour reddish-brown, paler beneath. The wings extend down to the base of the toes, and their membrane, like that of the ears, is of a dusky tint. This bat is specially a dweller in temperate regions, its period of hibernation is short, and the tail is used as an organ of prehension.

pĭp'-ĭt, *s.* [Etym. doubtful, probably from the cry of the bird, cf. Peewit.]

Ornith.: The genus Anthus (q.v.).

pĭp'-kĭn, *s.* [Eng. *pipe* (2), *s.*; dimin. suff. *-kin.*] A small earthen boiler.

"Some officer perhaps might give consent,
To a large cover'd *pipkin* in his tent."
King: Art of Cookery.

pĭp-kĭn-nĕt, *s.* [Eng. *pipkin*; *-et.*] A little pipkin.

"Thou, my *pipkinnet*, shalt see."
Herrick: Noble Numbers.

pī'-pŏw-dĕr, *s.* [PIEPOUDRE.]

pĭp-pĕr-ĭdge, *s.* [PIPERIDGE.]

pĭp'-pĭn, *s.* [Eng. *pip* (2), s., and *in*, from the *pips inside* it. (*Skeat.*)]

Hort.: A name given to several varieties of apples, as a Kentish *pippin*, or lemon *pippin*, &c.

¶ *Normandy Pippins:* Apples dried in the sun, and stored for winter use.

pippin-face, *s.* A round, smooth, reddish face, resembling a pippin.

pippin-faced, *a.* Having a round, smooth, reddish face, like a pippin.

pip-pul, *s.* [PEEPUL.]

pī-prą, *s.* [Gr. πίπρα (*pipra*) = the woodpecker.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the family Pipridæ (q.v.). Bill weak, upper mandible bent over lower, which is flattened and nearly straight; wings rounded; tail short, even; toes syndactyle. Nineteen species, from tropical America.

pĭp'-ą̆ge, *s.* [PIPERIDGE.]

pī-prī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pipr*(*a*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: Manakins; a family of Songless Birds, with fifteen genera and sixty species, from the Neotropical regions.

***pī-prī-næ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pipr*(*a*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Ampelidæ (q.v.); it is now merged in Pipridæ (q.v.).

pip-sis-se-wa, *s.* [N. Amer. Indian.]

Bot.: The same as PRINCE'S-PINE (q.v.).

"In like manner one learns where to look for arbutus, for *pipsissewa*, for the early orchis."—*Burroughs: Pepacton*, p. 2-2.

pĭp-ta-dēn'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. πίπτω (*piptō*) = to fall, and ἀδήν (*adēn*) = an acorn, a gland.]

Bot.: A genus of leguminous plants, tribe Eumimoseæ. It is akin to Entada. *Piptadenia peregrina* yields an intoxicating drug, used by the Indians of Venezuela.

pĭp-tō-stĕg'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. πίπτω (*piptō*) = to fall, and στεγος (*stegos*) = a roof.]

Bot.: A synonym of Ipomœa. *Piptostegia Gomezii* and *P. Pisonis*, Brazilian plants, furnish a kind of scammony.

***pīp'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *pip*(*e*) (1), s.; *-y.*] Resembling a pipe, hollow-stemmed.

"The *pipy* hemlock." *Keats: Endymion*, i.

pī'-quąn-çў (**qu** as **k**), *s.* [Eng. *piquan*(*t*); *-cy.*] The quality or state of being piquant; pungency, sharpness, tartness, severity, smartness. Used in botany, literally; in ordinary language, chiefly in a figurative sense.

"Commonly also satyrical tauntes do owe their seeming *piquancy* to the subject."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 14.

pī'-quąnt (**q** as **k**), ***pĭck-ąnt,** *a.* [Fr. *piquant*, pr. par. of *piquer* = to prick, to be sharp to the taste, to pique.]

1. Having a sharp pungent taste to the organs of sense; sharp, tart.

"He [Cook] is excellent for a *piquant* sauce, and the haugou."—*Howell*, bk. i., § 5, let. 36.

2. Sharp or cutting to the feelings; keen, severe, pungent.

3. Racy, lively, sparkling, highly interesting.

"Wonderfully *piquant* reading at the present moment."—*Victoria Magazine*, Nov., 1866, p. 18.

pī'-quąnt-lў (**q** as **k**), *adv.* [Eng. *piquant*; *-ly.*] In a piquant, sharp, or pungent manner; with sharpness, pungency, or severity; smartly, pungently.

pique (**que** as **k**) (1), ***pīke,** *s.* [O. Fr. *perque*, *piquе* = a pike . . . a quarrel.] [PIKE, s.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Offence taken; slight irritation, anger, or ill-feeling towards persons, arising from wounded pride, vanity, or self-love.

"This imputation of ill nature does the work of *pique* and envy."—*South: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 5.

***2.** A strong desire, longing, or passion.

"And though it have the *pique* and long
'Tis still for something to the wrong."
Butler: Hudibras, iii. 2.

¶ Perhaps the same as PICA 3. (q.v.).

3. Nicety, punctilio, a point.

"*Pique* of honour to maintain a cause."
Dryden: Hind & Panther, iii. 460

II. *Cards:* In Piquet, the right that the elder hand has to count thirty or to play before his adversary counts one.

pi-quĕ' (**qu** as **k**), (2), *s.* [Fr.]

Fabric: A French material, made of two cotton threads, one thicker than the other, which are woven and united at certain points, and there made an extra thickness. The pattern is usually of a lozenge shape.

piqué-work, *s.* A minute kind of buhlwork; inlaying metals in metals, usually.

piquc, picque (**que** as **k**), *v. t.* & *i.* [PIQUE (1), *s.*: Fr. *piquer.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To arouse or excite pique in; to irritate; to offend by wounding the pride, vanity, or self-love of.

"*Pique* her and soothe in turn."
Byron: Childe Harold, ii. 34.

2. To stimulate or excite to action by inspiring envy, jealousy, or other passion.

"*Piqu'd* by Protogenes's fame,
From Co to Rhodes Apelles came."
Prior: Protogenes & Apelles.

3. To raise, to excite, to stimulate.

"[He] *piqued* the curiosity of the House by the doubt whether this time he would attack his own leaders or fire into the enemy's camp."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 18, 1885.

4. (*Reflexively*): To plume or value one's self.

II. *Cards:* To count thirty or play before the adversary counts one.

"If I go to Picquet, tho' it be but with a novice in't he will *picque* and repicque, and capot me twenty times together."—*Sir Martin Mar-All*, i.

***B.** *Intransitive:*

1. To cause irritation, displeasure, or vexation.

"Every verse hath something in it that *piques*."—*Tatler*, No. 165.

2. To endeavour to excite or arouse pique or envy.

"*Piquing* at each other, who shall go the best dress'd."—*Dryden: Work Astrologer*, iii.

***pī-quecr',** *c.*, ***pī-quccr-ĕr'** (**qu** as **k**), [PICKEER, *c.*, PICKEERER, *s.*]

pĭq-uĕt (**q** as **k**), ***pĭck'-ĕt,** *s.* [PICKET, s.]

1. *Mil.:* The same as PICKET (q.v.).

2. *Cards:* A game at cards played by two persons with a pack of thirty-two cards, the deuces, threes, fours, fives, and sixes of the ordinary pack being discarded; the *ace de pique*, or seven of spades, is the highest card. In this sense pron. *pi-kĕt'*. (*Prior: Dore*, xi.)

pi-quĕttc (**qu** as **k**), *s.* [Fr.] A drink made by pouring water on husks of grapes; sour wine.

pīr'-ą-çў, ***pir-a-cie,** *s.* [Eng. *pira*(*te*); *-y*; Fr. *piraterie*; Ital. & Sp. *pirateria.*]

1. *Lit. & Law:* The act, practice, or crime of robbing on the high seas. This offence at common law, consists in committing those acts of robbery and depredation upon the high seas, which, if committed upon land, would have amounted to felony there. But other offences have, by various statutes, been made piracy, and liable to the same penalty. Thus trading, or corresponding with, or in any way aiding, known pirates, is piracy. So, too, any commander or seaman of a ship who runs away with any ship, boat, goods, &c., or who voluntarily delivers such up to any pirate, is guilty of piracy. Any British subject who conveys or removes any person as a slave is also by statute law guilty of piracy, felony, and robbery. The penalty formerly was death, whether the guilty party were a principal, or merely implicated as an accessory before or after the fact, but now is reduced to penal servitude for life.

2. *Fig.:* Literary theft; an infringement of the law of copyright.

pī-ra-guą (**u** as **w**), *s.* [PIROGUE.]

pī-răm'-ĕ-tėr, *s.* [PEIRAMETER.]

pī-răm'-ĭ-dĭg, *s.* So called, it is said, from its note. (*Cent. Dict.*)

Ornith.: *Caprimulgus virginianus*, the Virginian Goatsucker.

***pīr'-ą-mĭs,** *s.* [PYRAMID.]

pīr'-ąte, *s.* & *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *pirata*, from Gr. πειρατης (*peiratēs*) = one who attempts or attacks, a pirate; πειράω (*peirаō*) = to try, to attempt; πεῖρα (*peira*) = an attempt, an essay; Ital. & Sp. *pirata.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. A robber on the high seas; one who takes the property of another on the high seas by open violence; one who is guilty of piracy; a freebooter on the seas.

"Property captured from *pirates* is liable to condemnation as droits of the Admiralty, to be restored, if private property, to the original owners, on payment of one-eighth of the value as salvage; while fitting rewards are assigned for services against *pirates*."—*Blackstone: Comment*, bk. iv., ch. 5.

2. A ship which cruises with legal or proper commission for the purpose of plundering other vessels on the high seas.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. One who appropriates the literary labours of another without permission or offering compensation.

2. A robber, a plunderer, a swindler.

***B.** *As adj.:* Piratical. (*Rowe: Lucan*, i.)

pīr'-ąte, *v.i.* & *t.* [PIRATE, s.]

***A.** *Intrans.:* To act as a pirate; to rob on the high seas; to practise piracy.

B. *Trans.:* To take or appropriate without permission asked, or compensation offered.

"The *pirated* edition, a copy of which I have seen, grossly misrepresents my drawings both in style and colouring."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Sept. 1877, p. 721.

pī-rā'-tēş, *s.* [PIRATE.]

Entom.: A genus of Reduviidæ. The species are large bugs, with feet adapted for clinging to their prey. *Pirates stridulus* makes a stridulatory noise.

***pīr'-ąt-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *pirat*(*e*); *-ess.*] A female pirate.

"The pirates and *piratesses* had control of both."—*W. H. Russell: Diary, North & South*, i. 163.

pī-răt'-ĭc-ąl, ***pī-răt'-ĭc,** *a.* [Lat. *piraticus*, from *pirata* = a pirate (q.v.); Gr. πειρατικός (*peiratikos*); Fr. *piratique*; Ital. & Sp. *piratico.*]

1. *Literally:*

1. Practising piracy; plundering or robbing by open violence on the high seas.

2. Pertaining to piracy; of the nature of piracy; like a pirate. (*Scott: Rokeby*, i. 17.)

* 3. Pertaining to or connected with pirates; carried on by or with pirates.

"In the *piratical* war achieved by Pompey the Great."—*Bacon: Holy War.*

II. *Fig.:* Practising literary piracy.

"The errours of the press were multiplied by *piratical* printers."—*Pope: Letters.* (Frcl.)

pī-răt'-ĭc-ąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *piratical*; *-ly.*] In a piratical manner; by piracy.

"Certain goods *piratically* taken upon the seas."—*State Trials; Lord Seymour* (an. 1549).

pī-rā-tō-sâu'-rŭs, *s.* [Gr. πειρατης (*peirates*) = a pirate, and σαῦρος (*sauros*) = a lizard.] [PLESIOSAURIA.]

***pīr'-ą tŏŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *pirat*(*e*); *-ous.*] Piratical.

***pir-ą tŏŭs-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *piratous*; *-ly.*] Piratically.

"Their goods *piratously* robbed and taken."—*State Trials; Lord Seymour* (an. 1549).

pĭr-cū-nī-ą, *s.* [Native name (?).]

Bot.: A genus of Phytolaccæe. The leaves of *Pircunia esculenta* have been cooked as spinach, and the young shoots as asparagus. Its cultivation was commenced in France, but it disappointed expectation.

***pire,** *s.* [Lat. *pirus.*] A pear; a pear-tree.

***pir-ĭc,** *s.* [PYRIC.]

pīr-ī-mē'-lą, *s.* [Lat. *Perimele*, a nymph, the daughter of Hippodamus. (*Ovid: Met.* viii. 500.)]

Zool.: A genus of Cancridæ. Carapace much wider than long; strongly truncated on each side. *Pirimela denticulata* is found on the British coasts.

pīrl, *v.t.* [Gael. *piridh* = a top, a whirligig.]

1. To spin, as a top.

2. To twist or twine, as in forming horsehair into fishing-lines; to wind wire of gold or silver.

*** pirle** (1), *s.* [Perl.] A brook, a stream.

"A basket or *parle* of water running out of an hille." —*Leland: Itinerary*, fo. 122.

*** pirle** (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Some variety of salt-water fish. (*Harrison: Descript. Eng.*, bk. iii., ch. iii.)

pirn, *s.* [Gael.]

1. A bobbin; a quill bobbin in a weaver's shuttle. (*Scotch.*)

2. Yarn wound on a shuttle.

3. The wheel of a fishing-rod.

1. A stick with a loop of cord for twisting on the nose of a refractory horse.

pir'-nie, *s.* [Pirn.] A woollen nightcap made in Kilmarnock of different colours or stripes. (*Scotch.*)

pi-rogue', pĕr-i-a'-gua, pi-ra'-gua (gua as gwa), *s.* [Fr., from Sp. *piragua*, from the West Indian name.]

Nautical:

1. A large double canoe formed of a hollowed trunk of a tree, or of two canoes united. They are generally small and worked by paddles.

2. A narrow ferry-boat having two masts and a lee-board.

pir-ou-ĕtte', * pir-o et, *s.* [Fr. *pirouette*, a dimin. from the Norm. Fr. *pirone* = a little wheel, a whirligig: cf. Eng. *pirric.*]

1. *Dancing:* A rapid turning or whirling round on the point of one foot.

2. *Manège:* A sudden short turn of a horse, so as to bring his head in the opposite direction to where it was before.

pir-ou-ĕtte', *v.i.* [Pirouette, *s.*] To perform a pirouette; to turn or whirl round on the toes, as in dancing.

"I should feel as if I had been *pirouetting*."—*G. Eliot: Middlemarch*, ch. i.

pirr, *s.* [Gael. *piorra* = a squall; Icel. *hyrr* = a wind.] A gentle wind. (*Scotch.*)

pir'-rie, pir'-ry, pir'-ie, * pyr-y, *s.* [Gael. *piorraidh*, from *piorra* = a squall.] [Pirr.] A squall of wind; a rough gale; a whirlwind.

"Be not aferde of *pirries* or great stormes."—*Elyot: Gouernour*, bk. i., ch. xvii.

*** pir'-tle,** *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful.] To slaver at the mouth. (*Reliquiæ Antiquæ*, ii. 211.)

pī-ṣa, *s.* [Lat., another form of *pisum* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A genus of Maiadæ. *Pisa tetraodon* is the Four-horned Spider-crab of the British coasts.

pis-ăng, *s.* [E. Ind.] The plantain.

pī-ṣā'-nīte, a, *s.* [From Pisa in Tuscany, where it is found.]

Zool. & Palæont.: A genus of Muricidæ. Shell with many indistinct varices, or if smooth then spirally striated, the canal short, the outer lip crenulated, the inner wrinkled. Known recent species 120; from the warmer seas. Fossil, from the Eocene onward.

pis-a-nīte, *s.* [After F. Pisani, of Paris, who analyzed it; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral found in stalactitic forms, with copper pyrites, in a copper mine, in Turkey. Lustre, vitreous; colour, blue. Compos.: sulphuric acid, 29·90; protoxide of iron, 10·98; protoxide of copper, 15·56; water, 43·56; the formula is $(FeO,CuO)SO_3+7HO$.

pis-ăs-phăl'-tum, *s.* [Pittasphalt.]

pis'-car-y, *s.* [Lat. *piscarius* = pertaining to fish or fishing; *piscis* = a fish.]

Law: The right or privilege of fishing in another man's waters.

*** pis-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *piscatio*, from *piscatus*, pa. par. of *piscor* = to fish; *piscis* = a fish.] The act or practice of fishing.

"There are four books of cynegeticks, or venation; five of halieuticks, or *piscation*, commenced by Ritterhusius."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. i., ch. viii.

*** pis-cā'-tor,** *s.* [Lat.] A fisherman; an angler.

"Such canny *piscators* as choose quiet secluded eddies."—*Morning Advertiser*, Dec. 19, 1885.

pis-ca-tor'-i-al, *a.* [Eng. *piscatory*; *-al.*] Pertaining or relating to fishing; piscatory.

pis-ca-tor-y, *a.* [Lat. *piscatorius*, from *piscator* = a fisherman, from *piscatus*, pa. par. of *piscor* = to fish; *piscis* = a fish.]

1. Pertaining or relating to fishing or fishermen; relating to angling.

"*Piscatory* echgues."—*Blair: Lectures*, No. 39.

2. Given to or employed in fishing.

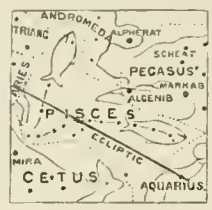
"Yarmouth is *piscatory* beyond comparison and beyond description. —*Harper's Monthly*, June, 1882, p. 6.

Pis-çēs, *s. pl.* [Lat., pl. of *piscis* = a fish.]

1. *Astronomy:*

(1) The twelfth and last of the zodiacal constellations. It is a large constellation, bounded on the east by Aries and Triangulum, on the west by Aquarius and Pegasus, on the north by Andromeda, and on the south by Cetus. The two Fishes are represented on celestial globes and maps as separated some distance from each other, and as having their tails connected by a string. One is under the right arm of Andromeda, the other under the wing of Pegasus. About forty stars are visible to the naked eye. Bode marks the position of 257; the largest, *α* Piscium, is of magnitude 3½, and is a double star, one constituent being pale green and the other blue.

SIGN OF PISCES.



THE CONSTELLATION PISCES.

(2) The portion of the ecliptic from which precession (q.v.) has made the constellation move away. The sun enters it, crossing the equator, at the vernal equinox.

2. *Ichthy.:* [Fish, *s.*, II.].

*** pis-çī-cāp-ti-vāt-ĭng,** *a.* [Lat. *piscis* = a fish, and Eng. *captivate.*] Catching or taking fish. (*Field*, Jan. 28, 1882.)

*** pis'-çī-cāp-ture,** *s.* [Lat. *piscis* = a fish, and Eng. *capture.*] The taking or catching of fish by angling, netting, &c.

"Snatching is a form of illicit *piscicapture*."—*Standard*, Oct. 21, 1878.

pis-çic'-ō-la, *s.* [Lat. *piscis* = a fish, and *colo* = to dwell upon.]

Zool.: A genus of Ichthyolabellidæ (Fish-leeches). *Piscicola geometra* is the Great-tailed Leech, parasitic on freshwater fishes, as the perch, the carp, and the tench, &c.

pis-çi-cŭl'-tu-ral, *a.* [Eng. *pisciculture*(*e*); *-al.*] Pertaining or relating to pisciculture or the breeding of fish. (*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.)

pis'-çī-cŭl-ture, *s.* [Lat. *piscis* = a fish, and Eng. *culture.*] Fish culture; the breeding, rearing, preserving, and fattening of fish by artificial means.

☞ The art of pisciculture is of great antiquity, and is alluded to in Isa. xix. 10. Shaw, of Drumlanrig, revived the art in Britain in 1833, as Remy, a fisherman of Vosges, did in France in 1842. He and another fisherman, Gehin, in 1849, received medals for their services from the French government, which soon afterwards set up an establishment of its own at Huningue. In 1853, Mr. Buist successfully reared salmon from ova in ponds at Stormontfield, near Scone, in Perthshire. In April, 1863, Mr. Ponders set free in the Thames 76,000 young salmon, trout, char, and grayling, and on many occasions since then young fish have been liberated in the upper reaches of the river. The late Frank Buckland, Inspector of Fisheries, did much to advance pisciculture. In addition to the direct attempt to rear fish, efforts are made to remove the obstacles which impede their multiplication. Biological stations have been established at Plymouth, St. Andrews, Millport, Port Erin, &c., and in many places on the Continent, where experiments are carried on as to the breeding and rearing of marine food-fishes.

pis-çī-cŭl'-tu-rist, *s.* [Eng. *pisciculture*(*e*); *-ist.*] One who practises or is skilled in pisciculture; a breeder of fish.

pis-çĭd'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Lat. *piscis* = a fish, and *cædo* (in compos. *-cido*) = to kill.]

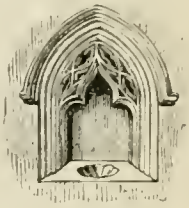
Bot.: A genus of Dalbergieæ (?) *Piscidia Erythrina*, a tree, the legumes of which have four wings, is common in Jamaica, where it is used as a fish poison. The tincture of it is very narcotic and diaphoretic.

*** pis-çī form,** *a.* [Lat. *piscis* = a fish, and *forma* = form, shape.] Having the form or shape of a fish.

pis-çī-na, pis-çī na, * pis-cine, *s.* [Lat. = a fish-pond, a cistern; *piscis* = a fish.]

* 1. *Rom. Antiq.:* A large water-basin in an open, public place, in which the youths of Rome learned to swim.

2. *Eccles. Arch.:* The stone basin used in the Catholic church-service to receive the water after it has been used by the priest in washing the chalice, subsequent to the celebration of mass. The piscina is supplied with a drain-pipe to carry the water out of the church, and is usually constructed in the wall, close beside the high altar, near the sedilia. It takes the form of a canopied niche, and is generally richly decorated with foliage and emblematic carving. The outer apertures of the drain-pipe sometimes take the form of gargoyles. (*Fairholt.*)



PISCINA.
(*Cumnor Church, circa* 1250.)

pis-çĭn-al, *a.* [Lat. *piscinalis*, from *piscina* = a cistern.] Pertaining or relating to a fish-pond or piscina.

pis-çīne, *a.* [Lat. *piscis* = a fish.] Of or pertaining to fish or fishes. (*Graphic*, Oct. 17, 1885, p. 439.)

Pis-çis, *s.* [Pisces.]

Piscis Australis, *s.*

Astron.: The Southern Fish; one of the old Southern constellations. It is situated directly south of Aquarius. The largest star, *α* Fomalhaut, or *α* Piscis Australis, is of the first magnitude. In the latitude of London it rises only 8° above the horizon. It is just in the mouth of the fish.

Piscis volans, *s.*

Astron.: The Flying Fish; one of Bayer's Southern constellations. It is situated between Argo and the South Pole. The largest star is only of the fifth magnitude.

pis-çĭv'-ŏr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *piscis* = a fish, and *voro* = to devour.] Eating or subsisting on fish.

"A synopsis of the *piscivorous* plants, or those which capture young fish."—*Field*, Jan. 2, 1886.

pi-ṣé', *s.* [Fr., pa. par. of *piser*; Lat. *piso, pinso* = to stamp, to bray, as in a mortar.]

Build.: A mode of forming walls of rammed clay. The conformation of the walls is given by means of boards on each side, and after one layer is formed and partially hardened, the boards are lifted to form bounds for another layer. The formacei, described by Pliny (lib. xxxv.), were of this character.

pish, *interj.* [An imitative word.] An interjection expressing contempt; pshaw.

"A thing which causes many 'poohs' and '*pishes*,' And several oaths." *Byron: Beppo*, viii.

pish, *v.i.* [Pish, *interj.*] To express contempt; to pooh. (*Cotton: Ode Bacchique.*)

pi-sĭd'-i-ŭm, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Lat. *pisum* = a pea.]

Zool. & Palæont.: A sub-genus of Cyclas, differing in having an inequilateral shell, the anterior side longest, the teeth also are stronger. Known species recent sixty, from Britain, America, India, &c.; fossil thirty-eight, from the Wealden onward.

pi-sĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *pisum*, genit. *pisi* = a pea, and Eng. *form.*]

Bot.: Formed like a pea.

pisiform-bone, *s.*

Anat.: One of the bones of the carpus. It is articulated with the cuneiform bone. [Hand, *s.*, II. 1. (1).]

pislform iron-ore, *s.* [Pea iron-ore.]

pis'-mire (1), *** pisse-mire,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *pisse, piss* (q.v.), and *mire* = an ant: cogn. with Dan. *myre*; Dut. *mier*; Icel. *maurr*; Sw. *myra*; Ir. *moirbh*; Wel. *mwrmwyn*; Russ. *murave*; Gr. *μύρμηξ* (*murmēx*). So called

from the urinous smell of an ant-hill.] An ant, an emmet. (*Shakesp.*: 1 *Henry IV.* i. 3.)

pĭs'-mīre (2), *s.* [A corrupt. of *bismare*, from Icel. *bismari*; Dan. *bismer*.] A steelyard. (*Shetland.*)

* **pĭs'-nĕts,** * **puĭs'-nēts,** *s. pl.* [PISSNET.] Thin shoes worn in the reign of Elizabeth.

pī-sō-līte, *s.* [Gr. πίσος (*pisos*) = peas, and λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Min.: A variety of Calcite (q.v.), consisting of aggregations of pea-like concretions, with a concentric structure. Found in abundance about the hot-springs of Carlsbad, Bohemia.

pisolite-limestone, *s.* [PISOLITIC-LIMESTONE.]

pī-sō-lĭt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *pisolit(e)*; *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to pisolite; containing or resembling pisolite; of the nature of pisolite.

pisolitic-limestone, *s.*

Geol.: A limestone largely composed of pisolite (q.v.). It is found on all sides of Paris, extending, with breaks, forty-five leagues east and west, and thirty-five from north to south. It ranks with the Maestricht beds and the Faxoe Limestone as the highest member of the Cretaceous, and consequently of the Secondary rocks. Some of its fossils foreshadow those of the Eocene.

pī-sō'-nĭ-a, *s.* [Named from M. Piso, a physician, of Amsterdam.]

Bot.: A genus of Nyctaginaceæ. The bark and leaves of *Pisonia aculeata*, a very common straggling shrub in India, Burmah, and the Andaman Islands, are used in the East as a counterirritant for swellings and rheumatic pains. (*Calcutta Exhib. Report*). *P. morindifolia* is the Tree Lettuce, cultivated in India. Its native country is unknown.

pĭss'-ō-phălt, *s.* [See def.] A corrupt. of Pissasphalt (q.v.).

pĭss, * **pisse,** * **pysse,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Fr. *pisser*; Dut. & Ger. *pissen*; Dan. *pisse*; Sw. *pissa*. Of imitative origin.]

A. *Intrans.*: To discharge the urine; to make water; to urinate.

B. *Transitive*:

1. To eject or discharge, as urine.

2. To make water on.

pĭss, *s.* [Piss, *v.*] Urine.

* **piss-bowl,** * **pisse-bolle,** *s.* A chamber-pot. (*Udal*: *Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 25.)

pĭss'-ă-bĕd, *s.* [Eng. *piss*, and *abed.*]

Bot.: *Taraxacum Dens-leonis*, the common dandelion.

pĭss-ăs'-phălt, pĭss-ăs-phăl'-tŭm, *s.* [PITTASPHALT.]

pĭss'-blŭme, *s.* [Eng. *piss*; second element doubtful.]

Bot.: *Armeria vulgaris.*

* **pĭss'-bŭrnt,** *a.* [Eng. *piss*, and *burnt.*] Stained, as if scorched, with urine; stained brown.

* **pis-sell,** *s.* [PIZZLE.]

* **pisse-myre,** *s.* [PISMIRE (1).]

pĭs-sō'-dēs, *s.* [Gr. πισσώδης (*pissōdēs*) = like pitch: πίσσα (*pissa*) = pitch, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Entom.: A genus of Curculionidæ. Two are British; *Pissodes pini* and *P. notatus*. Their larvæ injure pine-trees.

pĭs'-sō-phāne, pĭs-sō-phān'-īte, *s.* [Gr. πίσσα (*pissa*) = pitch, and φαινός (*phanos*) = appearance.]

Min.: An amorphous, pitch-like mineral. Hardness, 1·5; sp. gr. 1·36 to 1·98; lustre, vitreous; colour, shades of green; very brittle. Compos.: apparently a hydrous sulphate of alumina and sesquioxide of iron. Dana suggests that it is not a simple mineral.

pĭss'-pŏt, *s.* [Eng. *piss*, and *pot.*] A chamber-pot. (*Dryden*: *Juvenal*, iii.)

* **pĭst,** * **piste,** *s.* [Fr. *piste*, from Lat. *pistus*, pa. par. of *pinso* = to beat, as in a mortar, to stamp; Ital. *pesta.*] The track or tread a horseman makes upon the ground he goes over.

pĭs-tă'-chĭ-ō, pĭs-ta-cho, * **pĭs-ta-choe,** *s.* [Sp. *pistacho*, from Lat. *pistacium*, from Gr. πιστάκιον (*pistakion*) = the nut of the tree called πιστάκη (*pistakē*); Pers. *pistā* = the pistachio-nut; Fr. *pistache*: Ital. *pistacchio.*] The same as PISTACHIO-NUT (q.v.).

pistachio-nut, * **pistich nut,** * **pis-take-nut,** *s.*

I. *Bot., Comm., &c.*: The nut of *Pistacia vera* (q.v.). It is oval, with a brittle shell enclosing a kernel, which is green and of an agreeable odour. It is from half an inch to an inch long. Pistachios are believed to have been the "nuts," Heb. בָּטְנִים (*botnim*), sent by Jacob as part of a present to Pharaoh (Gen. xliii. 11). Pistachios are eaten by the natives of India, large quantities, being yearly imported. They are also dried like almonds or made into confectionery.

2. *Pharm.*: Pistachio nuts are used in general debility; the oil of their kernel is demulcent and restorative. The bark is a tonic in indigestion. It is used in nausea in vomiting.

pistachio-tree, *s.* [PISTACIA.]

pĭs-tā'-çĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat. *pistacia*, from Gr. πιστακια (*pistakia*), from Pers. *pistā.*]

Bot.: A genus of Anacardiaceæ. Small trees, with pinnate leaves and small axillary panicles or racemes of small apetalous and dioecious flowers. Found chiefly in Asia and the south of Europe. *Pistacia vera* is a small tree growing in Western Asia and Afghanistan. It produces the Pistachio-nut (q.v.). *Pistacia atlantica*, *P. Khinjak*, *P. cabulica*, and *P. Lentiscus* yield mastic (q.v.); *P. Terebinthus* yields a balsamic resin called thios or Cyprus turpentine. *P. integerrima*, a large deciduous tree from the North-Western Himalayas, the Suleiman Mountains, &c., has a heart-wood, according to Brandis, the best and handsomest for carving furniture and ornamental work. The galls of *P. integerrima* and those of *P. vera* are used for dyeing; the oil of the latter is demulcent and restorative.

pistacia-fat, *s.*

Chem.: A dark-green sharp-tasting fat, extracted from the berries of *Pistacia lentiscus* by boiling with water. It melts at 34°.

pĭs'-tą-çīte, *s.* [Gr. πιστάκια (*pistakia*) = the pistachio-nut; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *pistazit.*]

Min.: The same as EPIDOTE (q.v.).

pistacite-rock, *s.*

Petrol.: The same as EPIDOSYTE (q.v.).

* **pis-ta-reēn',** *s.* [O. Sp.] An old Spanish silver coin, value 9d. sterling.

* **pis-tell,** *s.* [PISTLE.]

* **pĭs'-tęl-lĕr,** *s.* [EPISTOLER.]

pĭs'-tĭ-ą, *s.* [Said to be from Gr. πιστός (*pistos*) = drinkable, liquid; from its living in the water.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the Pistiaceæ (q.v.). *Pistia stratiotes*, the only species, called in the West Indies Water-lettuce, is a plant like endive, which grows in stagnant ponds in the East and West Indies. It is cooling and demulcent, the root is laxative and demulcent, the leaves made into poultices are applied to hæmorrhoids, and given with other ingredients in dysentery, cough, and asthma. (*Calcutta Exhib. Report.*) Graham says that it has a peculiar narcotic smell, and when it is abundant in tanks it imparts its acrid qualities to the water.

pĭs-tĭ-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pisti(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Lemnads or Duckweeds; an order of Exogens, alliance Arales. It consists of floating or land plants, with very cellular lenticular or lobed fronds or leaves, some having no spiral vessels except in the pistil. Flowers unisexual, two or three, naked, enclosed in a spathe without a spadix; stamens definite, often monadelphous; females with a one-celled ovary having erect ovules with a slit embryo. Fruit membraneous or capsular. Genera six, species twenty. (*Lindley.*) British genera two, Lemna and Wolffia; species five.

* **pĭst'-ĭc,** * **pĭst'-ĭck,** *a.* [Lat. *pisticus*, from Gr. πιστικός (*pistikos*) = faithful; πίστις (*pistis* = faith.] Trustworthy; hence, pure, genuine. (*Browne*: *Vulg. Err.*, bk. vii., ch. vii.)

* **pĭs'-til** (1), *s.* [PISTLE.]

pĭs'-til (2), * **pis'-til-lŭm,** *s.* [Lat. *pistillum*, dimin. from * *pistrum* = a pestle (q.v.).]

Bot.: The female organ in plants, standing in the middle of the stamens, around which again stand the floral envelopes. It is divided into the ovary or germen, with its ovule or ovules, the style, and the stigma. Called by Roper, &c., the gynœcium. A pistil may be simple or compound; the former consists of one carpel, the latter of more than one.

pĭs-til-lā'-cooŭs (oo as sh), *a.* [Eng. *pistil* (2); *-aceous.*] Pertaining to or having the nature of a pistil; growing on a pistil.

pĭs'-til-lą-ry, *a.* [Eng. *pistil* (2); *-ary.*]

Bot.: Of or pertaining to the pistil.

pistillary-cord, *s.*

Bot.: A channel which passes from the stigma through the style into the ovary.

pĭs-tĭl-lāto, *a.* [Eng. *pistil* (2); *-ate.*]

Bot. (*Of a flower*): Having a pistil, or pistils, but no stamens.

* **pĭs-tĭl-lā'-tion,** *s.* [PESTILLATION.]

pĭs-tĭl-lĭd'-ĭ-ŭm (pl. **pĭs-tĭl-lĭd-ĭ-ą**), *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Lat. *pistillum.*] [PESTLE, *s.*]

Bot. (*Pl.*): Agardh's name for certain small, sessile, ovate bodies in the fructification of mosses, enveloped in a membrane tapering upwards into a point. When abortive they are called Paraphyses (q.v.).

pĭs-tĭl-lĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *pistil* (2); Lat. *fero* = to bear, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Having a pistil without stamens, as a female flower.

pĭs-tĭl-lĭg'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *pistil* (2); Lat. *gero* = to carry, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Bearing a pistil.

* **pis-tle,** * **pis-tele,** * **pis-til,** *s.* [See def.] An abbreviation of epistle (q.v.).

pĭs'-tŏl, * **pis-toll,** *s.* [Fr. *pistole*, from Ital. *pistola*, from *Pistoja* (formerly *Pistoria*, *Pistola*) a town in Tuscany, near Florence; Sp. *pistola.*] A small firearm adapted for use with one hand. They are of different sizes and patterns; those now used are generally of the form known as revolvers (q.v.). Pistols were first used by the cavalry of England about A.D. 1544. (*Shakesp.*: *Pericles*, i. 1.)

pistol-carbine, *s.*

Firearms: A horseman's pistol provided with a removable butt-piece, so that the weapon may be fired either from the hand or the shoulder. (*American.*)

pistol-pipe, *s.*

Metall.: The tuyere of a hot-blast furnace.

pistol-router, *s.* A kind of carpenter's plane. A router with a handle like a pistol-stock.

pistol-shot, *s.*

1. A bullet for, or discharged from, a pistol.

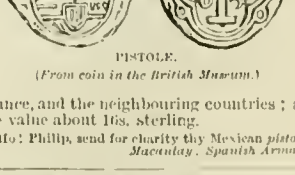
2. The distance to which a pistol will carry a bullet.

pĭs'-tŏl, *v.t.* [Fr. *pistoler.*] [PISTOL, *s.*] To shoot with a pistol.

"*Pistol* him, *pistol* him."—*Shakesp.*: *Twelfth Night*, ii. 5.

* **pis tôl-ādе',** *s.* [Fr.] The discharge of a pistol; a pistol-shot.

* **pis-tōle',** *s.* [Fr., the same word as *pistol* (q.v.).] A gold coin formerly current in Spain,



PISTOLE.
(*From coin in the British Museum.*)

France, and the neighbouring countries; average value about 16s. sterling.

"Ho! Philip, send for charity thy Mexican *pistoles*."—*Macaulay*: *Spanish Armada.*

*** pĭs-tôl-eĕr'**, *s.* [Eng. *pistol*; *-eer*, as in *cannoneer*.] One who uses or fires a pistol.

"The Chalk Farm *pistoleer*."—*Carlyle: Miscellanies*, iii. 94.

*** pĭs-tôl-ĕt'**, *s.* [Fr.]

1. A small pistol. (*Donne: Elegy* xii.)

2. A diminutive of pistole; a Spanish coin.

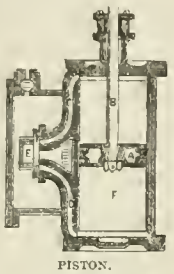
"Perhaps give a double *pistolet*
To some poor needy friar, to say a mass."
Beaum. & Flet.: Spanish Curate, i. 1.

pĭs-tō-mē'-sīte, *s.* [Gr. πιστός (*pistos*) = authentic, and μεσίτης (*mesitēs*) = a go-between.]

Min.: A mineral belonging to the group of rhombohedral carbonates. Hardness, 3·5 to 4; sp. gr. 3·412 to 3·427; lustre, vitreous, sometimes pearly; colour, yellowish-white to gray. Compos.: carbonate of magnesia, 42; carbonate of iron, 58 = 100, which is represented by the formula, $MgOCO_2 + FeOCO_2$. Intermediate between magnesite and siderite. (See these words.)

pĭs'-tŏn, *s.* [Fr. = a pestle, a piston, from Ital. *pistone* = a piston; *pestone* = a pestle, from *pestare* = to pound, from Low Lat. *pisto*, from Lat. *pistus*, pa. par. of *pinso*, *piso* = to pound; Sp. *piston*.] [Pestle.]

Mach.: A device so fitted as to occupy the sectional area of a tube and be capable of reciprocation by pressure on either of its sides. It may be of any shape corresponding accurately to the bore of the tube; but the cylindrical form is almost exclusively employed for both, as in the common pump and the steam-engine. One of its sides is fitted to a rod, to which it either imparts reciprocatory motion, as in the steam-engine, or by which it is itself reciprocated, as in the pump. In the former case, it has no opening leading from one side to the other, and is termed solid, though generally not really so; but in the latter, an aperture controlled by a valve permits the passage of the fluid from one side to the other during its downward movement. A distinction is, however, made in pumps; the solid piston being known as a plunger, the hollow piston as a bucket. The piston usually requires packing to cause it to fit closely within its cylinder, and at the same time allow its free backward and forward movement.



PISTON.

A. Piston; B. Piston-rod; C, D. Steam-ports; E. Slide-valve; F. Cylinder.

piston-head, *s.*

Steam-eng.: That portion of a piston which fits into and reciprocates in the cylinder.

piston-rod, *s.* [Piston.]

piston-spring, *s.*

Steam-eng.: A coil in the circumferential groove of a piston to expand against the cylinder and form a packing. A spring inside a piston-head to expand the rim against the cylinder.

piston-valve, *s.*

Steam-eng.: A valve consisting of a circular disc, reciprocating in a cylindrical chamber.

pĭs-tō-sâu'-rŭs, *s.* [Gr. πιστός (*pistos*) = true, and σαῦρος (*sauros*) = a lizard.]

Palæont.: A genus of Triassic fossil reptiles, order Plesiosauria (q.v.).

pĭ'-sŭm, *s.* [Lat. = a pea.]

Bot.: A genus of Viciæ. Style triangular, keeled above, subfalcate and geniculate at the base. *Pisum arvense*, the Gray or Field-pea, a native of Greece and the Levant, is largely cultivated in India during the cold weather. In England it is often drilled with horsebeans. [Poults.] It may be the origin of the Garden Pea, *Pisum sativum*. [Pea.] *Pisum maritimum* is now *Lathyrus maritimus*.

pĭt, ***pitte,** ***put,** ***putte,** ***pyt,** ***pytte,** *s.* [A.S. *pyt*, *pytt*, from Lat. *puteus* = a well; cogn. with Dut. *put*; Icel. *pittr*; Fr. *puits* = a well.]

1. A hole in the ground, more or less deep, and either natural or made by digging: as, (1) the shaft of a mine; (2) a vat for tanning; (3) a cavity in which charcoal is piled for burning; (4) an excavation in the soil for protecting plants, generally covered with a frame.

2. A deep or sunken place; an abyss; specif., with the definite article, the grave, the place of the dead or of evil spirits. (*Psalm* xxviii. 1.)

3. A deep hidden hole in the ground for catching wild beasts.

4. A hollow or depression in the flesh: as, the arm-*pit*, the *pit* of the stomach, the *pits* left by a disease, as small pox.

5. The middle part of a theatre or the floor of the house, somewhat below the level of the stage. It was formerly immediately behind the orchestra, between which and the pit the stalls are now placed.

6. The occupants of such part of a theatre.

"In these days *pit* and gallery alike were masters of the occasion."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 28, 1885.

7. An enclosed space or area in which cocks or dogs are set to fight, or where dogs are trained to kill rats.

"What though her chamber be the very *pit*
Where fight the prime cocks of the game for wit."
Ben Jonson: An Epigram.

8. The stone of a fruit, as of a cherry or a plum. (*Amer.*)

¶ (1) *Pumping-pit*: A shaft in which the pumps and hydraulic machinery work.

(2) *Working-pit*: A shaft in which the mineral is hoisted and the supplies and workmen lowered.

(3) *Engine-pit*: The shaft in which the engine works.

(4) *The bottomless pit*: Hell. (Rev. xx. 1.)

* (5) *Pit and gallows*: A privilege or right granted by the crown to the barons, by which they were empowered to drown women condemned for theft, and to hang the men on a gallows.

pit-cock, *s.* A pet-cock (q.v.).

pit-frame, *s.* The framework of a coal-pit.

pit-kiln, *s.* An oven for coking coals.

pit-saw, *s.* A saw worked by two men, one of whom stands on the log and the other beneath it. [Saw-pit.]

pit-vipers, *s. pl.* [Crotalidæ.]

pit-work, *s.* The pumping and lifting apparatus of a mine-shaft.

pĭt (1), *v.t.* [Pit, *s.*]

1. To place or put in a pit or hole.

"Root crops should be housed or *pitted*."—*Smithson: Useful Book for Farmers*, p. 29.

2. To mark with small hollows, as with the pustules of small-pox; to form small holes or depressions in.

3. To set in competition, as cocks in a pit; to set against one another, as in a contest.

"When also Englishman and American were *pitted* together."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 7, 1885.

pĭt (2), *v.t.* [Pat.] To pat. (*Scotch.*)

pĭ'-ţą, *s.* [Sp.]

Bot.: *Agave americana*, the Pita-plant.

pita-flax, *s.* Flax made from the Pita. Labillardière found that its strength is to that of common flax as 7 to 11¾.

pita-plant, *s.* [Pita.]

*** pĭt'-ançe,** *s.* [Pittance.]

pĭt'-ą-păt, ***pĭt'-păt,** *adv.* & *s.* [A reduplication of *pat* (q.v.).]

A. *As adv.*: With palpitation or a succession of quick beats.

"The fox's heart went *pitapat*."—*L'Estrange: Fable.*

B. *As subst.*: A light, quick step; a flutter, a palpitation.

"'Tis but the *pitapat* of two young hearts."
Dryden: Epilogue to Tamerlane.

*** pĭt'-ą-păt,** *v.i.* [Pitapat, *adv.*] To tread or step quickly. (*Sylvester: Magnificence*, l. 137.)

pĭt-cāir'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after W. Pitcairn, a London physician.]

Bot.: A handsome genus of Bromeliaceæ, with scarlet, flame-coloured, purple, yellow, or white flowers. Natives of the hotter parts of America. Many are cultivated in British greenhouses.

pĭtch (1), ***pich,** ***pitche,** ***pych,** ***pik,** *s.* [A.S. *pic*, from Lat. *pix*, genit. *picis* = pitch; Ger. *pech*; Gr. πισσα (*pissa*); Lith. *pikhis*; Ital. *pece*; Sp. *pez*; Dut. *pik*; Dan. *beeg*, *beg*; Icel. *bik*; Ir. *pic*; Wel. *pyg*; Fr. *poix*.]

Chem.: A term applied to a variety of resinous substances of a dark colour and brilliant lustre, obtained from the various kinds of tar produced in the destructive distillation of wood, coal, &c.

¶ Large quantities of pitch are manufactured in Britain, but much is imported from Norway, Sweden, Russia, America, &c. It is extensively used in shipbuilding, &c., for closing up seams, also for keeping wood from speedy decay, or iron railings from rusting when exposed to the weather.

¶ Pitch-blende, Pitch-ore = *Uraninite*; Pitch-copper = *Chrysocolla*; Pitch-garnet = *Colophonite*.

pitch-black, *a.*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Pitch-dark (q.v.).

2. *Bot.*: Black, changing to brown, scarcely distinguishable from brown-black.

pitch-coal, *s.*

Min.: A variety of coal (q.v.), having a pitch-like lustre, with a compact texture.

pitch-dark, pitch-black, *a.* Dark as pitch; very dark.

"During such a storm, on a *pitch-dark* night."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

pitch-lake, *s.*

Phys. Geog.: A lake, the surface of which is covered by bitumen. There is one ninety-nine acres in area in Trinidad. [Asphalt, II. 2.]

pitch-opal, *s.*

Min.: A dark, pitch-like variety of opal (q.v.).

pitch-peat, *s.*

Geol.: A pitch-black homogeneous variety of peat, with a wax-like lustre, the vegetable structure having nearly entirely disappeared.

pitch-pine, *s.*

Bot.: *(1) *Abies Picea*, the *Pinus Picea* of Linnæus [Silver-fir]; (2) *P. rigida*; (3) *P. australis*. [Pinus.]

pitch-plaster, *s.* A plaster made of Burgundy pitch.

pitch-pot, *s.* A large iron pot used for boiling pitch.

pitch-stone, *s.* [Pitchstone.]

pĭtch (2), *s.* [Pitch (2), *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of throwing or pitching; a throw, a cast, a jerk.

2. A point or degree of elevation or depression; height or depth; degree, rate.

"With what *pitch* of villainy it will be contented."—*South: Sermons*, vol. viii., ser. 12.

* 3. The highest point or degree; the height; loftiness.

"The *pitch* and height of all his thoughts."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 7.

* 4. A point.

"The exact *pitch* or limits where temperance ends."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 7.

* 5. Size, stature, figure.

"So like in person, garb, and *pitch*."
Butler: Hudibras, III. iii. 72.

6. The point where a declivity or slope begins; a declivity, a slope, a descent, an inclination; the degree or rate of an inclination or slope. [II. 2.]

7. A place or spot where a street-seller pitches or sets up his stall or stand; a place where street performers act.

"The same party of ragged urchins follow a troupe of athletes from '*pitch*' to '*pitch*' (which is the slang for the place of performance)."—*Illust. London News*, Dec. 29, 1855, p. 720.

8. *In cricket*, that portion of the ground between the wickets.

* 9. A state, a condition, a pass.

"Now Bocchus . . . brought himself to that *pitch*."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 387.

* 10. A net, a toil.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Arch.*: The rise or versed sine of an arch.

2. *Carp.*: The inclination of a roof. The common pitch has a rafter three-quarters the length of the span; the Gothic has a full pitch, the rafters being the length of the span; The Greek has a pitch ⅓ to ½ of the span; the Roman has a pitch from ⅛ to ⅜ of the span; and the Elizabethan has rafters longer than the span.

3. *Hydr. Engin.:* In overshot water-wheels the bucket-pitch is a circular line passing through the elbows of the buckets. The elbow is the junction of the floor and the arm, which together form the bucket.

4. *Machinery:*

(1) The distance between the threads of a screw measured on a line parallel to the axis.

(2) The distance between the centres of two adjacent teeth in a cog-wheel, measured on the pitch-circle.

(3) The pitch of a rivet is the distance apart from centre to centre.

(4) The distance between the stays of marine and other steam boilers. In marine boilers it is usually from twelve to eighteen inches.

5. *Mining:* A lode or portion of a lode let out to men to work by the piece or by a percentage of the output.

6. *Music:* Musical sounds give to the mind a feeling of acuteness or gravity according to the rapidity or slowness of the vibrations producing them; hence, the former are called acute or high, the latter grave or low. The absolute pitch of sounds is measured by giving the number of vibrations per second which produce a given sound, *e.g.*, C = 528; the relative pitch of sounds is described by giving the ratio of vibrations of the interval, *e.g.*, a fifth is 2:3—that is, the higher sound of any interval of a fifth gives 3 vibrations, whilst the lower sound in the same time gives 2. The determination of fixed pitch is purely arbitrary, and it has from time to time undergone great variations. In England we have a high concert-pitch C = about 540, more or less, and a medium pitch C = about 528; on the Continent the French "diapason normal," C = 518, is being largely adopted.

7. *Planes:* The slant of a plane-bit in its stock.

8. *Print.:* One of the guide-pins which, in floor-cloth printing, answer the purpose of the register-points.

9. *Saws:* Rake or inclination of the face of a tooth.

10. *Ship-building:*

(1) The pitch of the paddles is the distance between them, measured on the circle which passes through their centres. It is commonly from 1·6 to double their depth.

(2) The pitch of a propeller-screw is the length, measured along the axis, of a complete turn. A gaining-pitch is one in which the pitch gradually increases from the leading to the following edge.

pitch-and-toss, *s.* A game played by throwing up a coin and calling heads or tails; hence, *to play pitch and toss* with anything = to be careless or wasteful about it; to play ducks and drakes.

"To play *pitch and toss* with the property of the country."—*G. Eliot: Felix Holt*, ch. xix.

pitch-back wheel, *s.*

Hydr. Eng.: A water-wheel in which the water is turned at an angle with its direction in the flume before reaching the buckets.

pitch-block, *s.* A cushioned seat of a concave hemispherical form, in which sheet-metal ware is held while being chased.

pitch-chain, *s.* A chain composed of metallic plates bolted or riveted together, to work in the teeth of wheels.

pitch-circle, pitch-line, *s.*

Gearing: The circle of contact of a cog-wheel which meshes with a corresponding cog-wheel or rack.

pitch-farthing, pitch-penny, *s.* The same as CHUCK-FARTHING (q.v.).

"A couple of half-grown lads were playing at *pitch-farthing*."—*Hughes: Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. xix.

* **pitch-field,** *s.* A pitched battle.

pitch-line, *s.* [PITCH-CIRCLE.]

pitch-wheels, *s. pl.*

Gearing: Toothed wheels in machinery or in a train working together.

pitch-work, *s.*

Mining: Work done in mines by men who work on the arrangement of receiving as their pay a certain proportion of the output.

pĭtch (1), *v.t.* [PITCH (1), *s.*]

I. *Lit.:* To smear, coat, or cover over with pitch. (*Genesis* vi. 4.)

* 2. *Fig.:* To darken, to blacken, to obscure.

pĭtch (2), * **pĭcche,** * **pĭche** (pa. t. * *pighte,* * *pihte,* * *pyght, pitched*), *v.t.* & *i.* [A weakened form of *pick* (1), *v.* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. To fix, to fasten.

"And he took awei that fro the rayddil *pitchynge* [*affixing*] it on the cross."—*Wycliffe: Colocensis* ii.

2. To fix or plant in the ground, as a stake or pointed instrument; to fix firmly.

"Sharp stakes, pluckt out of hedges,
They *pitched* in the ground confusedly."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., i. 1.

3. To set in orderly arrangement.

"There's time to *pitch* both toil and net."
Scott: Rokeby, iii. 31.

* 4. To fix or set, as a value or price.

"Whose vulture thought doth *pitch* the price so high." *Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis*, 551.

5. To throw, to cast, to hurl, to toss, to project; generally with some definite object: as, To *pitch* a quoit, to *pitch* hay.

* 6. To pass, as counterfeit money. (*Slang.*)

"They were, no doubt, for the supply of different smashers, to be passed, or *pitched*, as the term is, among the tradespeople in the neighbourhood."—*Morning Chronicle*, Oct. 18, 1858.

7. To pave or face with stonework, as an embankment.

8. To pave roughly.

"The highway . . . . *pitched* with pebbles."—*Life of A. Wood*, July 10, 1682.

II. *Music:* To regulate or set the key-note of.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. To fix or pitch a tent or camp; to encamp.

"Laban with his brethren *pitched* in the mount of Gilead."—*Genesis* xxxi. 25.

2. To light, to settle; to come to a state of rest.

3. To strike or come to the ground: as, The ball *pitched* half-way.

4. To fall headlong.

"Forward he flew, and *pitching* on his head,
He quiver'd." *Dryden: Pal. & Arcite*, iii. 704.

5. To fix choice, to light, to happen. (Followed by *on* or *upon*.)

"The words here *pitched* upon by me."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 7.

6. To rear, as a horse.

"The zebra began to *pitch* and plunge."—*Detroit Free Press*, Nov. 28, 1885.

II. *Naut.:* To rise and fall, as the bow and stern of a vessel passing over waves.

"We have *pitched* and rolled, rolled and *pitched* terribly."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 13, 1885.

¶ (1) *To pitch a yarn:* To tell a tale, especially a nautical one or one bordering on the marvellous; to spin a yarn.

"The skipper is in great glee to-night; he *pitches his yarns* with gusto."—*Chambers's Journal*, July, 1879, p. 468.

(2) *To pitch into:* To attack, to assault, to abuse.

"Dr. Bowles was indeed *pitching into* Hardy."—*Hope: Stories of School Life*, p. 122.

(3) *To pitch it strong:* To act or speak too warmly; to use too strong language.

"I wonder he did not overdo it then, he *pitched it so strong*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 26, 1885.

* (4) *Pitch and pay:* Pay ready money; cash down.

"The word is *Pitch and pay*:
Trust none." *Shakesp.: Henry V.*, ii. 3.

pĭtched, *pa. par.* & *a.* [PITCH (2), *v.*]

pitched-battle, *s.* [BATTLE, *s.*]

pitched-fascine, *s.* [FASCINE.]

pitched-field, *s.* A pitched battle.

"On a *pitched field* they had little chance against veterans."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

pitched-work, *s.*

Masonry: Work in rubble in which the blocks are pitched or tossed into place with a certain degree of regularity, so as to bind one another in place. It is used in the facing or upper courses of breakwaters, the slopes of jetties, and on similar maritime constructions.

pĭtch'-ĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *pitch* (2), *v.*; *-er.*]

1. One who pitches or throws; a thrower.

2. A pointed instrument for piercing the ground. (*Mortimer: Husbandry.*)

pĭtch'-ĕr (2), * **pich-er,** * **pych-er,** * **pytch-er,** *s.* [O. Fr. *picher, pichier*, from Low Lat. *picarium, bicarium* = a goblet, a beaker, from Gr. βίκος (*bikos*) = an earthen wine-vessel; cf. Sp. & Port. *pichel* = a tankard; O. Ital. *picchero, bicchiere* = a beaker.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* An earthen vessel, with a spout, for holding liquids; a water-jug or jar with ears.

2. *Bot.:* A fistular green body occupying the place and performing the functions of a leaf, and closed at its extremity by an operculum. It is the modification of a gland at the extremity of the midrib. It characterizes the Pitcher-plant (q.v.).

¶ *Pitchers have ears:* A proverbial saying, warning or cautioning one that there may be listeners to overhear. *Little pitchers have long ears* signifies that children are sharp to hear and notice what is said.

"*Pitchers have ears*, and I have many servants."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 4.

pitcher-leaf, *s.*

Bot.: Nepenthes Phyllamphora, from China.

* **pitcher-money,** *s.* Money given by the swain to his companions to secure the privilege of visiting his sweetheart at all times without let or hindrance. The custom still lingers in the West Riding. (*Notes & Queries*, Sept. 17, 1859, p. 239.)

pitcher-plant, *s.*

Botany:

1. *Nepenthes distillatoria*, the best known of the genus. The specific name refers to the fact that the pitcher contains water. The leaves are oblong, terminating above in a pitcher [PITCHER (2), 2], the flowers greenish-yellow. It is a native of Ceylon, and was introduced into English greenhouses in 1789. Sir Joseph Paxton says that it is easy of cultivation.

2. Any plant with a pitcher-like appendage, as Utricularia, Sarracenia, Darlingtonia, and *Cephalotus follicularis*.

3. (*Pl.*) The order Nepenthaceæ.

pitcher-shaped, *a.*

Bot.: Nearly campanulate but more contracted at the orifice, with an erect limb, as the corolla of *Vaccinium Myrtillus*; urceolate.

pĭtch'-fork, *s.* [Eng. *pitch* (2), *s.*, and *fork.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A farm-yard fork used in lifting or pitching hay, sheaves of corn, &c.

2. A tuning-fork.

II. *Bot.:* The same as BIDENS. (*American.*)

"Bidens or *pitchforks*, as the boys call them."—*Burroughs: Pepacton*, p. 282.

pĭtch'-fork, *v.t.* [PITCHFORK, *s.*]

1. *Lit.:* To throw or lift with a pitchfork.

2. *Fig.:* To throw carelessly, to put suddenly into a position, without regard to fitness: as, To *pitchfork* a person into an office.

pĭtch'-ĭ nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *pitchy; -ness.*] The quality or state of being pitchy; blackness, darkness.

pĭtch'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [PITCH (2), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of throwing or casting; a cast, a pitch.

2. The rough paving of a street with blocks of stone, as opposed to pavement with smooth slabs.

"Aberdeen granite . . . prepared for paving, or, as it is often called, *pitching*."—*Mayhew: London Labour*, ii. 204.

II. *Hydraul.-eng.:* A facing of dry stone laid upon a bank to prevent the wear by waves or currents.

* **pitching-pence,** *s. pl.* Money, ordinarily a penny, paid for the privilege of pitching or setting down every bag of corn or pack of goods in a fair or market.

pitching-piece, *s.*

Carp.: The piece against which rest the upper ends of the carriage; pieces, notched boards or rough-strings, supporting the steps of a stair. An apron-piece.

pitching-stable, *s.* A variety of Cornish granite used for paving.

pitching-tool, *s.*

1. *Watchmaking:* A tool used in placing wheels between the plates of a watch.

2. *Mining:* A kind of pick used in commencing a hole.

*** pĭtch-kĕt-tled (tled** as **ęld),** *a.* [Etym. of first element doubtful; for second, cf. Scotch *kittled* = puzzled.] Puzzled, bewildered.

"He was as thoroughly *pitchkettled* as any gentleman calling himself honourable well could be."—*Mortimer Collins: Blacksmith & Scholar*, iii. 92.

pĭtch'-pīpe, *s.* [Eng. *pitch* (2), s., and *pipe.*]

Music: A wooden or metal pipe used for giving the pitch; by means of a sliding stopper a wooden pipe can be made to give any note within an octave; small metal pipes containing a free-reed can be adjusted to any sound in an octave by means of a moveable curve, adjusting the length of the reed.

pĭtch'-stōne, *s.* [Eng. *pitch* (1), s., and *stone*; Fr. *pierre de poix*; Ger. *pechstein.*]

Petrol.: A vitreous rock of pitch-like lustre and imperfect conchoidal fracture; brittle. Analyses indicate that it is probably a vitreous form of quartz-felsite, or of trachyte. Sometimes porphyritic by the crystallization of felspars or of quartz. Also spherulitic, the spherules being sometimes of large size, and presenting a fibro-radial structure, the result of a partial devitrification. Frequently encloses microliths, which in some of the pitchstones of the island of Arran are grouped in stellate and frond-like forms. Colour, mostly blackish-green or dark olive-green.

pitchstone-felsite, *s.*

Petrol.: A rock intermediate between the semivitreous pitchstones and the cryptocrystalline felsites, and found associated with the former, notably near Dresden.

pitchstone-porphyry, *s.*

Petrol.: A pitchstone (q.v.) in which quartz and felspar have crystallized out in individuals during the process of cooling.

pĭtch'-u-rĭm, *s.* [Pichurim.]

pĭtch'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *pitch* (1), s.; *-y.*]

1. Of the nature of or resembling pitch.

2. Smeared or covered with pitch.

"The sides convulsive . . .
Yawn'd their *pitchy* seams."
Falconer: Shipwreck, iii.

3. Black, dark, dismal, pitch-dark. (*Blackie: Lays of the Highlands*, p. 9.)

pitchy copper-ore, *s.* [Chrysocolla.]

pitchy iron-ore, *s.* [Pitticite, Stilpnosiderite.]

pĭt'-cōal, *s.* [Eng. *pit* and *coal.*] Coal dug out of pits or mines; mineral coal.

pĭt'-ĕ-ŏŭs, * pit-ous, * pit-ouse, * pyt-os, *a.* [O. Fr. *piteus* (Fr. *piteux*), from Low Lat. *pitosus* = merciful, from Lat. *pietas* = piety, mercy; Ital. *pietoso, piatoso*; Sp. & Port. *piadoso.*]

1. Exciting or causing pity, sorrow, or sympathy; sad, lamentable, mournful, moving pity or compassion.

"So sweet was Harold's *piteous* lay."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, vi. 25.

* 2. Feeling pity, compassion, or sympathy; compassionate.

"Of nature curteise, *pitous*, and of a free and liberall herte."—*Sir T. Elyot: Governour*, bk. i., ch. vi.

* 3. Pious, devout, religious.

"For the Lord can delyuere *pitouse* (*pios*) men fro temtacioun."—*Wycliffe: 2 Peter* ii.

* 4. Mean, paltry, pitiful, poor.

"Thy seed shall bruise
The serpent's head: *piteous* amends!"
Milton: P. L., x. 1,032.

pĭt'-ĕ-ŏŭs-lў, * pit-e-ous-li, * pit-ous-ly, * pyt-os-lyche, *adv.* [Eng. *piteous; -ly.*]

1. In a piteous manner; miserably; so as to excite pity or compassion; pitiably.

* 2. Piously, devoutly, religiously.

"Lyue sobreli and iustlie and *piteousli* [*pie*] in this world."—*Wycliffe: Tyte* ii.

pĭt'-ĕ-ŏŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *piteous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being piteous; sadness, pitiableness.

pit-fall, * pitt-falle, *s.* [Eng. *pit*, and *fall.*]

1. *Lit.:* A pit dug and slightly covered, into which animals or men fall unexpectedly.

"Poor bird, thou 'dst never fear the net, nor lime,
The *pitfall*, nor the gin."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 2.

2. *Fig.:* A trap of any kind.

*** pĭt'-fall,** *v.t.* [Pitfall, *s.*] To lead into a pitfall; to entrap, to ensnare.

"Full of cranks and contradictions and *pitfalling* dispenses."—*Milton: Doctrine of Divorce.*

pĭth, * pithe, * pyth, * pythe, *s.* [A.S. *puðha*, cogn. with Dut. *put*; O. But. *pitte*; Low Ger. *peddill* = pith.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) In the same sense as II

(2) Marrow.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Essence, chief part, quintessence; essential point or matter.

"You mark'd not what's the *pith* of all."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, i. 1.

(2) Strength, force, might.

"Your strength exerce, and *pythis* schaw."
G. Douglas: Virgil; Æneid, p. 258.

¶ Still in use in Scotland in this sense.

(3) Energy, cogency; concentration, closeness and vigour of thought and style.

* (4) Weight, moment, importance.

"Enterprises of great *pith* and moment."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 1.

II. *Bot.:* A cellular and more or less spongy substance occupying the centre of a stem or shoot, but not of a root; medulla.

pith-tree, *s.*

Bot.: *Hermitiera elaphroxylon.* The light tops are used by the Egyptians to float them across the Nile.

pĭth, *v.t.* [Pith, *s.*] To sever the spinal cord of: as, To *pith* a frog.

pĭt'-hēad, *s.* [Eng. *pit*, and *head.*] The surface of the ground at the mouth of a pit or mine.

"To riddle the coal before sending it to the *pithead.*"—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 3, 1885.

pĭth-ēc-ăn'-thrō-pī, *s. pl.* [Gr. *πίθηκος* (*pithēkos*) = an ape, and *ἄνθρωπος* (*anthrōpos*) = a man.]

Biol.: Ape-men; ape-like men; the twenty-first stage in Haeckel's scheme of evolution, connecting the Anthropoid Apes with Man.

"These Ape-like men, or *Pithecanthropi*, very probably existed towards the end of the Tertiary period. They originated out of the Man-like Apes, or Anthropoides, by becoming completely habituated to an upright walk, and by the corresponding stronger differentiation of both pairs of legs. The fore-hand of the Anthropoides became the human hand, their hinder hand became a foot for walking . . . They did not possess the real and chief characteristic of man, namely, the articulate human language of words, the corresponding development of a higher consciousness, and the formation of ideas."—*Haeckel: Hist. Creation* (Eng. ed.), ii. 293.

pĭ-thē'-çĭ-ą, *s.* [Pithecus.]

Zool.: Saki (q.v.); a genus of Pitheciinæ (q.v.), with the characters of the sub-family, but having the tail long. There are seven species, from the equatorial forests of South America. "In the rounded contour of the frontal region, Pithecia presents great resemblance to man." (*Mivart.*)

pĭ-thē-çĭ-ī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pithecia*(*a*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Zool.: A sub-family of Cebidæ. [Platyrhina.] M. $\frac{2}{2}$, incisors inclined outwards; tail never prehensile. Two genera, Pithecia and Brachyurus.

pĭ-thē'-coĭd, *a.* [Gr. *πίθηκος* (*pithēkos*) = an ape, and *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form, appearance.]

Zool.: Of or belonging to the genus Pithecus (q.v.), or the higher Apes.

pithecoid-theory, *s.*

Biol.: The theory that man has evolved from the lower animals; the Darwinian theory. (*Haeckel.*)

pĭ-thē-cō-lō'-bĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. *πίθηκος* (*pithēkos*) = an ape, a monkey, and *λοβός* (*lobos*) = a lobe.]

Bot.: A genus of Acacieæ. *Pithecolobium gummiferum*, a native of Brazil, yields a gum resembling gum senegal. *P. Saman*, a native of Jamaica, and *P. dulce*, a native of Mexico, have been introduced into India, and are extensively planted as ornamental trees of rapid growth. The former exudes a clear yellow gum. The pulp of the latter is edible; the tree also furnishes an oil. A decoction of the leaves of *P. bigeminum*, an Indian tree, is given in the East against leprosy and for the development of the hair. *P. lobatum*, from Pegu and Tenasserim, exudes a black gum.

† pĭ-thē'-cŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *πίθηκος* (*pithēcus*) = an ape.]

Zool.: A synonym of Simia (q.v.).

*** pĭth'-fŭl, * pĭth'-fŭll,** *a.* [Eng. *pith*; *-ful*(*l*).] Full of pith; pithy. (*Browne: Britannia's Past.*, ii. 4.)

pĭth'-ĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *pithy; -ly.*] In a pithy manner; with concentrated force, energy, or cogency; with sententious brevity.

"The queues majestie . . . answered to him meruey-lous *pithily*."—*Fabyan: Queen Elizabeth* (an. 1559).

pĭth'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *pithy; -ness.*] The quality or state of being pithy; concentrated force, energy, or cogency; sententious brevity.

"His *pithinesse* in uttering."—*Speaver: Epist. to Master Harvey.*

*** pĭth'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *pith; -less.*]

1. Destitute of strength; weak; wanting strength; feeble.

"Some dotard in his *pithless* years."
Dryden: Duke of Guise, i. 2.

2. Wanting in energy, force, or cogency.

pĭt'-hōle, *s.* [Eng. *pit*, and *hole.*] A small hollow or depression in the flesh caused by a pustule of smallpox.

"To keep her face from *pitholes*."—*Beaum. & Fl. Fair Maid of the Inn*, ii. 1.

*** pĭth'-sŏme,** *a.* [Eng. *pith; -some.*] Strong, robust.

"Beside her *pithsome* health and vigour."—*Blackmore: Clara Vaughan*, ch. lxii.

pĭth'-ў, * pith-ie, * pyth-thy, *a.* [Eng. *pith*; *-y.*]

I. *Lit.:* Consisting of, containing, or abounding with pith.

"And th' elder's *pithy* stem." *Philips: Cid.* v.

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. Strong, powerful.

"The *pithie* persuasions of my freudes."—*Robinson Trans. More's Utopia*, p. 19.

2. Forcible, energetic; having concentrated force and energy; sententious.

"In the concise and *pithy* stile of his narration."—*Eustace: Italy*, vol. iv. (Diss.)

3. Using energetic and sententious language: as, a *pithy* writer.

pĭt'-ĭ-ą-ble, * pit-y-a-ble, *a.* [Fr. *pitoyable.*] Deserving of or exciting pity; to be pitied; piteous, miserable, sad, lamentable.

"A pining at once *pitiable* and ludicrous."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

pĭt'-ĭ-ą-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *pitiable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being pitiable; piteousness.

pĭt'-ĭ-ą-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *pitiab*(*le*); *-ly.*] In a pitiable manner or degree; piteously; so as to excite pity or compassion.

pĭt'-ĭed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Pity, *v.*]

*** pĭt'-ĭed-lў, * pit-tied-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *pitied*; *-ly.*] Pitiably, lamentably, piteously.

"He is properly and *pittiedly* to be counted alone."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. ii., res. 69.

pĭt'-ĭ-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *pity; -er.*] One who pities or compassionates.

pĭt-ĭ-fŭl, * pit-i-full, *a.* [Eng. *pity*; *-ful*(*l*).]

1. Full of pity, tender-hearted, compassionate, tender, kind.

"Be *pitiful*, dread lord, and grant it then."
Shakesp. Richard III., i. 3.

2. Exciting feelings of pity or compassion; pitiable, sad, lamentable; to be pitied, piteous.

"'Tis strange,' observed the Solitary, 'strange
It seems, and scarcely less than *pitiful*.'"
Wordsworth: Excursion, vi.

3. To be pitied for its smallness, meanness, or insignificance; paltry, mean, insignificant, contemptible.

"I should be a *pitiful* lady!"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iii. 3.

*** pitiful-hearted,** *a.* Compassionate, tender-hearted. (*Shakesp.*: 1 *Henry IV.*, ii. 4.)

pĭt'-ĭ-fŭl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *pitiful*; *-ly.*]

1. In a pitiful or pitying manner; with pity or compassion.

"As you are great, be *pitifully* good."
Shakesp.: Timon, iii. 5.

* 2. In a pitiable manner, wretchedly, sadly, piteously; in a way or degree to excite pity or compassion.

"So they beat them *pitifully*."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, i.

3. Contemptibly, paltrily

"Those men, who give themselves airs of bravery on reflecting upon the last scenes of others, long behave the most *pitifully* in their own."—*Richardson: Clarissa.*

pĭt'-ĭ-fŭl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *pitiful*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being pitiful.

"Zehnan's valour in conquering, and *pitifulness* in pardoning."—*Sidney: Arcadia.*

pĭt'-ĭ-lĕss, pit-ti-lesse, *a.* [Eng. *pity*; *-less.*]

1. Destitute of pity; unmoved by feelings of pity or compassion; merciless, unfeeling, hard-hearted, applied both to persons and things. (*Longfellow: Building of the Ship.*)

*2. Unpitied. (*Davies: Wittes Pilgrimage*, sig. G. 1.)

pĭt'-ĭ-lĕss-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *pitiless*; *-ly.*] In a pitiless manner, without pity, mercilessly.

pĭt'-ĭ-lĕss-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *pitiless*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being pitiless; mercilessness.

pĭt ka-rănd'-ĭte, *s.* [After Pitkaranda, Finland, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An altered pyroxene (q.v.). Occurs in leek-green crystals, with fibrous structure. Analyses are discordant.

pĭt'-măn, *s.* [Eng. *pit*, and *man.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: One who works in a mine or pit, as in coal-mining, sawing timber, &c.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Mach.*: The rod which connects a rotary with a reciprocating object, as that which couples a crank with a saw-gate, or a steam-piston with its crank-shaft. So called from the lower man of a pair who worked in a pit at the lower end of the saw.

2. *Mining*: The man in charge of the drainage-pumps in a pit or shaft.

pi-tō', *s.* [Cf. Sp. *pito* = a whistle, a woodpecker, an Indian bug.] A kind of beer made from the fermented seeds of the maize.

Pi-tōt' (final *t* silent), *s.* [From the inventor of the tube.] (See compound.)

Pitot's tube, *s.*

Hydraulics: An instrument designed to measure the velocity of running water. It consists of a tube bent below, the curved portion being placed under water and a graduated scale to note how high the water rises in the tube.

pit-ous, *a.* [Piteous.]

pit-ous-ly, *adv.* [Piteously.]

pi-tŏў'-ĭne, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *pitoy*(*a*), and Eng. suff. *-ine.*]

Chem.: Peretti's name for an alkaloid which he obtained from *China pitoya*. It has a slightly bitter taste, is soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, melts at 100°, and at a higher temperature volatilizes in very bitter vapours, which condense in prismatic crystals. It is said to be a febrifuge.

pĭt'-păn, *s.* [Native word.] A large flat-bottomed canoe, used for the navigation of rivers and lagoons in Central America.

pĭt'-păt, *adv.* [A reduplication of *pat.*] Pitapat. (*Ben Jonson: King Charles.*)

pĭt'-ta, *s.* [Latinised by Vieillot in 1816, from Telegu *pitta* = a small bird.]

Ornith.: The sole genus of the family Pittidæ. About fifty species have been described. They are birds of brilliant and strongly contrasted plumage, varying in size from that of a jay to that of a lark, of terrestrial habit, with feeble power of flight. In many of the forms there is little or no external difference between the sexes. Prof. Newton considers them "survivors of a somewhat ancient and lower type of Passerines."

pĭt'-ta-cal, *s.* [Att. Gr. πίττα (*pitta*) = pitch, and καλός (*kalos*) = beautiful.]

Chem.: A blue substance, with a bronze-like lustre, of unknown composition, discovered by Reichenbach, in the oil produced by the distillation of wood-tar. It has basic characters, is tasteless, inodorous, insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether, and is not volatile without decomposition. Its acid solutions are reddish, but when diffused in water it has a greenish tint.

pĭt'-tançe, *pit-ance, *pit-annce, *pyt-ance, *s.* [Fr. *pitance*, a word of doubtful origin; cf. Sp. *pitanza* = a pittance, a salary; Ital. *pietanza* = a pittance, a portion; Low Lat. *pichantia* = a pittance, a monk's allowance, from *picta*, the name of a small coin issued by the Counts of Poitiers (moneta comitum *Pictavensium*).]

*1. An allowance of food given to monks in a monastery.

2. An allowance of food bestowed in charity; a charitable gift, a dole.

"They have becne allowed only a poore *pittance* of Adam's ale."—*Prynne: Treachery & Disloyalty*, pt. ii., p. 33.

3. A small or poor livelihood.

"[She] gain'd
By spinning hemp, a *pittance* for herself."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.

4. A very small portion allowed, assigned, or earned.

*5. A very small portion or quantity.

"The small *pittance* of learning they received at the university."—*Swift: Miscellanies.*

***pĭt'-tan-çĕr, *pit-taun-ceere,** *s.* [O. Fr. *pitancier*, from Low Lat. *pitanciarius*, *pitanciarius.*] The officer in a monastery who distributed the pittance or allowance of food; a manciple.

pĭtt'-ăs'-phălt, *s.* [Gr. πίττα (*pitta*) = pitch, and Eng. *asphalt.*]

Min.: The same as Pittolium and Aspdaltum (q.v.).

pĭt'-tĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Pit (1), *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Marked with little hollows: as, *pitted* with smallpox.

2. *Bot.*: Having numerous small shallow depressions or excavations, as the seed of Passiflora.

pitted-canal, *s.* [Pore-canal.]

pitted-cells, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Cells with pits. [Tracheides.]

pitted-deposits, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Deposits or layers over the whole surface of a cell which have in them orifices reaching down to the primary membrane, so as to constitute pits inside the cell. They occur in wood or liber cells, the pith, bark, and cells of the parenchyma of leaves. Called also porous deposits.

pitted-tissue, *s.*

Bot.: A series of large pitted tubes, occurring in most woods, except that of the Coniferæ. Sometimes called bothrenchyma, but the latter designation is not sufficiently specific. Bordered pits (pits surrounded by a broad rim) occur in Coniferæ, and in the walls of the pitted ducts of Dicotyledons.

*** pĭt'-tẽr,** *v.i.* & *t.* [A variant of *patter* (q.v.).]

A. *Intrans.*: To murmur, to patter, to make a gentle noise.

"When his *pittering* streams are low and thin."
Greene: English Parnassus.

B. *Trans.*: To fritter away, to waste by degrees for no purpose.

"A force should be concentrated, instead of *pittering* it away in dribblets."—*Bombay Telegraph*, Feb. 9, 1859.

pĭt'-tĭ-çĭte, *s.* [Gr. πιττίζω (*pittizō*) = pitch-like; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *pittizit.*]

Min.: An amorphous mineral, found in old mines in Saxony. Hardness, 2 to 3; sp. gr. 2·2 to 2·5; lustre, vitreous; colour, yellowish, blood-red, brown; translucent to opaque. Analyses vary, but the composition appears to be a hydrous arsenate, with a sulphate of sesquioxide of iron.

pĭt-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pitt*(*a*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: Old-World Ant-Thrushes, a family of Mesomyodi, or Songless Birds, closely allied to the Pteroptochidæ (q.v.). There are four genera: Pitta, Eucichla, Hydrornis, and Melampitta. Most abundant in the Malay Peninsula, attaining their maximum of beauty and variety in Borneo and Sumatra, whence they diminish in numbers in every direction.

*** pĭt'-tĭ-kĭns,** *interj.* [See def.] A diminutive of *pity*, used (in conjunction with *'ods* = *God's*) as an exclamation.

"'Ods *pittikins!* can it be six miles yet?"
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 2.

pĭt'-tĭn-ĭte, *s.* [Gr. πιττινος (*pittinos*) = of or from pitch; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *pittinerz.*]

Min.: The same as Eliasite (q.v.).

*** pĭt'-tĭte,** *s.* [Eng. *pit*; *-ite.*] A frequenter of the pits of theatres; one seated in the pit.

"The 'gods' in the gallery for once in the year asserted their ascendency over the *pittites.*"—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 23, 1885.

pĭt-tĭ-zīte, *s.* [Pittizite.]

pĭt-tle-păt'-tle, *v.i.* [An imitative word.] To talk unmeaningly; to chatter.

"Whatsoever we *pittlepattle* with our tongues."—*Latimer: Works*, i. 106.

pĭt-tō-lĭ'-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. πίττα (*pitta*) = pitch, and Lat. *oleum* = oil.]

Min.: Dana adopts this name for a group of hydrocarbons, which have the common formula, C_nH_{2n} = carbon, 85·71; hydrogen, 14·29 = 100. Sp. gr. 0·75 to 0·84. They are liquids, and are contained in all free-flowing petroleums. C. M. Warren has determined four species as native: (1) Decatylene (Butylene), formula, $C_{10}H_{20}$; (2) Endecatylene (Margarylene), formula, $C_{11}H_{22}$; (3) Dodecatylene (Laurylene), formula, $C_{12}H_{24}$; (4) Decatritylene (Cocinylene), formula, $C_{13}H_{26}$.

pĭt-tō-spŏr-ā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pittospor*(*um*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Pittosporads; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Berberales. Trees or shrubs with single, alternate, exstipulate, entire, or serrated leaves, and axillary or terminal flowers. Sepals and petals each four or five, generally free; stamens five; ovary single, two or more celled; style one; stigmas equal in number to the placentas; fruit capsular or berried, many seeded. Chiefly Australian plants, but also found in China, Japan, Africa, &c. Known genera twelve, species seventy-eight. (*Lindley.*)

pĭt-tō-spŏr-ăd, *s.* [Pittosporaceæ.]

Bot. (*Pl.*): Lindley's English name for the order Pittosporaceæ.

pĭt-tŏs'-pŏr-ŭm, *s.* [Att. Gr. πίττα (*pitta*) = pitch, and σπόρος (*sporos*) = a seed; so named because the seeds are covered with a resinous pulp.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the Pittosporaceæ. Natives of Australia, New Zealand, China, Japan, &c. More than twenty species have been introduced into British conservatories. The bark of *Pittosporum Tobira* has a resinous smell.

pĭ-tū'-ĭ-tą, *s.* [Lat.] Phlegm, mucus.

pĭ-tū'-ĭ-tar-ў, *a.* [Lat. *pituita* = phlegm.] Containing mucus.

pituitary-body, *pituitary-gland, *s.*

Anat.: A small reddish-gray mass divided into an anterior and a posterior lobe, and occupying the *sella turcica* of the sphenoid bone. Formerly called the pituitary-gland, from the erroneous belief that it discharged mucus into the nostrils.

pituitary-fossa, *s.*

Anat.: A deep pit enclosing the pituitary body. Called also the *Sella turcica.*

pituitary-membrane, *s.*

Anat.: A membrane lining the cavities of the nose. Called also the Schneiderian membrane.

pĭt'-ū-ĭte, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *pituita.*] Phlegm, mucus. (*Arbuthnot: On Aliments*, ch. vi.)

pĭ-tū'-ĭ-toŭs, *a.* [Fr. *pituiteux*; Lat. *pituitosus*, from *pituita* = phlegm; Sp. & Ital. *pituitoso.*] Consisting of or resembling mucus; full of mucus; discharging mucus.

"Such as abound with *pituitous* and watry humours."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv., ch. xii.

pī'-tŭs, *s.* [Gr. πίτυς (*pitus*) = a pine tree.]

Paleobot.: A genus of Coniferæ. Two are from the Carboniferous rocks of Berwickshire. [Pitys.]

pĭt'-ў, * pit-e, * pit ee, * pyt-e, *s.* O. Fr. *pite*, *pitet* (Fr. *pitié*), from Lat. *pietatem*, accus. of *pietas* = piety (q.v.).]

* 1. Piety, religion, devoutness, godliness.

"What manner men behoueth it you to be in holi liuynges and *pitees* [*pietatibus*]."—*Wycliffe*: 2 *Peter* iii.

2. A feeling for the sufferings or distress of another; compassion, commiseration, sympathy, fellow-feeling.

"*Pity* succeeded to aversion."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

3. A cause, ground, or subject for pity; a cause of grief or regret.

"It is a *pity* that we are not as fond of some other parts of a soldier's business."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

* In this sense the word may have a plural: as, It is a thousand *pities* he did not do so.

* 4. A call or prayer for pity. (*Beaum. & Fl.*)

pĭt'-ĭ, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *pitoyer.*] [Pity, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To feel pity or compassion for or towards; to grieve for; to sympathize with; to commiserate, to compassionate.

"We often *pity* those who have no pity upon themselves."—*Cogan: On the Passions*, vol. i., ch. ii., § 3.

*2. To excite pity or compassion in; to move to pity. (Used impersonally.)

"It would *pity* a man's heart to hear that I hear of the state of Cambridge."—*Latimer.*

B. *Intrans.:* To feel or show pity; to be compassionate. (*Pope: Homer; Iliad* v. 689.)

pĭt'-ĭ-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Pity, *v.*]

pĭt'-ĭ-ĭng-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *pitying; -ly.*] In a pitying or compassionate manner; with pity or compassion; compassionately.

pĭt-ĭ-rī'-ą-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. πιτυρίασις (*pituriasis*), from πίτυρον (*pituron*) = bran.]

Pathol.: A genus of skin diseases, order Squamæ. [Dandriff.]

pĭt'-ĭ-roĭd, *a.* [Gr. πίτυρον (*pituron*) = bran, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = appearance.] Resembling bran; bran-like.

pī'-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. πίτυς (*pitus*) = a pine-tree.]

Paleobot.: A genus of Coniferæ, with many species, from the Tertiary lignite.

plū, *adv.* [Ital., from Lat. *plus.*]

Music: More; a word prefixed to another to intensify or strengthen its meaning: as, *più allegro* = faster, *più forte* = louder, &c.

pĭ-ū'-mą, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Fabric: A mixed fabric of light texture used for men's coats. (*Simmonds.*)

pĭv'-ŏt, *s.* [Fr., from Ital. *piva* = a pipe, from Low Lat. *pipa* = a pipe (q.v.); Ital. *pivolo* = a peg or pin.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. 1.

"When a man dances on the rope, the body is a weight balanced on its feet, as upon two *pivots.*"—*Dryden: Dufresnoy.*

2. *Fig.:* That on which any important matter turns or depends; a turning-point.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Machinery:*

(1) A short shaft or pintle on which a body oscillates or revolves.

(2) A bearing-pin of a small shaft.

2. *Mil.:* The same as Pivot-man (q.v.).

3. *Watchmaking:* A journal at the end of an arbor.

pivot-bolt, *s.*

Ordn.: The axis of horizontal oscillation. A traversing platform passing through the pivot transom and the front sleeper of the platform.

pivot-bridge, *s.* One form of swing-bridge, which moves on a vertical pivot beneath its mid-length.

pivot-gearing, *s.*

Gearing: Cog-wheels so arranged that the axis of the driver may be shifted, to allow the machine to be set in any direction from the power.

pivot-gun, *s.*

Ordn.: A gun mounted on a carriage which may be revolved so as to sweep all points of the compass. Usually employed on ship-board, but sometimes in fortifications.

pivot-man, *s.*

Mil.: The officer or man on the flank of a line of soldiers on whom the rest of the line wheels.

pivot-tooth, *s.*

Dental: An artificial crown attached to the root of a natural tooth, a pin occupying the nerve-canal.

pivot-transom, *s.*

Ordn.: The front member of the chassis.

pĭv'-ŏt-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *pivot; -al.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a pivot; constituting that on which anything turns.

"Christianity itself stands at a *pivotal* point in the centuries."—*Scribner's Magazine*, May, 1880, p. 106.

pĭ-war'-rĭe, *s.* [S. Amer. Ind.] A sharp, disagreeable, intoxicating beverage prepared by the natives of South America from cassava.

pĭx, *s.* [Pyx, *s.*]

pĭx, *v.t.* [Pyx, *v.*]

pĭx'-ĭ, *s.* [Prob. for *pucksy*, from *puck* (q.v.).] A fairy, an elf.

"If Inspiration should her aid refuse
To him who takes a *pixy* for a muse."
Byron: English Bards & Scotch Reviewers.

pixy-led, *a.* Led by fairies, bewildered.

"Thee *pixy-led* in Popish piety."
Clobery: Divine Glimpses, p. 73.

pixy-ring, *s.* A fairy-ring or circle.

pixy-seat, *s.* One of the entangled knots in horses' manes.

pixy-stool, *s.* A toadstool; specif., *Chantarellus cibarius.*

***pīze,** *s.* [Poise.] An annoying or awkward circumstance; a nuisance; often used interjectionally.

pĭzz-ĭ ca'-tō (zz as ts), *adv.* [Ital.]

Music (*Lit.* = pinched): A direction to players on bowed instruments to produce the tone by plucking the string with the finger, instead of using the bow.

pĭz'-zle, *s.* [A dimin., from *piss* (q.v.).] The male organ of generation; the penis.

plăc-ą-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, plā-cą-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Lat. *placabilitas*, from *placabilis* = placable (q.v.); Fr. *placabilité.*] The quality or state of being placable; placableness.

"*Placability* is no lyttell parte of benigoitie."—*Elyot: Governour*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

plăc'-ą-ble, plā'-cą-ble, *a.* [Lat. *placabilis*, from *placo* = to appease; Fr. *placable*; Ital. *placabile*; Sp. *placable.*] Capable of being appeased; ready or willing to be appeased; willing to forgive or condone.

"Methought I saw him *placable* and mild,
Bending his ear." *Milton: P. L.*, xi. 151.

***plăc'-ą-ble-nĕss, *plā'-cą-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *placable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being placable; placability.

"God's *placableness* and reconcilableness to sinners."—*Cudworth: Sermons*, p. 74.

pla-cad, *s.* [Dut. *plakaat* = a placard (q.v.).] A public proclamation. (*Burns: A Fragment.*)

plăc'-ard, plă-card', *pla-cart, *pla-gard, plack-ard, *s.* [Fr. *placard, plaquard*, from *plaque* = a bar of metal; Dut. *plak* = a ferule, a slice; O. Dut. *plack* = a slice, *plakken* = to glue or paste; Fr. *plaquer* = to parget, to stick or paste on.]

*1. A license or permission.

"Others are of the contrary opinion, and that Christianity gives us a *placard* to use these sports."—*Fuller: Holy State*, bk. iii., ch. xiii.

*2. A public proclamation or manifesto issued by authority.

"All *placarts* or edicts are published in his name."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., § ii., let. 15.

3. A written or printed paper or bill posted up in a public place; a poster.

"The flaring posters and *placards* of many hues had lost their novelty."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 5, 1885.

*4. A stomacher frequently adorned with jewels, worn both by men and women.

"The two *placardes* of the same curiously graven and cunningly costed."—*Hall: Henry IV.*, fol. 12.

*5. An extra plate upon the lower portion of the breastplate or backplate.

plăc'-ard, plă-card', *v.t.* [Placard.]

1. To post placards or bills on; to cover with placards.

"Paris is, at the present moment, *placarded* with bills of every hue."—*Daily Chronicle*, Oct. 5, 1885.

2. To announce or give notice of by placards or posters.

***plăc'-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *placatus*, pa. par. of *placo* = to appease.] To appease, to pacify, to conciliate.

"Strephon speaks of trying to *placate* the Lord Chancellor by playing songs of Arcadie in court."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 27, 1882.

***plą-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *placatio*, from *placatus*, pa. par. of *placo* = to appease.] The act of appeasing, pacifying, or conciliating; propitiation.

"They were the first that instituted sacrifices of *placation.*"—*Puttenham: Eng. Poesie*, bk. i., ch. 3.

¶ Puttenham ranked the word among those quite recently introduced into the language, and commended it.

plāçe, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *platea* = a broad way in a city, a courtyard, from Gr. πλατεῖα (*plateia*) = a broad way, a street; orig. fem. sing. of πλατύς (*platus*) = flat, wide; cf. Lith. *platus* = broad; Sanse. *prithus* = large, great; Ger. *platz*; Sw. *plats*; Dut. *plaats*; Dan. *plads*; Sp. *plaza*; Port. *praça*; Ital. *piazza.*] [Piazza.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A broad way or street in a city; a courtyard.

¶ It is frequently applied, with a distinctive name prefixed, to a street or terrace of houses: as, Waterloo *Place.*

2. A particular portion of space, considered as separate and distinct from the rest of space; a particular locality, spot, or site; position. (*Milton: P. L.*, i. 253.)

3. Locality, local relation.

"*Place* is the relation of distance betwixt any thing, and any two or more points considered as keeping the same distance one with another; and so as at rest."—*Locke.*

* 4. Space in general.

"All bodies are confined within some place;
But she all *place* within herself confines."
Davies: Immort. of the Soul.

*5. Local existence. (*Revelation* xx. 11.)

6. In more specialized meanings:

(1) A residence, an abode, especially a stately or grand one. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 612.)

(2) A town, a village.

(3) A fort, a stronghold, a fortified post.

7. Station in life, calling, occupation, condition.

"God would give them, in their several *places* and callings, all spiritual and temporal blessings, which he sees wanting to them."—*Duty of Man.*

8. An office; an official position or station; a post or office held.

"Do you your office, or give up your *place.*"
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 2.

9. A situation of any kind: as, That servant has a good *place.*

10. Rank; order of precedence, priority, dignity, or importance.

"The heavens themselves, the planets, and this center,
Observe degree, priority, and *place.*
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, i. 3.

11. Point or position in order of proceeding: as, in the first *place*, in the second *place*, &c.

12. Room, stead; with the idea of substitution. (*Genesis* l. 19.)

*13. Ground, room.

"There is no *place* of doubting, but that it was the very same."—*Hammond: Fundamentals.*

*14. Room, reception. (*John* viii. 37.)

15. A portion or passage of a book, writing, or the like. (*Acts* viii. 32.)

*16. A topic, point, or question for discussion. An old rhetorical use of the word. (*Bacon.*)

II. *Technically:*

*1. *Drama:* One of the three unities considered essential in the classical drama. It consists in keeping the place of action the same throughout the piece.

2. *Falconry:* The greatest elevation which a bird of prey attains in flight.

"A falcon towering in her pride of *place.*"
Shakesp.: Macbeth, ii. 4.

3. *Geom.:* The same as Locus (q.v.).

4. *Astron.:* The position in the heavens of a heavenly body. This is defined by its right ascension and its declination, or by its latitude and longitude.

5. *Racing:* The position of first, second, or third in a race.

"Even a larger sum of money was invested by the public upon Lonely for a *place* in the St. Leger."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 30, 1885.

¶ 1. *Place of a planet, &c.:* This may be the apparent one, i.e., the observed one, or its true place—the observed one reduced to that which the planet would occupy if viewed from the centre of the earth. Its eccentric place is that which it would occupy if viewed from the centre of the sun. [Geocentric, Heliocentric.]

2. *High place:* [High-place, Grove, *s.* II. 2].

3. *Place of arms:*

Fort.: An enlargement of the covered way where troops can be formed to act on the defensive by flanking the covered way, or on the offensive by sorties.

4. *Place of the moon:* The part of its orbit which it has reached.

5. *Place of the sun:* This may be noted as

described in PLACE *s.*, II. 4, or note may be taken more vaguely of the sign of the Zodiac in which for the time it is situated.

6. *To give place:*

(1) To give precedence; to make room; to give way.

*(2) To give room; to give way; to yield.

"Neither *give place* to the devil."—*Ephesians* iv. 27.

7. *To have place:*

(1) To have a station, seat, or abode.

(2) To have actual existence.

* 8. *To keep place together:* To be in accordance; to accord.

9. *To take place:*

(1) To take the precedence or priority.

(2) To come to pass, to occur, to happen: as, The meeting will not *take place*.

*(3) To take effect; to prevail; to be established.

"If your doctrine *takes place*."—*Berkeley: Alciphron*, dial. ii., § 16.

10. *To take the place of:* To be substituted for; to act or serve as a substitute for.

place-brick, *s.* [BRICK (1), *s.* I. 1.]

* **place-house,** *s.* A manor-house; a gentleman's country seat.

"Our *place-house* in the country is worth a thousand of it."—*Wycherley: Country Wife.*

place-kick, *s.*

Football: A kick made at a ball placed in a nick in the ground for the purpose of keeping it at rest.

* **place-monger,** *s.* One who traffics in public offices and patronage.

place-name, *s.* The name of a place or locality, as distinguished from a personal name.

"Conquest has little power in changing the *place-names* of a country."—*Academy*, Nov. 21, 1885, p. 336.

* **place-proud,** *a.* Proud of the position or post held.

plāçe, *v.t.* [Fr. *placer*.] [PLACE, *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To put or set in any particular place, position, locality, or spot.

"I will *place* you where you shall hear us."
Shakesp. Lear, i. 2.

2. To put or set in any particular place, rank, condition, or state.

3. To set down; to enter in a book: as, To *place* a sum to a person's credit.

4. To appoint, set, or establish in an office or post.

"*Place* such over them to be rulers."—*Exod.* xviii. 21.

5. To set, to fix, to repose.

"My resolution is *placed*."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, v. 2.

6. To put out at interest; to invest, to lend, to lodge: as, To *place* money in a bank or in the funds.

* 7. To hold, to estimate, to consider, to set down.

"*Place* it for her chief virtue."
Shakesp. Two Gentlemen, iii. 1.

8. To dispose of; to get taken up: as, To *place* shares in a company. (*Comm. Slang.*)

**. *To be placed:*

Horse-racing: To come in to the winning-post amongst the first three horses in a race; to take the first, second, or third place.

"—— was *placed* second after a dead heat."—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 3, 1885.

plā-çē-bō, *s.* [Lat. = I will please; 1st pers. sing. fut. indic. of *placeo* = to please.]

* 1. *Med.:* A medicine calculated rather to please than to benefit the patient.

2. *Roman Ritual:* The first word of the antiphon (*Placebo* Domino in regione vivorum) said at the commencement of Vespers for the Dead. This antiphon is sometimes, but erroneously, called a hymn.

* ¶ *To sing Placebo, To be at the school of Placebo:* To be time-serving.

* **plāçe-fūl,** * **plāçe-fŭll,** *a.* [Eng. *place*, and *full*.] Filling a place.

"In their precinct
(Proper and *placefull*) stood the troughs and pailes."
Chapman: Homer: Odyssey, ix.

plāçe'-hŭnt-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *place*, and *hunter*.] One who hunts after an office or post, espec. an office under government.

"The places in the gift of the Crown were not enough to satisfy one-twentieth part of the *place-hunters*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

* **plāçe'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *place*; *-less*.] Having no place or office.

plāçe'-măn, *s.* [Eng. *place*, and *man*.] One who holds a place or office, espec. one under government.

"That he was a *placeman*, and that he was for a standing army, were grave objections to him."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

* **plāçe'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *place*; *-ment*.]

1. The act of placing.

"The *placement* of Irish domestic or local affairs in the hands of a purely Irish council or assembly."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 31, 1885.

2. Place, position.

"Mean copies of third-rate European models, vile in themselves, and vilier yet from the incongruity of their *placement*."—*Macmillan's Mag.*, Jan., 1881, p. 234.

pla-çĕn'-ta, *s.* [Lat. = a cake.]

1. *Anat.:* The organ by which the fœtus is connected with the mother, and vascular connexion between the two maintained. It ultimately comes away as the afterbirth. Called also Uterine-cake.

2. *Bot.:* The part of the ovary from which the ovules arise. It generally occupies the whole or a portion of an angle of each cell. When elongated so as to constitute a little cord it is called the umbilical cord. The placenta is formed at some part of the ventral suture, has the two margins distinct or combined, that of the carpellary leaf folded inwards. Thus, the placenta will always be turned to the axis. There may be one placenta or more than one.

placenta forceps, *s.*

Surg.: Forceps for grasping and extracting the afterbirth.

placenta hook, *s.*

Surg.: A small, round, pointed hook, used to extract the afterbirth.

placenta-shaped, *a.*

Bot.: Thick, round, and concave both on the upper and the lower surfaces, as the root of Cyclamen.

pla-çĕn'-tal, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *placent(a)*; *-al*.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the placenta; possessing or constituted by a placenta.

B. *As subst.:* Any member of the division Placentalia (q.v.).

placental-presentation, *s.*

Obstetrics: A term applied to those cases of parturition in which the placenta is situated internally over the mouth of the womb, often causing excessive hæmorrhage. (*Mayne.*)

† **plăç-ĕn-tā-lī-a,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *placenta* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A division of Mammalia, instituted by C. Bonaparte in 1837. It is identical with the Monodelphia (q.v.), and with Huxley's division Eutheria.

pla-çĕnt'-ar-y, *a.* [Eng. *placent(a)*; *-ary*.] Pertaining or relating to the placenta.

plăç-ĕn-tā-ta, *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of Mod. Lat. *placentatus*, from Lat. *placenta* (q.v.).]

Zool.: The same as PLACENTALIA (q.v.).

plăç-ĕn-tā-tion, *s.* [Eng. *placent(a)*; *-ation*.]

1. *Anat.:* Utero-gestation. (*Quain.*)

2. *Bot.:* The disposition, position, or arrangement of the placenta, espec. in plants. They may be parietal, axillary, or free central.

plăç-ĕn-tĭf'-ẽr-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *placenta*; Lat. *fero* = to bear, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*.]

Bot. & Zool.: Having or producing a placenta; bearing a placenta.

pla-çĕn'-ti-form, *a.* [Eng. *placent(a)*, and *form*.]

Bot.: The same as PLACENTA-SHAPED (q.v.).

* **pla-çĕn'-tious,** *a.* [Lat. *placens*, pr. par. of *placeo* = to please.] Pleasing, amiable.

"He was . . . a *placentious* person."—*Fuller: Worthies*, ii. 542.

plāç'-ẽr (I), *s.* [Eng. *plac(e)*, v.; *-er*.] One who places or sets.

"Thou *placer* of plants, both humble and tall."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender: Feb.

pla'-çẽr (or **ç** as **th**) (2), *s.* [Sp.]

Mining: A deposit of valuable mineral, found in particles in alluvium or diluvium, or beds of streams, &c. Gold, tin ore, chromic iron iron ore, and precious stones are found in placers. By the United States Revised Statutes all deposits not classed as veins of rock in place are considered placers.

"Copper mining became as profitable as the famous *placer* diggings in California."—*Field*, Jan. 9, 1886.

plā çĕt, *v.* [Lat. = it pleases; 3rd pers. sing. pr. indic. of *placeo* = to please.]

1. The assent of the civil power to the promulgation of an ecclesiastical ordinance.

2. A vote of the governing body in a university.

3. A vote of assent in a Latin council.

plăç'-id, *a.* [Fr. *placide*, from Lat. *placidus*, from *placeo* = to please; Sp. & Ital. *placido*.]

1. Gentle, quiet, calm, undisturbed, peaceful.

"There lay Argyle on the bed, sleeping . . . the *placid* sleep of infancy."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. Serene, mild, soft, unruffled.

"The languor of the *placid* cheek."
Byron: The Giaour.

* **pla-çĭd-ĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *placidus*.] Placid, calm.

† **pla-çĭd'-ĭ-tỹ,** *s.* [Fr. *placidité*, from Lat. *placiditatem*, accus. of *placiditas*, from *placidus* = placid (q.v.).] The quality or state of being placid; calmness, placidness, peacefulness.

"He behaves with the utmost *placidity*, moderation, and calmness."—*Chandler: Life of David*, vol. i., ch. iii.

plăç'-id lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *placid*; *-ly*.] In a placid, calm, or peaceful manner; calmly, peacefully, quietly.

"If he had stood in innocence he should have gone from hence *placidly* and fairly."—*Bp. Taylor: Holy Dying*, ch. iii., § 1.

plăç'-id nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *placid*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being placid; placidity.

plăç'-ĭt, *s.* [Lat. *placitum*, neut. sing. of *placitus* = pleasing, from *placeo* = to please.] A decree, a determination, a dictum, a dogma.

"Stobæus has misplaced this *placit*."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. iii., § 4.

plăç'-ĭ tạ, *s. pl.* [PLACITUM.]

* **plăç'-ĭ-tòr-ỹ,** *a.* [Eng. *placit*; *-ory*.] Pertaining or relating to pleas or pleading in courts of law.

* **plăç'-ĭ tŭm** (pl. **plăç'-ĭ-tạ**), *s.* [PLACIT, PLEA.]

1. An assembly of all degrees of men, presided over by the sovereign, to consult upon important affairs of the kingdom.

2. A plea, pleading, or debate and trial at law.

plăck, *s.* [Fr. *plaque* = a thin slice or sheet of metal.] A small copper coin, formerly current in Scotland, equal to one-third of an English penny. (*Scotch.*)

"While he has a *plack* in his purse, or a drap o' bluid in his body."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xxxvi.

plăck'-ĕt, * **plăq-uĕt** (**q** as **k**), *s.* [Fr. *plaquer* = to stick or paste on.] [PLACARD.]

1. A petticoat.

* 2. A woman; cf. petticoat in the same sense.

"Was that brave heart made to pant for a *placket*?"
Beaum. & Fl.: Humorous Lieutenant, iv. 3.

3. The opening or slit in a petticoat or skirt.

4. A woman's pocket.

"And while his hand is in her *placket*,
The filial virtue picks his pocket."
Mallet: Tyburn.

* 5. A placard. [PLACARD, *s.*, 4.]

plăck'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *plack*; *-less*.] Penniless; without money. (*Burns: Scotch Drink.*)

plăc-ō-, *pref.* [Gr. πλάξ (*plax*), genit. πλακός (*plakos*) = anything flat and broad.] Flat and broad.

plăc-ō-dĕrm, *s.* [PLACODERMATA.] An individual member of the Placodermata.

plăc-ō-dẽr'-mal, *a.* [Eng. *placoderm*; *-al*.] Belonging to, or characteristic of, the Placodermi (q.v.). (*Phillips: Geology*, ii. b.)

† **plăc-ō-dẽr-ma-tạ,** *s. pl.* [PLACODERMI.]

plăc-ō-dẽr'-mi, † **plăc-ō-dẽr-ma-tạ,** *s. pl.* [Pref. *placo-*, and Gr. δερμα (*derma*) = skin.]

Palæont.: A sub-order of Ganoidei. The

head and pectoral region encased in great bony sculptured plates, with dots of enamel; the remainder of the body naked or with ganoid scales; skeleton notochordal. The sub-order comprises the oldest vertebrate remains from Devonian and Carboniferous formations. Besides the family Cephalaspidæ (q.v.), the sub-order contains the genera Pterichthys, Coccosteus, and Dinichthys. (*Günther.*)

plăc' ō-dīne, plăc'-ō-dīte, *s.* Gr. πλακώδης (*plakōdēs*) = tabular, foliated; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).

Min.: A furnace-product, having the composition: nickel, 57·0; arsenic, 39·7; cobalt, 0·9; copper, 0·8; sulphur, 0·6 = 99·0; hence the formula, Ni_2As. Supposed, when described, to have been a native mineral.

plăc ō-dŭs, *s.* [Pref. *placo-*, and Gr. ὀδους (*odous*) = a tooth.]

Paleont.: A genus of Plesiosauria (q.v.). The palatal teeth constitute a pavement of crushing-plates. *Placodus gigas* is found in the Muschelkalk (Trias).

plăc-ō-găn'-ōĭd, *a.* & *s.* [Placoganoidei.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the sub-order Placoganoidei.

B. *As subst.:* An individual of the sub-order Placoganoidei.

plăc ō-gą-nōĭ dē ī, *s. pl.* [Pref. *placo-*, and Mod. Lat. *ganoidei* (q.v.).]

Ichthy.: The first sub-order of Owen's Ganoidei (q.v.).

† **plăc'-ōĭd,** *a.* & *s.* [Placoidei.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the order Placoidei (q.v.). [Placoid-scales.]

B. *As subst.:* A fish belonging to the order Placoidei.

"The distinctions between cycloid and ctenoid scales, between *placoid* and ganoid fishes are vague, and can hardly be maintained."—*Günther: Study of Fishes*, p. 21.

† **placoid scales,** *s. pl.*

Ichthy.: (See extract).

"In sharks, the Balistidæ, and others, true scales are absent, and are replaced by the ossified papillæ of the cutis, which give the surface the appearance of fine-grained chagreen. These generally small bodies, as well as the large osseous scutes of the Rays, Sturgeons, &c., have been comprised under the common name *Placoid-scales*, a term which deservedly is being abandoned."—*Günther: Study of Fishes*, p. 48.

† **plą cōĭd dē ī,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. πλαξ (*plax*), genit. πλακος (*plakos*) = anything flat and round.]

Paleont.: An artificial order of Fishes, founded by L. Agassiz. They are characterized by placoid scales (q.v.), and contained the Rays, Sharks, Cyclostomi, and the fossil Hybodontes.

plą cōĭd ĭ-ąn, *s.* [Placoid.] A fish belonging to the order Placoidei (q.v.).

plą-cū'-ną, *s.* [Gr. πλακοῦς (*plakous*), genit. πλακόυντος (*plakountos*) = a flat cake.]

Zool.: Window-shell; a genus of Ostreidæ, closely akin to Anomia (q.v.). Shell suborbicular, compressed, translucent. Known species four, from Seinde, China, and Northern Australia. The clear white shells of *Placuna placenta* are used in China for window glass, and largely exported to India to be burnt for lime to chew with betel. They furnish small pearls. The species is found in brackish water. *P. sella* is called, from its form, the Saddle-shell.

plą fōnd, plat fond, *s.* [Fr. *plat* = flat, and *fond* = the bottom, the back.]

Arch.: The ceiling of a room, whether flat or arched; also the soffit or under side of the corona of a cornice; a soffit generally.

plā gal, *a.* [Fr., from Gr. πλάγιος (*plagios*) = slanting, oblique.]

Music: The term applied to those Church modes which were formed from the four older or authentic modes by taking the fourth below as the new key-note, and proceeding thence to the fifth above. The plagal modes were distinguished by the addition of ὑπο (*hypo*), *e.g.*, Doric, an authentic mode; Hypodoric, a plagal mode formed from the Doric. [Plain-song.]

plagal cadence, *s.*

Music: The cadence formed when a sub-dominant chord immediately precedes the final tonic chord.

plagal melodies, *s. pl.*

Music: Melodies which have their principal notes lying between the fifth of the key and its octave, or twelfth.

plāge (1), *s.* [Plague.]

plāge (2), *s.* [Fr. *plage*, from Lat. *plaga* = a region.] A district, a region, a country.

"He brings a world of people to the field,
From Scythia to the oriental *plage*
Of India." *Marlowe: 2 Tamburlaine*, i. 1.

plā ğĭ-, plā-ğĭ-ō-, *pref.* [Gr. πλάγιος (*plagios*) = slanting, oblique.] Oblique; the meaning completed by the second element.

plā ğĭ ą căn thĭ dæ, *s. pl.* [Pref. *plagi-*; Gr. ἀκανθα (*akantha*) = a spine, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: A family of Rhizopoda, order Protodermata (q.v.). The skeleton is of solid siliceous spicules and rays, with a nucleus, but with no contractile vesicle.

plā-ğĭ ăn'-thŭs, *s.* [Pref. *plagi-*, and Gr. ἀνθος (*anthos*) = a flower.]

Bot.: A genus of Helictereæ. *Plagianthus betulinus*, called also *P. urticus*, yields a tough fibre called New Zealand cotton; that of *P. sidoides*, a native of Australia and Tasmania, is used for making ropes, twine, and fishing nets.

plā ğĭ ąr ĭşm, *s.* [Fr. *plagiarisme*, from *plagiaire* = plagiary (q.v.).]

1. The act of plagiarizing or appropriating the writings or ideas of another and passing them off as one's own; the stealing the writings of another and publishing them as one's own composition.

"Sir J. Reynolds has been accused of *plagiarism* for having borrowed attitudes from ancient masters."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, Vol. iv. (Adv. Note.)

2. That which is plagiarized; a plagiary.

"Morері's grand 'Dictionnaire Historique,' and its prejudiced *plagiarism*."—*Cooper: Egypt & the Pentateuch*, p. 9.

plā ğĭ ąr ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *plagiar(y)*; *-ist.*] One who plagiarizes; one who appropriates the writings or ideas of another and passes them off as his own.

"A dexterous *plagiarist* may do anything."—*Sheridan: Critic*, i. 1.

plā' ğĭ ąr ĭze, plā' ğĭ ąr ĭse, *v. t.* & *i.* [Eng. *plagiar(y)*; *-ize*, *-ise.*] To commit or practise plagiary; to steal from the writings or ideas of another.

"Passages and forms of expression *plagiarised* from Pope and Collins."—*Evening Standard*, Jan. 12, 1884.

plā ğĭ ąr ў, pla gi a rie, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *plagiaire*, from Lat. *plagiarius* = a man-stealer, a kidnapper; *plagium* = the act of kidnapping; *plagio* = to kidnap; *plaga* = a net; Sp. & Ital. *plagiario.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A man-stealer, a kidnapper. (*Bp. Patrick.*)

2. One who steals or appropriates the writings or ideas of another and passes them off as his own; a literary thief, a plagiarist.

"A common place, and many friends.
Can serve the *plagiary's* ends."
Green: Spleen.

3. The act or crime of plagiarizing; plagiarism.

"*Plagiarie* had not its nativity with printing, but began in times when thefts were difficult."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. i., ch. vi.

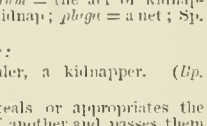
B. *As adjective:*

1. Man-stealing, kidnapping.

"*Plagiary* and man-stealing Tartars."—*Browne: Travels*, p. 49.

2. Practising plagiary; plagiarizing. (*Hall: Satires*, iv. 2.)

plā ğĭ-ău'-lăx, *s.* [Pref. *plagi-*, and Gr. αὐλαξ (*aulax*) = a furrow. So named from the transverse ridges of the teeth. (See cut.)]



LOWER JAW AND TEETH OF PLAGIAULAX.

Paleont.: A genus of Marsupialia, with four species, from the middle Purbeck beds, closely allied to Hypsiprymnus (q.v.). It was most probably phytophagous, though Owen believes it was carnivorous. The chief feature in the dentition is that the premolars are marked on the exterior of their crowns with seven conspicuous grooves, resembling those in the first premolar of Hypsiprymnus, except that they run diagonally and not vertically.

plā ğĭ hē-dral, *a.* [Lat. *plagi-*, and Gr. ἑδρα (*hedra*) = a base, a side.]

Crystall.: Having oblique sides.

plā ğĭ ō-, *pref.* [Plagi-.]

plā ğĭ ō çĕ phăl ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *plagio-*, and Eng. *cephalic.*]

Anthrop.: (See extract).

"Linnæus's term *plagiocephalic* is emphatically descriptive of the more common form of American skull, and may be conveniently used to distinguish the broad head, with flattened forehead, so characteristic of the greater part of the American races, as, in fact, it was used by him."—*Journ. Anthrop. Inst.*, iii. 90.

plā ğĭ ŏch ĭ-la, *s.* [Pref. *plagio-*, and Gr. χιλος (*chilos*) = green fodder for cattle.]

Ent.: A genus of Jungermanniacei. Several species are common in Britain, one of the finest being *Plagiochila asplenioides.*

plā' ğĭ ō çīt'-rīte, *s.* [Pref. *plagio-*; Gr. κιτρον (*kitron*) = citron, with reference to its colour, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in microscopic crystals derived from the decomposition of iron pyrites. Crystallization monoclinic or triclinic. Sp. gr. 1·881; colour, citron-yellow; translucent; taste, astringent. Analysis yielded: sulphuric acid, 35·44; alumina, 14·37; sesquioxide of iron, 7·95; protoxide of iron, 1·64; protoxides of nickel and cobalt, 1·55; lime and magnesia, 1·62; soda, 4·04; potash, 4·23; water, 29·42 = 100·26, corresponding with the formula, $R_2SO_4+[R_2]SO_6+9$ aq.

plā ğĭ ō clāse, *s.* [Pref. *plagio-*, and Gr. κλασις (*klasis*) = a breaking; Ger. *plagioklas.*]

Min.: A name given by Breithaupt to the group of triclinic felspars, in which the two principal cleavages are oblique to one another. (See Albite, Andesite, Anorthite, Latradorite, Microcline, and Oligoclase.)

plagioclase-anamesite, *s.*

Petrol.: An exceedingly fine-grained dolerite, in which a plagioclase predominates.

plagioclase-basalt, *s.*

Petrol.: A basalt in which plagioclase is predominant.

plagioclase-basaltite, *s.*

Petrol.: An exceedingly compact homogeneous plagioclase-basalt.

plagioclase-diabase, *s.*

Petrol.: The same as Diabase-porphyry.

plagioclase-dolerite, *s.*

Petrol.: Differs from plagioclase-basalt only in the entire absence of olivine.

plagioclase-granite, *s.*

Petrol.: One of four kinds of eruptive granite, from the United States described by Clarence King. It consists of quartz, plagioclase, orthoclase, and a large percentage of biotite, hornblende, titanite, and apatite.

plagioclase-obsidian, *s.*

Petrol.: An obsidian which encloses much plagioclase felspar porphyritically distributed.

plā ğĭ ō clās tĭc, *a.* [Pref. *plagio-*, and Gr. κλαστός (*klastos*) = broken into pieces.]

Min. & *Petrol.:* Of, belonging to, or consisting of plagioclase.

plagioclastic felspars, *s. pl.* [Plagioclase.]

plą ğĭ ō dŏn, *s.* [Plagiodontia.]

plā ğĭ ō dŏn tī ą (or **t as sh**), **plą ğĭ ō dŏn,** *s.* [Pref. *plagio-*, and Gr. ὀδους (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Zool.: A genus of Echinomyinæ, with a single species, *Plagiodontia aedium*, from Hayti. Its generic name has reference to the complex folds of enamel in the molars, and the specific designation to the habit of the animal in approaching houses at night in search of food, principally fruit and roots.

plā ğĭ ō nīte, *s.* [Gr. πλάγιον (*plagion*), neut. of πλαγιος (*plagios*) = oblique, suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *plagionit.*]

Min.: A monoclinic mineral, found in crystals and massive at Wolfsberg, Hartz Mountains, Germany. Hardness, 2·5; sp. gr. 5·4; lustre, metallic; colour, blackish lead-gray;

opaque; brittle. Compos.: sulphur, 21·3; antimony, 38·2; lead, 40·5; corresponding to the formula, $PbS+Sb_2S_3+\frac{1}{2}PbS$.

plā ǧĭ ŏs′ tō mą, *s.* [Pref. *plagio-*, and Gr. στόμα (*stoma*) = the mouth.]

Zool.: A synonym of Lima (q.v.).

† **plā-ǧĭ-ō-stŏm′ ą tą,** *s. pl.* [Plagiostomi.]

† **plā-ǧĭ-ō-stŏm′ ą toŭs,** *a.* [Mod. Lat. *plagiostomat(a)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] The same as Plagiostomous (q.v.).

plā′-ǧĭ-ō-stōme, *s.* [Plagiostomi.] Any individual member of the sub-order Plagiostomata (q.v.).

"Fossil *Plagiostomes* are very numerous in all formations. Some of the earliest determinable fish-remains are believed to be, or are derived from, *Plagiostomes.*"—*Günther: Study of Fishes*, p. 314.

plā ǧĭ ŏs′ tō mī, † **plā-ǧĭ-ō-stŏm′ ą tą,** *s. pl.* [Pref. *plagio-*, and Gr. στόμα (*stoma*) = a mouth.]

1. *Ichthy.:* A sub-order of Chondropterygii (q.v.). There are from five to seven gill-openings; skull with a suspensorium and the palatal apparatus detached; teeth numerous, mouth transverse, on under surface. It contains the Sharks and Rays.

2. *Paleront.:* From the Upper Silurian onward.

plā ǧĭ ŏs′ tō moŭs, *a.* [Eng. *plagiostom(e)*; *-ous.*] Of or belonging to the Plagiostomi (q.v.).

plā′ ǧĭ ŭm, *s.* [Lat.] [Plagiary.]

Law: The crime of stealing or kidnapping men, women, or children. It was punishable with death.

plā′ gōse, *a.* [Lat. *plagosus.*] Stern, hard, harsh.

"Lionel forgave his father-in-law for his *plagose* propensities."—*Mortimer Collins: Two Plunges for a Pearl*, vol. ii., ch. ix.

plāgue, * **plāge,** *s.* [Lat. *plaga* = a blow, stroke, or stripe, implying that a plague is a blow divinely inflicted, and, presumably, on account of sin; Gr. πληγη (*plēgē*) = a blow, a plague; O. Sp. *plaga*; Sp. *llaga*; Ital. *piaga*; Fr. *plaie.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A blow, a calamity; any afflictive or vexatious evil, calamity, or infliction.

"And men blasfemyden God for the *plage* of hail."—*Wycliffe: Apocalips* xvi.

(2) In the same sense as II.

"As if a man should go into a pest-house to learn a remedy against the *plague.*"—*South: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 5.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) One who or that which annoys or vexes: as, He is the *plague* of my life.

* (2) A state of misery.

"I am set in the *plague*, and my heaviness is ever in my sight."—*Psalm* xxxviii. 17. (Prayer-Book.)

II. *Pathol.:* A peculiarly malignant fever of the continued and contagious type, now believed to be almost identical with the worst kinds of typhus fever. It is produced by the absorption of a poison generated by decaying animal matter combined with heat, moisture, and bad ventilation. The famines produced by the ravages of locusts, and the subsequent decay of their bodies, often generate it. The period of incubation varies from a few hours to three weeks. It chiefly attacks the cervical, axillary, inguinal, and mesenteric glands, producing buboes, carbuncles, &c. The "boil" from which Hezekiah suffered seems to have been the carbuncle of plague (2 Kings xx. 7, Isaiah xxxviii. 21). At first there is great restlessness, followed ultimately by corresponding exhaustion, and death supervenes in two or three days. Grand Cairo is the chief known focus of the plague, the spread of which, in different directions, is at least attempted to be checked by quarantine. The plague seems to have been the Black Death of the fourteenth century. It was known by the name of plague when, in 1665, it slew in London 68,596 people, about one third of the population. The great fire of London (1666) obtains the credit of having banished the plague from the metropolis by destroying the fever nests which it had infested.

¶ *The Ten Plagues of Egypt:*

Script., &c.: Ten inflictions divinely sent upon the Egyptians to compel them to emancipate the Israelites from bondage and allow them to quit the land. (Exod. vii. 14—xii. 30. For the use of the word plague see ix. 14, xi. 1.)

plague-mark, *s.* The same as Plague-spot, I (q.v.).

plague-sore, *s.* A sore resulting from the plague.

plague-spot, *s.*

1. A mark or spot of the plague or any foul disease; a deadly mark or sign.

2. A pestilential spot or place.

plāgue, *v.t.* [Plague, *s.*]

1. To infect with the plague or any disease.

2. To visit or afflict with any calamity or evil.

"He is *plagued* for her sin."
Shakesp.: King John, ii.

3. To vex, to tease, to annoy, to harass; to cause vexation or annoyance to.

* **plāgue′-fŭl,** * **plāgue′-fûll,** *a.* [Eng. *plague*, and *full.*] Full of plagues; abounding in plagues; pestilential.

"Heau'n did behold the earth with beanie chere,
And *plaguefull* meteors did in both appear."
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 687.

* **plāgue′-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *plague*; *-less.*] Free from plague or plagues.

* **plāg′-uēr,** *s.* [Eng. *plagu(e)*; *-er.*] One who plagues or vexes.

"Our plagues and our *plaguers* are both fled away."
Bronne: A Catch.

* **plāg′-uĭ-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *plaguy*; *-ly.*] In a manner or degree to plague, vex, or annoy; vexatiously, greatly, horribly.

"How chance you cut so *plaguily* behind—Smug?"
The Merry Devil of Edmonton.

* **plāg′-uў,** *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *plagu(e)*; *-y.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining to the plague.

"Add one more to the *plaguy* hill."
Donne: Poems, p. 9.

2. Vexatious, annoying, worrying, tormenting.

"What *plaguy* mischiefs and mishaps."
Butler: Hudibras, I. iii. 1.

B. *As adv.:* Vexatiously, annoyingly; very much.

"You sell it *plaguy* dear."
Cowper: Yearly Distress.

plą ǧў′ ō dŭs, *s.* [Gr. πλάγος, πλάγος (*plagos*) = the side, and ὀδους (*odous*) = a tooth.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Scopelidæ (q.v.). Body elongate, compressed, scaleless; eye large; the rayed dorsal occupies the whole length of the back, from the occiput to opposite the anal fin; caudal forked; branchiostegals six or seven; teeth in the jaws and palate, some very large and lanceolate. There is but one well-defined species, *Plagyodus ferox*, from Madeira and the neighbourhood of Tasmania. It is one of the largest and most formidable deep-sea fishes, and lives at a depth of (probably) 300 fathoms. The stomach of one yielded several octopods, crustaceans, ascidians, a young brama, twelve young boar-fishes, a horse-mackerel, and a young fish of its own species.

plāice, * **plāçe,** * **plaise,** * **playce,** * **playse,** *s.* [O. Fr. *plaïs*, from Lat. *platessa* = a plaice, from the same root as Gr. πλάτυς (*platus*) = flat; Dut. *pladijs*; Sp. *platija*; Ger. *platteisze, plattfisch*; Dan. *platfisk.*]

Ichthy.: *Pleuronectes platessa*, a fish well-known in northern Europe. It ranges from the coast of France to Iceland, frequenting sandy banks, sometimes met with on mud-banks. It is not in great repute as a food-fish, as its flesh is soft and watery; but from its cheapness it is extensively bought by the poor, and its sale, ready cooked, is an important industry in the metropolis. Plaice are sometimes taken with the line, and sometimes with the trawl. They spawn in the early spring, and are in the best condition in May. Their general weight when brought to market is about three pounds, and they average a foot long, but much larger specimens are on record. The height of the body, which is flat and compressed, is about one-half the length; the scales are smooth and minute; the dorsal contains about seventy rays. The colour above varies from brown to black, with yellow spots; white beneath.

* **plaice-mouth,** * **playse-mouth,** *s.* A mouth small and drawn aside, like that of a plaice. (*Ben Jonson: Silent Woman*, iii. 4.)

plāid, plăid * **plad,** *s.* & *a.* [Gael. *plaide* = a blanket; Irish *plaide* = a plaid, a blanket; contracted from Gael. & Irish *peallaid* = a sheepskin, from *peall* = a skin, a hide.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. Goods of any quality or material of a tartan or checked pattern.

2. A garment of tartan or checked woollen cloth of various colours, worn by both sexes of the natives of Scotland, of which country it is an important part of the national costume. Plaids of a peculiar black and white check, known as shepherd's tartan, or of a plain gray, are largely worn by the rural population of Scotland, and are sometimes called mauds. The plaid is a rectangular piece of stuff. The belted plaid is plaited and bound round the waist with a leathern belt, the upper part being attached to the left shoulder. (Tartan.)

B. *As adj.:* Made of or resembling plaid.

plāid′ ĕd, plăid′ ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *plaid*; *-ed.*]

1. Made of plaid; tartan.

2. Wearing a plaid.

"To *plaided* warrior armed for strife."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, v. 9.

plāid′ ĭng, plăid′ ĭng, plāid′ ęn, *s.* [Plaid.]

Fabric: Coarse woollen cloth, differing from flannel in being twilled. It is used for blankets, shepherds' plaids, and sometimes for clothing. (*Scotch.*)

plāin, plāne, * **playne,** * **pleine,** * **pleyn,** *a., adv.,* & *s.* [Fr. *plain* = plain, flat, from Lat. *planus.* *Plain* and *plane* (1), s., are from the same root. Sp. *plano, llano*; Port. *plano*; Ital. *piano.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Smooth, level, flat; free from depressions and elevations.

"The crooked shall be made straight, and the rough places *plain.*"—*Isaiah* xl. 4.

2. Open, clear; uninterrupted by anything intervening.

3. Not liable to be mistaken or missed.

"Lead me in a *plain* path."—*Psalm* xxvii. 11.

4. Evident or clear to the understanding; manifest, obvious; not obscure; not liable to be misunderstood.

5. Rough, unvarnished; almost rude or coarse: as, He used very *plain* language.

6. Free from difficulties or intricacies: as, It was all *plain* sailing.

7. Devoid of ornament, show, or adornment; simple, unadorned.

"Beneath
A *plain* blue stone, a gentle dalesman lies."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

8. Not dyed, coloured, variegated, or ornamented with a pattern or figure: as, *plain* muslin.

9. Devoid of beauty; not handsome. It is frequently used as a euphemism for ugly: as, a *plain* woman.

10. Not rich, not luxurious; homely, simple: as, *plain* living, *plain* dress.

11. Simple, homely, unlearned, artless; free from show, disguise, cunning, or affectation.

"For us *plain* folks." *Cowper: Conversation*, 848.

12. Open, frank, plain-spoken, sincere, candid, blunt.

"Give me leave to be *plain* with you, that yourself give no just cause of scandal."—*Bacon.*

13. Evident, mere, absolute, bare.

"He that beguiled you . . . was a *plain* knave."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, ii 2.

14. Easily seen, discovered, or deciphered; not rendered unintelligible or concealed; open to view.

"The monuments whereof there lyding beene,
As *plaine* as at the first, when they were fresh and green."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. i. 24.

B. *As adv.:* In a plain manner; plainly, openly, clearly,

"*Plainest* taught and easiest learnt."
Milton: P. R., iv. 361.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A piece of level ground; a piece or stretch of land free from depressions or elevations; a level surface.

"He shades the woods, the vallies he restrains
With rocky mountains, and extends the *plains.*"
Dryden: Ovid: Metamorphoses i.

* 2. A field of battle.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Geog.:* An expanse of low-lying territory

as distinguished from a table land or plateau (q.v.). Speaking broadly, the western hemisphere is the region of plains, and the eastern of table-lands. Nevertheless, the former has in it what is called the Great Northern plain, extending, with the one break of the Ural Mountains, from the shores of the Atlantic nearly to Behring's Strait, and from the Arctic Ocean to the Caucasus and Altai Mountains. It extends over 190° of longitude, and about four and a half million square miles. It is subdivided into the German and the Sarmatian plains in Europe, and the Siberian plain and Kirghiz steppes in Asia. In the New World are the Great Central and the Atlantic plains of North America, and the great South American plain, which is estimated to stand to the mountainous parts of that continent as four to one. [Pampas, Prairie, Steppe.]

2. *Hist.:* A nickname for the level floor of the hall in which the first French National Convention was held in 1792. By metonymy it was applied also to the Girondist party whose seats were there. [Mountain, ¶ (2).]

plain-back, *s.*

1. *Weaving:* The ground on which the nap or pile is raised.

2. *Fabric:* Bombazette.

plain-bonito, *s.*

Ichthy.: Auxis rochei, common in the Atlantic, Indian Oceans, and in the Mediterranean. It is of little value as a food-fish.

plain-chant, *s.* [Plain-song.]

plain-chart, *s.*

Navig.: A Mercator's chart.

plain-clay, *s.*

Entom.: A British night-moth, *Noctua depuncta.*

plain-cloth, *s.* Cloth not twilled.

plain-compass, *s.* A simple form of the surveyor's instrument. It has a needle about six inches long, a graduated circle, main plate, levels, and sights, and is placed upon the brass head of the Jacob-staff.

plain-dealer, *s.*

1. One who speaks his mind plainly, without reserve, disguise, or affectation; a plain-spoken person; one who is plain, honest, candid, and straightforward in his dealings.

* 2. A simpleton.

"Thou didst conclude hairy men *plain-dealers* without wit."—*Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors,* ii. 2.

plain-dealing, *a.* & *s.*

A. *As adj.:* Acting or dealing with others in a plain, frank, honest, and straightforward manner; free from art, cunning, or affectation; plain-spoken.

"Like an honest, *plain-dealing* man."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI.,* iv. 2.

B. *As substantive:*

1. Frankness, openness, candidness, and straightforwardness in dealing with others; freedom from art, cunning, disguise, or affectation; sincerity, bluntness.

* 2. A game at cards.

plain-golden Y, *s.*

Entom.: A British night-moth, *Plusia iota.*

plain-hearted, *a.* Having a sincere, open heart; free from art, cunning, affectation, or hypocrisy; unaffected.

"Yea, tell them how *plain-hearted* this man was."
Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress, pt. ii. (Introd.)

plain-heartedness, *s.* The quality or state of being plain-hearted; sincerity, frankness, straightforwardness.

plain-moulding, *s.*

Joinery: Moulding of which the surfaces are plane figures.

plain-pug, *s.*

Entom.: A British Geometer moth, *Eupithecia subnotata.*

plain-sailing, *s.*

1. *Navig.:* The art of working a ship's motion on a plain chart, which supposes the earth to be an extended plane, or flat, and not globular. (The proper spelling is *plane-sailing,* as expressing the supposition that the surface of the earth is plane.)

2. *Fig.:* Easy management or conduct; free from all difficulties or intricacies.

* **plain-singing,** *s.* [Plain-song.]

plain-song, *s.*

1. *Cantus planus,* the most ancient and simple form of church music, consisting of easy progressions in one of the church modes, suitable for use by priests or a congregation; it is opposed to *cantus figuratus,* or figurate-song, containing more ornate progressions of a later period. When counterpoint was introduced, it was customary to compose parts above or below a portion of ancient plain-song; hence, the term plain-song is often synonymous with *canto fermo,* or the fixed melody to which counterpoint is added. The term as used in these days includes roughly, ancient chants, inflections, and melodies of the church. Called also Plain-chant and, sometimes, Plain-singing.

2. The simple, plain notes of an air without ornament or variation.

* 3. A plain, unvarnished statement.

"Thy tedious *plain-song* grates my tender ears."
Brewer: Lingua, i. 1.

¶ Shakespeare uses the word adjectively for keeping to one note or call; monotonous.

"The *plain-song* cuckoo gray."
Shakesp. Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 1.

plain-speaking, *s.* Plainness, openness, or bluntness of speech; candour.

plain-spoken, *a.* Speaking plainly, openly, or bluntly, and without reserve or affectation; blunt.

plain-wave, *s.*

Entom.: A British Geometer moth, *Acidalia inornata.*

plain-work, *s.* Plain needlework as distinguished from embroidery; the common practice of sewing or making linen garments.

"She went to *plain-work* and to purling brooks."
Pope: Epistles to Miss Blount, ii.

* **plāin** (1), **playn,** *v.t.* [Plain, *a.*]

1. To make plain, level, or flat; to level, to plane; to free from obstructions.

"When the first way is *plained* all will go smoothly."
—Reliquiæ Wottonianæ, p. 582.

2. To make plain, evident, or manifest; to explain.

"What's dumb in show, I'll *plain* in speech."
Shakesp.: Pericles, iii. (Prol.)

* **plāin** (2), * **plane,** * **playne,** * **pleyne,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Fr. *plaindre,* from Lat. *plango* = to complain.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To lament, to mourn; to bewail, to wail.

"Thou heard'st a wretched female *plain.*"
Scott: Lord of the Isles, iv. 27.

2. To complain.

"Erles & barons at ther first sammyng,
For many maner resons *pleyned* of the king."
Robert de Brunne, p. 312.

B. *Trans.:* To lament, to grieve for, to mourn over.

* **plāin'-ant,** *s.* [O. Fr.]

Law: A plaintiff.

plāin'-ly, * **plain-liche,** *adv.* [Eng *plain,* a.; *-ly.*]

1. In a plain manner; flatly; like a plain.

2. Evidently, clearly, without obscurity; in a manner not to be misunderstood.

"Hear me more *plainly.*" *Shakesp.: 2 Hen. IV.,* iv. 1.

3. Without ornament or embellishment; simply; without luxury or show; as, To be *plainly* dressed, to live *plainly.*

4. Frankly, openly, candidly, bluntly: as, To speak *plainly.*

* 5. In earnest; fairly.

"They . . . gave ground; and at last *plainly* run to a safe place."—*Clarendon: Civil War.*

plāin'-nĕss, * **playness,** *s.* [Eng. *plain,* a; *-ness.*]

1. Levelness, flatness; freedom from depressions or elevations; evenness of surface.

"Letters emprinted in the . . . *plainesse* of the table of waxe."—*Chaucer: Boecius,* bk. v.

2. Clearness, intelligibility; freedom from obscurity or doubt.

"The truth and *plainness* of the case."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., ii. 4.

3. Want or absence of ornament or embellishment; simplicity.

"The excess of *plainness* in our cathedral disappoints the spectator."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting,* vol. iii., ch. ii.

4. Frankness, candour, openness; bluntness of speech; freedom from art, disguise, or affectation.

"That unsuspected *plainness* he believ'd."
Dryden: Hind & Panther, iii. 928.

plāin'-stānes, *s. pl.* [Eng. *plain,* a., and Scotch *stanes* = stones.] The pavement of a street. (*Scotch.*)

"For that Lovel dings a' that ever set foot on the *plainstanes o'* Fairport."—*Scott: Antiquary,* ch. xv.

plāint, * **playnte,** * **pleint,** *s.* [O. Fr. *pleinte* (Fr. *plainte*), from Low Lat. *planeta* = a plaint, from Lat. *planctus,* pa. par. of *plango* = to lament.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A lamentation, a lament; a song or expression of grief and sorrow.

"And heard meanwhile the Psalmist's mournful *plaint.*" *Wordsworth: Excursion,* bk. ii.

* 2. A complaint of injuries or wrong done.

"There are three just grounds of war with Spain; one of *plaint,* two upon defence."—*Bacon: War with Spain.*

II. *Law:* A memorial presented to a court in which the complainant sets forth his cause of action; the exhibition of an action in writing. Plaints are the first process in an inferior court, in the nature of an original writ.

"The total number of County court *plaints* entered."
—Daily Chronicle, Sept. 3, 1885.

* **plāint'-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *plaint; -ful(l).*] Complaining; lamenting audibly; plaintive.

"To what a sea of miseries my *plaintful* tongue doth lead me."—*Sidney: Arcadia,* bk. ii.

plāin'-tiff, * **plain-tif,** * **playn-tyf,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *plaintif* (fem. *plaintive*) = (*a.*) plaintive, complaining, (*s.*) a plaintiff, from Lat. *planctus,* pa. par. of *plango* = to lament.]

* **A.** *As adj.:* Complaining, lamenting, plaintive.

"His younger son on the polluted ground,
First fruit of death, lies *plaintiff* of a wound
Giv'n by a brother's hand." *Prior: Solomon,* iii.

B. *As substantive:*

Law: One who enters or lodges a plaint in a court of law; one who commences a suit in law against another; opposed to defendant.

"Both in one description blended
Are *plaintiffs*—when the suit is ended."
Cowper: The Cause Won.

plāin'-tive, *a.* [Plaintiff.]

* 1. Lamenting, grieving, complaining.

"To soothe the sorrows of her *plaintive* son."
Dryden: Homer; Iliad i.

2. Expressive of sorrow or grief; mournful, sad; affecting to sorrow or commiseration.

"One of those flowers, whom *plaintive* lay
In Scotland mourns as 'wede away.'"
Scott: Marmion, vi. 36.

plāin'-tive-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *plaintive; -ly.*] In a plaintive, mournful, or sad manner; mournfully, sadly.

plāin'-tive-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *plaintive; -ness.*] The quality or state of being plaintive; mournfulness, sadness.

* **plāint'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *plaint; -less.*] Without complaint; uncomplaining, unrepining.

* **plāise,** * **playse,** *s.* [Plaice.]

plais-ter, *s.* [Plaster.]

plais-ter-ish, *a.* [Plasterish.]

* **plais-ter-ly,** *a.* [Plasterly.]

* **plāit** (1), **plāit, pleat,** * **playte,** * **pleight,** * **pleyte,** *s.* [O. Fr. *ploit, pleit, plet* (Fr. *pli*) = a fold, from Lat. *plicatum,* neut. sing. of *plicatus,* pa. par. of *plico* (Fr. *plier*) = to fold; Gael. *pleat;* Welsh *pleth.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A flat fold or double; a gather of cloth or similar material.

2. A braid, as of hair, straw, &c.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Naut.:* Strands of rope-yarn twisted into foxes, or braided into sennit.

2. *Straw-working:* The chief varieties are noted under their distinctive names in this dictionary.

* **plait** (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of small ship; a hoy. (*Blount.*)

* **plāit, plāit,** * **plat,** * **platte, pleat,** * **plete,** * **plite,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Plait, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To fold; to double, as cloth.

2. To braid; to interweave the locks or strands of: as, To *plait* hair, to *plait* a rope.

* 3. To braid, to border.

"At length I on a fountain light
Whose brim with pinks was *plaited*."
Drayton: Quest of Cynthia.

II. *Hat-making:* To interweave the felted hairs forming a hat-body, by means of pressure, motion, moisture, and heat.

plāit-ĕd, plāit-ĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Plait, v.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* Folded, braided, interwoven, knitted.

* 2. *Fig.:* Entangled, involved, intricate.

"Time shall unfold what *plaited* cunning hides."
Shakesp.: Lear, i. 1.

II. *Bot. (Of æstivation):* Folded lengthwise, like the plaits of a closed fan, as the vine, and many palms.

plaited-rope, *s.* [Sennit.]

plāit'-ĕr, plāit-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *plait; -er.*] One who or that which plaits.

plāit'-lĕt, *s.* [Eng. *plate;* dimin. suff. *-ie.*] A little plate. (*Burns: The Twa Dogs.*)

plăk'-ĭ-na, *s.* [Fem. of Gr. πλάκερος (*plakinos*) = made of boards.] [Placo-.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Plakinidæ.

pla-kin'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *plakin(a)* (q.v.); Lat. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Silicious Sponges.

plān, *s.* [Fr. (fem. *plane*) = flat, from Lat. *planus* = level, flat; Ital. *piano;* Ger., Dan., Dut., & Sw. *plan.*] [Plain, *a.*]

I. *Lit.:* Properly a map, representation, or delineation of a building, machine, &c., on a plane surface. More exactly, the plan of a building is a horizontal section supposed to be taken on the level of the floor through the solid walls, columns, &c., so as to show their various thicknesses and situations, the dimensions of the several spaces or rooms, the position of the doors, &c. This is also called the ground-plan or orthography of the building. In the geometrical plan, the parts are represented in their natural proportions. In the perspective plan, the lines follow the rules of perspective, reducing the sizes of more distant parts. The term is also commonly extended to a map or representation of a projected or finished work on a plane surface: as, the *plan* of a town, of a harbour, &c.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. A scheme of some project devised; a project.

"A *plan* might be devised that would embellish nature."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting,* vol. iv., ch. viii.

2. The disposition or arrangement of parts according to a design.

"A mighty maze! but not without a *plan*."
Pope: Essay on Man, i. 6.

3. A custom; a mode of procedure; a process, a way, a method.

"The good old rule
Sufficeth them, the simple *plan*,
That they should take who have the power,
And they should keep who can."
Wordsworth: Rob Roy's Grave, ix.

plān, *v.t.* [Plan, *s.*]

1. To draw or devise the plan of; to form a plan or delineation of: as, To *plan* a building, a town, &c.

2. To form or shape according to a given plan or figure: as, To *plan* a carpet to a room.

3. To devise, to scheme; to form in design.

"Even in penance *planning* sins anew."
Goldsmith: Traveller.

pla-năr'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Fem. of Lat. *planarius* = level.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the Planarida (q.v.). Body soft, flattened, oblong, or oval, not jointed; no suckers, bristles, or leg-like appendages present, but covered with vibratile cilia. Several are common in pools, where they look like small leeches, others are marine. Some are brightly coloured.

pla-năr'-ĭ-an, *s.* [Lat. *planari(a)*; Eng. suff. *-an.*] Any individual of the Planarida (q.v.).

pla-năr'-ĭ-da, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *planar(ia)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ida.*]

Zool.: A sub-order of Turbellaria (q.v.). Flat, soft-bodied, hermaphrodite animals, of ovoid or elliptic form; their integument with vibratile cilia and cells; the former used in locomotion. They have a proboscis, and two pigment spots serving for eyes. Sections: Rhabdocœla, with the body long, round, and oval, with the intestine straight and unbranched; and Dendrocœla, with the body broad and flat, and the intestine branched or arborescent.

pla-năr'-ĭ-oĭd, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *planari(a)*; Eng. suff. *-oid.*] Like a planarian in form.

* **plān-ar-y,** *a.* [Eng. *plan(e); -ary.*] Pertaining to a plane.

plān-ăx'-is, *s.* [Lat. *plan(us)* = flat, and *axis* = an axle.]

Zool. & Palæont.: A genus of Gasteropodous Mollusca, formerly placed in the Buccinidæ, but now transferred to the Littorinidæ. They have a turbinated shell, with the aperture notched. Known species twenty-seven, from the warmer seas. Fossil one, doubtful, from the Miocene.

plăn çeĕr', *s.* [Plancher, *s.*]

* **plănch,** * **plaunche,** *s.* [A softened form of *plank.*] A plank.

"A great *plaunche* bordered oke."—*Berners: Froissart: Cronycle,* vol. ii., ch. civii.

* **plănch,** *v.t.* [Planch, *s.*] To make or cover with planks or boards; to plank.

"And to that vineyard is a *planché* gate."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iv. 1.

plănch'-ĕr, plăn-çeĕr', *s.* [Fr. *planchir.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A floor of wood.

"Oak, cedar, and chesnut are the best builders: some are best for *planchers*, as deal."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.,* § 658.

2. A board, a plank.

"Fowls from *planchers* spring."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 3.

II. *Arch.:* The same as Plafond (q.v.).

* **plănch'-ĕr,** * **plaunch-er,** *v.t.* [Plancher, *s.*] To form of planks or wood; to cover with planks. (*Goldinge: Cæsar,* fo. 133.)

plănch'-ĕt, *s.* [Fr. *planchette.*] A flat disc of metal ready for coining.

plăn-chĕtte', *s.* [Fr. = a small plank.]

1. A heart-shaped piece of board mounted on thin supports, two of which are casters, and one a pencil which makes marks as the board is pushed under the hands of the person or persons whose fingers rest upon it. The exact cause of its motions is not clearly understood.

"The truant goosequill travelling like *Planchette*."
O. W. Holmes: The School-boy, 36

2. A circumferentor.

plăn-chō-nī-a, *s.* [Named after Prof. J. E. Planchon, a living French botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of Lecythidaceæ or of Myrtaceæ. *Planchonia littoralis*, an evergreen tree growing in the Andaman islands, is said to possess a valuable wood. (*Cal. Exhib. Rep.*)

plāne, *s.* & *a.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *plana* = a plane.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A perfectly smooth and level surface; a part of something having a level surface. Used in this sense in Botany for the flat surface of many leaves.

* 2. The shaft of a crossbow.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Joinery:* A carpenter's cutting and surface-smoothing tool, of which there are many varieties, called from some peculiarity of construction or purpose: the jack-plane, from 12 to 17 inches long, for taking off the roughest surface of the stuff; the trying-plane, used after the jack-plane, length 20 to 22 inches; the long-plane, used for planing a piece of stuff very straight, length 24 to 26 inches; the jointer-plane, length 28 to 30 inches, used for obtaining very straight edges; the smoothing-plane, 6½ to 8 inches long, and the block-plane, 12 inches long, used for finishing off work, and obtaining the greatest possible smoothness on the stuff. The above are called bench-planes. [See also Bead-plane, Compass-plane, Fillister, Moulding-plane, Rabbet (or Rebate) plane, Side-plane, Spokeshave, &c.]

2. *Geom.:* A surface such that, if any two points be taken at pleasure and joined by a straight line, that line will lie wholly in the surface. A plane is supposed to extend indefinitely in all directions. The term is also frequently used, especially in astronomy, to denote an ideal surface supposed to cut or pass through a solid body, or in various directions; as, the *plane* of the ecliptic, the *plane* of a planet's orbit.

B. *As adj.:* [Lat. *planus* = plain, flat.] [Plain, *a.*] Level, flat, plain, even, without depressions or elevations: as, a *plane* surface.

¶ (1) *Horizontal plane:* [Horizontal].

(2) *Objective plane:* [Objective].

(3) *Oblique plane:* [Oblique].

(4) *Perspective plane:* [Perspective].

(5) *Principal plane:* [Principal].

(6) *Vertical plane:* A plane perpendicular to the horizon or to a horizontal plane. In perspective it is the vertical plane passing through the point of sight and perpendicular to the perspective plane.

plane-ashlar, *s.*

Masonry: Ashlar with smooth-worked face.

plane-bit, plane-iron, *s.*

Join.: The cutter of a plane. The cutting edges are generally a right line, but for some purposes they are made with rectangular or curved grooves. They are set in the stock at various angles with the sole, 45° being the most usual.

plane-chart, *s.*

Navig.: A Mercator's chart (q.v.).

plane-curve, *s.* A curve having all its points in the same plane.

plane-director, *s.* A plane parallel to every element of a warped surface of the first class.

plane-figure, *s.* A portion of a plane limited by lines either straight or curved. When the bounding lines are straight the figure is rectilinear and is called a polygon. When they are curved the figure is curvilinear.

plane-geometry, *s.* That part of geometry which treats of the relations and properties of plane figures.

plane-guide, *s.*

Join.: An adjustable attachment used in bevelling the edges or ends of plank.

plane of defilade, *s.*

Fort.: A plane passing through the crest of a work parallel to the plane of sight.

plane of perspective, *s.* [Perspective.]

plane of projection, *s.* [Projection.]

plane of rays, *s.* [Ray (1), *s.*]

plane of sight, *s.*

Fort.: The general level of the work, horizontal or inclined.

plane-problem, *s.*

Geom.: A problem which can be solved geometrically by the aid of the right line and circle only.

plane-sailing, *s.* [Plain-sailing.]

plane-scale, *s.*

Surv.: A scale upon which are graduated chords, sines, tangents, secants, rhumbs, geographical miles, &c. The scale is principally used by navigators in their computations, in plotting their courses, &c.

plane-stock, *s.*

Join.: The body of the plane in which the iron is fitted.

plane-surveying, *s.*

Surv.: Ordinary field and topographical surveying, where only very limited portions of the earth's surface are considered, and its curvature is disregarded.

plane-table, *s.*

Surv.: An instrument used in surveying for plotting in the field without the necessity of taking field notes. The plane table consists of a square board or limb, mounted upon a tripod. Two levelling plates are attached, one to the tripod and the other to the limb, and are connected by a ball and socket joint. A movable telescope with sights and a magnetic needle are also attached.

plane-tile, *s.* A flat tile, about 6½ × 10½ inches and ½ thick. It weighs from 2 to 2½ pounds. [Tile, *s.*]

plane-trigonometry, *s.* [Trigonometry.]

plāne, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *platanum*, acc. of *platanus* = a plane; Gr. πλάτανος (*platanos*), from πλατύς (*platus*) = wide, in allusion to the broad leaves and spreading form; Sp., Port., & Ital. *platano.*] [Platan.]

1. *Sing.:* The same as Plane-tree (q.v.).

2. *Pl.:* Lindley's English name for the Platanaceæ (q.v.).

plane tree, *s.*

Bot.: Any species of the genus Platanus (q.v.), of which five or six exist. They are tall trees with ponderous trunks, the bark of which peels off annually, leaving the surface smooth and bare. The Oriental Plane-tree, *Platanus orientalis*, an umbrageous tree, seventy to ninety feet high, has palmate leaves like those of the Sycamore. It is a native of Western Asia and Cashmere, and has been introduced into British parks and plantations. Its smooth-grained wood is used in the East for cabinet-making. Mr. Honigberger says that in India its bruised leaves are applied to the eyes in ophthalmia, and its bark, boiled in vinegar, given in diarrhœa. The Occidental or American Plane-tree, *Platanus occidentalis*, has less deeply divided and indented leaves, and no membranous bracts along the female flowers. On the banks of the Ohio and the Mississippi there are trees ten to sixteen feet in diameter. Called in America also Button-wood, Water-beech, and Sycamore, and in Canada Cotton-tree. A third species, often confounded with this one, is the Maple-leaved Plane, *Platanus acerifolia*, the species, sometimes with giant trunk, cultivated in some London squares. The Scotch or Mock-plane tree is *Acer-Pseudo platanus.*

plāne, ***plāin,** ***playn,** *v.t.* [Fr. *planer*, from Lat. *plano*, from Low Lat. *plana* = a carpenter's plane.]

1. *Lit.:* To make smooth, especially with a plane. (*Chapman: Homer; Odyssey* v.)

*2. *Fig.:* To clear the way from difficulties; to make smooth. (*Tennyson: Princess*, iv. 297.)

plān-ĕ-ŏm-ĕ-trў, plā-nĭm-ĕ-trў, *s.* [Eng. *plane*, and Gr. μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.] The art or process of ascertaining the area or superficial contents of a surface. [Stereotomy.]

plān-ĕr, ***plāin-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *plan(e)*, v.; *-er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which planes; a planing-machine. (*Chapman: Homer; Odyssey* v.)

2. *Print.:* A wooden block used to level the face of a forme of type before printing.

planer-bar, *s.* A device attached to a planer for the purpose of effecting in part the work of a slotting or shaping machine.

planer-centres, *s. pl.* Devices similar to lathe-centres for supporting small work on the bed of a planing-machine.

planer-head, *s.*

Mach.: The slide-rest of a planing-machine or planer.

planer-tree, *s.*

Bot.: A tree belonging to the genus Planera (q.v.).

plā-nĕr-a, *s.* [Named after J. Planer, a German botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of Ulmeæ, having roundish pointed, two-celled and two-seeded fruits. The wood of *Planera Abelicea*, called in the old pharmacopœias, *Pseudosantalum creticum*, is aromatic. *P. Richardi* has a valuable wood.

plā-nĕr-īte, *s.* [After Herr Planer; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in crystalline botryoidal layers in the copper mines of Gumeschefsk, Ural Mountains. Hardness, 5; sp. gr. 2·65; colour, verdigris to olive-green; lustre, dull. Compos.: a hydrous phosphate of alumina with some copper and iron. Dana suggests that it is possibly impure Wavellite (q.v.), and makes it a sub-species.

plān-ĕt, ***plan-ete,** *s.* [O. Fr. *planete* (Fr. *planète*), from Lat. *planeta*; Gr. πλανήτης (*planētēs*) = a wanderer, from πλανάω (*planaō*) to wander, from πλάνη (*planē*) = a wandering; Sp. & Port. *planeta.*]

Astron.: A heavenly body which, to old-world observers, seemed to wander about aimlessly in the sky, thus markedly contrasting with the orderly movements of the fixed stars. Subsequently it was discovered that the seemingly erratic bodies were as regular in their movements as the others, revolving, like the earth, around the sun, the aberrations arising from the fact that both the planets and the observers were in motion. When they are comparatively near the earth and move thence to go round the sun, they seem to go in one direction; when they return on the other side of their orbit, they appear to retrograde in the sky. Shining only with reflected light, they shine with a steady radiance in place of twinkling like the fixed stars. Planets are primary or secondary, the former revolving around the sun, the latter around the primaries. The primary planets known to the ancients were five, Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn. Omitting asteroids, comets, and meteoric rings, eight are now known, Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune. Twenty secondary planets are known, the Moon, two satellites of Mars, four of Jupiter, eight of Saturn, four of Uranus, and one of Neptune. The existence of an intermercurial primary planet has been suspected but not proved. The planets Mercury and Venus, being nearer than the Earth to the Sun, are called inferior planets; the others, being more distant, are termed superior. Another classification is sometimes adopted, that into intra- and extra-asteroidal planets, that is, those nearer and those more remote from the sun than the asteroids. Under the first are included, Mercury, Venus, the Earth, and Mars, all of which are comparatively small, while the others, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune are the giants of the system. For instance, the Earth is 7,918 miles in diameter, and Mars 4,200, but Jupiter is 85,000. The intra-asteroidal planets complete the annual revolution in short periods, the Earth, for example, in 365·26 days, while Neptune takes to do so 60,127 days, or about 165 years. The minor planets, planetoids, or Asteroids are between Mars and Jupiter. A list of those named up to the end of 1881 was given under Asteroid (q.v.).

No.	Name.	Name of Discoverer	Date of Discovery.
221	Eos	Palisa	January 18, 1882
222	Lucia	Palisa	February 9, 1882
223	Rosa	Palisa	March 9, 1882
224	Oceana	Palisa	March 30, 1882
225	Henrietta	Palisa	April 19, 1882
226	Melingia	Palisa	July 19, 1882
227	Philosophia	Paul Henry	August 12, 1882
228	Agathia	Palisa	August 19, 1882
229	Adelinda	Palisa	August 22, 1882
230	Athamantis	De Ball	September 3, 1882
231	Vindobona	Palisa	September 19, 1882
232	Russia	Palisa	January 31, 1883
233	Asterope	Borelly	May 11, 1883
234	Barbara	Peters	August 12, 1883
235	Carolina	Palisa	November 28, 1883
236	Honoria	Palisa	April 26, 1884
237	Coelestina	Palisa	June 27, 1884
238	Hypatia	Knorre	July 1, 1884
239	Adrastea	Palisa	August 18, 1884
240	Vanadis	Borelly	August 27, 1884
241	Germania	R. Luther	September 12, 1884
242	Kremhilda	Palisa	September 22, 1884
243	Ida	Palisa	September 29, 1884
244	Sita	Palisa	October 14, 1884
245	Vera	Fogson	February 6, 1885
246	Asporina	Borelly	March 6, 1885
247	Eukrate	Luther	March 14, 1885
248	Lameia	Palisa	June 5, 1885
249	Ilse	Peters	August 12, 1885
250	Bettina	Palisa	September 3, 1885
251	Sophia	Palisa	October 4, 1885
252	Clementina	Perrotin	October 27, 1885
253	Mathilde	Palisa	November 12, 1885
254	Augusta	Palisa	March 31, 1886
255	Oppavia	Palisa	March 31, 1886
256	Walpurga	Palisa	April 3, 1886
257	Silesia	Palisa	April 5, 1886
258	Tyche	Luther	May 4, 1886
259	Aletheia	Peters	June 28, 1886
260	Huberta	Palisa	October 3, 1886
261	Prymno	Peters	October 31, 1886
262	Valda	Palisa	November 3, 1886
263	Dressda	Palisa	November 3, 1886
264	Libussa	Peters	December 17, 1886
265	Anna	Palisa	February 7, 1887
266	Aline	Palisa	May 17, 1887
267	Tirza	Charlois	May 27, 1887
268	Adorea	Borelly	June 9, 1887
269	Justitia	Palisa	September 21, 1887
270	Anahita	Peters	October 8, 1887
271	Penthesilea	Knorre	October 13, 1887
272	Antonia	Charlois	February 4, 1888
273	Atropos	Palisa	March 8, 1888
274	Philagoria	Palisa	April 3, 1888
275	Sapientia	Palisa	April 15, 1888
276	Adelheid	Palisa	April 17, 1888
277	Elvira	Charlois	May 3, 1888
278	Paulina	Palisa	May 17, 1888
279	Thule	Palisa	October 25, 1888
280	Philia	Palisa	October 29, 1888

Since this date the discoveries have been numerous, and more than 500 are now known, though many of them have not been named, and a few are probably identical with some previously found.

planet-gear, *s.*

Machinery: Gearing in which one or more cog-wheels, besides rotating on their axes, revolve around the wheel with which they mesh.

***planet struck, *planet-stricken, planet-strook,** *a.* Affected by the influence of a planet; blasted.

"Planets, *planet-struck*, real eclipse
Then suffer'd."—*Milton: P. L.*, x. 413.

planet-wheel, *s.*

Gearing: The exterior revolving wheel of the "sun and planet" motion, invented by James Watt. So called from its rotation around another gear-wheel, which is termed the sun-gear. The axis of the planet-gear is preserved concentric with the axis of the central or sun-wheel by means of an arm. The planet-wheel sometimes gears with an internally cogged wheel, and may be driven by the latter, rolling around inside the larger gear-wheel instead of outside. [Sun-and-planet-wheels.]

plān-ĕ-tār-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat., from *planeta* = a planet.] A machine for exhibiting the relative motions of the planets and their positions in respect to the sun and one another. [Orrery.]

plān-ĕt-ar-ў, *a.* [Lat. *planetarius*, from *planeta* = a planet; Fr. *planétaire*; Ital. & Sp. *planetario.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Of or pertaining to the planets.

2. Having the nature of a planet; erratic, revolving.

"*Planetary* orbs the sun obey."
Blackmore: Creation, ii.

3. Produced or caused by the influence of the planets.

"Put up thy gold: Go on,—here's gold,—go on,
Be as a *planetary* plague."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

4. Consisting or composed of planets: as, a *planetary* system.

5. Wandering.

"His own erratical and *planetary* life."—*Fuller Church Hist.*, IX. vii. 68.

II. *Astrol.:* Under the domination or influence of any particular planet.

"Skill'd in the *planetary* hours."
Drayton: The Moon-Calf.

planetary-days, *s. pl.*

Astron. & Astrol.: The days of the week, five of which are more or less directly called after planets. [Week.]

planetary-nebula, *s.* [Nebula.]

planetary-year, *s.*

Astron.: The time taken for each planet to perform its revolution round the sun.

***plān-ĕt-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *planet; -ed.*] Belonging to or located in planets.

"Tell me, ye stars! ye planets, tell me all
Ye starr'd and *planeted* inhabitants."
Young: Night Thoughts, ix.

plą-nĕt-ĭe, plą-nĕt-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Lat. *planeticus*, from Gr. πλανητικός (*planētikos*), from πλανήτης (*planētēs*) = a planet (q.v.).] Of or pertaining to planets.

"According to the *planetical* relations from whence they receive their names."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. xxii.

plān-ĕt-ōĭd, *s.* [Eng. *planet; -oid.*]

Astron.: A minor planet, an asteroid. [Asteroid, Planet, Star.]

plān-ĕt-ōĭd-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *planetoid; -al.*] Of or pertaining to the planetoids; relating to a planetoid.

***plān-ĕt-ŭle,** *s.* [A dimin. from *planet* (q.v.).] A little planet.

***plănge,** *v.i.* [Lat. *plango* = to beat, to lament.] To lament.

***plăn-jĕn-çў,** *s.* [Eng. *plangen(t); -cy.*] The quality or state of being plangent; a dashing or beating with noise.

***plăn-jĕnt,** *a.* [Lat. *planuens*, pr. par. of *plango* = to beat, to dash.] Beating, dashing: as, a wave.

"The weltering of the *plangent* wave."
Taylor: Philip Van Artevelde, i. 10.

***plăn-gōr,** *s.* [Lat.] Plaint, lamentation.

"The lamentable *plangore* of Thracian orphaus."—*Meres, in English Garner*, ii. 96.

plā-nĭ-, plā-nō-, *pref.* [Lat. *planus* = plain, level, plane.] A prefix attaching the qualification of levelness, flatness, or hardness, to the second element of the word.

† **plā-nĭ-fō-lĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *plani-*, and Lat. *folium* = a leaf.]

Bot.: Flat-leaved. (*Craig.*)

plā-nĭm-ĕ-tẽr, *s.* [Eng. *plane* and *met-er.*] An instrument for ascertaining the contents of irregular plane figures: a planeometer or planometer.

plā-nĭ-mĕt-rĭc, plā-nĭ-mĕt-rĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *planimetr(y)*; *-ic*, *-ical*; Fr. *planimetrique.*] Of or pertaining to planimetry; obtained by planimetry.

plā-nĭm-ĕ-trў, *s.* [Planeometry.]

plān-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Plane, *v.*]

A. & **E.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of smoothing the surface of wood, &c., with a plane.

planing machine, *s.*

1. *Wood:* A machine for truing up and facing boards or the sides of timbers. When it also works the edges, it is known also as an edger; when the edges are respectively tongued and grooved, they are known as matched, are said to be matched up; when the stuff is moulded or dressed to ornamental shape, the machine is known as a Moulding-machine.

2. *Metal-working:* A machine in which a metallic object dogged to a traversing-table is moved against a relatively fixed cutter. In practice, the cutter is adjusted in a stock, and is usually fed automatically between strokes.

plā-nĭ-pĕn-nēs, plā-nĭ-pĕn-nā-tēs, plā-nĭ-pĕn-nĭ-a, *s. pl.* [Lat. *planus* = flat, and *penna* = a feather, a wing.]

Entom.: A sub-order of Neuropterous Insects, having flat wings. The fore and hind pair are similar, the hind ones not broader than the others. Larvæ rarely aquatic. Tribes: Megaloptera, including the Myrmeleontidæ, Hemerobiidæ, and Mantispidæ; Sialidæ, and Panopidæ (q.v.).

plā-nĭ-pĕt-a-loŭs, *a.* [Pref. *plani-*, and Eng. *petalous.*]

Bot.: Having flat petals or leaves; flat-leaved, planifolious.

plān-ĭsh, *v.t.* [Plane, *v.*] To make smooth or plane; to beat, as metals, with hammers, till perfectly smooth; to polish by hammering. [Planishing, C.]

plān-ĭsh-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *planish; -er.*] One who or that which planishes; specif., a thin flat-ended tool, used by turners for smoothing brass-work.

plān-ĭsh-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Planish.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* An operation in which sheet-metal is condensed, smoothed, and toughened upon a smooth anvil, by the blows of a hammer, having a very slightly convex face, and called a planishing-hammer.

planishing-hammer, *s.* [Planishing.]

planishing-rollers, *s. pl.* The second pair of rollers in preparing coining-metal.

planishing-stake, *s.*

Coppersmithing: A bench stake, or small anvil, for holding the plate when under the action of a planishing-hammer.

plăn'-ĭ-sphẽre, *s.* [Pref. *plani-*, and Eng. *sphere.*]

1. The representation upon a plane of the circles of the zodiac.

2. Any contrivance in which plane surfaces move upon one another to fulfil any of the uses of a celestial globe.

plān-ĭ-sphĕr-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *planisphe.(re); -ic.*] Of or pertaining to a planisphere.

plăńk, * **planke,** *s.* [Lat. *planca* = a board, a plank; Fr. *planche*; Dut. *plank*; Sw. *planka*; Ger. & Dan. *planke.*]

1. *Lit.:* A broad piece of sawed timber thicker than a board; specif., a piece of timber between 1½ and 4 inches thick, and more than 9 inches wide.

"There is not a *plank* of the hull or the deck."
Byron: Manfred, ii. 3.

2. *Figuratively:*

* (1) Anything resembling a plank; a slab.

"A monument of freestone, with a *plank* of marble thereon."—*Wood: Athen. Oxon.*, vol. ii.

(2) Anything serving as a support.

"This is indeed the only *plank* we have to trust to."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 8.

(3) A principle or article of a political or other programme or platform. [Platform.]

"They should be made *planks* in the Liberal platform."—*Weekly Echo*, Sept. 5, 1885.

¶ *To walk the plank:* A mode of drowning their captives practised by pirates, by whom they were compelled to walk along a plank laid across the bulwark until they overbalanced it and fell into the water.

"I got my back up at that and they *walked the plank.*"—*Scribner's Magazine*, Nov., 1878, p. 86.

plank-bed, *s.* A bed of boards, raised a few inches from the floor, on which prisoners are compelled to sleep during short sentences, or the earlier stages of a long confinement. The practice was made uniform by the Prison Act of 1877. No mattress is allowed, but a thin pillow, and a bed-covering, consisting of two blankets and a rug, besides sheets, are issued to all prisoners on plank-beds.

plank-hook, *s.* A pole with an iron hook at the end, with which quarrymen, miners, and others shift their runs or wheeling-planks, as occasion requires.

plank-plant, *s.*

Bot.: *Bossiæa Scolopendrium.*

plank-revetment, *s.*

Fort.: Board lining of an embrasure or covering of a rampart.

plank-road, plank-way, *s.* A road of transverse planking laid on longitudinal sleepers. Common in America.

plank-sheer, *s.*

Shipbuild.: A plank resting on the heads of the top timbers of the frames or ribs.

plank-way, *s.* [Plank-road.]

plăńk, *v.t.* [Plank, *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* To cover or lay with planks; to form of planks.

"Having been so often *planked* and ribbed, caulked and pieced."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., § i., let. 31.

2. *Fig.:* To lay down, as on a table; to table, to pay out. (Applied to money.) (*Amer.*)

"Mr. Power would *plank* it down and did."—*Field*, Dec. 26, 1885.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Hat-making:* To harden by felting. Said of hat-bodies after forming.

2. *Spinning:* To unite slivers of wool in forming roving.

plăńk'-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *s.* [Plank, *s.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Shipbuild.:* The skin or wooden covering of plank on the exterior and interior surfaces of the ribs and on the beams.

2. *Spinning:* The splicing together of slivers of long-stapled wool.

3. *Steam:* The lagging or clothing of a steam-cylinder. [Cleading.]

planking-clamp, *s.*

Shipwright.: An implement for bending a strake against the ribs of a vessel and holding it till secured by bolts or treenails.

planking-machine, *s.* A machine in which hat-bodies are planked.

planking-screw, *s.* An implement for straining planks against the ribs of vessels.

* **plăńk'-ў,** * **plank-ie,** *a.* [Eng. *plank*; *-y.*] Constructed or composed of planks.

"He came before the *plankie* gates."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad xii.

* **plān'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *plan*; *-less.*] Destitute of a plan.

"Not with *planless* desire for plunder."—*G. Eliot: Romola*, ch. lxvi.

plăn'-nẽr, *s.* [Eng. *plan*; *-er.*] One who plans, contrives, devises, or projects; a projector, a deviser.

plā-nō-, *pref.* [Plani-.]

plano-compressed, *a.*

Bot.: Compressed down to a flattish surface, as Poinciana.

plano-concavo, *a.* Plane on one side and concave on the other: as, a *plano-concave* lens. [Lens.]

* **plano-conical,** *a.* Plane or flat on one side and conical on the other.

"Some few are *plano-conical*, whose superficies is in part level between both ends."—*Grew: Museum.*

plano-convex, *a.* Plane on one side and convex on the other; as, a *plano-convex* lens. [Lens.]

plano-horizontal, *a.* Having a level horizontal surface or position.

plano-orbicular, *a.* Plane on one side and spherical on the other.

plano-subulate, *a.* Smooth and awl shaped. [Subulate.]

plān-ŏg-ra-phĭst, *s.* [Pref. *plano-*; Gr. γραφω (*graphō*) = to delineate, and Eng. suff. *-ist.*] A surveyor, a plan or map-maker.

"All *planographists* of the Holy City."—*W. M. Thomson: Land and the Book (Southern Palestine)*, p. 121.

plān-ō-lĭ-tēs, *s.* [Pref. *plano-*, and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.] A fossil worm-track.

pla-nŏm'-ĕ-tẽr, *s.* [Eng. *plane*, and *meter.*] A trial or plane surface on which articles are tested for straightness and level. It affords a standard gauge for plane surfaces.

pla-nŏm'-ĕ-trў, *s.* [Eng. *planometer*; *-y.*] The art of measuring or gauging plane surfaces; the act or art of using a planometer.

plān-or-bĭs, *s.* [Pref. *plano(-)-*, and Lat. *orbis* = a circle.]

Zool. & Palæont.: A genus of Linnæidæ: shell discoidal, dextral, and many-whorled; aperture crescentic, peristome thin. Known species 145, from North America, Europe, India, and China; fossil sixty, from the Wealden onward. (*S. P. Woodward.*) The former occur in stagnant pools, ditches, and gently running brooks, adhering to flags and other aquatic plants. Forbes and Stanley described eleven British species.

plant, * **plante,** * **plaunt,** * **plauntc,** * **plonte,** *s.* [A.S. *plante*, from Lat. *planta* = a plant, the sole of the foot, from the same root as Gr. πλατύς (*platus*) = spreading, broad; Dut. *plant*; Dan. *plante*; Sw., Sp., & Port. *planta*; Ital. *pianta.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) In the same sense as II. 1.

(2) A sapling.

(3) A shoot, a cutting.

"Yeve me a *plant* of thilke blessed tree."
Chaucer: C. T., 6,346.

* (4) The sole of the foot.

"Knottie legs, and *plants* of clay
Seeke for ease, or love delay."
Ben Jonson: Masque of Oberon.

2. *Fig.:* A plan, a dodge, a swindle, a trick; a planned theft or robbery. (*Slang.*)

"I was away from London a week and more, my dear, on a *plant.*"—*Dickens: Oliver Twist*, ch. xxxix.

¶ In this sense Mr. A. S. Palmer considers the word to be the O. Fr. *plant* = a plan.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Nat. Science:* Linnæus defined a plant as an organised body (being) possessed of life, but not of feeling. In his contrasted definition of an animal, he assigned the latter life, feeling, and voluntary motion, implying that if a plant moved it did not do so voluntarily. His definition is essentially accurate. With regard to all the higher members of the Vegetable and Animal Kingdoms, there is no difficulty in saying which is a plant and which is an animal. Some Mimosas, &c., have a certain sensitiveness when touched, but notwithstanding this they are clearly plants. But "Natura non facit saltus" (Nature does not make leaps, that is, abrupt transitions); and the humbler members of the two kingdoms are so closely akin, that whether sponges were animal or vegetable was once a debatable question, though now they are considered compound animals, while again many of Ehrenberg's Infusoria, once ranked as animals, now figure as humble Algals. Plants derive their nourishment directly from the mineral kingdom, animals do so only through the intervention of plants. The latter are, as a rule, composed chiefly of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen; animals have nitrogen as well. Plants generally absorb carbon dioxide, and give

forth oxygen; animals reverse the process. With slight exceptions cellulose and chlorophyll are distinctively vegetable productions. A plant consists of a root, of organs of vegetation, and organs of reproduction. It may be annual, biennial, or perennial (q.v.). It may be a herb, an undershrub, a shrub, or a tree. It may be evergreen, or have deciduous leaves. In winter there is a suspension of assimilative power and growth, like the hybernation of animals. The close of petals and the folding of leaves at night in some plants suggest their sleep. Like animals sooner or later they die. De Candolle conjectured that the known plants were from 110,000 to 120,000.

Much uncertainty exists as to the place in the system of many species of fossil plants, and scientific names frequently indicate that doubt. Though there is much doubt as to fruit, there is more as to leaves, for they often have the same form and venation in orders remotely apart from each other. Hence at present the vegetable unit is much less valuable than the animal in investigating fossils. The first appearance of plants seems to have been in the Silurian rocks; they were probably Algæ. In the Upper Silurian Acrogens and Conifers first appear. The Acrogens greatly predominated during the Carboniferous period; the Cycads attained their maximum during the Jurassic and Lower Cretaceous. Dicotyledons began apparently before the close of the Cretaceous, and became dominant in the Tertiary.

2. *Comm., Manuf., &c.:* The tools, machinery, apparatus, and fixtures, as used in a particular business; that which is necessary to the conduct of any trade or mechanical business or undertaking.

plant-ancestor, *s.*

Anthrop.: A mythic plant from which a savage tribe claims to be descended. [TOTEM.]

"Now if an animal, regarded as an original progenitor, is therefore reverentially treated, so, too, may we expect the *plant-ancestor* will be."—*Spencer: Sociology* (ed. 1876), i. 383.

plant-bugs, *s. pl.* [PHYTOCORÆ.]

plant-cane, *s.*

Agric. (*Pl.*): The crop of original plants of the sugar-cane, produced from the germs placed in the ground or land of the first growth, as distinguished from ratoons. [RATOON.] (*Goodrich & Porter.*)

plant cutter, *s.*

Ornithology:

1. *Sing.:* Any bird of the genus Phytotoma, or the genus itself.

2. *Pl.:* The family Phytotomidæ.

plant-eating, *a.* Eating or subsisting on plants; phytophagous.

Plant-eating beetles: [PHYTOPHAGA].

plant-lice, *s. pl.* [APHIDES.]

plant-name, *s.*

1. *Bot.:* The popular name of a plant as distinguished from its scientific name.

"The E.D.S.'s 'Dictionary of English *Plant-names*' will be completed this year."—*Notes & Queries*, May 5, 1883, p. 346.

2. *Anthrop.:* The name of a tribe or of an individual, supposed to be derived from a plant-ancestor (q.v.).

plant of gluttony, *s.*

Bot.: Cornus suecica. So called by the Highlanders because the berries, which are eaten by children, are said to impart an appetite.

plant-plot, *s.* Cultivated land.

"*Plant-plots*, groves, or parks."—*Holland Camden*, p. 109.

plant-spirit, *s.*

Compar. Relig.: A spirit supposed to dwell in and animate a plant or tree. [TREE-SPIRIT.]

"Explanation of the conceived shape of the *plant-spirit*."—*Spencer: Sociology* (ed. 1876), i. 384.

plant-worship, *s.*

Compar. Relig.: The adoration of certain plants, in the belief that they are animated by spirits. [TREE-WORSHIP.]

"*Plant-worship*, then, like the worship of idols and animals, is an aberrant species of ancestor-worship."—*Spencer: Sociology* (ed. 1885), i. 359.

plant, * **plaunt,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *ġeplantian*; Lat. *plantō*; Icel. & Sw. *planta*; Dut. *planten*; Dan. *plante*, Sp. & Port. *plantar*; Ital. *piantare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To put or set in the ground and cover, as seed for growth.

2. To set in the ground for growth, as a young tree or shrub.

"If forest trees are properly *planted* and thinned, little pruning is required."—*Balfour: Botany*, § 118.

3. To furnish with plants; to fill or supply with vegetables, fruit-trees, flowers, &c.; to lay out with growing plants.

"Planting of countries is like *planting* of woods."—*Bacon: Essays: Of Plantations.*

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. To engender, to generate; to set the seed or germ of.

"Solomon himself knew no other course to ensure a growing, flourishing, practice of virtue in man's nature, or declining age, but by *planting* it in his youth."—*South: Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 1.

* 2. To fix firmly; to implant.

"The fool hath *planted* in his memory
An army of good words."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iii. 5.

* 3. To set or fix upright; to fix in the ground. (*Dryden: Virgil; Æneid* viii. 2.)

4. To set down; to place on the ground.

"I *plant* my foot upon this ground of trust."
Cowper: Hope.

* 5. To fix, to establish.

"Whose dwelling God hath *planted* here in bliss."
Milton: P. L., iv. 884.

6. To settle; to supply the first inhabitants of; to establish.

"The state of Delaware was *planted* in 1610 by Lord De la Warr under a patent granted by James I."—*Taylor: Words & Places*, ch. ii.

* 7. To fix the position of; to locate.

"A town, in truth (with bel, finely built, but foolishly *planted*."—*Religuiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 9.

8. To introduce and establish; as, To *plant* Christianity in a country.

9. To set and direct or point; as, To *plant* cannon against a fort.

10. To set or place firmly; as, To *plant* a ladder against a wall.

11. To mark a person out for plunder or robbery; to conceal, or place. (*Slang Dict.*)

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To perform the act of planting; to sow the seeds.

"I have *planted*, Apollos watered, but God gave the increase."—*1 Corinthians* iii. 6.

* 2. To settle or establish colonies; to colonise.

* **plant'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *plant; -able.*] Capable of being planted; fit to be planted.

plant'-a-crûive, plant-a-crew, *s.* [Prob. from Fr. *plant* = a plantation, a bed; *à* = to, and *crue* = increase, growth.] A small inclosure for the purpose of raising colewort plants. (*Scotch.*)

* **plant-ăġe,** *s.* [Fr. — *plantation*, or perhaps from Lat. *plantago* = plantain.] Anything planted; plants, herbs.

"As true as steel, as *plantage* to the moon."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iii. 2.

plăn-tăġ-in-ā-ċē-æ, plăn-ta-ġĭn'-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *plantago*, genit. *plantagin(is)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ, -eæ.*]

Bot.: Ribworts; an order of Perigynous Exogens, alliance Cortusales. Herbaceous plants with or without a stem. Leaves flat and ribbed or taper and fleshy. Flowers in spikes, solitary; calyx four-parted, persistent; corolla membranous, monopetalous, the limb four-parted; stamens four; ovary two- rarely four-celled; ovules solitary, twin, or indefinite; capsule membranous, dehiscing transversely. Distribution world-wide. Known genera three, species 120 (*Lindley*), about fifty (*Sir J. Hooker*). British genera two, Littorella and Plantago (q.v.).

PLANTAGO MAJOR.

plăn-tā'-gō, *s.* [Lat.] [PLANTAIN.]

Bot.: Plantain, Ribgrass; the typical genus of the order Plantaginaceæ (q.v.). Herbs, with bisexual flowers; corolla with an ovate tube and a four-partite, reflexed limb; stamens four; capsule two- to four-celled, two-, four-, or many-seeded, opening transversely. Mucilaginous and astringent. Known species about forty-eight. British species five: *Plantago major*, the Greater, *P. media*, the Hoary, *P. lanceolata*, the Ribwort, *P. maritima*, the Seaside, and *P. Coronopus*, the Buckshorn Plantain (q.v.). None are rare. The first is found on hard roadsides, garden paths, and pastures, not dying when trod upon; the third is very common in meadows, pastures, &c. *P. Psyllium* has been found in Jersey, *P. argentea* in Ireland, and *P. arenaria* in Somerset, but they are not truly wild. In India the leaves of *P. major* are applied to bruises. *P. Coronopus* is diuretic. Demulcent drinks can be made from *P. Psyllium*, *P. arenaria*, and *P. Cynops*. The seeds of *P. Psyllium* and *P. Ispaghula*, treated with hot water, yield a mucilage given in India in diarrhœa, dysentery, catarrh, gonorrhœa, and nephritic diseases. *P. amplexicaulis* is used in India in phthisis, snake-poison, intermittent fever and as an external application in ophthalmia. The seeds of *P. arenaria* were believed by De Candolle to be used in the manufacture of muslins. Soda is obtained in Egypt from *P. squarrosa.*

plăn'-tain (1), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *plantaginem*, accus. of *plantago* = plantain, from its flat, spreading leaf.]

Bot.: The genus Plantago (q.v.).

¶ The Water Plantain is the genus Alisma, and specially *Alisma Plantago.*

plăn'-tain (2), *s.* [Sp. *platano.*]

Botany:

1. *Musa paradisiaca* A small tree closely akin to the Banana (q.v.), from which it differs in not having purple spots on its stem. The fruit also is larger and more angular. It is extensively cultivated throughout India, where its leaf is used for dressing blistered wounds and as a rest for the eye in ophthalmia. Powdered and dried, it is used to stop bleeding at the nose. The fruit is delicious and thoroughly wholesome. When unripe it is cooling and astringent, and very useful in diabetes. The root is anthelmintic, and the sap is given to allay thirst in cholera. (*Calcutta Exhib. Rep.*)

PLANTAIN.
1. Fruit; 2. Section of Fruit.

2. The fruit of *Musa paradisiaca.*

"The yams and *plantains* did not suit stomachs accustomed to good oatmeal."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

plantain-eater, *s.* [MUSOPHAGA.]

plantain-tree, *s.* [PLANTAIN (2).]

* **plant-al,** *a.* [Eng. *plant; -al.*] Of or pertaining to plants.

"The most degenerate souls did at best sleep in the bodies of trees, and grew up merely into *plantal* life."—*More: Immort. of the Soul*, bk. iii., ch. x.

* **plan-tan,** * **plan-tane,** *s.* [PLANTAIN, 2.]

plăn'-tar, *a.* [Lat. *plantaris*, from *planta* = the sole of the foot.] Of or pertaining to the sole of the foot; as, the *plantar* muscle.

plăn-tā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *plantatio*, from *plantatus*, pa. par. of *plantō* = to plant; Fr. *plantation*; Sp. *plantacion*; Ital. *piantazione.*]

1. The act or practice of planting:

(1) The act of planting or settling in the ground for growth.

(2) The act of planting, setting, or establishing a colony.

(3) The introduction or establishment.

"Episcopacy must be cast out of this church, after possession here from the first *plantation* of Christianity in this island."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike.*

2. That which is planted; a place planted:

(1) A small wood; a piece of ground planted with trees or shrubs for the purpose of producing timber or of preserving game, &c.

"A fox was seen crossing a ride that runs through the *plantation*."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

* (2) A colony, or original settlement in a new country.

"*Plantations* or colonies, in distant countries, are either such where the lands are claimed by right of occupancy only, by finding them desert and uncultivated, and peopling them from the mother country; or where, when already cultivated, they have been either gained by conquest, or ceded to us by treaties."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, § 4. (Introd.)

¶ The term was originally applied specif. to the British settlements in America.

(3) Specif., in the United States, West and East Indies, a large estate, cultivated chiefly by negroes or natives, who live in a distinct community on the estate, under the control of the proprietor or manager: as, a cotton *plantation*.

plant'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *plant*, v.; *-er.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. One who plants, sets, or cultivates: as, a *planter* of corn. (*Philips: Cider*, i. 41.)

2. One who owns a plantation. (Chiefly in America and the West Indies.)

"From the experience of our *planters*, slavery is as little advantageous to the master as to the slave."—*Hume: Essays*, pt. ii., ess. 11.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. One who plants, settles, or establishes, as a colony.

"It was a place
Chosen by the Sovereign *Planter*."
Milton. P. L., iv. 691.

* 2. One who introduces, disseminates, or establishes; an introducer, a disseminator.

"Had these writings differed from the sermons of the first *planters* of Christianity in history or doctrine, they would have been rejected by those churches which they had formed."—*Addison.*

3. A piece of timber, or the naked trunk of a tree, one end of which is firmly planted in the bed of a river, while the other rises near the surface of the water, a dangerous obstruction to vessels navigating the rivers of the Western United States. (*Bartlett.*)

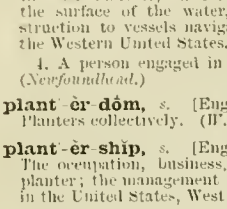
4. A person engaged in the fishing trade. (*Newfoundland.*)

plant'-ẽr-dŏm, *s.* [Eng. *planter*; *-dom.*] Planters collectively. (*W. H. Russell.*)

plant'-ẽr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *planter*; *-ship.*] The occupation, business, or position of a planter; the management of a plantation, as in the United States, West Indies, &c.

* **plăn-tĭ-cle,** *s.* [A dimin. from *plant* (q.v.).] A little or young plant; a plant in embryo.

† **plăn-tĭ-grā-da,** *s. pl.* [Lat. *planta* = the sole of the foot, and *gradus* = a step.]



FOOT OF BEAR.

Zool.: A section of the Carnivora, embracing those which apply the whole or nearly the whole of the sole of the foot to the ground in progressive motion. Example, the Bears, the Badgers. (*Owen.*)

† **plăn'-tĭ-grāde,** *a.* & *s.* [Plantigrada.]

A. *As adj.:* Walking on the sole of the foot; pertaining or belonging to the Plantigrada.

B. *As subst.:* Any member of the section Plantigrada (q.v.).

plant'-ĭng, * **plaunt-yng,** *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Plant, v.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act, process, or practice of setting seeds or plants in the ground for cultivation; the formation of plantations.

* 2. That which is planted; a plant, a plantation.

"Every *plauntyng* that my fadir of hevene hath not plauntid schal be drawen up bi the roote."—*Wycliffe: Matthew* xv.

II. *Arch.:* The laying of the first courses of stone in a foundation.

* **plant'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *plant*, s.; *-less.*] Destitute of plants or vegetation; barren.

* **plant'-lĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *plant*, s.; dimin. suff. *-let.*] A little plant; an undeveloped or rudimentary plant.

* **plant'-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *plant*, s.; dim. suff. *-ling.*] A little plant.

* **plan-tōc-rą-cy,** *s.* [Eng. *plant(er)*, and Gr. κρατεω (*krateo*) = to rule.]

1. Government by planters.

2. The body of planters collectively.

plant-ule, *s.* [Fr., dimin. from *plante* = a plant.] The embryo of a plant.

plăn-ŭ-la, *s.* [Lat. a little plane, dimin. from *planus* = level, flat.]

Zool.: The locomotive, mouthless ciliated embryo of the Coelenterates.

plănx-ty, *s.* [Cf. Lat. *planyo* = to lament.]

Music: A melody, so called by Irish and Welsh harpers. They were not always of the doleful character their name would seem to imply. Also called a Lament.

* **plăp,** *v.i.* [From the sound; cf. *plop.*] To plop, to splash.

"They *plapped* up and down by their pool."—*Thackeray: Roundabout Papers*, x.

plaque (que as k), *s.* [Fr.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. An ornamental plate of china or other ware upon which pictures are painted.

"*Plagues* are multiplying upon the face of the earth with frightful celerity."—*Harper's Monthly*, June, 1882, p. 115.

2. A brooch; the plate of a clasp.

II. *Art:* A flat plate of metal upon which enamels are painted; hence, the word is applied to the small enamels themselves, done at Limoges in the fifteenth century.

* **plăsh** (1), * **plasche,** * **pleash,** *s.* [O. Dut. *plasch* = a puddle; cf. Ger. (onomat.) *platschen* = to splash, to dabble; Dan. *pladske*; Sw. *plaska*; Eng. *splash.*]

1. A small pool of standing water; a large puddle, a pond.

"[It] rages, foames, against a mountaine dashes,
And in recoile, makes meadowes standing *pleashes*."
Browne: Britannias Pastorals, i. 1.

2. A splash.

plash-wheel, *s.* A dash-wheel (q.v.).

plăsh (2), *s.* [Plash (2), *v.*] A branch of a tree, partly cut or lopped, then bent down and interwoven with other branches, so as to form a thick, close fence. (*Miller: Gardener's Dictionary.*)

plăsh (1), *v.i.* & *t.* [Plash (1), *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To dabble in water; to splash; to make a splashing noise.

"Far below him *plashed* the waters."
Longfellow. Hiawatha, xvi.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To splash or make a splashing sound in.

2. To splash or sprinkle, as a wall, with colouring matter, so as to produce an imitation of granite.

plăsh (2), *v.t.* [Pleach, *v.*] To cut partly and intertwine the branches or boughs of, as in a hedge; to strengthen by interweaving the boughs or twigs of.

"*Plashing* the boughes that growe thicke out of the sydes."—*Goldinge: Cæsar*, fo. 55.

plăsh-ĕt, *s.* [Eng. *plash* (1), s.; dimin. suff. *-et.*] A little pond; a puddle.

plăsh-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Plash (1), *v.*]

plăsh'-ĭng-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *plashing*; *-ly.*] In a plashing manner; with a plash or splash.

"Some heavy raindrops fell *plashingly*."—*Daily News*, July 15, 1881.

* **plăsh'-oot,** *s.* [Plash (2), *v.*] A fence made of branches of trees intertwined.

"Every *plashoot* [serves] for spingles to catch them."—*Carew. Survey of Cornwall.*

plăsh'-ỹ, * **plash-ie,** *a.* [Eng. *plash* (1), s.; *-y.*]

1. Watery; abounding with plashes or puddles. (*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. viii.)

2. Marked or speckled, as if with splashes of a colouring liquid.

plăsm, *s.* [Gr. πλάσμα (*plasma*), from πλάσσω (*plassō*) = to mould, to form.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A mould or matrix, in which anything is moulded or formed to a particular shape. (*Woodward: On Fossils.*)

2. *Biol.:* [Plasma (1)].

plăs-ma (1), *s.* [Plasm.]

1. *Biol.:* The viscous material of a cell from which the new developments take place; formless, elementary matter.

2. *Chem.:* [Protoplasm].

3. *Anat.:* The fluid part of the blood in which the red corpuscles float. Called also *Liquor sanguinis*. In 1,000 parts of blood there are of corpuscles 320·2, of plasma 670·8. There is a plasma of lymph, and of chyle.

plăs-ma (2), *s.* [Gr. πράσινος (*prasinos*) = leek-green. Originally written Prasma, but corrupted by the Italians to Plasma. (*King.*)]

Min.: A bright to leek-green variety of chalcedony, sometimes almost emerald-green; feebly translucent; lustre, somewhat oily; fracture, sub-vitreous, probably due to a small amount of opal-silica present. It is rather rare, and was much esteemed by the ancients for engraving upon.

* **plăs-măt-ĭc,** * **plăs-măt'-ĭc-al,** *a.* Gr. πλασματικός (*plasmatikos*), from πλασμα (*plasma*) = a plasm (q.v.).]

1. Of or pertaining to plasma; having the nature of plasma.

2. Having the power or property of giving form or shape; shaping.

"Working in this, by her *plasmatical* spirits, all the whole world into order and shape."—*More: Song of the Soul* (ed. 1647), p. 342. (*Notes.*)

* **plăs-mā-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *plasmatio*, from *plasma* (genit. *plasmatis*) = plasm (q.v.).] The act of giving form or shape to; forming, formation.

"The *plasmation* or creation of Adam is reckoned among the generations."—*Grafton: Chron.*, pt. i., p. 8.

* **plăs-mā-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat.] One who forms or creates; a creator.

"The sovereign *plasmator*, God Almighty."—*Urquhart. Rabelais*, bk. ii., ch. viii.

* **plăs'-ma tụre,** *s.* [Low Lat. *plasmatura.*] Form, shape.

"So stat-ly frame and *plasmature*."—*Urquhart. Rabelais*, bk. ii., ch. viii.

plăs-mĭn, *s.* [Eng. *plasm(a)*; *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A constituent of the blood to which is attributed the property of spontaneous coagulation. It is soluble in water, and is deposited in flocks from its solution in sulphate of sodium by saturation with chloride of sodium. When heated to 100° it becomes insoluble in water, and when dissolved in 20 parts of water, it solidifies after a few minutes to a colourless jelly.

plăs-mō-dĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Eng., &c. *plasmo*, and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Biology:

1. A large jelly-like mass formed by an aggregation of Protozoan protoplasm.

2. The amœboid mass of protoplasm that makes up the plant-body of the Myxomycetes.

plăs-mŏg'-ŏ-nỹ, *s.* [Eng., &c. *plasmo*, and Gr. γονή (*gonē*) = offspring.]

Biol.: The generation of an organism from a plasma. (*Rossiter.*)

plas'-tẽr, plais'-tẽr (ai as a), * **plāis'-tẽr,** * **plas tre,** *s.* [O. Fr. *plastre* (Fr. *plâtre*); A.S. *plaster*, from Lat. *emplastrum* = a plaster; Gr. ἔμπλαστρον (*emplastron*), for ἐμπλαστον (*emplaston*), from ἐμπλάσσω (*emplassō*) = to daub on: ἐμ- (*em-*) = ἐν- (*en-*) = in, on, and πλάσσω (*plassō*) = to mould; Dut. *plaster*; Sw. *plåster*; Ger. *pflaster.*]

1. *Building:*

(1) Calcined gypsum or sulphate of lime, used, when mixed with water, for finishing walls, for moulds, ornaments, casts, luting, cement, &c. The hydrated sulphate of lime is calcined at a heat of about 300° Fah., and parting with 20 per cent. of water falls into a white powder. While it decrepitates it does not decompose, like limestone, but is greedily absorbent of water, and by combination therewith becomes again solid. [Cement.]

"The *plaster*, or stucco, is extremely hard, and in a climate so dry may equal stone in solidity and duration."—*Eustace: Italy*, vol. ii., ch. 1.

(2) A composition of lime, sand, and water, with or without hair as a bond, and used to cover walls and ceilings.

2. *Pharm.:* An unctuous compound, united either to a powder or some metallic oxide, and spread on linen, silk, or leather, for convenience of external application.

¶ The use of the form *plaster* is restricted by medical men to applications of plaster of Paris. [Splint.] *Plaister* is a wider term: as, diachylon *plaister*, court *plaister.*

plaster-cast, *s.* A copy of an object obtained by pouring plaster of Paris mixed with water into a mould which forms a copy of the object in reverse.

plaster of Paris, *s.* [Gypsum.]

plaster-splint, *s.* [Splint.]

plaster-stone, *s.* [Gypsum.]

plas'-tẽr, plais-tẽr (ai as a), * plāis-tẽr, * plays-ter, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *plastrer* (Fr. *plâtrer*), from *plastre* = plaster (q.v.).]

1. To cover or overlay with plaster, as the walls or ceilings of a house.

"Of all his houses he had abroad in the countrey, he had not one wall *plastered*, nor rough cast."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 280.

2. To cover with a plaster, as a wound or sore.

3. To bedaub; to cover coarsely or thickly: as, To *plaster* one's face with paint.

† 1. To spread coarsely or thickly.

"But hadst thou seen her *plaister'd* up before,
'Twas so unlike a face it seem'd a sore."
Dryden: Juvenal, sat. vi.

5. To cover or overlay roughly with any substance resembling plaster.

"He was cast out in a twige bouket or hamper, *plastered* ouer with lime, into the riuer."—*Udal: Acts* vii.

6. To cover over; to hide, to gloss.

"*Playstering* vp their unsanery sorceries."—*Bale: English Votaries*, pt. i.

plas'-tẽr-ẽr, * plāis'-tẽr-ẽr, * plays-ter-er, *s.* [Eng. *plaster*; *-er.*]

1. One who plasters; one whose trade is to cover walls, &c., with plaster.

"Thy father was a *plasterer*."
Shakesp. 2 Henry VI., iv. 2.

* 2. One who moulds or forms figures in plaster. (*Wotton: Remains*, p. 63.)

¶ The London Plasterers' Company was incorporated in 1501.

plas'-tẽr-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Plaster, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. The act of covering or overlaying with plaster.

2. A covering or coat of plaster; the plaster-work of a building.

* **II.** *Fig.:* The act of covering over, cloaking, or concealing.

"In spight of all our *plasterings* and dressings of it, 'twill prove incurable."—*South: Sermons*, vol. viii., ser. 2.

*** plas'-tẽr-ĭsh, * plāis'-tẽr-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *plaster*; *-ish.*] Chalky, cretaceous.

"The island gat the name Albion of the saide *plaisterish* solle."—*P. Holland: Camden*, p. 24.

*** plas'-tẽr-lў, * plāis'-tẽr-lў,** *a.* [Eng. *plaster*; *-ly.*] Of the nature of plaster; chalky, cretaceous.

"Out of gipsons or *plaisterly* ground."—*Fuller: Hist. Cambridge*, viii. 36.

*** plas'-tẽr-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *plaster*; *-y.*] Resembling plaster; of the nature of plaster.

plăs'-tĭc, * plăs'-tĭc-al, * plas'-tĭck, *a.* [Lat. *plasticus*, from Gr. πλαστικός (*plastikos*) = fit for moulding, skilful in moulding, from πλαστός (*plastos*) = formed, moulded; πλάσσω (*plassō*) = to form, to mould; Fr. *plastique*; Sp. & Ital. *plastico.*]

1. Having the power or property of giving form or fashion to a mass of matter; giving form or shape. (*Cowper: Power of Harmony.*)

2. Capable of being modelled or moulded into various forms, as clay, plaster.

"The composition is now of a *plastic* character."—*Scribner's Magazine*, March, 1878, p. 687.

* 3. Capable of being moulded or bent into any required direction or course; pliable: as, Youth is more *plastic* than age.

4. Pertaining or relating to modelling or moulding; produced or appearing to be produced by modelling or moulding.

plastic-art, *s.* Sculpture, as distinguished from the graphic arts.

plastic-bronchitis, *s.*

Pathol.: A rare form of bronchitis in which solid concretions of exuded matter exist within the bronchial tubes. It is generally very chronic. The prolonged use of ammonia carbonate is beneficial.

plastic clay, *s.*

Geol.: A clay of Lower Eocene age, occurring in the Paris basin, and used in making pottery, whence the name. The appellation was given to the corresponding stratum in England, which also yields a clay used in pottery. It is now designated the Woolwich and Reading Series (q.v.).

*** plastic force,** *s.*

Science: A hypothetical force to which fossil shells were attributed in Italy in the sixteenth century. Fracostoro strongly opposed this view. (*Lyell: Prin. Geol.*, ch. iii.)

plastic linitis, *s.*

Pathol.: Dr. Brinton's name for fibroid infiltration of the pyloric or the cardiac region.

plastic medium, *s.*

Metaph.: A medium imagined, to account for the communication between the body and the soul, and partaking of the qualities of both. The hypothesis cannot be maintained. There can be no existence at once extended and unextended; or if, like man, this medium be supposed to be a union of body and soul, it is itself in want of a medium, and therefore valueless for the purpose for which it was imagined.

plastic operations, *s. pl.*

Surg.: Operations which have for their object to restore lost parts, as when the skin of the cheeks is used to make a new nose. Sometimes called Plastic-surgery.

plastic-surgery, *s.* [Plastic-operations.]

*** plăs'-tĭc-al-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *plastical*; *-ly.*] In a plastic manner. (*De Quincey.*)

plăs-tĭç-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *plasticité.*]

1. The quality or property of giving form or shape to matter.

2. The capacity of being moulded, modelled, or formed into any shape.

"The longer the mass is kept without losing its *plasticity* the better it becomes."—*Scribner's Magazine*, March, 1878, p. 687.

plăs'-tĭd, plăs-tĭd'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. πλάστης (*plastis*), genit. πλάστιδος (*plastidos*) = a female moulder.]

Biol.: (See extract).

"By the recent progress of the cell theory, it has become necessary to give the elementary organisms . . . which are usually designated as cells, the more general and more suitable name of form-units or *plastids*."—*Haeckel: Hist. Creation* (Eng. ed.), i. 347.

*** plăs-tŏg-ra-phў,** *s.* [Gr. πλαστογραφία (*plastographia*) = forgery, from πλαστός (*plastos*) = formed, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.]

1. Imitation of hand-writing; forgery.

2. The art of modelling figures in plaster.

plăs'-trŏn, *s.* [Fr.]

* **I.** *Fencing:* A piece of leather, stuffed or padded, worn by fencers to protect the breast.

"Flourish the sword, and at the *plastron* push."
Dryden: Juvenal, sat. vi.

2. *Comp. Anat.:* The under part of the buckler of the Chelonians. It is formed by skin or membrane-bones, and usually consists of nine pieces, more or less developed.

3. *Dress:* A trimming for the front of a dress, of a different material, usually sewn about halfway down the seam on the shoulder, and narrowing as it descends across the chest to the waist. It is made full.

"A cuirass bodice with a *plastron* of the same embroidery."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 3, 1885.

*** plastron de fer,** *s.*

Old Armour: An iron breast-plate, worn beneath the knight's hauberk as an additional protection, as well as to prevent the friction or pressure of the ringed plates.

*** plăt** (1), *v.t.* [Plait, *v.*]

plăt (2), *v.t.* [Plat (2), *s.*] To lay out in plots; to plot.

*** plat** (3), *** platt, * platte,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *plættan*; O. Dut. *platten*, *pletten*; M. H. Ger. *platzen*, *blutzen.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To strike. (*Havelok*, 2,626).

2. To plaster.

"He *platteth* his butter upon his breed."—*Palsgrave.*

B. *Intrans.:* To spur.

"That he ne come sone *plattinde*." *Havelok*, 2,282.

plăt (1), *s.* [Plait, *s.*]

* **1.** *Ord. Lang.:* A plait, plaiting.

2. *Naut.:* A braid of foxes, used as in service for a cable in the hawse. [Fox, *s.*, II. 2.]

plăt (2), * **plate,** *s., a., & adv.* [Plot, *s.*] [The spelling *plat* is prob. due to Fr. *plat* = flat.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A small piece or plot of ground marked out for some special purpose.

"This flowery *plat*." *Milton: P. L.*, ix. 456.

2. A large flat stone used as the landing place of a stair. (*Scotch.*)

* 3. A plan, a plot, a design, a sketch, an outline.

"To note all the Islands, and to set them downe in *plat*."—*Hacklugt: Voyages*, i. 457.

* 4. The flat of a sword.

II. *Mining:* A piece of ground cut out about a shaft after it is sunk to a certain depth for containing ore or deads.

"We are cutting out ground for construction of a *plat* shoot."—*Money Market Review*, Nov. 7, 1885.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Flat, plain, level.

"He lyeth downe his one eare all *plat*
Unto the grounde."
Gower: C. A., v.

* **C.** *As adverb:*

1. Smoothly, evenly, flat.

"I fel down *plat* unto the ground"
Romaunt of the Rose.

2. Flatly, plainly, downright.

"But sir, ye lye, I tel you *plat*"
Romaunt of the Rose.

* **plat-blind,** *a.* Quite or perfectly blind.

plat-footed, *a.* Splay-footed.

pla'-tą, *s.* [Sp.] Silver.

plata-azul, *s.*

Mining: The Mexican name for a rich ore of silver.

plata-verde, *s.*

Mining: A native bromide of silver found in Mexico.

plăt-ą-căn-thō-mў-ĭ'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *platacanthomy(s)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Zool.: A sub-family of Muridæ, with a single genus, Platacanthomys (q.v.)

plăt-a-căn-thō-mўs, *s.* [Pref. *plat-*, Gr. ἄκανθα (*akanthu*) = a bristle, and μῦς (*mus*) = a mouse.]

Zool.: The single genus of the sub-family Platacanthomyinæ. There is but one species, *Platacanthomys lasiurus*, from the Malabar coast. It resembles a dormouse in form, but the fur of the back is mixed with long bristles.

plą-tā'-lĕ-ą, *s.* [Lat.]

Ornith.: Spoonbill (q.v.), closely allied to the Storks, but having the bill long and widened out, and spoon-shaped at the extremity. Six species are known, from the warmest parts of the world, except the Moluccas and the Pacific islands. [Plataleinæ.]

plăt-ą-lē-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *platale(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: A family of Herodiones, with two sub-families, Ibidinæ and Plataleinæ (q.v.).

plăt-ą-lē-ĭ'-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *platale(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Plataleidæ, with the single genus Platalea (q.v.).

plăt-ăm-mō'-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Eng. *plat(inum)*, and *ammonium.*]

Chem.: N_2H_8Pt''. The hypothetical base of diammonio-platinous compounds.

*** plăt-an, * plăt-ane,** *s.* [Lat. *platanus.*] A plane-tree (q.v.).

"Where clear-stemmed *platans* guard
The outlet." *Tennyson: Arabian Nigh*

plăt-ą-nā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *platan(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Planes; an order of Diclinous Exogens, alliance Euphorbiales. Deciduous trees or shrubs, with alternate, palmate, or toothed leaves in scarious sheathing stipules; flowers unisexual, amentaceous; catkins round, pendulous. Males: stamen one, without floral envelope, but with small scales and appendages; ovary one-celled, terminated by

a thick, awl-shaped style, with the stigma on one side; ovules solitary, or two, one suspended above the other. Nuts, by mutual compression, clavate. Natives of Barbary, the Levant, Cashmere, and North America. Known genus one, species six (?). (*Lindley.*)

* **plăt'-ăne,** *s.* [PLATAN.]

plăt-a-nĭs'-ta, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. πλαταvιστης (*platanistēs*), probably = the species described below.]

Zool.: A genus of Platanistidæ (q.v.). Teeth, about $\frac{30}{30}$ on each side; rostrum and dentigerous portion of the mandible so narrow that the teeth almost touch. A small cæcum present; no pelvic bones; dorsal fin represented by low ridge. Two species known, exclusively fluviatile, ascending the Ganges, Indus, and Brahmapootra, as far as the depth of the water will admit. *Platanista gangetica* (*Delphinium gangeticum*, Cuv.) is sooty black, from six to twelve feet in length, with moderate girth; head globular, snout narrow and spoon-shaped. They feed principally on small crustacea.

plăt-a-nĭs'-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *platanist(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Cetacea, with three genera, Platanista, Inia, and Pontoporia. They are fluviatile or estuarine, and have the pectoral limbs broad and truncated, and the dorsal fin small or obsolete.

plăt-a-nī'-tēş, *s.* [Lat. *platan(us)*; suff. *-ites.*]

Palæobot.: A genus of Platanaceæ from the Eocene.

plăt'-a-nŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. πλάτανος (*platanos*) = the Oriental plane-tree.]

1. *Bot.:* The typical and only genus of the Platanaceæ (q.v.). [PLANE, *s.*]

2. *Palæobot.:* The genus occurs in the Cretaceous rocks of America, and *Platanus aceroides* in the Miocene of Œningen.

plăt'-ăx, *s.* [Gr. πλάταξ (*platax*) = the Alexandrian name of a fish found in the Nile.]

1. *Ichthy.:* Sea-bats; a genus of Carangidæ, with about seven species, from the Indian Ocean and the Western Pacific. Body much compressed and elevated. They owe their popular name to the extraordinary length of some portions of their dorsal, anal, and ventral fins.

2. *Palæont.:* Occurs in the Coralline Crag and the Pleistocene.

plăt'-bănd, *s.* [Fr. *plate-bande*, from *plat*, fem. *plate* = flat, and *bande* = band.]

1. *Hort.:* A border of flowers in a garden, along a wall, or the side of a parterre.

2. *Architecture:*

(1) A plain flat ashlar or a moulding on a capital from which an arch springs; an impost.

(2) A flat fascia, band, or string, whose projection is less than its breadth; the lintel of a door or window is sometimes so named.

(3) The fillet between the flutes of the Ionic and Corinthian pillars.

plāte, *s.* [Fr., prop. the fem. of *plat* = flat (cf. Low Lat. *plata* = a plate of metal; Sp. *plata* = plate, silver), from Gr. πλατύς (*platus*) = broad, whence Dut. & Dan. *plat*; Ger. & Sw. *platt* = flat.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A piece of metal beaten out or flattened to an even surface with a uniform thickness; a sheet of metal: as, the *plates* of a boiler.

*2. The same as PLATE-ARMOUR (q.v.).

"Ne *plate*, ne male could ward so mighty throwes."
Spenser: F. Q., II. v. 9.

3. A small shallow vessel of metal, china, earthenware, &c., for table service.

¶ Pewter and wood were for many centuries the ordinary ware; afterwards earthenware. Pepys complains that at the Lord Mayor's dinner in 1663, the major part of the guests had "no napkins nor change of trenchers, and drank out of earthen pitchers" and ate from "wooden dishes."

4. A piece of metal to be attached to an object; as, a name-plate, a door-plate, &c.

"An old red-brick house, with three steps before the door, and a brass *plate* upon it."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. ii.

5. A piece of service of silver, gold, or their imitations; a piece or pieces of silver, gold, or other precious ware, given to the winner of a contest, as in horse-racing, yachting &c.

6. Domestic utensils, as spoons, forks, knives, cups, dishes, &c., of gold or silver.

"When your first course was all served up in *plate*."
King: Art of Cookery.

*7. A piece of silver money.

"Realms and Islands were
As *plates* dropt from his pocket."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, v. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Carp.:* A beam on a wall or elsewhere to support other portions of a structure; a capping-piece. There are many varieties, as rafter-*plates*, crown-*plates*, and wall-*plates*.

2. *Dentistry:* The portion which fits to the mouth and holds the teeth of a denture. It may be of gold, silver, aluminium, or vulcanite.

3. *Engraving:*

(1) The metallic surface in which an engraving is cut.

(2) An impression from such an engraved plate.

4. *Farr.:* The shoe put on a race-horse.

5. *Her.:* A roundel tinctured argent.

6. *Hor.:* One of the parallel sheets of metal in a watch or clock into which the principal wheels are pivoted.

7. *Horse-racing:* Any prize given to be run for, without any stake being made by the owners of the horses to go to the winner.

8. *Metall.:* A flat metallic piece in a furnace, usually a part of the bed or bosh.

9. *Min.:* A term for compact beds of shale, which, when exposed to the weather, break up into thin plates or laminæ.

10. *Nat. Science:* Anything flat, extended, and circumscribed. Thus, in anatomy, there are suboranial, facial, and pharyngeal plates.

11. *Nautical:*

(1) An iron band or bar: as, the back-stay plate connecting the dead-eye of the back-stay to the after-channel.

(2) A sheet of metal forming a portion of a strake on a ship's side.

12. *Photography:*

(1) The support, usually of glass, which carries the sensitive surface. In the Daguerreotype process, silver, or silvered copper, is used, and collodion positives are frequently taken upon ferrotype plates.

(2) A plate with the sensitive surface upon it ready for use; a negative.

13. *Print.:* A page of matter, either stereotype or electrotype, for printing.

¶ *Medullary plates:* [MEDULLARY-RAYS].

plate-armour, *s.* Defensive armour, composed of plates of metal.

plate-basket, *s.*

1. A basket lined with baize for holding knives, forks, and spoons.

2. A basket lined with tin for removing plates which have been used at a dinner-table.

plate-bone, *s.* A popular name for the Scapula (q.v.). [OMOPLATE.]

plate-brass, *s.* Rolled brass; latten.

plate-carrier, *s.*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A kind of tray on which plates are brought to table.

2. A contrivance, consisting of a case with a number of shelves, which can be raised or lowered at pleasure, used in hotels, restaurants, &c., to carry up plates from and return them to the kitchen.

II. *Photog.:* A loose frame fitting the interior of the dark slide, to enable it to carry plates smaller than the full size.

plate-girder, *s.* A girder formed of a single plate of metal, or of several plates bolted and riveted together.

plate-glass, *s.* A superior kind of glass made in thick plates or sheets, and used for mirrors, large windows in shop fronts, &c.

plate-hat, *s.* A hat of which only the outer layer is fur.

plate-hoist, *s.* A clamp or clutch by which a plate is lifted into position for attachment to the angle-irons forming the ribs or frames; or for getting the plates aboard for other parts of the work.

plate-holder, *s.*

Photog.: A contrivance used to hold plates during manipulation.

plate iron, *s.* Iron formed into plates by being passed between cylindrical rollers; rolled iron.

Plate-iron girder: A girder made of wrought-iron plate, either rolled with flanges or built up of flat plates and angle-iron.

plate-layer, *s.*

Railway-eng.: A workman employed to lay down rails and secure them to the sleepers. [PLATEWAY.]

plate-leather, *s.* Chamois leather (q.v.).

plate-mark, *s.* A legal symbol or mark placed on gold and silver plate for the purpose of showing its degree of purity, &c. The marks are five in number:—

(1) The maker's private mark or initials.

(2) The assay mark. In the case of gold this is a crown with figures denoting the number of carats fine. For silver it is in England a lion passant, with figures; in Ireland a harp crowned; in Edinburgh a thistle; and in Glasgow a lion-rampant.

(3) The hall-mark of the district offices, which are in London, York, Exeter, Chester, Newcastle, Birmingham, Sheffield, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Dublin.

(4) The date-mark, consisting of a letter, changed every year.

(5) The duty-mark, the head of the sovereign, indicating that the duty has been paid.

plate-metal, *s.* White cast-iron.

plate of wind, *s.*

Music: In the construction of organ-pipes, a thin aperture whence a sheet of air issues, impinging upon the lip of the mouth and receiving a vibration which is imparted to the column of air in the pipe. The word is sometimes applied to the issuing stream of air, which is flattened by the surfaces between which it passes, so as to impinge as a ribbon of air upon the edge of the lip.

plate-paper, *s.* A heavy, spongy paper for taking impressions of engravings; copper-plate-paper.

plate-powder, *s.* Rouge and prepared chalk or oxide of tin and rose-pink. (Used in polishing silver-ware.)

plate-printer, *s.* One who prints impressions from engraved plates.

plate-printing, *s.* The act or process of printing from engraved plates.

Plate-printing machine: A machine for printing from plates or cylinders engraved in intaglio.

plate-rack, *s.* A frame in which washed and rinsed dishes and plates are placed to drain.

plate-rail, *s.*

Railway-engin.: A flat rail.

plate-railway, *s.* A tramway in which the wheel-tracks are flat plates.

plate-roller, *s.* A smooth roller for making sheet-iron.

plate-shears, *s.*

Metal-working: A shearing-machine for sheet-metal, such as boiler-plate.

plate-tracery, *s.*

Arch.: The earliest form of tracery, used at the beginning of Early English architecture, in which the openings are formed or cut in the stone-work, and have no projecting mouldings.

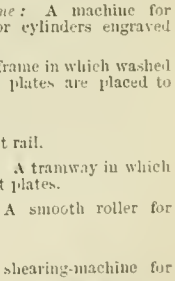


PLATE-TRACERY.

plate-warmer, *s.* A small cupboard standing in front of a fire and holding plates to warm.

* **plate-way,** *s.*

The same as PLATE-RAILWAY (q.v.).

"*Plate-ways* preceded railways, and the old word plate-layer is still used to designate a rail-layer."—*Western Daily News*, Nov. 7, 1882.

plate-wheel, *s.* A wheel without arms; a wheel in which the rim and hub are connected by a plate or web.

plate-worker, *s.* A worker in silver or plate.

plāte, *v.t.* [Plate, *s.*]

1. To cover or overlay with plates or sheets of metal.

"Their broadsides were *plated* with 4-inch solid iron plates from stem to stern."—*Brit. Quart. Review*, lvii. (1873), 90.

2. *Specif.:* To overlay with a thin covering or coating of silver or other metal, either by a mechanical process, as hammering, or a chemical process, as electrotyping.

"*Plated* work will never stand the tear and wear of life."—*Blackie: Self-Culture*, p. 65.

3. To beat into thin metal or laminæ.

"For this on *plated* steel thy limbs were dressed."
*Wilkie: Epigonia*d, bk. vi.

4. To put plates or shoes on. (Said of a race-horse.)

"He was all right, but should be *plated*; so the smith was knocked up."—*Field*, Oct. 17, 1885.

5. To arm with or clothe in armour for defence. (*Shakesp.: Richard II.*, i. 3.)

¶ *To plate a port:*

Steam-eng.: To close a port by the unperforated portion of the plate of a slide-valve.

plateau (pl. **pla-teaux', pla-teaus'**) (as **pla-to, pla-toz**), *s.* [Fr.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A table-land; a broad, flat, stretch of land on an elevated position; an elevated plain.

"The point to be defended lies in the centre of a *plateau*."—*Standard*, Nov. 11, 1885.

2. A large ornamental dish for the centre of a table.

II. *Bot.:* A corm. (*De Candolle.*)

plāt'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Plate, *v.*]

plāte'-fŭl, *s.* [Eng. *plate*; *-ful(l).*] As much as a plate will hold.

* **plāte'-măn,** *s.* [Eng. *plate*, and *man.*] A plate-layer (q.v.).

plăt-ĕm'-ўs, *s.* [Gr. πλατύς (*platus*) = flat, and Lat. *emys* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A genus of Emydæ (q.v.). From the Wealden to the London Clay.

plăt'-ĕn, *s.* [Eng. *plat*, a.; *-en.*]

Print.: The slab which acts in concert with the bed to give the impression.

platen-machine, *s.* [Printing-machine.]

plāt'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *plat(e)*; *-er.*]

1. One who plates or coats articles with gold or silver: as, an electroplater.

2. A horse which runs for plates; a second-rate horse. (*Racing slang.*)

"Loch Leven has developed into a most successful *plater*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 19, 1885.

* **plāt-ĕr-ĕsque** (**que** as **k**), *a.* [Sp. *plateresco*, from *plata* = silver.] A term used to describe architectural enrichments resembling silver work.

† **pla-tĕs'-sa,** *s.* [Lat. = a flat fish, a plaice.]

Ichthy.: An approximate synonym of Pleuronectes (q.v.).

plāt'-ey, plāt'-y, *a.* [Eng. *plate*; *-y.*] Like a plate; flat.

plăt'-fŏnd, *s.* [Plafond.]

plăt'-form, *s.* [Fr. *plateforme*, from *plate*, fem. of *plat* = flat, and *forme* = form.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A sketch of anything horizontally delineated; the ichnography.

"I have made a *platform* of a princely garden by precept."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Gardens.*

* 2. A model, a pattern.

"The archetype or first *platform*, which is in the attributes and acts of God."—*Bacon: Adv. of Learn.*, bk. i.

* 3. A place laid out after a model.

"Grove nods at grove, each alley has a brother,
And half the *platform* just reflects the other."
Pope: Essay on Man, iv. 118.

4. Any flat or horizontal surface, raised above some particular level: as,

(1) The flat roof of a building on the outside.

(2) A landing-stage.

(3) A raised walk at a railway station, for the convenience of passengers in entering or alighting from the carriages, and for loading and unloading goods.

"The old habit of addressing crowds on railway *platforms*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 10, 1885.

(4) A part of a room or hall, raised above the level of the rest of the floor, and appropriated to speakers at a public meeting, performers in entertainments, &c.

"The chairman left the *platform* with his supporters."—*Globe*, Nov. 12, 1885.

5. The principles adopted or put forward by a party or sect; a declared policy, a political programme, a policy.

"The . . . question should form a plank of the Liberal *platform*."—*Evening Standard*, Nov. 14, 1885.

6. Opinions or principles generally.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Fort.:* The floor on which the guns are placed. It is level transversely, and has a slight slope toward the embrasure. The chassis, when pivoted forward, transverses on a curved rack at the rear. The gun runs in and out of battery on the chassis.

2. *Glass-manuf.:* The bench in a glass-furnace on which the pots are placed.

3. *Naut.:* The orlop (q.v.).

platform-board, *s.*

Ordn.: A sideboard on an ammunition-carriage for forage.

platform-bridge, *s.*

Rail.: A gangway over the space between the platforms of adjacent cars in a train, to prevent persons falling down between cars when in motion. (*Amer.*)

platform-car, *s.*

Rail.-eng.: An open car merely surrounded by low ledges, intended for carrying stone, pig-iron, and similar articles of freight.

platform-carriage, *s.*

Ordn.: A carriage for transporting mortars.

platform-crane, *s.*

1. A crane on a movable truck.

2. A crane on the break of a platform to land goods from waggons or carts.

platform-scale, *s.* A weighing-machine with a flat scale on which the object to be weighed is placed.

* **plăt'-form,** *v.t.* [Platform, *s.*]

1. To rest: as, on a platform. (*E. B. Browning: To Flush.*)

2. To plan, to model, to lay out.

"Church discipline is *platformed* in the Bible."—*Milton: Church Government*, ch. i.

plăt-hĕl-mĭn'-thą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *plat(y)-*, and Gr. ἕλμις (*helmis*), genit. ἕλμινθος (*helminthos*) = a worm.]

Zool.: Flat-worms; a class of Vermes, with a more or less flattened oval body, and no distinct segmentation. Three orders: Cestoidea (Tape and Ribbon Worms), Trematoda (Flukes), both Parasitic; Turbellaria (Non-Parasitic).

* **plā-tĭc,** * **plā'-tĭck,** *a.* [Lat. *platicus* = general, compendious.]

Astron.: Pertaining to, or in the position of a ray cast from one planet to another, not exactly, but within the orbit of its own light. (*Bailey.*)

plą-tĭl'-lą, *s.* [Sp. *plata* = silver.] A white linen Silesian fabric.

plăt'-ĭn, *s.* [Platen.] The seat of a machine tool on which the work is secured.

plăt'-ĭn-ą, *s.* [Sp., from *plata* = silver.]

1. The same as Platinum (q.v.).

2. Twisted silver wire.

3. An iron plate for glazing stuff.

plăt'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Plate, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act, art, or process of covering articles with a thin coating of metal; espec. the art of covering baser metals with a thin coating of gold or silver. It is effected either by a mechanical process, the gold or silver being attached to the baser metal by heat, and then rolled out by pressure, or by chemical means. [Electroplating.]

2. A thin coating of one metal laid upon another.

3. Second- or third-rate racing. (*Racing Slang.*)

"The '*plating*' so abundantly provided at Alexandra Park."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 13, 1882.

plą-tĭn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *platin(um)*; *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to platinum.

plăt-ĭn-ĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *platinum*; Lat. *fero* = to bear, to produce, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Producing platinum.

plăt-ĭn-ĭ-rĭd'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Eng. *platin(um)*, and *iridium.*]

Min.: An alloy of platinum and iridium in varying proportions. Crystallization isometric. Hardness, 6 to 7; sp. gr. 22·6 to 23; colour, white. Found in small grains and crystals associated with native platinum.

plăt'-ĭn-ĭzc, *v.t.* [Eng. *platin(um)*; *-ize.*] To coat with platinum; to deposit a thin film or coating of platinum on.

plăt-ĭn-ō-, *pref.* [Platinum.] Pertaining to or derived from platinum.

platino-chloride, *s.* [Platinum-chlorides.]

plăt'-ĭn-ōde, *s.* [Pref. *platin(o)-*, and Gr. ὁδός (*hodos*) = a road, a way.]

Elect.: The cathode or negative pole of a galvanic battery.

plăt'-ĭn-ōid, *a.* [Eng. *platin(um)*; suff. *-oid.*]

Min., Chem., &c.: Resembling platinum. Used of certain metals.

plą'-tĭn'-ō-tўpe, *s.* [Pref. *platino-*, and Eng. *type.*]

Photog.: A printing process by which permanent pictures in platinum black are produced. A suitable paper is prepared by floating it upon a solution containing 60 grains of ferric oxalate and 60 grains of potassic chloro-platinate to the ounce. When exposed to light under the negative, the ferric oxalate becomes converted into ferrous oxalate in exact proportion to the amount of light it has received. The picture is developed by floating the exposed paper upon a solution of potassic oxalate, 150 grains to the ounce, at a temperature of from 170–180°. The ferrous salt formed by the action of the light reduces the platinum to a metallic state in the presence of the potassic oxalate solution, thus forming the image. A wash in dilute hydrochloric acid, 1 in 80, completes the process.

plăt'-ĭn-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *platin(um)*; *-ous.*] Containing or consisting of platinum; of the nature of platinum.

plăt'-ĭn-ŭm, *s.* [Platina.]

Chem.: Symbol, Pt. Atomic weight, 197·4; sp. gr. = 21·6. A tetrad metallic element discovered first in America, and still largely obtained from that country; also found in the Ural chain, and in copper ore from the Alps. [Platinum-ore.] The ore is treated with nitromuriatic acid, which dissolves platinum and palladium, the solution is then treated with potassic chloride, yielding the double salt of platinum and potassium—the palladium being left in solution. By igniting with carbonate of potash, the platinum is reduced to the metallic state. It still contains traces of iridium, which gives it greater hardness and tenacity. Pure-forged platinum takes a high lustre, is nearly as white as silver, and very ductile and malleable. It resists the strongest heat of the forge-fire, but can be fused by the electric current; is the heaviest known substance excepting osmium and iridium, is unalterable in the air, dissolves slowly in nitromuriatic acid, but is not attacked by any single acid. Its properties render it extremely useful to the chemist for the construction of crucibles, evaporating dishes, and stills used in the concentration of oil of vitriol.

platinum-antimonide, *s.*

Chem.: An alloy formed by acting on spongy platinum with two parts of pulverised antimony. It unites with vivid incandescence, and when further heated fuses into a steel-gray fine-grained alloy.

platinum-bases, *s. pl.*

Chem.: The chlorides, sulphates, &c., of

platinum are capable of taking up ammonia and forming amines, *e.g.*, diammonio-platinous, chloride = $(H_3N)_2Pt''Cl_2$, is obtained by neutralising a solution of platinous chloride in hydrochloric acid with carbonate of ammonia, heating to the boiling point, adding to it ammonia, and allowing to cool. It deposits as a yellow crystalline salt. Methylamine combines with platinous chloride in a similar way, forming the compound, $PtCl_2(CH_3N)_4$. $PtCl_2$, a chrome-green powder.

platinum-black, *s.*

Chem.: Platinum in a finely-divided state. Obtained when alcohol is carefully added to a solution of platinous chloride in hot concentrated potash. When purified and dried it resembles lamp-black, condenses gas in its pores like charcoal, and converts alcohol into acetic acid.

platinum-boride, *s.*

Chem.: Pt' B. Obtained as a silver-white fusible compound, when boron is heated with platinum foil before the blowpipe.

platinum-carbide, *s.*

Chem.: PtC (?). A compound obtained by calcining organic platinum salts at a moderate heat. Is slowly attacked by nitromuriatic acid.

platinum-chlorides, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Platinum forms two chlorides: (1) Platinous chloride, $PtCl_2$. Prepared by heating platinic chloride, by the aid of an oil bath, to 200°, until it becomes insoluble in water. It is a greenish-brown solid body, soluble in hydrochloric acid as dichloride, if protected from the air. It dissolves in caustic potash, and all the platinum is thrown down as platinum-black on the addition of alcohol. With metallic chlorides it forms double salts, most of which are highly crystalline. (2) Platinic chloride, $PtCl_4$. Obtained by dissolving platinum in nitromuriatic acid and evaporating over the water-bath. It forms a brown-red mass, easily soluble in water, and combines with potassium chloride to form one of the most important double salts of platinum, K_2PtCl_6, insoluble in alcohol.

platinum-iodides, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Platinum forms two iodides: (1) Platinous iodide, PtI_2, and (2) Platinic iodide, PtI_4. They are obtained as black amorphous compounds on treating the corresponding chlorides with iodide of potassium.

platinum-lamp, *s.*

Electr.: A coil of platinum wire, heated, so as to be luminous, by passing a galvanic current through it.

platinum-nitride, *s.*

Chem.: Pt_3N_2. Obtained by heating the compound $(NH_3)_4Pt(HO)_2$, Reiset's base, to 180°. It decomposes suddenly at 190°, with evolution of nitrogen. (*Watts.*)

platinum-ore, *s.*

Chem.: Usually found in thin scales or irregular grains, containing on the average 80 parts platinum, 2 iridium, 1 osmium, 2½ rhodium, 1 palladium, 1½ gold, 1 copper, 6 iron, and 5 of sand.

platinum-oxides, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Platinum forms two oxides. (1) Platinous oxide, Pt''O, obtained as a hydrate, $Pt''OH_2O$, by digesting platinous chloride in warm potash. At a gentle heat it becomes anhydrous, and dissolves slowly in acids, forming unstable salts. (2) Platinic oxide, $Pt''O_2$, obtained with difficulty by decomposing a solution of platinic sulphate with carbonate of calcium, and dissolving out the calcium sulphate and carbonate with weak acetic acid. It is a black powder, which dissolves in acids, forming uncrystallizable salts

platinum-process, *s.* [PLATINOTYPE.]

platinum-sponge, *s.*

Chem.: Spongy-platinum. The loosely-coherent mass of metallic platinum formed when the double chloride of platinum and ammonium is heated to redness.

platinum-steel, *s.* Steel alloyed with $\frac{1}{14}$ part of platinum. It is said not to be quite so hard as silver steel, but tougher.

plăt'-ĭnx, *s.* [Gr. πλατιγξ (*platingx*) = πλάτη (*platē*) = a broad or flat surface.]

Paleont.: A genus of Clupeidæ, from the Eocene of Monte Bolca.

plăt'-ĭ-tūde, *s.* [Fr., from *plat* = flat, level.] [PLATE, *s.*]

1. Flatness, dulness, insipidity, triteness, staleness.

2. A trite, dull, or stale remark, uttered as though a novelty or matter of importance; a truism.

"The constant iteration of the phrase is not merely a misleading *platitude*."—*Gentleman's Magazine*, June, 1888, p. 519.

* **plăt-ĭ-tu-dĭn-ăr'-ĭ-an,** *s.* [Eng. *platitud(e)*; *-inarian.*] One who is given to the uttering of platitudes or stale, trite, or dull remarks.

"You have a respect for a political *platitudinarian*."—*G. Eliot: Daniel Deronda*, ch. xxii.

* **plăt-ĭ-tū'-dĭn-īze,** *v.i.* [Eng. *platitude*; *-ize.*] To utter platitudes or truisms; to make stale, dull, or insipid remarks.

* **plăt-ĭ-tū'-dĭn-oŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *platitud(e)*; *-inous.*]

1. Given to the uttering of platitudes or truisms.

"Peaceful parsonages with *platitudinous* vicars."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 14, 1885.

2. Characterized by triteness, dulness, or staleness.

* **plăt-ĭ-tūd'-ĭn-oŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *platitudinous*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being platitudinous; staleness, triteness, flatness, insipidity.

* **plăt'-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *plat*; *-ly.*] Flatly. (*Chaucer: Troil. & Cres.*, iii.)

* **plăt'-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *plat*, a.; *-ness.*] Flatness. (*Palsgrave.*)

plą-tŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Pref. *plato-*, and Eng. *meter.*] An instrument for measuring areas on plans by mechanism. It was invented by John Laug of Kirkcaldy, December 24, 1851.

plą-tō'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Plato, the Greek philosopher.]

Bot.: A genus of Garcinieæ. The large berries of *Platonia insignis*, a Brazilian tree, are very sweet, and the seeds taste like almonds.

Plą-tŏn'-ĭc, * **Plą-tŏn'-ĭck,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *Platonicus*; Gr. Πλατωνικός (*Platōnikos*) = pertaining to Plato, the celebrated philosopher and founder of the Academic sect, born in Ægina, B.C. 429, died B.C. 348; Fr. *Platonique*; Ital. & Sp. *Platonico.*]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to Plato, or to his philosophy, his school, or his teaching.

* **B.** *As subst.:* A follower of Plato; a Platonist.

Platonic-affection, *s.* Platonic love.

Platonic-bodies, *s. pl.*

Geom.: The five regular geometrical solids, viz., the tetrahedron, the hexahedron or cube, the octahedron, the dodecahedron, and the icosahedron.

Platonic-Christians, *s. pl.* [NEOPLATONIST.]

Platonic-love, *s.* (See extract.)

"*Platonic-love* meant ideal sympathy; it now means the love of a sentimental young gentleman for a woman he cannot or will not marry."—*Lewes: Hist. of Philosophy*, i. 268.

Platonic-year, Plato's year, *s.*

Astron.: The time during which the axis of the earth makes a complete revolution. It is about 26,000 years, and is caused by the Precession of the Equinoxes (q.v.).

"Cut out more work than can be done In *Plato's year*." *Butler: Hudibras*, iii. 1.

* **plą-tŏn'-ĭ-cąl,** *a.* [Eng. *Platonic*; *-al.*] The same as PLATONIC (q.v.).

"Those dotages of *platonicall* or anabaptisticall communities."—*Bp. Hall: Christ Mystical*, § 22.

* **plą-tŏn'-ĭ-cąl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *platonical*; *-ly.*] In a Platonic manner.

"Moulded him, as it were, *platonically* to his own idea."—*Wotton. Remains*, p. 163.

Plā'-tŏn-ĭsm, *s.* [Fr. *platonisme.*]

Hist. & Philos.: The philosophy of Plato, or rather that attributed to Plato, for though his writings exerted a marvellous influence over the minds of his successors, and, in a certain degree, over the early Christian Church, yet in those writings there is nothing like a connected system to be found. G. H. Lewes (*Hist. of Philos.* (ed. 1880), i. 220) says: "I come to the conclusion that he never systematized his thoughts, but allowed free play to scepticism, taking opposite sides in every debate, because he had no steady conviction to guide him; unsaying to-day what he had said yesterday, satisfied to show the weakness of an opponent." Nevertheless, he is of opinion that certain theoretical views, which frequently recur in the writings of Plato, in more or less modified form, may be loosely styled Platonic theories, though "they are sometimes disregarded, at others contradicted." These are (1) The theory of Ideas [IDEA]; (2) The doctrine of the Pre-existence and Immortality of the Soul; and (3) The subjection of the popular divinities to one Supreme God.

"The profound restorer and refiner of almost extinct *Platonism*."—*Glanvill: Lux Orientalis.* (Pref.)

plā'-tŏn-ĭst, *s.* [Fr. *Platoniste.*] A follower of Plato; one who adheres to the system of philosophy taught by Plato.

* **plā'-tŏn-īze,** *v.i.* & *t.* [PLATONIC.]

A. *Intrans.:* To adopt the opinions or philosophy of Plato.

"Cicero also was to be understood . . . as *platonizing*."—*Cudworth Intell. System*, p. 573.

B. *Trans.:* To explain on the principles of the Platonic philosophy; to accommodate to such principles.

* **plā'-tŏn-ĭz-ĕr, plā'-tŏn ĭş ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *platoniz(e)*; *-er.*] One who platonizes; a Platonist (q.v.).

"Philo the Jew, who was a great *platonizer*."—*Young: Idolatrous Corruptions*, i. 109.

plą-toon', *s.* [A corrupt. of Fr. *peloton* = a ball, a group, a platoon, from *pelote* = a ball, a pellet (q.v.).]

Military:

* 1. (See extract).

"A small square body of musketeers, drawn out of a battalion of foot, when they form the hollow square, to strengthen the angles; the grenadiers are generally thus posted; yet a party from any other division is called a *platoon*, when intending too far from the main body."—*Military Dict.*

2. Two files, forming a subdivision of a company.

platoon-firing, *s.*

Mil.: Firing by subdivisions.

plą-tŏs'-ą-mĭne, *s.* [Eng. *plat(in)-(o)s*, and *amine.*]

Chem.: H_9NPt. The hypothetical base of ammonio-platinous compounds.

plătt, *s.* [PLAT, *a.*]

Mining: A cavity at the extremity of a level near a shaft, for collecting supplies of ore, which are placed in the kibble to be hoisted.

* **plătte,** *a.* [PLAT, *a.*]

* **plăt'-tĕd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [PLAT, *v.*]

plăt'-tęn, *v.t.* [Eng. *plat* = flat; *-en.*]

Glass-making: To make or form into sheets or plates, as glass. In crown-glass this is effected by imparting a rapid whirling motion to the blown-out globe while still on the pontil. Plate-glass is flattened by the roller, which forms it while still in a liquid state. The term is, however, specially applied to the operation of flatting cylinder-glass.

plăt'-tĕr (1), † **plat-er,** *s.* [O. Fr. *platel* (Fr. *plateau*) = a plate.] A large shell, plate, or dish for eatables; a plate.

"This lanx, in English, a charger or large *platter*."—*Dryden: Juvenal.* (Dedic.)

* **platter-faced,** *a.* Having a broad face.

"A *platter-faced* preste."—*Bale: Apologie*, fol. 120.

* **plăt'-tĕr (2),** *s.* [Eng. *plat*, v.; *-er.*] One who plats or forms by plaiting or weaving.

plăt'-tĭng, *s.* [PLAT, *v.*]

1. Slips of bark, cane, straw, &c., woven or plaited, for making hats, &c.

2. The top course of a brick stack or chimney.

plătt'-nĕr-ĭte, *s.* [After the German chemist Plattner; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral stated to have been found at Leadhills, Lanarkshire, in hexagonal prisms with truncated basal edges. Sp. gr. 9·39 to 9·45; lustre, metallic, adamantine; colour, iron-black; streak, brown; opaque. Compos.: lead, 86·6; oxygen, 13·4 = 100, corresponding with the formula, PbO_2. Dana says, "a doubtful species."

plăt-ūr-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *plat-*, and Gr. οὐρά (*ourá*) = a tail.]

Zool.: A genus of Hydrophidæ, with two species, ranging from the Bay of Bengal to New Guinea and New Zealand.

plăt'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *plat(e)*; *-y.*] Like a plate; consisting of plates. (*Elyot: Castel of Helth*, bk. iv.)

plăt-ў-, *pref.* [Gr. πλατύς (*platus*) = flat.] Flat or broad.

plăt-ў-çĕ-phăl'-ĭc, plăt-ў-çĕph'-ą-loŭs, *a.* [Gr. πλατυκέφαλος (*platukephalos*) = broad-headed: pref. *platy-*, and Gr. κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = the head.] Broad-headed, flat-headed.

plăt-ў-çĕph'-ą-lŭs, *s.* [PLATYCEPHALIC.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Scorpænidæ. Head much depressed, more or less armed with spines. They inhabit the Indian coasts, hiding themselves in the sand, watching for their prey. About forty species are known.

plą-tўç'-ĕr-ăs, *s.* [Pref. *platy-*, and Gr. κέρας (*keras*) = a horn.]

Palæont.: A sub-genus of Pileopsis. Known species forty-six, from the Silurian to the Carboniferous. (*Tate.*)

plăt-ў-çĕr'-çĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *platycerc(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: Broad-tailed Parrakeets; a widespread Australian group, of weak structure, but gorgeously coloured, ranging from the Moluccas to New Zealand and the Society Islands. Wallace reckons eleven genera and fifty-seven species.

plăt-ў-çĕr-çī-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *platycerc(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: A sub-family of the family Psittaci (q.v.). [PARRAKEETS.]

plăt'-ў-çĕr'-cŭs, *s.* [Pref. *platy-*, and Gr. κερκος (*kerkos*) = a tail.]

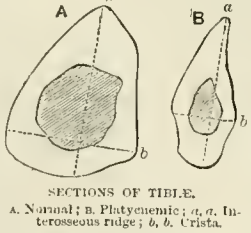
Ornith.: The typical genus of the family Platycercidæ, or the sub-family Platycercinæ, with fourteen species, from Australia, Tasmania, and Norfolk Island. Several of them are well-known as cage-birds; *Platycercus scapulatus* is the King, and *P. eximius* the Rosella, or Rose, Parrakeet.

plăt-ў-çĕr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *platy-*, and Lat. *cerium*; Gr. κηριον (*kērion*) = a honeycomb.]

Bot.: A genus of Ferns, often placed in Acrosticheæ, but which may be the type of a distinct tribe, having the sori in large amorphous patches, and not covering the whole fertile part of the frond.

plăt-ўc-nē'-mĭc, *a.* [Pref. *platy-*, and Gr. κνημη (*knēmē*) = the tibia.]

Anthrop.: A term applied to certain fossil human tibiæ, much more compressed than is normal, and to races possessing such tibiæ.



SECTIONS OF TIBIÆ.
A. Normal; B. Platycnemic; *a, a.* Interosseous ridge; *b, b.* Crista.

"This peculiar conformation of the tibiæ, to which we gave the name of *platycnemic*, was, I believe, first noticed by Dr. Falconer and myself in 1863, in the human remains procured by Captain Brome from the Genista cave, on Windmill Hill, Gibraltar." —*Dawkins: Cave Hunting*, p. 175.

plăt-ўc'-nĕ-mĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *platycnem(ic)*; *-ism.*]

Anthrop.: The state or condition of having the tibiæ abnormally compressed.

"*Platycnemism* cannot in the present state of our knowledge be regarded as an important ethnological character among priscan people."—*Dawkins: Cave Hunting*, p. 184.

plăt-ў-çœ-lī-an, *a.* [Pref. *platy-*, and Gr. κοίλος (*koilos*) = hollow.] Flat at the front end and concave at the hinder, as the vertebræ of the extinct Cetiosauri.

plăt-ў-crā'-tĕr, *s.* [Pref. *platy-*, and Gr. κρατηρ (*kratēr*) = a bowl.]

Bot.: A genus of Hydrangeaceæ. The leaves of *Platycrater insignis* are made into a kind of tea.

plăt-ў-crĭn-ĭ dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *platycrin(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: A palæozoic family of Palæocrinoidea. Cup of three basals, with two cycles of radial plates; a large anal proboscis.

plăt-ў-crī'-nīte, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *platycrin(us)*; Eng. suff. *-ite.*] An encrinite belonging to the genus Platycrinus (q.v.).

plăt-ў-crī'-nŭs, *s.* [Pref. *platy-*, and Gr. κρινον (*krinon*) = a lily.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of the Platycrinidæ (q.v.). From the Upper Silurian to the Carboniferous, in which twenty-three of twenty-eight known British species are found. (*Etheridge.*)

plăt-ў-dăc-tўl-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *platy-*, and Gr. δάκτυλος (*daktulos*) = a finger.]

Zool.: A genus of Geckotidæ. *Platydactylus fascicularis* or *muralis* is the Wall Gecko.

plăt ў-ĕl'-mĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [PLATHELMINTHA.]

plăt-ў-glŏs'-sŭs, *s.* [Pref. *platy-*, and Gr. γλῶσσα = a tongue.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Labridæ; small, beautifully-coloured coral-fishes, abundant in the equatorial zone, and on the coasts adjoining it. The species are numerous.

plą-tўg'-ō-nŭs, *s.* [Pref. *platy-*, and γόνυ *gonu* = a knee.]

Palæont.: A genus of Snidæ, from the American Pliocene and Post-Tertiary.

plą-tўm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Pref. *platy-*, and Eng. *meter.*] An apparatus for measuring the inductive capacity of dielectrics.

plăt ў-nō'-tą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *platy-*, and pl. of Gr. νῶτον (*nōton*) = the back.]

Zool.: Huxley's name for the Monitoridæ (q.v.).

plą-tў'-ō-don, *s.* [Gr. πλατύς (*platus*) = flat, and ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδοντός (*odontos*) = a tooth.] A broad-toothed animal.

plăt-ў-ŏph-thăl'-mŏn, *s.* [Pref. *platy-*, and Gr. ὀφθαλμός (*ophthalmos*) = eye.]

Min.: A name given by the ancients to powdered Stibnite (q.v.), which was employed for colouring the eyebrows, &c., to increase the apparent size of the eye.

plăt'-ў-ŏp'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *platy-*, and Gr. ὄψις (*opsis*) = the face.]

Anthrop.: A term applied to individuals or races having the naso-malar index below 107·5, as is the case with the Mongoloid races generally. [NASO-MALAR INDEX.]

plăt-ў-pĕz'-ą, *s.* [Pref. *platy-*, and Gr. πέζα (*peza*) = the foot, the instep, the ankle.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Platypezidæ.

plăt-ў-pĕz'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *platypez(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of minute Diptera, tribe Nemocera. Body flat, head hemispherical, legs short, hinder ones stout. Larvæ live in fungi. Several are British. Akin to the Dolichopodidæ.

plăt-ў-phўl'-loŭs, *a.* [Pref. *platy-*; Gr. φύλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Broad-leaved.

plăt'-ў-pŏd, *s.* [PLATYPUS.] A broad-footed animal.

plăt-ўp-tĕr-ўg'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *platypteryx*, genit. *platypterygi(s)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Moths, group Bombycina. Male with the antennæ pectinated, those of the female generally filiform; abdomen slender in both sexes; wings small, comparatively broad, sometimes hooked. Larvæ with only fourteen legs. Six British species.

plăt-ўp-tĕr-ўx, *s.* [Pref. *platy-*, and Gr. πτέρυξ (*pterux*) = a wing.]

Entom.: Hook-tip moth: the typical genus of Platypterygidæ (q.v.). Five are British.

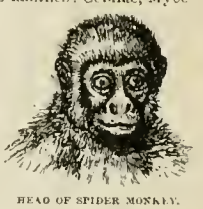
plăt'-ў-pŭs, *s.* [Gr. πλατύς (*platus*) = flat, and πούς (*pous*), genit. ποδός (*podos*) = a foot.]

† **1.** *Entom.:* An approximate synonym of Bostrichus (q.v.).

* **2.** *Zool.:* Shaw's name for the genus Ornithorhynchus (q.v.).

† **plăt-ў-rhī'-ną,** *s. pl.* [Pref. *platy-*, and Gr. ῥις (*rhis*), genit. ῥινός (*rhinos*) = a nostril.]

1. *Zool.:* Geoffroy's name for a division of Cuvier's lapsed order Quadrumana. The division is natural, but as now arranged by Prof. Mivart, they constitute the family Cebidæ, with five sub-families: Cebinæ, Mycetinæ, Pithecinæ, Nyctipithecinæ, and Hapalinæ. He defines them (*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), ii. 152) as being more arboreal in their habits than the Simiadæ (q.v.), with generally a special arboreal organ — a prehensile tail. The septum between the nostrils is broad instead of narrow. There are no cheek pouches or ischial callosities, and the thumb is capable of but very partial opposition to the other fingers. There is an additional premolar on each side of each jaw, the *meatus auditorius externus* is wanting. They are confined to the New World, and have their home in the tropical forests of South America.


HEAD OF SPIDER MONKEY.

2. *Palæont.:* Remains have been discovered in South America in deposits of late Tertiary or Post-Tertiary age. [PROTOPITHECUS.]

† **plăt'-ў-rhīne,** *s. & a.* [PLATYRHINA.]

A. *As subst.:* Any monkey belonging to the section Platyrhina.

B. *As adj.:* Having a broad nose.

plą-tўs'-ma, *s.* [Gr. πλάτυσμα (*platusma*), = a flat piece or plate; πλατύς (*platus*) = broad.] (See the compound.)

platysma-myoides, *s.*

Anat.: A thin sheet of muscular fibre, extending over the front and sides of the neck and lower portion of the face, and serving to depress the lower jaw.

plăt-ў-sō'-mą, *s.* [PLATYSOMUS.]

1. *Entom.* (*As a Pl.*): A family of Tetramerous Beetles. Body depressed, elongated, with the thorax subquadrate. Antennæ equally thick throughout, or tapering. Family Cucujidæ. (*Latreille & Cuvier.*)

2. *Palæont.:* The same as PLATYSOMUS (q.v.).

plăt'-ў-sōme, *s.* [PLATYSOMA.] Any individual of the family Platysoma (q.v.).

plăt ў-sō'-mŭs, *s.* [Gr. πλατύσωμος (*platusōmus*) = having a broad body.]

Palæont.: A genus of Ganoid Fishes, from the Devonian to the Permian.

plăt-ў-stĕr'-nŏn, *s.* [Pref. *platy-*, and Gr. στέρνον (*sternon*) = the breast.]

Zool.: A genus of Emydes, from China. *Platysternon megacephalum* is the Large-headed Chinese River Tortoise.

plą-tўs'-tō-mą, *s.* [Pref. *platy-*, and Gr. στομα (*stoma*) = the mouth.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Siluridæ (q.v.). Snout very long, spatulate, with the upper jaw more or less projecting; barbels six, palate-toothed, caudal forked. Twelve species from South America, some attaining a length of six feet, the majority ornamented with black spots or bands.

plăt-ў-trōk'-tēs, *s.* [Pref. *platy-*, and Gr. τρώκτης (*trōktēs*) = a gnawer, a nibbler; τράγω (*trōgō*) = to gnaw.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Alepocephalidæ, discovered by the *Challenger* Expedition. They have small keeled scales, and no ventrals.

* **plâud,** *v.t.* [Lat. *plaudo.*] To applaud.

"*Plauding* our victorie and this happie end."
Chapman: Blind Beggar of Alexandria.

plâud'-ĭt, *s.* [PLAUDITE.] Applause; praise bestowed.

"All the *plaudits* of the venal crowd."
Byron: Childish Recollections.

* **plâu'-dĭ-tĕ,** *s.* [Lat. = applaud ye, 2nd pers. pl. imper. of *plaudo* = to applaud; a word addressed by the actors to the audience at the end of a play, asking for their applause. The Lat. *plaudite* being taken for an English word, the final e was considered silent, whence came the form *plaudit.*] [PLAUDITY.] Plaudit, applause. (*Drant: Horace; Arte of Poetry.*)

† **plâu-dĭ-tòr-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *plaudit*; *-ory.*] Applauding, commending.

* **plâu-dĭ-tў,** *s.* [A form arising from the Lat. *plaudite* being taken for an English word of three syllables.] [PLAUDITE.] Plaudits, applause.

"Give this virgin crystal *plaudities*."
Tourneur: Revenger's Tragedy, ii. 1.

plâus-ĭ-bĭl-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *plausibilité*, from Lat. *plausibilis* = plausible (q.v.).]

* 1. Something deserving applause.

"[He] carried on his dignity with that justice, modesty, integrity, fidelity, and other gracious *plausibilities*."—*Vaughan: Life & Death of Dr. Jackson.*

* 2. Applause.

"With great admiration and *plausibility* of the people."—*Hacklayt: Voyages*, i. 287.

3. The quality or state of being plausible or specious; plausibleness, speciousness.

"We admit the *plausibility* of the notion."—*Standard*, Oct. 2, 1885.

† 4. Anything plausible or specious.

"Not absolutely formed to be the dupe
Of shallow *plausibilities* alone."
R. Browning: Paracelsus, iii.

plâus'-ĭ-ble, * **plâus'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *plausibilis*, from *plausus*, pa. par. of *plaudo* = to applaud.]

* 1. Deserving applause; praiseworthy, commendable.

"Which made a *plausible* bishop seem to be anti-christ to Gregory the Great."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, pt. ii., p. 66.

* 2. Applauding, rejoicing.

"With the pure, *plausible*, and joyful minds."—*Bacon: Works*, i. 141

3. Apparently right, or deserving of applause or praise; specious. (*Cowper: Progress of Error*, 145.)

4. Using specious arguments or language; fair-spoken, specious: as, a *plausible* speaker.

plâus'-ĭ-ble-ize, *v.t.* [Eng. *plausible*; *-ize.*] To recommend.

"So as *to plausibleize* himself, especially among the clergy."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, IV. iv. 7.

plâus-ĭ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *plausible*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being plausible; plausibility, speciousness.

"Then may it with some degree of *plausibleness* be suggested."—*Clarke: On the Evidences*, prop. 14.

plâus-ĭ-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *plausibl(e)*; *-ly.*]

* 1. In a manner really to merit applause.

* 2. With applause; with acclamation.

"The Romans *plausibly* did give consent."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,854.

3. In a plausible or specious manner; with a show of plausibility; speciously.

"How *plausibly* soever this objection looks at the first sight."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 8.

* **plâus'-ĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *plausus*, pa. par. of *plaudo* = to applaud.]

1. Applauding, approving.

"To your *plausive* fortunes give our voice."
Heywood: Foure Prentices, i.

2. Plausible.

"His *plausive* words
He scatter'd not." *Shakesp.: All's Well*, i. 2.

* **plaw,** * **plawe,** *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To parboil.

plāy, * **plaie,** * **pleye,** *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *plegian*, from *plega* = play (q.v.).]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To sport, to frolic; to do something, not as a task or of necessity, but for a pleasure; to amuse one's self.

"Let the boys leave to *play*."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 1.

2. To toy, to dally.

"Golden hair, with which I used to *play*."
Tennyson: Guinevere, 543.

3. To act thoughtlessly; to trifle; to be careless.

"Men are apt to *play* with their healths and their lives as they do with their cloaths."—*Temple.*

4. To take part in a game, recreation, or pastime.

"When the giants *played* at pitch and toss."
Ritchie: Lays of the Highlands, p. 29.

5. *Specif.:* To gamble; to contend in a game for money.

6. To perform an act or action incidental or necessary to a game.

"Newton was bowled in *playing* late at a yorker."—*Daily Telegraph*, July 1, 1885.

7. To perform upon an instrument of music.

"Moody Pluto winks while Orpheus *plays*."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 553.

8. To move irregularly and freely.

"Loose as the breeze that *plays* along the downs."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 6.

9. To operate, to act, to move, to flow.

"Whiles warm life *plays* in that infant's veins."
Shakesp.: King John, iii. 4.

10. To move or be moved nimbly.

"The nimble fingers *play* in and out."—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. xii., p. 371.

11. To work; to be engaged in work or action.

"The firemen will be engaged in *playing* on the warehouses."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 11, 1885.

12. To act; to be set and kept in action or operation.

"To what extent her machine-guns can *play* with destructive effect."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 25, 1885.

13. To do, to act, to behave.

"Thou *play'dst* most foully for't."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 1.

14. To act upon a stage; to personate a character in a play.

"Fit to *play* in our interlude."—*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, i. 2.

15. To act or assume a part without carrying it out seriously; to make a playful or half-serious pretence of acting a part. (Usually followed by *at*.)

"The ladies have *played at* making puddings."—*Observer*, Nov. 15, 1885.

16. To serve or be suitable or in condition for playing a game: as, A billiard table *plays* well.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To bring into sportive or playful action.

2. To contend in; to contest for amusement or for a prize: as, To *play* whist, to *play* football, &c.

3. To use in play; to lay on the table or move in a game.

"As for false cards, they may no doubt be *played* with effect."—*Field*, Dec. 12, 1885.

4. To perform music on: as, To *play* the piano.

5. To perform on a musical instrument; to execute: as, To *play* an overture.

6. To put or keep in action or motion; to cause to work or act: as, To *play* a cannon on a fort.

7. To keep in play with a line.

"A 4lb. jack was being *played*."—*Field*, Jan. 2, 1886.

8. To amuse one's self with: as, To *play* a person.

9. To act or perform by the representation of characters in.

"Your honour's players, hearing your amendment,
Are come to *play* a pleasant comedy."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, ii. (Ind.)

10. To act the part of; to act or take the character of.

"Miss . . . *plays* the part of a servant-maid."—*Standard*, Nov. 11, 1885.

11. To act or represent in general; to act like; to conduct one's self like; to behave in the manner of.

"*Play* the mother's part." *Shakesp.: Sonnet* 143.

12. To execute, to do, to perform, to act.

"Man, proud man . . .
Plays such fantastic tricks before high Heaven."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 2.

13. To handle, treat, or deal with scientifically, or according to the rules of a game: as, To *play* a ball at cricket.

14. To contend in a game with; to enter into competition in a game with.

15. *Elliptically:* To engage or make use of in play; to play with.

¶ 1. *To play booty:* [BOOTY].

2. *To play fast and loose:*

(1) To be fickle, changeable, or not to be depended on.

(2) To act recklessly.

"A Bishop ought not to *play* so *fast and loose* with words."—*Echo*, Dec. 3, 1885, p. 1.

3. *To play into a person's hands:* To act or manage matters to his benefit or advantage.

"Simply *playing into the hands* of lazy ne'er-do-weels."—*Observer*, Nov. 15, 1885.

4. *To play off:*

(1) To show off; to display, to exhibit: as, *To play off* tricks.

(2) To finish the playing of.

(3) To show up or expose to ridicule.

5. *To play on* or *upon:*

(1) To make sport of; to mock; to trifle with; to trick, to befool.

(2) To give a humorous or fanciful turn to: as, *To play on* words.

6. *To play on:*

Cricket: To play a ball so that it is not quite stopped, but runs on to the stumps.

"The last ball of his first over Ibillthe *played on* to his wicket. —*Daily Telegraph*, July 1, 1885.

7. *To play one's cards:* To act; to manage one's business; to contrive.

8. *To make play:* To take the lead; to lead off. (*Racing slang.*)

"Grey Parrot *made play* . . . with Duke of Richmond and Forio next."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 12, 1885.

9. *To be played out:* To be carried too far; to be useless any longer for the purpose intended. (*Slang.*)

"From some reason or another examinations were rather *played out*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 17, 1885.

10. *To play possum:* [POSSUM].

11. *To play with one's beard:* To make a fool of; to trifle with; to deceive.

"Yet I have *played with his beard*, in knitting the knot,
"I promised friendship—but meant it not."
Dawson & Pythias.

* 12. *To play knaves trumps:* To cudgel soundly; to thrash.

"She snatched up a faggot-stick and so she began *to play knaves trumps*."—*Locrine*, iv. 2.

plāy, * **plale,** * **pley,** *s.* [A.S. *plega*, prob. from Lat. *plaga* = a stroke.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A game, an amusement; an exercise or series of actions for amusement or diversion.

"Very few spectators witnessed the *play*."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

2. Sport, frolic, diversion, amusement, gambols; things done in jest, not in earnest.

"At an early age, children learn more from *play* than from teaching."—*Tylor: Early Hist. Mankind*, ch. vi.

3. A playful disposition or temper; playfulness.

4. Gambling, gaming; the act or practice of contending in a game for money.

"Whose father hath in *play*
Wasted a thousand pounds of ancient rent."
Davies: Immortality of the Soul. (Introd.)

5. Practice or exercise in any contest: as, sword-*play*, *i.e.*, fencing.

6. Skill or art in any game, exercise, or sport.

7. The style or manner in which a game, &c., is played.

"The *play* was certainly not of that high character which might have been expected."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

8. Action, use, employment, operation.

"There were upwards of thirteen steam fire-engines in full *play*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 11, 1885.

* 9. A state of agitation or ventilation; publicity, discussion. (*Dryden: Religio Laici*, 321.)

10. Manner of acting or dealing; conduct, practice.

"Do me no foul *play*." *Shakesp.: Lear*, iii. 7.

11. Performance or execution upon an instrument of music.

12. Motion or movement. [II.]

13. The act or art of managing a fish with a line so as to tire it out and bring it to land.

14. Power; space or room for motion.

"The joints are let exactly into one another, that they have no *play* between them."—*Moxon.*

15. Liberty of action; room or opportunity for action or display; scope, swing, vent.

"Should a writer give the full *play* to his mirth, without regard to decency, he might please readers; but must be a very ill man, if he could please himself."—*Addison: Freeholder.*

16. The representation or exhibition of a dramatic performance, as of a comedy or tragedy; a dramatic performance.

"A visit to the *play* is a more expensive luxury in many ways."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 26, 1885.

17. A dramatic composition; a comedy, tragedy, farce, &c.; a composition in which the characters are represented by dialogue and action.

"To present a new *play* at the beginning of the season."—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 7, 1885.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mach.:* A movement in a prescribed path, as the stroke of a piston, the oscillation of a pendulum.

2. *Horol.:* [END-SHAKE].

¶ (1) *Play of colours:* An appearance of several prismatic colours in rapid succession on turning an object, as a diamond.

(2) *Play on* or *upon words:* The giving a word a double meaning; punning, a pun.

"A childish *play upon words*, quite foreign to the point at issue."—*Stewart: Philosoph. Essays*, 688, 3.

*** play-actor,** *s.* An actor.

*** play-actorism,** *s.* Histrionism, acting.

"A tride of unconscious *play-actorism*."—*Carlyle: Reminiscences*, i. 121.

*** play-day,** *s.* A day given up to play or diversion; a holiday.

"The soul's *play-day* is always the devil's working day."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 10.

*** play-dresser,** *s.* A dresser of plays (q.v.) (See also *Notes & Queries*, June 9, 1883, p. 455.)

"Demetrius Fannius, *play-dresser* and plagiary."—*Ben Jonson: Poetaster*, v. 1.

*** play-maker,** *s.* A writer of plays.

"The *play-makers* and the poets have done us some little service."—*Notes & Queries*, Oct. 21, 1865, p. 339.

*** play-place,** *s.* A place where games are played; a playground.

"We love the *play-place* of our early days."
Cowper: Tirocinium, 297.

play-spell, *s.* A time for play or recreation. (*Amer.*)

*** play-waggon, * play-wagon,** *s.* A waggon, used for carrying the properties of strolling players, and forming part of the theatre in which they performed.

"Thou hast forgot how thou amblest (in leather pilch) by a *play-wagon*, in the highway."—*Decker: Satiromastix.*

play-writer, *s.* The writer of a play or plays; a playwright, a dramatist.

"He accuses the *play-writers*, among other things, of restoring the pagan worship."—*Lecky: England in the Eighteenth Century*, vol. i., ch. iv.

plāy'-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *play; -able.*]

I. Capable of being played.

"A ball touching the baulk-line is not *playable*."—*Field*, Dec. 12, 1885.

2. Capable of being played on; fit to be played on. (*Field*, Jan. 23, 1886.)

plāy'-bĭll, *s.* [Eng. *play*, and *bill* (3).] A bill or placard exhibited as an advertisement of a play, with the names of the actors and the parts taken by them.

"The references in the *playbill* to the alterations made in the house."—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 7, 1885.

*** plāy'-book,** *s.* [Eng. *play*, and *book*.] A book of plays or dramatic compositions. (*Ben Jonson: Devil is an Ass*, ii. 1.)

plāy'-dĕbt (*b* silent), *s.* [Eng. *play*, and *debt*.] A debt incurred by gambling; a gambling debt.

"Mary had a way of interrupting tattle about . . . duels and *playdebts*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

¶ A playdebt is not recoverable by law.

plāy'-ẽr, * plai-er, *s.* [A.S. *plegere.*] [Play, *s.*]

I. One who plays; one who takes part in a game or exercise of amusement or skill.

"Both *players* having to rely on their own resources, the play was naturally slow."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

* 2. One who trifles; a trifler; a lazy person.

"Saints in your injuries, devils being offended,
Players in your housewifery."
Shakesp.: Othello, ii. 1.

3. An actor; one who plays on the stage.

"After all the fellow was but a *player*; and *players* are rogues."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

* 4. A mimic.

5. One who performs upon an instrument of music; a performer. (1 *Samuel* xvi. 16.)

6. A gambler, a gamester.

*** player-like, * player-lyke,** *a.* Befitting, or characteristic of, a player.

"But the Lorde chose vnto him thys kynde of doctryne as playuest, and farre from all maner of *player-lyke* ostentation."—*Udal: Marke* iv.

*** plāy'-ẽr-lў, * play-er-lie,** *a.* [Eng. *player; -ly.*] Like a player; player-like.

"This infamous *playerlie* emperor."—*Prynne: 2 Histrio-Mastix*, ii. 1.

plāy'-fēl-lōw, * plaie-fel-ow, *s.* [Eng. *play*, and *fellow*.] A companion or associate in games or amusements.

"It is your fault that I have loved Posthumus:
You bred him as my *playfellow*."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, i. 2.

*** plāy'-fẽre, * plāy'-feẽr, * play-faier,** *s.* [Eng. *play*, and *fere*.] A playfellow.

"Her little *playfeer* and her pretty hun."
Drayton: The Moon-Calf.

plāy'-fŭl, *a.* [Eng. *play*, and *full*.]

1. Full of play or merriment; sportive; indulging in gambols.

"I bethought me of the *playful* hare."
Wordsworth: Resolution & Independence.

2. Indulging a sportive fancy; sprightly, jocular, amusing: as, a *playful* writer.

plāy'-fŭl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *playful; -ly.*] In a playful manner; sportively, merrily, jocosely.

"O fatal strife,
By thee, poor songstress, *playfully* begun."
Cowper: Stradas Nightingale.

plāy'-fŭl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *playful; -ness.*] The quality or state of being playful; a playful disposition; play, sportiveness.

*** plāy'-gāme,** *s.* [Eng. *play*, and *game*.] The play of children.

plāy'-gō-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *play*, and *goer*.] One who frequents plays or playhouses.

"It strongly took the fancy of the younger *playgoers*."—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 3, 1885.

plāy'-gō-ĭng, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *play*, and *going*.]

A. *As adj.:* Frequenting plays or playhouses.

"The *playgoing* public were so much attached to *Olivia*."—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 7, 1885.

B. *As subt.:* The act or practice of frequenting plays.

plāy'-grŏund, *s.* [Eng. *play*, and *ground*.] A piece of ground designed for children to play upon; specif., such a piece of ground attached to a school. The statutes 22 Vict., c. 27, and 24 Vict., c. 30, facilitate grants of land for public playgrounds.

plāy'-hŏuse, *s.* [Eng. *play*, and *house*.] A building used for dramatic representations; a theatre.

plāy'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Play, *v.*]

playing-eard, *s.* One of a pack of cards used for playing games. [Card (1), *s.*, II. 1. ¶.]

*** plāy'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng *play; -less.*] Without play; not playing.

*** play-lome,** *s.* [Eng. *play*, and Mid. Eng. *lome* = a tool.] A weapon.

"Go, reche me my *playlome*." *Perceval*, 2,013.

plāy'-māte, *s.* [Eng. *play*, and *mate*.] A companion in play; a playfellow.

*** plāy'-phēere,** *s.* [Playfere.]

*** plāy'-plĕas-ure (s as zh),** *s.* [Eng. *play*, and *pleasure*.] Idle amusement.

"He taketh a kind of *playpleasure* in looking upon the fortune of others."—*Bacon: Essays.*

*** playse-mouth,** *s.* [Plaice-mouth.]

*** plāy'-sŏme,** *a.* [Eng. *play; -some.*] Playful, sportive.

"The she-pard thwarts her *playsome* whelps."
Browning: Ring & Book, x. 916.

*** plāy'-sŏme-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *playsome; -ness.*] The quality or state of being playsome; playfulness, levity, sportiveness.

playte, *s.* [Pleyt.]

plāy'-thĭng, *s.* [Eng. *play*, and *thing*.] A toy; a thing to play with; that which serves to amuse.

"Her infant babe
Had from its mother caught the trick of grief,
And sigh'd among its *playthings*."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.

plāy'-tīme, *s.* [Eng. *play*, and *time*.] Time given up to play or diversion.

"Upon festivals and *playtimes*."—*Cowley: Essays: The School.*

plāy'-wright (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *play*, and *wright*.] A writer or maker of plays.

"In this stage of society, the *playwright* is as essential and acknowledged a character as the millwright."—*Carlyle: Miscell.: German Playwrights.*

*** ple,** *s.* [Plea.]

plēa, * ple, * plee, * play, *s.* [O. Fr. *ple, plai, plait, plaid, plais, plaiz, plez*, from Low Lat. *placitum* = a judgment, decision, sentence, public assembly, from Lat. *placitum* = an opinion, prop. neut. sing. of *placitus*, pa. par. of *placeo* = to please; Sp. *pleito*; Port. *pleito, preito*; Ital. *piato.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II.

2. That which is pleaded, alleged, or put forward in support, defence, justification, or excuse: an excuse, an apology.

"So spake the fiend, and with necessity,
The tyrant's *plea*, excus'd his devilish deeds."
Milton: P. L., iv. 393.

3. An urgent argument; a pleading: as, a *plea* for mercy.

II. *Law:*

1. *English Law:*

(1) That which is pleaded or alleged by a party to an action in support of his demand; in a more restricted sense the answer of the defendant in a cause to the plaintiff's declaration and demand. *Pleas* are of two sorts: dilatory pleas, and pleas to the action. [Dilatory-plea.] *Pleas* to the action are such as dispute the very cause of suit. [Abatement, II. 4; Bar, *s.*, II. 3 (*a*).]

"*Pleas*, of either nature, must be pleaded in an established order."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 11.

(2) A suit, an action, a cause in court.

"*Pleas* or suits are regularly divided into two sorts: *pleas* of the crown, which comprehend all crimes and misdemeanors, wherein the sovereign, on behalf of the public, is the plaintiff; and common *pleas*, which include all civil actions depending between subject and subject. The former of these were originally the proper object of the jurisdiction of the Court of King's Bench; the latter of the Court of the Common Pleas."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 2.

2. *Scots Law:* A short and concise note of the grounds on which the action or defence is to be maintained, without argument.

¶ *Plea in panel:*

Scots Law: The plea of guilty or not guilty.

plēach, * pleche, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *plessier*; Fr. *plesser* = to pleach or plash, from Low Lat. *plessa* = a thicket of interwoven boughs, from Lat. *plecto*, pa. par. *plexus* = to weave.]

I. To plash, to interweave.

"Bid her steal into the *pleached* bower."
Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing, iii. 1.

* 2. To intertwine.

"Thy master thus with *pleached* arms, bending down
His corrigible neck."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iv. 12.

plēad, * plede, * plaid-en, *v.i.* & *t.* [Fr. *plaider* = to plead, to argue, from *plaid* = a plea (q.v.); Low Lat. *placito*, from *placitum* = a plea; Sp. *pleitear*; Ital. *piatire.*] [Plete (2), *v.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To speak or argue in support of a claim, or in defence against a claim; to reason with another; to urge or allege reasons or arguments for or against; to speak for, or defend a person, action, or course; to claim or solicit indulgence, support, sympathy, or mercy.

"Did ever mourner *plead* with thee,
And thou refuse that mourner's plea?"
Cowper: Olney Hymns, xxxviii.

2. *Law:* To present or put forward a plea or allegation; to present or put in an answer to the declaration of the plaintiff; to deny or traverse the declaration or demand of the plaintiff.

"The plaintiff must again *plead*, either by denying these latter trespasses, or justifying them in some other way."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 11.

B. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To discuss, maintain, or defend, as a cause by arguments or reasons presented to a court or person authorized to hear and determine a case or point: to argue.

"They think it most meet that every man should *plead* his own matter."—*More: Utopia*, bk. ii., ch. iv.

2. To allege in pleading or argument; to put forward in proof, support, or justification. [11.] (*Milton: Samson Agonistes*, 833.)

3. To offer or allege as an excuse, justification, or apology.

"Nor can any one *plead* his modesty in prejudice of his duty."—*South: Sermons*, vol. viii., ser. 9.

II. *Law:* To allege in a legal plea or defence.

"Such facts as would in a court of equity be a complete answer to the case of the plaintiff, and afford ground for a perpetual injunction, may also be *pleaded* specially."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 11.

¶ *To plead over:*

Law: To reply to an opponent's pleading. (*Wharton.*)

plēad'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *plead; -able.*] Capable of being pleaded, or alleged in plea, proof, excuse, or vindication.

"That no pardon under the great seal of England should be *pleadable* to an impeachment by the commons in parliament."—*Burke: French Revolution.*

*** pleadable-briefs,** *s. pl.*

Scots Law: Precepts directed to the sheriffs, who thereupon cite parties, and hear and determine.

plēad'-ẽr, * pled-our, *s.* [Fr. *plaideur*, from *plaider* = to plead (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who pleads causes in a court of law, &c.; a lawyer.

"A councellor or *pleader* at the bar."
Roscommon: Horace; Art of Poetry.

2. One who offers reasons for or against; an arguer; a defender or maintainer of a cause.

"If you
Would be your country's *pleader*, your good tongue
Might stop your countrymen."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, v. 1.

II. *Law:* One who forms or draws up pleas or pleadings: as, a special *pleader*.

plēad'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [PLEAD.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of advocating, defending, or supporting a cause by arguments or reasons.

II. *Law:*

1. The act of advocating a cause in a court of law.

2. (*Pl.*): The written statements of parties in a suit at law, containing the declaration and claim of the plaintiff, or the answer or defence of the defendant. Pleadings consist of the declaration, the plea, the replication, the rejoinder, the sur-rejoinder, the rebutter, the sur-rebutter, &c., which are successively filed, until the question is brought to issue. [See these words.] Pleadings were formerly made by word of mouth in court. [PAROL.]

* **pleading-place,** *s.* A court of justice.

"Then shall the market and the *pleading-place*
Be choak'd with brau'bles."
Cowley: Life.

plēad'-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *pleading*; *-ly.*] In a pleading manner; by pleading or supplication. (*Harper's Monthly*, June, 1882, p. 117.)

plēad'-ĭngs, *s. pl.* [PLEADING, C. II. 2.]

* **plēas'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *pleas(e)*; *-able.*] Pleasing, pleasant.

"Suche thinges as were not *pleasable* to the eares of men."—*Knox: Godly Letters* (1540).

* **plēas'-ance,** * **pleas-aunee,** *s.* [Fr. *plaisance*, from *plaisir* = to please.]

1. Pleasure, gaiety, pleasantry, frolicsomeness. (*Shakesp.: Passionate Pilgrim*, 155.)

2. A part of a garden or pleasure-grounds attached to a mansion, and shut in and secluded by trees, shrubs, &c.

3. A kind of lawn or gauze.

"A countesse holding a clothe of *pleasaunce*."—*Hardyng: Supplement*, fol. 78.

* **plēas'-an-çy,** *s.* [Eng. *pleasant(t)*; *-cy.*] Pleasantness.

"The amenite and *pleasancy* of the place."—*Joye: Exposicion of Daniel*, ch. iii.

plĕas'-ant, * **pleas-aunt,** * **ples-aunt,** *a. & s.* [O. Fr. *plesant* (Fr. *plaisant*), pr. par. of *plesir* (Fr. *plaisir*) = to please (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Pleasing, agreeable; affording pleasure or gratification to the mind or senses; gratifying. (*Shakesp.: Passionate Pilgrim*, 375.)

2. Cheerful, gay, lively, sprightly, enlivening.

"From grave to light, from *pleasant* to severe."
Dryden: Art of Poetry, 76.

3. Jocular, merry; given to, or fond of, joking.

4. Characterized by jocularity or pleasantry; merry, witty, sportive.

"In that *pleasant* humour they all posted to Rome."
—*Shakesp. Rape of Lucrece*, Arg. 8.

* **B.** *As substantive:*

1. A pleasant, jocular, or merry fellow; a humourist, a droll.

"They bestow their silver on courtesans, *pleasants*, and flatterers."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 169.

2. A kind of lawn or gauze.

"Their heades rouled in *pleasauntes*."—*Hall: Henry VIII.*, fol. 7.

pleasant-spirited, *a.* Merry, gay.

"By my troth, a *pleasant-spirited* lady."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing*, ii. 1.

* **pleasant-tongued,** *a.* Pleasing in speech.

plĕas'-ant-lȳ, * **pleas-aunt-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *pleasant*; *-ly.*]

1. In a pleasing manner; so as to please or gratify.

"He thought nothing might more *pleasauntly* happen."—*Grafton: Chron.: Edward IV.* (an. 9).

2. Gaily, merrily, sportively.

* 3. Jestingly, jocularly.

"King James was wont *pleasantly* to say, that the duke of Buckinghum had given him a secretary, who could neither write nor read."—*Clarendon: Civil War.*

plēas'-ant-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *pleasant*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being pleasant, agreeable, or gratifying to the mind or senses.

"The great delight they took to consider the *pleasantness* of the place."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 357.

2. Gaiety, cheerfulness, merriment.

3. Jocularity, pleasantry.

plēas'-ant-rȳ, *s.* [Fr. *plaisanterie*, from *plaisant* = pleasing.]

1. Gaiety, cheerfulness, sprightliness.

"The very great force which *pleasantry* in company has upon all those with whom a man of that talent converses."—*Steele: Spectator*, No. 462.

2. Good temper; jocularity, raillery.

"Talked, with much ingenuity and *pleasantry*, against hereditary monarchy."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

3. A jocular, witty, or humourous saying; a jest, a joke; raillery.

4. A laughable or comical trick or conduct; a frolic.

plēase, * **plese,** *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *plesir*, *plaisir* (Fr. *plaire*) = to please, from Lat. *placeo* = to please, allied to *placo* = to appease; Sp. *placer*; Port. *piacer*; Ital. *piacere*.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To give or afford pleasure to; to gratify, to delight; to excite pleasant or agreeable emotions in.

"Go home with it and *please* your wife withal."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iii. 2.

* 2. To satisfy, to content, to humour.

"I will *please* you what you will demand."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iv. 4.

3. To obtain favour in the sight of; to win approval from. (*Milton: P. L.*, ix. 949.)

4. To seem good to; to be the will or pleasure of. (Used impersonally.)

"To-morrow may it *please* you."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 2.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To give or afford pleasure or gratification; to gratify.

"Such writers probably make no distinction between what is praised and what is *pleasing*."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. xi.

2. To like, to choose, to prefer.

"Spirits, freed from mortal laws, with ease
Assume what sexes and what shapes they *please*."
Pope: Rape of the Lock, i. 75.

3. To condescend; to be pleased; to consent; to be willing; to vouchsafe.

"Heav'nly stranger, *please* to taste
These bounties."
Milton: P. L., v. 397.

¶ (1) *Please* is used elliptically for *if you please*, or *if it please you*.

(2) *To be pleased to do a thing:*

(*a*) To have or take pleasure in doing a thing.

(*b*) To think fit or to have the kindness or goodness to do; to condescend to do.

(3) *To be pleased in:* To take pleasure in.

(4) *To be pleased with:* To approve.

plēased, *pt. par.* or *a.* [PLEASE.]

* **plēas'-ĕd-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *pleased*; *-ly.*] In a pleased, gratified, or satisfied manner; with pleasure.

"He remarked *pleasedly* on the enthusiastic temperament of the Norwegians."—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 2, 1895.

plēas'-ĕd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *pleased*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being pleased; pleasure.

"This preference and superior *pleasedness* is the ground of all it does in the case."—*Edwards: Freedom of the Will*, pt. iv., § 6.

* **plēase'-man,** *s.* [Eng. *please*, and *man.*] One who curries favour; a pickthank; an officious person.

"Some carry-tale, some *pleaseman*, some slight zany."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

plēas'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *pleas(e)*; *-er.*] One who pleases or gratifies; one who curries favour by humouring or flattering.

"No man was more a *pleaser* of all men to whom he became all honest things, that he might gain some."
—*Bp. Taylor: Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 190.

plēas'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [PLEASE.] Pleasant, agreeable, gratifying; affording pleasure to the mind or senses.

"Those soft and *pleasing* features which had won so many hearts."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

plēas'-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *pleasing*; *-ly.*]

1. In a pleasing manner; so as to please or gratify; pleasantly.

"To be as *pleasingly* and delightfully affected with him, as we do perceive, or are affected with any good in this world."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 15.

2. With approval.

"The texts of the New Testament that seem to look *pleasingly* upon pre-existence. —*Edwin Hill. Pre-existence of Souls*, ch. xi.

plēas'-ĭng nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *pleasing*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being pleasing; pleasantness.

"His [Pym's] speech was esteemed full of weight, reason, and *pleasingness*."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*, Vol ii.

plĕas-u-ra-ble, * **plĕas'-u-rea-ble** (s as zh), *a.* [Eng. *pleasur(e)*; *-able.*]

† 1. Affording pleasure; pleasant, pleasing.

"Far from these *pleasurable* shades remove."
Pomfret: Love Triumphant over Reason.

* 2. Seeking pleasure or pleasures.

"A person of his *pleasurable* turn and active spirit."
—*Richardson: Clarissa*, i. 74.

* 3. Sportive, jocose; full of pleasantry. (*Ben Jonson.*)

* **pleas-u-ra-ble-nĕss (eas** as **ĕzh),** *s.* [Eng. *pleasurable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being pleasurable; pleasantness.

"Could he but discern or espy the whole sweetness and *pleasurableness* of it secretly let out."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 553.

plĕas-u-ra-blȳ (s as zh), *adv.* [Eng. *pleasurable(le)*; *-ly.*] In a pleasurable manner; with pleasure or gratification; pleasantly.

"Woe to those that live securely and *pleasurably* in Zion."—*Bp. Hall: Hard Texts; Amos* vi. 1.

plĕas'-ure (s as zh), * **ples ure,** *s.* [Fr. *plaisir* = pleasure, from O. Fr. *plaisir* = to please (q.v.).]

1. The pleasing or gratification of the mind or senses; agreeable or pleasant sensations or emotions; the agreeable emotions or sensations produced by the enjoyment or expectation of something good, pleasant, or gratifying; enjoyment, gratification.

"For *pleasure* in general is the consequent apprehension of a suitable object, suitably applied to a rightly disposed faculty; and so must be conversant, both about the faculties of the body and the soul respectively, as being the result of the fruitions belonging to both."—*South: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 1.

2. Sensual or sexual gratification or enjoyment; indulgence of the appetites.

3. That which pleases or gratifies; a source of gratification; that which excites pleasant sensations or emotions.

"Hope here to taste
Of *pleasure*, but all *pleasure* to destroy."
Milton: P. L., iv. 477.

4. A favour, a gratification. (*Acts* xxiv. 27.)

5. That which the will dictates or prefers; will, choice, wish, desire. (*Isaiah* xlvi. 10.)

6. Arbitrary will or choice: as, He can go or come at *pleasure*.

¶ *To take pleasure in:* To have pleasure or enjoyment in; to approve or favour.

"The Lord *taketh pleasure in* them that fear him."
—*Psalm* cxlvii. 11.

pleasure-boat, *s.* A boat used for pleasure excursions on the water.

pleasure-ground, *s.* Ground or grounds laid out in an ornamental manner, and appropriated to pleasure or recreation.

¶ By 11 & 12 Vict., c. 63, § 74, pleasure-grounds may be provided by local boards. [RECREATION-GROUND.]

pleasure-house, *s.* A house, generally in the country, to which one retires for recreation or enjoyment.

"They to the watch-tower did repair,
Commodious *pleasure-house*."
Wordsworth: White Doe, v

* **pleasure-lady,** *s.* A prostitute. (*Nabbes: The Bride*, 1640, sig. E.)

pleasure-party, *s.* A party met together for pleasure or diversion.

pleasure-skiff, *s.* A pleasure-boat. (*Wordsworth: Star-Gazers.*)

pleasure-train, *s.* An excursion train.

pleasure-trip, *s.* A trip or excursion for pleasure.

pleasure-van, *s.* A covered or open van for conveying pleasure-parties.

* **plĕas'-ure** (s as zh), *v.t.* [PLEASURE, *s.*] To give or afford pleasure to; to please, to gratify. (*Scott: Lord of the Isles*, iv. 14.)

* **plĕas'-ure-fûl** (s as zh), *a.* [Eng. *pleasure*; *-full(l).*] Pleasant, agreeable, pleasing.

† "This country . . . hath been reputed a very commodious and *pleasureful* country."—*Abbott: Description of the World.*

*** pleas'-ure-lĕss (eas as ĕzh),** *a.* [Eng. *pleasure; -less.*] Devoid of pleasure.

"That *pleasureless* yielding to small solicitations."—*G. Eliot: Middlemarch*, ch. lxxiv.

*** plĕas'-ur-ĕr (s as zh),** *s.* [Eng. *pleasur(e); -er.*] A pleasure seeker.

"We mean the Sunday *pleasurers*."—*Dickens: Sketches by Boz: London Recreations.*

*** pleas'-ur-ist (cas as ĕzh),** *s.* [Eng. *pleasur(e); -ist.*] A pleasure seeker.

"Let intellectual contents exceed the delights wherein mere *pleasurists* place their paradise."—*Browne: Christian Morality.*

pleat, *v.t.* & *s.* [Plait, *v.* & *s.*]

*** pleate,** *v.t.* [Plete (2), *v.*] To plead.

"It is Christes only offyce to receyne all comphyntes, and to *pleate* them, and to judge them."—*Bale: Image*, pt. i.

*** plĕb,** *s.* [An abbrev. of *plebeian* (q.v.).] One of the common people; a plebeian; one of low rank.

"The titled nincompoop whom the father prefers before a deserving *pleb*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 16, 1885.

*** plebe,** *s.* [Lat. *plebs*, genit. *plebis.*] The common people, the mob.

"The *plebe*, with thirst and fury prest,
Thus roaring, raving, 'gainst their chiefs contest."
Sylvester: Bethulia's Rescue, iii. 391.

plĕ-bē'-ian, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *plébéien*, from Lat. *plebeius*, from *plebs*, gen. *plebis* = the people.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to the Roman plebs.

2. Of or pertaining to the common people; common, vulgar, low.

"The clergy were regarded as, on the whole, a *plebeian* class."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

3. Belonging to the lower ranks.

"*Plebeian* angel militant
Of lowest order." *Milton: P. L.*, x. 442.

B. *As substantive:*

1. One of the plebs or common people of Rome, as opposed to the patricians.

"Yet of those base *plebeians* we have known
Some, who, by charming eloquence, have grown
Great senators." *Stepney: Imit. of Juvenal*, sat. 8

2. One of the lower orders or ranks of men; one of the common people.

"The *plebeians* [have]a monopoly of all the means of aspiring wealth."—*Burke: Letter to Sir Hercules Langrishe.*

¶ Niebuhr was of opinion that the Roman population consisted originally of patricians and their clients, and that a free plebs arose gradually, its organization being due to the elder Tarquin and Servius Tullius. In B.C. 494 the plebeians, smarting under the severe law of debt, seceded to the Mons Sacer, three miles from Rome, but were persuaded to return. They obtained, however, the institution of the Tribuneship, to which two of their number were appointed year by year. In B.C. 445 a law of Canuleius removed the prohibition of marriage between patricians and plebeians. The Licinian rogations, carried after a nine years' controversy (B.C. 375–366), threw open the consulate, to which Lucius Sextus, a plebeian, was soon afterwards elected. The plebeians were admitted to the censorship B.C. 351, and to the priesthood B.C. 300.

*** plĕ-bē'-iançe,** *s.* [Plebeian.]

1. The quality or state of being plebeian; low birth or rank.

"Having extinguished all the distinctions betwixt nobility and *plebeiance*."—*Learned Summary on Du Bartas.* (Prel.)

2. The common people collectively; the plebeians.

† plĕ-bē'-ian-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *plebeian; -ism.*] The quality or state of being plebeian; low birth or rank; vulgar habits or manners; vulgarity. (*Lytton: Godolphin*, ch. xxxvi.)

*** plĕ-bē'-ian-ize,** *v.t.* [Eng. *plebeian; -ize.*] To render plebeian or common.

*** plĕ-bē'-ĭ-tў, * plĕb'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Lat. *plebitas*, from *plebs*, genit. *plebis* = the common people.] The common or meaner sort of people. (*Warton.*)

*** plĕb-ĭc'-ō-list,** *s.* [Lat. *plebicola*, from *plebs*, genit. *plebis* = the common people, and *colo* = to cultivate, to worship.] One who courts the favour of the common people; a demagogue.

*** plĕ-bĭc'-u-lar,** *a.* [Lat. *plebicula*, *plebecula* = the lower classes; suff. *-ar.*] Of or belonging to the lower classes.

*** plĕb-ĭ-fĭ-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *plebeius* = plebeian, and *facio* = to make.] The act of making plebeian, vulgar, or common; the act of vulgarizing. (*Coleridge.*)

*** plĕ-bĭs'-çĭ-tar-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *plebiscit(e); -ary.*] Pertaining or relating to a plebiscite.

plĕb-ĭs'-çĭ-tē, plĕb-ĭs'-çĭte, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *plebiscitum* (q.v.).]

1. The same as Plebiscitum (q.v.).

2. A general vote of the whole community, or a country; a decree or vote obtained by universal suffrage.

"A thorough disbeliever in the theory of an appeal to a national *plebiscite*."—*Standard*, Nov. 7, 1885.

plĕb-ĭs'-çĭ-tŭm, *s.* [Lat., from *plebs*, genit. *plebis* = the common people, and *scitum* = a decree.]

Rom. Antiq.: A law passed by the people assembled in the Comitia Tributa. They were originally binding on the plebeians alone, but their effect was afterwards extended to the whole people.

plĕbş, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Rom. Antiq.:* The plebeians viewed collectively.

¦ 2. *Fig.:* The common people.

plĕck, plek, *s.* [A.S. *plæc.*] A place. (*Prov.*)

"Loke where a smothe *plek* of grene is."—*MS. Bodleian*, 546.

plĕc-ō-glŏs'-sŭs, *s.* [Gr. πλέκος (*plekos*) = wickerwork, and γλῶσσα (*glōssa*) = a tongue.]

Ichthy.: An aberrant genus of freshwater Salmonoids, abundant in Japan and Formosa. The mandibles terminate in a small knob, and are not jointed at the symphysis.

plĕc-ō-lĕp'-ĭ-dŏŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *plecolepis*, genit. *plecolepid(is)*; Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Of or belonging to a plecolepis (q.v.).

plĕc-ō-lĕp'-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. πλέκος (*plekos*) = wickerwork, and λεπίς (*lepis*) = a scale.]

Bot.: An involucre in some Compositæ in which the bracts are united into a cup.

plĕ-cŏp'-tĕr-ą, *s. pl.* [Gr. πλέκω (*plekō*) = to fold, and πτερόν (*pteron*) = a wing.]

Entom.: A tribe of Pseudoneuroptera, having the wings reticulated, the antennæ long, and the hind wings folded in repose. It contains a single family, Perlidæ (q.v.).

plĕc-ō-spĕr'-mŭm, *s.* [Gr. πλέκος (*plekos*) = wickerwork, and σπέρμα (*sperma*) = seed.]

Bot.: A genus of Artocarpaceæ. The wood of *Plecospermum spinosum*, a large, thorny, Indian shrub, is used at Darjeeling with *Symplocos racemosa* and turmeric to give a yellow dye.

plĕ-cŏs'-tō-mŭs, *s.* [Gr. πλέκος (*plekos*) = wickerwork, and στόμα (*stoma*) = the mouth.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Siluridæ, group Stenobranchiæ, from tropical America. The males of some species have the snout armed with bristles.

plĕ-cō'-tī, *s. pl.* [Plecotus.]

Zool.: A group of Vespertilionidæ (q.v.). Nostrils margined behind by rudimentary nose-leaves, or by grooves on the upper surface of the muzzle; ears generally very large; forehead grooved. Genera: Antrozous, Nyctophilus, Synotus, Plecotus, and Otonycteris. (*Dobson.*)

plĕ-cō'-tŭs, *s.* [Gr. πλέκω (*plekō*) = to weave, and οὖς (*ous*), genit. ὠτός (*ōtos*) = the ear.]

Zool.: A genus of Vespertilionidæ, group Plecoti (q.v.). There are two species: *Plecotus auritus*, extending from Ireland, through Europe and North Africa, to the Himalayas, and probably distributed through the temperate parts of Asia; and *P. nanorotis*, from Vancouver's Island. (*Dobson.*)

*** plĕc'-tile,** *a.* [Lat. *plectilis*, from *plecto* = to weave, to plait.] Woven, plaited.

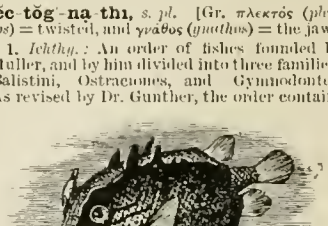
"Crowns compactile, sutile, *plectile*."—*Browne: Miscell. Tracts*, ii.

plĕc-tō-cō'-mī-ą, *s.* [Gr. πλεκτός (*plektos*) = plaited, twisted, and κόμη (*komē*) = hair.]

Bot.: A genus of Calameæ, with pinnated leaves. Climbing canes. The leaves with long, whip-like tails, armed below with strong, compound spines; the flowers dicecious, in axillary flower-spikes; fruit with prickly scales. The spiny tails, fixed to sticks, are used in Java to capture desperadoes. *Plectocomia elongata* is three hundred feet long.

plĕc-tŏg'-na-thi, *s. pl.* [Gr. πλεκτός (*plektos*) = twisted, and γνάθος (*gnathos*) = the jaw.]

1. *Ichthy.:* An order of fishes founded by Müller, and by him divided into three families: Balistini, Ostracionos, and Gymnodontes. As revised by Dr. Gunther, the order contains



Ostracion cornutus.

two families: Sclerodermi and Gymnodontes. They are teleostcous fishes, with rough scales, or with ossifications of the cutis in the form of scutes or spines; skin sometimes entirely naked. Skeleton incompletely ossified, with few vertebræ. Air-bladder without pneumatic duct.

2. *Palæont.:* From the Eocene onward.

plĕc-tŏg-năth'-ĭc, plĕc-tŏg'-na thoŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *plectognath(i)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ic, -ous.*] Of or pertaining to the Plectognathi (q.v.).

plĕc-trăn'-thĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *plectranth(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Mints, tribe Ocimeæ.

plĕc-trăn'-thŭs, *s.* [Pref. *plectr(o)-*, and ἄνθος (*anthos*) = a blossom, so named because the corolla is spurred or gibbous above the base.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Plectranthidæ (q.v.). Calyx campanulate, five-toothed; corolla with an exserted tube, the upper lip three or four cleft, the lower entire. Known species forty-five, from Southern Asia, Africa, and South America. *Plectranthus rugosus*, a small shrub growing in the Himalayas, is used in India as bedding, and is said to keep off fleas. *P. crassifolius* is valued in India as a perfume and a spice.

*** plec-tre,** *s.* [Plectrum.]

plĕc-trŏ-, *pref.* [Gr. πλῆκτρον (*plēktron*) = a plectrum, a cock's spur.]

Nat. Science: Used chiefly for a spur, more or less like that of a cock.

plĕc'-trŏ-dŭs, *s.* [Pref. *plectr(o)-*, and Gr. ὀδούς (*odous*) = a tooth.]

Palæont.: A fossil like a fish-jaw, with tooth-like processes. From the Upper Ludlow rocks.

plĕc-trŏ-măn'-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *plectramant(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Anourous Batrachia, with a single genus, Plectromantis (q.v.).

plĕc-trŏ-măn'-tĭs, *s.* [Pref. *plectro-*, and Gr. μαντις (*mantis*) = a kind of locust.]

Zool.: The sole genus of the family Plectromantidæ, with a single species from the region west of the Andes and south of the equator. It has neck-glands; the fingers are dilated, but not the toes.

plĕc-trŏph'-ą-nēş, *s.* [Pref. *plectro-*, and Gr. φανός (*phanos*) = manifest.]

Ornith.: A genus of Emberizinæ (in older classifications, of Emberizidæ), with six species, ranging from the Arctic zone to northern Europe and northern China, and the east side of the Rocky Mountains. The most noteworthy species is *Plectrophanes nivalis*, the Snow Bunting (q.v.).

plĕc-trŏp'-ō-mą, *s.* [Pref. *plectro-*, and Gr. πῶμα (*pōma*) = a lid.]

Ichthy.: A marine genus of Percidæ, allied to Serranus (q.v.), with about thirty species from tropical seas.

*** plĕc-trŏp-tĕr-ī'-næ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *plectropter(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Anatidæ, with the single genus Plectropterus (q.v.).

plĕc-trŏp-tĕr-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *plectro-*, and Gr. πτερόν (*pteron*) = a wing.]

Ornith.: Spur-winged Goose (q.v.); a genus of Anatidæ, with two species from tropical Africa. They have a warty excrescence on the face, and powerful spurs on the wings.

plĕc'-trŭm (pl. **plĕc'-trą**), *s.* [Lat., from Gr. πλῆκτρον (*plēktron*), from πλήσσω (*plēssō*)=to strike.]

1. *Music:* A little staff made of ivory, horn, quill, or metal, with which (having it in his right hand) the player on a lyra or cithara set the strings in vibration. Plectra are used by performers on the mandolin and zither.

PLECTRA.

a. From a Greek vase in the British Museum; *b.* From a wall-painting at Pompeii.

"He tried the chords, and made division meet,
Preluding with the *plectrum*."
Shelley: Hymn of Mercury, ix.

† 2. *Anat.:* (1) The styloid process of the temporal bone; (2) the uvula; (3) the tongue.

* **plĕd,** *pret.* & *pa. par.* of *v.* [PLEAD.]

plĕdġe, * **plegge,** *s.* [O. Fr. *plege* (Fr. *pleige*) = a pledge, a surety; a word of doubtful origin.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 2.

2. Anything given or passed by way of guarantee or security for the performance of some act; thus, a man gives his word or promise as a pledge for the fulfilment of some engagement; a candidate for election to parliament or other office gives pledges or promises to support or oppose certain measures.

3. Anything taken or held as a guarantee or security; a gage.

"It would be easy for Germany to take possession of valuable *pledges* for the desired satisfaction."—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 7, 1885.

* 4. A hostage, a surety.

"Command my eldest son, nay all my sons,
As *pledges* of my fealty and love."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., v. 1.

5. An invitation to drink a person's health; the drinking of a person's health; a health, a toast. [PLEDGE, *v.*, 5.]

"My heart is thirsty for that noble *pledge*."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iv. 3.

II. *Law:*

1. The transfer of a chattel from a debtor to a creditor as a security of a debt.

2. That which is pledged or pawned as security for the repayment of money borrowed, or for the performance of some obligation or engagement; a pawn. Pledges are generally goods and chattels, but anything valuable of a personal nature, as money, negotiable instruments, &c., may be given in pledge. A living pledge (*vadium vivum*) is one which produces an income, interest, or profit by being used, and which is retained by the pledgee until he shall have satisfied his claim out of such income, profit, or interest; a dead pledge (*vadium mortuum*) is a mortgage (q.v.).

"If a pawnbroker receives plate or jewels as a *pledge* or security, for the repayment of money lent thereon at a day certain, he has them upon an express contract or condition to restore them, if the pledger performs his part by redeeming them in due time."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 30.

* 3. A surety whom a person was obliged to find in order to prosecute an action.

¶ (1) *To give* or *put in pledge:* To pawn, to pledge.

(2) *To hold in pledge:* To hold as security.

(3) *To take the pledge:* To bind one's self by a pledge or promise to abstain from intoxicating liquors.

"He had given the old woman to understand that he had *taken the pledge*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 16, 1885.

plĕdġe, * **pledg,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *pleger* (Fr. *plevir*).] [PLEDGE, *s.*]

1. To give as a pledge or pawn; to deposit in pawn; to hand over to another as a pledge or security for the repayment of money borrowed or for the performance of some obligation or engagement.

"An honest factor stole a gem away:
He *pledg'd* it to the knight."
Pope: Moral Essays, iii. 303.

2. To give or pass as a guarantee or security; to gage, to plight. (*Byron: Lara*, ii. 3.)

3. To bind to the performance of some engagement or obligation by giving a pledge or security; to engage solemnly.

"He thereby *pledged* the Liberal party, so far as its leaders can *pledge* it."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 12, 1885.

4. To secure the performance of, by giving a pledge or security.

"Here to *pledge* my vow I give my hand."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 3.

5. To drink a health to; to drink the health of; to invite to drink, by drinking of the cup first, and then handing it to another.

"His mates
Him *pledge* around."
Spenser: F. Q., I. iii. 31.

¶ The origin of the use of the word in this sense is said to be that in the lawless times of the middle ages the person who called upon or invited another to drink was understood to pledge himself that the other would not be attacked while drinking, and that the drink itself was not poisoned.

* **plĕdġ'-ee',** *s.* [Eng. *pledg(e)*; *-ee.*] A person to whom anything is given in pledge.

* **plĕdġe'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *pledge*; *-less.*] Having no pledges.

* **plĕdġe'-or,** *s.* [Eng. *pledge*; *-or.*]

Law: He who pledges; a pledger.

plĕdġ'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *pledg(e)*; *-er.*]

1. One who pledges or gives anything in pledge.

2. One who pledges another in drink; one who drinks to the health of another.

"If the *pledger* be inwardlye sicke, or have some infirmitie, whereby too much drinke doo empayre his health."—*Gascoigne: Del. Dirt for Drunkards.*

* **plĕdġ'-ĕr-ў,** *s.* [O. Fr. *pleigerie*; Low Lat. *pleiaria.*] The act of pledging; a pledging, suretyship.

plĕdġ'-ĕt, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps from *pledge*, v. = to secure.]

1. *Surg.:* A compress of lint flattened between the hands and laid over an ulcer or wound to exclude air, retain dressings, or absorb discharges.

2. *Naut.:* A string of oakum used in calking.

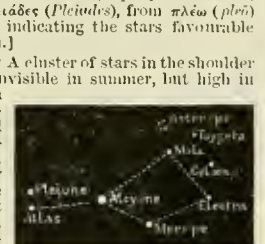
3. A small plug. (*Prov.*)

Plei'-ăd, *s.* [PLEIADES.] Any star of the constellation Pleiades (q.v.).

"Like the lost *Pleiad* seen no more below."
Byron: Beppo, xiv.

Plei'-ą-dēs, * **Plei'-ăds,** *s. pl.* [Lat. *Pleiades*, from Gr. Πλειάδες (*Pleiades*), from πλέω (*pleō*) = to sail, as indicating the stars favourable to navigation.]

1. *Astron.:* A cluster of stars in the shoulder of Taurus, invisible in summer, but high in the sky in winter. Hesiod called them the Seven Virgins. Ordinary eyes can see only six; but very good eyes, on exceedingly fine nights, can see, not merely the seven, but three more, and an observer in 1604 counted in all fourteen, while a powerful telescope will reveal the existence of 625.



THE PLEIADES.

2. *Script.:* The Heb. כִּימָה (*kîmâh*) seems correctly rendered. The R.V. translates:

"Canst thou bind the clusters of the *Pleiades*?"—*Job* xxxviii. 31.

* **plein,** *a.* [Fr.] Full, perfect, plain.

plei'-ō-cēne, *a.* [PLIOCENE.]

plei'-ō-mor-phў, *s.* [PLEOMORPHY.]

plei-ŏph'-ўl-loŭs, *a.* [Eng. *pleiophyll(y)*; *-ous.*]

Botany:

1. (*Of nodes*): Having no obvious buds. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

2. Manifesting pleiophylly.

plei ŏph'-ўl-lў, *s.* [Gr. πλείων (*pleiōn*) = more, and φύλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf.]

Bot.: The state of having an increase in the number of leaves starting from one point, or an abnormally large number of leaflets in a compound leaf.

plei ō sâu'-rŭs, *s.* [PLIOSAURUS.]

plei-ō tăx'-ў, *s.* [Gr. πλείων (*pleiōn*) = more, and τάξις (*taxis*) = arrangement.]

Bot.: An increase in the whorls of stamens in some polyandrous flowers.

plei-ō-trā-chĕ'-æ, *s. pl.* [Gr. πλείων (*pleiōn*) = more, and pl. of Mod. Lat. *trachea* (q.v.).]

Bot.: The three, four, five, or more threads which unite to form the ribbon-like structure of the trachea in some plants in which it is dichotomously divided.

plēis tō-, *pref.* [Gr. πλεῖστος (*pleistos*) = most.]

Med., &c.: The large majority; most.

pleisto-magnetic-iron, *s.* [HEMATITE.]

pleīs'-tō-cēne, *a.* [Pref. *pleisto-*, and Gr. καινός (*kainos*) = recent.]

Geol.: A term proposed in 1839 by Lyell as an abbreviation for Newer Pliocene; but Edward Forbes, in adopting it, applied it to the next more modern series of beds, called by Lyell Post-Tertiary. Confusion thus arising, its author withdrew the word (*Antiquity of Man*, 1863), pp. 5, 6), but in the *Student's Elements of Geology* he re-adopted it in the sense of Pre-Pliocene. He considers it the older of two divisions of the Post-Tertiary or Quaternary period, and as distinguished from the newer or recent one by having all its shells of living forms, while a part, and often a considerable one, of the mammalia are of living species. Under it are placed the Reindeer period and the Palæolithic age generally, the Brick-earth, the Fluviatile Loam or Loess, the High Plateaux Gravel or Loess, the Cavern and the Glacial Drift deposits. The climate was colder than now, the summers hot and short, the winters long and severe. Fossil mammals, *Elephas primigenius*, *E. antiquus*, *Rhinoceros tichorhinus*, the genus Machairodus, *Hyæna spelæa*, *Ursus spelæus*, *Cervus megaceros*, *Bison priscus*, &c.

* **plē'-nal,** *a.* [Lat. *plenus* = full.] [PLENARY.] Full, complete.

"Thus was the time when heav'n's whole host to fair
And *plenal* view of him advanced were."
Beaumont: Psyche, p. 154

plē'-nar ĭ-lў, * **ple-nar-i lie,** * **plen-er-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *plenary*; *-ly.*] In a plenary manner; fully, completely.

"To assoile them *plenarilie* from all their sins."—*Foxe: Martyrs*, p. 1,075.

* **plē-nar-ĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *plenary*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being plenary; fulness, completeness.

* **plēn'-ar tў,** *s.* [PLENARY.]

Eccles.: The state of an ecclesiastical benefice when occupied; opposed to vacancy.

"As, therefore, when the clerk was once instituted (except in the case of the king, where he must be inducted), the church became absolutely full; so the usurper by such *plenarty*, arising from his own presentation, became in fact seised of the advowson.—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 16.

plē'-nar-ў, * **ple-nar-ie,** *a.* & *s.* [Low Lat. *plenarius* = entire, from Lat. *plenus* = full; Fr. *plenier*, fem. *plenière*; O. Sp. *planero*; Ital. *plenario.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Full, complete, entire, absolute.

"Entrust to their chief that *plenary* authority without which war cannot be well conducted.—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. Full; consisting of all the parts or members.

"The meeting was *plenary*, that is, composed of the members of all the sections and subsections.—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 12, 1885.

II. *Law:* A term applied to an ordinary suit through all its gradations and formal steps; opposed to summary. Plenary causes in the ecclesiastical courts are three: (1) Suits for ecclesiastical dilapidations; (2) suits relating to seats or sittings in churches; and (3) suits for tithes.

B. *As substantive:*

Law: Decisive procedure.

"Institution without induction does not make a *plenary* against the king."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

plenary-indulgence, *s.*

Roman Theol.: An indulgence remitting the whole of the temporal punishment due to sin.

plenary-inspiration, *s.* [Inspiration, *s.*, II. 2.]

* **plĕnc,** *v.t.* [Plain, *v.*] To complain of.

That grone and *plenc* thair stomache."—*MS. Cantab.*, Ff. v. 45, fo. 84.

* **ple-nere,** *a.* [Fr. *plénier, pleniere.*] [Plenary.] Full, complete.

"Cond of love all the craft and art *plenere*."
Chaucer: Legend of Good Women; Hypsiphile.

* **plĕ-nĭ-corn,** *a.* [Lat. *plenus* = full, and *cornu* = a horn.]

Zool.: A term applied to ruminants having solid horns, as the deer.

* **plē-nĭ-lū-nar, * plē-nĭ-lū-nar-ȳ,** *a.* [Lat. *plenus* = full, and Eng. *lunar, lunary.*] Of or pertaining to the full moon.

"If we add the two Egyptian days in every month, the interlunary and *plenilunary* exemptions, there would arise above an hundred more."—*Browne.*

* **plē-nĭ-lŭne,** *s.* [Lat. *plenilunium*, from *plenus* = full, and *luna* = the moon.] A full moon.

"Whose glory, like a lasting *plenilune*,
seems ignorant of what it is to wane."
Ben Jonson: Cynthia's Revels.

* **plĕn-ĭ-pō,** *s.* [An abbrev. of *plenipotentiary* (q.v.).] A plenipotentiary.

"All passed well, and the *plenipos* returned."—*North: Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 163.

* **plē-nĭp-ō-tĕnce, * plē-nĭp-ō-tĕn-çȳ,** [Lat. *plenus* = full, and *potentia* = power, potency (q.v.).] Fulness, completeness, or absoluteness of power.

"The *plenipotence* of a free nation."—*Milton: Eikonoklastes*, § 6.

* **plē-nĭp-ō-tent,** *a.* [Lat. *plenipotens*, from *plenus* = full, and *potens* = powerful, potent (q.v.).] Invested with full and absolute power or authority. (*Milton: P. L.*, x. 403.)

plē-nĭ-pō-tĕn-ti-a-rȳ (ti as shĭ), *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *plénipotentiaire*, from Lat. *plenus* = full, and *potens* = powerful.] [Plenipotent.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Invested with full and absolute powers.

"The peace concluded by the *plenipotentiary* ministers at Munster."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. ii., let. 43.

* 2. Containing or conferring full and absolute powers: as, a *plenipotentiary* license.

B. *As subst.:* One who is invested with full and absolute powers to transact any business; specif., an ambassador or envoy accredited to a foreign court, with full powers to negotiate a treaty or to transact other business. Plenipotentiaries are not in all cases accredited to any particular court. Meetings of plenipotentiaries for negotiating treaties, settling terms of peace, &c., are usually held in some neutral town, so that their deliberations may be free from influence or pressure on the part of any particular power.

plĕn-ĭsh, *v.t.* [Lat. *plenus* = full.] [Replenish, Planish.]

* 1. To replenish; to fill again.

2. To furnish; to fill or store with furniture, stock, &c. (*Scotch.*)

plĕn-ĭsh-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Plenish.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* Furniture, stock. (*Scotch.*)

"We hae gude *plenishing* o' our ain."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. viii.

plenishing-nail, *s.*

Carp.: A large flooring-nail.

* **plē-nĭst,** *s.* [Lat. *plen(us)* = full; Eng. suff. *-ist.*] One who holds that all space is full of matter. (*Boyle: Works*, i. 75.)

plĕn-ĭ-tūde, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *plenitudo* = fulness, from *plenus* = full; Sp. *plenitud*; Ital. *plenitudine.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. The state or condition of being full; fulness; the opposite to vacuity.

"If there were every where an absolute *plenitude* and density without any pores between the particles of bodies, all bodies of equal dimensions would contain an equal quantity of matter, and consequently be equally ponderous."—*Bentley: Boyle Lectures.*

* 2. Repletion; animal fulness; plethora.

"Relaxation from *plenitude* is cured by spare diet."
—*Arbuthnot.*

3. Fulness, completeness, absoluteness.

"Which imports more *plenitude* of power?"
Young: Night Thoughts.

4. Fulness, height, completeness.

"The *plenitude* of William's fame
Can no accumulated stores receive."
Prior: Carmen Seculare (an. 1700).

II. *Her.:* Fulness; the moon in her full is termed the moon in her *plenitude.*

* **plĕn-ĭ-tu-dĭ-nar-ĭ-an,** *s.* [Lat. *plenitudo*, genit. *plenitudin(is)*; Eng. suff. *-arian.*] A plenist.

* **plĕn-ĭ-tū-dĭn-a-rȳ,** *a.* [Plenitudinarian.] Having plenitude; full, complete.

plĕn-tē-oŭs, * plen-te-us, * plen-te-vous, * plen-tĭ-vous, * plen-ty-vous, *a.* [O. Fr. *plentivose*, from *plentif* = plenteous.] [Plenty.]

1. Existing or being in plenty; copious, plentiful, abundant; sufficient for every purpose; ample. (*Matthew* ix. 27.)

* 2. Yielding plenty or abundance; fruitful, productive, prolific. (*Genesis* xli. 34.)

* 3. Having plenty or abundance; rich, abounding. (*Deuteronomy* xxviii. 11.)

plĕn-tē-oŭs-lȳ, * plen-te-ous-lie, *adv.* [Eng. *plenteous*; *-ly.*] In a plenteous manner or degree; plentifully, copiously, abundantly, amply.

"That heavenly grace so *plenteously* display'd"
Spenser: F. Q., II. x. 50.

* **plĕn-tē-oŭs-nĕss, * plen-te-vous-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *plenteous*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being plenteous; abundance, plenty. (*Spenser: Daphnaida.*)

2. Fertility, plenty. (*Genesis* xli. 53.)

* **plen-teth,** *s.* [Plenty.]

plĕn-tĭ-fŭl, * plĕn-tĭ-fŭll, *a.* [Eng. *plenty*; *-full.*]

1. Existing or being in plenty or abundance; plenteous, abundant, copious, ample.

"Would money be more *plentiful*?"—*Hume: Essays*, pt. ii., ess. 4.

* 2. Yielding abundance or plenty; fruitful, prolific.

"Some place is *plentiful* of wood and vynes."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius*, fo. 183.

* 3. Lavish.

"He that is *plentiful* in expenses, will hardly be preserved from decay."—*Bacon: Essays.*

plĕn-tĭ-fŭl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *plentiful*; *-ly.*] In a plentiful manner or degree; in plenty; plenteously, copiously, abundantly.

"A dish *plentifully* stored with all variety of fruit and grains."—*Dryden: Juvenal.* (Dedic.)

plĕn-tĭ-fŭl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *plentiful*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being plentiful; plenty, plenteousness, abundance, fertility.

"He hath received it of his *plentifulness*."—*Latimer: Sermon before Convocation*, fo. 5.

* **plĕn-tĭ-fȳ,** *v.t.* [Eng. *plenty*; *-fy.*] To make plenteous; to enrich.

"God his owne with blessings *plentifies*."
Sylvester: The Convocation, 1,145.

plĕn-tȳ, * plen-te, * plen-tee, * plen-teth, *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *plente, plentet*, from Lat. *plenitatem*, accus. of *plenitas* = fulness; *plenus* = full.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. Abundance, copiousness; an ample or sufficient supply or quantity; a sufficiency.

"In the contre of Canterbury most *plente* of fysch ys."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 6.

2. Abundance of things necessary for man; fruitfulness. (*Cowper: Expostulation*, 733.)

B. *As adj.:* In plenty, in abundance; plentiful, abundant. (*Colloquial.*)

"If reasons were as *plenty* as blackberries, I would give no man a reason on compulsion."—*Shakesp.:* 1 *Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

* **plē-nŭm,** *s.* [Lat., neut. sing. of *plenus* = full.]

Anc. Physics: That state in which every part of space was supposed to be full of matter. Opposed to vacuum (q.v.).

plē-ō-chrō-ĭc, *a.* [Pleochroism.] Pertaining to, or having the property of, pleochroism.

plē-ŏch-rō-ĭşm, *s.* [Gr. πλέον (*pleon*) = more; and χρώς (*chrōs*) = colour.]

Crystallog.: The variation of colour in some crystals when viewed by transmitted light, or in different directions.

plē-ŏch-rō-măt-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. πλέον (*pleon*) = more, and Eng. *chromatic* (q.v.).] The same as Pleochroic (q.v.).

plē-ō-chrō-mą-tĭşm, *s.* [Gr. πλέον (*pleon*) = more, and χρωμᾰτισμός (*chrōmătismos*) = a colouring.] The same as Pleochroism (q.v.)

plē-ŏch-rō-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. πλέον (*pleon*) = more, and χρώς (*chrōs*) = colour.] The same as Pleochroic (q.v.).

plē-ō-morph-ĭşm, *s.* [Gr. πλέον (*pleon*) = more, and μορφη (*morphē*) = a shape, a form.] The same as Polymorphism (q.v.).

plē-ō-mor-phoŭs, *a.* [Pleomorphism.] Having the quality or nature of pleomorphism.

plē-ō-năşm, * ple-o-nasme, *s.* [Lat. *pleonasmus*, from Gr. πλεοναμός (*pleonasmos*) = abundance, pleonasm; πλεονάζω (*pleonazō*) = to abound; πλέον (*pleon*) = more; Fr. *pléonasme*; Sp., Port. & Ital. *pleonasmo.*] Redundancy of language in speaking or writing; the use in speaking or writing of more words than are necessary to express an idea.

"It is a *pleonasm*, a figure usual in scripture, by a multiplicity of expressions, to signify some one notable thing."—*South: Sermons*, vol. viii., ser. 13.

* **plē-ō-năst,** *s.* [Pleonasm.] One who is given to pleonasm or tautology.

"He, the mellifluous *pleonast*, had done oiling his paradox."—*C. Reade: Hard Cash*, ch. xxv.

plē-ō-năste, *s.* [Fr., from Gr. πλεόναστος (*pleonastos*) = abundant, from πλεονάζω (*pleonazo*) = to abound.]

Min.: A brown to black variety of Spinel (q.v.), in which proto- or sesquioxide of iron partly replaces magnesia and alumina respectively. Dana makes it a synonym of Ceylonite (q.v.).

plē-ō-năs-tĭc, plē-ō-năs-tĭc-ąl, *a.* [Gr. πλεοναστικός (*pleonastikos*); Fr. *pléonastique.*] Pertaining to pleonasm; of the nature of pleonasm; redundant.

"The particle δε is *pleonastical* in Acts xi. 17."—*Blackwall: Sacred Classics*, i. 144.

plē-ō-năs-tĭc-ąl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *pleonastical*; *-ly.*] In a pleonastic manner; with pleonasm; redundantly.

"The noblest classics use this particle *pleonastically*."—*Blackwall: Sacred Classics*, i. 142.

plē-rō-mą, *s.* [Gr. πλήρωμα (*plērōma*) = that which fills, complement.]

1. *Gnosticism:* The boundless space through which God, viewed as the purest light, is diffused.

2. *Script.:* Fulness (cf. 1 Cor. x. 26; Gal. iv. 4; Eph. i. 23); espec., the plenitude of the Divine perfections (Col. ii. 9).

plē-rōme, *s.* [Pleroma.]

Bot.: An intermediate tissue enclosed by the periblem (q.v.), and breaking up into the procambium and the fundamental tissue. (*Thomé.*)

* **plē-rōph-ōr-ȳ,** *s.* [Gr. πληροφορία (*plērophoria*), from πλήρης ((*plērēs*) = full, and φέρω (*pherō*) = to bear.] Full confidence, faith, or persuasion.

"There is a two-fold assurance, the *plerophory* of faith, and an assurance that I have true faith."—*I. Chauncy: Neonomianism Unmasked* (1693), 137.

* **ples-ance,** *s.* [Pleasance.]

* **plēse,** *v.t.* [Please.]

* **plĕsh,** *s.* [Plash.] A pool, a puddle, a bog. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. viii. 36.)

plē-sĭ-, *pref.* [Plesio-.]

plē-sĭ-arc-tō-mȳs, *s.* [Pref. *plesi-*, and Mod. Lat. *arctomys* (q.v.).]

Paleont.: An extinct genus of Sciuridæ, from the European Miocene, probably intermediate between the Marmots and the Squirrels.

* **ples-inge,** *a.* [Pleasing.]

plē-sĭ-ŏ-, plē-sĭ-, *pref.* [Gr. πλησίος (*plēsios*) = near, close to.]

Nat. Science: Resembling, having affinities with.

plē-sĭ-ō-çē-tŭs, *s.* [Pref. *plesio-*, and Lat. *cetus*; Gr. κῆτος (*kētos*) = a sea-monster, a whale.]

Paleont.: A genus of Cetacea. Three known British species from the Newer Pliocene.

plē-sĭ-ō-mĕr'-ĭx, *s.* [Pref. *plesio-*, and Gr. μηρυξ (*merux*) = a fish that was supposed to ruminate.]

Palæont.: A genus of Artiodactyla, from the phosphate of lime deposits of France, probably of Upper Eocene age.

plē-sĭ-ō-morph'-ĭsm, *s.* [Pref. *plesio-*, and Gr. μορφη (*morphē*) = form.]

Crystall.: A term applied to crystallized substances, the forms of which closely resemble each other, but are not absolutely identical.

plē-sĭ-ō-morph'-oŭs, *a.* [Plesiomorphism.] Closely resembling or nearly alike in form.

plē-sĭ-ō-pī'-nạ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *plesiop(s)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

Ichthy.: A group of Nandidæ (q.v.). They are small marine fishes, with pseudobranchiæ and only four ventral rays. The group contains two genera, Plesiops and Trachinops.

plē-sĭ-ŏps, *s.* [Pref. *plesi-*, and Gr. ὤψ (*ōps*) = the eye, the face.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Plesiopinæ, from the coral-reefs of the Indo-Pacific.

plē-sĭ-ō-saur, *s.* [Plesiosaurus.] Any individual of the genus Plesiosaurus. (*Owen: Palæont.*, p. 252.)

plē-sĭ-ō-sâu'-rĭ-ạ, *s. pl.* [Plesiosaurus.]

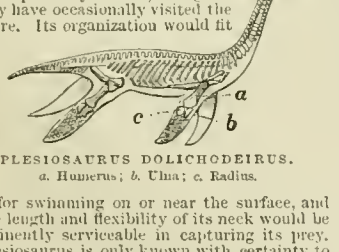
Palæont.: A group or order of fossil Reptilia, of which Plesiosaurus (q.v.) is the type. The order is represented in European Triassic beds by Nothosaurus, Simosaurus, Placodus, and Pistosaurus; and in the North American Chalk by Cimoliasaurus, Elasmosaurus, Oligosimus, Piratosaurus, and Polycotylus—all closely allied to the type-genus.

"The remarkable extinct marine reptiles included in the group of the *Plesiosauria* (or Sauropterygia, as they are sometimes called) existed during the whole of the Mesozoic period, that is, from Triassic into Cretaceous times, when they appear to have died out."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xix. 259.

plē-sĭ-ō-sâu'-rŏĭd, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *plesiosaur(us)*; Eng. suff. *-oid.*] Belonging to or characteristic of the genus Plesiosaurus (q.v.). (*Owen: Palæont.*, p. 249.)

plē-sĭ-ō-sâu'-rŭs, *s.* [Pref. *plesio-*, and Gr. σαυρος (*sauros*) = a lizard.]

Palæont.: The typical group of the order Plesiosauria (q.v.). The skin was naked, the head comparatively small, neck disproportionately long, and the tail short. Teeth conical and pointed, with longitudinal striations, each sunk in an independent socket. The paddles consist only of the five digits, without marginal ossicles. It was certainly aquatic; most probably marine, though it may have occasionally visited the shore. Its organization would fit



PLESIOSAURUS DOLICHODEIRUS.
a. Humerus; *b.* Ulna; *c.* Radius.

it for swimming on or near the surface, and the length and flexibility of its neck would be eminently serviceable in capturing its prey. Plesiosaurus is only known with certainty to have existed from the time of the Lower Lias to the Chalk; and it is especially characteristic of the Lias. More than fifty species, sometimes placed in several sub-genera, have been described from different localities in Britain, some of which are represented by remarkably perfect specimens, others by fragments only. Wide geographical range, species having been named from Secondary strata of Europe, India, Australia, and North and South America.

plē-sĭ-ō-sōr'-ĕx, *s.* [Pref. *plesio-*, and Lat. *sorex* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A genus of Soricidæ, from the Miocene of Europe.

plē-sĭ-ō-teū'-thĭs, *s.* [Pref. *plesio-*, and Lat. *teuthis* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A genus of Teuthidæ (q.v.). Pen slender, with a central ridge and two side ridges; point arrow-shaped. Two species, from the Solenhofen Slates. (*Woodward.*) Nicholson thinks it is referable to the Belemnitidæ.

plĕss'-ĭte, *s.* [After Franz Pless; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A name suggested by Dana for a variety of Gersdorfite (q.v.), in which the proportions of arsenic, nickel, and sulphur corresponded with the formula, $2NiS+NiAs_2$. Hardness, 4. Found at Schladming, Styria, and Siegen, Prussia.

plĕs-tī-ō-dŏn, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; Agassiz is of opinion that the name should be *pleistodon*, from Gr. πλεῖστος (*pleistos*) = very many, and ὀδους (*odous*), genit. ὀδοιτος (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Zool.: A genus of Scincidæ, with eighteen species, from China and Japan, Africa, and America (as far north as Pennsylvania and Nebraska). The palate is toothed, which adds weight to Agassiz' opinion. [See etym.]

* **plete** (1), *v.t.* [Plait, *v.*]

* **plete** (2), *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *plet* = a plea, from Lat. *placitum.*] [Plea.] To plead.

"About cttaoones for to *plete*,
And bring on you advocacies new?"
Chaucer: Troilus & Cresside, ii.

plēth'-ō-dŏn, *s.* [Gr. πληθυω (*plēthuō*) = to be, or become full; suff. *-odon.*]

Zool.: A genus of Salamandridæ, or the typical genus of Plethodontidæ, with five species, ranging from Massachusetts to Louisiana and Vancouver's Island to California.

plēth-ō-dŏn'-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *plethodon*, genit. *plethodont(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Salamandrinæ, often merged in Salamandridæ.

plēth'-ŏr-ạ, * **pleth-or-ie,** * **plēth'-ŏr-ў,** *s.* [Lat., from Gr. πληθώρη (*plēthōrē*) = fulness, from πλῆθος (*plēthos*) = a throng, a crowd, from the same root as πλήρης (*plērēs*) = full; Lat. *plenus.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* An overfulness mentally, intellectually, or otherwise; superabundance: as, a *plethora* of wit.

2. *Pathol.:* In the Greek and Roman medical writers the word was used for what they deemed redundancy of blood: now it means that condition of the body in which the quantity and nutritive qualities of the blood exceed the normal standard. It imparts a florid complexion, a tendency to hæmorrhage, the sense of fatigue, and somnolence. Often produced by too nutritive food, by excessive use of malt liquors, &c.

"When it [appetite] is ready to burst with putrefaction and an unwholesome *plethory*, then he resolves to be a good man."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 5.

plēth-ō-rĕt'-ĭc, plēth-ō-rĕt'-ĭc-ạl, *a.* [Eng. *plethor(a)*; *-etic*, *-etical.*] The same as Plethoric (q.v.).

plĕ-thŏr'-ĭc, * **plĕ-thŏr'-ĭc-ạl,** *a.* [Gr. πληθωρικός (*plēthōrikos*), from πληθώρη (*plēthōrē*) = fulness; Fr. *plethorique.*] Having a full habit of body; characterized by plethora or superabundance; superabundant.

"And late the nation found with fruitless skill
Its former strength was but *plethoric* ill."
Goldsmith: The Traveller.

plĕ-thŏr'-ĭc-ạl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *plethorical*; *-ly.*] In a plethoric manner.

* **plēth'-ŏr-ў,** *s.* [Plethora.]

plēth'-rŏn, plēth'-rŭm, *s.* [Gr. πλέθρον (*plēthron*).]

Greek Antiq.: In ancient Greece, a measure of length, being 100 Greek or 101 English feet, the sixth part of the stadium. As a square measure, 10,000 Greek square feet; also used to translate the Roman jugerum, though this was about 28,000 square feet.

pleuch, pleugh, *s.* [Plough, *s.*] A plough.

(*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxvi.)

pleugh-paidle, pleugh-pettle, *s.* A plough-staff. (*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. xxxv.)

pleŭr-, *pref.* [Pleuro-.]

pleū'-rạ (pl. **pleū'-ræ**), *s.* [Gr. = a rib, a side.]

1. *Anat.* (*Pl.*): Serous membranes forming two shut sacs, each possessed of a visceral and a parietal portion. The former (*pleura pulmonalis*) covers the lungs, and the latter (*pleura costalis*) the ribs, the intercostal spaces, &c.

2. *Comparative Anat.:* The term is used of the air-breathing vertebrates in the same sense as 1. In the sing. it is applied to the odontophore (q.v.) of the Mollusca.

pleū-rą-cân-thŭs, *s.* [Pref. *pleur-*, and Gr. ἄκανθα (*acantha*) = a thorn.]

Palæont.: A fish-spine; probably that of a Ray. From the Carboniferous.

pleū'-răl, *a.* [Eng. *pleura(a)*; *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the pleura: as, *pleural* hæmorrhage.

pleū-răl-gĭ'-ạ, *s.* [Pref. *pleur-*, and Gr. ἀλγεω (*algeō*) = to suffer pain.]

Pathol.: Pain of the side; pleurodynia.

pleū-rą-pōph-ў-sĭs (pl. **pleūr-ą-pōph-ў-sēs**), *s.* [Pref. *pleur-*, and Eng. *apophysis.*]

Compar. Anat.: The projecting process on each side of a vertebra. The ribs are of the nature of pleurapophyses. (*Owen.*)

pleū-rĕn-chў'-mą, *s.* [Pref. *pleur-*, and Gr. ἔγχυμα (*engchuma*) = infusion.]

Bot.: Meyer's name for the tube-like cells producing Woody Tissue (q.v.). There are two kinds of pleurenchyma—the ordinary or typical, and the glandular.

pleū-rī-cō-spōr'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pleuricospor(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Monotropaceæ. (*Asa Gray.*)

pleū-rī-sў (1), * **pleu-rī-sie** (1), *s.* [Fr. *pleurésie*, from Lat. *pleurisis*, from Gr. πλευρίτις (*pleuritis*) = pleurisy, from πλευρά (*pleura*) = a rib, the pleura.]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the pleura, going on to exudation, fluid effusion, absorption, and adhesion. A stitch in the side is complained of, the breathing becomes hurried and shallow, and, as the sero-fibrinous deposit becomes greater, intense dyspnœa sets in, with a short, dry, hacking cough. Pus occasionally forms in severe cases, leading to dangerous complications, for which aspiration may be required. Old adhesions also add to the danger, as well as lung consolidations. Mechanical fixing of the structures affected is an important element in the successful treatment of pleurisy, strapping with adherent plaister, opium to relieve pain, &c., blisters, diuretics, hot vapour baths, and good nourishment are also useful means, with quinine and cod liver oil in the convalescent stages, to promote recovery.

pleurisy-root, *s.*

Bot.: *Asclepias tuberosa.* [Asclepias.]

* **pleū'-rī-sў** (2), * **pleu-rī-sie** (2), *s.* [Pleurisy.]

pleū-rĭt'-ĭc, pleū-rĭt'-ĭc-ạl, *a.* [Lat. *pleuriticus*, from Gr. πλευριτικος (*pleuritikos*) = suffering from pleurisy (q.v.); Fr. *pleuritique*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *pleuritico.*]

1. Suffering from pleurisy.

2. Pertaining to or of the nature of pleurisy.

pleū-rī-tĭs, *s.* [Gr.] The same as Pleurisy (1).

pleū-rō-, *pref.* [Gr. πλευρόν, πλευρά (*pleuron*, *pleura*) = a rib, a side.] Pertaining or relating to the side or ribs.

pleuro-peritoneal cavity, *s.*

Anat.: The visceral cavity, the space formed by the separation of the lateral parts in the human frame.

pleū-rō-brăch'-ĭ-ạ, *s.* [Pref. *pleuro-*, and Lat. *brachia*, pl. of *brachium* = an arm.]

Zool.: A synonym of Cydippe (q.v.).

pleū-rō-brăn'-chĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pleurobranch(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Tectibranchiate Gasteropoda; shell limpet-like or concealed; mantle or shell covering back of the animal; gill lateral, between mantle-margin and foot; food vegetable; stomach complicated. S. P. Woodward enumerates seven genera.

pleū-rō-brăn'-chŭs, *s.* [Pref. *pleuro-*, and Mod. Lat. *branchia* (q.v.).]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Pleurobranchidæ (q.v.). The shell is internal,

large, oblong, flexible, and slightly convex, lamellar, with a posterior sub-spiral nucleus. The mouth of the animal is armed with horny jaws. Twenty-two species, widely distributed.

pleū-rō-car'-pī, *s. pl.* [Pref. *pleuro-*, and Gr. καρπος (*karpos*) = fruit.]

Bot.: A division of Bryaceæ. The theca springs from the axil of a leaf. Genera, Hypnum, Fontinalis, &c.

pleū-rō-car'-poŭs, *a.* [Pleurocarpi.] Of or belonging to the Pleurocarpi (q.v.).

pleū'-rō-clāse, *s.* [Gr. πλευρόν (*pleuron*) = the side, and κλάσις (*klasis*) = a breaking.]

Min.: The same as Wagnerite (q.v.).

pleū-rŏd'-ĕ-leș, *s.* [Pref. *pleuro-*, and Gr. ὠλος (*ilos*) = visible, conspicuous.]

Zool.: A genus of Salamandridæ, with one species, *Pleurodeles waltl*, from Spain, Portugal, and Morocco. The ribs are short, and produce horny projections on the skin. The body is ashy-gray, marked with long transverse stripes and dots. It bred in the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, in 1885.

pleū-rō-dĭs'-coŭs, *a.* [Pref. *pleuro-*, and Eng. *discous.*]

Bot.: Growing on the sides of the stem.

† **pleū'-rō-dŏnt,** *a.* & *s.* [Pleurodonta.]

A. *As adjective:*

Comp. Anat.: Having one side of the fang of the teeth anchylosed with the inside of the socket.

B. *As subst.:* Any individual of Wagler's Pleurodontes (q.v.).

† **pleū'-rō-dŏnt'-ēș,** *s. pl.* [Pref. *pleuro-*, and Gr. ὀδους (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Zool.: Wagler's name for the American Iguanas, in which the dentition is pleurodont (q.v.).

pleū-rō-dўn'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Pref. *pleuro-*, and Gr. ὀδυνη (*odune*) = pain.]

Pathol.: Chronic rheumatism of the walls of the chest. It often commences suddenly, is nearly always confined to the muscular and fibrous textures of the left side, is attended with a sharp pain, but is much less formidable than pleurisy. It is very common among those exposed to cold and wet. A good medicine is a mixture of ammonia, tincture of aconite, and bark.

pleū-rō-gўn'-oŭs, *a.* [Pref. *pleuro-*, and Gr. γυνη (*gune*) = a woman.]

Bot.: Originating under the ovary but developing laterally.

pleūr'-ō-gў'-rate, pleū-rō-gў'-rā-toŭs, *a.* [Pref. *pleuro-*, and Eng. *gyrate*, *gy ous.*]

Bot. (*Of some ferns*): Having a ring around the sides of the spore-case.

pleū-rō lĕp'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pleurolep(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Paleont.: A family of Pycnodontoidei (q.v.), with two genera, Pleurolepis and Homolepis, from the Lias.

pleū-rō-lĕp'-ĭd-ąl, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *pleurolepid(æ)*; Eng. suff. *-al.*] Belonging to or characteristic of the Pleurolepidæ; specif., applied to the decussating lines formed by the scales of the Pycnodontoidei (q.v.).

pleū-rō-lĕp'-ĭs, *s.* [Pref. *pleuro-*, and Gr. λεπίς (*lepis*) = a scale.] [Pleurolepidæ.]

pleū-rō-mō-năd'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pleuramonas*, genit. *pleuromonad(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Flagellata Pantostomata, with two genera, Pleuromonas and Merotricha. Free-swimming animalcules, naked or illoricate; flagellum single, lateral or ventral; no distinct oval aperture.

pleū-rō-mŏn'-ăs, *s.* [Pref. *pleuro-*, and Lat., &c. *monas* (q.v.).]

Zool.: The typical genus of the Pleuromonadidæ. There is a single species, *Pleuromonas jaculans*, found in stale water and infusions.

pleū-rŏn, *s.* [Pleuro-.]

Comp. Anat.: The lateral extension of the shell in Crustacea.

pleū-rō-nĕc'-tēș, *s.* [Pref. *pleuro-*, and Gr. νηκτης (*nēktēs*) = a swimmer.]

Ichthy.: The typical genus of the family Pleuronectidæ (q.v.), characteristic of the littoral fauna of the north temperate zone. Cleft of mouth narrow; dentition more fully developed on blind than on coloured side; dorsal commencing above the eye; scales minute or absent; eyes generally on right side. Twenty-three species are known. *Pleuronectes platessa* is the Plaice; *P. flesus*, the Flounder; *P. limanda*, the Common Dab; *P. microcephalus*, the Smear-Dab; and *P. cynoglossus*, the Craig-fluke. *P. glacialis* is from the arctic coasts of North America, and *P. americanus* represents the Plaice in the Western Hemisphere.

pleū-rō-nĕc-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pleuronect(es)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Ichthy.:* Flat-fishes; the only family of the Pleuronectoidei (q.v.). The body is strongly compressed, high, and flat; air-bladder absent; dorsal and anal abnormally long, without division. The larvæ are symmetrical, with an eye on each side the head, and they swim vertically like other fishes. The adult fish live on the bottom, and swim horizontally with an undulatory motion. The under, or "blind," side is colourless, and both eyes are on the coloured or upper side, though it has not been satisfactorily ascertained how this transference is effected. They are carnivorous, and are universally distributed, are most numerous towards the equator, though the largest are found in the temperate zones. Some enter fresh water freely, and others have been acclimatized in lakes and rivers.

2. *Paleont.:* [Rhombus].

pleū-rō-nĕc'-tōĭd, *a.* & *s.* [Pleuronectoidei.]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to the Pleuronectoidei. (*Günther: Study of Fishes*, p. 558.)

B. *As subst.:* Any individual of the division Pleuronectoidei.

pleū-rō-nĕc-tōĭ'-dē-ī, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pleuronectes*, and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = resemblance.]

Ichthy: A division of Anacanthini, containing a single family, Pleuronectidæ (q.v.).

pleū-rō-nē'-mą, *s.* [Pref. *pleuro-*, and Gr. νῆμα (*nēma*) = thread, yarn.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the Pleuronemidæ. There are three freshwater species and one marine.

pleū-rō-nē'-mĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pleuronem(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of holotrichous Ciliata. Free-swimming animalcules, ciliate throughout; oval aperture supplemented by an extensile and retractile hood-shaped velum. Genera: Pleuronema, Cyclidium, Uronema, and Bænidium.

pleū-rō-pĕr-ĭp-neū-mō'-nĭ-ą, plcū-rō-pĕr-ĭp-neū-mŏn-ў, *s.* [Pref. *pleuro-*, and Eng. *peripneumonia*, &c.] The same as Pleuropneumonia (q.v.).

pleū-rōph'-ō-lĭs, *s.* [Pref. *pleuro-*, and Gr. φολις (*pholis*) = a horny scale.]

Paleont.: A genus of Sauridæ (q.v.), with one species from the Upper Jurassic and five from the Purbeck beds.

pleū-rō-pneū-mō'-nĭ-ą (pn as n), pleū-rōp-neū-mŏn-ў, *s.* [Pref. *pleuro-*, and Eng. *pneumonia*, &c.]

Path.: Pneumonia with bronchitis, the former constituting the chief disease.

* **pleū-rŏp'-tĕr-ą,** *s. pl.* [Pref. *pleuro-*, and Gr. πτέρον (*pteron*) = a wing.]

Zool.: An old division of Mammals, now placed in Insectivora. It contained only the Galeopithecidæ (q.v.).

pleū-rō-rhī'-zą, *a.* [Pleurorhizeæ.]

Bot. (*Of cotyledons*): Lying flat upon one another, and the radicle upon the line which separates them, thus O =. This arrangement occurs in the Cruciferæ.

pleū-rō-rhīz'-ĕ-æ (z as dz), *s. pl.* [Pref. *pleuro-*, and Gr. ῥιζα (*rhiza*) = a root.]

Bot.: A tribe of Cruciferæ, having pleurorhizal cotyledons [Pleurorhizal]. Families: Arabidæ, Alyssidæ, Tetrapomidæ, Selenidæ, Thlaspidæ, Cremolobidæ, Anastaticidæ, Euclididæ, and Cakilidæ.

pleū-rō-rhўn'-ehŭs, *s.* [Pref. *pleuro-*, and Gr. ῥυγχος (*rhunghos*) = a snout.]

Paleont.: A synonym of Conocardium (q.v.).

pleū-rō-sĭg'-mą, *s.* [Pref. *pleuro-*, and Gr. σιγμα (*sigma*) = the Greek letter (σ) sigma.]

Bot.: A genus of Diatoms, tribe Cymbelleæ, called also Gyrosigma. The pustules are single and free, the valves navicular. Salt or brackish water. Used as a test object for the microscope.

pleū-rō-stĕr'-nŏn, *s.* [Pref. *pleuro-*, and Gr. στερνον (*sternon*) = the breast.]

Paleont.: A genus of fossil Chelonians, described by Owen, from the Purbecks.

† **pleū-rō-stĭe-tĭ-cą,** *s. pl.* [Pref. *pleuro-*, and Gr. στικτός (*stiktos*) = pricked, punctured.]

Entom.: A legion of Scarabeidæ. Spiracles partly in the connecting membrane, and partly in the ventral arcs of the segments. Four sub-families: Melolonthinæ, Rutelinæ, Dynastinæ, and Cetoniinæ.

pleū-rō-thăl'-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pleurothallid(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Malaxeæ.

pleū-rō-thăl'-lĭs, *s.* [Pref. *pleuro-*, and Gr. θάλλω (*thallō*) = to bloom. Named from the one-sided distribution of the flowers.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the family Pleurothallidæ (q.v.). It contains nearly three hundred species, all from tropical America. Many are cultivated in Britain.

pleū-rō-thŏt'-ō-nŏs, *s.* [Gr. πλευρόθεν (*pleurothea*) = from the side, and τόνος (*tonos*) = stretching; τείνω (*teinō*) = to stretch.]

Pathol.: Tetanus in the muscles when these are affected laterally, so that the body is bent sideways. Called also *Tetanus lateralis.*

pleū rŏt'-ō-mą, *s.* [Pref. *pleuro-*, and Gr. τομή (*tomē*) = a cutting.]

Zool. & Paleont.: A genus of Conidæ. Shell fusiform, spine elevated, canal long and straight, outer lip with a deep slit near the suture, operculum pointed, nucleus apical. Recent species 430, world-wide; fossil 378, from the Chalk onward.

pleū-rŏt-ō-măr'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *pleurotom(a)*; Lat. fem. sing. adj. suff. *-aria.*]

Zool. & Paleont.: A genus of Haliotidæ. Shell solid, few whorled, aperture subquadrate, with a deep slit in the outer margin. Recent species two, one from deep water in the West Indies. Fossil 400, from the Lower Silurian to the Chalk of North America, Europe, and Australia.

plĕv'-ĭn, *s.* [O. Fr. *plevine*, from Low Lat. *plevina.*]

Law: A warrant or assurance. [Replevin.]

plĕx'-ĕ-ō-blas'-tŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. πλεξις (*plexis*) = a weaving, and βλαστός (*blastos*) = a sprout.]

Bot.: An embryo whose cotyledons are not developed in the form of true leaves, though they rise above the earth and become green.

* **plĕx'-ĭ-form,** *a.* [Fr. *plexiforme*, from Lat. *plexus* = a fold, a plait, and *forma* = form.] Having the form of network; complicated. (*De Quincey.*)

plĕx'-ĭm'-ĕ-tĕr, plĕx'-ŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. πληξις (*plexis*) = percussion, and Eng. *meter* (q.v.).]

Med.: A plate employed in auscultation; it is placed in contact with the body, usually on the chest or abdomen, in diagnosis of disease by mediate percussion.

* **plĕx'-ure,** *s.* [Lat. *plexus* = a fold, a plait, from *plecto* = to weave.] An interweaving; a texture; that which is interwoven.

"Their social branch the wedded *plexures* rear."
Brooke: Universal Beauty, iii.

plĕx'-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a fold, a plait.]

Anat.: A network of vessels, fibres, or nerves.

* **pley,** *v.* & *s.* [Play.]

pleyt, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Naut.: A kind of river-craft.

plī-ą-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *pliable*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being pliable; pliableness.

pli-a-ble, *ply-a-ble, *a.* [Fr. *pliable*, from *plier* = to fold, to plait.] [Ply, *v.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. Easily bent; yielding easily to force or pressure without breaking; flexible, pliant.

"As the hamer maketh all metals *pliable* to his bestis."—*Fabyan: Chronicle*, vol. i., ch. clxiv.

2. Nimble, active, supple, limber.

"The more *pliable* and nimble their fingers are."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 8.

II. *Fig.:* Flexible of disposition; easily persuaded; yielding readily to influence or arguments; pliant.

"The heart . . . when smitten of God seems soft and *pliable*."—*Taylor: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 12.

pli-a-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *pliable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being pliable; pliability, flexibility, pliancy. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"This charitable and holy *pliableness*."—*Bp. Hall: Satan's Darts Quenched*, Dec. 3, tempt. 8.

pli-a-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *pliable*; *-ly.*] In a pliable manner; flexibly, pliantly.

"Temporizers had learn'd *pliably* to tack about."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*, vol ii.; *G. Morley.*

pli-an-çў, *s.* [Eng. *pliant*; *-cy.*] The quality or state of being pliable; pliableness, flexibility. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Avaunt all specious *pliancy* of mind."
Wordsworth: Sonnets to Liberty.

pli-ant, *pli-aunt, *a & s.* [Fr *pliant*, from pr. par. of *plier* = to fold, to plait.] [Ply, *v.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Readily yielding to force or pressure without breaking; easily bent; flexible, pliable. (*Thomson: Spring*, 318.)

2. Capable of being easily moulded or formed to any shape; plastic: as, *pliant* wax.

3. Nimble, active, supple, limber.

"A well organized and very *pliant* hand."—*Beddoes: Math. Evidence.* (Note.)

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Yielding readily to influence, argument, or persuasion; easily moved for good or ill; pliable in disposition.

*2. Fit, convenient. (*Shakesp.: Othello*, i. 3.)

B. *As subst.:* A French folding seat or chair.

pli-ant-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *pliant*; *-ly.*] In a pliant manner; pliably, yieldingly, flexibly.

pli-ant-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *pliant*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being pliant; pliancy, pliability, flexibility.

"Greatness of weight, closeness of parts, fixation, *pliantness*, or softness."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

pli-ca (pl. **pli-cæ**), *s.* [Low Lat. = a fold.]

1. *Anat.:* A fold of a membrane: as, the *plica semilunaris* of the eyelid.

2. *Botany:*

(1) *Sing.:* Undue development of small twigs so as to constitute large branches, like excrescences on some birches, hornbeams, &c.

(2) *Pl.:* The lamellæ of certain fungals.

3. *Zool.:* A genus of Iguanidæ from tropical America, having the sides with two folds.

plica-polonica, *s.*

Path.: Polish Ringworm; a disease characterized at first by tenderness and inflammation of the scalp, after which the hairs become swollen, their follicles secreting a large quantity of viscid reddish-coloured fluid, which glues them into tufts or masses. Finally, two fungals, *Trichophyton tonsurans* and *T. sporuloides* appear, and there is a disgusting odour. The disease is probably caused chiefly by dirt. It is endemic in Poland, Russia, and Tartary. Called also *Trichinosis plica.*

pli-cā-tæ, *s. pl.* [Fem. pl. of Lat. *plicatus* = folded; *plico* = to fold.]

Entom.: A family of Moths, group Tortricina. The anterior wings are rather broad, with a fold in the males on the costa towards the base. Larva sluggish, feeding between united leaves, or in the stems and seeds of plants. Fifty-nine British species. (*Stainton.*)

pli-cate, pli-cāt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *plicatus*, pa. par. of *plico* = to fold.] [Ply, *v.*]

Bot.: Plaited; folded like a fan. Used specially of venation, as that of the beech, the birch, &c.

pli-cate-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *plicate*; *-ly.*] In a plicate or folded manner.

***pli-cā-tile,** *a.* [Lat. *plicatilis*, from *plicatus*, pa. par. of *plico* = to fold, to plait.] Capable of being folded or interwoven.

"Motion of the *plicatile* fibres or subtile threads of which the brain consists."—*More: Antidote against Atheism*, ch. x. (App.)

***pli-cā-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *plicatus*, pa. par. of *plico* = to fold, to plait.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A folding, a fold, a plait.

"The folds, as other *plications* have done, opened of themselves."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, vi. 345.

2. *Geol.:* The folding of strata. This may be produced by lateral compression or by the subsidence of portions of the beds.

pli-ca-tive, *a.* [As if from a Lat. * *plicativus*, from *plicatus.*] [Plicate.]

Bot.: The same as Plicate (q.v.).

pli-căt-u-la, *s.* [Dimin. from Lat. *plicatus* = plaited.]

Zool. & Palæont.: A genus of Ostreidæ. Shell irregular, attached by the umbo of the right valve, which is smooth and plaited; cartilage internal; hinge teeth, two in each valve. Known species, recent, nine, from tropical America, India, Australia, &c.; fossil forty, from the Trias onward.

*** pli-ca-ture,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *plicatura.*] A fold, a double, a plication.

"For no man can unfold
The many *plicatures* so closely prest."
More: Song of the Soul, bk. i., s. 18.

pli-çi-dĕn'-tine, *s.* [Lat. *plicitus* = folded, and Eng. *dentine.*]

Anat.: A modification of dentine, in which it appears folded upon a series of vertical plates, radiating from the axis of the pulp, and with the exterior of the tooth fluted. (*Brittle.*)

*** pli-cĭ-pĕn'-nēs,** *s. pl.* [Lat. *plicitus* = folded, and *penna* = a feather, a wing.]

Entom.: Latreille's name for a section of Neuroptera containing the Phryganidæ or Caddis-flies.

***plie,** *v.t. & i.* [Ply, *v.*]

***plie,** *s.* [Ply, *s.*]

pli-ê, *a.* [Fr. *plié*, pa. par. of *plier* = to fold, to ply (q.v.).]

Her.: The same as Close, *a.*, II. 1.

pli-ĕr, plў-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *ply*; *-er.*]

***** 1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who plies.

2. *Carp.* (*Pl.*): A small pair of pincers with long jaws, adapted to handle small articles, such as the parts of a watch. Also specially adapted for bending and shaping wire.

plieş, *s. pl.* [Ply, *s.*]

***pli-form,** *a.* [Eng. *ply*, and *form.*] In the form of a ply or doubling.

plight (*gh* silent) (1), ***pliht-en, *plighte, *plyt,** *v.t.* [A.S. *plihtan* = to imperil, to pledge, from *pliht* = risk, danger, plight (q.v.); Ger. *verpflichten*; Dut. *verpligten*; Dan. *forpligte*; Sw. *bepligta.*]

1. To pledge; to give as a pledge, guarantee, or security. (It is only applied to immaterial things, as in the example; never to property or goods.)

"We *plight* our faith to one King, and call one God to attest our promise."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

2. To promise, to engage, to betroth.

"Before its setting hour, divide
The bridegroom from the *plighted* bride?"
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iii. 21.

***plīght** (*gh* silent) (2), *** plite,** *v.t.* [A variant of *plait* or *plett* (q.v.).] To fold, to weave, to braid, to plait.

"Now, good nece, be it never so lite
Yeue me the labour it to sow and *plite*."
Chaucer: Troilus & Creseide, ii.

***plīght** (*gh* silent), *a.* [Plight (2), *v.*] Folded, plaited, woven. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. vi. 7.)

plight (*gh* silent) (1), ***plītc** (1), *s.* [A.S. *pliht* = risk, danger, from *plion* = to risk, to imperil; O. Fris. *plicht* = peril, risk; A.S. *plio* = danger; O. Dut. *plicht* = duty, debt; Ger. *pflicht*, from O. H. Ger. *pflegan* = to promise or engage to do.] [Plight (1), *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. Danger, harm, hurt. (*Havelok*, 1,370.)

*2. That which is plighted or pledged; a pledge, guarantee, or assurance given, a security.

"And he a solemn sacred *plight*
Did to St. Bryde of Douglas make."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, vi. 28.

3. Condition, state, predicament; generally used of a dangerous, risky, or uncomfortable state. (*Milton: P. L.*, i. 335.)

II. *In cr.:* (See extract).

"*Plight* signifieth an estate with the habit and quality of the land it is extends to, a rent charge, or to a possibility of dower. —*Coke upon Littleton.*

*** plīght** (*gh* silent), (2), **plite** (2), *s.* [Plight (2), *v.*] A fold, a double, a plait.

"Purled upon with many a folded *plight*."
Spenser: F. Q., II. iii. 23.

plīght ĕr (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *plight* (1), *s.*; *-er.*] One who plights or pledges.

"*Plighter* of high hearts."
Shakesp. Antony & Cleopatra, iii 2.

plim, *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful, perhaps allied to *plump* (q.v.).] To swell up, as wood with moisture.

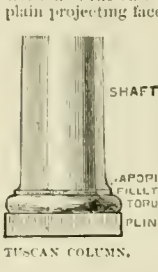
"A sponge does not *plim*: it is not apparently larger when full of water than previously, and it is still limp."—*Gentleman's Magazine*, June, 1885, p. 625.

plīn-ĭ-an, *s.* [After the celebrated naturalist Pliny; suff. *-an* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of Arsenopyrite (q.v.), according to Rose; but Breithaupt states that it is monoclinic in crystallization. Hardness, 5·5 to 6; sp. gr. 6·272 to 6·292; lustre, metallic; colour, tin-white; streak, black. Compos.: same as Arsenopyrite (q.v.).

plīnth, * plīnthe, *s.* [Lat. *plinthus*, from Gr πλίνθος (*plinthos*) = a brick, a tile, a plinth; Fr. *plinthe*; Ital. & Sp. *plinto.*]

Arch.: A square member forming the lower division of the base of a column, &c.; also the plain projecting face at the bottom of a wall, immediately above the ground. In Gothic architecture the plinth is occasionally divided into two stages, the tops of which are either splayed or finished with a hollow moulding, or are covered by the base mouldings. The square footing below the bases of Ionic and Corinthian columns. In Grecian architecture plinths do not appear to have been employed, the bases of the columns resting upon the upper step of the building.



TUSCAN COLUMN.

plīnth ītc, *s.* [Gr. πλίνθος (*plinthos*) = a tile; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A clay occurring in Co. Antrim; colour, brick-red. Compos.: a hydrated silicate of alumina and sesquioxide of iron.

plī-ō-, *pref.* [Pliocene.] Belonging to the Pliocene Age.

plī-ō-çēne, pleī-ō-çēne, *a.* [Gr. πλειων (*pleiōn*) = more, and καινος (*kainos*) = recent.]

Geol.: The epithet applied by Sir Charles Lyell to the most modern of the three periods into which he divided the Tertiary. Its distinguishing character is that the larger part of the fossil shells are of recent species. Lyell divides it into the Older and the Newer Pliocene. In the Older, the extinct species of shells form a large minority of the whole; in the Newer, the shells are almost all of living species. Deshayes and Lyell considered that the Older Pliocene had 35 per cent. and the Newer 90 to 95 per cent. of the shells of recent species. Etheridge makes the number 40 to 60 per cent. for the Older and 80 for the Newer Pliocene. Lyell's divisions (in reverse order) of the Pliocene are these:

Older Pliocene.—*British:* Red Crag of Suffolk; White, or Coralline Crag of Suffolk. *Foreign* Diestien and Antwerp Crag; Sub-Apennine Marls and Sands, and Pliocene of North America. Deposit at Pikermi, near Athens; strata at the Sivalik Hills.

Newer Pliocene.—*British:* Forest bed of Norfolk Cliffs; Norwich Crag. *Foreign:* Eastern base of Mt. Etna; Sicilian strata; Lacustrine strata of Upper Val d'Arno; German and French Pliocene.

Etheridge places also under the Older Pliocene the Aralo-Caspian brackish-water formations, and under the Newer the Chillesford and Bridlington beds. There is a rich Pliocene flora in Italy. Mr. Gaudin and the Marquis Strozzi enumerate pine, oak, evergreen oak, plane,

plane, elder, fig, laurel, maple, walnut, birch, buckthorn, &c. In the British Pliocene or Crag, Etheridge enumerates 328 genera, and 1,103 species of animals; thirty genera, and fifty-seven species are mammalia. Both Vesuvius and Etna were in operation. In Mull there are plutonic rocks (granites and syenites) of this comparatively recent age. The climate, at first temperate, was becoming severe, and the Newer Pliocene was contemporaneous with part of the Glacial Period (q.v.).

plī-ō-hĭp-pŭs, *s.* [Pref. *plio-*, and Gr. ιππος (*hippos*) = a horse.]

Palæont.: A genus of Equidæ, from the Pliocene of America. It is closely allied to Equus, and consists of animals about the size of an ass, with the lateral toes not externally developed, but with some differences of dentition.

plī-ō-l-ō phŭs, *s.* [Pref. *plio-*, and Gr. λόφος (*lophos*) = a crest.]

Palæont.: A genus of Tapiridæ, with one species, *Pliolophus vulpiceps*, from the London Clay.

"According to M. Gaudry, the ancestors of all the swine are the Hyracotherium and *Pliolophus*."—*Wallace Geog. Dist. Anim.*, ii. 296.

plī-ō-pī-thē-cŭs, *s.* [Pref. *plio-*, and Lat. *pithecus* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A genus of Catarhine Monkeys, from the Miocene of Europe. It appears to have affinities with the living Semnopithecus and the Anthropoid Apes.

plī-ō-sâu-rŭs, *s.* [Pref. *plio-*, and Gr. σαῦρος (*sauros*) = a lizard.]

Palæont.: A genus of Plesiosauria (q.v.), allied to the type-genus in their fin-like paddles, but having an enormous head, supported upon a short neck. The teeth are large, simple, and conical. Six species from the Middle, and one from the Upper Oolite.

plīs-kĭe, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. A mischievous trick.

"I can hae nae reason to play an ill *pliskie* t'ye in the day o' your distress."—*Scott: Antiqy.*, ch. xli.

2. A plight, a condition, a predicament.

***plīte,** *v.t.* [Plight, *v.*]

***plīte,** *s.* [Plight, *s.*]

plītt, *s.* [Russ.] An instrument of torture used in Russia, resembling the knout.

plŏc, *s.* [Fr.] A mixture of hair and tar for covering a ship's bottom.

plŏ-cā-mĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. πλοκαμίς (*plokamis*) = a lock of hair.]

Bot.: A genus of Ceramiaceæ, sub-order Delesseriæ (*Lindley*) of rose-spored Algals, order Rhodymeniaceæ (*Berkeley*). It has pinnate fronds with pectinate teeth, the spore-bearing threads in tufts, radiating from a basal placenta. *Plocamium coccineum* is very common on the British coasts.

plŏ-căr-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. πλοκή (*plokē*) = a plaiting.]

Bot.: A genus of Ceramiaceæ, order Sphærococceæ. *Plocaria tenax*, *P. candida*, and *P. compressa* are used for food. *P.* (or *Gracilaria*) *Helminthochorton* is the Corsican Moss (q.v.).

plŏ-çē, *s.* [Gr. complication, from πλεκω (*plekō*) = to weave, to plait.]

Rhet.: A figure by which a word is separated or repeated, by way of emphasis, so as not only to signify the individual thing denoted by it, but also its peculiar attribute or quality: as, His *wife* is a *wife* indeed.

plŏ-çē-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ploce(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: Weaver-birds, Weaver-finches (q.v.); a family of Passeriformes, specially characteristic of the Ethiopian region, where four-fifths of the species are found, the remainder being divided between the Oriental and Australian regions. Wallace puts the genera at fifty-nine, and the species at 252.

***plŏ-çē-ī-næ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ploce(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Fringillidæ, nearly coextensive with Ploceidæ (q.v.).

plŏ-çē-păs-sĕr, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *ploce(us)*, and Lat. *passer.*]

Ornith.: A genus of Ploceidæ, with four species, from East and South Africa.

plŏ-çē-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. πλοκή (*plokē*) = anything woven; πλεκω (*plekō*) = to weave.]

Ornith.: Palm-bird; the typical genus of the family Ploceidæ (q.v.), with six species, from West and East Africa and the Oriental region, excluding the Philippines. Bill lengthened, as long as the head; nostrils almost naked; wings moderate; tail short, even; feet large and thick; toes robust; claws strong, thick, and fully curved.

plŏd, *s.* [Ir. *plod*, *plodan* = a pool, a puddle; *plodach* = a puddle; *plodaim* = to float; Gael. *plod* = a clod, a pool; *plodan* = a small pool.]

*1. A pool, a puddle.

"In a foul *plodde* in the strete suththe me hym slong."—*Robert of Gloucester*, p. 536.

2. A green sod. (*Scotch.*)

plŏd, *v.i.* & *t.* [Plod, *s.* The primitive sense is to tramp through mire and wet, and, hence, to proceed painfully and laboriously.]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To travel or proceed painfully, slowly, and laboriously.

"Patience is a tired mare, yet she will *plod*."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iii. 1.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To toil, to drudge.

"I have laid by my majesty,
And *plodded* like a man for working days."
Shakesp.: Henry V., i. 2.

2. To study dully, but with steady, persevering diligence.

"*Plodding* school-men they are far too low."
Drayton: Edward IV. to Mrs. Shore.

B. *Trans.:* To travel along or pursue painfully, slowly, and laboriously.

"*Plod* your way
O'er steps of broken thrones and temples."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 78.

plod-shoes, *s. pl.* Thick shoes, fit for plodding through mud, wet, &c.

"I han t a pair of *plod-shoes*." *Vanbrugh: Æsop*, v.

plŏd-dĕr, *s.* [Eng. *plod*, v.; *-er.*] One who plods; a dull, heavy, laborious, and persevering person.

"Small have continual *plodders* ever won,
Save base authority from others' books."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, i. 1.

plŏd-dĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Plod, *v.*]

1. Working, labouring, or studying, with slow but patient diligence; dull, but persevering in work or study.

2. Characterized by laborious and persevering work.

"It is a thorough, *plodding*, comprehensive, able survey of the branch of art of which it treats."—*Brit. Quarterly Review*, lvii. 254 (1873).

plŏd-dĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *plodding*; *-ly.*] In a plodding manner; with painful and slow labour.

"*Ploddingly* and painfully, and often in a stifling atmosphere."—*Scribner's Magazine*, March, 1878, p. 688.

plŏmb-gŏmme, *s.* [Fr. *plomb* = lead, and *gomme* = gum.]

Min.: The same as Plumbogummite (q.v.).

plŏm-bĭ-ĕr-ĭn, *s.* [From Plombières, a town near mineral springs in the Vosges.]

Chem.: A nitrogenous matter found in the conduits of certain mineral springs in France. It is gelatinous, colourless, and destitute of taste and smell. Insoluble in ether, alcohol, and acids, and is believed to consist, for the most part, of conferva and oscillatoriæ.

plŏm-bĭ-čr-īte, *s.* [After Plombières, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in a gelatinous condition in the brickwork of a Roman aqueduct. Hardens in the air, and becomes snow-white and opaque. An analysis yielded: silica, 40·6; alumina, 1·3; lime, 34·1; water, 23·2 = 99·2, corresponding to the formula, $CaOSiO_2 + 2HO$.

plŏnge, ***plŏn-geé (g as zh),** *s.* [Fr. *plongée.*]

Fort.: The declivity of the superior slope of the parapet.

***plonge,** *v.t.* [Plunge, *v.*]

plook, *s.* [Pluke.] A pimple.

plook-ў, *a.* [Eng. *plook*; *-y.*] Covered with plooks or pimples.

"His face was as *plooky* as a curran' bun."—*Galt: Provost*, ch. xxxii.

plŏp, *s.* [From the sound.] A sound as of a body falling into water; a plump.

plŏp, *v.i.* [Plop, *s.*] To fall or plump, as into water.

plŏt (1), *s.* [An abbreviation of *complot* (q.v.). Cf. *fence* for defence, *sport* for disport, &c.]

I. A plan, scheme, or strategem, especially a mischievous or treacherous one; a conspiracy; an intrigue.

"Here's the *plot* on't."—*Ben Jonson: Alchemist*, i. 1.

*2. A share or participation in a scheme or conspiracy.

3. The story of a play, novel, romance, or poem, comprising a complication of incidents, which are at last unfolded by unexpected means; the intrigue.

"In the construction of *plot*, for example, in fictitious literature, we should aim at so arranging the incidents that we shall not be able to determine of any one of them whether it depends from any one other or upholds it. In this sense, of course, perfection of *plot* is really or practically unattainable, but only because it is a finite intelligence that constructs."—*E. A. Poe: Works* (ed. 1864), ii. 197.

*4. Contrivance; ability to plot; deep reach of thought.

"A man of much *plot*." *Denham.*

*5. A scheme, a plan; a method of procedure.

"The law of England never was properly applied unto the Irish nation, as by a purposed *plot* of government, but as they could insinuate and steal themselves under the same by their humble carriage."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

***plot-proof,** *a.* Proof or secure against plots; not to be hurt by plots. (*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, ii. 3.)

plŏt (2), **plat,** ***plott,** ***plotte,** *s.* [A.S. *plot* = a patch of ground. It is the same word as *pleck* or *plek* = a place (A.S. *plæc*); *pleck* is itself a variant of *platch*, the older form of *patch* (q.v.).]

1. A plat or small piece of ground.

"A cottage on a *plot* of rising ground."
Wordsworth Michael.

*2. A spot, a mark, a stain.

"Many foule *plottes*." *P. Plowman*, B. xiii. 318.

3. A plan or draught of a field, farm, estate, &c., surveyed and delineated on paper.

*4. A plan.

"Th' eternal *Plot*, th' Idea fore-conceiv'd."
Sylvester: The Columnes, 424.

plŏt (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [Plot (1), *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To plan, to scheme, to devise, to contrive secretly.

"This expedition was by York and Talbot
Too rashly *plotted*." *Shakesp.: 1 Hen. VI.*, iv. 4.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. To form schemes or plots against another, or against a state, government, or authority; to conspire.

"The earl's gratitude would not have been very shining, had he *plotted* to dethrone a princess who had delivered him from a prison."—*Walpole Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i., ch. vi.

2. To scheme, to plan; to devise a means.

"For she had *plotted* to destroy them there."
Drayton: Mseries of Queen Margaret.

plŏt (2), *v.t.* [Plot (2), *s.*] To make a plot or plan of; to lay down on paper after a survey. [Plotting.]

"*Plotted* on the scale of eight inches to the nautical mile."—*Athenæum*, Dec. 20, 1884.

plŏt (3), *v.t.* [Cf. Gael. *plodach* = parboiling.] To scald; to steep in very hot water; to make scalding hot.

***plŏtch,** *s.* [Prob. a variant of *blotch* (q.v.).] A blotch, a blemish.

"It was to be abhorred and lothed of all men for the foule *plotches* of the leprie."—*Udal. Luke* v.

***plō-tĕr-ēs,** *s. pl.* [Pl. of Gr. πλωτήρ (*plōtēr*) = a sailor.]

Entom.: A sub-tribe of Land Bugs, (Geocores), with a boat-like body and very long legs. They run about on the surface of the water. Claws at some little distance from the last joint of the tarsi. Now often made a family, type Gerris (q.v.). By them the transition is made from the Land to the Water-bugs.

***plŏt-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *plot* (1), *s.*, and *full.*] Full of plots.

plō-tĭn-ĭ-an, *a.* [Eng., &c. *Plotin(us)*; *-ian.*] Belonging to or connected with the doctrines of the Plotinists (q.v.).

"Creuzer condenses his summary of the *Plotinian* doctrine into three theses."—*McClintock & Strong: Encyc. Bib. Lit.*, viii. 296.

Plō-tĭn-ĭst, *s.* [See def.]

Philosophy, &c. (*Pl.*): The followers of

Plotinus (A.D. 204–74), the most noted teacher of Newer Platonism, which he taught at Rome for the last thirty years of his life. He considered the human soul an emanation from the Deity, to whom, after a virtuous life on earth, it was reunited; souls unfitted for such union were to pass through other purificatory existences, either once more as men, or as animals or plants.

plō-tō-sī-na, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *plotos(us)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

Ichthy.: A group of Siluridæ (q.v.), with four genera: Plotosus (q.v.), Copidoglanis, and Cnidoglanis, from Australia; and Chaca, from the West Indies.

plō-tō sŭs, *s.* [Plotus.]

Ichthy.: The typical genus of the group Plotosina. A short dorsal in front, with a pungent spine; a second long dorsal coalesces with the caudal and anal. Barbels eight or ten; cleft of mouth transverse; ventrals many-rayed, head depressed; body elongate. Three species known, from the brackish waters of the Indian Ocean; they enter the sea freely. *Plotosus anguillaris* is a common Indian fish.

plŏt-tẽr, *s.* [Eng. *plot* (1), v.; *-er.*] One who plots or schemes; a contriver, a conspirator, a schemer.

"Why, aunt, would you have thought Mr. Sad a *plotter*?"—*Killigrew: Parson's Wedding*, v. 2.

plŏt-tẽr, plout-er, *v.i.* [A frequent. from *plot* (q.v.).] To plod, to wade, to tramp.

"Miss's pony . . . has *plottered* through, raicht o'er into t meadow."—*E. Brontë: Wuthering Heights*, ch. ix.

plŏt-tĭe, *s.* [Plot (3), *v.*] A sort of mulled wine. (*Scotch.*)

plŏt-tĭng, *pr. par.* & *s.* [Plot (2), *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As substantive:*

Surv.: The art of describing or laying down on paper, &c., the several angles and lines of a tract of ground surveyed by a theodolite or like instrument, or a chain.

plotting-scale, *s.*

Surv.: A mathematical instrument used in plotting ground, usually of box-wood, sometimes of brass, ivory, or silver, either a foot or a foot and a half long, and about an inch and a half broad. It consists of two scales of unequal lengths at right angles to each other. The longer scale contains a slit, or dovetail groove, nearly its whole length, in which slides a button carrying the cross scale.

plō-tŭs, *s.* [Gr. πλωτός (*plōtos*) = sailing, floating; πλώω (*plōō*) = to sail.]

Ornith.: Darter, Snake-neck; a genus of Pelecanidæ, with four species, from the tropical and southern temperate parts of both hemispheres. Bill quite straight, longer than head, terminating in a very sharp point; face and throat naked; nostrils linear; feet short and robust; tail very long, the feathers stiff and elastic.

plŏŭgh (*gh* silent), * **ploh,** * **plou,** * **plouh, plŏw,** * **plowe,** * **ploughe,** *s.* [Icel. *plógr* = a plough; cog. with Sw. *plog*; Dan. *ploe*; O. Fries. *ploch*; Ger. *pflug*; O. H. Ger. *pfluoc*; Lith. *plugas*; Russ. *pluge. Ploh* occurs in A.S. in the sense of plough-land, but the true A.S. word for plough is *sulh.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) In the same sense as II. 1.

* (2) Plough-land, arable land.

"Ne plot ne *ploh*."—*A.S. Leechdoms*, iii. 286.

(3) Ploughed land; land in cultivation with the plough.

"The dusty *ploughs* on the hill caused hounds to look to their huntsmen to carry on the business for them."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

* (4) A hide or caracute of land.

"Johan myn eldeste sone shalle have *plowes* fyve."
Coke's Tale of Gamelyn.

*2. *Fig.:* Tillage, cultivation, agriculture, husbandry.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Agric.:* An implement for making a furrow in land, the object being to stir the soil, make a bed for seed, cover seed, hill up earth to crops, lay out lines for planting trees or shrubs, and for other purposes, according to construction. It may be drawn either by animal or by steam power. Ploughs drawn by animal power, *i.e.* by horses or oxen, are divided into swing-ploughs and wheel-ploughs, the former being without wheels. The wheel-plough has a forward carriage to regulate the depth of furrow, one wheel running on the land and the other in the furrow. Besides these there are also ploughs for special purposes: as, subsoil ploughs, draining-ploughs, &c. A balance-plough is one in which two sets of plough bodies and coulters are attached to an iron frame, moving on a fulcrum, one set at either extremity, and pointing different ways. By this arrangement the balance-plough can be used without turning. Balance-ploughs are used in steam ploughing. [Gang-plough.]

¶ For other varieties, as *double-furrow-plough, double-mouldboard-plough, ice-plough, turnwrest-plough,* and *steam plough,* see under the several heads.

2. *Bookbind.:* An implement for cutting and smoothing the edges of books. It consists of two cheeks connected together by two guides and a screw passing through both cheeks. In one of the cheeks is fixed a cutting-blade. It is worked by hand with a backward and forward motion.

3. *Wear.:* An instrument for cutting the flushing parts of the pile or nap of fustian.

4. *Wood-work:* A grooving-plane in which the adjustable fence is secured to two transverse stems which pass through the stock of the plane, and are secured by wedges or screws. It is fitted with eight irons of various sizes, and is used in making grooves in door-stiles to receive the panel, and for similar purposes.

¶ *The Plough:*

Astron.: Charles's Wain; the prominent seven stars in the constellation of the Great Bear.

¶ *To put one's hand to the plough:* To begin or set about a task or undertaking. (*Fig.*) The allusion is to Luke ix. 62.

* **plough-alms,** *s.* A penny formerly paid by every ploughland to the church.

plough-beam, *s.* That portion of the frame to which the standard is attached and to whose forward end the draft is applied.

* **plough-bote,** *s.* Wood or timber allowed to a tenant for the repair of instruments of husbandry.

"A right of cutting and carrying away wood for house-bote, *plough-bote*, &c."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 8.

plough clevis, *s.* The stirrup-shaped piece on the nose of a plough-beam, having three loops, in either of which the open ring of the double-tree may be placed, according to the depth of furrow desired.

plough-gang, plough-gate, *s.* As much land as can be cultivated by one plough in the year. It has been variously estimated, from thirteen acres (*Scotch*). As now regulated by various statutes for the conversion of statute labour, it is held to mean fifty acres (*Scotch*) or £70 of rental.

plough-hale, *s.* The handle of a plough. [Hale, *v.*]

plough-head, *s.* The clevis of a plough.

plough-iron, *s.* The coulter of a plough.

"Here is now the smith's note for shoeing, and *plough-irons*."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, v. 1.

plough-land, * **plow-lond,** *s.*

1. Land under the plough or fit for tillage; arable land, ploughed land.

*2. As much land as may be ploughed with a single plough in a day.

"*Plowlond*, that a plow may tylle on a day."—*Prompt. Parv.*

*3. As much land as a team of oxen can plough in a year; a hide or caracute of land.

"In this book are entered the names of the manors or inhabited townships, the number of *plough-lands* that each contains, and the number of the inhabitants."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind.*

* **plough-meat,** * **plow-meat,** *s.* Food made of corn, as distinguished from flesh, eggs, milk, &c.

plough-mell, *s.* A small wooden hammer or mallet attached to the plough.

Plough Monday, *s.* The Monday after Twelfth-day, or the first of the Christmas holidays, on which the ploughmen used to resume their work. On this day they used also to draw a plough from door to door, and ask for money to buy drink.

"*Plough Monday* next after that the twelfthde is past,
Bids out with the plough." *Tusser: Husbandry.*

plough paddle, *s.* [Plough-staff.]

plough-point, *s.* A detachable share at the extreme front end of the plough-body, forming an apex to the junction of the mould-board, sole, and landside.

plough shoe, *s.* A block of wood fitted under a ploughshare to prevent it from penetrating the soil.

* **plough-silver,** *s.* Money formerly paid by some tenants in lieu of service to plough the lord's land.

plough sock, *s.* A ploughshare. (*Scotch.*)

plough staff, plough paddle, *s.*

1. A paddle to clean the coulter and share of a plough from weeds or earth; a pettle.

2. A plough-handle.

* **plough star,** * **plow-star,** *s.* The Bearward, Arcturus (q.v.).

"Thee, *plow-star*, eke Arcture."
Stonyhurst: Virgil; Æneid iii. 328.

* **plough-start,** * **plough-stert,** *s.* A plough-handle.

plough stuff, *s.* Curved wood, generally ash, used for ploughs.

* **plough-swain,** * **plow-swain,** *s.* A ploughman.

plough-tail, *s.* That part of a plough which the ploughman holds.

plough-tree, *s.* A plough-handle.

"I held my *plough-tree* just the same."—*Blackmore: Lorna Doone*, ch. lxxiv.

plough-truck, *s.* A riding attachment to a plough.

† **plough-witchers,** *s. pl.* The name given to the mummers in Huntingdonshire.

"One of the *plough-witchers* often wore a cow's skin."
—*Notes & Queries*, Jan. 30, 1886, p. 86.

† **plough-witching,** *s.* The performance of the plough-witchers (q.v.).

"The mummers are called plough-witchers, and their ceremony *plough-witching*."—*Notes & Queries*, May 19, 1860, p. 381.

plough-wright, * **plow-write,** *s.* A mechanic who makes and repairs ploughs, &c.

plŏŭgh (*gh* silent) (1), **plŏw,** * **plowe,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Plough, *s.*; Dut. *ploeghen*; Ger. *pflugen*; Sw. *ploga.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To till or turn up with a plough, in order to sow seed.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To furrow; to cut or run through, as a plough through land.

"And he and his eight hundred
Shall *plough* the wave no more."
Cowper: Loss of the Royal George.

2. To form as furrows; to furrow.

"Those furrows which the burning share
Of Sorrow *ploughs* untimely there."
Byron: Parisina, xx.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To till or turn up the soil with a plough. (*Dryden: Virgil; Georgic* ii. 282.)

*2. *Fig.:* To prepare the soil or bed for anything.

"Rebellion, insolence, sedition
We ourselves have *plough'd* for."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 1.

¶ (1) *To plough in:* To cover by ploughing: as, To *plough* in wheat.

(2) *To plough up* or *out:* To uncover or bring to the surface by ploughing.

"Another of a dusky colour, near black: there are of these frequently *ploughed up* in the fields of Welden."—*Woodward: On Fossils.*

plŏŭgh (*gh* silent), (2), *v.t.* [A corrupt. of *pluck* (q.v.). To reject as a candidate at an examination for a degree; to pluck. (*Univ. slang.*)

"These two promising specimens were not *ploughed*."
—*Drawn to Rome* (1877), p. 66.

* **plŏŭgh'-a-ble** (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *plough*; *-able.*] Capable of being ploughed; fit to be ploughed; arable.

plŏŭgh'-bŏy (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *plough*, and *boy.*] A boy who follows or drives a team in ploughing; a country boy; hence, an ignorant, coarse boy.

plŏ́ugh-ĕr (*gh* silent), **plŏw-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *plough*, v.; *-er.*] One who ploughs land; a cultivator, a ploughman.

"Now I shall tel you who be the *plowers*."—*Latimer: Sermon of the Plow.*

plŏ́ugh-man (*gh* silent), **plŏw-man,** *s.* [Eng. *plough*, v., and *man.*] One who ploughs; one who holds or guides a plough; a farm-labourer who is, or may be, engaged for ploughing.

"No Devonshire *ploughman* or Cornish miner who had taken arms to defend his wife and children against Tourville."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

ploughman's spikenard, *s.*

Bot.: *Inula Conyza*, a pubescent plant, with ovate-lanceolate leaves, and branched corymbs of yellow flowers. Frequent on chalky or clayey soils.

plŏ́ugh-sharc, plŏw-share, * **plowh-schare,** *s.* [Eng. *plough*, s., and *share* = shear (q.v.).]

Agriculture:

1. The portion of a plough which cuts the slice loose below.

"With thy rude *ploughshare*, Death, turn up the sod"
Longfellow: Gods Acre.

2. A triangular or heart-shaped blade on a shovel-plough to turn the earth over; and used in tending crops to throw the earth up to the stems of the plants. [Shovel-plough.]

ploughshare bone, *s.*

Comparative Anat.: A long, slender bone, shaped like a ploughshare, consisting of two or more of the caudal vertebræ of birds anchylosed into a single mass. It supports the quill feathers of the tail.

* **plŏ́u-sĭ-ŏc-ra-çy,** *s.* [Gr. πλούσιος (*plousios*) = a wealthy person, and κρατεω (*kratĕō*) = to rule.]

1. Government by the wealthy classes; plutocracy.

2. People of great wealth and influence.

"Treason against the *plousiocracy*."—*Sidney Smith: Essays from Edinburgh Review.* (Pref.)

pleut-er, *v.i.* [Plotter, *v.*]

plŏ́ut-nĕt, pŏ́ut-nĕt, *s.* [Eng. *pout* (2), s., and *net.*] A small, stocking-shaped river net attached to two poles.

plŏv-ĕr, *s.* [O. Fr. *plovier* (Fr. *pluvier*) = lit. the rain-bird; formed as if from a Lat. *pluviarius*; from *pluvia* = rain; so called because these birds are said to be most seen and caught in a rainy season; Dut. *plevier*; Ital. *piviere.*]

1. *Literally & Ornithology*:

(1) *Sing.*: The common English name of several wading birds; spec., the Golden, Yellow, or Green Plover, *Charadrius pluvialis*. In winter the old male has all the upper parts sooty-black, with large golden-yellow spots on the margin of the backs of the feathers, the sides of the head, neck, and breast with ashy-brown and yellowish spots, the throat and lower parts white, the quills black. The summer plumage of the upper parts deep black, the front and sides of the neck pure white, with great black and yellow spots. Lower parts mostly deep black. Length about ten inches. Common in the Highlands and Western Islands of Scotland. Its nest, in a depression of the ground, is made of a few dry fibres and stems of grass; the eggs, which are highly esteemed as delicacies, are four in number, cream yellow or oil-green, with large blotches of umber-brown. Plovers are gregarious in habit, and have a wide geographical range. [Charadrius.] The Gray Plover is *Squatarola cinerea*. [Ring-plover, Squatarola, Stilt, Hemantopus &c.]

(2) *Pl.*: The Charadriidæ (q.v.).

* 2. *Fig.*: A loose woman; a prostitute.

"Here will be Zekiel Edgworth, and three or four other gallants at night, and I ha' neither *plover* nor quail for them."—*Ben Jonson: Bartholomew Fair*, iv. 5.

plover's page, *s.* The Dunlin, so called from being often seen in company with the plover.

plŏw, *s.* & *v.* [Plough, *s.* & *v.*]

* **plŏwk,** * **plowke,** *s.* [Pluke, *s.*]

* **plŏ́wked,** * **plŏ́wk-ky,** * **plow-kyd,** *a.* [Eng. *plowk*; *-ed*, *-y.*] Covered or marked with pimples.

"He waxes *pl'ow'ky* and brekes oute."—*MS. Lincoln, Med.*, fo. 234.

plŏy, *s.* [An abbrev. of *employ* (q.v.).] Employment; a harmless frolic; a merry meeting. (*Scotch.*)

"Twa unlucky red-coats were up for black-fishing, or some sicsom *ploy*."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. lxiv.

ploy-é (as **plwâ-yô**), *a.* [O. Fr., pa. par. of *ployer* = to bend, to ply (q.v.).]

Her.: Bowed and bent.

plū-chĕ-a, *s.* [Named after Pluche, a French abbé.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Plucheineæ.

plū-chĕ-ī-nĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pluche(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ineæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Compositæ, tribe Asteroideæ.

plŭck, * **plocke,** * **plukke,** *v.t.* [A.S. *plucian*; cogn. with Dut. *plukken*; Icel. *plokka*, *plukka*; Dan. *plukke*; Sw. *plocka*; Ger. *pflucken.*]

1. To gather, to pick, to cull.

"And waste the solitary day
In *plucking* from you fen the reed."
Scott: Marmion, i. (Introd.)

2. To pull with force; to tug, to twitch.

"As they pass by, *pluck* Cæsar by the sleeve."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 2.

3. To pull off with force; to tear off, as clothes.

"*Pluck* away his crop with his feathers."—*Lerit.* i. 16.

4. To strip of feathers.

"Since I *pluckt* geese . . . I knew not what 't was to be beaten."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. i.

* 5. To take away, to remove.

"To *pluck* all fears out of you."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iv. 2.

* 6. To draw, to receive, to obtain, to derive. (*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iv. Chor.)

7. To reject, as a candidate in an examination for degrees, &c., as not coming up to the required standard.

"He went to college, and he got *plucked*."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. x.

¶ When degrees are conferred, the name of each person is read out before he is presented to the Vice-Chancellor. The proctor used at one time to walk once up and down the room, and any one who objected to the degree being conferred might signify his dissent by *plucking* or twitching the proctor's gown. This was occasionally done by tradesmen to whom the candidate was in debt. This method of objecting to a candidate has long gone out of use, and the term "plucked" is confined to a person who has failed to satisfy the examiners.

¶ * 1. *To pluck off*: To descend in rank or title; to lower one's self.

2. *To pluck up*:

(1) *Trans.*: To tear up by the roots; to eradicate, to exterminate.

* (2) *Intrans.*: To pluck up courage or spirits.

"*Pluck up*, my heart." *Shakesp.: Much Ado*, v. i.

3. *To pluck up a heart* or *spirit*: To take or resume courage.

"*Pluck up* thy *spirits*."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 3.

plŭck (1), *s.* [Pluck, *v.*]

1. The act of plucking; a pull, a draw.

"Industrious Moll, with many a *pluck*,
Unwings the plumage of each duck."
Smart: An Invitation to Mrs Tyler.

2. The heart, lights, and liver of an animal.

3. Courage, spirit, endurance, resolution.

"If there's the *pluck* of a man among you three, you'll help me."—*Dickens: Oliver Twist*, ch. l.

4. The act of plucking; the state of being plucked for an examination.

"To avoid the disgrace and hindrance of a *pluck*."—*Farrar: Julian Home*, ch. xxvi.

5. A two-pronged dung-drag.

pluck-penny, *s.* A game.

plŭck (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Gael. & Ir. *ploc*, *pluc* = a block, a lump.] A fish, the same as Noble, *s.* (q.v.).

plŭcked, *a.* [Eng. *pluck* (1), s.; *-ed.*] Having pluck, courage, or endurance. (Used in composition as well-*plucked*, bad-*plucked*, &c.)

"You are a good-*plucked* fellow."—*Thackeray: Newcomes*, ch. lix.

plŭck-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *pluck*, v.; *-er.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: One who or that which plucks or pulls. (*R. Browning: Sordello*, bk. i.)

2. *Worsted Manuf.*: A machine for straightening or cleaning long wool to render it fit for combing.

plŭck-ĭ-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *plucky*; *-ly.*] In a plucky or courageous manner; with pluck or spirit.

"The two constables who behaved so *pluckily*."—*Echo*, Sept. 8, 1885.

* **plŭck-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *pluck* (1), s.; *-less.*] Destitute of pluck, timid, faint-hearted.

plŭck-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *pluck* (1), s.; *-y.*]

1. Having pluck, courage, or spirit; courageous.

"If you're *plucky*, and not over subject to fright."
Barham: Ingoldsby Legends; Smuggler's Leap.

2. Characterized by pluck or spirit; spirited.

"One of the *pluckiest* races ever entered upon."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 11, 1885.

plŭff, *v.t.* [Onomatopoetic.] To throw or puff out smoke in quick whiffs; to throw out hair-powder in dressing the hair; to set fire to gunpowder. (*Scotch.*)

plŭff, *s.* [Puff, *v.*]

1. A puff, as of smoke; a small quantity of gunpowder set on fire.

2. A hair-dresser's powder-puff. (*Scotch.*)

plŭf-fy, *a.* [Puffy.] Fluffy, flabby, puffed up.

plŭg, * **plugge,** *s.* [O. Dut. *plugge* = a plug, *pluggen* = to plug; Dut. *plug* = a peg, a bung; Sw. *plugg* = a plug; Dan. *plök* = a peg; Ger. *pflock* = a plug, a peg; all from the Celtic: Irish *ploc*, *pluc* = a plug, a stopper, a bung; Gael. *ploc* = a club, a block, a plug; Wel. *plwg* = a block, a plug.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A piece of wood or other substance used to plug or stop a hole; a stopple.

2. A plug-hat. (*Amer.*)

3. As much tobacco as is put into the mouth at a time to chew; a quid of tobacco.

"In bottling wine, fill your mouth full of corks, together with a large *plug* of tobacco."—*Swift: Instructions to Servants.*

4. A flat, oblong cake of pressed tobacco moistened with molasses. (*Amer.*)

"These manufactures are chiefly *plug* and twist tobacco."—*Scribner's Magazine*, July, 1877, p. 309.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Build.*: A block of wood let into a wall of brick or masonry, to afford a hold for nails in fixing the interior finishing.

2. *Dentistry*: Filling for a carious tooth.

3. *Die-sinking*: A cylindrical piece of soft steel, whose end is turned to fit into a matrix. The indented (intaglio) design of the matrix is transferred to the end of the plug when the two are pressed forcibly together. The plug having the design in relief (cameo) is then hardened and becomes a punch, which is used to impress the faces of dies for coining.

4. *Hydraul.-eng.*: A cap closing the top or end of a branch-pipe leading from the main below the pavement, and terminating at a point readily reached for the attachment of hose. A fire-plug (q.v.).

5. *Masonry*: A dowel or cramp.

6. *Mining*: An iron core used in blasting.

7. *Nautical*:

(1) A conical piece of wood used to stop the hawse-holes when the cables are unbent.

(2) A block to stop a hole made by a cannon-ball in a ship.

(3) A stopper for the hole in a boat-bottom.

8. *Ordnance*:

* (1) The wooden stopper in the vent of a petard.

(2) A small tompion in the muzzle of a musket-barrel.

(3) The nipple of a gun.

9. *Rail.-eng.*: A wedge-pin driven between a rail and its chair.

10. *Steam-eng.*: A fusible plug (q.v.).

11. *Stone-working* (*Pl.*): Inverted wedges with round backs placed in a hole which has been jumped in a rock; a feather or tapered wedge, being driven between the plugs, rends the rock.

¶ *Plug and feather*:

Stone-working: The act or process of rending stones by means of a feather or wedge. [Plug, *s.*, II. 11.]

plug centre-bit, *s.* A bit having a cylinder instead of a point, so as to fit within the hole around which a countersink or enlargement is to be made.

plug-hat, *s.* A tall hat, a beaver hat. (*Amer.*)

plug-rod, *s*

Steam-engine:

1. A rod attached to the working-beam of a condensing-engine for the purpose of driving the working-gear of the valves. Sometimes called the plug-tree.

2. The air-pump rod.

plug-tap, *s.* A master-tap (q.v.).

plug-tree, *s.* [Plug-rod, 1.]

plug-valve, *s.* A tapering valve fitting into a seat like a faucet.

plŭg, * **plugge,** *v.t.* [Plug, *s.*] To stop with a plug; to make tight by stopping a hole in.

"In flasks *plugged* with cotton-wool."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 12, 1885.

plŭg'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *plug*, v.; *-er.*] One who or that which plugs; specif., a dentist's instrument for packing filling material into an excavated hole in a carious tooth.

plŭg'-gĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Plug, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par.* & *particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of stopping with a plug.

2. Pins driven into the joints of brick or stone walls to receive the nails whereby battens are fastened to the walls.

¶ Plugging the nostril is a temporary remedy in some extreme cases of Epistaxis (q.v.).

plugging forceps, *s.* A dentist's instrument used in compressing filling into an excavated hole in a carious tooth.

plûke, *s.* [Gael. *plucan.*] A pimple.

plû-kĕ-nĕt'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named by Plumier after Leonard Plukenet, an English botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of Acalypheæ. Climbers, with woody stems, alternate cordate leaves, and four-celled ovary. *Plukenetia corniculata* is cultivated in Amboyna for its leaves, which are used as a potherb.

plŭm, * **plom,** * **plomme,** * **ploume, plowme,** * **plumb, plumme,** *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *plúme* = a plum, *plúm-treow* = a plum-tree, from Lat. *prunum* = a plum. (For the change of *r* to *l* cf. *colonel*, from Sp. *coronel:* for the change of *m* to *n*; cf. *venom* = Lat. *venenum*; *vellum* = Fr. *vélin*; *lime-tree* for *line-tree*, &c.) Thus *plum* is a doublet of *prune*, s. (q.v.); Icel. *plóma*, *plumma*; Sw. *plommon*; Dan. *blomme*; Low Ger. *plumme*; Ger. *pflaume*; Dut. *pruim.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II.

2. A grape dried in the sun; a raisin.

* 3. A kind of game.

4. In commercial slang £100,000 sterling, and hence a large sum or fortune generally.

"He had a nice *plum* of his own, and lived inexpensively."—*Century Magazine*, June, 1883, p. 280.

* 5. A person possessed of a large sum or fortune.

"If any *plum* in the city will lay me a hundred and fifty thousand pounds to twenty shillings . . . I will take the wager."—*Tatler*, No. 124.

II. *Bot. & Hort.:* The fruit of *Prunus domestica*, the Common Plum, a sub-species of *P. communis* (*Sir J. Hooker*), or that tree itself. It is a native of the Caucasus and Asia Minor, whence it was introduced into Europe at a very early period. As it is now in gardens, it is a tree of fifteen or twenty feet high, generally with spineless branches, ovate or lanceolate leaves, and white flowers, single or in pairs; the fruit is a fleshy drupe with a hard kernel, and a skin covered with a glaucous bloom. It has run into more than three hundred varieties. [Prune.]

B. *As adj.:* Of the colour of a plum.

* **plum-broth,** *s.* Broth containing plums or raisins.

plum-bush, *s.*

Bot.: Astrotricha pterocarpa, an umbellifer, family Hydrocotylidæ.

plum-cake, *s.* A cake containing raisins, currants, or other fruit.

plum-coloured, *a.* Of the colour of a plum; dark purple.

plum-disease, *s.*

Veg. Pathol.: A disease of the fruit of the plum and some other trees. It produces malformations, called pods or pockets. The parts so affected are long, flat, and light coloured. The disease is produced by a fungus, *Exoascus Pruni.*

plum-pie, *s.* A pie containing plums.

* **plum-porridge,** *s.* Porridge made with plums, raisins, or currants.

"A rigid dissenter, who dined at his house on Christmas day, eat very plentifully of his *plum-porridge*."—*Addison.*

plum-pudding, *s.* A pudding containing plums, currants, and other fruit.

Plum-pudding dog: A Dalmatian dog.

* *Plum-pudding stone:*

Geology:

1. A conglomerate, with flat pebbles.

2. [Pudding-stone.]

plum-tree, *s.* The same as Plum, *s.*, II.

* **plŭm,** *a.* [Plim, Plump.] Plump.

"The Italians proportion it [Beauty] big and *plum*."—*Florio: Montaigne*, p. 269.

plŭm, *v.t.* [Plum, *a.*] To stuff up; to cajole: as, To *plum* a person up with a tale. (*Slang.*)

* **plŭm,** *adv.* [Plumb, *adv.*]

plû'-mąge, *s.* [Fr., from *plume* = a feather.] [Plume, *s.*] The feathers which cover a bird. [Pteryla, Pteralosis.]

"Preening his *plumage*." *Drayton: Noah's Flood.*

¶ Darwin shows that it is different in various immature and mature birds of the same species, that it sometimes varies with the change of season, that there is a tendency to analogous variation in it, and that these changes can be transmitted by inheritance. There is a relation between changes of plumage and the protection of the bird against its enemies.

plû'-măs'-są-rў, *s.* [Fr. *plumasserie.*] A plume or collection of ornamental feathers.

plû-măs'-sĭ-ĕr, *s.* [Fr.] One who prepares or deals in plumes or feathers for ornamental purposes.

plû-mą-tĕl'-la, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from *pluma* = a feather.]

Zool.: A family of Plumatellidæ (q.v.). It has the cœnœcium tubular, the tubes distinct, and the ectocyst pergamentaceous. Twelve species are known, of which nine are British.

plû-mą-tĕl'-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *plumatell(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of phylactolæmatous Polyzoa, sub-order Lophopea. The cœnœcium is rooted. The family is divided into two groups: (1) Comprising the genera in which the lophophore is furnished with two long arms, Pectinatella, Lophopus, Alcyonella, and Plumatella; (2) Containing a single genus, Fredericella.

* **plŭmb** (*b* silent) (1), *s.* [Plum, *s.*]

plŭmb (*b* silent) (2), * **plom,** * **plomb,** * **plome,** * **plomme,** * **plum,** * **plumme,** *s.*, *a.*, & *adv.* [Fr. *plomb* = lead, a plumb-line, from Lat. *plumbum* = lead.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A mass of lead attached to a line, and used to prove the perpendicularity of work.

"With corde and *plumme* thai wroght."
Cursor Mundi, 22,447.

2. A shot or weight used to sink a fishing line. (*Cotton: Complete Angler*, ch. xi.)

3. A deep pool in a river or stream. (*Scotch.*)

B. *As adj.:* Standing according to a plumb-line; perpendicular, vertical.

C. *As adverb:*

1. In a perpendicular direction; in a line perpendicular to the horizon. [Plump, *adv.*]

"*Plumb* down he falls." *Milton: P. L.*, ii. 931.

2. Exactly, directly, plump. (*Amer.*)

plumb-bob, *s.* A conoidally shaped piece of metal suspended by a cord attached to its upper end, and used for determining vertical, or, in connection with a level or straight edge, horizontal lines.

plumb-centre, plum-centre, *adv.* Directly at the centre; point-blank.

"We seed 'em both fire . . . *plum-centre* at young Randolph."—*Mayne Reid: Oceola*, p. 415.

plumb joint, *s.* A lap-joint soldered.

plumb level, *s.* [Level, *s.*, II. 2. (1).]

plumb line, *s.*

1. The cord by which a plumb-bob is suspended.

2. A line perpendicular to the plane of the horizon; a line directed to the centre of gravity of the earth.

plumb rule, *s.* A narrow board with a plumb-line. It is used by masons, carpenters, &c., for proving the perpendicularity of work.

plŭmb (*b* silent), *v.t.* [Plumb, *s.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. To adjust by a plumb-line; to set in a perpendicular or vertical line.

2. To sound with a plummet, as the depth of water.

II. *Fig.:* To ascertain the measurement, dimensions, or extent of; to test, to sound.

"The depths of fatality will never be *plumbed* by a railway company until they have slain a field-mar shal."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Feb. 28, 1884

plŭm-bā'-gŏ æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *plumbag(o)*; fem pl. adj. suff. *-ew.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Plumbaginaceæ. It has the styles united.

plŭm'-ba-gĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *plumbag(o)*; *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: The acrid principle of the root of *Plumbago europæa*. It is extracted by ether, and crystallizes from alcohol in delicate tufted needles or prisms, having a biting after-taste. Nearly insoluble in cold water, easily soluble in ether and alcohol.

plŭm-băg-ĭ-nā'-çē-æ, plŭm-ba-ğĭn'-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *plumbago*, genit. *plumbagin(is)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*, *-eæ.*]

Bot.: Leadworts; an order of Perigynous Exogens, tribe Cortusales. Herbs or undershrubs, with alternate or clustered, undivided, exstipulate, somewhat sheathing leaves, occasionally dotted. Flowers in loose panicles or in heads; calyx tubular, plaited, persistent, sometimes coloured; corolla thin, monopetalous or with five petals; stamens definite, opposite the petals, ovary superior, of five, three, or four valvate carpels, one-celled, one-seeded. Fruit a nearly indehiscent utricle. Sea coasts in many lands. Known genera eleven, species 231 (*Lindley*), genera ten, species about 200 (*Sir J. Hooker*).

plŭm-băg'-ĭn-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *plumbago*, genit. *plumbaginis.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of plumbago; consisting of or containing plumbago.

plŭm-bā'-gō, *s.* [Lat.; Fr. *plombagine.*]

1. *Min.:* The same as Graphite (q.v.).

2. *Bot.:* The typical genus of Plumbaginaceæ. Flowers nearly sessile, consisting of elongated spikes. *Plumbago europæa* is employed by beggars to create artificial sores, to excite pity. Its root is very acrid, and in small doses is as good an emetic as ipecacuanha. The root of *P. scandens* is used in St. Domingo as a blistering agent. It is applied externally in diseases of the ear, and given internally in hepatic obstructions. The sliced root of *P. rosea* (or *coccinea*) is a vesicatory, but inferior to cantharides. It is also a sialogogue, and is given in India for secondary syphilis and leprosy. *P. Zeylonica* is a vesicatory, antiperiodic, and sudorific.

plŭmb-ăl'-lŏ-phāne, *s.* [Lat. *plumb(um)* = lead, and Eng. *allophane.*]

Min.: A variety of Allophane (q.v.), containing some lead. Found at Monte Vecchio, Sardinia.

† **plŭm'-bāte,** *s.* [Eng. *plumb(ic)*; *-ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of plumbic acid (q.v.).

plŭm-bē'-an, plŭm-bē'-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *plumbeus*, from *plumbum* = lead.]

1. *Lit.:* Consisting of, or resembling, lead.

"A *plumbean* flexible rule."—*Ellis: Knowledge of Divine Things*, p. 411.

* 2. *Fig.:* Dull, heavy, stupid.

"Till I have endoctrinated your *plumbeous* cerebrosities."—*Sidney: Wanstead Play*, p. 622.

plŭm-bĕinc, *s.* [Lat. *plumbum* = lead.]

Min.: A name given by Breithaupt to the pseudomorph of galena after pyromorphite, in the belief that it was a new species.

plŭmb'-ẽr (*b* silent), * **plŭm'-mẽr,** *s.* [Fr. *plombier*, from *plomb* = lead.]

1. One who plumbs.

2. One who works in lead; specif., one who fits up and repairs pipes and other apparatus for the conveyance of water or gas; covers roofs with sheet-lead, &c.

¶ The Plumbers (incorporated 1612) are one of the London Companies.

plumber-block, *s.* [Pillow-block.]

plumber's forcc-pump, *s.* A pump used by plumbers for testing pipe or withdrawing obstacles from a gorged pipe. It may be attached to the delivery end of the pipe so as to act by suction, or may be applied elsewhere, effecting the desired object by hydraulic pressure.

plumber's solder, *s.* [Solder.]

* **plŭmb'-ẽr-ў** (*b* silent), * **plŭm'-mẽr-ў,** *s.* [Eng. *plumber*; *-y.*]

1. Works of lead; lead-works; a place where plumbing is carried on.

2. The business or trade of a plumber; plumbing.

"Whose shrill saint's-bell hangs on his lovery
While the rest are damned to the *plumbery*."
Bp. Hall: Satires, v. 1.

plŭmb-ē'-thўl, *s.* [Pref. *plumb(o)-*, and Eng. *ethyl.*]

Chem.: $Pb_2(C_2H_5)_3$. A basic compound produced by the action of iodide of ethyl on an alloy of lead and sodium, and dissolving out from the mixture with ether, from which it is deposited as a white amorphous powder. It combines with acids to form salts, and is capable of yielding a hydrated oxide having a powerful alkaline reaction.

plŭm'-bĭc, *a.* [Lat. *plumb(um)* = lead; Eng. adj. suff. *-ic.*] Pertaining to, or derived from, lead.

* **plumbic-acid,** *s.*

Chem.: The old name for dioxide of lead, PbO_2 (see Lead-oxide), and so called because it is capable of combining with bases to form definite salts, sometimes termed plumbates.

plumbic-ochre, *s.* [Massicot.]

plŭm-bĭf'-ẽr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *plumbum* = lead, and *fero* = to bear, to produce.] Producing lead.

plŭmb'-ĭng (*b* silent), *s.* [The senses 1. 3 & II., from *plumb*, v.; in the other sense more directly from Lat. *plumbum* = lead.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act, process, or occupation, of casting and working in lead, and applying it to purposes connected with buildings: as roofs, pipes, &c.

2. The lead piping and other apparatus for the conveyance of water or gas throughout a building.

3. The act of sounding or ascertaining the depth of anything: as, of water.

II. *Min.*: The act or process of sounding or searching among mines.

plŭm-bĭ'-ō-dīte, *s.* [Pref. *plumb(o)-*, and Eng. *iodite.*]

Min.: The same as Schwartzembergite (q.v.).

* **plŭmb'-lĕss** (*b* silent), *a.* [Eng. *plumb* (2), *s.*; *-less.*] Not capable of being measured or sounded with a plumb-line; unfathomable.

"Into the *plumbless* depths of the past."—*Dickens. Hard Times*, ch. xv.

plŭm-bō-, *pref.* [Lat. *plumbum* = lead.] Connected with, or derived from, lead.

plŭm-bō-căl'-çīte, *s.* [Pref. *plumbo-*, and Eng. *calcite.*]

Min.: A variety of calcite (q.v.), containing some carbonate of lead. Found at Wanlockhead, Dumfriesshire.

plŭm-bō-cū'-prīte, *s.* [Pref. *plumbo-*, and Eng. *cuprite.*]

Min.: The same as Cuproplumbite (q.v.).

plŭm-bō-gŭm'-mīte, *s.* [Pref. *plumbo-*, and Eng. *gummite.*]

Min.: A mineral found in thin, botryoidal, or mammillated crusts. Hardness, 4·5; sp. gr. 4 to 6·4; lustre, gum-like; colour, very various; translucent; brittle. Compos.: very varying, but is probably a hydrated phosphate of alumina and lead. Occurs, with lead ores, at various localities, but principally at Huel Goet, Brittany, and Pontgibaud, Auvergne.

plŭm-bō măn'-gan-īte, *s.* [Pref. *plumbo-*, and Eng. *manganite.*]

Min.: A massive mineral, of a dark steel-gray colour, which becomes of a bronze tinge by exposure. An analysis yielded: manganese, 49·0; lead, 30·68; sulphur, 20·73 = 100·41; proposed formula, $3Mn_2S + PbS$.

plŭm-bō-rĕs'-ĭn-īte, *s.* [Pref. *plumbo-*; Eng. *resin*, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as Plumbogummite (q.v.).

plŭm-bō-sçhẽē-līte, *s.* [Pref. *plumbo-*, and Eng. *scheelite.*]

Min.: The same as Stolzite (q.v.).

plŭm-bō-stăn'-nīte, *s.* [Pref. *plumbo-*, and Eng. *stannite.*]

Min.: An amorphous, granular mineral, found in the province of Huancané, Peru. Hardness, 2; sp. gr. 4·5 (?); lustre, somewhat metallic; colour, gray; feel, greasy. Analysis yielded: sulphur, 25·14; antimony, 16·98; tin, 16·30; lead, 30·66; iron, 10·18; zinc, 0·74 = 100.

plŭm'-bō-stĭb, *s.* [Pref. *plumbo-*, and Lat. *stib(ium)* = antimony.]

Min.: The same as Boulangerite (q.v.).

plŭm-bō-tĕll'-ū-rīte, *s.* [Pref. *plumbo-*, and Eng. *tellurite.*]

Min.: The same as Altaite (q.v.).

plŭm-bō-tĕt-ra-mē'-thўl, *s.* [Pref. *plumbo-*; Gr. τετράς (*tetras*) = four, and Eng. *methyl.*]

Chem.: $Pb_2C_4H_{12}$. A colourless mobile liquid obtained by treating chloride of lead with zinc methyl. It has the odour of camphor, is insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether, boils at 160°, but decomposes a few degrees above that temperature.

plŭm-bō-trī-mē'-thўl, *s.* [Pref. *plumbo-*, and Eng. *trimethyl.*]

Chem.: $Pb_2C_3H_9$. Methplumbethyl. Has not yet been obtained in the free state, but its salts are readily formed by treating plumbotetramethyl with acids. Plumbotrimethyl chloride, $PbMe_3Cl$, crystallizes in long needles, resembling chloride of lead, slightly soluble in water but soluble in alcohol.

plŭm'-bŭm, *s.* [Lat.] Lead (q.v.).

plûme, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *pluma* = a feather, a piece of down; cf. Ger. *pflaum* = foam.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. A feather of a bird; especially a long or conspicuous feather.

* 2. Plumage. (*Milton: P. L.*, xi. 186.)

3. A feather or collection of feathers worn as an ornament; anything resembling a feather or worn as such an ornament.

"Thou, too, of the snow-white *plume*,
Whose realm refused thee even a tomb."
Byron: Ode from the French.

* II. *Fig.*: A token of honour; the prize of a contest. (*Milton: P. L.*, vi. 161.)

B. *Bot.*: A plumule (q.v.).

plume-birds, *s. pl.*

Ornith.: The genus Epimachus, and the sub-family Epimachinæ.

* **plume-dark,** *a.* Dark with wings or birds. (*Thomson: Autumn*, 868.)

plume-maker, *s.* A maker of plumes; a feather-dresser.

plume-moths, *s. pl.* [Pterophorina].

plume-nutmeg, *s.* [Atherospermacea.]

* **plume-plucked,** *a.* Humbled, abased. (*Shakesp.: Richard II.*, iv. 1.)

plûme, *v.t.* [Plume, *s.*]

1. To pick and adjust the feathers of; to prune.

"Swans must be kept in some enclosed pond, where they may have room to come ashore and *plume* themselves."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

* 2. To strip of feathers; to pluck.

"Such animals as feed upon flesh, devour some part of the feathers of the birds they gorge themselves with, because they will not take the pains fully to *plume* them."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

* 3. To strip, to pillage, to rob, to plunder.

"One whom, instead of banishing a day,
You should have *plum'd* of all his borrow'd honours."
Dryden: Maiden Queen, ii.

* 4. To set as a plume. (*Milton: P. L.*, iv. 989.)

5. To adorn with plumes or feathers.

"Farewell the *plumed* troops."
Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 3.

6. To pride, to value, to boast. (Used reflexively, and followed by *on.*)

"The idea of a man *pluming himself on* his virtue."
—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 14, 1885.

¶ It was formerly followed by *in* or *with.*

"Porson, if he was alive, might *plume himself with* it."—*Southey: Letters*, iv. 442.

plûmed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Plume, *v.*]

plumed-birds, *s. pl.* [Plume-birds.]

plumed-prominent, *s.*

Entom.: *Ptilophora plumigera*, a British moth.

plûme-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *plume*; *-less.*] Destitute of feathers or plumes.

"The closed hearse, *plumeless* and void of all forms, modes, shows of grief."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 9, 1885.

plûme'-lĕt, *s.* [Eng. *plume*; dim. suff. *-let.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.*: A little plume.

2. *Bot.*: A little plumule.

"When rosy *plumelets* tuft the larch."
Tennyson: In Memoriam, xc. 1.

* **plûm'-ẽr-ў,** *s.* [Eng. *plume*; *-ry.*] Plumes collectively; a mass of plumes; plumage.

"The bird of gorgeous *plumery*."
Southey: Kehama, x. 20.

plû'-mĭ-corn, *s.* [Lat. *pluma* = a feather, and *cornu* = a horn.]

Ornith. (*Pl.*): Feather-horns, a name given to the tufts of feathers on the head in the genus Bubo (q.v.). They are sometimes called horns and ear-tufts; the latter name is especially misleading, as they have no connection with the organs of hearing. The *meatus auditorius* on each side is situated below the plumicorns, approximately on a level with the eye.

HEAD OF BUBO MAXIMUS.

plû-mĭ-ẽr'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *plumier(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Apocynaceæ. The ovary is double, the seeds naked.

plû-mĭ-ẽr'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Plumier, a French traveller and botanist.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Plumiereæ (q.v.), from South America. Trees or shrubs with tufts of fleshy leaves at the extremities of the branches, and funnel-shaped corollas. *Plumieria rubra* is called, in the West Indies, from its sweet scent, the Red Jasmine. *P. acuminata*, the Khair Champa of India—a small elegant tree, with the flowers white and yellow, with a red tinge—is also delightfully fragrant. The leaves of *P. acutifolia*, made into a poultice, are applied in India to swellings; the milky sap is a rubefacient in rheumatic pains, and the root is a violent cathartic.

* **plû-mĭg'-ẽr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *plumiger*, from *pluma* = a feather, and *gero* = to wear.] Having or bearing feathers; feathered.

* **plû-mĭl-ĭ-form,** *a.* [Lat. *plumula*, dimin. from *pluma* = a feather, and *forma* = a form.] Having the shape or form of a plume or feather.

* **plû'-mĭ-pĕd, plû-mĭ-pēde,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *plumipes*, genit. *plumipedis*, from *pluma* = a feather, and *pes*, genit. *pedis* = a foot; Fr. *plumipède.*]

A. *As adj.*: Having feet covered with feathers.

B. *As subst.*: A bird which has its feet covered with feathers.

* **plûm'-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *plum(e)*; *-ist.*] A dealer in or preparer of feathers for plumes.

plû-mĭ'-tēs, *s.* [Lat. *plum(a)* = a feather; suff. *-ites* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as Jamesonite (q.v.).

***plŭm'-két,** *a.* [Lat. *plumbeus* = leaden.] Lead-coloured.

"Cæsius, and glaucus, is blew or greye, as the skye is whan it hath little speckes of grey cloudes in a fayre daye, as it were a *plumket* colour."—*Udal: Flowres for Latine Speaking*, fo. 192.

plŭm'-mĕr (1), *s.* [PLUMBER.]

Plŭm'-mĕr (2), *s.* [From Dr. Plummer, who first compounded the pills.] (See the compound.)

Plummer's pills, *s. pl.*

Old Pharm.: Pills formed of levigate calomel, the precipitated sulphur of antimony, each two drams, with three drams of the gum and one of the resin of guiaicum, mixed together into a mass with the balsam of Copaivi. Recommended for spots, pimples, scrofula, &c. If for the balsam of copaivi there be substituted castor oil, the pill becomes the Compound Calomel Pill of the British Pharmacopœia.

***plŭm'-mĕr-ў,** *s.* [PLUMBERY.]

plŭm'-mĕt, *plom-et, *plom met, *plum-bet, *s.* [Fr. *plombet*, dimin. from *plomb* = lead.]

1. A plug of lead or other metal used for sounding.

"And deeper than did ever *plummet* sound
I'll drown my book." *Shakesp.: Tempest*, v. 1.

2. Anything used as a test or gauge.

"Too deep for the *plummet* of thought."
Cowper: Aspirations after God.

3. A ball of lead for a plumb-line.

* 1. A weight.

"God sees the body of flesh which you bear about you, and the *plummets* which it hangs upon your soul."—*Duppa.*

* 5. A pencil of solid lead, used by schoolboys to rule paper for writing on.

6. The pommel of a sword. (*Scotch.*)

plŭm'-mĭng, *s.* [PLUMB, *v.*]

Mining: The operation of finding, by means of a mine-dial, the place where to sink an air-shaft, or to bring an adit to the work, or to find which way the lode inclines.

plŭm'-mў, *a.* [Eng. *plum*, s.; *-y.*] Desirable, advantageous, good. (*Slang.*)

"For the sake of getting something *plummy*."—*G. Eliot: Daniel Deronda*, ch. xv.

plū'-mōse, plū'-moŭs, *a.* [Lat. *plumosus*, from *pluma* = a feather; Fr. *plumeux*; Sp. *plumoso*; Ital. *piumoso.*]

Ord. Lang. & Nat. Science: Resembling feathers; feathery (q.v.).

plumose-antimony, plumose-ore, *s.* [JAMESONITE.]

plū'-mō-sīte, *s.* [Lat. *plumos(us)* = with feathers; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A capillary variety of Jamesonite (q.v.). It was formerly regarded as a distinct species.

plū mŏs'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [O. Fr. *plumosite.*] The quality or state of being plumose.

plū'-moŭs, *a.* [PLUMOSE.]

plŭmp, *plomp, *plompe, *plumpe, *a.* & *s.* [From the same root as *plim* (q.v.), hence = swollen; cogn. with O. Dut. *plomp* = rude, dull; Sw. *plump* = clownish, coarse; Dan. *plump* = clumsy, vulgar, from *plump* = heavy, clumsy, blunt.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Swelled out; swollen, as with fat or flesh; full of habit; fleshy, chubby; stout in body.

"Banish *plump* Jack, and banish all the world."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

2. Full, distended.

"The god of wine did his *plump* clusters bring"
Carew: To my Friend G. N.

* 3. Rude, clownish, boorish.

"Rude and *plompe* beestis can not vnder-stone wysedoun."—*Caxton: Reynard the Fox* (ed. Arber), p. 100.

B. *As substantive:*

* 1. A crowd, a throng. (*Morte Arthure*, 2,199.)

† 2. A cluster, a clump; a number together; a flock. (*Scott: Marmion*, i. 3.)

plump-armed, *a.* Having plump, well-rounded, or fat arms.

plump faced, *a.* Having a plump, fat face.

plŭmp (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [PLUMP, *a.*]

* **A.** *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To make fat, to fatten; to swell out, to distend.

"*Plump'd* with bloating dropsy."
Armstrong: Imit. of Shakespeare.

2. *Fig.:* To puff up, to swell.

"*Plumped* up with hopes to carry on their diabolical designs."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*, Vol. ii.

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. *Lit.:* To swell out, to become fat; to grow plumpy.

2. *Fig.:* At an election to give a plumper for a candidate. [PLUMPER (1), *s.*, 2.]

"To *plump* for the candidate of his choice."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 25, 1885.

plŭmp (2), *v.t.* & *i.* [PLUMP, *adv.*; cogn. with Dut. *plompen* = to plunge; Dan. *plumpe* = to plump, to souse; Sw. *plumpa* = to plump, to fall; Ger. *plumpen* = to fall plump.]

A. *Trans.:* To throw or cause to fall heavily and suddenly.

B. *Intrans.:* To plunge or fall like a heavy mass of dead matter; to fall plump, to plop.

"Dulcissa *plumps* into a chair."—*Steele: Spectator*, No. 492.

plŭmp, *adv.*, *a.*, & *s.* [A corrupt. of *plumb* (2), *s.*; cf. Ital. *cadere a piombo* = to fall plump (lit. like lead); Fr. *à plomb* = downright; Dut. *plomp* = plump; Ger. *plump.*] [PLUMP (2), *v.*]

A. *As adv.:* Plumb; down straight; with a heavy fall; suddenly, heavily; as, To come down *plump.*

B. *As adjective:*

1. Downright; falling straight and heavily: as, a *plump* shower.

2. Downright, plain, unqualified, blunt; as, a *plump* lie.

C. *As substantive:*

1. A heavy, sudden fall; a plop.

2. A sudden, heavy shower of rain. (*Scotch.*)

* 3. *To run a plump:* To run together; to run amuck.

"Thus they *ran a plumpe* through Saint Nicholas' shambles."—*Grafton: Henry VIII.* (an. 9).

plŭmp-ĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *plump* (1), v.; *-er.*]

* 1. One who or that which makes plump or fat; that which swells out or distends; specif., a soft ball, which old ladies who had lost their teeth put in their mouths to plump their cheeks out.

"She dexterously her *plumpers* draws,
That serve to fill her hollow jaws."
Swift: Miscellanies.

2. At elections:

(1) A vote given to a single candidate by a man who has the right to vote for two or more candidates, when more than one has to be elected. Thus, if at an election there are two vacancies to be filled, and a voter who is entitled to two votes gives a single vote in favour of one particular candidate, he is said to *plump* for him, or to give him a *plumper.*

"Mr. Brooke's success must depend on *plumpers*."—*G. Eliot: Middlemarch*, ch. ii.

(2) A voter who plumps for a particular candidate.

plŭmp-ĕr (2), *s.* [Eng. *plump*; *-er.*] A downright, unqualified lie. (*Colloquial.*)

* **plŭmp'-ĭng,** *a.* [Eng. *plump*, a.; *-ing.*] Fat, plump, sleek.

"His flesh more *plumping* and his looks enlightning."
Chapman: Homer; Odyssey xxiv.

plŭmp'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *plump*, adv.; *-ly.*] Roundly, flatly, plainly; without reserve.

plŭmp'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *plump*, a.; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being plump; fatness; fulness of habit; sleekness.

"The *plumpness* of the flesh."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i., ch. iv.

plŭmp-ў, *a.* [Eng. *plump*, a.; *-y.*] Fat, plump, sleek. (See ex. under PINK, *a.*)

plū'-mu-lar, *a.* [Eng. *plumul(e)*; *-ar.*] Of the nature of a plumule; resembling a plumule. (*Balfour: Outlines of Botany*, p. 267.)

plū-mu-lăr'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Lat. *plumulo* = a little feather, dimin. from *pluma.*] [PLUME.]

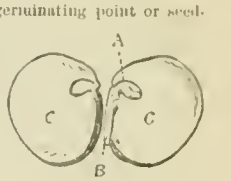
Zool.: The typical genus of Plumulariidæ. *Plumularia pinnata* has tall, whitish, jointed stems. It is four to seven inches high.

plūm-u-la-rī'-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *plumulari(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Hydroid Polypes, sub-order Campanularia. Hydrotheca sessile on the upper side of the branched polyp-stock, polypites with a single wreath of filiform tentacles round a central proboscis. Reproductive zooids always fixed.

plū'-mule, *s.* [Fr.] [PLUMULARIA.]

Bot.: A minute germinating point or seed-bud within the cotyledon of a dicotyledonous plant, or at one side of the cotyledon in a monocotyledonous one. It is a continuation of the tendrils, but it buds upward, while the radicle does so downward. It is part of the embryo, and may be divided into caulicle and gemmule (q.v.).



PEA SPLIT OPEN,
Showing, A. Plumule, B. Radicle; C, C. Cotyledons.

plū'-mў, ***plū'-mĭe,** *a.* [Eng. *plum(e)*; *-y.*]

1. Covered with feathers; feathered.

"Angels on full sail of wing flew nigh,
Who on their *plumy* vans received him soft."
Milton: P. L., iv. 562.

2. Adorned with or bearing a plume; plumed. (*Pope: Homer; Odyssey* xix.)

* 3. Leafy.

"Fish own the pools, and birds the *plumy* trees."
Blackie: Lays of the Highlands, p. 130.

* 4. Resembling feathers or down; feathery, downy. (*Chapman: Homer; Iliad* xii.)

plŭn'-dĕr, *v.t.* & *i.* [Ger. *plündern* = to plunder, from *plunder* = trumpery, trash, baggage; Dan. *plyndre*; Sw. *plundra*; O. Dut. *plunderen, plonderen*; Dut. *plunderen.* The word was first introduced between 1630 and 1640, A.D., and, according to Fuller, was of Dutch [German] origin, and first introduced by the soldiers who had fought under Gustavus Adolphus (*Church Hist.*, bk. xii., § 4, 33; also cf. bk. ix., § 4).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To pillage, to rob, to strip; to take goods or property forcibly from.

"Their killing is no murder, their *plundering* their neighbour no robbery."—*South: Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 8.

2. To take by open force; to pillage.

B. *Intrans.:* To pillage; to rob.

plŭn'-dĕr, *s.* [PLUNDER, *v.*]

1. The act of plundering or pillaging; robbery.

"*Plunder*, both name and thing, was unknown in England till the beginning of the war, and the war began not till Sept. an. 1642."—*Heylin: Animadversions on Fuller's Church Hist.*, p. 196.

2. That which is plundered or taken by open force from another body; spoil, pillage, prey.

3. That which is taken by theft or fraud.

4. (Reverting to the original meaning of the Ger. *plunder.*) Personal baggage or luggage; goods, effects. (This use of the word is now confined to America.)

plŭn'-dĕr-ăge, *s.* [Eng. *plunder*; *-age.*]

Mar. Law: The embezzlement of goods on board a ship.

plŭn'-dĕr-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *plunder*; *-er.*] One who plunders or pillages; a robber, a pillager.

"Near Sibyl's Cross the *plunderers* stray."
Scott: Marmion, vi. 33.

* **plŭn'-dĕr-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *plunder*; *-ous.*] Plundering, pillaging. (*Carlyle.*)

plŭnge, *plonge, *plounge, *ploung-en, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *plonger*, from a Low Lat. **plumbico* (not found), from Lat. *plumbum* = lead; the meaning is thus to fall like lead; to fall plumb or plump.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To thrust or force into water or other fluid substance; to immerse. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. xii. 64.)

2. To thrust or force into any substance or body easily penetrable.

"The deft wielder of the deadly weapon is sure to *plunge* it with fatal accuracy and directness into some vital spot."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 20, 1885.

3. To force, to drive, to thrust.

"*Plunged* him into a cell
Of great piled stones." *Tennyson.*

* 4. To baptize by immersion.

5. To force, thrust, or drive into any

condition or state, so as to be enveloped or surrounded by it.

"But Jove forbids, who *plunges* those he hates
In fierce contention and in vain debates."
Pope: Homer; Iliad ii. 446.

* 6. To embarrass, to entangle.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To thrust, force, or drive one's self into water or other fluid substance; to immerse one's self; to dive.

"Now on the mountain-wave on high they ride,
Then downward *plunge* beneath th' involving tide."
Falconer: Shipwreck, iii.

* 2. To rush or fall into a state or condition, by which one may be supposed to be encircled, enveloped, or overwhelmed: as, To *plunge* into debt.

3. To throw the body forward, and the hind legs up, as a horse.

4. To bet heavily and recklessly on a race, or other contest. (*Racing slang.*)

"Even in a field of sixteen runners men will *plunge*."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

plŭnġe, * **plonge,** *s.* [PLUNGE, *v.*]

1. A dive, pitch, rush, or leap into water, or other fluid substance.

2. A rushing, leaping, or falling into any state or condition by which one may be supposed to be encircled, enveloped, or overwhelmed.

* 3. A state of difficulty or distress by which one is surrounded or overwhelmed; strait, distress.

"Any thing at a *plunge*, would be received which came to his relief."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. vi., § 6.

4. The act of pitching or throwing the body forward, and the hind legs up, as an unruly horse.

5. Reckless, heavy betting. (*Racing slang.*)

"She was made the medium of a heavy *plunge*."—*Standard*, Dec. 7, 1885.

plunge bath, *s.* A large bath in which a person can wholly immerse himself.

plunge-pole, *s.* [PLUNGER, II. 3.]

* **plŭn-ġeŏn,** *s.* [Fr. *plongeon*, from *plonger* = to plunge.] A sea-fowl, the diver.

plŭn'ġ-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *plung(e)*; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* One who or that which plunges.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) One who bets heavily and recklessly on a race or other contest.

"A few *plungers* were clever enough to lay 100 to 8."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

(2) A cavalry-man. (*Mil. slang.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Ordn.:* A form of striker used in some breech-loading fire-arms; a firing-pin.

2. *Pottery:* A boiler in which clay is beaten by a wheel into a creamy consistence.

3. *Pumping:* A long solid cylinder employed as a piston in a force-pump. [PLUNGER-PUMP.]

plunger-bucket, *s.* A bucket without a valve. [PLUNGER-PUMP.]

plunger-pole, *s.* [PLUNGER, II. 3.]

plunger-pump, *s.* A pump having a solid piston (plunger) which acts by displacement of the water in the barrel, in contradistinction to a bucket-pump which has a hollow piston (bucket) through which the water passes during the down stroke, to be lifted when the bucket rises.

plŭn'ġ-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [PLUNGE, *v.*]

plunging-bath, *s.* A plunge-bath (q.v.).

plunging-battery, *s.*

Electr.: A battery so arranged that the plates may be readily lowered into their cells, or raised therefrom when not required for use.

plunging-fire, *s.*

Gunnery: Shot fired at an angle of depression below point-blank; a discharge of fire-arms poured down upon an enemy from some eminence above.

* **plŭn'ġ-ў,** * **plung-ie,** *a.* [PLUNGE, *v.*] Wet, rainy.

"Weate *plungie* cloudes."—*Chaucer: Boetius*, bk. i.

* **plŭn'-kĕt,** *s.* [O. Fr. *blanchet*, from *blanc* = white; cf. *plumket.*] A kind of gray or grayish-blue colour.

plû'-pẽr-fĕct, *a.* [Lat. *plus(quam) perfectum* = more (than) perfect.] [PERFECT, *a.*]

Gram.: A term applied to that tense of a verb which denotes that the action or event spoken of had taken place previous to another action or event.

plû'-răl, *a.* & *s.* [O. Fr. *plurel* (Fr. *pluriel*), from Lat. *pluralis* = plural, pertaining to more than one; *plus*, genit. *pluris* = more.]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Implying or containing more than one; consisting of two or more.

"Elected by a suffrage based on the property *plural* vote."—*Daily Chronicle*, Oct. 14, 1885.

2. *Gram.:* Applied to that number or form of a word which denotes more than one, or any number except one. Some languages, as Greek, have a dual number to denote that two are spoken of, in which case the plural denotes three or more. [DUAL.]

B. *As substantive:*

Gram.: That number or form of a word which denotes or expresses more than one. [A. 2.]

* **plû'-răl-ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *plural*; *-ism.*]

1. The quality or state of being plural; plurality.

2. The state or condition of a pluralist; the state or system of holding more benefices or livings than one.

"The remarkable *pluralisms* among the clergy."—*Athenæum*, Oct. 4, 1884.

plû'-răl-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *plural*; *-ist.*] A clerk who holds more than one ecclesiastical benefice or living with cure of souls.

"Of the parochial clergy a large proportion were *pluralists*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

plû-răl-ĭ-tў, * **plu-ral-i-tie,** *s.* [Fr. *pluralité*, from Lat. *pluralitatem*, accus. of *pluralitas*, from *pluralis* = plural (q.v.); Ital. *pluralità*; Sp. *pluralidad.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. The quality or state of being plural, or of implying or expressing more than one.

"The *plurality* of the verb and the neutrality of the noun."—*Pearson: On the Creed*, art. ii.

2. The state or condition of being more than one; a number consisting of two or more.

"*Pluralitie* of kings did euer losse procure."
Warner: Albions England, bk. xii.

3. A state of being or having a greater number; a majority, an excess.

"Mr. Cleveland has a *plurality* of 1,276 votes."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 13, 1884.

* 4. The greater part; the majority.

"No one can claim for the *plurality*, counted by heads, such pure motive and such high intelligence."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 26, 1885.

II. *Ecclesiastical Law:*

1. The holding of two or more benefices or livings with cure of souls at the same time. Pluralities are now illegal, by 1 & 2 Vict., c. 106, except where the benefices are of small value and with small populations, and are situate within three miles of each other.

"The clergy restricted from lay employments, *pluralities* restrained, and residence enforced."—*Green: Hist. Eng. People*, ch. vi., § 6.

2. One of two or more benefices or livings held by one clerk at the same time.

"Who ingross many *pluralities* under a non-resident and slubbring dispatch of souls."—*Milton: Apol. for Smectymnuus.*

plû-răl-ĭ-zā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *pluraliz(e)*; *-ation.*]

* 1. The act of pluralizing; the attribution of plurality to a person or thing by the use of a plural pronoun.

2. The act of manifesting in various ways.

"God, he taught, is the supreme unity, one and yet manifold; the process of evolution from him is the *pluralization* of the divine goodness."—*Ueberweg: Hist. Philos.*, i. 358.

plû'-răl-īze, plû'-răl-īşe, *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *plural*; *-ize, -ise.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To make plural; to express in the plural form; to attribute plurality to.

2. To multiply, to manifold.

* **B.** *Intransitive:*

1. *Eccles.:* To hold more than one benefice at the same time.

2. *Gram.:* To assume a plural form; to take a plural.

"Any part of speech will assume in compounding the substantive character, and will *pluralize* as such."—*Earle: Philology*, § 599.

plû'-răl-īz-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *pluraliz(e)*; *-er.*]

Eccles.: A pluralist. (*Goodrich & Porter.*)

plû'-răl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *plural*; *-ly.*] In a plural manner; so as to imply more than one.

"Gods are sometimes spoken of *plurally*."—*Cudworth: Intellectual System*, p. 571.

plû-rĭ-, *pref.* [Lat. *plus*, genit. *pluris* = more.] Pertaining or relating to more than one, or to many; having a plurality.

plû'-rĭ-ēş, *s.* [See def.]

Law: A writ which issues in the third instance, after the first and the alias have been ineffectual; so called from the word *plurias* (= often), which occurs in the first clause.

* **plû-rĭ-făr'-ĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *plurifarius.*] Of many kinds or fashions; multifarious.

plû-rĭ-fō'-lĭ-ō-lāte, *a.* [Pref. *pluri-*, and Eng. *foliolate.*]

Botany:

1. Having more than one pair of leaflets.

2. Having many small leaves. (*Asa Gray.*)

plû-rĭ-lĭt'-ẽr-al, *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *pluri-*, and Eng. *literal.*]

A. *As adj.:* Consisting of more letters than one

B. *As subst.:* A word consisting of more letters than one.

plû-rĭ-lŏc'-ụ-lar, *a.* [Pref. *pluri-*, and Eng. *locular.*]

Bot.: Having two or more loculamenta; multilocular.

* **plû-rĭp'-ạr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *plus*, genit. *pluris* = more, and *pario* = to bring forth.] Producing several young ones at a birth.

plû-rĭ-part'-ite, *a.* [Pref. *pluri-*, and Eng. *partite.*]

Bot.: Deeply divided into several segments.

* **plû-rĭ-prĕş'-ençe,** *s.* [Pref. *pluri-*, and Eng. *presence.*] Presence in more places than one.

"Unsound opinions about the . . . *pluripresence* of saints."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

* **plû'-rĭ-sў** (1), * **pleu-rĭ-sy,** *s.* [Lat. *plus*, genit. *pluris* = more.] Superabundance, excess.

"They that have *pleurisies* of these about them,
Yet do but live." *Brome: To his Friend Mr. J. B.*

* **plû'-rĭ-sў** (2), *s.* [PLEURISY (1).]

plŭs, *s.* [Lat. = more.]

Math.: A character, marked thus +, used as a note or sign of addition. When placed between two quantities or numbers it signifies that these quantities or numbers are to be added together: thus, $a + b$ or $2 + 3$ means that a and b or 2 and 3 are to be added together.

plŭsh, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *peluche*, from a Low Lat. * *pilucius* = hairy, from Lat. *pilus* = hair; cf. Sp. *pelusa* = down, nap; Ital. *peluzzo* = fine hair, down; Dut. *pluis* = fluff, plush; Ger. *plüsch.*]

A. *As substantive:*

Fabric: A shaggy pile-cloth of various materials. An unshorn velvet of cotton, silk, or mixed fibre, sometimes of a silk nap and cotton back. It has two warps, one of which is brought to the surface to make the nap. The warp is gathered in loops by wire, and cut in the manner of velvet. It is composed regularly of a woof of a single woollen thread and a double warp: the one wool of two threads twisted, the other goat's or camel's hair. Some imitation plushes are made of other materials. (*Cowper: Task*, i. 11.)

B. *As adj.:* Made of, or resembling, the material described under A.

plush copper-ore, *s.* [CHALCOTRICHITE.]

* **plŭsh'-ẽr,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. *plusher.*] A kind of sea-fish. (See extract.)

"The pilchard is devoured by a bigger kind of fish called a *plusher*, somewhat like the dog-fish, who leapeth above water, and thereth-rough bewrayeth them to the balker."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall.*

* **plŭsh'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *plush*; *-y.*] Like plush; soft and shaggy.

"Across the damp gravel and *plushy* lawn."—*H. Kingsley: Geoffry Hamlyn*, ch. iv.

plû'-şĭ-ạ, *s.* [Gr. πλούσιος (*plousios*) = rich, wealthy, referring to the gold and silver markings on the wings.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the Plusidæ (q.v.). *Plusia gamma* is the Silver Y, or Gamma Moth, so called from markings like those letters on the wings. Other species are *P. interrogationis*, named from its markings, and *P. chrysitis*, the Burnished Brass Moth, from a very large patch of brassy green.

plŭ-şĭ dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *plus(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Moths, group Noctuina. Antennæ filiform, thorax with raised tufts, abdomen crested, wings in repose constituting a very sloping roof, anterior ones often with metallic spots. Larva half looping, with twelve to sixteen feet; pupa in a silken cocoon, not subterranean. British species eleven. (*Stainton.*)

plŭs-şĭ ŏ-tĭs, *s.* [Plusia.]

Entom.: A genus of Rutelidæ. Large lamellicorn beetles, shining and coloured like silver or gold, found on oaks in the mountains of Central America.

plŭs-quăm-pĕr-fĕct, *a.* [Pluperfect.]

plū'-tar-chȳ, *s.* [Gr. πλοῦτος (*ploutos*) = wealth, and ἀρχη (*archē*) = rule.] The rule of wealth; plutocracy.

"We had no *plutarchy*, no millionaires."—*Southey: Doctor*, ch. cii.

plū tē' ĭ form, *a.* [Lat. *pluteus* (q.v.), and *forma* = form.]

Zool.: Having the form of a pluteus (q.v.).

plū tĕl'-la, *s.* [Gr. πλοῦτος (*ploutos*) = wealth.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the Plutellidæ (q.v.). *Plutella cruciferarius*, a brown and ochreous insect, is very common. Its larva, which is green with gray spots, feeds on cabbages, turnip plants, &c.

plū-tĕl'-lī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *plutell(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Moths, group Tineina. Head rough, antennæ stretched out in repose; anterior wings generally elongate, sometimes pointed at the tip; larva active, without a case. Eighteen British species. (*Stainton.*)

plū'-tē-ŭs, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Arch.:* The wall which was sometimes made use of to close the intervals between the columns of a building; it was either of stone or some material less durable. The latter method was adopted only in places under cover, whence that kind of building was called *opus intestinum*. The pluteus was also a kind of podium [A in illust.], intervening between any two orders of columns placed one above the other. The word is used in this sense in the description of the basilica and the scene of the theatre. The pluteus has been adopted between every two orders of columns in the exterior of all the theatres and amphitheatres of the Romans which are known.

PLUTEUS.
(*Flavian Amphitheatre, Rome.*)

* 2. *Military Antiquities:*

(1) Boards or planks placed on the fortifications of a camp, on movable towers, or other military engines, as a kind of roof for the protection of the soldiers.

(2) A movable gallery on wheels shaped like an arched sort of waggon, in which a besieging party made their approaches.

3. *Zool.:* The painter's-easel larva of some Echinoderms.

plū-tŏc'-rą-çy, *s.* [Gr. πλοῦτος (*ploutos*) = wealth, and κρατέω (*kratéō*) = to rule.] The rule or power of wealth or the rich.

"The extravagant luxury of the growing *plutocracy*."—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. xii., p. 359.

plū'-tō-crăt, *s.* [Plutocracy.] One who has power or influence through his wealth.

"The aristocrat or the *plutocrat* is able to pose as the national leader of the democracy."—*Observer*, Oct. 4, 1885.

plū-tō-crăt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *plutocrat*; *-ic.*] Pertaining to or characteristic of a plutocracy or a plutocrat: as, *plutocratic* ideas, *plutocratic* government.

plū-tō' nĭ-a, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *Pluto* = the god of the infernal regions.]

Paleont.: A genus of Trilobites.

plutonia-beds, *s. pl.*

Geol.: Yellowish gray sandstone shales and flags of Cambrian age, at Porth Clais and Caer-bwdy, near St. David's promontory.

plū-tō'-nĭ-an, *a. & s.* [Lat. *Plutonius*, from Gr. Πλουτώνιος (*Plutōnios*), from Πλοῦτων (*Ploutōn*) = Pluto, the King of the Lower World, the husband of Proserpine, and brother of Jupiter and Neptune; Fr. *plutonien.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Pluto or the lower regions; subterranean, dark.

B. *As subst.:* A Plutonist (q.v.).

plū-tŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [Fr. *plutonique.*] [Plutonian.]

1. Of or pertaining to Pluto; Plutonian.

2. Pertaining to, or designating the system of, the Plutonists.

plutonic-action, *s.*

Geol.: The influence of volcanic heat, and other subterranean causes, under pressure. (*Lyell.*)

plutonic-rocks, *s. pl.*

Geol.: Rocks of igneous or aqueo-igneous origin, believed to have been formed at a great depth and under great pressure of the superincumbent rocks, or in some cases, perhaps, of the ocean. They have been melted, and cooled very slowly so as to permit them to crystallize. They contain no tuffs or breccias like the volcanic rocks, nor have they pores or cellular cavities. Under the plutonic rocks are comprehended granites, syenites, and some porphyries, diorite, tonalite, and gabbro. Tests of age are furnished by their relative position, by intrusion and alternation, by mineral composition, or by included fragments. They belong to all the leading geological periods, even the Tertiary. (*Lyell.*)

plū'-tŏn-ĭşm, *s.* [Fr. *plutonisme.*] The doctrines or theory of the Plutonists; the Huttonian theory (q.v.).

plū'-tŏn-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *pluton(ism)*; *-ist.*]

Geol.: One who holds the doctrine of Plutonism (q.v.).

plū tŏn ĭte, *s.* [Eng. *pluton(ic)*; suff. *-ite* (*Petrol.*).]

Petrol.: A name given by Scheerer to a group of acid and neutral silicated crystalline rocks, which occur in various countries and represent several geological ages. In his view they corresponded to the gneisses of the Saxon Erzgebirge, which yielded three distinct chemical types, known respectively as the "red," the "middle," and the "gray gneiss." This group he divided into the upper, the middle, and the lower Plutonites.

* **plū-tŏn'-ō-mĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *plutonom(y)*; *-ist.*] A supporter of plutonomy. (*Ludlow.*)

* **plū-tŏn'-ō-mȳ,** *s.* [Gr. πλοῦτος (*ploutos*) = wealth, and νόμος (*nomos*) = law.] The same as Plutocracy (q.v.).

plū-vĭ-al, * **plū'-vĭ-all,** *a. & s.* [Fr., from Lat. *pluvialis*, from *pluvia* = rain, from *pluit* (impers. verb) = it rains; Sp. & Port. *pluvial*; Ital. *pluviale.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Pertaining to rain; rainy.

2. *Geol.:* Produced by the action of rain.

* **B.** *As subst.:* A priest's cope or cloak, as a protection against rain.

plū-vĭ-ăm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Pluviometer.]

plū-vĭ-ą-mĕt'-rĭc-al, *a.* [Pluviometrical.]

plū-vĭ-ą-nĕl' lŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dim. from *pluvianus* (q.v.).]

Ornith.: A genus of Charadriidæ, or, in classifications in which that family is divided, of Strepsilatinæ (q.v.). It contains a single species, from the Straits of Magellan.

plū-vĭ ā'-nŭs, *s.* [Lat. *pluvia* = rain.] [Plover.]

Ornith.: Crocodile-bird; a genus of Glareolidæ, with one species, *Pluvianus ægyptius*, from North Africa. It is a small bird, with plumage of delicate lavender and cream-colour, relieved by markings of black and white. Formerly classed with either Cursorius or Charadrius, or made a separate genus Hyas. It is perhaps the *trochilos* of Herodotus (ii. 68), which was said to clear the mouth of the crocodile from leeches.

plū-vĭ ŏm ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Lat. *pluvia* = rain, and Eng. *meter.*] An instrument for ascertaining the amount of rainfall in a particular climate or place; a rain-gauge (q.v.).

plū vĭ ō mĕt' rĭc al, *a.* [Pluviometer.] Pertaining or relating to a pluviometer; ascertained or determined by a pluviometer.

plū'-vĭ-osc, *s.* [Fr., = rainy, from Lat. *pluviosus*, from *pluvia* = rain.] The name adopted, in October, 1793, by the French Convention for the fifth month of the republican year. It commenced on January 20, and was the second winter month.

* **plū'-vĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *pluviosus*, from *pluvia* = rain.] Rainy, pluvial, damp.

"The fungous parcels about the wicks of candles, onely signifieth a moist and a *pluvious* ayr about them."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. xxii.

plȳ, plie, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *plier* = to fold, plait, ply, bend, from Lat. *plico* = to fold, cogn. with Gr. πλεκω (*pleko*) = to weave; Russ. *pleste* = to plait; Ger. *flechten* = to braid, twist. From the same root come *apply, comply, imply, accomplice, complex, perplex, explicit, deploy, display, employ, simple, double, treble, duplicate*, &c.]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To turn, to bend. (*Gower: C. A.*, vii.)

* 2. To mould, to fashion.

"But certainly a young thing men may gie,
Right as men may warm wax with handes *plie*."
Chaucer: C. T., 9,304.

* 3. To employ with diligence; to keep busy or employed.

"They *ply* their feet, and still the restless ball
Tost to and fro, is urged by all."
Waller: Integer excuped by His Majesty.

* 4. To endeavour to utilise; to try.

"We *plyed* all the floods to the windewardes."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 279.

5. To practise or perform with diligence; to busy or occupy one's self in.

"He *plies* his weary journey."
Wordsworth: Old Cumberland Beggar.

6. To urge or solicit with importunity; to press with solicitations; to solicit.

"Canst thou not guess wherefore she *plies* thee thus?"
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, iv. 1.

7. To press hard with blows or missiles; to beset; to assail briskly: as, To *ply* one with questions.

8. To press upon one's acceptance; to urge persistently to accept; to offer or supply anything too perseveringly: as, To *ply* one with drink, or flattery.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. To bend, to yield, to give way.

"Though the coin be fair at eye,
It wolde rather brast atwo than *plie*."
Chaucer: C. T., 9,045.

2. To busy one's self; to be busily occupied or employed; to work diligently and steadily.

"A bird new made about the banks she *plies*,
Not far from shore, and short excursions tries."
Dryden: Ovid; Ceyx & Alcyone.

¶ Used also of the instruments employed.

* 3. To go in haste, to hasten, to betake one's self quickly. (*Milton: P. L.*, ii. 954.)

* 4. To offer service; to seek for employment.

"He was forced to *ply* in the streets as a porter for his livelihood."—*Addison: Spectator.*

5. To run or sail regularly to and fro between two ports or places, as a vehicle or vessel; to make trips.

"Fine powerful steamers *ply* from London."—*Daily Chronicle*, May 25, 1885.

¶ Used also of the persons.

"They on the trading flood . . .
Ply, stemming nightly toward the pole."
Milton: P. L., ii. 642.

II. *Naut.:* To work against the wind.

plȳ, * **plie,** *s.* [Ply, v.]

1. A twist, a fold, a plait, a turn.

"That's the muckle black stane—cast twa *plies* round it."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. vii.

¶ Often used in composition to denote the number of twists: as, a three-*ply* carpet.

2. A strand in a rope.

3. A bent, a bias, a turn, an inclination.

"But the Czar's mind had early taken a strange *ply*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

plȳ'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *ply*; *-er.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which plies.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Fort., Mech., &c.* (*Pl.*): A kind of balance

used in raising or letting down a drawbridge. It consists of timbers joined in the form of a St. Andrew's cross.

2. [Pliers].

Plym-outh, *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: A seaport town and naval station at the mouth of the river Plym in Devonshire.

Plymouth Brethren, *s. pl.*

Church Hist. (*Pl.*): A body which arose almost simultaneously in various places about 1830, and, as they called themselves "The Brethren," outsiders came to know them as "Plymouth Brethren" from the town where they were at first most numerous. Their chief founder was a barrister, named Darby, who had taken orders. Their communities are of what is known as the Evangelical Calvinistic type, and many of them maintain that only among themselves is true organised Christianity to be found. They have no salaried ministry, every brother being at liberty to prophesy or preach whenever moved to do so, as among the Society of Friends. The majority are Baptists, though not all; and they observe the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper weekly. Most of them are also rigid Predestinarians and expect the Millenium. They are a growing sect, but are broken up into sections owing to disputes, arising chiefly from questions concerning the nature of Christ, accentuated by a personal dogmatism, which appears to be developed by their distinctive methods.

Plymouth cloak, *s.* A endgel. (*Slang.*)

† **Plymouth limestone,** *s.*

Geol.: A limestone of Middle Devonian age, occurring at Plymouth, Torquay, and Ilfracombe. It is largely formed of corals.

Plym'-outh-ism, *s.* [Eng. *Plymouth; -ism.*] The doctrines of the Plymouth Brethren (q.v.).

"French Switzerland has always remained the stronghold of *Plymouthism* on the continent."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xix. 238.

Plym'-outh-ite, *s.* [Eng. *Plymouth; -ite.*] A member of the sect of Plymouth Brethren.

Plyn-lim'-mon, *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: A lofty mountain in Montgomery and Cardiganshire.

Plynlimmon-group, *s.*

Geol.: A group of strata, named by Sedgwick. They belong to the Lower Llandovery.

P.M., *abbrev.* [See def.] Post-meridian.

¶ *Pn* is pronounced as *n*.

pneū-mą-, pneu-mą-tō-, *pref.* [Gr. πνεῦμα (*pneuma*), genit. πνευματός (*pneumatos*) = wind, air; πνέω (*pnéō*) = to blow, to breathe.] Pertaining to or connected with the air, breath, or gases.

pneū-mą-thōr'-ăx, *s.* [Pneumothorax.]

pneu-măt'-ĭc, pneū-măt'-ĭc-ąl, *a. & s.* [Lat. *pneumaticus*, from Gr. πνευματικός (*pneumatikos*) = pertaining to air or breath; πνεῦμα (*pneuma*), genit. πνευματός (*pneumatos*) = wind, air; Fr. *pneumatique;* Ital. & Sp. *pneumatico.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Consisting of or resembling air; having the properties or qualities of an elastic fluid; gaseous.

"All solid bodies consist of parts *pneumatical* and tangible."—*Bacon.*

2. Of or pertaining to air or elastic fluids, or to their properties.

"The *pneumatical* discoveries of modern chemistry."—*Stewart: Outlines of Moral Philosophy,* § 272.

3. Filled with or containing air.

"Most of the bones were *pneumatic*—that is to say, were hollow and filled with air."—*Nicholson: Palæontology* (1879), ii. 224.

4. Moved or played by air or wind.

"The lemon uncorrupt with voyage long,
To vinous spirits added,
They with *pneumatick* engine ceaseless draw."
Philips: Cider, bk. ii.

B. *As subst.:* A vaporous substance; a gas.

pneumatic action, *s.*

Music: In organs, any portion of the action in which direct leverage is superseded by intermediary bellows, tubes, or valves, worked by wind at a pressure higher than ordinary. *Pneumatic draw-stop action* is the mechanism by which the sliders of an organ are moved backwards and forwards by means of small pneumatic bellows. *Pneumatic lever to keys* is an arrangement by which a manual or pedal key admits compressed air into a pneumatic bellows, which, by its expansion, performs the direct leverage of the trackers, backfalls, or other action.

pneumatic-battery, *s.* A contrivance invented by Mr. Taylor, of Dublin, for exploding a blasting-charge in mining.

pneumatic caisson, *s.* A caisson closed at the top and sunk by the extrusion of the air within or by the weight of the masonry built thereupon as the work progresses.

pneumatic-car, *s.* A car driven by compressed air.

pneumatic-despatch, *s.* Despatch of letters, parcels, &c., by means of an artificial vacuum in front and atmospheric pressure in the rear. A Pneumatic Despatch Company Act was passed in 1857, and, between 1860 and 1865, tubes were laid down in Threadneedle Street, and from the Euston Railway Station to Camden Town and to Holborn. The Company stopped through insufficient support in 1876.

pneumatic-elevator, *s.* A hoist in which compressed air is the agent for lifting.

pneumatic filament, *s.*

Zool. (*Pl.*): Numerous slender processes containing air connected with the distal end of the pneumatocyst in Velella and Porpita.

pneumatic fountain, *s.* [Fountain, ¶ (3).]

pneumatic-leverage, *s.* [Pneumatic-action.]

pneumatic-organ. *s.*

Music: The ordinary organ as opposed to the ancient hydraulic organ. [Organ.]

pneumatic-pump, *s.* An air-exhaust or forcing pump.

pneumatic-railway, *s.* [Atmospheric-railway.]

pneumatic-syringe, *s.*

Physics: A stout glass tube, closed at one end, and provided with a tight-fitting solid piston. It is designed to prove the compressibility of gases. As the piston is forced down, the gas is pressed into smaller compass, but, when the force is removed, it takes again its proper volume, driving the piston back to its place. The pneumatic syringe proves also that the compression of gases produces heat.

pneumatic-trough, *s.*

Chem.: A vessel used in the collection of gases. It is usually made of iron or copper, and is provided with a shelf for holding the jars or bottles to be filled with gas. The shelf is perforated with one or more holes, to receive the end of the delivery tube of the gas apparatus, and the water in the trough kept at about one inch above the level of the shelf.

pneumatic-tube, *s.*

1. *Sing.:* A tube used for the conveyance of goods or passengers by means of compressed air.

2. *Music* (*Pl.*): [Tube.]

pneū-mą-tĭç'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *pneumatic; -ity.*] The state or condition of having hollow bones filled with air. [Pneumatic, A. 3.]

"The skeleton of the pelican is distinguished by its . . . great *pneumaticity.*"—*Van Hoeven: Handbook of Zool.* (ed. Clark), ii. 386.

pneu-măt'-ĭcs, *s.* [Pneumatic.]

1. The same as Pneumatology, 2 (q.v.).

2. *Physics:* The science which treats of the mechanical properties of air and other gases, investigating their weight, pressure, elasticity, condensation, &c. Comprehended under it are descriptions of such machines as the air-gun, the air-pump, the diving-bell, &c. Air being a vehicle of sound, pneumatics includes also the science of Acoustics.

pneu-mą-tō-, *pref.* [Pneuma-.]

pneu-măt'-ō-çēle, *s.* [Pref. *pneumato-*, and Gr. κήλη (*kēlē*) = a tumour.]

Surg.: A distention of the serotum by air.

pneu-măt'-ō-çyst, *s.* [Pref. *pneumato-*, and Eng. *cyst.*]

Zool.: A chitinous air-sac depending from the apex of the cavity in the cœnosare of the Physophoridæ. It acts as an air-float.

pneū-mą-tō-lŏğ'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *pneumatology*(*y*); *-ical.*] Of or pertaining to pneumatology (q.v.).

pneū-mą-tŏl'-ō-ĵĭst, *s.* [Eng. *pneumatology*(*y*); *-ist.*] One who is versed or learned in pneumatology.

pneū-mą-tŏl'-ō-ğў, *s.* [Pref. *pneumato-*, and Gr. λογος (*logos*) = a discourse; Fr. *pneumatologie;* Ital. *pneumatologia.*]

1. *Physics:* The doctrine of, or a treatise on, elastic fluids. [Pneumatics, 2.]

2. *Mental Phil.:* The science which treats of the nature and operation of minds, "from the infinite Creator to the meanest creature endowed with thought." (*Reid.*) In its widest sense it includes theology, angelology, and psychology.

Pneū-mą-tō-mā'-chĭ-ąns, *s. pl.* [Lat. *Pneumatomachi,* from Gr. Πνευματομάχος (*Pneumatomachos*) = fighting with the Spirit; Πνεῦμα (*Pneuma*) = the [Holy] Spirit, and μάχη (*machē*) = fighting.] [Macedonian (2), B.]

pneū-mą-tŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Pref. *pneumato-*, and Eng. *meter.*] An instrument for measuring the amount of air exhaled at one expiration.

pneū-măt'-ō-phōre, *s.* [Pref. *pneumato-*, and Gr. φορός (*phoros*) = bearing.]

Zool.: A large proximal dilatation of the cœnosare in the Physophoridæ.

pneū-mą-tō-sĭs, *s.* [Gr., from πνευματόω (*pneumatoō*) = to swell.] A windy swelling in any part of the body.

pneū'-mĭc, *a.* [Gr. πνεῦμα (*pneuma*) = breath; Eng. suff. *-ic.*] Derived from the lungs.

pneumic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: An acid said to exist in the parenchyma of the lungs of most animals. It is soluble in water and boiling alcohol, from which it crystallizes in stellate groups of shining needles.

pneū-mŏ-, *pref.* [Gr. πνεύμων (*pneumōn*) = a lung.] Pertaining to, or connected with, the lungs.

pneū-mŏ-brăn-chĭ-ā'-tą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *pneumo-*, and Mod. Lat. *branchiata* (q.v.).]

Zool.: Lamarck's second section of his order Gasteropoda. It contained the Limacinea or Snails.

pneū-mŏ-dĕr'-mŏn, *s.* [Pref. *pneumo-*, and Gr. δέρμα (*derma*) = skin.]

Zool.: A genus of Pteropoda, section Gymnosomata, with four species, from the Atlantic, Indian, and Pacific Oceans.

pneū-mŏ-găs'-trĭc, *a.* [Pref. *pneumo-*, and Eng. *gastric.*]

Anat.: Pertaining to the lungs and stomach.

pneumogastric-nerve, *s.*

Anat.: A nerve, called also *par vagum,* which, proceeding from the neck to the upper part of the abdomen, supplies branches to the pharynx, the œsophagus, stomach, liver, spleen, and respiratory passages.

pneu-mŏğ'-rą-phў, *s.* [Pref. *pneumo-*, and Gr. γραφω (*graphō*) = to write.]

Anat.: A description of the lungs.

pneu-mŏl'-ō-ğў, *s.* [Pref. *pneumo-*, and Gr. λογος (*logos*) = a discourse.]

Anat.: Pneumography (q.v.).

pneu-mŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Pref. *pneumo-*, and Eng. *meter.*] [Pneumatometer.]

pneu-mŏm'-ĕ-trў, *s.* [Eng. *pneumometer; -y.*] Measure of the capacity of the lungs for air.

pneu-mō-nĭ-ą, * **pneū-mŏn-ў,** *s.* [Gr. πνευμονία (*pneumonia*).] [Pneumo-.]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the lung, usually caused by exposure to cold or wet, a cold draught or chill after being over-heated, injury to the chest, irritation, or as a secondary affection in small-pox, typhoid or puerperal fever, and other low wasting diseases; it may also be caused by long continued congestion of the lung substance, particularly in heart disease, or in old and weak people who are bedridden from any cause. It appears as hypostatic pneumonia, and in some malarial districts it occasionally becomes epidemic. It commences with hyperæmia and œdema,

followed by fibrinous exudations in the interior of the air cells and capillary bronchi, undergoing many changes of the most serious character, such as abscess, purulent infiltration, gangrene, &c. The right lower lobe is the most frequent point of attack, bronchitis and pleuritic exudation are common accompaniments. Herpes is frequently observed on the face and lips on the third or fourth day; prostration, dry brown tongue, cracked lips, with viscid expectoration of a rusty-nail colour, and in the acute hepatization stage, red blood-tinged sputum, are the usual symptoms, with fine crepitation, like the rustling of a hair rubbed between the fingers. The true crepitant rhonchus is heard all over the affected part. Pneumonia terminates generally in resolution and recovery, but sometimes in death from collapse and exhaustion.

pneu-mŏn'-ĭc, *pneu-mŏn'-ĭck, *a. & s.* [Gr. πνευμονικός (*pneumonikós*), from πνεύμων (*pneumōn*) = a lung; Fr. *pneumonique.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the lungs; pulmonic.

B. *As subst.:* A medicine for affections of the lungs.

pneū-mō-nī'-tĭc, *a.* [Pneumonitis.] Of or pertaining to pneumonitis.

pneū-mō-nī'-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. πνεύμων (*pneumōn*), genit. πνεύμονος (*pneumonos*) = a lung; suff. *-itis* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: Pneumonia (q.v.).

pneū-mŏn-ў, *s.* [Pneumonia.]

pneū-mō-ŏt'-ō-ką, *s. pl.* [Pref. *pneuma-*; Gr. ᾠόν (*ōon*) = an egg, and τόκος (*tokos*) = laying.]

Zool.: Owen's name for a primary division of Vertebrata, including those which breathe air and lay eggs. He included under it Birds, and the greater number of Reptiles.

pneū-mō-pleū-rī'-tĭs, *s.* [Pref. *pneumo-*, and Eng. *pleuritis* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: Pneumonia with bronchitis, the latter predominating.

pneu-mŏr'-ą, *s.* [Pref. *pneum-*, and Gr. ὦρα (*ōra*) = care.]

Entom.: A South African genus of Acridiidæ. Darwin considers that in no other orthopterous insects has the structure been so modified for stridulation, the whole body being converted into a musical instrument.

pneū-mō-skĕl'-ĕ-tŏn, *s.* [Pref. *pneumo-*, and Eng. *skeleton.*]

Zool.: The skeleton, *i.e.*, the hard portions, or shell, connected with the breathing organs of Testaceous Mollusca.

pneū-mō-thŏr'-ăx, *s.* [Gr. πνεῦμα (*pneuma*) = air, and Eng. *thorax* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: The presence of air in the pleura during the progress of pleurisy. When there is air only it is simple pneumothorax; when, as generally happens, there is a liquid with the air, it is pneumothorax with effusion.

pnī-gā-lī'-ŏn, *s.* [Gr., from πνίγω (*pnigō*) = to choke.]

Med.: An incubus; a nightmare.

pnўx, *s.* [Gr. πνύξ (*pnux*).] The place of public assembly at Athens, especially during elections. It was situated on a low hill, sloping down to the north, at the western verge of the city, and at a quarter of a mile to the west of the Acropolis.

P.O., *abbrev.* [See def.]

1. Post-office.

2. Public officer. (*Wharton.*)

***pō,** *s.* [A.S. *pawe.*] A peacock (q.v.).

"A prucst prunde ase a *po*."
Wright: Political Songs, p. 159.

pō'-ą, *s.* [Gr. = grass.]

Bot.: Meadow-grass; a genus of Festuceæ (*Lindley*), typical of the tribe Poaceæ, subtribe Festuceæ (*Sir J. Hooker*). The flower glumes are compressed, keeled, acute, five-nerved; the empty ones two, unequal, keeled; styles two, short; stigma feathery. Known species ninety, chiefly from the cold and temperate regions. Eight are British, viz., *Poa annua*, the Annual; *P. pratensis*, the Smooth-stalked; *P. compressa*, the Flat-stemmed; *P. trivialis*, the Roughish; *P. nemoralis*, the Wood; *P. lanæ*, the Wavy; *P. alpina*, the Alpine; and *P. bulbosa*, the Bulbous Meadow grass. The first five are common, especially *P. annua*, which occurs everywhere in meadows, pastures, and by roadsides. The sixth and seventh are alpine plants, and the eighth occurs principally on the seashore. *P. annua*, *P. pratensis* (the Kentucky blue grass of America), and *P. trivialis* are good for fodder. *P. abyssinica* is cultivated in Abyssinia as a cereal. *P. cynosuroides* is used by the Indian Brahmans in their religious ceremonies, and is given in calculus, &c.

pō-ā çĕ'-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *po(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Graminaceæ. Spikelets one or more flowered, articulate above the empty glumes. Lowest, or all the flowering glumes bi-sexual, except in Phragmites, Arena, and Arrhenatherum: upper often male or rudimentary. (*Sir J. Hooker.*)

pōąch (1), ***poche, *potch,** *v.t.* [Fr. *pocher*, prob. from *poche* = a pouch, a pocket.] To cook (eggs) in a pan, by breaking and pouring them into boiling water.

"Egges well *poached* are better than rosted."—*Elyot: Castel of Helth*, bk. ii., ch. xiii.

pōąch (2), ***poche, *potche,** *v.t. & i.* [A softened form of *poke*, v. (q.v.); cf. Fr. *pocher*, *poucher* = to thrust or dig out with the fingers, from *pouce* = the thumb.]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To stab, to spear, to pierce.

"They use to *poche* them [fish] with an instrument somewhat like a salmon speare."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall*, p. 31.

* 2. To force or drive into; to plunge into.

"His horse *pocking* one of his legs into some hollow ground."—*Temple: United Provinces*, ch. i.

3. To tread, as snow or soft ground, so as to make it broken and slushy.

"The *poached* filth that floods the middle street."
Tennyson: Vivien, 617.

* **B.** *Intransitive:*

1. To thrust, to stab, to poke.

"I'll *potche* at him some way."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 10.

2. To make an attempt at something; to make a start without going on.

"They have rather *poached* and offered at a number of enterprizes, than maintained any constantly."—*Bacon: War with Spain.*

3. To become swampy or slushy, as with heavy trampling. [A. 3.]

"Chalky and clay lands burn in hot weather, chap in summer, and *pouch* in winter."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

pōąch (3), ***poch,** *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *pocher* = to poach into or encroach upon another man's employment, practice, or trade. (*Cotgrave.*) Origin doubtful; but prob. from *poche* = the pocket, and so either to put into one's own pocket, or to put one's hand in the pocket of another. Cf. Poach (1).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To rob of game; to intrude on for the purpose of stealing game.

"The Greta is not nearly so much *poached* as formerly."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

2. To intrude or encroach upon unlawfully.

"They *poach* Parnassus, and lay claim for praise."
Garth: Claremont.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To steal game or fish; to intrude on the preserves of another for the purpose of stealing game; to kill game illegally.

"All the owners *poached* for salmon."—*Standard*, Nov. 20, 1885.

2. To intrude unlawfully; to hunt improperly.

"B. Jonson had been *poaching* in an obscure collection of love-letters."—*Observer*, No. 74.

¶ By 9 Geo. IV., c. 69, § 1, and 7 & 8 Vict., c. 29, any one poaching by night can be imprisoned for three months for the first offence, and six for the second. Any lord of the manor or gamekeeper can arrest a poacher. By 25 & 26 Vict., c. 114, any constable, on reasonable suspicion, may examine any person or vehicle for concealed game.

pōąch'-ard, *s.* [Pochard.]

pōąch-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *poach* (3); *-er.*]

1. One who intrudes. (Perhaps here = one who pokes or thrusts himself into matters with which he has no right to meddle.)

"I would ask a casuist if it were not lawful for me not only to hide my mind, but to cast something that is not true before such a *poacher*."—*Bucket: Life of Williams*, pt. ii., p. 113.

2. One who poaches; one who steals or kills game or fish illegally.

"The *poachers* knew well where the fish lay."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

pōąch-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *poachy*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being poachy.

"The vallies because of the *poachiness* they kept for grass."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

pōąch'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *poach* (2); *-y.*] Wet and soft; swampy; easily trodden into holes by cattle.

"Marsh lands lay not up till April, except your marshes be very *poachy*."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

pō-ą-çīte, *s.* [Poacites.] Any plant of the fossil genus Poacites (q.v.).

pō-ą-çī-tēs, *s.* [Gr. πόα (*poa*) = grass; *c* connect., and suff. *-ites.*]

Palæobot.: A genus of fossil plants. Two species in the Carboniferous, and one in the Eocene. (*Etheridge.*) They may ultimately be proved not to be closely akin either to Poa or to each other.

pōak, poake, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Waste matter from the preparation of skins, consisting of hair, lime, oil, &c.

pō-ą-phĭl-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Gr. πόα (*poa*) = grass, and φίλος (*philos*) = loving.]

Entom.: A family of Noctuina. Small moths, with their antennæ short and slender; their wings short and rather slender, the anterior pair with indistinct lines, but no spots; larvæ slender, with twelve legs, looping. Only one British species.

pō-cąn, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] (See the compound.)

pocan-hush, *s.*

Bot.: Phytolacca decandra.

pŏçh'-ard, pŏąch'-ard, *s.* [Eng. * *poche*, *poach* (3); *-ard* (q.v.).]

1. *Ornith.: Fuligula* or *Anas ferina.* It is ashy, narrowly striated with black, the head and top of the neck red, the lower part of the neck and the back brown, the bill of a lead colour. It is found in the north of Europe (including Britain) and America, building among reeds. Its cry has been compared to a serpent's hiss. Its flight is more rapid than that of the wild duck, and a flock of them in the air takes the form of a platoon rather than of a triangle.

† 2. The sub-family Fuligulinæ.

pŏç-ĭl-lŏp-ŏr-ą, *s.* [Lat. *pocillum* = a little cup, dimin. from *poculum* = a cup, and *porus* = a passage.]

Zool.: A genus of corals, group Aporosa. Cells small, shallow, sub-polygonal, echinulated on the edges, and sometimes lamelliferous within. *Pocillopora alcicornis* has half a grain of silver and three of copper to each cubic foot of the coral. (*Seeley.*)

pŏck (1), ***pokke,** *s.* [A.S. *poc* = a pustule; cogn. with Dut. *pock*; Ger. *pocke*; cf. Irish *pucuid* = a pustule; Gael. *pucaid* = a pimple. Perhaps related to *poke* (1), s., with the idea of bag or pouch.] [Small-pox.] A pustule raised on the surface of the body in an eruptive disease, as in small-pox.

"He was vysyted with the sykenesse of *pockys*."—*Fabyan: Chronicle*, vol. ii (an. 462).

pock-arr, *s.* A pock-mark.

pock-arred, *a.* Pitted with small-pox; pock-pitted.

pock-broken, ***pock-brokyn,** *a.* Broken out or marked with small-pox.

pock-fretten, *a.* Pitted with small-pox.

"He was a thin, tallish man, a little *pock-fretten*."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, vi 137.

pock-hole, *s.* A pit or hole made by the small-pox.

"Are these but warts and *pock-holes* in the face
O' th' earth?" *Bonner: Anat. of the World*

pock pitted, pock pitten, *a.* Pitted or marked with the small-pox.

pŏck (2), *s.* [Poke, *s.*]

1. A bag, a pouch; a short sack.

"Hae ye brought the buttern and a *pock* for the siller?"—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxv.

2. A bag growing under the jaws of a sheep, indicative of its being rotten. (*Scotch.*)

3. The disease in which such a bag grows. (*Scotch.*)

pock pudding, *s.*

1. *Lit.* : A pudding, generally of oatmeal, cooked in a cloth or bag.

* 2. *Fig.* : A glutton. (A term formerly applied in contempt to Englishmen.) (*Scotch.*)

pock, *v.i.* [Pock (2), *s.*] To be seized with the rot, said of sheep. (*Scotch.*)

pock ĕt, * **pok ot,** [A dimin. of O. Nor. Fr. *poque* ; Fr. *poche* = a bag, a pouch, from O. Dut. *poke* = a bag.] [Poke (1), *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language* :

1. *Lit.* : A small bag inserted in the clothing, to contain articles carried about the person.

"I put it in the *pocket* of my gown."
Shakesp. : Julius Cæsar, iv. 2.

2. *Fig.* : Money, means ; pecuniary resources.

"It is entirely a question of position, *pocket*, and inclination."—*The Queen*, Sept. 26, 1885.

II. *Technically* :

1. *Billiards* : A small netted bag at the corner or midlength of one of the sides of a billiard table to receive the balls.

2. *Comm.* : A measure for hops, ginger, cowries, &c. A pocket of hops is half a sack, generally about 168 lbs.

"During last week 36 *pockets* of hops passed over the public scales."—*Standard*, Dec. 17, 1885.

3. *Mining & Geol.* :

(1) A cavity or hollow, in a rock, in which grains or nuggets of gold, or other metal or mineral, have been intercepted and retained.

"He would more like a steamboat till we'd struck the *pocket*."—*Mark Twain : Choice Works*, 510.

(2) A receptacle from which coal, ore, or waste, is loaded into waggons. (*Amer.*)

"The thunder of the ore, as it runs from the *pockets* into the holds of the vessels below."—*Harper's Monthly*, May, 1882, p. 896.

4. *Veg. Pathol.* : A malformation produced in a plum by the plum disease (q.v.). Called also a pod.

* (1) *To be in* (or *out of*) *pocket* : To be a gainer (or loser) ; to gain (or lose).

(2) *To have in one's pocket* : To have complete control of.

pocket-book, *s.* A leather or other receptacle, divided into compartments, and of shape and size suitable for carrying papers, &c., in the pocket ; a note book.

pocket-borough, *s.* A borough, the power of electing a parliamentary representative of which is in the hands of one person, or of a few persons at most.

"I can't help wishing somebody had a *pocket-borough* to give you."—*Ad. Eliot : Middlemarch*, ch. xlvi.

pocket-clock, *s.* A watch. (*Donne : Poems*, p. 247.)

* **pocket-cloth,** *s.* A pocket-handkerchief.

"I cannot I wipe mine eyes with the fair *pocket-cloth*!"—*F. Brooke : Works*, i. 2.

pocket-flap, *s.* The piece of cloth which covers the pocket-hole, as in a coat.

pocket-glass, *s.* A portable looking-glass.

pocket-gopher, *s.*

Zool. : A pouched rat (q.v.). [Gopher.]

pocket-hammer, *s.* A small hammer adapted for carrying in the pocket, used by geologists.

pocket-handkerchief, *s.* A handkerchief carried in the pocket for use.

pocket-judgment, *s.*

Law : A statute merchant which was enforcible at any time after non-payment on the day assigned, without further proceedings.

pocket-knife, *s.* A knife with one or more blades, which shut up within the handle, for carrying in the pocket.

pocket-lid, *s.* A pocket-flap (q.v.).

pocket-mine, *s.* The same as Pocket, *s.* II. 3. (1).

pocket-miner, *s.* One engaged in pocket-mining.

"Dick Baker, *pocket-miner*, of Dead House Gulch."—*Mark Twain : Roughing It*, p. 409.

pocket-mining, *s.* Seeking for gold in pockets.

"As for *pocket-mining* he was just born for it."—*Mark Twain : Choice Works*, p. 510.

pocket-money, *s.* Money for occasional expenses or amusements.

pocket-picking, *s.* The art or practice of picking pockets.

* **pocket piece,** *s.* A piece of money kept in the pocket and not spent.

pocket-pistol, *s.*

1. *Lit.* : A pistol to be carried in the pocket.

2. *Fig.* : A small flask for liquor carried in the pocket.

"He swigged his *pocket-pistol*."—*Naylor : Reynard the Fox*, p. 42.

pocket-sheriff, *s.* A sheriff appointed by the sole authority of the sovereign, and not one of the three nominated in the Exchequer.

pocket-volume, *s.* A volume which can be carried in the pocket.

pŏck ĕt, *v.t.* [Pocket, *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language* :

1. To put or place in the pocket.

"To *pocket* up the game." *Prior : Alma*, ii.

2. To take clandestinely or fraudulently ; to embezzle.

"She appeared to have been *pocketing* money from her employer."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 9, 1882.

II. *Billiards* : To strike or play a ball so that it falls into a pocket.

¶ *To pocket an affront, insult, wrong, &c.* : To receive or submit to without resenting.

pŏck ĕt-fŭl, *s.* [Eng. *pocket* ; *-ful(l).*] As much as a pocket will hold ; enough to fill a pocket.

"I remember a *pocketful* of nuts thus gathered from a single tree."—*Harper's Monthly*, May, 1882, p. 870.

pŏck'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *pocky* ; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being pocky.

pŏck măn-kỹ, pŏck-măn-tỹ, pock-man-teau, *s.* [See def.] A corrupt. of portmanteau. (*Scotch.*)

"It's been the cipsies that took your *pockmanky* when they fund the chaise."—*Scott : Guy Mannering*, ch. xlv.

pŏck mark, *s.* [Eng. *pock* and *mark.*] A permanent mark or pit left by the smallpox.

pŏck'-wood, *s.* [Eng. *pock*, and *wood.*] (See the compound.)

pockwood-tree, *s.*

Bot. : *Guaiacum officinale.*

pŏck'-ỹ, * **pock-ie,** *a.* [Eng. *pock* (1), s. ; *-y.*]

1. Having pocks or pock-marks ; infected with an eruptive disease, and especially with the venereal disease.

"Ridding *pocky* wretches from their paine."
Bp. Hall : Satires, iv. 1.

* 2. Vile, rascally ; contemptible, low.

pō-cō, *adv.* [Ital. ; Lat. *paucus* = few.]

Music : A direction in music ; a little, as *poco a poco*, little by little ; *poco animato*, rather animated ; *poco lento*, rather slow ; *mosso poco meno*, rather less quick ; *poco piano*, rather soft ; *poco più allegro*, rather faster ; *poco presto*, somewhat rapid.

* **pō-cō-cū răn'-tē,** *s.* [Ital.] A careless man, a trifler.

"Resumed . . . his proper character of a *pococurante*."—*Scott : St. Ronan's Well*, ch. xxx.

* **pō-cō-cu-rănt'-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *pococurant(e)* ; *-ism.*] Carelessness, indifference, apathy.

"Thy yawning impassivities, *pococurantisms*."—*Carlyle : Past & Present*, bk. ii., ch. xvii.

* **pŏc'-u-lar-ỹ,** *s.* [Lat. *poculum.*] A cup.

"Some brought forth *pocularies*."—*Latimer : Works*, i. 49.

* **pŏc'-u-lĕnt,** *a.* [Lat. *poculentus*, from *poculum* = a cup.] Fit for drink.

"Some of these herbs, which are not esculent, are notwithstanding *poculent* ; as hops and broom."—*Bacon : Nat. Hist.*, § 630.

pŏc'-u-lĭ form, *a.* [Lat. *poculum* = cup, and *forma* = form.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.* : Cup-shaped.

† 2. *Bot.* : Cup-shaped, with a hemispherical base and an upright limb. Nearly the same as campanulate (q.v.).

pŏd-, *pref.* [Podo-.]

pŏd, *s.* [The same word as *pad* (2), *s.* (q.v.). Cf. Dan. *pude* = a cushion, a pillow ; Sw. dial. *pude*, *puda*, *pute* ; Gaul. *put* = a large buoy.]

I. *Ordinary Language* :

1. A bag, a pouch.

2. A box or old leather bottle nailed to the side of a cart to hold necessary implements.

"Cart-ladder, and wimble, with pecer and *pod*."
Tusser : Husbandrie, xxii. 6.

* 3. A young jack.

"The pike, as he ageth, receiueth diuerse names : as from a pie to a gilthead, from a gilthead to a *pod*, from a *pod* to a jack, from a jack to a jackerell, from a jackerell to a pike, and last of all to a luce."—*Harrison : Descrip. Engl.*, bk. iii., ch. iii.

4. The pericarp or seed-vessel of a plant ; a husk ; a covering of the seed of plants.

5. The straight channel or groove in the body of certain forms of augers and boring-bits.

6. The blade of a cricket-bat.

"The regulation size of the bat is thirty-eight inches in length, of which twenty-one inches are taken up by the *pod*, or, according to the more modern term, the blade."—*Routledge Handbook of Cricket*, p. 11.

II. *Technically* :

1. *Bot.* : The seed-vessel of a Cruciferous plant, a silique or silicule. Popularly used for a legume, as a pea-pod.

2. *Veg. Pathol.* : [Pocket, *s.*, II. 5].

pod-auger, *s.* An auger formed with a straight channel or groove.

pod-bit, *s.* A boring-tool adapted to be used in a brace. It has a semi-cylindrical form, a hollow barrel, and at its end is a cutting-lip which projects in advance of the land.

pod-fern, *s.*

Bot. : The genus Ellobocarpus. Named from the pod-like divisions of the fronds on which the sori are placed.

pod-lover, *s.*

Entom. : A British night-moth, *Dianthœcia capsophila*.

pod-pepper, *s.*

Bot. & Pharm. : [Capsicum, *s.*, II.

pŏd, *v.i.* [Pod, *s.*]

1. To swell and assume the appearance of a pod.

2. To produce pods.

3. To gather pods or pulse.

pŏd'-ą-grą, * **pod-a-ger,** * **pod-a-gre,** *s.* [Pref. *pod-*, and Gr. ἄγρα (*agra*) = a seizure.] Gout in the foot.

* **pŏd'-ą-grąl,** *a.* [Eng. *podagr(a)* ; *-al.*] Podagric.

* **pŏ-dăg'-rĭc,** * **pŏ-dăg'-rĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Lat. *podagricus*, from Gr. ποδαγρικός (*podagrikos*), from ποδάγρα (*podagra*) = gout.]

1. Of or pertaining to the gout ; gouty ; caused by gout.

"Could I ease you of *podagrical* pain."—*Howell : Letters*, bk. iv., let. 42.

2. Afflicted with or suffering from the gout.

"A boalstone, held in the hand of one that is *podagrical*, doth either cure or give great ease in the gout."—*Browne : Vulgar Errours.*

* **pŏd'-ą-grous,** *a.* [Eng., &c. *podagr(a)* ; *-ous.*] Podagric.

pŏd ą-lĭr'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat. *Podalirius*, *Podalyrus* = a son of Æsculapius.]

Bot. : The typical genus of Podalyrieæ (q.v.). It consists of Cape shrubs.

pŏd ą-lĭr-ĭ-ē'-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod Lat. *podalyri(a)* ; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot. : A tribe of Papilionaceæ, having the filaments free, the legume continuous, the leaves simple or palmately compound. Sub-tribes Enpodalyrieæ, Pultenæ, and Mirbelieæ.

† **pŏ-dar-ĭ-dæ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *podarg(us)* ; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith. : Frog-mouths ; a family of Picarian Birds, closely allied to the Caprimulgidæ (in which they are now generally merged), but having for the most part thicker bills, and seeking their food on the ground instead of taking it on the wing. They abound in the Australian region, one genus extending over a large part of the Oriental region. Genera : Podargus, Batrachostomus, and Ægotheles.

pŏ-dar'-gŭs, *s.* [Gr. πόδαργος (*podargos*) = swift-footed ; pref. *pod-*, and ἀργός (*argos*) = swift.]

Ornith. : A genus of Caprimulgidæ, or the

typical genus of the Podargidæ (q.v.), with ten species, from Australia, Tasmania, and the Papuan Islands. *Podargus strigoides*, is the Tawny-shouldered Podargus, called by the colonists "More-pork," from its peculiar cry.

pŏd ăx ĭn ĕ-ī, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *podax(on)*; masc. pl. adj. suff. *-inei.*]

Bot.: A sub-order of Gasteromycetous Fungi. There is a solid column in the centre of the sporangium. All are foreign.

pŏd-ăx'-ŏn, *s.* [Pref. *pod-*, and Gr. *ἄξων* (*axon*) = an axle.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Podaxinei (q.v.).

pŏd ăx-ō'-nĭ ạ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat.] [PODAXON.]

Zool.: A phylum of Invertebrata, including the Sipunculoidea, Brachiopoda, and Polyzoa.

pŏd-dĕd, *a.* [Eng. *pod*; *-ed.*] Having pods.

* **pŏd-dĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *pod*; *-er.*]

1. One who collects pods or pulse.

2. A kind of weed winding about hemp, &c. (*Hollyband.*)

* **pōde,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A tadpole.

pŏ-dĕs'-tạ, *s.* [Ital. = a governor, from Lat. *potestas* = power.]

* 1. The title of certain officials sent by Frederick I. in the twelfth century to govern the principal cities of Lombardy.

* 2. A chief magistrate of the Italian republics of the middle ages, generally elected annually, and entrusted with all but absolute power.

3. An inferior municipal judge in some cities of Italy.

* **pŏ-dĕs'-tāte,** *s.* [Ital.] [PODESTA.] A chief.

"The greatest *podestates* and gravest judges."—*Puttenham: Eng. Poesie*, bk. iii., ch. xxv.

pŏ-dē'-tĭ ŭm (t as sh), *s.* [Dimin. (?) from Gr. *πούς* (*pous*), genit. *ποδός* (*podos*) = a foot.]

Bot.: The stalk-like elongations of the thallus which support the fructification in Cenomyce, a genus of Lichens.

pŏdge, *s.* [Cf. Ger. *patsche.*] A puddle, a plash.

pŏdg'-y, *a.* [Eng. *pod*, s.; *-y.*] Short and stout; dumpy, fat.

"A good little spaniel if she was not shown so fat and *podgy*."—*Field*, Oct. 17, 1885.

pŏd'-ĭ-ca, *s.* [Lat., fem. sing. of *podicus* = pertaining to a foot.]

Ornith.: A genus of Heliornithinæ, with four species, from the Ethiopian region, excluding Madagascar. The feet are lobed, as in the Coots, but the bill is long and compressed.

pŏd'-ĭ-çĕps, *s.* [Agassiz considers this a hybrid word. It is really contr. from *podicipes*: Lat. *podex*, genit. *podicis* = the anus, and *pes* = a foot. (*Gloger*, in *Journ. für Ornith.*, 1854, p. 430. Note.).]

1. *Ornith.:* Grebe (q.v.); the type-genus of the family Podicipedidæ, formerly made a genus of Colymbidæ. The species are numerous and cosmopolitan.

2. *Palæont.:* Occurs in the Pleistocene.

pŏd-ĭ-çĭl'-lŭm, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Lat. *podium* = a height (?).]

Bot.: A very short podetium.

pŏd-ĭ-çĭ-pĕd'-ĭ dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *podiceps*, genit. *podiciped(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: Grebes; a family of Illiger's Pygopodes (q.v.), with two genera: Podiceps (Lath.) and Centropelma (Sclater & Salvin). Some authorities add a third, Podilymbus, with two species, from North and South America; but they are more generally included in Podiceps. The family may be easily distinguished from all other water-birds by their very short body, flattened tarsi, and toes furnished with broad lobes of skin.

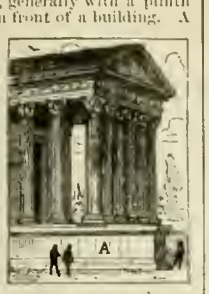
† **pŏd-ĭ-lȳm'-bŭs,** *s.* [Mod. Lat. *podi(ceps)*, and *(co)lymbus.*] [PODICIPEDIDÆ.]

pŏd-ĭ-sō'-ma, *s.* [Pref. *pod-*; *i* connect., and Gr. *σῶμα* (*soma*) = the body.]

Bot.: A genus of Puccinei, parasitic upon species of Juniper, which they kill. Galls formed by *Podisoma macropus* on *Juniperus virginiana* are called in America Cedar-apples.

pō'-dĭ ŭm, *s.* [Lat.]

Arch.: A low wall, generally with a plinth and cornice, placed in front of a building. A projecting basement round the interior of a building, as a shelf or seat, and round the exterior for ornamental adjuncts, as statues, vases, &c. Sometimes it was surmounted by rails, and used as the basement for the columns of a portico.



ROMAN TEMPLE, SIMES.
A. Podium.

pŏd'-leȳ, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A young coal-fish. (*Scotch.*)

pŏd o-, *pref.* [Gr. *ποῦς* (*pous*), genit. *ποδός* (*podos*) = a foot.] Belonging to, connected with, or situated on or near the foot.

pŏd'-ō-carp, *s.* [PODOCARPUS.]

pŏd-ō-car'-pŭs, *s.* [Pref. *podo-*, and Gr. *καρπος* (*karpos*) = a fruit.]

1. *Bot.:* Podocarp; a genus of Taxaceæ, generally with succulent leaves and fruit, the latter borne upon a stalk. *Podocarpus Totara*, a New Zealand, and *P. cupressina*, a Javanese tree, yield excellent timber, that of *P. bracteata* and *P. latifolia*, of Burmah, &c., is less valuable.

2. *Palæobot.:* Occurs in the Eocene.

† **pŏd-ō-çĕph'-a-loŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *podo-*, and Gr. *κεφαλή* (*kephalē*) = the head.]

Bot.: Having a head of flowers on a long peduncle.

pŏ-dŏ'-çēş, *s.* [Gr. *ποδώκης* (*podōkēs*) = swift of foot: pref. *podo-*, and Gr. *ὠκύς* (*ōkus*) = swift.]

Ornith.: Desert-Chough; a genus of Fregilinæ, from the sandy wastes between Bokhara and Eastern Tibet. The sole species, called by Fischer, who founded the genus, *Podoces panderi* (named in honour of its discoverer), is glaucous-green above; the eyebrows are white, bill and claws blackish, feet greenish.

pŏd ŏc-nē'-mŭs, *s.* [Pref. *podo-*, and Gr. *κνημίς* (*knēmis*) = a greave.]

Zool.: Large-greaved Tortoise, a genus of Emydes, sub-family Chelodina, or of the family Chelydidæ. There are six species, ranging from the Orinoco to the La Plata.

pŏd-ō-cŏc'-cŭs, *s.* [Pref. *podo-*, and Gr. *κόκκος* (*kokkos*) = a kernel.]

Bot.: A genus of Palms, tribe Areceæ. The fruits of *Podococcus Barteri*, a native of Western Africa, are eaten.

pŏd-ō-çȳr'-tĭs, *s.* [Pref. *podo-*, and Gr. *κύρτη* (*kurtē*) = a fish-basket.]

Zool.: A genus of Polycistina (q.v.) Skeleton fenestrated and casque-like, tapering to a point at one end, open, with three marginal prickles at the other.

pŏd-ō-gȳn'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *podo-*, and Gr. *γυνή* (*gunē*) = a woman.]

Bot.: A gynophore (q.v.).

pŏ-dŏl'-ō-gȳ, *s.* [Pref. *podo-*, and Gr. *λόγος* (*logos*) = a word, a discourse.] A treatise on or description of the foot.

pŏd-ŏph-thăl'-mạ-tạ, *s. pl.* [PODOPHTHALMIA.]

pŏd-ŏph-thăl'-mĭ-a, pŏd-ŏph-thăl'-ma-tạ, *s. pl.* [Pref. *pod-*, and Gr. *ὀφθαλμός* (*ophthalmos*) = an eye.]

1. *Zool.:* Stalk-eyed Crustaceans, a legion of Malacostraca (= Thoracipoda of Woodward). The eyes are on movable foot-stalks; branchiæ almost always present; thorax covered more or less completely by thoracic shield. There are two orders, Decapoda and Stomatopoda (q.v.).

2. *Palæont.:* From the Carboniferous onward.

pŏd-ŏph-thăl'-mĭ-an, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *podophthalmi(a)*; Eng. suff. *-an.*] Any individual of the Podophthalmia (q.v.). (*Huxley: Anat. Invert. Anim.*, p. 263.)

pŏd-ŏph-thăl'-mĭc, *a.* [PODOPHTHALMATA.] Pertaining to or resembling crustaceans of the division Podophthalmata.

pŏd ō phȳl lā'-çē-æ, * pŏd-ō phȳl-lē'-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *podophyll(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*, *-eæ.*]

Bot.: An old order, or an old tribe, of plants, type Podophyllum (q.v.).

pŏd-ō-phȳl-lē'-æ, *s. pl.* [PODOPHYLLACEÆ.]

pŏd ŏph-ȳl lĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *podophyll(um)*; *-in.*] [PODOPHYLLUM, 2.]

pŏd ō phȳl loŭs, *a.* [PODOPHYLLUM.]

Entom.: Having the feet so compressed as to resemble leaves.

pŏd-ō-phȳl-lŭm, *s.* [Pref. *podo-*, and Gr. *φύλλον* (*phullon*) = a leaf.]

1. *Bot.:* A genus of Ranunculaceæ, now placed under the tribe Actæeæ. *Podophyllum peltatum* is the May-apple (q.v.), called also the Wild Lemon. The fruit is eatable, but the leaves are poisonous and the whole plant narcotic. The red fruits of *P. emodi*, a Himalayan herb, are eaten by the natives, but Europeans regard them as insipid.

PODOPHYLLUM.

2. *Pharm.:* Podophyllin. An amorphous brownish-yellow resin tinged with green, extracted from the root of *Podophyllum peltatum* by alcohol. It has an acrid bitter taste, is slightly soluble in water and ether, but very soluble in alcohol; a safe and certain purgative, superior in activity to the resin of jalap.

* **pŏd'-ō-scăph,** *s.* [Pref. *podo-*, and Gr. *σκάφος* (*skaphos*) = a boat.] A kind of apparatus like a small boat, attached one to each foot, and used to support the body erect in the water.

* **pŏd-ŏ-scăph-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *podoscaph*; *-er.*] One who uses podoscaphs.

pŏd-ō-sō'-mạ-tạ, *s. pl.* [Pref. *podo-*, and Gr. *σῶματα* (*sōmata*), pl. of *σῶμα* (*sōma*) = a body.]

Zool.: An order of Arachnida, called by Huxley Pycnogonida (q.v.).

pŏd'-ō-spĕrm, * pŏd-ō-spĕr'-mĭ ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *podo-*, and Gr. *σπέρμα* (*sperma*) = a seed.]

Bot.: An umbilical cord.

pŏd-ō-stĕ-mā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *podostem(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Podostemads; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Rutales. Branched and floating herbs, resembling Liverworts or Scale-mosses, and destitute of stomates and spiral vessels. Leaves capillary, linear, and decurrent on the stem. Flowers inconspicuous, naked, or with an imperfect calyx, or with three sepals bursting through a lacerated spathe. Stamens one to many, distinct or monadelphous; ovary two- or three-celled; fruit capsular; seeds numerous, minute. Chiefly South American. Tribes three, Hydrostachyeæ, Lacideæ, and Tristicheæ. Genera twenty, species 100. (*Lindley.*)

pŏd-ŏs'-tĕ-măd, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *podostem(um)*; Eng. suff. *-ad.*]

Bot. (Pl.): Lindley's name for Podostemaceæ (q.v.).

pŏd-ŏs'-tō-ma, *s.* [Pref. *podo-*, and Gr. *στόμα* (*stoma*) = a mouth.]

Zool.: A genus of Naked Lobose Rhizopods, with relatively large pseudopods for locomotion, and others for feeding.

pŏd-ūr'-ạ, *s.* [Pref. *pod-*, and Gr. *οὐρά* (*oura*) = a tail.]

Zool.: The typical genus of Lubbock's family Podurida (q.v.). Body cylindrical, segments sub-equal; eyes eight on each side; antennæ short, eight jointed; feet with only one claw; caudal appendage short.

pŏ·dūr·ĭ·dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *podur(a)*, Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

* 1. An approximate synonym of the modern Collembola (q.v.).

2. A family of the modern Collembola, with three genera, Achorutes, Podura, and Xenylla. Body cylindrical; the appendages of the fourth abdominal segment developed into a saltatory apparatus. (*Lubbock.*)

po·e (1), *s.* [Native name.] An article of food prepared from the roots of the taro plant, *Caladium esculentum*, by the natives of the Sandwich Islands. The root is mixed with water, and pounded with a pestle to the consistency of dough; it is then fermented, and in three or four days is fit for use.

pō·ē (2), *s.* [Native name.] (See compound.)

poo bird, *s.*

Ornith.: *Prosthemadera novæ-zealandiæ* (or *Anthochæra*), called also Tui. It is about the size of a large blackbird, with dark metallic plumage becoming black in certain lights, and with a bronze reflection in others. There is a patch of pure white on the shoulders, and from each side of the neck depends a tuft of snowy, curly, downy feathers, bearing a distant resemblance to a clergyman's bands. These feathers influenced Gray in his choice of a generic name, and gave rise to the popular epithet, Parson-bird, of the early colonists. It is easily domesticated, and has great powers of mimicry. "It will learn to articulate sentences of several words with clearness, and to imitate the barking of a dog to perfection." (*Buller: Birds of New Zealand.*)

pō·ē·brŏ·thēr·ĭ·ŭm, *s.* [Gr. πόη (*poē*); root βρω- (seen in βορα (*bora*) = catage, meat, and Lat. *-vor-* = to devour), and θηριον (*thērion*) = a wild beast.]

Paleont.: A genus of Camelidæ, from the Miocene of North America.

pœ·çĭl·ĭ·a, *s.* [Gr. ποικίλος (*poikilos*) = many-coloured.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Cyprinodontidæ, from tropical America. Dr. Günther puts the number of species at sixteen.

pœ·çĭ·lĭt·ĭc, *a.* [Poikilitic.]

* **pœ·çĭ·lŏp·ō·da,** *s. pl.* [Gr. ποικίλος (*poikilos*) = varied, and πούς (*pous*), genit. ποδος (*podos*) = a foot.]

Zool.: Cuvier's name for the Merostomata (q.v.).

pō·ĕm, * **poeme,** *s.* [Fr. *pöème*, from Lat. *poëma*; Gr. ποιημα (*poiēma*) = a work . . . a poem; ποιεω (*poiēō*) = to make, to compose; Ital. & Sp. *poema.*] [Poet.]

1. A metrical composition; a composition in verse, whether blank or rhyming.

"*Poems*, like pictures, are of different sorts."
Beaumont: Horace: Art of Poetry.

2. A term applied to a composition not in verse, but in which the language is impassioned and full of imagination; as, a prose *poem.*

* **pō·ē·mat·ĭc,** *a.* [Gr. ποιηματικός (*poiēmatikos*). Pertaining or relating to poems or poetry; poetical. (*Coleridge.*)

* **pœ·nŏl·ō·gy,** *s.* [Penology.]

pō·ĕph·a·ga, *s. pl.* [Poephagus.]

Zool.: In Owen's classification a group of Marsupialia, embracing the Macropodidæ and Hypsiprymnus, all strictly phytophagous.

pō·ĕph·a·gous, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *poephag(a)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Eating or subsisting on grass; belonging or pertaining to the Poephaga.

pō·ĕph·a·gŭs, *s.* [Gr. ποηφάγος (*poēphagos*). A term applied by Ælian to the animal.]

Zool.: A genus of Bovidæ, with one species, *Poephagus* (*Bos*) *grunniens*, the Yak (q.v.).

po·ĕph·il·a, *s.* [Gr. πόη (*poē*) = grass, and φιλεω (*philĕō*) = to love.]

Ornith.: A genus of Ploceidæ, with six species, from Australia.

po·ĕ·sy, * **po·e·sie,** *s.* [Fr. *poesie*, from Lat. *poesin*, accus. of *poesis* = poetry, from Gr. ποιησις (*poiēsis*) = a making, poetic faculty, a poem; ποιεω (*poiēō*) = to make, to compose; Ital. & Sp. *poesia.*] [Poet, Posy.]

1. The art of writing poetry; poetical skill or faculty.

"*Poesy* is his [the Poet's] skill or craft of making; the very fiction itself."—*Ben Jonson: Discoveries.*

* 2. Poetry, poems; metrical compositions.

"Simonides said that picture was a dumb *poesie*, and *poesie* a speaking picture."—*Holland: Plutarch*, p. 905.

* 3. A posy; a short conceit or motto engraved on a ring, &c.

po·ĕt, * **po·ete,** *s.* [Fr. *poète*, from Lat. *poëta*, Gr. ποιητης (*poiētēs*) = a maker . . . a poet; ποιέω (*poiĕō*) = to make; Sp., Port., & Ital. *poeta.* The true English word for *poet* is *maker*, which exactly corresponds with the Greek.] [Maker.]

* 1. A maker, an inventor. [Maker, *s.*, 2.]

2. The author or writer of a poem or metrical composition.

"They that make verses, expressynge therby none other lernynge, but the crafte of versifience, be not of auncient writers named *poetes*, but only called versifiers."—*Sir T. Elyot: The Governour*, bk. i., ch. xlii.

3. One who is skilled in poetry; one who is endowed with poetical faculties or talents; one possessing high imaginative powers.

"If Pope be not a *poet*, where is poetry to be found?"
—*Johnson: Life of Pope.*

poet-laureate, *s.*

* 1. *Eng. Univ.*: One who has received an honourable degree for grammar, including poetry and rhetoric; so called from his being crowned with laurel.

2. An officer of the king's household whose duty was to compose an ode every year for the sovereign's birthday, or for a great national victory, &c. This duty is not now required of the holder of the office, which is now a sinecure.

¶ Among the most celebrated of the poet-laureates were Edmund Spenser (1590–1599), Ben Jonson (1619–1637), John Dryden (1670–1700), Robert Southey (1813–1843), William Wordsworth (1843–1851). Alfred Tennyson, (1851–1892), was created a baron in 1884. Alfred Austin was appointed Jan. 1, 1896.

* **poet-musician,** *s.* An epithet applied to the bard and lyrist, as combining the professions of poetry and music.

* **poet-sucker,** *s.* An immature or inexperienced poet. (*Ben Jonson.*)

poet's cassia, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Osyris.

† **pō·ĕ·tăs·tēr,** *s.* [O. Fr. *poëtastre.*] An inferior poet; a pitiful rhymer.

"Pedant *poetasters* of this age,
Loose humours vent."
Beaumont: To the Memory of Sir John Beaumont.

* **pō·ĕ·tăs·trў,** *s.* [Eng. *poetaster*; *-y.*] The works or writings of a poetaster; pitiful rhyming.

pō·ĕt·ĕss, *s.* [Eng. *poet*; *-ess.*] A female poet.

"The famous *poetess* Corinna five times had the advantage of Pindarus."—*North: Plutarch*, pt. ii., p. 25.

pō·ĕt·ĭc, pō·ĕt·ĭc·al, *a.* [Fr. *poétique*; Lat. *poeticus*; Gr. ποιητικος (*poiētikos*), from ποιεω (*poiĕō*) = to make; Ital. & Sp. *poetico.*]

1. Of or pertaining to, or suitable for, poetry; as, *poetic* genius.

2. Expressed in poetry; in metrical form: as, a *poetical* composition.

3. Possessing or characterized by the qualities or beauties of poetry; containing poetical ideas or imagery.

poetic license, *s.* The liberty or license allowed to a poet in matters of fact or language, for the purpose of producing a desired effect or result.

pō·ĕt·ĭc·al, *a.* [Poetic.]

poetical justice, *s.* The distribution of rewards and punishments such as is pictured in poems and works of fiction, but seldom found in real life.

"The talk was about *poetical-justice* and the unities of place and time."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

pō·ĕt·ĭc·al·lў, *adv.* [Eng. *poetical*; *-ly.*] In a poetical manner; by the means or aid of poetry; like a poet.

* **pō·ĕt·ĭcs,** *s.* [Poetic.] The doctrine of poetry; that branch of criticism which deals with the nature and laws of poetry.

* **pō·ĕt·ĭ·cule,** *s.* [Eng. *poetic*; *-ule.*] A poetaster. (*Swinburne: Under the Microscope*, p. 36.)

* **pō·ĕt·īze,** *v.i.* [Fr. *poëtiser*, from *poète* = a poet; Lat. *putor*; Gr. ποιητιζω (*poiētizō*).] To write as a poet; to compose verses.

"They very curiously could paint,
And neatly *poetize.*"
Drayton: Muses Elysium, Nymph. 2.

* **pō·ĕt·rĕss,** *s.* [Lat. *poëtrix.*] A female poet; a poetess.

pō·ĕ·trў, * **po·e·tric,** * **po·e·tryе,** *s.* [O. Fr. *poeterie.*] [Poet.]

1. That one of the fine arts which has for its object the creation of intellectual pleasure by the use of imaginative and passionate language, which is generally, though not necessarily, formed in regular measure; the art of producing illusions of the imagination by means of language.

"But about the originall of poemes and *poetrie*, there is a great question among authors."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. vii., ch. lvi.

2. Poetical, imaginative, or passionate language or compositions, whether expressed rhythmically or in prose. Thus, many parts of the prose translation of the Bible are genuine poetry. In its widest sense, poetry may be defined as that which is the product of the imaginative powers and fancy, and which appeals to these powers in others.

3. Metrical compositions, verse, poems.

"She taketh most delight
In musick, instruments, and *poetry.*"
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, i. 1.

¶ The ancient Hindoo Vedas consists in large measures of rhythmical hymns. Hindoo poetry reached its highest development in the epics of the Ramayan and the Mahabharat. Specimens of that of the Hebrews, made conspicuous to the English reader by being printed in separate lines in the R.V., are found in Gen. iv. 23-24, ix. 25-27, xxvii. 39, 40, xlix. 2-27, and Exodus xv. 1-18, 21. It reached its highest development in the books of Job and of Psalms. The poetry of the Greeks began with Homer and Hesiod, and continued till about B.C. 500. The chief poets of Rome came late upon the scene, Virgil being born B.C. 70, and Horace B.C. 65. Geoffrey Chaucer, the father of English poetry, died A.D. Oct. 25, 1400; John Barbour, author of the "Bruce" (1373), was the first Scottish poet. Of the English poets of high genius were Chaucer in the fourteenth, Shakespeare and Spenser in the sixteenth century, Milton and Dryden in the seventeenth, Pope and Cowper in the eighteenth, Byron, &c., in the nineteenth. Of Scottish poets, Burns in the eighteenth century.

* **pō·ĕt·shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *poet*; *-ship.*] The state, condition, or individuality of a poet.

pŏgge, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Zool.: The Armed Bull-head. [Bullhead.]

pŏg'·gў, *s.* [Poroy.]

* **pogh,** * **poghe,** *s.* [Poke.] A bag, a poke.

pō' gŏn, *s.* [Gr.]

Bot.: A beard. [Beard (2), *s.*, III.]

pō·gō·nĭ·a, *s.* [Gr. πώγων (*pōgōn*) = the beard. Named from the fringed tip of the flowers.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Pogonidæ (q.v.). Terrestrial orchids. From fifteen to twenty are known, from America and Asia.

pō·gō·nĭ·ăs, *s.* [Gr. πωγωνίας (*pōgōnias*) = bearded.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Sciænidæ (q.v.), with a single species, *Pogonias chromis*, the Drum, from the western parts of the Atlantic. Snout convex, upper jaw overlapping lower; mandible with numerous small barbels; large molar teeth on pharyngeal bones.

pō·gŏn'·ĭ·dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pogon(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Orchids, tribe Arethuseæ.

pō·gō'·nīte, *s.* [Gr. πωγωνίας (*pōgōnias*) = a comet; suff. *-ite* (*Petrol.*).]

Petrol.: Hauy's name for Pele's Hair (q.v.).

pō·gō·stĕm'·ĭ·dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pogostem(on)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Menthæ.

pō·gō·stē'·mŏn, *s.* [Gr. πώγων (*pōgōn*) = a beard, and στημον (*stēmon*) = a stamen.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the family of Pogostemidæ. *Pogostemon Patchouli* grows in East Bengal, Burmah, and the Malay Peninsula. [Patchouli.]

pōh, ***pogh,** *interj.* [Icel. *pú* = pooh.] An exclamation of contempt. [Pooh.]

poi, *s.* [Poe (1).]

pōĭ-ĕĭl-īte, *s.* [Gr. ποικίλος (*poikilos*) = many-coloured; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *poikilit.*]

Min.: The same as Bornite (q.v.).

pōĭ-ĕĭl-ō-pȳ-rī-tēş, *s.* [Gr. ποικίλος (*poikilos*) = many-coloured, and Eng. *pyrites*; Ger. *poikilopyrit.*]

Min.: The same as Bornite (q.v.).

pŏĭg-nan-çў, (*g* silent), *s.* [Eng. *poignant; -cy.*]

1. The quality or state of being poignant or stimulating to the palate; piquant, sharp, pungent.

2. Point, sharpness, keenness, asperity; power of irritating and cutting.

"So it is with wit, which generally succeeds more from being happily addressed, than from its native *poignancy.*"—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. 1 (Introd.)

3. Sharpness or painfulness to the feelings; bitterness: as, the *poignancy* of grief.

pŏĭg-nant (*g* silent), ***poi-nant,** ***pug-naunt,** *a.* [Fr. *poignant*, pr. par. of *poindre* = to prick; Lat. *pungo*. *Poignant* and *pungent* are thus doublets.]

*1. Sharp, cutting.

*2. Sharp or stimulating to the palate; pungent, piquant.

3. Pointed, sharp, keen, irritating, cutting, bitter.

"There are, to whom too *poignant* I appear."
Francis: Horace, bk. ii., sat. 1.

4. Sharp, bitter, painful.

"A sharpness so *poinant* as to divide the marrow from the bones."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, ii. 6.

pŏĭg-nant-lў (*g* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *poignant; -ly.*] In a poignant manner; sharply, bitterly, keenly, piercingly.

***poigniet,** ***poygniet,** *s.* [Fr. *poignet.*] A wristband. (*Palsgrave.*)

pōĭ-kĭ-lĭt-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. ποικίλος (*poikilos*) = many-coloured, and suff. *-itic.*] (See the compound.)

poikilitic-group or **formation,** *s.*

Geol.: A name proposed by Messrs. Conybeare and Buckland for the New Red Sandstone strata between the Carboniferous rocks and the Lias, from their exhibiting spots and streaks of light blue, green, and buff-colour on a red base. [Permian, Trias.]

pōĭ-kĭ-lō-plеū-rŏn, *s.* [Gr. ποικίλος (*poikilos*) = many-coloured, and πλευρόν (*pleuron*) = a rib.]

Palæont.: A genus of Dinosauria (*Nicholson*), Crocodilia (*Etheridge*), from the Wealden.

***poi-na-do,** ***poi-na-doe,** ***poy-na-do,** *s.* [Poniard, *s.*]

pōĭn-çĭ-ā-na, *s.* [Named after M. de Poinci, once governor of the Antilles, and a great patron of botany.]

Bot.: A genus of Eucæsalpinieæ, closely akin to Cæsalpinia itself, but with the calyx valvate in the bud. *Poinciana elata*, a tree growing in the forests of southern and western India, yields a gum. Its wood is well suited for cabinet-work. *P. regia*, a moderate-sized tree, introduced into India from Madagascar, is common near Calcutta in gardens and at roadsides. *P. pulcherrima* is now made *Cæsalpinia pulcherrima.* Its roots are toxic. [Barbadoes flower-fence.]

pŏĭnd, ***poynd,** *v.t.* [A.S. *pyndan* = to pound; *pund* = an enclosure.] [Pound (2), *s.*]

1. To shut up or confine in a pound or pen; to pound.

2. To distrain; to seize and sell the goods of a debtor under a warraut.

"An inventory of the goods and chattels falling under their warraut of distress, or *pounding*, as it is called."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xli.

*3. To seize in warfare.

pŏĭnd, *s.* [Poind, *v.*] That which is seized or distrained; booty.

pŏĭnd-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *poind; -able.*] Capable of being distrained; liable to be distrained.

pŏĭnd-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *poind; -er.*] One who distrains; the keeper of a pound; a pinder or pinner.

"The *poinder* chafes and swears to see beasts in the corn."—*Adams: Works*, i. 163.

poing (as **pwâñ**), ***poync,** *s.* [Fr. *poing* = the fist.]

1. A glove.

2. *Her.:* The fist; the hand closed, as distinguished from *appaumé.*

***poin-sĕt-tī-a,** *s.* [Named after M. Poinsette, who in 1828 discovered the plant in Mexico.]

Bot.: A genus of Euphorbiaceæ, now merged in Euphorbia itself. *Poinsettia pulcherrima* is a highly ornamental stove-plant, with rose-like whorls of bracts.

pŏĭnt, ***poinct,** ***poynt,** *s.* [Fr. *point, pointe* (O. Fr. *poinct*), from Lat. *punctum* = a point; orig. the neut. sing. of *punctus*, pa. par. of *pungo* = to prick; Sp. & Ital. *punta, punto*; Port. *ponta, ponto.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A mark made by the end of anything sharp, as of a pin, a needle, &c.

2. A mark of punctuation; a stop; a character used to mark the divisions of sentences, or the pauses to be observed in reading or speaking. [Colon, Comma, Period.]

"Commas and *points* they set exactly right."
Pope: Prol. to Satires, 261.

3. An indefinitely small space; an indivisible part of space.

*4. A small space of ground.

5. A particular place or spot to which anything is directed.

*6. An indivisible part of time; a moment.

7. The place or position near, next, or close to; the verge, the brink.

"Behold, I am at the *point* to die."—*Genesis* xxv. 32.

8. The exact or critical moment.

"Even to the *point* of her death."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, iv. 3.

9. The exact place: as, He resumed at the *point* at which he had left off.

10. A single position; a single assertion; a single part of a complicated question, or of a subject as a whole.

"They will hardly prove his *point.*"—*Arbuthnot: On Coins.*

11. A single subject or matter; an item, a detail, a particular.

"The Reactionaries were, of course, the strongest in *point* of numbers."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 17, 1885.

*12. A state, condition, or predicament.

"The state of Normandy stands on a tickle *point.*"
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., i. 1.

13. Degree, stage, state.

14. The sharp end of an instrument; that which pricks or punctures: as, the *point* of a pin, of a needle, a dagger, &c.

15. Anything which tapers to a sharp, well-defined end, as a promontory.

*16. A lace, string, &c., with a tag (called an eyelet, *aglet*, or *aiguillet*), used for fastening articles of dress, especially the hose to the jacket or doublet. Fashionable in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

"Their *points* being broken, down fell their hose."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

*17. The pommel of a saddle.

"Put a few flocks in the *point.*"
—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, ii. 1.

POINT,
With eyelets, drawing together a slashed sleeve. (From *Planché's Dict.*)

18. Lace worked by the needle, as *point d'Alençon, point d'aiguille*; also applied to lace worked by bobbins, and even to a cheaper imitation fabric made by machinery.

19. A lively turn of thought or expression which strikes with force or agreeable surprise; a sentence terminated with some remarkable turn of thought or expression; the sting or pith of an epigram; hence, force, expression.

"Times corrupt, and nature ill inclin'd,
Produc'd the *point* that left a sting behind."
Pope: Satires, v. 252.

20. The especial features in a part which an actor has to bring out prominently.

"A running fire of subdued h'shs' kept down the tendency to applaud the principal *points.*"—*Referee*, April 4, 1886.

21. That which arrests attention; a salient trait of character; a characteristic, a peculiarity; a mark of quality or character.

"One of my strong *points* is modesty."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

*22. The act of aiming or striking.

"What a *point*, my lord, your falcon made."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., ii. 1.

23. The action of a pointer in thrusting his tail straight out when he scents game. (*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xix.)

24. The particular thing aimed at or desired; aim, purpose, object.

"You gain your *point*, if your industrious art
Can make unusual words easy."
Roscommon: Art of Poetry.

25. The main question; the precise thing, subject, or particular to be considered; the essence.

"Here lies the *point.*"—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

*26. A punctilio; nice respect; niceties.

"This fellow doth not stand upon *points.*"—*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, v.

27. A mark to denote the degree of success or progress one has reached in trials of skill, excellence, games, &c.; as, He won by five *points.* [11. 22.]

*28. A signal given by a blast of a trumpet; hence, a note, a tune.

"A loud trumpet and a *point* of war."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 1.

*29. A command, a direction.

"Auñdlus obeys his *points*, as if he were his officer."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iv. 6.

*30. A deed, a feat, an exploit.

"A *poynt* of armys undyrtake."
Torrent of Portugal, p. 36.

*31. One of the squares on a chess-board.

"The chekir or the chesse bath vlij *poyntes* in eche partie."—*Gesta Romanorum*, p. 71.

32. The same as Pointer, I. 2. (*American Comm. Slang.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astron.:* A certain imaginary spot in the heavens, generally at the intersection of two or more great circles, conventionally agreed upon as a convenient one whence to measure distances. There are the equinoctial *points*, the solstitial *points*, &c.

2. *Bookbind.:* A register mark made by the printer in placing his sheets on the tympan and forming a guide to the folder.

3. *Cricket:*

(1) A fielder stationed close to and facing the batsman; he is supported by the cover-point.

(2) The place in the field occupied by such fielder.

4. *Engrav.:* An etching-needle.

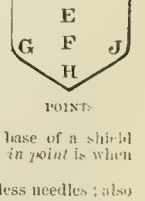
5. *Fort.:* The junction of certain lines of defence: as, the *point* of the bastion, the salient angle formed by its meeting faces; the *point* of intersection of the curtain and the flank; the *point* at the shoulder of the bastion, &c.

6. *Geom.:* A point is that which has "neither parts nor magnitude" (*Euclid*), but only position. The extremities of a limited line are points; that which separates two adjacent parts of a line is a point.

7. *Glass-cutting:* A fragment of diamond containing a natural angle adapted for glass-cutters' use.

8. *Harness:* A short strap stitched to a wide one for the purpose of attaching the latter to another strap by a buckle. The end of any strap that is provided with holes for the buckle-tongue.

9. *Heraldry:*



POINTS.

(1) One of the several parts denoting the local positions on the escutcheon of any figure or charges. The principal points are:

A. Dexter chief; B. Middle chief; C. Sinister chief; D. Honour point; E. Centre or fesse point; F. Navel or nombril point; G. Dexter base; H. Middle base; J. Sinister base.

(2) A small part of the base of a shield variously marked off. *Point in point* is when it much resembles the pile.

10. *Knitting-mach.:* Beardless needles; also known as shifters (q.v.).

11. *Lacrosse:* The first man out from goal; cover-point stands in front of him.

12. *Mach.:* Position in relation to power or accessory portions: as, the dead *point* of a crank; the fixed *point* on which a body moves.

13. *Masonry:*

(1) The stone-mason's punch, used to reduce the face of the stone, leaving it in narrow ridges, which are dressed down by the inch tool.

(2) A pointed chisel for niggling ashlar.

11. *Math.:* A dot placed before a decimal fraction.

15. *Music:* The same as Dot (q.v.).

16. *Nautical & Navigation:*

(1) One of the thirty-two points of division of the card in the mariner's compass. The angular space between two consecutive points is 11 15′, and each space is sub-divided into half and quarter points. [CARDINAL POINTS.]

"The ship broke off two *points* as before."—*Marryat: Peter Simple*, ch. xx.

(2) A flat piece of braided cordage attached to the reef-band of a sail to tie up a reef.

17. *Perspective:* A certain pole or place with regard to the perspective plane, as

(1) *Point of sight:* The point whence the picture is viewed, the principal vanishing point, because all horizontal rays that are parallel to the middle visual ray will vanish in that point. The point at which, if the eye be placed, the picture will represent the same appearance as the object itself would were the picture removed. This is sometimes called the point of view.

(2) *Objective point:* A point on a geometrical plane whose representation is required on the perspective plane.

(3) *Vanishing point:* The point to which all parallel lines in the same plane tend in the representation.

18. *Physics:* A line of demarcation or limit: as, the boiling *point* of a liquid, the melting *point* of a solid. Said also of instruments; as, the freezing *point* of a thermometer, &c.

19. *Ploughs:* The extreme forward end of the share as distinguished from the wing.

20. *Print.:* One of the pins placed on the tympan of a press or feed-board of a machine to perforate the sheet at the time of the first printing, to secure a register when the sheet is turned.

21. *Rail.-eng.* (*Pl.*): The switch or movable guide-rails at junctions or stations.

"After the signal was lowered, the *points* could not be altered. —*Kipling: Railway Signals*, p. 24

22. *Whist* (*Pl.*): The wagering or winning periods of the game.

¶ 1. *At all points:* In every particular; completely, perfectly.

"'My Lord Aumerle, is Harry Hereford arm'd?'
'Yes, *at all points*, and longs to enter in.'"
Shakesp.: Richard II., i. 3.

* 2. *At point:*

(1) On the point, about.

"You are *at point* to lose your liberties."
Shakesp. Coriolanus, iii. 1.

(2) Completely, at all points.

"Armed *at point* exactly; cap-a-pie."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 2.

* 3. *In good point:* In good case or condition. (Cf. EMBONPOINT.]

* 4. *To point:* To the smallest point, exactly.

"Hast thou performed *to point* the tempest?"
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

5. *Acting point:*

Phys.: The exact point at which an impulse is given.

6. *Physical point:* The smallest or least sensible object of sight.

7. *Point of contact:* [CONTACT, s., III. 5].

8. *Point of contrary flexure, Point of inflexion:* [INFLEXION, ¶].

9. *Point of dispersion:*

Optics: That point at which the rays begin to diverge; commonly called the virtual focus.

10. *Point of horse:*

Min.: The spot where a vein, as of ore, is divided by a mass of rock into branches.

11. *Point of incidence:*

Optics: That point upon the surface of a medium upon which a ray of light falls.

12. *Point of intersection:* [INTERSECTION, s., II.].

13. *Point of reflection:*

Optics: The point from which a ray is reflected.

14. *Point of refraction:*

Optics: That point in the refracting surface where the refraction takes place.

15. *Point of support:* The collected areas on the plane of the walls, columns, &c., on which an edifice rests, or by which it is supported.

16. *Vowel points:*

Heb. Gram.: Points or marks placed above or below the consonants, and representing the vocal sounds or vowels which should precede or follow the consonants.

* 17. *To come to points:* To fight with swords.

"They would have *come to points* immediately."—*Smollett: Sir L. Greaves*, ch. iii.

point-blank, *a., adv.,* & *s.* [From an arrow aimed directly at the white mark or blank in the centre of the target.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Gun.:* Aimed directly or straight; in a horizontal line. In *point-blank* shooting, the object is so close that the ball is supposed to move in a horizontal line.

2. *Fig.:* Direct, plain; explicit, express: as, a *point-blank* denial.

B. *As adverb:*

1. *Gun.:* In a horizontal line.

"*Point-blank* over-against the mouth of the piece."
—*Brewer: Lingua*, iv. 1.

2. *Fig.:* Directly, plainly; explicitly, expressly.

C. *As substantive:*

1. The white mark or blank on a target at which an arrow, bullet, &c. is aimed.

2. The point in which the line of sight intersects the trajectory of a projectile.

point d'appui, *s.* [Fr. = point of support.]

Mil.: Point of support, basis; a fixed point on which troops form, and on which operations are based.

* **point de vise,** * **point device,** *a.* & *adv.* [A shortened form of *at point devise* = exactly, from O. Fr. *à point devis* = to the very point imagined.]

A. *As adj.:* Precise, nice, finical.

"You are rather *point device* in your accoutrements, as loving yourself, than seeming the lover of any other."—*Shakesp. As You Like It*, iii. 2.

B. *As adv.:* To a nicety, exactly.

"Thus for the nuptial hour, all fitted *point-device*."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 25.

point d'orgue, *s.* [ORGAN-POINT.]

point hole, *s.*

Print.: A hole made in a sheet of paper by a register pin, or by points on the tympan.

point lace, *s.* [POINT, *s.*, I. 18.]

point-paper, *s.* Pricked paper for making, copying, or transferring designs.

point-tool, *s.* A tool ground off to a sharp point at the midwidth of the end of the blade.

point (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [POINT, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To give a point to; to sharpen; to cut, grind, or forge to a point: as, To *point* a pencil, to *point* a pin.

2. Hence *fig.*, to give point, force, or expression to; to add to the force or point of.

"To *point* a moral and adorn a tale."
Johnson: Vanity of Human Wishes, 221.

3. To direct at or towards an object; to aim.

"The warriors' swords
Were *pointed* up to heaven."
Moore: Veiled Prophet of Khorassan, iv. 2

4. To direct the eye, notice, or attention of.

5. To show or indicate, as by pointing with the finger. (Followed by *out*.)

"From the great sea, you shall *point* out for you mount Hor."—*Numbers* xxxiv. 7.

6. To indicate by any means; to draw attention to.

"The anxiety with regard to the balance of power is expressly *pointed* out to us."—*Hume: Essays*, pt. ii., ess. 7.

7. To indicate the purpose or point of.

8. To mark with signs or characters to distinguish the members of a sentence, and indicate the pauses; to punctuate.

9. To mark (as Hebrew) with vowel-points. [POINT, *s.*, ¶ 16.]

II. *Brickwork:* To fill the joints of, as of masonry, brickwerk, &c., with mortar pressed in with the point of the trowel. [PENCILLED.]

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To direct the finger or other object at or towards any object for the purpose of designating or drawing attention to it. (Generally followed by *at.*)

"Moray *pointed* with his lance."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, vi. 20.

2. To indicate by any means; to show distinctly.

"The dial *points* at five."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, v

3. To indicate the presence of game, by pointing the nose in its direction, as a sporting dog does.

"Now the warm scent assures the covey near.
He treads with caution, and he *points* with fear."
Gay: Rural Sports, ii.

4. To mark or distinguish with points.

II. *Surg.:* To come to a point or head. (Said of an abscess when it approaches the surface and is about to burst.)

¶ 1. *To point a rope:*

Naut.: To prepare the end of it, so that it may reeve through a block, and not unlay; a few yarns are taken out of it, and a mat worked over it by its own yarn.

2. *To point a sail:*

Nautical:

(1) To brace it so as to bring it end on to the wind.

(2) To affix points through the eyelet-holes of the reefs.

* **point** (2), * **poynt,** *v.t.* [A shortened form of *appoint* (q.v.).] To appoint, to designate, to fix, to arrange.

"Go! bid the banns and *point* the bridal day"
Bp. Hall: Satires, v. 1.

point-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *point*; *-able.*] Capable of being pointed out.

"God's Church was not *pointable*; and therefore cried hee out that hee was left alone."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 1,473.

point-al, * **poinct-ell,** * **point-el,** * **poynt-al,** * **poynt-el,** * **poynt-elle,** *s.* [O. Fr. *pountille* = a prick, a prickle; Fr. *pointal* = an upright wooden prop.]

* I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A pointed instrument used for writing; a stylus.

"Than asked thaim sir Zachari
Tablis and a *pointel* tite." *Cursor Mundi*, 637.

2. A weapon of war, resembling a javelin or short sword.

"With *poyntatis* or with stokkis Sabellyne."
G. Douglas: Æneados, p. 231, l. 53.

3. The pointed instrument with which a harp is played; a quill.

"Now with gymp fingeris doing stringis smyte.
And now with subtell enore *pountatis* lyte."
G. Douglas: Æneados, p. 187, l. 38

4. The pistil of a plant, or anything resembling it; the balancer of an insect. (*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. viii., ch. iv.)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Carp.:* A king-post (q.v.).

2. *Mason.:* A pavement of diamond-shaped slabs.

point-ĕd, * **poynt-ed,** *pa. par.* & *a.* [POINT (1), *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Lit.:* Having a point; coming or tapering to a point; sharp, peaked.

"Memories haunt thy *pointed* gables."
Longfellow: Nuremberg

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Aimed at, or expressly referring to some particular person or thing: as, a *pointed* remark.

2. Epigrammatical; full of conceits; witty.

"If his humour is not very *pointed*, he is, at all events, always cheerful and never didactic."—*Athenæum*, Nov. 1, 1884.

pointed-arch, *s.*

Arch.: An arch struck from two centres and meeting above, forming a lancet shape It is a feature of post-Norman Gothic.

pointed-styles, *s. pl.*

Arch.: The divisions of Gothic architecture in which the pointed arch is used. [GOTHIC-STYLE, ARCH.]

"The most essential part of the *Pointed-style*—the part whereon its whole structure and organization depend—is the pointed arch itself This consists of two segments of a circle, meeting at the point of the arch. The longer the radius of these segments, the slenderer is the pointed arch which it describes."—*Sandars: Rosengarten; Archit. Styles*, p. 201.

point-ĕd-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *pointed*; *-ly.*]

1. With lively turns of thought or expression; wittily.

"The copiousness of his wit was such, that he often writ too *pointedly* for his subject."—*Dryden: Juvenal.* (Dedic.)

2. With direct reference to some particular person or thing; expressly, plainly, explicitly.

"To whom the appeal crouch'd in those closing words
Was *pointedly* addressed."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

point'-ĕd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *pointed*; *-ness.*]

I. *Lit.*: The quality or state of being pointed or sharp; sharpness.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Epigrammatical smartness; wit.

"That *pointedness* of thought which is vainly wanting in our great Roman."—*Dryden: Juvenal.* (Dedic.)

2. Direct or express reference to some particular person or thing.

***point'-el,** *s.* [Pointel.]

point'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *point* (1), *v.*; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) One who or that which points or designates; specif., the index finger or hand of a dial or scale.

"A series of wheels, the teeth of which catch in, and apply to each other, conducting the motion from the fusee to the balance, and from the balance to the *pointer*."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. i.

(2) In the same sense as II. 7.

2. *Fig.*: A hint or secret information as to the course to be followed, especially in speculating on the stock-exchange; a tip. (*American slang.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astron.* (*Pl.*): Two stars, Merak & Dubhe, in Ursa Major, so called because they point to the pole, *i.e.*, a line joining them and produced will nearly strike the pole star.

"As well might the pole star be called inconstant because it is sometimes to the east and sometimes to the west of the *pointers*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

2. *Bricklaying:* A tool for clearing out to the required depth the old mortar between the courses of bricks in a wall, to be replaced by a fresh body of mortar. [Point (1), v. A. II.]

3. *Naut.*: One of the pieces of timber fixed fore-and-aft and diagonally inside of a vessel's run or quarter, to connect the stern-frame with her after-body. Also called a Snake-piece.

4. *Navig.*: A graduated circle, with one fixed and two adjustable radial legs. By placing them at two adjoining angles taken by a sextant between three known objects, the position of the observer is fixed on the chart.

5. *Rail.-eng.*: The adjusting lever of a switch.

6. *Stone-work*: A stone-mason's chisel with a sharp point, used in spawling off the face of a stone in the rough.

7. *Zool.*: *Canis familiaris*, variety *avicularis* (Linnæus), a variety of the Domestic Dog, with short hair and of variable colour, trained to point at prey. This was probably at first only the exaggerated pause of an animal preparing to spring, and was subsequently improved by training.

"It is known that the English *pointer* has been greatly changed within the last century, and in this case the change has, it is believed, been effected by crosses with the foxhound."—*Darwin: Orig. of Species* (ed. 1859), p. 25.

pointer-fact, *s.* A fact which is valuable as showing a stage of progress or decline in development.

"A good example of these *pointer-facts* is recorded by Mr. Wallace."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), i. 62.

point'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Point (1), *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Directing, designating.

2. Coming or tapering to a point; pointed.

"On each hand the flames,
Driven backward, slope their *pointing* spires."
Milton: P. L., i. 223.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of calling attention or designating anything, as by pointing the finger.

2. The act or practice of marking with points or punctuating; punctuation.

3. The marks or points made.

II. *Bricklaying:* The act of finishing or renewing a mortar-joint in a wall. Flat-joint pointing consists in filling the joint even and marking it with a trowel; in tuck-joint pointing, the joints are finished with fine mortar, pared to a parallel edge, and slightly projecting.

pointing-machine, *s.* A machine for pointing rails, pickets, matches, &c.

pointing-rods, *s. pl.*

Gun.: Rods used in the exercise of guns and mortars.

*** pointing-stock,** *s.* An object of ridicule; a butt; a laughing stock. (*Shakesp.*: *2 Henry VI.*, ii. 4.)

pointing-wire, *s.* An iron wire with a loop at one end, used for sighting mortars, when the proper line of fire has once been found.

point'-lĕss, * poinet-less, *a.* [Eng. *point*; *-less.*]

1. Having no point; unpointed, blunt, obtuse; not sharp.

2. Not having scored a point; without scoring a point.

"Fillo was lengths faster than the black, who was beaten *pointless*."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

3. Having no point, art, or smartness; destitute of point or wit.

"Some rather dull and *pointless* scenes gave historical views of Washington."—*Scribner's Magazine*, June, 1877, p. 265.

point'-lĕss-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *pointless*; *-ly.*] In a pointless manner; without point.

"—— keeps on saying 'What an artist' . . . so *pointlessly*."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 12, 1886.

*** point'-lĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *point*, s.; dimin. suff. *-let.*] A little point; a small point or promontory.

point'-lĕt-ĕd, point'-lĕt tĕd, *a.* [Eng. *pointlet*; *-ed.*]

Bot.: Having a small distinct point; apiculate (q.v.).

point'-mĕnt, * poynt-ment, *s.* [A shortened form of *appointment* (q.v.).] An appointment, an arrangement.

"He made *poynt-ment* to come to my house this day."—*Udall: Flowers*, fol. 45.

points'-man, *s.* [Eng. *point*, s., II. 21.] A man in charge of the points or switches on a railway.

"A *pointsman*, standing all ready, opened the switches."—*Rapier: Railway Signals*, p. 30.

*** poise, * palse, * peaze, * poize,** *s.* [O. Fr. *pois*, *peis* = a weight (Fr. *poids*), from *peiser*, *poiser* (Fr. *peser*) = to weigh, to poise (q.v.); Sp., Port., & Ital. *peso.*]

1. Weight, gravity.

"A stone of such a *paise*."
Chapman: Homer: Iliad xii.

2. Gravity, importance, moment, weight.

"Occasions of some *poise*." *Shakesp.: Lear*, ii. 1.

3. Force, might. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, V. xii. 21.)

4. The weight or mass of metal used in weighing with steelyards to balance the thing weighed.

5. That which is attached or used as a counterpoise or counterweight; a regulating or balancing power.

6. A state in which things are evenly balanced or poised; a state of equipoise or equilibrium. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Till the ruffled air
Falls from its *poise*." *Thomson: Autumn*, 35.

poise, * peise, * peyse, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *peiser*, *poiser*, from Lat. *penso* = to weigh, from *pensum* = a portion weighed out, prop. neut. sing. of *pensus*, pa. par. of *pendo* = to weigh; Low Lat. *pensum*, *pensa* = a portion, a weight; Sp. & Port. *pesar*; Ital. *pesare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To weigh; to ascertain the weight of.

* 2. Hence *fig.*, to weigh; to balance in the mind. (*Shakesp.*: *2 Henry VI.*, ii. 1.)

* 3. To balance, as scales; to make of equal weight.

4. To balance; to keep in a state of equilibrium.

* 5. To counterbalance, to counterpoise, to balance.

"One scale of reason to *poise* another of sensuality."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, i. 3.

* 6. To oppress; to weigh down.

* B. *Intransitive:*

1. To be in a state of equilibrium; to be balanced or suspended.

"Ah! if our souls but *poise* and swing
Like the compass in its brazen ring."
Longfellow: Building of the Ship.

2. To be in a state of doubt or suspense.

pois'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *pois(e)*; *-er.*] One who or that which poises; specif., the balancer of an insect.

pois'-ŏn, * poys-on, * puisun, *s.* [Fr. *poison* = poison, from Lat. *potionem*, accus. of *potio* = a draught, espec. a poisonous draught, from *poto* = to drink; *potus* = drunken; Ital. *pozione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

* (1) A draught.

(2) In the same sense as II. 1.

"*Poison* drawn through a ring's hollow plate
Must finish him." *Dryden: Juvenal*, x. 270.

2. *Fig.*: Anything noxious or destructive to health or morality; a bane.

"One of the best antidotes against the *poyson* of discontentments."—*Bacon: Essays; Seditions.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Pharm.*: Professor Christison divides poisons into three great classes: irritants, narcotics, and narcotico-acrids or narcotico-irritants. A fourth class is sometimes added, septics, consisting of animal poisons, such as the bites of rabid animals and venomous snakes, the stings of insects, and the poison generated by pestilential carbuncle, &c. An irritant poison produces violent pain and cramp in the stomach, nausea, vomiting, convulsions &c. A narcotic poison produces stupor, numbness, drowsiness, coldness, and stiffness of the extremities, cold fetid greasy perspiration, vertigo, weakened eyesight, delirium, paralysis of the lower extremities, &c.; a narcotico-acrid poison produces a certain combination of the symptoms attendant on both the former classes. The chief irritants are the acids and their bases, some alkalis and their salts, the metallic compounds, as arsenic, mercury; the vegetable acrids or irritants, as some Cucurbitaceæ, Euphorbiaceæ, Ranunculaceæ, &c.; animal irritants, as cantharides; mechanical irritants, as glass, &c; irritant gases, as chlorine, the vapour of nitrous acid, &c.; narcotic poisons, as opium, nightshade, prussic acid, &c.; narcotico-acrids, such as strychnine, *Cocculus indicus*, and poisonous mushrooms. Savages poison their arrows by the milky juice of various Euphorbias or of the manchineel, or by the juice of two species of Strychnos. Both in man and in the inferior animals there is often a curious correlation between the colour of the skin and hair and immunity from the action of certain vegetable poisons. Metallic poisons act upon vegetables nearly as they do upon animals, that is, they are absorbed into the different parts of a plant, destroying the structure. Vegetable poisons, especially those which destroy animals by action upon their nervous system, also cause the death of plants.

2. *Law:* By the Pharmacy Act, 31 & 32 Vict., c. 121, only qualified persons are allowed to sell poisons. In all cases the word "poison" and the name and address of the vendor must be upon the label. No poisoned seed, grains, or flesh must be exposed on land.

poison-bag, *s.*

Zool.: A bag or sac containing poison, which is injected into a punctured wound.

"The poison is injected into the wound by the pressure of the foot on the *poison-bags*."—*Günther: Study of Fishes*, p. 191.

poison-berry, *s.*

Bot.: A West Indian name for Cestrum.

poison-bulb, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Buphane toxicaria*, a South African plant, fatal to cattle; (2) *Crinum asiaticum.*

poison-elder, *s.* [Poison-sumach.]

poison-fang, *s.*

Zool. (*Pl.*): Two long conical curved fangs, one on each maxilla in the Thanatophidia (q.v.).

"When the animal strikes its prey, the *poison-fangs* are erected by the elevation of the movable maxillæ to which they are anchylosed, and the poison is forced through the tube which perforates each, partly by the contractions of the muscular walls of the gland and partly by the muscles of the jaws."—*Nicholson: Zoology* (ed. 1878), p. 379.

¶ The poison-fang of the spider is the second joint of each mandible, or modified antenna, shaped into a perforated sting.

poison-gland, *s.*

Zool.: A gland, probably a modification of one of the buccal salivary glands, situated behind and under each eye in the poisonous snakes, and rendering their bite dangerous or fatal.

¶ In the bee the poison is secreted by two long and slender ducts, uniting and emptying

their secretion into an oblong bag. In the scorpion the poison-glands are lodged in the pyriform dilatation at the tail, terminated by the sting. In the typical spider the poison-gland is an elongate oval vesicle, having the fibres of the contractile tissue arranged in spiral folds. (*Owen.*)

poison ivy, *s.* [Poison-oak.]

poison nut, *s.*

Bot.: Strych nus N ux-vomica.

poison oak, poison ivy, *s.*

Bot.: Rhus Toxicodendron.

poison organ, *s.*

Ichthy. Any organ capable of inflicting a poisoned wound, whether connected with a poison-bag, as in Synaecia, or unconnected with any such apparatus, as in the Sting-rays, the Weaver, and many of the Scorpaenoids, where the unguis secreted from the surface of the fish evidently possesses venomous qualities.

"*Poison-organs* are more common in the class of Fishes than was formerly believed, but they seem to have exclusively the function of defence, and are not auxiliary in procuring food as in the venomous snakes."—*Gunther: Study of Fishes*, p. 193.

poison plant, *s.*

Bot.: (In Australia) (1) Various species of Gastrolobium (q.v.); (2) *Swainsonia Greyana*, fatal to horses; (3) *Lotus australis*, fatal to sheep. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

poison sumach, poison elder, *s.*

Bot.: *Rhus venenata*, a tall North American shrub, with pinnate leaves with eleven to thirteen leaflets. Called also poison-wood.

† **poison tree,** *s.*

Bot.: A popular name for various trees belonging to different genera.

poison wood, *s.* [Poison-stomach.]

pŏiz-ŏn, * **poyson,** *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *poisonner* (Fr. *empoisonner*), from Lat. *potiono* = to give to drink, from *potio*, genit. *potionis* = a drink, a draught, a potion.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To infect with poison; to place poison in or upon; to add poison to.

"Quivers and bows and *poison'd* darts."
Roscommon.

2. To attack, injure, or kill by poison given; to administer poison to.

"The drink! the drink! I am *poisoned*!"
Shakesp.: Hamlet, v. 2.

3. To taint, to corrupt, to vitiate.

"My springs of life were *poison'd*."
Byron: Childe Harold, iii. 7.

B. *Intrans.:* To kill by poison; to act as a poison. (*Shakesp.: Lear*, iii. 6.)

¶ By 22 Henry III., c. 9, the penalty of poisoning was boiling to death. This was repealed by 1 Edward VI., c. 12. The penalty is now that of other methods of murder.

* **pŏiz-ŏn-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *poison*; *-able.*]

1. Capable of poisoning; poisonous, venomous.

2. Capable of being poisoned.

pŏiz-ŏn-ĕr, * **poy-son-er,** *s.* [Eng. *poison*; *-er.*]

1. One who poisons; one who kills by poison. (*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, i. 2.)

2. One who or that which poisons or corrupts.

pŏiz-ŏn-ĕr-ĕss, *s.* [Eng. *poisoner*; *-ess.*] A female poisoner.

"Commanded the *poisoneresse* [Agrippina] to be put to death."—*Grenewey: Tacitus: Annales*, p. 183.

pŏiz-ŏn-fŭll, *a.* [Eng. *poison*; *-full.*] Full of poison; poisonous, venomous.

"The spider, a *poisonfull* vermine."—*White: Sermons*, p. 53. (1665.)

pŏiz-ŏn-ŏŭs, *a.* [Fr. *poisonneux.*] Having the qualities of poison; venomous; containing poison; corrupting.

"The *poisonous* tincture of original sin."
Donne: Lett. to Sir E. Herbert.

poisonous fishes, *s. pl.*

Ichthy.: Poisonous fishes may be divided into two classes: (1) those whose flesh has poisonous qualities, either invariably, as *Clupea thrissa*, *C. venenosa*, and some species of Scarus, Tetraodon, and Diodon, or only at certain seasons, as the Barbel, Pike, and Burbot, whose roe causes violent diarrhœa when eaten during the spawning season; (2) those furnished with poison-organs (q.v.). The fishes of the first division probably acquire their deleterious qualities from their food, which consists of poisonous medusæ, corals, and decomposing substances.

poisonous snakes, *s. pl.* [Thanatophidia.]

pŏiz-ŏn-ŏŭs-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *poisonous*; *-ly.*] In a poisonous manner; so as to poison or corrupt; venomously.

"So much more *poisonously* and incurably does the serpent bite."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 9.

pŏiz-ŏn-ŏŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *poisonous*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being poisonous.

* **pŏiz-ŏn-sŏme,** *a.* [Eng. *poison*; *-some.*] Poisonous.

* **pŏiz-ŏn-ȳ,** * **poy-son-ie,** *a.* [Eng. *poison*; *-y.*] Poisonous.

"Pale ennie's *poysonie* heads."
Sylvester: Du Bartas, 3rd day, 1st week, 1672.

* **pŏiz-ure,** *s.* [Eng. *pois(e)*; *-ure.*] Weight.

"The mere quality and *poisure* of goodness."
Beaum. & Flet.: Wit Without Money, i. 1.

* **pŏi-trąl,** * **pŏi-trȩl,** * **pŏi-trāil,** *s.* [Fr. *poitrail*, from Lat. *pectorale*, neut. sing. of *pectoralis* = pertaining to the breast; *pectus*, genit. *pectoris* = the breast; Ital. *pettorale.*] [Pectoral.]

1. *Old Arm.:* Armour for the breast of a horse.

2. *Harness:* A breast-leather for saddles or for draught.

* **pŏi-trĭn-ąl,** *s.* [O. Fr.] The same as Poitral (q.v.).

pŏi-trĭne, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *pectus*, genit. *pectoris* = the breast.]

1. The breast-armour of a knight.

2. The overlapping scales or sheets of metal which covered the breast of a war-horse.

pŏize, *s.* & *v.* [Poise.]

pō-kāl', *s.* [Ger., from Lat. *poculum* = a cup.] A tall drinking-cup.

pōke (1), *s.* [Fr. *poc*; Gael. *poca* = a bag; A.S. *poka*, *pohha*; Icel. *poki*; O. Dut. *pohe*; Goth. *puggs* = a bag; Icel. *pungr*; A.S. *pung* = a purse, a bag. [Pocket, Pouch.]

1. A bag, a pouch, a sack.

"A *poke* full of pardons." *P. Plowman*, p. 165.

* 2. An old form of sleeve, shaped like a bag or pouch.

3. Stolen property. (*Slang.*)

4. A haycock. (*Prov.*)

"He was glad to say the *poke* had been got away."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 1, 1886.

¶ *To buy a pig in a poke:* Pig (1), s., ¶].

* **poke-sleeve,** *s.* The same as Poke (1), 2.

pōke (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: Indian Poke is the same as Poke-root (q.v.); Virginian Poke is the same as Poke-weed (q.v.).

poke-berry, *s.* [Poke-weed.]

poke-needle, *s.*

Bot.: *Scandix Pecten-Veneris.*

poke-root, *s.*

Bot.: *Veratrum viride.*

poke-weed, poke-berry, *s.*

Bot.: *Phytolacca decandra.* [Phytolacca.]

"*Poke-weed* is a native American."—*Burroughs: Pepacton*, p. 214.

pōke (3), *s.* [Poke, *v.*]

1. The act of poking; a gentle thrust; a jog, a nudge, a push.

2. A lazy person; a loafer, a dawdler. (*American.*)

3. A device attached to a breaching animal, to prevent its jumping over, crawling through, or breaking down fences. They vary with the kind of stock to which they are attached.

4. A poke-bonnet (q.v.).

"A gray frieze livery, and a straw *poke*."—*G. Eliot: Daniel Deronda*, ch. xxiv.

poke-bonnet, *s.* A long, straight, projecting bonnet formerly commonly worn by women.

poke-net, *s.* A pole-net (q.v.).

* **pōke** (1), *s.* [Pock.] Scrofula. (*Burton: Anat. Melancholy*, p. 71.)

pōke, pukke, *v.t.* & *i.* [Ir. *poc* = a blow, a kick; Corn. *poc* = a push, a shove; Gael. *puc* = to push, to jostle; Ger. *pochen* = to knock; Dut. & Low Ger. *poken*; Sw. *poka* = to poke, *pŭk* = a stick.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To thrust or push against; espec. to thrust or push something long and pointed against or into.

* 2. To feel, search, or grope.

3. To stir, to move: as, To *poke* a fire.

4. To thrust or butt with the horns.

5. To put a poke or yoke on: as, To *poke* an ox. (*American.*)

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To grope, to search; to seek for or push one's way, as in the dark.

2. To busy one's self without any definite object. (Generally followed by *about.*)

"*Poking about* where we had no business."—*C. Kingsley: Two Years Ago.*

¶ (1) *To poke fun:* To make fun; to joke; to indulge in ridicule.

(2) *To poke fun at a person:* To ridicule or make a butt of one; to chaff one.

"*Poking* your *fun at* us plain-dealing folks."
Barham: Ingoldsby Legends.

(3) *To poke one's nose into things:* [Nose, s., ¶ (6).]

pōke-lōk-ęn, *s.* [North Amer. Ind.) A marshy place or stagnant pool, extending into the land from a stream or lake. (*Amer.*)

pōk-ĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *pok(e)*, v; *-er.*]

1. One who or that which pokes; specif., an iron or steel bar or rod used in poking or stirring a coal fire.

2. A metal instrument used in hooping masts. It has a flat foot at one end, and a round knob at the other.

* 3. A small tool used for setting the pleats of ruffs; originally made of wood or bone, afterwards of steel, that it might be used hot.

"Where are my ruff and *poker*?"
Dekker: Honest Whore.

4. A slang term applied to one of the 'squire Bedels who carry a silver mace or poker before the vice-chancellor at Cambridge University.

poker pictures, *s. pl.* Imitations of pictures, or rather of bistre-washed drawings, executed by singeing the surface of white wood with a heated poker, such as used in Italian irons. They were extensively patronised in the last century.

pōk'-ĕr (2), *s.* [Cf. Wel. *pwca* = a hobgoblin; Eng. *puck*; Dan. *pokker* = the devil.] A bugbear, a hobgoblin; any frightful object, espec. in the dark. (*Amer.*)

* ¶ *Old Poker:* The devil.

"As if *Old Poker* was coming to take them away."—*Walpole: Letters*, iv. 359.

pōk'-ĕr (3), *s.* [A corrupt. of Eng. *post and petire*, through the contracted form *Po'per.*] A favourite American game at cards.

* **pōk'-ĕr-ĭsh** (1), *a.* [Eng. *poker* (1); *-ish.*] Still, like a poker.

pōk'-ĕr-ĭsh (2), *a.* [Eng. *poker* (2); *-ish.*] Frightful; causing fear, especially to children. (*Amer.*)

pōk-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [Poke, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Paltry, mean, servile, petty.

"Bred to some *poking* profession."—*Gray: Works*, vol. ii., let. 36.

* **poking-stick,** *s.* The same as Poker (1), 3.

"Your fidling-hand requires no *poking stick* to recover its form."—*Marston: The Malcontent.*

* **po-kok,** *s.* [Peacock, s.]

pōk'-ȳ, pōk-ēy, *a.* [Eng. *pok(e)*; *-y.*]

1. Cramped, narrow, confined, musty: as, a *poky* corner.

2. Poor, shabby.

"The ladies were in their *pokiest* old head-gear."—*Thackeray: Newcomes*, ch. lvii.

3. Dull, stupid. (*Amer.*)

pōl-ą-căn'-thŭs, *s.* [Gr. πολύς (*polus*) = many, and ἄκανθα (*akantha*) = a thorn.]

Paleont.: A genus of Scelidosauridæ (q.v.). It was sheathed in armour like the carapace of a tortoise or an armadillo. Found in the Oolite and the Wealden.

pō-lăc'-ca (1), *s.* [Ital.]

Music: A title applied to melodies written in imitation of Polish dance tunes.

* **pō-lăc'-ca** (2), *s.* [Polacre.]

* **pō'-lăck**, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *polaque.*]

A. *As adj.:* Polish. (*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 2.)

B. *As subst.:* A Pole; a native of Poland. (*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, i. 1.)

* **pō-lăc'-re** (**re** as **ĕr**), * **po-laque**, *s.* [Ital. *polacca, polacera;* Fr. *polaque;* Port. *polacra, polacra;* prop. a Polish vessel.]

Naut.: A three-masted vessel used in the Mediterranean. The masts are usually of one piece, so that they have neither tops, caps, nor cross-trees, nor horses to their upper yards. (*Byron: Beppo*, xcv.)

polacre-ship, *s.* A polacca. (*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 25, 1885.)

* **pō'-lạn**, *s.* [Poleyn (1).]

* **Pōl'-and-ĕr**, *s.* [Eng. *Poland; -er.*] A native of Poland; a Pole.

pŏl-ą-nĭs'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. πολύς (*polus*) = many, and ἄνισος (*anisos*) = unequal; named because the stamens are numerous and unequal.]

Bot.: A genus of Cleomeæ. Herbs with palmate leaves, four sepals, four petals, and eight or more stamens, natives of the warmer parts of Asia and America. *Polanisia icosandra*, called also *Cleome viscosa*, is common in India and various other warm countries. The juice of the leaves is poured into the ear to relieve earache; the bruised leaves are applied to the skin as a counter-irritant; the seeds are carminative. (*Prof. Watt.*) The fruit is used in the United States as a vermifuge, and in Cochin China as a sinapism. *P. graveolens*, a North American species, is also a vermifuge.

* **po-laque**, *s.* [Polacre.]

pōl'-ar, *a.* [Lat. *polaris*, from Lat. *polus* = a pole (q.v.); Fr. *polaire;* Sp. *polar;* Ital. *polare.*]

1. Of or pertaining to a pole, or the poles of a sphere; pertaining to the points in which the axis of the earth is supposed to meet the sphere of the heavens; pertaining to one of the extremities of the axis on which the earth revolves. (*Milton: P.L.*, x. 681.)

2. Situated or found at or near the pole or poles of the earth. (*Goldsmith: Deserted Village.*)

* 3. Coming or issuing from the regions near the poles of the earth.

4. Pertaining to a magnetic pole or poles.

polar-angle, *s.* The angle at a pole formed by two meridians.

polar-axis, *s.*

1. *Astron.:* The axis of an astronomical instrument or an equatorial, which is parallel to the earth's axis.

2. *Math. & Astron.:* [Axis (1), II. 1 & 2.]

polar-bear, *s.*

Zool.: Ursus maritimus, the largest individual of the family Ursidæ, and one of the best known. It is found over the whole of Greenland, but its numbers are decreasing, as it is regularly hunted for the sake of its skin, for which the Danish authorities give about eleven shillings to the hunters on the spot. The Polar Bear is from seven to eight feet long, with a narrow head, and the forehead in a line with the elongated muzzle, short ears, and long neck. It is quite white when young, changing to a creamy tint in maturity. Unlike most of its congeners, it is carnivorous, attacks by biting, not by hugging, and only the pregnant females hibernate. Many tales are told of its ferocity, which appear to have been exaggerated by early travellers, and the probability is that, unless interfered with or pressed by hunger, it rarely attacks man.

polar-circles, *s. pl.* The Arctic and Antarctic Circles (q.v.).

polar-clock, *s.* An optical instrument invented by Wheatstone for ascertaining the time of day by means of polarized light.

polar-coordinates, *s. pl.* Elements of reference, by means of which points are referred to a system of polar coordinates. In a plane system, these elements consist of a variable angle and a variable distance called the radius vector. In space, they consist of two variable angles and a variable right line, still called the radius vector.

polar-dial, *s.* A dial whose plane is parallel to a great circle passing through the poles of the earth.

polar-distance, *s.* The distance of the circle of a sphere from its pole, estimated on the arc of a great circle of the sphere passing through the pole of the circle.

polar-equation, *s.* An equation which expresses the relation between the polar coordinates of every point of a line or surface.

polar-forces, *s. pl.* [Force (1), *s.*, ¶ (23).]

polar-lights, *s. pl.* The Aurora Borealis or Australis.

polar-plant, *s.*

Bot.: Silphium laciniatum.

polar projection of the sphere, *s.* A projection of the circles of the sphere on the plane of one of the polar circles. This projection is employed in connection with Mercator's to represent the polar regions.

polar-star, *s.* The pole-star (q.v.). (*Scott: Lord of the Isles*, v. 14.)

polar-whale, *s.*

Zool.: Balæna mysticetus.

* **pŏl'-arch-ў**, **pōl'-larch-ў**, *s.* [Gr. πολύς (*polus*) = many, and ἄρχη (*archē*) = rule, government.] Government by a number of persons; polyarchy. (*W. H. Russell: North & South*, ii. 340.)

* **pō-lăr'-ĭc**, *a.* [Eng. *polar; -ic.*] The same as Polar (q.v.).

* **pōl'-ar-ĭ-lў**, *adv.* [Eng. *polary; -ly.*] In a polar manner. (*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. ii.)

pō-lăr'-ĭ-mē-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *polar; i* connective, and *meter.*] An instrument for measuring polarization.

pō-lạr ĭm'-ē-trў, *s.* [Eng. *polarimeter; -y.*] The act or process of measuring the polarization of light.

pō-lăr'-ĭs, *s.* [Lat.] The Pole Star (q.v.).

pō-lăr'-ĭ-scōpe, *s.* [Eng. *polari(ty)*, and Gr. σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to look at.] [Polarization.]

pō-lạr-ĭst'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *polar; -istic.*] Of, belonging to, or exhibiting poles; so arranged as to have poles; affected by or dependent on poles.

pō-lăr'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *polarité;* Ital. *polarità.*]

1. *Physics:*

(1) The disposition in a body, or an elementary molecule, to place its mathematical axis, in a particular direction.

(2) The disposition in a body to exhibit opposite or contrasted properties or powers in opposite or contrasted directions, spec. the existence of two points, called poles, possessing contrary tendencies. Examples, attraction and repulsion at the opposite ends of a magnet, opposite tendencies in polarized light, &c.

"This *polarity* from refrigeration, upon extremity and defect of a loadstone, might touch a needle any where."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

2. *Biol.:* Prof. Edward Forbes, considering that the relation between the palæozoic and neozoic life-assemblages is one of development in opposite directions, called it polarity. (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, x., *Pres. Add.* p. lxxxi.)

pō'-lạr-īz-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *polariz(e); -able.*] Capable of being polarized.

pō-lạr-ī-zā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *polariz(e); -ation.*]

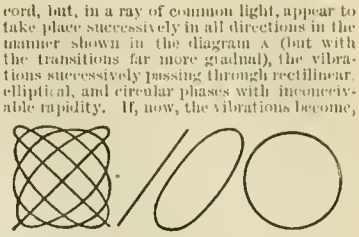
1. The act of polarizing or of giving polarity to.

2. The state of being polarized.

3. *Galvanism:* The production of a secondary current in a galvanic battery contrary to the principal one, owing to the gradual chemical change in the elements of the battery. This change weakens, or may even destroy, the original current. Many forms of battery recover by rest; in others ingenious means are devised to avoid polarization, and such are called constant batteries.

¶ (1) *Polarization of Light:*

Optics: A state into which the ethereal undulations which cause the sensation of light are brought under certain conditions. These undulations are perpendicular to the line of transmission of the wave, as in a stretched cord, but, in a ray of common light, appear to take place successively in all directions in the manner shown in the diagram A (but with the transitions far more gradual), the vibrations successively passing through rectilinear, elliptical, and circular phases with inconceivable rapidity. If, now, the vibrations become,



A B C D

or are rendered, stable in any one form of orbit, the light is in the condition known as polarised, and the state is one of plane, elliptical, or circular polarization, according as the orbit resembles B, C, or D. The most familiar and simple form is that of plane polarization. This may be produced in various ways, the piece of apparatus producing such modifications being called a Polarizer. When produced, however, the effects can only be perceived by examining them through another piece of apparatus which, used alone, would polarize the light, but when used to examine light already polarized, is called the Analyser. The two in combination, with the necessary adjustments, form a Polariscope, of which there are many forms.

(*a*) *Plane polarization:* When a ray of common light passes through a crystal (not of the cubic system), the atoms being so arranged that the elasticity (or other properties affecting motions of the ether within the crystal) are different in different directions, the ether motions are at once resolved into that of the greatest and the least elasticity at right angles to the path of the ray, so dividing the ray of common light into two "plane polarized" rays, polarized in planes at right angles to each other. One of these rays being easily eliminated by total reflection in the Nicol prism (q.v.), two such prisms form a convenient polariscope. The ray, after passing through the first prism, appears just like common light, only of half the original brilliancy; but on looking at it through the second Nicol, on turning the latter round, we find two positions in which the light from the first Nicol gets through the second unaltered; and two positions at right angles to the former in which it is absolutely stopped, and the second prism, though clear as glass, is absolutely opaque to it. The beam of light appears thus to have acquired sides, and to behave differently according to the relation these sides bear to the position of the prism. Such is the fundamental nature and phenomenon of Polarized Light. Light is also polarized by reflection from polished transparent surfaces, when incident at such an angle that the reflected and refracted rays make a right angle. In glass, this angle is about 56°. An exactly equal quantity of the incident light which is transmitted through the glass, is polarized in a plane at right angles to the former. At other angles the effect is partial. The scattered light of the sky is always more or less polarized, as is all light reflected from small particles in air or water, if the particles are small enough; the polarizing angle for such particles is, as might be expected, 45°.

(*b*) *Chromatic polarization:* Let the perpendicular vibrations from a Nicol prism encounter in their path a crystalline film of selenite or mica, whose planes of greatest and least elasticity are arranged diagonally. The perpendicular vibrations are again "resolved" into two sets, one of which is retarded behind the other owing to the difference in the two elasticities. The analyser "resolves" each of these again, bringing half of each set back into one plane. The two sets of waves are then in a position to exercise interference, and the consequence is that, if the plate or film is of suitable thickness, the most gorgeous colours are presented. It is the same with every substance having different elasticities in different directions, and as all "structure" presents such differences, polarized light becomes the most powerful weapon of the biologist, revealing structure where ordinary light will not do so.

(*c*) *Circular polarization:* If two rectangular, equal impulses are given to a pendulum, or to a stretched cord, one of them a quarter-vibration later than the other, the two are compounded into a single circular orbit. Therefore, if a beam of plane-polarized light

possess, as in the last paragraph, through a film of mica of such a thickness that one of the two diagonally vibrating sets of waves shall be retarded, whilst in the film one quarter vibration behind the other, the two are compounded on emergence into one beam of circularly polarized light. At approximate thicknesses, the light is elliptically polarized. Circularly polarized light is never stopped by the analyser, but differs from common light in producing polarized effects. The most important of these is

(d) *Rotatory polarization:* Vary the former experiment by passing the light from the polarizing Nicol, with its vibrations in a vertical plane, through a plate of selenite or mica which gives blue colour; the vibrations are then in the two diagonals. Let this light now traverse a "quarter-wave" mica film, with its polarizing planes perpendicular and horizontal. Each set of rays from the first plate becomes circularly polarized, but the two in opposite directions, the circular movements thus opposing each other. Whenever two circular motions thus meet, as in two circular pendulums clashing, the tangential motion is destroyed, and the pendulums would both fall back together through the centre of the former orbit. It is so in this case; but as one set of rays has been retarded in the plates more than the other, the swing of the ether atoms is no longer in the original plane of vibration. Let that plane be A, B; instead of the two circular waves meeting at A again, as they would if both circular motions were equally rapid, the meeting-point will be somewhere on one side or other of it, as at M. There the right-handed ray will meet the left-handed ray, the tangential motions RM, LM, will be destroyed, and the radial forces unite in the plane-polarized swing-orbit M P, passing through the centre C. If, therefore, light of one wave-length or colour be employed, instead of the analyser having to be turned across A B to extinguish it, it must now be turned across M P—in other words, the original plane of polarization has been rotated. If white light be employed, the many various wave-lengths will obviously meet at different points, and hence rotation of the analyser will give in succession more or less of the colours of the spectrum. If the quarter-wave film is cut in half, and its position reversed in one half, the transition of colours will occur in opposite orders in the two halves. Rotatory polarization is of the greatest practical importance. There are many crystals, plates of which, when cut in proper directions, produce naturally all the phenomena of the double-plate described above. Many fluids, such as oil of lemons, turpentine, and solution of cane sugar, also show the same phenomena very strongly, and in their case it is remarkably connected with the presence in the molecule of what chemists call "asymmetrical atoms." In solutions, as of sugar, the amount of rotation is proportionate to the quantity of sugar in solution in a given column of fluid, hence the "estimation" of crystallizable sugar, whenever accuracy is required, is now always made by the polariscope. Faraday discovered, in 1845, that the property of rotatory polarization was conferred upon any transparent body when the axis of the ray employed was made the axis of a galvanic solenoid or strong magnetic field. [Polarized-rings.]

(2) *Polarization of heat:*

Physics: The polarizing of rays of heat by reflection and by refraction.

(3) *Polarization of the medium:*

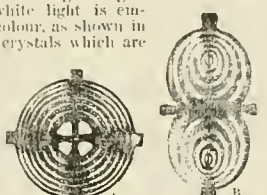
Elect.: The name given by Faraday to the production of alternate layers of positive and negative electricity in the medium separating an electrified and an unelectrified body.

pō lar ize, *v.t.* [Eng. *polar; -ize.*] To affect with polarity.

pō lar ized, *pp., per.,* or *a.* [Polarize.] Having polarity, affected or acted upon by polarization.

polarized rings, *s. pl.*

Optics: Imagine a crystal symmetrical around a single axis, like a section of the trunk of a tree, with the elasticity greatest or least in the direction of the axis, and symmetrically alike all round the circumference. If we cut a plate in the way of a plank, it will behave like the films already spoken of. But if a slice be cut across the trunk at right angles it must be different, when a ray of light passes through in the direction of the axis. The other vibrations are at right angles to the path of the ray (now the same as the axis), but in all these directions the elasticity is equal, consequently a beam of common light will not be doubly-refracted, nor a beam of plane-polarized light further resolved, in passing along the axis. This is borne out by cutting a plate of calcite at right angles to its axis. But if the ray passes through such a plate obliquely, double refractions and interference will come into action, and we shall perceive colour. Imagine now a conical, or strongly convergent pencil of plane-polarized light traversing the plate, and the analyser turned so as to extinguish the light passing the polarising Nicol. The centre of the plate, where the beam is truly axial, will still appear dark. But, as the light becomes more and more oblique, the vibrations will be resolved into some plane passing through the axis, and planes at right angles to these, or tangential planes. In perpendicular and horizontal planes, these will cause no further resolution of the vibrations, and there will therefore be a black cross when the analyser is crossed; but in all other planes, the more and more oblique light must cause successive rings of light and darkness, or, when white light is employed, of colour, as shown in fig. A. In crystals which are not perfectly symmetrical about one axis, the ideal structure may be compared to that of a tree-trunk of an oval section.



POLARIZED RINGS.

Here, a plank would still give two polarizing planes, as in a film of selenite; but a transverse section would also show two rectangular elasticities. In such a case, analysis proves that there must be two lines or axes inclined to each other, in which there can be no double refraction, and that the fringes of colour must take the general shape of lemniscates, as shown in fig. B. In many crystals the properties are quite different for light of different wave-lengths, and in some, the plane of the axes is at right angles for one end of the spectrum to what it is for the other. The relation of the elasticities may also be profoundly changed by heating the crystal, so that the intermediate one becomes greatest or least; in such cases, as in heating selenite, the double rings of B gradually merge into one as at A, and then the two rings spread out again in a direction at right angles to the former. Generally, it may be said that cubic crystals possess no double refraction; that crystals symmetrical round one axis are uniaxial, doubly-refracting, and exhibit circular rings; and that other crystals are bi-axial, and exhibit double rings. All these phenomena are of the greatest importance in the study of rocks, and the fragments of crystals embedded in them.

pō lar ī zēr, *s.* [Eng. *polariz(e); -er.*] [Polarization.]

* **pō lar ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *polar; -y.*] Tending towards the pole; having a direction towards the pole. (*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. ii., ch. ii.)

pōl a touche, *s.* [Fr., from Russ.]

Zool.: Sciuropterus volans; a flying squirrel, from the north-east of Europe and Siberia. It is about six inches long, with a broad, flat tail; tawny-brown on upper surface, darker on patagium, pure white beneath; in winter the fur becomes longer and thicker, and of a silver-gray colour.

* **po layl,** *s.* [Pullaile.]

po layne, *s.* [Pullain.]

pōl dēr, *s.* [Dut.] In Holland and Belgium a tract of land below the level of the sea, or nearest river, which being originally a morass or lake, has been drained and brought under cultivation.

pōld' wāy, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] [Poledavy.] Coarse bagging stuff for coal-sacks, &c.

pōle (1), *s.* [A.S. *pāl,* from Lat. *palus* = a stake; Low Ger. & Dut. *paal;* M. H. Ger. *pfāl;* Ger. *pfahl;* Wel. *pawl.*] [Pale, *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A long staff or slender piece of wood; a tall slender piece of timber. [II.]

"He drops his *pole,* and seems to slip."
Prior: Alma, ii.

2. A tall staff or piece of timber erected: as, a May-*pole.*

3. An instrument for measuring.

4. A unit of measurement, used principally in land-surveying. It contains 16½ feet or 5½ yards. It is used both as a linear and superficial measure, a square pole containing 30¼ square yards.

II. *Vehicles:* The beam projecting in front of a vehicle, which separates two horses; a carriage-pole.

* (1) *Barber's pole:* A projecting pole used as a sign for a barber's or hairdresser's shop. It is usually painted red with a white band running spirally round it. It is a memorial of the time when barbers used to practise surgery. [Barber-chirurgeon.]

(2) *Under bare poles:* A term applied to the state of a ship when all her sails are furled.

"We were scudding before a heavy gale, *under bare poles.*"—*Marryat: Peter Simple,* ch. xxxviii.

pole carriage, *s.* A carriage furnished with a pole or tongue, in contradistinction to one with shafts or thills.

pole-chain, *s.*

Vehicles: The chain on the fore end of a carriage-pole, leading to the collar or the breast-chains of the harness.

* **pole-clipt,** *a.* Surrounded or hedged in with poles.

"Thy *pole-clipt* vineyard."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iv. 1.

pole-crab, *s.* A double loop on the fore-end of a carriage-pole, to receive the breast-straps of the harness.

pole-foot, *s.*

Vehicles: The hind end of a pole which goes into the cleaves of the futchell.

pole-futchell, *s* [Futchell.]

pole-hook, *s.*

1. The hook on the end of a carriage-tongue.

2. A boat-hook.

pole-lathe, *s.* A lathe in which the work is supported between centres on posts rising from the bed, turned by a strap which passes two or three times round the work. The lower end of the strap is connected to the treadle, and the other end to a spring-bar on the ceiling.

pole mast, *s.*

Naut.: A mast made with a single pole, in contradistinction to a mast built up, and secured by bands.

pole net, *s.* A net attached to a pole for fishing in rivers; a shrimping-net.

pole pad, *s.*

Ordn.: A pad of leather stuffed with wool and distended by a frame of iron, slipped and keyed on the end of the pole of a gun-carriage to prevent injury to the horses.

pole piece, *s.* [Pole-strap.]

pole plate, *s.*

Carp.: The plate of a frame which supports the heels of the rafters; a wall-plate.

pole prop, *s.* A bar for supporting the end of the pole or tongue, especially used with the various carriages of the artillery service.

pole propeller, *s.* A mode of propulsion of boats in which the ends of poles are pushed against the bottom of the river to propel the boat.

pole-reed, pull-reed, *s.*

Bot.: *Phragmites communis.*

pole rush, *s.*

Bot.: The Bulrush (q.v.).

pole-strap, *s.* A heavy strap by which the pole of the carriage is attached to the collar of the horse. Also called pole-piece.

pole-tlp, *s.* A tubular iron at the front end of a wagon-pole.

Pōle (2), *s.* [See def.] A native of Poland.

* **pōle** (3), *s.* [Poll (1), *s.*]

pōle (4). * **pol,** *s.* [O. Fr. *pol*, from Lat. *polum*, accus. of *polus* = a pole; Gr. πόλος (*polos*) = a pivot, a hinge, a pole, from πέλω (*pelō*) = to turn; Fr. *pole*; Sp. & Ital. *polo*; Ger., Dan., & Sw. *pol*; Dut. *pool*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) In the same sense as II. 1.

* (2) The pole-star.

* (3) The firmament, the sky.

"The moon's resplendent globe
And starry *pole*." *Milton: P. L.*, iv. 724.

2. *Fig.:* The opposite extreme.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astron.:* One of the two points in which the axis of the earth is supposed to meet the sphere of the heavens; one of the fixed points about which the stars appear to revolve.

2. *Elect.* (*Pl.*): The same as Electrodes (q.v.).

3. *Magnetism* (*Pl.*): The two points at opposite ends of a magnetic bar where the attraction is greatest. One points to the north and is called the North Pole, the other to the south and is called the South Pole. Similar poles repel, dissimilar poles attract each other. Sometimes there are intermediate poles, called "consequent poles." When the earth is viewed as a magnet, the spots where the magnetic needle stands vertical are called the "magnetic poles." In 1830 Sir James Ross found that the magnetic north pole was in 76° N. and 96° 43′ W. At the same time the position of the magnetic south pole was calculated to be in 75½° S. and 154° E. But it does not always retain the same place. This is shown by what is called the declination or variation of the magnetic needle, *i.e.*, the angle which it makes with the geographical meridian. At London, in 1580, this was 11° 36′ E., and in 1893, 17° 11′ W.

¶ The unit magnetic *pole*, or the *pole* of unit strength, is that which repels an equal pole at unit distance with unit force. In the C. G. S. system it is the pole which repels an equal pole at the distance of one centimetre with a force of one degree. (*Everett: The C. G. S. System of Units*, ch. x.)

4. *Math.:* In a polar system of coordinates, the point from which the radius vector of any point is estimated.

5. *Math. Geog.* (*Pl.*): The two extremities of the earth's axis, *i.e.*, the two points where the axis meets its surface. That above the horizon in our latitude is called the North Pole, the other, on the further side of the globe, is called the South Pole.

"From *pole* to *pole* is undistinguish'd blaze."
Thomson: Summer, 456.

¶ (1) *Pole of a polar line:* A point in the plane of a conic section, such that if any straight line be drawn through it, cutting the curve in two points, and tangents be drawn to the curve at these points, they will intersect each other on the given line.

(2) *Pole of maximum cold:*

Temperature: A point where the cold is greater than anywhere around.

(3) *Poles of a circle of a sphere:* The points in which a diameter of the sphere perpendicular to the plane of the circle pierces the surface of the sphere.

pole-star, *s.*

Astron.: Polaris, a bright star at the tip of the tail of Ursa Minor, and in a line with the pointers Merak and Dubhe, the two stars constituting the front of the plough-like figure in Ursa Major. It is at present less than a degree and a half from the true pole, and by A.D. 2095, through the precession of the equinoxes, it will be under half a degree. [Precession.] Even now the circle it describes is too small to be discernible by the ordinary eye. The pole-star is really a double star of yellow hue, but while the larger or visible one is between the second and third magnitude, its companion is only of the ninth, and therefore a telescopic star. There is no corresponding star in the southern hemisphere. The pole-star is a convenient one for observing to determine the latitude and also the azimuthal error of any transit-instrument.

pōle (5), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Ichthy.: Pleuronectes cynoglossus, a grayish-brown flat fish, sixteen or seventeen inches long. It comes to the British seas from the Arctic regions. Called also the Craig-fluke.

pōle, *v.t.* & *i.* [Pole (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To furnish or support with poles.

"About the middle of April the hops are to be *poled*."—*Miller: Gardener's Dict.*, s. v. *Lupulus*.

2. To carry or convey on poles.

3. To impel by poles; to push along with poles.

"The guides *poled* the canoes up-stream."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Aug., 1877, p. 496.

B. *Intrans.:* To propel a boat by poles.

"We were soon *poling* up the first rapid."—*Field*, Feb. 13, 1886.

pōle'-axe, pōle-ax, pōll'-ax, *s.* [O. L. Ger. *pollexe*, from *polle* = the poll, the head, and *exe* = an axe.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A kind of axe or hatchet; a hatchet or axe with a long handle used for killing oxen, &c.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Old Arm.:* A military weapon which combined a hatchet, pike, and serrated hammer, much used by horse-soldiers up to the sixteenth century.

"His body guards with gilded *poleaxes*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

POLEAXE.

2. *Naut.:* A heavy hatchet having a handle fifteen inches long and a sharp point turning downward on the side opposite the blade. It is used for boarding, resisting boarders, cutting ropes or nettings, &c.; a boarding-axe. The illustration is from the painted decorations at Greenwich Hospital.

pōle'-axe, *v.t.* [Poleaxe, *s.*] To kill or fell with a pole-axe.

pole'-eat, * **pol-eat,** *s.* [Etym. of first element doubtful; various suggestions have been made as to its origin, *e.g.*, (1) = Polish (*Mahn*); (2) = Fr. *poule* = a hen; so a cat that goes after fowls; (3) = O. Fr. *pulent* (Lat. *purulentus*) = stinking (*Wedgwood*); (4) = Ir. *poll* (Gael. *poll*; Corn. *pol*) = a pool, a hole; so, a cat living in a hole (*Skeat*). Second element English *cat*.]

1. *Lit. & Zool.: Putorius fœtidus*, one of the Mustelinæ, akin to the Marten, but with a broader head, a blunter snout, and a much shorter tail. It has a shorter neck and a stouter body than the weasel. The shorter hairs are yellow and woolly, the longer ones black or brownish black and shining. Two glands near the root of the tail emit a highly offensive smell. It makes immense havoc in poultry-yards, rabbit-warrens, and among hares and partridges, killing everything which it can overpower. It also devours many eggs. Found in Arctic and temperate Europe, including Britain.

* 2. *Fig.:* Used as a term of reproach.

"You witch! you hag! you *polecat*!"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.

* **pōle'-dā-vy,** * **pōl'-dā-vy,** * **poll-da-vie,** * **powl-da-vies,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful, cf. Fr. *poil* = hair.] Poldway; coarse canvas; hence, any coarse wares.

"You must be content with homely *polldavie* from it."—*Howell: Letters*, i, § ii., 10.

* **pōle'-lēss,** * **pōle'-lēsse,** *a.* [Eng. *pole* (1), *s.*; *-less.*] Without a pole.

"Horses that draw a *poleless* chariot."
Stapylton: Juvenal, x. 156.

pōl'-ē-march, *s.* [Gr. πολέμαρχος (*polemarchos*), from πόλεμος (*polemos*) = war, and ἄρχω (*archō*) = to rule; Fr. *polémarque*.]

Greek Antiq.: At Athens originally the third archon, the military commander-in-chief; afterwards a civil magistrate who had under his care all strangers and sojourners in the city, and the children of parents who had lost their lives in the service of the country.

pō-lĕm'-ĭc, * **pō-lĕm'-ĭck,** *a.* & *s.* [Gr. πολεμικός (*polemikos*) = warlike, from πόλεμος (*polemos*) = war; Fr. *polémique*; Ital. & Sp. *polemico*.]

* **A.** *As adjective:*

1. Given to polemics or controversy; engaged in controversy; controversial.

"These words, . . . are used by *polemic* writers in a sense diverse from their common signification. —*Edwards: Freedom of the Will*, pt. i., § 3.

2. Pertaining to polemics or controversy; intended to maintain an opinion, doctrine, or system in opposition to others; controversial, disputative.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A polemic writer; a disputant, a controversialist; one who writes in support of any opinion, doctrine, or system in opposition to others.

"For then the *polemicks* of the field had quite silenced those of the schools."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 1.

* 2. A polemical controversy or argument.

polemic-theology, *s.* Theology designed to defend Christianity, and to attack all non-Christian faiths and unbelief.

pō-lĕm'-ĭc al, * **pō-lĕm'-ĭc-all,** *a.* [Eng. *polemic*; *-al.*] The same as Polemic (q.v.).

"The *polemical* and impertinent disputations of the world."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser 6.

* **pō-lĕm'-ĭ-cĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *polemic*; *-ist.*] One given to polemics or controversy; a controversialist, a polemic.

pō-lĕm'-ics, *s.* [Polemic.] The art or practice of controversy or disputation; controversy; controversial writings, espec. on matters of divinity or theology.

* **pōl'-ē-mĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *polem(ic)*; *-ist.*] A controversialist; a polemic.

pŏl-ĕ-mŏn ĭ-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *polemoni(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: Phloxworts; an order of Perigynous Exogens, alliance Solanales. Herbaceous plants, sometimes climbing; calyx five-parted, persistent, sometimes irregular; corolla nearly or quite regular, five lobed; stamens five; ovary superior, three celled, few or many seeded; fruit capsular. Found in America, Europe, &c. Known genera 17, species 104. (*Lindley.*)

pŏl-ĕ-mō'-nĭ ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *polemonia*; Gr. πολεμώνιον (*polemōnion*) = the Greek valerian.]

Bot.: Jacob's Ladder; the typical genus of Polemoniaceæ (q.v.). Perennial herbs, with alternate, pinnate leaves; flowers corymbose; calyx campanulate; corolla rotate; stamens declinate; capsule ovoid, three celled, many-seeded. Known species about twelve. One, *Polemonium cœruleum*, the Blue Jacob's Ladder or Greek Valerian, is British. It has six to twelve pairs of subsessile leaflets. Wild in the north of England, apparently an escape elsewhere in Britain. It is mucilaginous and nauseously bitter. In Siberia, poultices for syphilitic sores are made from its leaves. The Russians think that a decoction of it is of use in hydrophobia.

pŏ-lĕm'-ŏ-scōpe, *s.* [Fr., from Gr. πόλεμος (*polemos*) = war, and σκόπεω (*skopeō*) = to see, to observe.] A glass with a mirror at an angle of 45°, designed to enable a person to view objects not directly before the eye. It is used in opera-glasses to view persons obliquely, without apparently directing the glass at them, and in field-glasses for observing objects beyond an obstructing wall or bank, as in the interior of a fortress.

* **pōl'-ē-mȳ,** *s.* [Gr. πόλεμος (*polemos*) = war.] War, warfare, contention, resistance.

pō lĕn'-ta, *s.* [Ital., Sp., Port., & Fr., from Lat. *polenta* = peeled barley.]

1. A kind of pudding made in Italy, of semolina, Indian corn, or maize meal.

2. A thick porridge of chestnut meal boiled in milk, used as an article of diet in France.

* **pōle'-wards,** *adv.* [Eng. *pole* (4), *s.*; *-wards.*] Towards one or other of the poles. (*Whewell.*)

pōle'-wĭg, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] [Pollwig.]

Ichthy.: The name given by the Thames fishermen to a small British fish, the Freckled or Spotted Goby of Yarrell; *Gobius minutus*.

* **pōl-ēy,** *a.* [Eng. *pole* (3), *s.*; *-y.*] Without horns; polled.

"Had it been any other beast . . . but that *poley* heifer."—*H. Kingsley: Geoffrey Hamlyn*, ch. xxix.

pol cy, [POLY, *s.*]

poley oil, *s.*

$(C_{10}H_{18}O)$. A volatile oil obtained from *Mat'a pulegium* at the time of flowering by distillation with water. Aromatic odour, yellow colour, sp. gr. .927, boiling at 184°.

***poleyn (1),** *s.* [Fr.] Armour for the knee.

***poloyn (2),** *s.* [PULLEY.]

Po li an, *a.* [See def.] Of or belonging to Joseph Xavier Poli (1746–1825), a Neapolitan zoologist and comparative anatomist.

Polian vesicles, *s. pl.*

Compar. Anat.: Vesicles, generally five in number, connected with the circular canal in the Echinoidea and Holothuroidea.

pō li ăn ite, *s.* [Gr. πολιαίνομαι (*poliainomai*) = to grow gray; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A very pure variety of Pyrolusite (q.v.). The original was from Platten, Bohemia.

***pŏl ĭ ăn thē a,** *s.* [POLIANTHES.] A common-place book, containing many flowers of eloquence, &c.

"Repair to postiles or *polianthea*."—*Milton Remonst. Defence.* (Postscript.)

pŏl i ăn thēs, *s.* [Gr. πολύς (*polus*) = many, and ἄνθος (*anthos*) = blossom, flower.]

Bot.: A genus of Hemerocalleæ; the peduncle is two or three feet long, and has on its summit many cream-coloured flowers. *Polianthes tuberosa* (Tuberose), a native of Mexico and South America, much cultivated in gardens in India, China, and Java, is deliciously fragrant, especially after dark, and during some thunderstorms its fading flowers emit electric sparks. The bulbs, dried and powdered, are given by the Hindoos in gonorrhœa.

pō-lĭçe, *s.* [Fr. = policy, civil government, from Lat. *politia*; Gr. πολιτεία (*politeia*) = citizenship, civil government, condition of a state; πολιτης (*politês*) = a citizen; πόλις (*polis*) = a city; Sp. *policia*; Ital. *polizia.*]

1. A system of judicial and executive administration of a country, especially concerned with the maintenance of the quiet and good order of society; the means or system adopted by the authorities of a government, state, or community to maintain public order and liberty, and to protect property. In a more limited sense, the administration of the laws, bye-laws, and regulations of a city or borough. The primary objects of the police system are the prevention and detection of crime, and the preservation of peace and order, but various other duties have been from time to time added, such as the prevention and removal of public nuisances and obstructions, the suppression of mendicancy, and the carrying into effect of the numerous laws and regulations made from time to time for the maintenance of public health, order, and safety.

"The public *police* and economy: by which I mean the due regulation and domestic order of the kingdom."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 13.

2. (Properly an abbreviation of the term *police-force*, i.e. a force for the maintenance of the public police or order.) A civil force organized and maintained for the prevention and detection of crime, the preservation of public peace and order, and generally for the enforcing of the laws, bye-laws, and regulations of a city, borough, or district. The ordinary police or constables of a city, &c., are dressed in a particular uniform. The secret police, more commonly known as detectives or plain-clothes police, assume such dress or disguise as they think expedient or calculated to assist them in the detection or prevention of crimes and the arrest of criminals or suspected persons. The regulation and control of the police in a city or borough are in the hands of the municipal authorities, and the cost of their maintenance is paid out of the local rates.

¶ *Military police:*

(1) An organized body kept up in an army for the maintenance of civil order, as distinguished from military discipline.

(2) A civil police having a military organization, as the Constabulary of Ireland, the gendarmerie of France, &c.

police barrack, *s.* A station of the Irish Constabulary.

police burgh, *s.* Any populous place the boundaries of which have been ascertained in terms of the Act 13 & 14 Vict., c. 33, and the affairs of which are managed by commissioners elected by the inhabitants. (*Scotch.*)

police commissioner, *s.* One of a body elected by the ratepayers to manage police affairs in a burgh. (*Scotch.*)

police constable, *s.* A member of the police-force; a policeman.

police court, *s.* A court of first instance for the trial of offenders brought up on charges preferred by the police.

police force, *s.* [POLICE, 2.]

police inspector, *s.* An officer of police ranking above a sergeant, and below a superintendent.

police magistrate, *s.* A magistrate who presides at a police-court (q.v.).

police office, *s.* The head-quarters of a division or section of police.

police officer, *s.* A police-constable.

police rate, *s.* A rate levied for the maintenance of a police-force.

police-sergeant, *s.* The lowest in rank of officers of the police.

***pō-lĭçed,** *a.* [Eng. *police(e); -ed.*] Under laws and regulations; under a regular system of police; administered.

"*Police*'d cities and protected plains."
Thomson: Liberty, iv. 734.

pō-lĭçe-măn, *s.* [Eng. *police* and *man.*] An ordinary member of a police-force; a police-officer, a constable.

***pō-lĭ-cial (ci as sh),** *a.* [Eng. *police; -al.*] Of or pertaining to the police.

*** pŏl-ĭ-çied,** *a.* [Eng. *policy; -ed.*] Regulated by laws; having a system of laws for the maintenance of public peace and order.

"There it is a just cause of war for another nation, that is civil or *policied* to subdue them."—*Bacon: Of an Holy War.*

pŏl'-ĭ-çy (1), *** pol-i-cie,** *** pol-y-cy,** *s.* [O. Fr. *policie*, from Lat. *politia*, from Gr. πολιτεία (*politeia*); Sp. *policia.*] [POLICE.]

* 1. Polity.

"Let *policie* acknowledge itselfe indebted to religion."—*Hooker: Eccles. Politie*, bk. v., § 1.

2. The art of government; that line or system of procedure and actions which the government of a nation adopts as the best calculated to further its interests, either in regard to its relation with other states, or to the management of internal or domestic affairs; the line of conduct adopted or recommended by the responsible rulers of a state with regard to any question, foreign or domestic.

"The English *policy*, he said, had so completely brutalised them, that they could hardly be called human beings."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

3. The principles or grounds upon which a measure or course of action is based, having regard to the means adopted to secure its adoption or success, as well as to the object with which it is adopted or recommended.

* 4. Motive, grounds; inducement, object.

"What *policy* have you to bestow a benefit where it is counted an injury?"—*Sidney.*

5. Prudence, skill; sagacity or wisdom of governments or of individuals in the management of their affairs public or private; regard had to that which is most to one's interest.

"Kings will be tyrants from *policy*, when subjects are rebels from principle."—*Burke.*

* 6. Sagacity, cleverness.

"The very *policy* of a hostess, finding his purse so far above his clothes, did detect him."—*Fuller.*

7. Good management; a wise, prudent, or advisable course or line of conduct.

8. Management of business; line or course pursued: as, Such a course is bad *policy.*

pŏl'-ĭ-çy (2), *s.* [Fr. *police* = a policy, from Low Lat. *politicum, polleticum, polecticum*, corruptions of *polyptychum* = a register, a roll in which dues were registered; Gr. πολύπτυχον (*poluptuchon*) = a piece of writing folded into many leaves; hence, a long register or roll; prop. neut. sing. of πολύπτυχος (*polyptuchos*) = having many folds: πολυ (*polu*), neut. sing. of πολύς (*polus*) = much, many, and πτύξ (*ptux*), genit. πτυχός (*ptuchos*) = a fold; πτυσσω (*ptussô*) = to fold; Sp. *poliza*; Ital. *polizza.*]

1. *Comm.:* A document containing a promise to pay a certain sum of money on the occurrence of some event. In return for this promise a sum of money is paid down, called the premium (q.v.). By far the largest part of insurance business is applied to disasters at sea; to destruction of property by fire; to making provision for heirs and successors in case of death, and to loss of time and expense through accident. The practice of insurance has also been extended to making provision against loss of crops from bad weather, against destruction of glass from storms and accidents, &c. In every case a form is filled up containing a promise to pay a certain sum in the event of the happening of the specified contingency, and this document is always called the policy. Although an insurance policy is a contract, it is only signed by one party, the insurer, who for that reason is called the underwriter, and forms, therefore, what is called in law an unilateral contract. Marine policies are of two kinds: (1) Valued policy, one in which the goods or property insured are at a specified value; (2) Open policy, one in which the value of the goods or property is not mentioned. [ASSURANCE, INSURANCE.]

2. A ticket or warrant for money in the public funds.

¶ *Wager Policies, Wagering Policies:* Policies containing the phrase, "interest or no interest," intended to signify insurance of property when no property is on board the ship. They are not recognised in law.

policy-holder, *s.* One who holds a policy or contract of insurance.

pŏl'-ĭ-çy (3), *s.* [Etym. doubtful; the Rev. A. S. Palmer suggests that it is a corrupt. of Fr. *palissé* = palisadoed, staked, or paled about. (*Folk Etymology*, p. 291–2).] The pleasure-grounds about a gentleman's or noblemau's country-house. (*Scotch.*)

"Coston Coverts were found tenantless, with the *policies* of Buckminster alike deserted."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

***pŏl'-ĭ-çy,** *v.t.* [POLICY (1), *s.*] To reduce to order; to regulate or administer by laws.

"For *policying* of cities and commonalties with new ordinancies."—*Bacon: Advance. of Learning*, bk. i.

pō'-lĭ-ēne, *s.* [Etym. not apparent.]

Chem.: A name given by Volckel to one of the compounds obtained by heating sulphocyanate of ammonium to 300°. He regards it as isomeric with melamine, but, according to Liebig, it is identical with melam.

*** pol-iff,** *** pol-yff,** *s.* [PULLEY.]

pŏl'-ĭ-gar, pŏl'-ĭ-gar, *s.* [Native name.] The head of a village or district in southern India; a semi-independent chief. (*Mill: Brit. India*, iii. 147.)

pŏ-lĭm'-ĭ-tą, *s.* [Gr. πολύμιτος (*polumitos*) = of many threads or colours.]

Fabric: A variegated stuff.

*** pŏl'-ĭ-mīte,** *a.* [POLIMITA.] Many-coloured.

"Of yonge Josephe the cote *polimite*."
Lydgate, fo. 13.

pŏl'-ĭng, *s.* [POLE, *v.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of impelling or pushing forward with poles.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Civ. Eng.:* One of the boards used to support the side-earth in excavating a tunnel.

2. *Glass-making:* An operation for ridding glass of a lilac colour due to an excess of manganese. The molten glass is stirred with a pole, which introduction of a carbonaceous element changes the sesquioxide into protoxide, and the colour disappears.

3. *Horticulture:*

(1) The act of propping up or supporting with poles.

(2) The act of dispersing worm-casts with poles.

4. *Metall.:* The stirring of a metallic bath (of copper, tin, or lead) with a pole of green wood, to cause ebullition and deoxidation in the refining process.

pō-lĭ-ō-pȳ-rī-tēs, *s.* [Gr. πολιός (*polios*) = gray, and Eng. *pyrites.*]

Min.: The same as MARCASITE (q.v.).

*** pŏl-ĭ-or-çĕt'-ĭcs,** *s.* [Gr. πολιορκητικός (*poliorkêtikos*) = fit for besieging a town, from

πολιορκέω (*poliorkeō*) = to besiege a town: πολις (*polis*) = a city, and εἴργω (*eirgō*) = to restrain.] The art or science of besieging towns. (*De Quincey.*)

* **pŏl-ĭ-prăg'-măn,** *s.* [POLIPRAGMATIC.] A busy meddler.

* **pŏl-ĭ-prăg-măt'-ĭc,** *s.* [Pref. *poli-* = poly, and Eng. *pragmatic.*] A busy-body. (*Heylin: Life of Laud*, p. 330.)

Pō'-lĭsh, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *Pol(and); -ish.*)

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Poland or its inhabitants.

B. *As subst.:* The language spoken by the Poles. It belongs to the Slavonic branch of the Indo-European family of languages. There are no remains of it anterior to the fourteenth century.

Polish draughts, *s. pl.*

Games: A form of draughts much played on the continent. The board has 100 squares; the men can take backwards or forwards, and, when crowned, can move diagonally, like the bishops in chess, from one end of the board to another.

Polish-ringworm, *s.* [PLICA-POLONICA.]

pŏl'-ĭsh, ***pol-isch-en,** ***pol-schen,** ***po-lysh,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *poliss-*, root of *polissant*, pr. par. of *polir* = to polish; Lat. *polio*; O Sp. & Port. *polir*; Sp. *pulir*; Ital. *polire.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To give a polish to; to make smooth and glossy, as by friction.

"For the purpose of being *polished* and shaped into a column."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

2. *Fig.:* To refine; to give refinement to; to rub or work off rudeness or coarseness from: as, To *polish* manners.

B. *Intrans.:* To become polished; to take or receive a gloss, or smooth, glossy surface.

¶ *To polish off:* Summarily to get rid of. (*Slang.*)

pŏl'-ĭsh, *s.* [POLISH, *v.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. An artificial gloss; a smooth glossy surface produced by friction.

"Giving it the due turn, proportion, and *polish*."—*Addison: On Italy.*

2. A substance which imparts a polish or gloss: as, furniture-*polish.*

II. *Fig.:* Refinement, elegance; freedom from rudeness or coarseness.

"This Roman *polish*, and this smooth behaviour."
Addison: Cato.

* **pŏl'-ĭsh-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *polish; -able.*] Capable of being polished; susceptible of a polish. (*Boyle: Works*, iii. 548.)

pŏl'-ĭshed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [POLISH, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* (See the verb).

2. *Bot.:* Having the appearance of a polished substance, as the testa of *Abrus precatorius*, and many other seeds.

polished-brick, *s.* A brick which has been rubbed upon a bench, plated with iron, to make its surface perfectly even. This process is only gone through with the very best bricks, and its cost is such that it is not employed to any very great extent.

pŏl'-ĭshed-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *polished; -ness.*]

1. *Lit.:* The quality or state of being polished, smooth, and glossy.

"And all their *polish'dness* was saphirine."
Donne: Lamentation of Jeremy, iv.

2. *Fig.:* The quality or state of being refined and elegant; polish.

pŏl'-ĭsh-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *polish; -er.*] One who or that which polishes; a substance or instrument used in polishing.

"The skill of the *polisher* . . . makes the surface shine."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 215.

pŏl'-ĭsh-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [POLISH, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of giving a polish or gloss to anything.

polishing-block, *s.*

1. A block between the jaws of a vice on which an object is laid to polish it by an emery strip or otherwise.

2. A block shod with polishing material and moved over the face of the object to be polished.

polishing-brush, *s.* A hand-brush for polishing stoves, boots, &c.

polishing-cask, *s.*

1. A rolling barrel in which articles are placed to polish by mutual attrition or by grinding against some polishing-powder placed in the barrel with them.

2. A barrel in which grained gunpowder is placed with a small quantity of graphite, which gives it a polish.

polishing-file, *s.* A smooth file; a burnisher.

polishing-hammer, *s.* A hammer for fine-dressing the surfaces of plates.

polishing-iron, *s.*

Bookbinding: An implement for finishing the covers of books. It is heated and passed over the leather, the lining paper, and such other parts as require smoothing and polishing.

polishing-machine, *s.*

1. A machine in which rice, deprived of its hull, receives a further trituration to deprive it of its red skin or cuticle.

2. *Cotton:* A machine which brushes the surface of sized yarn, or burnishes sized thread.

polishing-mill, *s.* A lap of tin or of wood coated with list or leather, used for the finishing processes of the lapidary.

polishing-paste, *s.* [PASTE, *s.*, ¶ (3).]

polishing-powder, *s.* Pulverised material used in polishing. Diamond, sapphire, ruby, corundum, emery, rotten-stone, flint, tripoli, pumice-stone, oxide of iron, and chalk are all employed. The first three are used by the lapidary; corundum and emery principally by metal-workers.

polishing-slate, *s.*

Petrol.: A slaty rock occurring mostly in beds of the Tertiary formation. Texture, earthy; soft; friable. It consists of the siliceous shells or envelopes of various species of Diatomaceæ, the number contained in a cubic inch having been reckoned to be about 41,000,000,000.

polishing-snake, *s.* A lithographer's tool for cleaning a lithographic stone. [SNAKE-STONE.]

polishing-tin, *s.* A bookbinder's tool.

polishing-wheel, *s.* A wooden wheel covered with leather and charged with crocus, rouge, putty-powder, &c. It is used in polishing metallic articles of relatively small size.

* **pŏl'-ĭsh-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *polish; -ment.*] The act of polishing; the state of being polished; refinement.

"It is strange to see what a *polishment* so base a stuff doth take."—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 465.

pŏ-lĭs'-tēs, *s.* [Gr. πολιστής (*polistēs*) = the founder of a city.]

Entom.: A genus of Vespidæ. *Polistes gallica* is common in Germany, France, and the south of Europe.

pō-līte', *a.* [Lat. *politus*, pa. par. of *polio* = to polish; Fr. *poli*; Ital. *polito*; Sp. *pulido.*]

* I. *Lit.:* Polished; smooth and glossy; reflecting.

"*Polite* bodies as looking-glasses."—*Cudworth: Intellectual System*, p. 791.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Polished or refined in manners or behaviour; courteous, obliging, complaisant, well-bred, courtly.

"Too *polite* and goodnatured to express what he must have felt."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. Characterized by politeness or refinement; refined.

"The whole *polite* literature of the reign of Charles the Second."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

¶ *Polite* denotes a quality; *polished*, a state. A *polite* man is, in regard to his behaviour, a finished gentleman; but a rude person may be more or less *polished*, or freed from rudeness. *Refined* rises in sense, both in regard to *polite* and *polished:* a man is indebted to nature, rather than to art, for his *refinement;* his *politeness*, or his *polish*, is entirely the fruit of education. *Politeness* and *polish* do not extend to anything but externals; *refinement* applies as much to the mind as the body.

* **pō-līte',** *v.t.* [POLITE, *a.*] To polish, to refine.

"Those exercises which *polite* men's spirits."—*Ray: Creation*, pt. i.

pō-līte'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *polite; -ly.*]

* 1. *Lit.:* In a polished manner; so as to be polished.

"No marble statue can be *politely* carved, no fair edifice built, without almost as much rubbish and sweeping."—*Milton: Church Government*, bk. i., ch. vii.

2. In a polite, courteous, or refined manner; with politeness or courtesy; courteously.

"[He] *politely* begs to be excus'd."
Francis: Horace, epist. i.

pō-līte'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *polite; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being polite; refinement, polish, or elegance of manners.

"The highest period of *politeness* in England."—*Swift: Hints towards an Essay on Conversation.*

* 2. Elegance; elegant finish.

3. Courtesy, courteousness; good breeding; affability, civility.

"Fancied *politeness* is sometimes more owing to custom than reason."—*Watts: Logic*, pt. ii., ch. iii.

* **pŏl-ĭ-tĕsse',** *s.* [Fr.] Politeness, espec. affected or excessive politeness.

"We . . . gather *politesse* from courts abroad."
Guy: To William Pulteney, Esq.

pŏl'-ĭ-tĭc, ***pol-i-tick,** ***pol-i-tique,** ***pol-i-tike,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *politicus*, from Gr. πολιτικός (*politikos*) = pertaining to citizens, rule, or policy; πολιτης (*politēs*) = a citizen; πόλις (*polis*) = a city; Fr. *politique*; Ital. & Sp. *politico.*]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. Pertaining or relating to polity or politics; political.

"I will read *politic* authors."
Shakesp. Twelfth Night, ii. 5.

2. Consisting or composed of citizens. (Only in the special phrase, the body *politic.*)

"The whole body *politic* owes its preservation to the virtuous care and honest endeavours of upright men."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 5.

* 3. Pertaining to the drawing up or making of laws and regulations for government; legislative.

4. Prudent and sagacious in the adoption of a policy; sagacious in devising and carrying out measures tending to promote the public welfare: as, a *politic* minister.

5. Characterized by prudence and sagacity; adapted or tending to promote the public welfare.

"This land was famously enrich'd
With *politick* grave counsel."
Shakesp. Richard III., ii. 3

6. Sagacious, sharp, or clever in devising and carrying out measures to promote one's own interests without regard to the morality of the measures adopted or the object aimed at; crafty, artful, cunning.

"I have been *politick* with my friend, smooth with mine enemy."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, v. 4.

7. Well-devised or adapted to secure an end or object, right or wrong; artful, specious.

"Thy *politic* maxims." *Milton. P. R*, iii. 400.

* **B.** *As subst.:* A politician.

"Tacitus and other *politicks* of his temper."—*Jackson: Truth of Scripture*, bk. i., ch. xx.

pŏ-lĭt'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *politic; -al.*]

1. Pertaining or relating to politics or government; treating of politics or government: as, a *political* writer.

2. Pertaining or relating to public policy or polity; pertaining to civil government or state affairs and measures.

"The law of action and reaction prevails in the *political* as in the physical world."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 26, 1885.

3. Pertaining or relating to a nation or state, or to nations or states, in contradistinction to civil or municipal: as, *political* rights, i.e., those which belong to a nation, or to a citizen as an individual member of a nation, as distinguished from civil rights, i.e., the local rights of a citizen.

4. Having an established or regular system of government or administration of national affairs: as, a *political* government.

* 5. Politic, sagacious, prudent, artful, wary

political economy, *s.* According to John Stuart Mill, the science which investigates "the nature of wealth and the laws of its production and distribution, including, directly or remotely, the operation of all the causes by which the condition of mankind, or of any society of human beings, in respect to this universal object of human desire, is made prosperous or the reverse." (*Polit. Econ., Pref. Remarks.*) Inquiries on these points must have existed from the earliest times in every nation, but political economy as a science

very [illegible]dern. Crude views on the subject arose in the middle ages in the free Italian cities and the Hanseatic towns, where apparently originated some of the fallacies still current among sections of the British populace. Sir Walter Raleigh (1595), Sir William Petty (1677), and Sir Dudley North (1691) wrote on the subject with enlightenment for their age. François Quesnay, in France (1758), founded the school of the economists which held that the soil is the source of all wealth. [PHYSIOCRAT.] Adam Smith (1723–1790) had made political economy a portion of his lectures whilst Professor in Glasgow University from 1751 to 1764. Visiting Paris in that year, he became acquainted with Quesnay and the leading economists, but the principles of his great work, the *Wealth of Nations*, published after ten years' retirement, in 1776, were, in the main, thought out independently. It was immediately and extensively popular, but did not begin to tell powerfully on the British Parliament till seventy years afterwards, and has not gained proper influence over colonial and foreign legislatures even yet. Since Adam Smith's time, no work on the subject has appeared more original or influential than the *Principles of Political Economy*, by John Stuart Mill. In this and his other productions advocating liberty, he yet considers that public opinion and, if need be, even law should be directed against the increase of population when there is no hope of comfortable, or at least of decent, maintenance, and that the unearned increment of land should be appropriated by the state. This latter view the late Prof. Fawcett, another eminent political economist strongly controverted.

political-liberty, *s.* [LIBERTY, ¶ (3).]

political-geography, *s.* [GEOGRAPHY, II. 1.]

* **pŏ-lĭt-ĭc-al-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *political*; *-ism.*] Political or party feeling or zeal.

pŏ-lĭt-ĭc-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *political*; *-ly.*]

1. In a political manner; with regard to the government of a state or nation.

"Rome was *politically* dominant."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. With regard to politics.

* 3. In a politic, artful, or cunning manner; artfully.

"The Turks *politically* mingled certain Janizaries."—*Knolles. Hist. of the Turkes.*

* **pŏ-lĭt-ĭc-ăs-tĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *politic*; suff. *-aster*, as in *poetaster.*] A petty ignorant pretender to political knowledge or experience.

"All the trifle of aphorismers and *politicasters*."—*Milton: Reform. in Eng.*, bk. ii.

pŏl-ĭ-tĭ-cĭan, * **pol-i-ti-tian,** *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *politic*; *-ian.*]

* **A.** *As adj.*: Artful, politic, cunning.

"Your ill-meaning *politician* lords."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 1,195.

B. *As substantive:*

* 1. A man of artifice or cunning; a cunning, artful person.

"The *politician*, whose very essence lies in this, that he is a person ready to do anything that he apprehends for his advantage."—*South: Sermons*, i. 324.

2. One who is versed or experienced in the science of politics or the art of governing; a statesman.

3. One who devotes himself to, or is keenly interested in, politics; a party man.

* **pŏ-lĭt-ĭ-çĭse,** *v.i.* [Eng. *politic*; *-ise.*] To deal with or treat of politics or political matters.

"While I go to *politicising*."—*Walpole: Letters*, iii. 281.

pŏl-ĭ-tĭc-lў, * **pol-y-tick-ly,** * **pol-i-tike-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *politic*; *-ly.*] In a politic manner; artfully, cunningly.

"Thus have I *politicly* begun my reign."
Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew, iv. 1.

* **pŏ-lĭt-ĭ-cō,** * **pol-i-ti-cone,** *s.* [Ital.] A politician.

"He was certainly a true Machiavellian *politicone*."—*North: Examen*, p. 118.

pŏ-lĭt-ĭ-cō-, *pref.* [Eng. *politic*(*s*); *o* connect.] Political.

politico religious, *a.* Of, belonging to, or affecting the interests both of religious and of political parties.

pŏl-ĭ-tĭcs, * **pŏl-ĭ-tĭcks,** *s.* [POLITIC.]

1. The science which treats of the distribution of power in a country. Domestic politics investigates the distribution of power among the several classes or individuals belonging to a particular country, the best form of government for the nation, the proper balance of power among the three leading classes of the community—the upper, the middle, and the lower classes—the means of preserving and developing the prosperity of the people, and defending the body politic against foreign aggression or domestic sedition. Foreign politics treats of the politics of foreign nations, particularly as affecting the interests of our own country.

2. Popularly, the political sentiments of an individual, his procedure in promoting the interests of his party, or his own.

* **pŏl-ĭ-tĭze,** *v.i.* [Gr. πολιτίζω (*politizō*) = (1) to be a citizen; (2) to govern a state.] To play the politician; to debate or argue about policy.

"But let us not . . . stand hankering and *politizing*."—*Milton: Reform. in England*, bk. ii.

* **pŏl-ĭ-tŭre,** *s.* [Fr., from *polir* = to polish (q.v.).] A gloss given by polishing; a polish.

"Fair *politure* walk'd all her body over."
Beaumont: Psyche, vi.

pŏl-ĭ-tў, * **pol-i-tie,** *s.* [Lat. *politia*, from Gr. πολιτεια (*politeia*) = government, administration; Fr. *politie.*]

1. The form, system, or constitution of the civil government of a state or nation; the framework or organization by which the various departments of a civil government are combined into a systematic whole.

"The state of *polity*, so much resembling antient Greece, has undergone a great change."—*Eustace: Italy*, vol. iv., dis. § 8.

2. The form or constitution by which any institution is organized; the recognised principles which lie at the foundation of any human institution.

"Maintaining the episcopal *polity* in England."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

* 3. Policy, prudence, art, management.

* **pol-ive,** *s.* [PULLEY.]

* **pōlk,** *v.i.* [POLKA.] To dance a polka. (*G. Eliot.*)

pōl-ka, *s.* [Bohemian *pulka* = half, from the half step prevalent in it.]

1. *Music:* A well-known dance, the music to which is in $\frac{2}{4}$ time, with the third quaver accented. There are three steps in each bar, the fourth beat is always a rest, the three steps are performed on the three first beats of every bar.

"Anna Slezak, a farm servant at Elbsteinitz, near Prague, invented the *polka* about 1830. The room in which she was accustomed to dance being of small dimensions, the movements of her feet were short, and so the dance was called the 'Pulka' dance, that is the 'half' dance."—*Stainer & Barret: Dict of Music.*

2. An air suitable or appropriate to the dance described in 1.

polka-jacket, *s.* A knitted jacket worn by women.

pōll (1), * **pol,** * **pole,** * **polle,** *s.* [O. Dut. *polle*, *pol*, *bol* = the head or pate; Low Ger. *polle* = the head; Sw. dial. *pull*; Dan. *pald* = the crown of the head. Prob. of Celtic origin.]

1. A head: now applied in composition to the heads of animals: as *poll*-evil, *poll*axe.

2. The back part of the head.

3. A catalogue or list of heads, that is, of persons; a register.

4. A register of the names of persons individually who are entitled to vote at elections for members of parliament, &c.

5. The voting or registering of votes in an election.

"All souldiers quartered in the place are to remove, at least one day before the election, to the distance of two miles or more, and not to return till one day after the *poll* is ended."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 2.

6. The number of votes polled or registered in an election.

"Every vote added to the Conservative *poll* will be persuasive."—*Standard*, Nov. 23, 1885.

7. The same as POLLARD (1), *s.* (q.v.).

8. The blunt end of a hammer; the butt end of an axe.

¶ *Challenges to the polls:*

Law: Challenges or exceptions to particular jurors.

poll act, *s.*

Law: An Act passed in 1465 by the authorities of the Pale, putting a price upon the heads of certain Irish.

poll-adze, *s.* An adze with a striking face on the head (*poll*) opposite to the bit.

poll-axe, *s.* [POLEAXE.]

poll book, *s.* A register of persons entitled to vote at an election.

poll-clerk, *s.* A polling-clerk (q.v.).

poll-evil, pole-evil, *s.* (See extract.)

"*Poll-evil* is a large swelling, inflammation, or an posthume in the horse's *poll* or nape of the neck, just between the ears towards the mane."—*Farrier's Dictionary.*

* **poll-money,** *s.* [POLL-TAX.]

poll-pick, *s.*

Mining: A pick on the end of a pole, so as to be worked by blows endwise, like a crowbar.

* **poll-silver,** *s.* [POLL-TAX.]

* **poll-tax,** * **poll-money,** * **poll-silver,** *s.* A tax levied per head according to the rank or fortune of the individual; a capitation-tax.

"Substituting an universal *poll tax* in lieu of almost all the titles, customs, and excises."—*Hume: Essays*, pt. ii., ess. 8.

¶ Its imposition in A.D. 1380 led to the rebellion of Wat Tyler in 1381. It was finally abolished in 1689.

pŏll (2), *s.* [A contract. of *Polly* for *Mary.*] A familiar name for a parrot.

* **poll-parrot,** *s.* A parrot.

poll parrotism, *s.* Meaningless or senseless repetition of phrases.

"Cant phrases are proper only to poll-parrots, and *poll-parrotism* is one of the deadliest diseases of the pulpit."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Nov., 1878, p. 143.

pŏll (3), *s.* [Etym. doubtful; by some referred to Gr. (οἱ) πολλοί (*hoi*) *polloi* = (the) many, (the) rabble; by others to *poll* (1), s., as though the poll-men were only counted by the heads, not registered individually.] At Cambridge University, a student who takes a pass degree, or one without honours; a passman.

poll-man, *s.* The same as POLL (3), s.

pōll, * **pol,** *v.t.* & *i.* [POLL (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To remove the poll or head of; to clip, to lop, to shear; to dishorn (as cattle).

"Again I'll *poll*
The fair-grown yew-tree for a chosen bow."
Keats: Endymion, i. 489.

2. To cut even (as a deed).

3. To enumerate by heads; to enroll in a register or list.

* 4. To impose a tax on.

* 5. To plunder, to pillage, to rob.

"Which *pols* and pils the poor in piteous wise."
Spenser: F. Q., V. ii. 6.

6. To register or give (as a vote).

"And *poll* for points of faith his trusty vote."
Tickel: A Lady to a Gentleman at Avignon.

* 7. To bring to the poll; to receive (as a vote).

"His Liberal opponent *polled* two thousand four hundred and eighty-six votes."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 26, 1885.

* 8. To pay as a personal or poll-tax. (*Dryden: Juvenal*, iii. 287.)

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To plunder, to pillage, to extort.

"They will *poll* and spoil so outrageously, as the very enemy cannot do much worse."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

2. To register or record a vote at an election; to vote, to go to the poll.

"Every Conservative who *polls* to-morrow."—*Standard*, Nov. 23, 1885.

¶ *To poll a jury:* To examine each member of a jury individually as to his concurrence in the verdict. (*American.*)

pŏl-lăch'-ĭte, *s.* [Gr. πολλαχῆ (*pollachē*) = many times; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A name given by Breithaupt to a group of minerals intimately related to each other, and formed by the diverse interchanging of the same or similar constituents. It included the species Apatite, Hedyphane, Vanadinite, Pyromorphite, Mimetesite, and their numerous varieties.

pŏl'-lăck, *s.* [POLLOCK.]

* **pōll'-ăge,** *s.* [Eng. *poll*, v.; *-age.*] A poll-tax; extortion, robbery.

"Deliuering of our realme from his grieuous bondage and *pollage*."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 500.

pŏl'-lam, *s.* [Hind.] A fief; a district held by a poligar (q.v.).

pŏl-lạn, pŏw'-ạn, *s.* [Gael. *pollag.*]

Ichthy.: *Coregonus pollan*, from the Irish Lakes, somewhat resembling a herring (*Clupea harengus*), but with a remarkably short head and deep body. It is brought in quantities to Belfast market, during the season, and some 17,000 were taken in 1834, in Lough Neagh, at three draughts of the net.

*** pŏl'-lar-chy,** *s.* [Polyarchy.]

pŏl-lard (1), *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *poll*, v.; *-ard.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A tree, the top or head of which has been lopped off, some distance from the ground, so as to cause it to throw out branches or shoots all round the point where the amputation has taken place.

2. A stag which has cast his horns.

3. A polled or hornless ox.

* 4. A clipped coin.

5. The club or cheven.

* 6. Coarse flour.

* 7. Coarse bran.

"The coarsest of the bran, vsuallie called gurgeons *or pollard.*"—*Harrisons Descript. Eng.*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

B. *As adj.:* Polled, topped.

"Grubbing up an old *pollard* ash."—*Pennant: Brit. Zoology*, vol. i.

*** pŏl-lard** (2), *s.* [Said to be named after the original maker.] A counterfeit coin, made abroad, and smuggled into England in the reign of Edward I. They were worth about a halfpenny.

"He sodeynly dampned certayne coynes of money, called *pollardes.*"—*Fabyan: Chronicle*, vol. ii. (an. 1350).

*** pŏl'-lard,** *v.t.* [Pollard (1).] To make into a pollard by lopping off the head or top of; to top.

"Just after the willows have been *pollarded.*"—*Field*, Dec. 12, 1885.

*** poll-ax,** *s.* [Poleaxe.]

*** pŏll'-dā-vy,** *s.* [Polesavy.]

pŏlled, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Poll, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

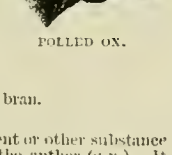
B. *As adjective:*

1. Having the top or head lopped off; lopped, topped, pollard.

2. Having the hair cut.

3. Having cast the horns, as a stag.

4. Deprived of horns; wanting horns, as an ox.



POLLED OX.

"Let these be out of a black *polled* cow."—*Field*, Jan. 2, 1886.

pŏl'-lĕn, *s.* [Lat.]

*** I.** *Ord. Lang.:* Fine bran.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* The pulverulent or other substance which fills the cells of the anther (q.v.). It consists of minute granules varying in size and enclosing a fluid containing molecular matter. The granules are usually produced in fours, and may be spherical or slightly oblong, cylindrical, &c. The colour is generally yellow, but in *Epilobium angustifolium*, and many Polemoniaceæ, it is blue; in Verbascum it is red; in no case is it green. When the anther dehisces, the pollen is emitted. It is the male element in a plant, corresponding to the seminal fluid in animals, and is designed to fertilise the seed. [Pollen-tube.]

2. *Entom.:* Pollen collected from plants and carried on the outer surface of the tibiæ of bees. Mixed with honey, it becomes the food of the larvæ.

pollen-cell, *s.* [Anther, Pollen.]

pollen-tube, *s.*

Bot.: A delicate tubular process sent out from one of the pores or slits on that portion of the pollen which falls upon the stigma. The tube thus formed, continually elongating, makes its way down the style and along the conducting tissue to the ovules, which it fertilizes.

pollen-utricle, *s.*

Bot.: The same as Pollen-cell (q.v.).

"The original cell, or the parent *pollen-utricle*, becomes resolved by a merismatic division into four parts, each of which forms a granule of pollen."—*Balfour: Botany*, § 421.

*** pŏl-lĕ-nār'-ĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *pollen*; *-arious.*] Consisting of meal or pollen.

*** pŏl'-lened,** *a.* [Eng *pollen*; *-ed.*] Covered with pollen.

"Each like a golden image was *pollened* from head to foot."—*Tennyson: Voyage of Maeldune.*

*** pŏl'-lĕn ĝĕr,** *s.* [Pollard, *a.*] Pollard trees, brushwood.

"Lop for the fewel old *pollenger* grown."—*Tusser: Husbandrie*, xxxv. 13.

pŏl lĕn ĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Polliniferous.]

*** pŏl'-lĕn-ize,** *v.t.* [Eng. *pollen*; *-ize.*] To pollinate (q.v.).

*** pŏl'-lent,** *a.* [Lat. *pollens.*] Powerful, mighty.

"Against a foe *pollent* in potency."—*Browning: Ring & Book*, viii. 1,191.

*** pŏll'-ĕr,** *** pol-er,** *s.* [Eng. *poll*, v.; *-er.*]

1. One who shaves or cuts hair; a barber.

2. One who polls or lops trees.

3. One who registers voters; one who records his name as a voter.

4. One who plunders, pillages, or fleeces by extortion.

"*Polters* and catchers away of mennes goodes."—*Udal: Luke* iii.

*** pŏl'-lĕt,** *s.* [For *pealet*, an abbrev. of *epaulet* (q.v.).]

Old Armour: An epaulet; a small overlapping plate for the protection of the shoulders of a knight.

pŏl'-lex, *s.* [Lat. = the thumb.]

1. *Anat.:* The thumb.

2. *Comp. Anat.:* The innermost of the five digits normally existing in the anterior pairs of limbs of the higher Vertebrates.

pŏl-lĭç'-ĭ-pēs, *s.* [Lat. *pollex*, genit. *pollici(s)* = the thumb, and *pes* = a foot.]

1. *Zool.:* A genus of Lepadidæ. *Pollicipes cornucopiæ* is found in the European seas.

2. *Palæont.:* From the Oolite onward.

*** pŏl-lĭç-ĭ-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *pollicitatio*, from *pollicitatus*, pa. par. of *pollicitor*, intens. of *pollicĕor* = to promise.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A promise; a voluntary engagement, or a paper containing it.

"Ye with these last letters, sent the pope's *pollicitation.*"—*Burnet: Reformation*, vol. i., No. 23.

2. *Civil Law:* A promise without mutuality; a promise not yet accepted by the person to whom it is made.

pŏl'-lĭn-ar, *a.* [Lat. *pollen*, genit. *pollin(is)*; Eng. suff. *-ar.*]

Bot.: Covered with a fine dust resembling pollen.

*** pŏl-lĭ-nār'-ĭ-a,** *s. pl.* [Lat. *pollinarius* = pertaining to fine flour.]

Bot.: The Antheridia (q.v.) in Jungermanniaceæ and Hepaticæ.

pŏl'-lin-āte, *v.t.* [Eng. *pollen*; *-ate.*]

Bot.: To impregnate with pollen; to convey pollen from the anther to the stigma.

pŏl-lĭn-ā'-tion, *s.* [Pollinate.]

Bot.: Impregnation with pollen; the conveyance of pollen from the anther to the stigma.

*** pŏl-lĭñç'-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat.] One who prepared materials for embalming the dead.

"The Egyptian *pollinctors*, or such as anoynted the dead."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vii., ch. xix.

pŏll'-ĭng, *** poll-yng,** *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Poll, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of lopping or cutting off the head of.

* 2. Robbery, pillage, plunder, or fleecing by extortion.

"Grantyng of faculties, licenses, and other *pollynges.*"—*Hall: Henry VIII.* (an 17).

3. The act of voting or of registering a vote.

"The *pollings* have been representative of nearly every condition of English life."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 26, 1885.

polling-booth, *s.* A temporary erection in which to record votes at an election; a polling-place.

"The near proximity to the *polling-booths.*"—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 26, 1885.

polling clerk, *s.* A clerk who assists the presiding officer at an election.

*** polling-penee,** *s. pl.* The same as Poll-tax (q.v.)

polling place, polling station, *s.* A place officially appointed for voting at an election.

polling sheriff, *s.* The presiding officer at an election. (*Scotch.*)

pŏl-lĭn ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Cyrus Pollinia, professor of botany at Verona.]

Bot.: A genus of Grasses, tribe Andropogoneæ. *Pollinia eriopoda* is much used in the sub-Himalayan regions for the construction of swing bridges and as cattle fodder. It yields a fibre made into string in the region east of the Jumna.

pŏl-lĭn ĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *pollen*, genit. *pollinis* = pollen, and *fero* = to bear, to produce.] Producing pollen.

pŏl-lĭn'-ĭ-ŭm (pl. **pŏl-lĭn'-ĭ-a**), *s.* [Pollen.]

Bot. (*Pl.*): The pollen masses of Asclepiadaceæ and Orchidaceæ.

pŏl-lĭn-ō'-dĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *pollen*, genit. *pollinis*; Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, and Lat. suff. *-ium.*]

Bot.: De Bary's name for what he believes to be a male organ in Pyrenomycetous Fungals.

pŏl-lĭn-ōse, *a.* [Lat. *pollen*, genit. *pollin(is)*; Eng. suff. *-ose.*] The same as Pollinar (q.v.).

pŏl'-lĭ-wĭg, pŏl'-lĭ-wŏg, *** pol-wy-gle,** *s.* [First element Eng. *poll*, as in tad*pole*; second, *wig*, as in earwig (q.v.).] A tadpole. (*Barroughes: Pepacton*, p. 202.)

pŏl'-lŏck, pŏl'-lack, *s.* [Gael. *pollag* = the whiting; Ir. *pollóg.*]

Ichthy.: *Gadus pollachius*, common on the British coasts. It is about the size of the Coalfish. Three dorsals are present; the lower jaw is much longer than the upper, and the tail is forked. The flesh is much superior to that of the coalfish, and the young are often sold for whiting, to which, however, they are not nearly equal in flavour.

"Some large offing *pollack* have come to hand."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

pŏl-lū-çite, *s.* [Lat. *Pollux*, genit. *Pollu-c(is)* = Pollux (q.v.); suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An isometric mineral, occurring with Castorite (q.v.), in the granite of the island of Elba. Hardness, 6·5; sp. gr. 2·901; lustre, vitreous on fractured surfaces, but dull externally; colourless; transparent. Compos.: silica, 44·03; alumina, 15·97; sesquioxide of iron, 0·68; lime, 0·68; cæsia, 34·07; soda and lithia, 3·88; water, 2·40 = 101·71, hence the formula, $(3RO,Al_2O_3)_3SiO_2 + \frac{1}{2}HO$, where R is principally cæsium.

pŏl-lūte', *v.t.* [Lat. *pollutus*, pa. par. of *polluo* = to defile, to pollute, from a prefix *pol-* (of which the older forms were *por-* or *port-*) = towards, and *luo* = to wash; *lutum* = mud.]

1. To make foul or unclean; to taint, to defile, to soil.

"With their proper blood, indued and *polluted* their owne handes and members."—*Grafton: Chronicle; Edward IV.* (an. 10).

2. To corrupt or destroy the moral purity of; to taint, to contaminate.

"The very relation of which is sufficient to *pollute* the eares that heare them."—*Prynne: Histrio-Mastix*, iii. 3.

3. To violate by illicit sexual intercourse; to debauch, to dishonour, to ravish.

4. To render unclean or unfit for sacred services or uses.

"Neither shall ye *pollute* the holy things of the children of Israel."—*Numbers* xviii. 32.

*** pŏl-lūte',** *a.* [Lat. *pollutus.*] [Pollute, *v.*] Polluted, defiled, dishonoured.

"*Pollute* with sinful blame."—*Milton: Nativity.*

pŏl-lūt'-ĕd, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Pollute, *v.*]

pŏl-lūt'-ĕd-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *polluted*; *-ly.*] With pollution; in a state of pollution.

pŏl-lūt'-ĕd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *polluted*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being polluted; pollution, defilement.

pŏl-lūt'-ĕr, *** pŏl-lūt' ŏr,** *s.* [Eng. *pollute*, v.; *-er.*] One who pollutes, defiles, or profanes; a defiler. (*Bale: Eng. Votaries*, pt. ii.)

pŏl lut ĭng, *pr. p.* of *v.* [POLLUTE, *v.*]

***pŏl lut ĭng ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *polluting* + *-ly.*] In a polluting manner; so as to pollute.

pŏl lu tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *pollutionem*, acc. of *pollutio* = a polluting, from *pollutus*, pa. par. of *polluo* = to pollute (q.v.).

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of polluting or defiling; defilement.

2. The state of being polluted or defiled; uncleanness, impurity, defilement.

"Before his sister should her body stoop
To such abhorr'd *pollution*."
Shakesp. Measure for Measure, ii. 4.

3. That which pollutes or defiles.

4. The emission of semen at other times than during coition.

II. *Jewish Ritual:* Legal or ceremonial uncleanness, which disqualified a person for intercourse with his fellow-men, or rendered a place or thing unfit for sacred uses.

"Their strife *pollution* brings
Upon the temple." *Milton P. L.*, xii. 355.

Pŏl lūx, *s.* [Gr.]

1. *Class. Antiq.:* The son of Leda, and twin brother of Castor.

2. *Astron.:* One of the two bright stars in the constellation Gemini. Once it was red, now it is orange.

3. *Meteor.:* [CASTOR AND POLLUX].

4. *Min.:* The same as POLLUCITE (q.v.).

po lo, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. from Tibet *pulu* = a ball.] A game resembling hockey, but played on horseback. It was played by the Emperor Manuel Comnenus about the middle of the twelfth century. It was introduced into the United Kingdom in 1871 by the 10th Hussars, and the first match played in England took place probably at Aldershot in the spring of that year.

pŏl ŏ nāīsə', *pŏl ŏ nēsə', *s.* [Fr. = Polish.]

* I. *Ord. Lang.:* The Polish language.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Dress:* An article of dress for ladies, consisting of a body and short skirt made in one.

"This *polonaise*, worn with a plain or fancy velvet skirt, makes a nice visiting gown."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 5, 1885.

2. *Music:* The same as POLACCA (1) (q.v.).

*** pŏl ŏ nēsə,** *s.* [POLONAISE.]

pŏ lō nīĕ', pŏ lō nī ən, *s.* [POLONAISE.] A greatcoat, a Polish surtout; a dress for young boys. (*Scotch.*)

"The blue *polonie* that Effie made for him out of an auld mantle."—*Scott: Heart of Midlothian*, ch. v.

† pŏl ŏ nēsə', *s.* [POLONAISE.]

Music: A polonaise.

pŏ lō ny, *s.* [A corrupt. of Bologna, which city was famous for its sausages.] A kind of sausage made of partly-cooked pork.

"He had eaten in his youth at least three horses under the guise of *polonies* and saveloys."—*Dickens: Hard Times*, ch. xviii.

pōlt, *s.* [Cf. Lat. *pulto*, a frequent. from *pello* = to drive; Sw. *bulta* = to beat; Eng. *pelt*, v.] A blow, a stroke; the act of striking.

"Give me a good *polt* of the head."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Cecilia*, bk. ii., ch. ix.

pōlt, *a.* [Prob. for *pelted* = shortened, squeezed into a lump.] (See compounds.)

*** polt-foot,** *s.* & *a.*

A. *As subst.:* A distorted foot; a club foot.

"My eldest son had a *polt-foot*."—*Dekker: Honest Whore*, i.2.

B. *As adj.:* Having distorted feet; club-footed.

"What's become of . . . the *polt-foot* stinkhard, her husband?"—*Ben Jonson: Poetaster*, iv. 7.

*** polt footed,** *a.* The same as POLT-FOOT, *a.*

"To escape this *polt-footed* philosopher."—*Ben Jonson: Masque; Mercury Vindicated.*

pŏl troon, pol trowne, * pal troon, * pol tron, poul troun, pul trowne, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *poltron* = a knave, a sluggard; Ital. *poltrone*, from *poltro* = (1) lazy, (2) a varlet, a coward . . . a bed or couch; the mean thing is thus a sluggard, one who loves his bed; Ital. *poltro* is for *polstro*, from Ger. *polster* = a bolster (q.v.); Sp. *poltron* = a coward; Ital. *poltrire*, *poltrire*, *poltreggiare* = to play the coward, to lie idly or lazily in bed.]

A. *As subst.:* An arrant coward; a dastard; a contemptible mean-spirited fellow.

"Patience is for *poltroons*, such as he."
Shakesp. 3 Henry VI., i. 4.

B. *As adj.:* Cowardly, dastardly, base, contemptible.

pŏl troon ĕr ў, pŏl troon rў, poul troun er ĭe, *s.* [Eng. *poltroon*; *-ery*; Fr. *poltronie*.] Cowardice, want of spirit.

"Many . . . had very cheaply earned a reputation for courage by sneering at his *poltroonery*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

*** pŏl troon ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *poltroon*; *-ish.*] Resembling a poltroon; cowardly, dastardly, contemptible.

*** pŏl troon rў,** *s.* [POLTROONERY.]

pŏl vĕr ĭn, pŏl vŏr ĭne, *s.* [Ital. *polverino*, from Lat. *pulvis* = dust.] Glass-makers' ashes; the calcined ashes of a plant brought from the Levant and Syria.

pō lў, pŏ lcў, *s.* [Lat. *polium*, from Gr. πόλιον (*polion*), from πόλιος (*polios*) = white.]

Bot.: A labiate plant, *Teucrium Polium*. It is an evergreen shrub, growing in southern Europe. Golden Poly is *Teucrium aureum*; Mountain Poly is *Bartsia alpina*; Yellow Poly, *Teucrium flavescens*.

pŏl ў-, *pref.* [Gr. πολύ (*polu*), neut. sing. of πολυς (*polus*) = much, many.] A prefix frequently used with words derived from the Greek, and indicating multitude or multiplication.

pŏl ў ą căn thŭs, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. ἄκανθα (*akantha*) = a spine.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Acanthopterygii, family Labyrinthici, with seven species, from the East Indian Archipelago. Some of the species have been domesticated on account of their beautiful coloration.

pŏl ў ą chūr ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. ἄχυρον (*achuron*) = chaff, bran.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Polyachyrideæ.

pŏl y ăch ў rid ē æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *polyachyr(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ideæ*.]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Composites, tribe Nassavieæ.

pŏl ў ą cōŭs tĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *acoustic* (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Capable of multiplying or increasing sound.

B. *As subst.:* An instrument for multiplying or increasing sound.

pŏl ў ą cōŭs tĭcs, *s.* [POLYACOUSTIC.] The art of multiplying or increasing sound.

pŏl ў ăc tīs, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. ἀκτίς (*aktis*) = a ray.]

Bot.: A genus of Hyphomycetous Fungals, sub-order Mucedines. *Polyactis vulgaris* is a common mould on decaying plants.

pŏl ў ăd, *s.* [Gr. πολύ (*polu*) = many; suff. *-ad.*]

Chem.: An element whose atomicity is greater than unity.

pŏl ў ą dĕlph, *s.* [POLYADELPHIA.]

Bot.: One of the Polyadelphia.

pŏl ў ą dĕl phĭ ą, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from pref. *poly-*, and Gr. ἀδελφος (*adelphos*) = a brother.]

Bot.: The eighteenth class in Linnæus's artificial system. Many stamens, in more than two bundles. From the difficulty of ascertaining this fact, the class was suppressed by some Linnæan botanists. Orders, Decandria and Polyandria.

pŏl ў ą dĕl phŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *polyadelph(ia)*; *-ian*, *-ous.*]

Bot.: Combined into several masses, or assemblages; having the stamens arranged in more than two bundles.

pŏl ў ą dĕlph īte, *s.* [Gr. πολυάδελφος (*polyadelphos*) = with many brothers; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).

Min.: A brownish-yellow variety of Garnet (q.v.), containing much sesquioxide of iron, protoxide of manganese, and lime. The original was massive. Found at Franklin, Sussex Co., New Jersey, U.S.A. It is included by Dana in his group of manganese lime-iron garnets.

pŏl ў æ mĭ ą, *s.* [Gr. πολύαιμος (*polu aimos*) = full of blood: Gr. πολύ (*polu*) = much, and αἷμα (*haima*) = blood.] [HYPERÆMIA.]

pŏl ў ăl thĭ ą, *s.* [Gr. πολυαλθής (*polualthēs*) = curing many diseases: πολύ (*polu*) = much, and ἄλθω (*althō*) = to heal.]

Bot.: A genus of Anonaceæ, tribe Xylopeæ. The wood of *Polyalthia cerasoides*, a large evergreen tree in India and Burmah, is prized in Bombay for carpentry and boat-building. (*Manson.*) The inner bark of *P. longifolia* is said to furnish a good fibre.

pŏl ў ăn drĭ ą, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. πολυανδρια (*polu andria*) = populousness: πολύ (*polu*) = much, and ἀνήρ (*anēr*), genit. ἀνδρος (*andros*) = a man.]

Bot.: The fourteenth class in Linnæus's artificial system. Etymologically meaning simply that there are many stamens, yet he limited it to those which had those stamens hypogynous and free. Orders, Monogyna, Digynia, Trigynia, Pentagynia, and Polygynia.

pŏl ў ăn drĭ an, *a.* & *s.* [Mod. Lat. *polyandr(ia)*: Eng. adj. suff. *-ian.*]

Botany:

A. *As adj.:* Polyandrous (q.v.).

B. *As subst.:* One of the Polyandria.

pŏl ў ăn drĭc, *a.* [Eng. *polyandr(y)*; *-ic.*] Characterized by, or relating to, polyandry; practising polyandry.

"*Polyandric* societies, producing fewer members available for offence and defence, naturally gave way before societies having family arrangements more favourable to increase."—*Spencer: Sociology* (ed. 1885), i. 651.

pŏl ў ăn drĭst, *s.* [Eng. *polyandr(y)*; *-ist.*] One who practises polyandry.

"Phrenological description of *Polyandrists*."—*Marshall: Phrenologist among the Todas*, p. 223.

pŏl ў ăn droŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *polyandr(ia)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*]

1. *Bot.:* Having more stamens than twenty inserted in the receptacle.

2. *Anthrop.:* Polyandric (q.v.).

"Our British forefathers, who are known to have been *polyandrous*."—*Marshall: Phrenologist among the Todas*, p. 222.

pŏl ў ăn drў, *s.* [POLYANDRIA.]

Anthrop.: The marriage of one woman to several men at once. Spencer (*Sociology* (ed. 1885), i. 645) traces several forms of it. He considers each form an advance on its predecessor. (1) one wife has several unrelated husbands, and each of the husbands has other unrelated wives; (2) the unrelated husbands have but one wife; (3) the husbands are related; (4) the husbands are brothers. The custom is still widely spread in the East. Cæsar (*de Bell. Gall.*, v. xiv.) found it in Britain on his arrival. Tacitus (*Germ.*, xx.) has been cited as an authority that the ancient Germans practised polyandry, but Lubbock—afterwards Lord Avebury—(*Orig. Civil.*, 1882, p. 139) does not consider the passage conclusive. M'Lennan (*Prim. Mar.*, p. 180) gives a long list of tribes which he regards as polyandrous.

"The revolting practice of *polyandry* prevails throughout the interior of Ceylon, chiefly among the wealthier classes."—*Tennent: Ceylon* (ed. 1859), ii. 488.

*** pŏl ў ănth,** *s.* [POLYANTHUS.]

Bot.: A Polyanthus (q.v.).

pŏl ў ăn thēs, *s.* [POLIANTHES.]

pŏl ў ăn thŭs, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. ἄνθος (*anthos*) = a flower.]

Hort.: A variety of the Oxlip Primrose, *Primula elatior*. Flowers in clusters, brownish red in colour. A favourite garden plant.

polyanthus narcissus, *s.*

Hort.: *Narcissus Tazzetta.*

*** pŏl ў arch ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *polyarch(y)*; *-ist.*] One who advocates or supports the system of polyarchy.

"Plato was no *polyarchist*, but a monarchist."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 403.

pŏl ў ar chў, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. ἀρχή (*archē*) = rule, government.] Government by many, either of a class, as aristocracy, or of the many, as democracy.

"He absolutely denied . . . a *polyarchy* or mundane aristocracy."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 411.

pŏl-ĭ-ar-jīte, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*; Gr. ἀργός (*argos*) = sparkling, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in lamellar masses at Tunaberg, Sweden. Hardness, 4; sp. gr. 2·768. Supposed to be an altered anorthite (q.v.). The analyses appear to justify its reference to the Pinite group of pseudomorphs, where Dana places it.

pŏl-ĭ-ar'-jĭr-īte, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *argyrite* (q.v.).]

Min.: A name given by Sandberger to an isometric mineral found at Wolfach, Baden. Hardness, 2·5; sp. gr. 6·974; lustre, metallic; colour and streak, black to blackish-gray; malleable. Compos.: sulphur, 14·47; antimony, 7·37; silver, 78·16 = 100.

pŏl-ĭ-ar-thrŭs, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. ἄρθρον (*arthron*) = a limb.]

Zool.: A genus of Rotifera, family Hydatinea. It has a single eye on the neck, six pinniform processes on each side of the body; foot wanting.

pŏl-ĭ-ă-tŏm'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *atomic* (q.v.).]

Chem.: A term applied to elements which contain more than one atom in their molecules.

pŏl-ĭ-âu-tŏg-ra-phy, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *autography* (q.v.).] The act or process of multiplying copies of one's own handwriting or of manuscripts, by printing from stone. It is a kind of lithography.

pŏl-ĭ-bās-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *basic* (q.v.).]

Chem.: A term applied to acids in which two or more atoms of hydrogen can be displaced by metals when presented to them in the form of hydrates.

pŏl-ĭ-bā'-sīte, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*; Gr. βάσις (*basis*) = a base, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *polybasit.*]

Min.: A mineral occurring in thin tabular or short prisms, also massive. Crystallization, orthorhombic. Hardness, 2 to 3; sp. gr. 6·214; lustre, metallic; colour, iron-black, in thin fragments cherry-red; streak, black. Compos.: a sulpharseu-antimonite of silver and copper, the arsenic and antimony varying in amount. Found in many silver mines.

pŏ-lĭ-bĭ-ă, *s.* [Fem. of Gr. πολύβιος (*polubios*) = with much life or vigour: πολύ (*polu*) = much, and βίος (*bios*) = life.]

Entom.: A genus of Vespidæ. Several species exist in South America.

pŏ-lĭ-bĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. πολύβιος (*polubios*).] [Polybia.]

Zool.: A genus of Brachyourous Crustaceans, family Portunidæ. *Polybius henslowii*, the Nipper-crab, about two inches long, is found in the English Channel far from land.

pŏ-lĭb-ŏ-rī-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *polybor(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: Caracaras; a sub-family of Falconidæ, with two genera, Polyborus and Ibycter. Sharpe adds also Serpentarius and Cariama. The two outer toes are joined to the middle toe by a membrane.

pŏ-lĭb-ŏ-rŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *polybor(us)*, and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Ornith.: A genus of Accipitrinæ, with two species from Africa and Madagascar. *Polyboroides typicus* is the Banded Gymnogene.

pŏ-lĭb-ŏ-rŭs, *s.* [Gr. πολυβόρος (*poluboros*) = much devouring.]

Ornith.: Caracara; the typical genus of the Polyborinæ (q.v.), with two species ranging over South America, and to California and Florida. The beak is compressed above, lower mandible entire and obtuse; cere large and covered with hairs; checks and throat naked; crop woolly.

pŏl-ĭ-car-pĕ'-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *polycarp(on)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Caryophyllaceæ.

pŏl-ĭ-car-pĕl'-lar-y, *a.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *carpellary* (q.v.).]

Bot. (*Of a pistil*): Having more than three carpels.

pŏl-ĭ-car'-pĭc, *a.* [Polycarpous.]

pŏl-ĭ-car-pŏn, *s.* [Neut. of Gr. πολύκαρπος (*polukarpos*) = rich in fruit, fruitful: Gr. πολύ = much, and Gr. καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit.]

Bot.: All-seed; a genus of Illecebraceæ (*Lindley*), of Caryophylleæ (*Sir Joseph Hooker*). Annual herbs, with whorled leaves and scarious stipules; sepals five-keeled; petals five, small; stamens three to five; style short, trifid; capsule three-valved, with many seeds. Known species six. One, *Polycarpon tetraphyllum*, a small prostrate plant, is found in sandy and waste places in the south of England.

pŏl-ĭ-car-pŏus, † **pŏl-ĭ-car'-pĭc,** *a.* [Polycarpon.]

Botany:

1. Having many distinct carpels or fruits in each flower.

2. Having the power of bearing fruit many times without perishing. Called also Sychnocarpous.

pŏl-ĭ-cĕn'-trĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *polycentr(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: A family of Acanthopterygii, with two genera, Polycentrus and Monocirrhus, from the Atlantic rivers of tropical America. Body compressed, deep, and scaly; no lateral line; dorsal and anal long, with numerous well-developed spines; teeth feeble; pseudobranchiæ hidden.

pŏl-ĭ-cĕn'-trŭs, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. κέντρον (*kentron*) = a point, a prickle.]

Ichthy.: The typical genus of Polycentridæ (q.v.), containing one or two species of small insectivorous fishes.

* **pŏl-ĭ-cĕph'-a-lĭst,** *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = a head.] One who has many heads or rulers.

"*Polycephalists* burdened with many heads."—*Gaudeu: Tears of the Church*, p. 541.

pŏl-ĭ-cĕph-a-lŭs, *a.* [Gr. πολυκέφαλος (*polukephalos*) = many-headed.] [Polycephalist.]

Bot.: Having many heads. Applied to plants having a great number of capitules; to fruits coming from ovaries which have many organic tops, as of Abutilon; to mushrooms, the ramous stipes of which bear many pilei, as in *Agaricus polycephalus*; and to the ramous hairs, the branches of which terminate each by a smaller head, as in *Croton penicillatum.*

pŏ-lĭç-ĕr-a, *s.* [Gr. πολύκερως (*polukerōs*) = many-horned: πολύ (*polu*) = many, and κέρας (*keras*) = a horn.]

Zool.: A genus of Doridiæ (q.v.), from Norway, Britain, and the Red Sea, within tide-marks, and in deep water on corallines. The spawn is strap-shaped, and coiled on stones, in July and August.

pŏl-ĭ-chæ'-ta, *s. pl.* [Gr. πολυχαίτης (*polychaitēs*) = with much hair: Gr. πολύς (*polus*) = much, and χαιτη (*chaitē*) = hair.]

Zool.: An order of Annelids, sub-class Chætopoda. It includes the Tubicola and Errantia.

* **pŏl-ĭ-chœ'-ran-y,** * **pol-y-coi-ran-ie,** *s.* [Gr. πολυκοιρανιη (*polukoiraniē*), from πολυκόιρανος (*polukoiranos*) = wide-ruling: πολυς (*polus*) = many, and κοίραος (*koiraos*) = a ruler.] A government of many chiefs or princes.

"The world would be a *polychœrany* or aristocracy of Gods."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 411.

pŏl-ĭ-chord, *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *chord* (q.v.).]

Music:

A. *As adj.:* Having many chords or strings.

B. *As substantive:*

1. An instrument with ten strings, resembling the double bass without a neck.

2. An octave-coupler.

pŏl-ĭ-chŏr'-ĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. χωρίον (*chōrion*) = place (?).]

Bot.: A polycarpous fruit, like that of Ranunculus.

* **pŏl-ĭ-chrĕst,** *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. χρηστός (*chrēstos*) = good; Fr. *polychreste.*]

Pharm.: A term formerly applied to several medicines on account of the numerous virtues they were supposed to possess. (*Cooley.*)

* **polychrest-salt,** *s.*

Chem.: *Sal polychrestus*, potassic sulphate.

pŏl-ĭ chrō-ĭ-līte, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*; Gr. χρόα (*chroa*) = colour, and λίθος (*lithos*) = stone; Ger. *polychroilith.*]

Min.: A variety of Pinite (q.v.), found in six-sided prisms without cleavage; pseudomorphous. Hardness, 3 to 3·5; lustre, greasy; colour, blue, green, brown, brick-red. Found at Krageroe, Norway, in gneiss.

pŏl-ĭ-chrō-ĭşm, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and χρώς (*chrōs*) = colour.]

Crystallog.: The same as Pleochroism.

pŏl-ĭ-chrō-ĭte, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*; Gr. χρόα (*chroa*) = a colour, and Eng. suff. *-ite.*] [Saffranin.]

pŏl-ĭ-chrō-mát'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *chromatic* (q.v.).] Exhibiting a variety of colours; coloured with various tints.

polychromatic-acid, *s.* [Polychromic-acid.]

pŏl-ĭ-chrōmc, *s.* & *a.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. χρῶμα (*chrōma*) = colour.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A variety of colours; work executed in several colours; a picture executed in various colours. Anciently applied to a statue coloured to imitate nature.

"This sudden transformation into the realms of dazzling *polychrome*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 7, 1885.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Chem.:* [Æsculin].

2. *Min.:* The same as Pyromorphite (q.v.).

B. *As adj.:* Having several or many colours; exhibiting a variety of colours; executed in polychrome.

polychrome-printing, *s.* The art of printing in one or more colours at once.

pŏl-ĭ-chrōm'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *polychrom(e)*; *-ic.*] The same as Polychromatic (q.v.).

polychromic-acid, polychromatic-acid, *s.* [Aloetic-acid.]

pŏl-ĭ-chrō-mȳ, *s.* [Polychrome.] The art of colouring statuary to imitate nature, or particular buildings, in harmonious, prismatic, or compound tints. Both arts were practised by the nations of antiquity to a considerable extent, and from a very early period. The earliest Greek statues show traces of colour, and their public buildings and temples were richly decorated with colour. The object of polychromy is to heighten the effect of architectural decoration. Many beautiful examples still exist in our cathedrals and some parish churches.

* **pŏl-ĭ-chrō-nĭ-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. χρόνος (*chronos*) = time.] Enduring through a long time; chronic.

pŏl-ĭ-clā-dȳ, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. κλάδος (*klados*) = a young shoot.]

Bot.: Plica (q.v.).

pŏl-ĭ-clī-nŭm, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. κλιτη (*klitē*) = a couch.]

Zool.: A genus of Botryllidæ (q.v.), with seven species, from Britain, India, the Red Sea, &c. Covering gelatinous or cartilaginous, variable in form, groups of individuals ten to 150, at unequal distances.

pŏl-ĭ-çœ'-lĭ-a, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. κοιλία (*koilia*) = the belly; κοίλος (*koilos*) = hollow.]

Paheont.: A genus of Rugose Corals, family Stauridæ. From the Permian.

pŏl-ĭ-cŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *conic* (q.v.).] Pertaining to, or based upon, many cones.

polyconic-projection, *s.* A projection or development of the earth's surface, or of a portion of it, which supposes each parallel of latitude to be represented on a plane by the development of a cone having the parallel for its base, and its vertex in the point where a tangent at the parallel intersects the earth's axis. This projection differs from the conic in supposing a different cone for each parallel, while the latter assumes but one cone for the whole map. (*Webster.*)

pŏl-ĭ-cŏt-ȳl-ē-dŏn, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *cotyledon* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A plant with more than two cotyledons. [Polycotyledonous.]

pŏl ĭ cŏt ĭl ē dŏn oŭs, *a.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *cotyledonous* (q.v.).]

Bot. Having more than two cotyledons. Examples, the Coniferæ, the Boraginaceous genus Anastatica, and the Cruciferous one Lepidium.

pŏl ĭ cŏt ĭl ē dŏn ĭ, *s.* [Eng. *polycotyledon*; *-y.*]

Bot. Accidental increase in the number of cotyledons.

***pŏl ĭc ra cy,** *s.* [Gr. πολύς (*polus*) = many, and κρατεω (*krateō*) = to rule.] Government by many; polyarchy.

pŏl ĭ crase, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. κρασις (*krasis*) = a mixture; Ger. *polykras.*]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral occurring in crystals in the granite of the island of Hitteröe, Norway, associated with gadolinite, orthite, &c. Hardness, 5·5; sp. gr. 5·09 to 5·12; lustre, on fresh fractures very bright; colour, black; streak, brown; fracture, conchoidal. Compos.: according to Rammelsberg, a titanate with a niobate of yttria, erbia, the sesquioxides of cerium, uranium, and iron. The crystallized polycrase contained 4·17 per cent. of tantalic acid.

pŏl ĭ crŏt ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. κροτος (*krotos*) = a sound produced by striking.]

Physiol. (*Of the pulse*): Having a primary and two secondary crests in the pulse wave.

pŏl ĭ çŷs tĭ na, pŏl ĭ çĭs tĭ na, *s. pl.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. κυστις (*kustis*) = a bladder.]

1. *Zool.*: A sub-order of Radiolaria, placed by Wallich in his Herpnemata. They are low in the scale of Radiolaria. They have a siliceous skeleton, generally globular, variously trellised, and composed of two or three basket balls, supported or separated by few or many radiating spicules commencing from a central base or omphalostyle. In life the skeleton is enveloped in a delicate filmy investment of sarcode, with abundant sarcoblasts or ovules. The Polycystina are microscopic, and marine.

2. *Palæont.*: From the Carboniferous onward. Various tertiary deposits, especially Barbadoes earth, contain their flinty shells abundantly.

pŏl ĭ çŷs tĭne, pŏl ĭ çĭs tĭne, *s.* [Polycystina.] Any individual of the Polycystina (q.v.).

pŏl ĭ dăc tўl ĭşm, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. δάκτυλος (*daktulos*) = a finger.] The state or condition of having many fingers. (*Darwin: Descent of Man*, p. 37.)

pŏl ĭ dĕş mĭd æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *polydesm(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Millepedes (Chilognatha), having the body flattened like the Scolopendridæ, and soft. The insertion of the limbs is separated by a distinct sternal piece. Generally there are about twenty segments of the body, and no eyes. Found chiefly under bark.

pŏl ĭ dĕş mŭs, *s.* [Gr. πολιδεσμος (*polidesmos*) = fastened with many bonds: πολυς (*polus*) = many, and δεσμος (*desmos*) = a bond.]

Zool.: The typical genus of Polydesmidæ (q.v.). *Polydesmus complanatus* is British.

pŏl ĭ dĭp sĭ ą, *s.* [Gr. πολυδίψιος (*polidipsios*) = very thirsty: πολυς (*polus*) = much, and δίψα (*dipsa*) = thirst.]

Pathol.: Insatiable thirst.

pŏl ĭ dўm ite, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. διδυμος (*didumos*) = twofold, twain.]

Min.: An isometric mineral, found in octahedrons, frequently twinned polysynthetically, and also massive. Hardness, 4·5; sp. gr. 4·808 to 4·816; lustre, brilliant metallic; colour, light-gray. Compos.: sulphur, 41·09; nickel, 54·30; cobalt, 0·63; iron, 3·98 = 100. The calculated formula is Ni_4S_5, which requires, sulphur, 40·55; nickel, 59·45 = 100. Found at Gruman, in Westphalia.

pŏl ĭ ē drĭc, pŏl ĭ ē drŏn, &c. [Polyhedric, Polyhedron, &c.]

pŏl ĭ ĕm brў ŏn ate, pŏl ĭ ĕm brў ŏn ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *embryonate, embryonic.*]

Bot.: Consisting of, or having, many embryos.

pŏl ĭ ĕm brў ŏn ў, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*; Gr. ἐμβρυον (*embruon*) = an embryo, and Eng. suff. *-y.*]

Bot.: The development within the testa of the seed of more than one embryo. It occurs not unfrequently in the orange and the hazel nut, and is very common in the Coniferæ, the Cycadaceæ, the onion, and the mistletoe.

pŏl ĭ ĕr gŭs, *s.* [Gr. πολυεργος (*polurgos*) = hard-working: πολυ (*polu*) = much, and ἐργον (*ergon*) = work.]

Entom.: A genus of Formicidæ, containing the Amazon-ant (q.v.).

pŏl ĭ ĕ thĕn ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *poly-*; Eng. *ethen(e)*, and suff. *-ic.*] Derived from or containing ethene oxide.

polyethenic alcohols, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Polyethylenic alcohols. Bodies which contain two or more atoms of ethene oxide combined with one molecule of water, as diethenic alcohol = $\frac{C_2H_4O}{C_2H_4O}\}H_2O$. They are obtained by heating ethene oxide with water or glycol in sealed tubes.

POLYFOIL.

pŏl ĭ fŏĭl, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Lat. *folium* = a leaf.]

Arch.: An ornament formed by a moulding disposed in a number of segments of circles.

pŏ lĭg ą lą, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. πολύγαλον (*polugalon*) = milkwort. Named from its reputed effects on cattle feeding upon it.]

Bot.: Milkwort; the typical genus of Polygalaceæ (q.v.). Flowers irregular. Two inner sepals, wing-shaped and petaloid; stamens combined by their claws with the filaments, the lower one keeled. Ovary two-celled, two-seeded, seeds downy, crested at the hilum. Known species 200, from temperate and tropical countries. Three are British: *Polygala vulgaris*, the Common, *P. uliginosa* or *austriaca*, the Austrian milkwort, with *P. calcarea* or *amara*, perhaps only a sub-species of the first. *P. vulgaris* has short branches, crowded with ovate or oblong obtuse leaves; the corolla beautifully crested, blue, purple, pink, or white. It is common on dry hilly pastures. *P. calcarea*, found in the south and south-east of England, is very bitter; it has been given in pulmonary complaints and spitting of blood. *P. vulgaris* and *P. major* are less energetic. An infusion of *P. rubella*, a native of North America, also very bitter, is used in small doses as a tonic and stimulant, and in larger ones as a diaphoretic. The American *P. Senega* is Snake root (q.v.). *P. Chamæbuxus* from Europe, *P. sanguinea* and *P. purpurea* from North America, *P. paniculata* from the West Indies, *P. serpentaria* from the Cape, and *P. crotalarioides* from the Himalayas, are emetic, purgative, and diuretic. *P. Poaya* from Brazil, *P. glandulosa*, and *P. scoparia* from Mexico, are emetic. *P. thesioides*, from Chili, is diuretic. *P. tinctoria*, from Arabia, is there used in dyeing, and the Javanese *P. venenosa* is poisonous.

pŏ lўg ą lā çē æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *polygal(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Milkworts; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Sapindales. Shrubs or herbs, sometimes twining. Leaves simple, exstipulate. Flowers generally racemose, pedicels with three bracts; sepals five, very irregular, three exterior and two (the wings) interior, the latter usually petaloid. Petals three or five, one, the keel, larger; stamens eight or four, usually combined in a tube, split on one side. Ovary superior, compressed, two- or three-celled, with one, rarely two ovules in each. Style one, stigma simple. Fruit fleshy, coriaceous or drupaceous, winged or apterous, with pendulous seeds. Distribution world-wide; known genera 19, species 495 (*Lindley*); genera 15, species 400 (*Sir Joseph Hooker*).

pŏ lўg ą lĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *polygal(a)*; *-in* (*Chem.*).] [Senegin.]

pŏl ĭ găm, *s.* [Polygamia.]

Bot.: Any plant belonging to the Linnæan class Polygamia.

pŏl ĭ găm ą rĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *polygal(a)*; Lat. *amar(us)*, and *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A name applied to the bitter, crystalline substance which remains when the alcoholic extract of *Polygala amara* is treated with ether.

pŏl ĭ ў gā mĭ ą, *s. pl.* [Polygamy.]

Bot.: The twenty-third class in Linnæus's artificial arrangement. It contained plants having male and hermaphrodite, or female and hermaphrodite, or male, female, and hermaphrodite flowers all together on the same plant. Orders, Monœcia and Diœcia.

pŏl ĭ ў gā mĭ an, *a.* & *s.* [Polygamia.]

Botany:

A. *As adj.*: Pertaining or relating to the class Polygamia.

B. *As subst.*: Any plant belonging to the class Polygamia.

*** pŏl ĭ ў găm ĭc al lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *polygam(y)*; *-ical*; *-ly.*] In a polygamous manner, or with a tendency towards polygamy.

"Suppose the family groups *polygamically* possessed."—*Buckle. Uncommercial Traveller*, xx.

pŏ lўg ą mĭst, *s.* [Eng. *polygam(y)*; *-ist.*] One who practises polygamy; a supporter or advocate of polygamy.

"David . . . so great a *polygamist*."—*Hammond: Works*, i. 592.

*** pŏ lўg ą mīze,** *v.i.* [Eng. *polygam(y)*; *-ize.*] To practise polygamy.

"O lustfull soule, first to *polygamize*."
Sylvester: Handy Crafts, 693.

pŏ lўg ą moŭs, *a.* [Eng. *polygam(y)*; *-ous.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Of the nature of polygamy; pertaining to or characterized by polygamy.

2. Practising or supporting polygamy; having a plurality of wives.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.*: Belonging to or having the characteristics of the class Polygamia (q.v.).

2. *Zool.*: Very many mammals are polygamous, and Linnæus (*Syst. Naturæ*, ed. 10th, i. 15) notes that the seals keep up a kind of harem ("gynæceum ex plurimis feminis sibi associatis"). Nearly all the Gallinæ are polygamous. The domestic cock is a well-known example.

pŏ lўg a mў, *** po lyg a mie,** *s.* [Fr. *polygamie*, from Lat. *polygamia*, from Gr. πολυγαμία (*poligamia*): Gr. πολυς (*polus*) = many, and γαμος (*gamos*) = a marriage.]

Anthrop.: The practice or condition of having a plurality of wives or husbands at the same time. It is commonly applied to polygyny (q.v.), but, strictly speaking, it should include polyandry (q.v.) as well. It is forbidden by law in all Christian countries, but exists in America among the Mormons, who have revived the polygyny of patriarchal times.

pŏl ĭ găr, *s.* [Poligar.]

*** pŏl ĭ ў gar chў,** *s.* [Formed from Gr. πολυς (*polus*) = many, and ἀρχή (*archē*) = rule, by confusion with *oligarchy.*] Government by many; polyarchy.

pŏl ĭ ў găs trĭ ąn, *a.* & *s.* [Polygastrica.] The same as Polygastric (q.v.).

pŏl ĭ ў găs trĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Polygastrica.]

A. *As adj.*: Having or appearing to have many stomachs; pertaining or belonging to the Polygastrica (q.v.).

*** B.** *As subst.*: An animal having or appearing to have many stomachs.

*** pŏl ĭ ў găs trĭ cą,** *s. pl.* [Gr. πολυς (*polus*) = many, and γαστηρ (*gastēr*) = the stomach.]

Zool.: A division of Ehrenberg's Infusoria, corresponding to the modern Infusoria, except that many of its genera have been transferred to the vegetable kingdom. The name Polygastrica was given from the erroneous ideas that the food vacuoles (q.v.) were stomachs.

pŏl ĭ ў ĕn ĕ sĭs, *s.* [Polygenesis.]

Chem. (*Pl.*): A term applied to those elements which unite with the monogens and with one another in more than one proportion. Thus, one part of hydrogen unites with eight parts of oxygen to form water, and with sixteen parts to form hydrogen dioxide.

pŏl-ĭ-jĕn'-ĕ-sĭs, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *genesis* (q.v.).]

Biol.: The doctrine that living beings originate not in one but in many cells or embryos.

pŏl-ĭ-jĕ-nĕt'-ĭc, *a.* [Polygenesis.] Of or belonging to polygenesis (q.v.).

pŏl-ĭ-jĕn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *polygen; -ic.*] Of or belonging to polygen.

polygenic-elements, *s. pl.* [Polygen.]

pŏ-lĭj'-ĕn-ĭst, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *polygen; -ist.*]

A. *As subst.:* A believer in polygeny (q.v.).

B. *As adj.:* Belonging to, or connected with, polygeny.

"The other [view]—that is the *polygenist*—is that a certain number of [human] varieties or species . . . have been independently created in different parts of the world, and have perpetuated the distinctive characters as well as the geographical position with which they were originally endowed."—*Prof. Flower*, in *Times*, sept. 2, 1881.

pŏ-lĭj'-ĕn-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. πολυγενής (*polugenēs*), from πολύς (*polus*) = many, and γενος (*genos*) = a kind; Fr. *polygène.*] Consisting of or containing many kinds.

pŏ-lĭj'-ĕn-ў, *s.* [Polygenous.]

Biol.: The doctrine that the human race consists of several species, having different origins.

* **pŏl-ў-glŏs'-sar-ў,** *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *glossary* (q.v.).] A glossary or dictionary in several languages.

pŏl'-ў-glŏt, * **pŏl-ў-glŏtt,** *a.* & *s.* [Gr. πολύγλωττος (*polуglōttos*) = many-tongued: πολύς (*polus*) = many, and γλῶττα (*glōtta*) = a tongue; Fr. *polyglotte*; Itld. *poliglotto*; Sp. *poliglota.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Containing or made up of many languages: as, a *polyglot* bible.

* 2. Speaking many or various languages.

"Dividing the attention of their *polyglot* customers with roulette tables."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 17, 1885.

B. *As substantive:*

* 1. A person able to speak or understand several languages.

"A *polyglot*, or good linguist, may be also termed a useful learned man."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. iii., let. 9.

2. A book containing a text in several languages; particularly a Bible containing the Scriptures in several languages. [Complutensian, Hexaglot, Hexapla.]

"The Biblical apparatus has been much enriched by the publication of *polyglots*."—*Archbp. Newcome: On Trans. of Bible*, p. 239.

* **pŏl-ў-glŏt'-tŭs,** *a.* [Polyglot.] Speaking several languages.

"The *polyglottous* tribes of America."—*Max Müller.*

pŏl-ў-glўç'-ĕr-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *glyceric.*] Derived from or containing glycerin.

polyglyceric-alcohols, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Polyglycerins. Compounds formed by the union of two or more molecules of glycerin into a single molecule by the elimination of a number of water molecules less by one than the number of glycerin molecules which combine together, *e.g.*, triglycerin, $(C_3H_5)_3O_2(HO)_5$, formed by heating glycerin in a sealed tube with monochlorhydrin.

pŏl-ў-glўç'-ĕr-ĭns, *s. pl.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *glycerin.*] [Polyglyceric-alcohols.]

pŏl'-ў-gŏn, * **pol-y-gone,** *s.* [Lat. *polygonum*, from Gr. πολυγωνον (*polugōnon*) = a polygon: πολυς (*polus*) = many, and γωνια (*gōnia*) = an angle; Fr. *polygone.*]

1. *Geom.:* A portion of a plane bounded on all sides by more than four limited straight lines. These lines are called sides of the polygon, and the points in which they meet are called vertices of the polygon. Polygons are classified according to the number of their sides or angles. Polygons having all their sides equal are called equilateral; those having all their angles equal are called equiangular. Polygons which are both equilateral and equiangular are called regular polygons. Similar polygons are to one another as the squares of their homologous sides.

2. *Fort.:* The exterior polygon is the figure formed by lines connecting the angles of the bastion round the work. The interior polygon is the figure formed by lines connecting the centres of the bastions all round.

polygon of forces, *s.*

Mech.: A theorem stated as follows: "If any number of forces acting upon a point be represented in magnitude and direction by the sides of a polygon taken in order, they will be in equilibrium," or, "any side of a polygon, taken in reverse order, will represent the magnitude and direction of the resultant of any number of forces acting upon a point, when these forces are represented in magnitude and direction by the remaining sides of the polygon taken in direct order."

pĕl ў-gō-nā-çē-æ, † **pŏl-ў-gō'-nĕ-æ,** *s. pl.* [Lat. *polygon(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ, -eæ.*]

Bot.: Buckwheats; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Silenales. Herbs, rarely shrubs. Leaves alternate, with stipules cohering round the stem. [Ochrea.] Flowers often in racemes. Calyx often coloured. Ovary generally formed by the adhesion of three carpels, one-celled; ovule one, erect. Styles or stigmas as many as the carpels. Nut usually triangular; embryo inverted. Tribes: Eriogoneæ, Polygoneæ, Triplareæ, and Brunnicheæ. Distribution, world wide. Known genera 29, species 490. (*Lindley.*)

pŏ-lĭg'-ŏn-al, *a.* [Eng. *polygon; -al.*] Having the form of a polygon; having many angles.

polygonal-numbers, *s. pl.* [Figurate-numbers.]

pŏl-ў-gō-nā'-tŭm, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. γόνυ (*gonu*), genit. γόνατος (*gonatos*) = a knee. Named from the angled stems. Cf. also Lat. *polygonaton*; Gr. πολυγόνατον (*polugonaton*) = knot-grass.]

Bot.: Solomon's-seal; a genus of Asparagineæ or Asparageæ. Stem leafy; perianth tubular, six-cleft, scarcely deciduous; stamens distinct; stigma one. Flowers perfect, jointed with the pistil. Known species about twenty, from both hemispheres. Three are British: *Polygonatum verticillatum*, the Narrow-leaved, *P. multiflorum*, the Common, and *P. officinale*, the Angular Solomon's Seal. Nos. 1 and 2 grow two or three feet high, No. 1 has greenish, and No. 2 greenish-white flowers, as has No. 3, which is from six inches to a foot high. All are rare.

pŏl-ў-gŏ-nŏm'-ĕ-trў, *s.* [Eng. *polygon*; o connect., and Gr. μετρον (*metron*) = a measure.] An extension of some of the principles of trigonometry to the case of polygons.

* **pŏ-lĭg'-ŏ-noŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *polygon; -ous.*] Polygonal.

pŏ-lĭg'-ŏ-nŭm, *s.* [Lat. *polygonos, polygonus, polygonon, polygunium*; Gr. πολύγονος (*polugonos*), πολύγονον (*polugonon*) = knot-grass.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Polygonaceæ. Sepals five, sub-equal; styles two or three; fruit wingless, compressed, or triquetrous. Known species 150; distribution, world wide. British species twelve: *Polygonum Bistorta*, Common Bistort or Snakeweed, *P. viviparum*, Viviparous Alpine Bistort, *P. amphibium*, Amphibious Persicaria, *P. lapathifolium*, Pale-flowered, *P. Persicaria*, Spotted, *P. mite*, Lax-flowered, *P. Hydropiper*, Biting, *P. minus*, Small creeping Persicaria; *P. aviculare*, Common Knot-grass, *P. maritimum*, Sea-side Knot-grass, *P. Convolvulus*, Black-bindweed or Climbing Bistort, and *P. dumetorum*, Copse Bistort. Many species are acrid, *P. Hydropiper* even blistering the skin. They are often astringent, and, according to Martius, useful in syphilis. The leaves of *P. hispidum* are smoked in South America instead of tobacco; and it is said that those of *P. aviculare* are powerfully emetic and purgative. The Hindoos give the seeds of *P. barbatum* to stop griping in colic, and apply the leaves of *P. nepalense* to swellings. *P. Bistorta* is a good astringent, a decoction of it, combined with gentian, may be given in intermittent fevers; it may be injected in leucorrhœa, be given as a gargle in relaxed sore throat, or as a lotion in ulcers. *P. tinctoria* is cultivated in France and Flanders as a dye plant, almost equal to indigo, and *P. tortuosum*, an Indian species, is said to furnish a yellow dye. *P. molle* and *P. polystachyum* are eaten in India as potherbs.

pŏ-lĭg'-ŏ-nў, *s.* [Lat. *polygonium, polygonon*, from Gr. πολύγονος (*polugonos*) = knot-grass: πολύς (*polus*) = many, and γόνυ (*gonu*) = a knee; Fr. *polygonie.*]

Bot.: *Polygonum aviculare*, knot-grass. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, III. v. 32.)

* **pŏl-ў-grăm,** *s.* [Gr. πολυς (*polus*) = many; suff. *-gram.*] A figure consisting of many lines.

pŏl-ў-graph, *s.* [Gr. πολύς (*polus*) = many; suff. *-graph.*]

1. An instrument for making a number of drawings or writings simultaneously.

2. A manifold writer; a copying machine.

3. A collection of different works written either by one or several authors.

pŏl-ў-grăph' ĭc, pŏl-ў-grăph' ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *polygraph; -ic, -ical.*]

1. Of or pertaining to polygraphy: as, a *polygraphic* instrument.

2. Done by means of polygraphy: as, a *polygraphic* writing or copy.

pŏ-lĭg'-ra-phў, *s.* [Polygraph.]

1. Much writing; writing of many books.

"No less . . . one considering his *polygraphy*, said merrily, 'that he must write while he slept.'"—*Fuller Worthies: Cambridgeshire.*

* 2. The art of writing in many ciphers, or of deciphering the same.

3. The art of making a number of drawings or writings simultaneously.

pŏl'-ў-groove, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *groove* (q.v.).] A rifle or gun with several grooves.

"Greatly improved the shooting of the old muzzle-loading *polygroove*."—*Field*, Jan. 9, 1886.

* **pŏl' ў-grooved,** *a.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *grooved.*] Having many grooves.

pŏl'-ў-ġўn, *s.* [Polygynia.]

Bot.: A plant belonging to the order Polygynia (q.v.).

pŏl-ў-ġўn'-ĭ-a, *s. pl.* [Gr. πολυγύναιος (*polugunaios*) = having many wives: πολύς (*polus*) = many, and γυνή (*gunē*) = a woman.]

Bot.: An order in Linnæus's artificial classification, containing plants with many pistils.

pŏl ў-ġўn'-ĭ-an, *a.* [Polygynia.] Having many pistils; pertaining or belonging to the order Polygynia.

* **pŏl-ў-ġўn' ĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *polygyn(y); -ic.*] Pertaining to or practising polygyny.

"The *polygynic* arrangement, as it decayed, continued longest in connection with the governing organization."—*Spencer: Sociology* (ed. 1885), i. 665.

pŏ-lĭj'-ĭ-ġўn, *s.* [Eng. *polygyn(y); -ist.*] One who practises or advocates polygyny.

"Another case is furnished by the Aleutian Islanders, who are *polygynists*."—*Spencer: Sociology* (ed. 1885), i. 643.

pŏl-ў-ġў-nœ'-çĭal (c as sh), *a.* [Pref. *poly-*; Gr. γυνή (*gunē*) = a woman, and οἶκος (*oikos*) = a house.]

Bot.: Of or belonging to a compound fruit produced by the union of many pistils.

pŏ-lĭj'-ĭ-ġўn-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *polygyn(y); -ous.*] The same as Polygynic (q.v.).

* **pŏ-lĭj'-ĭ-ġўn-ў,** *s.* [Polygynia.]

Anthrop.: The marriage by one man of several wives at the same time. Spencer considers that while polygyny has a wide range in time and space, reports of polygynous societies should be received with caution, since wherever polygyny exists monogamy co-exists, usually to a greater, and always to a great, extent. (See extract.)

"Plurality of wives has everywhere tended to become a more or less definite class distinction . . . Joining which facts with those furnished to us by the Hebrews, whose judges and kings—Gideon, David, and Solomon—had their greatness so shown; and with those furnished us by extant Eastern peoples, whose potentates, primary and secondary, are thus distinguished: we may see that the establishment and maintenance of *polygyny* has been largely due to the honour accorded to it, originally as a mark of strength and bravery, and afterwards as a mark of social status."—*H. Spencer: Prin. Sociol.* (ed. 1876), i. 686.

pŏl-ў-hăl' ĭte, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *halite.*]

Min.: A mineral occurring mostly in closely compacted fibrous masses. Crystallization, according to some mineralogists, orthorhombic, to others, oblique. Hardness, 2·5 to 3; sp. gr. 2·76; lustre, when fresh, somewhat resinous; colour and streak, pale to brick-red; taste, bitter. Compos.: sulphate of lime, 45·2; sulphate of magnesia, 19·9; sulphate of potash, 28·9; water, 6·0 = 100, corresponding to the formula, $RO,SO_3+\frac{1}{2}HO$, in which R = potash, magnesia, and lime. Found associated with salt, gypsum, and anhydrite at many salt mines.

pŏl-ĭ-hē'-drăl, pŏl-ĭ-hē'-drŏŭs, *a.* [POLYHEDRON.] Having many sides, as a polyhedron.

polyhedral angle, *s.* An angle bounded by three or more plane angles, having a common vertex.

pŏl-ĭ-hē'-drĭc, pŏl-ĭ-hē'-drĭc-ăl, *a.* [POLYHEDRON.] The same as POLYHEDRAL (q.v.).

pŏl-ĭ-hē'-drŏn, * **pŏl-ĭ-ē'-drŏn,** *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. ἕδρα (*hedra*) = a seat, a base.]

1. *Geom.:* A solid, bounded by polygons. The bounding polygons are called faces; the lines in which they meet are called edges, and the vertices of the polyhedral angles are called vertices of the polyhedron. A straight line joining two vertices, not in the same face, is called a diagonal, and a plane passing through three vertices; not in the same face, is called a diagonal plane. When the faces are regular polygons, the polyhedron is said to be regular; there are but five such polyhedrons, viz.: the regular tetrahedron, hexahedron, octahedron, dodecahedron, and icosahedron.

2. *Optics:* A polyscope (q.v.).

pŏl-ĭ-hē'-drŏŭs, *a.* [POLYHEDRAL.]

* **pŏl-ĭ-hĭs'-tŏr,** *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. ἱστωρ (*histōr*) = learned.] A person of great learning; one versed in many sciences.

pŏl-ĭ-hȳ-drĭc, *a.* [Pref. *poly-*; Eng. *hydr(ogen)*, and suff. *-ic.*] (See compound.)

polyhydric alcohols, *s. pl.* *Chem.:* Alcohols containing more than one hydroxyl group.

pŏl-ĭ-hȳ'-drīte, * [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. ὕδωρ (*hudōr*) = water; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An amorphous mineral, of a liver-brown colour, of somewhat doubtful composition. Said to contain silica, proto- and sesquioxides of iron, with some alumina, &c., and 1 per 20 per cent. of water. Found at Brettenbrunn, Saxony.

POLYHYMNIA.
(From a statue in the Louvre.)

Pŏl-ĭ-hȳm'-nĭ-ă, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. Πολυμνία (*Polumnia*), from πολύς (*polus*) = many, and ὕμνος (*humnos*) = a hymn.]

1. *Class. Antiq.:* One of the Muses, daughter of Jupiter and Mnemosyne, who presided over singing and rhetoric, and was deemed the inventress of harmony. She was variously represented; sometimes veiled in white, holding a sceptre in her left hand, and with her right raised up, as if ready to harangue.

2. *Astron.:* [ASTEROID, 73].

pŏl-ĭ-lĕp'-ĭ-dŏŭs, *a.* [Pref. *poly-*; Gr. λεπίς (*lepis*), genit. λεπίδος (*lepidos*) = a scale, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Having many scales.

pŏl-ĭ-lĭte, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = stone; Ger. *polylith.*]

Min.: A cleavable, massive black mineral, which from analysis appears to be a silicate of alumina, lime, protoxides of iron and manganese. Hardness, 6 to 6·5; sp. gr. 3·231. Dana suggests that it may be the same as HEDSONITE (q.v.).

pŏl-ĭ-lĭth-ĭ-ō'-nīte, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *lithionite.*]

Min.: A lithium-mica found in large crystals at Kangerdluarsuk, West Greenland. Contains about 9 per cent. of lithia.

* **pŏ-lĭl-ō-gȳ',** * [Gr. πολυλογία (*polulogia*), from πολύς (*polus*) = many, and λόγος (*logos*) = a word, a speech.] Much talking; talkativeness, garrulity.

"Many words (battology or *polylogy*) are signs of a fool. —*Granger On Ecclesiastes*, p. 115.

* **pŏ-lĭl-ō-quĕnt,** [Pref. *poly-*, and Lat. *loquens*, pr par of *loquor* = to speak.] Talking much; talkative, garrulous.

* **pŏl-ĭ-măth,** * **pŏ-lĭm'-ă-thĭst,** *s.* [POLYMATHY.] One skilled in many subjects; one who has a smattering of many sciences.

"Those *polyma hats* that stand poring all day in a garret upon a moth-eaten folio. —*Howell: Letters*, b. ii. let. 8.

* **pŏl-ĭ-măth'-ĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *polymath(y)*; *-ic.*] Pertaining to polymathy.

pŏ-lĭm'-ă-thy, *s.* [Gr. πολυμαθεία (*polumatheia*), from πολύς (*polus*) = many, and μαθεῖν (*matheîn*), 2 aor. infin. of μανθάνω (*manthanō*) = to learn.] The knowledge of many arts and sciences; an acquaintance with many different subjects.

"[Vossius] whose *polymathy* and multifarious learning is readily acknowledged by us."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 498.

pŏl-ĭ-mēr, *s.* [POLYMERIDE.]

pŏl-ĭ-mĕr'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *polymer*; *-ic.*]

Chem.: Polymerous (q.v.).

pŏ-lĭm'-ĕr-īde, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*; Gr. μέρος (*meros*) = a part, and Eng. suff. *-ide.*]

Chem.: A polymeric body.

pŏl-ĭ-mĕr-ĭ-să'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *polymer*; *-isation.*] The state or condition of becoming polymeric.

"The evolution of heat will occur periodically as *polymerisation* goes on."—*Nature*, March 11, 1886, p. 441.

pŏ-lĭm'-ĕr-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *polymer*; *-ism.*]

Chem.: The state or character of having the same percentage composition, but differing in molecular weight. The methene series of hydrocarbons is a good example of polymerism, all the members of it being the multiple of the lowest, CH_2, methene.

pŏl-ĭ-mĕr-ŏ-sō-mă-tă, *s. pl.* [Pref. *poly-*; Gr. μερος (*meros*) = a part, and σώματα (*sōmata*), pl. of σῶμα (*sōma*) = a body.]

Zool.: A synonym of Pedipalpi (q.v.).

pŏ-lĭm'-ĕr-ŏŭs, *a.* [Eng. *polymer*; *-ous.*]

* **1.** *Ord. Lang.:* Composed of many parts.

2. *Chem.:* Pertaining to polymerism; polymeric.

pŏl-ĭ-mĭg-nīte, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*; Gr. μίγνυμι (*mignumi*) = to mix, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral occurring as slender crystals in the zircon-syenite of Frederickswarn, Norway. Hardness, 6·5; sp. gr. 4·77 to 4·85; lustre, brilliant; colour, black; streak, dark-brown; fracture, conchoidal. An analysis yielded Berzelius: titanic acid, 46·30; zirconia, 14·14; sesquioxide of iron, 12·20; lime, 4·20; sesquioxide of manganese, 2·70; sesquioxide of cerium, 5·0; yttria, 11·50 = 96·04.

pŏl-ĭ-mĭx'-ĭ-ă, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. μίξις (*mixis*) = mixing, mingling.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Berycidæ, with three species: *Polymixia nobilis*, from Madeira and St. Helena; *P. lowei*, from Cuba; and *P. japonica*, from Japan, from a depth of about 350 fathoms. They average about eighteen inches long.

pŏ-lĭm'-nĭ-ă, *s.* [POLYHYMNIA.]

pŏl-ĭ-mor'-phĭc, pŏl-ĭ-mor'-phoŭs, *a.* [Eng. *polymorph(y)*; *-ic, -ous.*] Having many forms; assuming many forms.

pŏl-ĭ-mor'-phĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *polymorph(y)*; *-ism.*]

1. *Bot.:* Existence of several forms of the same organ in a plant, as the existence of differently formed leaves in the same plant.

2. *Crystallog.:* Heteromorphism (q.v.).

pŏl-ĭ-mor-phȳ, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. μορφή (*morphē*) = form.] The same as POLYMORPHISM (q.v.).

pŏl-ĭ-nĕme, *s.* [POLYNEMUS.] Any fish belonging to the genus Polynemus.

pŏl-ĭ-nē'-mĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *polynem(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: A family of Acanthopterygii, constituting the division Polynemiformes (q.v.). There are three genera: Polynemus, Pentanemus, and Galeoides, all with numerous species from the coasts between the tropics. The majority enter brackish and fresh water.

pŏl-ĭ-nē-mĭ-for'-mēs, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *polynemus*, and Lat. *forma* = form.]

Ichthy.: A division of Acanthopterygii, with a single family, Polynemidæ (q.v.). They have two rather short dorsals, free filaments, which are organs of touch, at the humeral arch below the pectorals, of which they are detached portions.

pŏl-ĭ-nē'-mŏid, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *polynem(us)*; Eng. suff. *-oid.*] Any individual of the Polynemidæ (q.v.).

"The *Polynemoids* are very useful to man, their flesh is esteemed, and some of the species are provided with an air-bladder which yields a good sort of isinglass, and forms an article of trade in the East Indies."—*Günther: Study of Fishes*, p. 426.

pŏl-ĭ-nē'-mŭs, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. νῆμα (*nēma*) = a thread.]

Ichthy.: The typical genus of the Polynemidæ (q.v.).

Pŏl-ĭ-nē'-sĭ-ă (s as zh), *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. νῆσος (*nēsos*) = an island.]

Geog.: A region in the Pacific ocean containing numerous islands or groups of islands.

Pŏl-ĭ-nē'-sian, *a.* & *s.* [POLYNESIA.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Polynesia.

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Polynesia.

Polynesian region, *s.*

Zool. & Geog.: A region marked off for the purpose of classifying the molluscs found therein, and comparing them with molluscan fauna of other regions. Approximately conterminous with the Polynesian sub-region (q.v.).

Polynesian sub region, *s.*

Zool. & Geog.: A sub-region embracing Polynesia proper, and the Sandwich Islands, though the fauna of the latter is so peculiar that they will probably be made a separate sub-region. Polynesia proper is divided by zoologists into four groups: (1) the Ladrone and Caroline Islands; (2) New Caledonia and the New Hebrides; (3) the Fiji, Tonga, and Samoa Islands, and (4) the Society and Marquesas Islands. (*Wallace.*)

pŏl-ĭn-ĭ-ă, *s.* [See def.] The Russian name for the iceless sea round the north pole. (*Kane.*)

* **pŏl-ĭ-nōme,** *s.* [FR.] The same as POLYNOMIAL, B. (q.v.).

pŏl-ĭ-nō-mĭ-ăl, *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. ὄνομα (*onoma*) = a name.]

A. *As adj.:* Containing many names or terms; multinomial.

B. *As substantive:*

Alg.: An expression composed of more terms than two connected by the sign plus, or minus.

pŏ-lĭ'-ŏ-dŏn, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Ichthy.: The typical genus of the family Polyodontidæ (q.v.). The snout is produced into an extremely long shovel-like process, the function of which is not known. Martens believes that it serves as an organ of feeling. There is but one species, *Polyodon folium*, from the Mississippi, about six feet long, of which the shovel-like snout occupies about a quarter. In young fish it is still longer in proportion.

* **pŏl-ĭ-ō'-dŏn-tă,** *s. pl.* [POLYODON.]

Zool.: A synonym of Arcadæ (q.v.).

pŏl-ĭ-ŏ-dŏn-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *polyodon*, genit. *polyodont(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: A family of Ganoid Fishes, suborder Chondrostei. There are two genera, Polyodon and Psephurus, each with a single species. They were formerly combined.

pŏl-ĭ-ŏm'-mă-tŏŭs, *a.* [POLYOMMATUS.] Having many eyes; many-eyed.

pŏl-ĭ-ŏm'-mă-tŭs, *s.* [Gr. πολυόμματος (*poluommatos*) = many-eyed, an epithet of Argus: πολύ (*polu*) = many, and ὄμμα (*omma*), genit. ὄμματος (*ommatos*) = an eye.]

Entom.: A genus of Butterflies, family Lycænidæ. Wings blue, bluish, or brown; no tail on the hind wings; underside of both pairs with many black spots, generally surrounded by white rings. Larvæ feeding on papilionaceous or other low plants. Ten are British: *Polyommatus argiolus* (Azure Blue), *P. alsus* (Small Blue), *P. ocis*, *P. arion* (Large Blue), *P. corydon*, *P. adonis*, *P. alexis* (the Common Blue), *P. orgon*, *P. agrestis*, and *P. artaxerxes.*

* **pŏl-ĭ-ŏn-ŏ-mŏŭs,** *a.* [POLYONYMOUS.]

* **pŏl-ĭ-ŏn-ŏ-mȳ,** *s.* [POLYONYMY.]

***pŏl-ĭ-ŏn'-ĭ-mŏŭs,** *a.* [POLYNOMIAL.] Having many names or titles; many-named.

"The supreme God among the Pagans was *polyonymous*, and worshipped under several personal names." —*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 477.

***pŏl-ĭ-ŏn'-ĭ-mў,** *s.* [POLYONYMOUS.] A multitude or variety of names or titles for the same person or object.

"The Greek word for this usage is *polyonomy*. Thus the sun might be the wise-being, the all-seeing, the wanderer, the toiler, the healer, the poisoner, &c." —*Cox: Introd. to Mythology*, p. 10.

pŏl-ĭ-ŏp'-trŭm, pŏl-ĭ-ŏp'-trŏn, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. *οπτομαι* (*optomai*) = to see.]

Optics: A lens, one side of which is plane, and the other convex, with a number of concave facets. The effect is to give a number of diminished images of an object.

pŏl-ĭ-ō'-ra-ma, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. *ὅραμα* (*horama*) = a view; *ὁράω* (*horaō*) = to see.]

*1. A view of many objects.

2. An optical apparatus presenting many views; a panorama.

pŏl'-ўp, pŏl'-ўpe, *s.* [POLYPUS.]

Zoology:

1. A simple Actinozoon, the Hydra (q.v.).

2. One of the separate zooids in the compound Actinozoa.

* 3. (*Pl.*): Zoophyta (q.v.).

pŏl-ĭ-păn-tō-grăph, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *pantograph* (q.v.).] An instrument on the principle of the pantograph, by which a number of similar designs may be simultaneously executed upon a metallic plate or roller from a single pattern.

pŏ-lўp-ăr-ŏŭs, *a.* [Gr. πολύς (*polus*) = many, and Lat. *pario* = to bring forth.] Producing or bearing many; bringing forth a great number.

pŏl-ўp-ăr-ў, *s.* [POLYPUS.]

Zool.: The horny or chitinous outer covering or envelope of many Hydrozoa. Called also Polypidom.

pŏl-ĭ-pē-ăn, *a.* [Eng. *polype*; *-an.*] Of or pertaining to a polyp or polypus.

pŏl-ĭ-pĕ-dē'-tēs, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. πεδητης (*pedētēs*) = one who is fettered, a prisoner; πέδη (*pedē*) = a fetter.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Polypedetidæ (q.v.). There are nineteen species, mostly Oriental. The skin is smooth; the adults have vomerine teeth; fingers slightly, toes broadly webbed, both ending in discs. *Polypedetes maculatus* is the Common Indian, and *P. cyanr* the Spurred Tree Frog. These frogs have the power of changing their colour.

pŏl-ĭ-pĕ-dĕt'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *polypedet(es)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: Glandless Tree-frogs; a family of Anourous Batrachians, with twenty-four genera and 124 species, from the Oriental and Neotropical region.

pŏl-ĭ-pĕt'-ă-læ, *s. pl.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Mod. Lat. *petalæ.*] [PETAL.]

Bot.: A sub-class of Exogens. Lindley (*Nat. Syst. Bot.*, ed. 1830) divided it into the alliances Albuminosæ, Epigynosæ, Parietosæ, Calycosæ, Synearposæ, Gynobaseosæ, and Apocarposæ. The sub-class and the alliances were altered in his *Vegetable Kingdom.*

pŏl-ĭ-pĕt'-ă-lŏŭs, *a.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *petalous* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Having many separate petals.

pŏl-ĭ-phā'-jĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. πολυφαγία (*polyphagia*) = gluttony, from πολυφαγέω (*polyphageō*) = to eat to excess: πολύς (*polus*) = many, much, and *φαγεῖν* (*phagein*) = to eat.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.:* [POLYPHAGY].

2. *Med.:* Unnatural or excessive desire for food; voracity.

pŏ-lĭph'-ą-gŭs, *a.* [POLYPHAGIA.] Eating or living on many varieties of food.

"In general *polyphagous* animals are less dependent on their food than monophagous species." —*Semper: Animal Life*, p. 60.

pŏ-lĭph'-ą-jў, *s.* [POLYPHAGIA.] The practice or power of subsisting on many different kinds of food.

"Many cases of *polyphagy* are of the highest interest as considered from another point of view." —*Semper: Animal Life*, p. 58.

***pŏl-ĭ-phănt,** *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. *φαίνω* (*phainō*) = to show.]

Music: (See extract).

"The *polyphant* is of a fiddle form, except the neck, a hole instead being substituted for the hand. Barney says it is the same with the Duke of Dorset's violin in Hawkins; the latter that it was strung with wire, and said to have been played upon by Queen Elizabeth." —*Fosbroke: Encyclopædia of Antiquities.*

***pŏl-ĭ-phar'-mą-çў,** *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *pharmacy* (q.v.).]

1. The prescribing of too many medicines.

2. A medicine compounded of many ingredients.

pŏl-ĭ-phē'-mŭs, *s.* [Lat., the name of one of the Cyclops, the son of Neptune.]

Zool.: A genus of Ostracoda. The large head is almost entirely occupied by an enormous eye. Typical species, *Polyphemus stygnorum.*

***pŏl-ĭ-phō'-nĭ-ąn,** *a.* [POLYPHONIC.] Having many voices or sounds; many-voiced.

"With their *polyphonian* notes delight me." *Quarles: Emblems*, v. 6.

pŏl-ĭ-phōn'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. πολύφωνος (*polyphōnos*), from πολύς (*polus*) = many, and *φωνή* (*phōnē*) = a sound; Fr. *polyphone.*]

*1. *Ord. Lang.:* Having, or consisting of, many sounds or voices.

2. *Music:* Consisting of several tone series or parts, progressing simultaneously according to the rules of counterpoint; contrapuntal.

"He is thorough-going or nothing, and hence this confusion of his *polyphonic* orchestration."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 10, 1885.

pŏ-lĭph'-ŏn-ĭşm, pŏ-lĭph'-ŏn-ў, *s.* [POLYPHONIC.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Multiplication of sounds, as in the reverberation of an echo. [PHONOCAMPTIC.]

"The *polyphonisms* or repercussions of the rocks." —*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. iv., ch. iii.

2. *Music:* Composition in parts, each part having an independent melody of its own, as distinguished from a homophonic composition, which consists of a principal theme, the accompanying parts serving merely to strengthen it.

pŏ-lĭph'-ŏn-ist, *s.* [POLYPHONIC.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who professes the art of the multiplication of sounds; an imitator of a variety of sounds; a ventriloquist.

2. *Music:* One skilled in the art of counterpoint; a contrapuntist.

***pŏ-lĭph'-ō-nŏŭs,** *a.* [Gr. πολύφωνος (*polyphōnos*).] The same as POLYPHONIC (q.v.).

pŏ-lĭph'-ō-nў, *s.* [Gr. πολυφωνία (*polyphōnia*).] The same as POLYPHONISM (q.v.).

pŏl'-ĭ-phŏre, *s.* [Gr. πολυφόρος (*polyphoros*) = bearing much: Gr. πολυς (*polus*) = many, and *φορός* (*phoros*) = bearing.]

Bot.: Richard's name for a receptacle when, as in the strawberry and raspberry, it is succulent, greatly dilated, and bears many ovaries.

pŏl-ĭ-phў-lĕt'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. πολύφυλος (*polyphulos*), from πολυς (*polus*) = many, and *φυλή* (*phulē*) = a tribe.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.:* Of or pertaining to many tribes or families.

2. *Biol.:* The same as POLYGENETIC (q.v.).

pŏl-ĭ-phўl'-ląs, *s.* [POLYPHYLLOUS.]

Entom.: A genus of Melolonthidæ. *Polyphylla fullo*, twice as large as the Cockchafer, is common in France.

pŏ-lĭph'-ўl-loŭs, *a.* [Gr. πολύφυλλος (*polyphullos*), from πολυς (*polus*) = many, and *φυλλον* (*phullon*) = a leaf.]

Bot.: Having many leaves; many-leaved.

pŏ-lĭph'-ўl-lў, *s.* [POLYPHYLLOUS.]

Bot.: Increase of the number of organs in a whorl.

pŏl'-ĭ-pī, *s. pl.* [POLYPUS.]

pŏl-ĭ-pī-ăr'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Neut. pl. of Mod. Lat. *polypiarius*, from *polypus* (q.v.).]

Zool.: The same as POLYPIPHERA.

pŏl'-ĭ-pīde, *s.* [Lat. *polyp(us)*; Eng. suff. *-ide.*]

Zool.: One of the separate zooids in the polyzoarium of a Polyzoon. Called also a cell.

pŏ-lўp'-ĭ-dŏm, *s.* [Lat. *polypus* = a polyp, and *domus* = a house.]

Zool.: What was looked upon as the house of a zoophyte; the name is incorrect, for it is an internal secretion. [POLYPARY.]

pŏ-lўp'-ĭ-ĕr (*r* silent), *s.* [Fr., from *polype* = a polyp (q.v.).] A polypidom.

***pŏl-ĭ-pĭf'-ĕr-ŏŭs,** *a.* [POLYPIPHERA.] Producing polypi; of or pertaining to the Polypifera.

pŏl-ĭ-pĭp'-ăr-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *polypus* = a polyp, and *pario* = to produce.] Producing polypi.

***pŏl-ĭ-pĭph'-ĕr-ą, *pŏl-ĭ-pĭf'-ĕr-ą,** *s. pl.* [Gr. πολυπους (*polupous*) = many-footed, and *φέρω* (*pherō*) = to bear.]

Zool.: The same as CŒLENTERATA (q.v.)

pŏl'-ĭ-pīte, *s.* [Lat. *polyp(us)*; Eng. suff. *-ite.*]

Zool.: A separate zooid in a Hydrozoon.

pŏl-ĭ-plăs'-tĭc, *a.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *plastic* (q.v.).] Assuming many shapes.

pŏl-ĭ-plĕc'-trŏn, pŏl-ĭ-plĕc'-trŭm, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. πλήκτρον (*plēktron*), Lat. *plectrum* = an instrument or quill for striking the lyre.]

1. *Music:* A musical instrument in which the tones were produced by the friction of numerous slips of leather acting upon strings, and moved by pressing or striking keys, as in the pianoforte.

2. *Ornith.:* A genus of Phasianinæ, from the Oriental region. Bill rather slender, sides compressed, tip curved, nostrils lateral; longitudinal opening partly hidden by a membrane. Wings rounded, tail long, rounded. Tarsi long, those of the male with two or more spurs. Toes long and slender. There are five species: *Polyplectron thibetanus*, *P. bicalcaratum*, *P. germaini*, *P. emphanum*, and *P. calcaratum*, known respectively as the Common, the Iris, Germain's, Napoleon, and the Sumatran Polyplectron.

pŏl'-ĭ-pŏde, *s.* [Fr.] [POLYPODIUM.]

1. *Zool.:* A milleped; a wood-louse.

2. *Bot.:* Polypody (q.v.). (*Drayton: Poly-Olbion*, s. 13.)

pŏl-ĭ-pō-dē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *polypodi(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: The typical tribe of Polypodiaceæ (q.v.). Spore cases stalked, with a vertical ring; spores roundish or oblong.

pŏl-ĭ-pō-dĭ-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *polypodi(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Ferns proper; an order of Acrogens, alliance Filicales. Leaves, generally called fronds, with the spore cases on the back or edge. Spore cases ringed, distinct, and splitting irregularly. Tribes: Polypodeæ, Cyatheæ, Parkereæ, Hymenophylleæ, Gleicheneæ, and Osmundeæ. Known genera 183, species 2,000. (*Lindley.*)

pŏl-ĭ-pō-dĭ-ā'-çeoŭs (**ce** as **sh**), ***pŏl-ĭ-pō-dæ-oŭs,** *a.* [Mod. Lat. *polypodiace(æ)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Of or pertaining to the Polypodiaceæ (q.v.).

pŏl-ĭ-pō-dĭ-tēs, *s.* [Lat. *polypod(ium)*; *-ites.*]

Palæobot.: A genus of fossil ferns, apparently akin to the recent Polypodium. Three species, from the English Oolite.

pŏl-ĭ-pō-dĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. πολυποδιον (*polupodion*) = polypody: πολύς (*polus*) = many, and πους (*pous*, genit. *ποδός* (*podos*) = a foot. Named from the many segments of the frond, or from the many stalks.]

I. *Bot.:* Polypody; the typical genus of Polypodiaceæ (q.v.). Frond simple, lobed, often pinnatifid; sori dorsal, globose; no involucre. Known species 390; world-wide, the largest number in the tropics. British species four; *Polypodium vulgare*, the Common

POLYPODIUM VULGARE.

1. Frond; 2. Detached pinna; 3. Under side of pinna.

P. Khasyanse, the Pale Mountain; *P. Dregopteris*, the Tender three-branched; and *P. alpestre*, the Alpine Polypody. The first is common on rocks, walls, banks, trunks of trees, fruiting from June to September. *P. Calaguala*, a Peruvian species, and *P. crassifolia* are said to be solvent, deobstruent, sudorific, anti-rheumatic, anti-venereal, and febrifugal. *P. phymatodes* is used in the South Sea Islands in preparing cocoanut oil.

2. *Palæobot.*: From the Eocene of Bournemouth.

pŏl-ĭ-pŏd-ў, *s.* [POLYPODIUM.]

Bot.: The genus Polypodium (q.v.).

"The sun finders *polypody* in stone. —*Browne Cyrus Garden*, ch. iii.

pŏl-ў-pō-gŏn, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. πώγων (*pōgōn*) = beard. Named from the many awns.]

Bot.: Beard-grass (q.v.).

pŏl-ў-pōld, *a.* [Eng. *polyp*; *-oid*.] Resembling a polyp.

pŏl-ў-pōr-ĕ-ī, *s. pl.* [Lat. *polypor(us)*; masc. pl. adj. suff. *-ei*.]

Bot.: A sub-order of Hymenomycetes. Basidiospores, clothing tubes, pores, or pits, borne on the underside of a stalked or sessile pileus, or fleshy cap or disc.

pō-lĭp-ō-rŏs, *a.* [POLYPORUS.] Having many pores.

pō-lĭp-ō-rŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. πολύπορος (*polúporos*) = with many passages or pores.]

1. *Bot.*: The typical genus of Polyporei (q.v.). Akin to Boletus, but the tubes do not separate from each other, or from the pileus. *Polyporus destructor* and *P. hybridus* produce dry rot in wood; *P. officinalis* was admitted into old Pharmacopœias. A species, apparently *P. fomentarius*, is used in India as a styptic and for amadou.

2. *Palæobot.*: Occurs in the Pleistocene.

pŏl-ў-poŭs, **pŏl-ў-pōse**, *a.* [Eng. *polyp*; *-ous*, *-ose*.] Having the nature of a polyp; having many feet or roots like a polypus.

"It will produce *polypous* concretions. —*Arbuthnot On Aliments*, ch. vi.

pŏl-ў-prăg-măt-ĭc, **pŏl-ў-prăg-măt-ĭc-al**, *a.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *pragmatical*.] Over-busy, over-zealous, officious.

"Above all they hated such *polypragmatical* inquisitors."—*Heywood Hierarchy of Angels*, p. 158.

pŏl-ў-prăg-mą-tў, **pŏl-ў-prăg-mą-çў**, *s.* [Gr. πολυπραγματεω (*polupragmateō*) = to be busily engaged.] The state of being over-engaged in business.

pŏl-ў-prăg-mŏn, *s.* [Gr.] A busybody; an officious meddler.

"Merchants who . . . become mere *polypragmons*." —*Tom's Storehouse*.

pō-lĭp-rĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. πρίων (*prión*) = a saw.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Percidæ, with two species; one from European coasts (*Polyprion cernium*), and one from Juan Fernandez (*P. Kneri*). They attain a weight of about eighty pounds. [STONE-BASS.]

pŏl-ў-prĭsm, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *prism* (q.v.).] A prism formed of several prisms of the same angle connected at their ends. These prisms are made of substances unequally refringent, such as flint glass, rock crystal, or crown glass. A beam of light passing through the various component parts of such a prism is by them differently refracted and dispersed.

pŏl-ў-prĭs-măt-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *prismatic* (q.v.).]

Min.: Having crystals presenting numerous prisms in a single form.

pŏl-ў-prō-tō-dŏnt, *s.* [POLYPROTODONTIA. Any individual of the Polyprotodontia.

pŏl-ў-prō-tō-dŏn-tĭ-ą (or **tĭ** as **shĭ**), *s. pl.* [Pref. *poly-*; *proto-*, and Gr. ὀδους (*odous*), gent. ὀδοντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Zool.: A primary division of Marsupialia. Lower incisors more than two; canines well developed; molars either cuspidate or with sectorial crowns. Carnivorous. (*Owen.*)

pŏl-ўp-tĕr-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *polypter(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Ichthy.: The sole recent family of Polypteroidei (q.v.). Scales ganoid, fins without fulcra; a series of dorsal spines present, to each of which an articulated finlet is attached; anal close to caudal fin. Two genera, Polypterus and Calamoichthys.

pŏ-lĭp-tĕr-ōĭ-dĕ-ī, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *polypter(us)*, and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = resemblance.]

Ichthy.: A sub-order of Ganoidei, with one recent family, Polypteridæ (q.v.), and three fossil, Saurodipteridæ, Coelacanthidæ, and Holoptychiidæ.

pŏ-lĭp-tĕr-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. πτερον (*pteron*) = a fin.]

Ichthy.: The typical genus of the Polypteridæ (q.v.). There is but one species, *Polypterus bichir*, confined to tropical Africa, occurring in the rivers flowing into the

POLYPTERUS BICHIR.

Atlantic, and in the Upper Nile. It attains a length of about four feet, and lives in the mud at the bottom of rivers, where it crawls by means of its fins. It is capable of swimming with great rapidity. The dorsal fin is broken up into a succession of little finlets, varying in number from eight to eighteen, according to the varieties, of which there are several.

pŏ-lĭp-tō-tŏn, *s.* [Gr. πολυπτωτος (*poluptōtos*), neut. πολυπωτον (*polupōton*) = being in many cases; πολυς (*polus*) = many, and πτωσις (*ptōsis*) = a case.]

Rhet.: A form of speech in which a word is repeated in different cases, numbers, genders, &c.

pŏl-ўp-tўch-ō-dŏn, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*; Gr. πτυλη (*ptuchē*) = a fold, and suff. *-odon*.]

Paleont.: A genus of Plesiosauria (q.v.), equalling Pliosaurus in size. The teeth are implanted in sockets, and have a strong conical crown, round which the longitudinal ridges of the enamel are set, whence the name of the genus. Found only in Cretaceous formations in Kent, Sussex, and Cambridge, and at Kursk, in Russia.

pŏl-ў-pŭs (pl. **pŏl-ў-pī**), *s.* [Lat., from Gr. πολύπους (*polúpous*) = many-footed: πολυς (*polus*) = many, and ποὺς (*pous*) = a foot.]

1. *Surg.*: A morbid growth attached to the interior of any of the mucous canals. It is generally a fleshy tumour with many branches. Polypi sometimes grow in the nose, larynx, heart, rectum, uterus, and vagina.

2. *Zool.* (*Pl.*): A class of radiated animals defined as having many prehensile organs radiating from around the mouth only.

† **pŏl-ў-rhī-zoŭs**, *a.* [Gr. πολύριζος (*polurhizos*) = with many roots: πολυς (*polus*) = many, and ῥίζα (*rhiza*) = a root.]

Bot.: Having many roots, independently of those by which the attachment is effected.

pŏl-ў-săc-cŭm, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. σάκκος (*sakkos*) = coarse cloth of goats' hair.]

Bot.: A genus of Fungals, sub-order Trichogastres. An Italian species is said to yield a yellow dye.

pŏl-ў-sar-çĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. πολυσαρκία (*polusarkia*) = fleshiness: πολύς (*polus*) = much, and σάρξ (*sarx*), genit. σάρκος (*sarkos*) = flesh.]

1. *Bot.*: Superabundance of sap, causing unnatural growth.

2. *Pathol.*: Obesity.

* **pŏl-ў-schē-mą-tĭst**, *a.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. σχῆμα (*schēma*), genit. σχήματος (*schēmatos*) = a form, a fashion.] Characterized by or existing in many forms or fashions; multiform.

pŏl-ў-scōpe, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to see.]

Optics: A multiplying lens; a plano-convex lens, whose protuberant face is cut into numerous facets, each of which gives an image of the object viewed.

* **pŏl-ў-sē-mant**, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. σημαιτω (*sēmainō*) = to show, to signify.] A word which has many meanings, as *burst* (v., a., & s.), *cut* (v., a., & s.), *ill* (a., adv., & s.), &c. (*Fitzedward Hall: Modern English*, p. 170.)

pŏl-ў-sĕp-ą-loŭs, *a.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *sepalous*.] [ELEUTHEROSEPALOUS.]

pŏl-ў-sĭ-dĕr-ĭte, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *siderite*.]

Petrol.: A group of meteoric stones belonging to the Sporadosiderites of Daubrée, which are rich in iron-grains. That which fell at Pultusk in Poland is an example.

pŏl-ў-sī-phō-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. σιφων (*siphōn*), genit. σίφωνος (*siphōnos*) = a siphon.]

Bot.: A genus of Rhodomelaceæ. Floridean Algæ with cylindrical, more or less articulated, fronds, the joints consisting of a circle of longitudinally arranged cells around a central cell. Known species about 300. British species twenty-six.

* **pŏl-ў-spăst**, *s.* [Lat. *polyspastum*, from Gr. πολυς (*polus*) = many, and σπάω (*spaō*) = to draw; Fr. *polyspaste*.]

1. *Mach.*: A machine consisting of many pulleys for raising heavy weights.

2. *Surg.*: A similar apparatus used formerly for reducing dislocations.

* **pŏl-ў-spĕrm**, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *sperm*.] A tree whose fruit contains many seeds.

pŏl-ў-spĕrm-ąl, * **pŏl-ў-spĕrm-oŭs**, *a.* [POLYSPERM.]

Bot.: Containing many seeds. (*Balfour: Botany*, § 546.)

pŏl-ў-sphær-ĭte, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*; Gr. σφαιρα (*sphæra*) = a ball, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *polysphärit*.]

Min.: A variety of Pyromorphite (q.v.), containing phosphate of lime. Colour, various shades of brown and gray, sometimes approaching to white. Occurs in mammillary and globular bundles of acicular radiating crystals.

pŏl-ў-spŏr-oŭs, *a.* [Pref. *poly-*; Eng. *spor(e)*; *-ous*.]

Bot.: Containing many spores.

pŏl-ў-stĕm-ŏn-oŭs, *a.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. στήμων (*stēmōn*) = a stamen.]

Bot. (*Of stamens*): More in number than the petals.

pŏl-ў-stĭg-moŭs, *a.* [Pref. *poly-*; Eng. *stigm(a)*; adj. suff. *-ous*.]

Bot.: Having many carpels, each giving origin to a stigma.

pŏl-ў-stō-mą, *s.* [Gr. πολύστομος (*polustomos*) = many mouthed: πολύ (*polu*) = many, and στόμα (*stoma*) = mouth.]

Zool.: An old genus of Trematoda. *Polystoma sanguicola* is now *Hexathyridium venarum*, an entozoon found occasionally in venous blood and in the sputa of hæmoptysis.

pŏl-ў-stŏm-ą-tą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. στοματα (*stomata*), pl. of στόμα (*stoma*) = a mouth.]

Zool.: A section of the sub-kingdom Protozoa, in which the inceptive apparatus consists of a considerable number of tentacular organs, each of which serves as a tubular sucking mouth, or to grasp. The section includes the Suctorial Animalcules of Claparède and Lachmann (the Tentaculifera of Huxley). (*Saville Kent.*)

POLYSTYLE.
(*Court of Lions, Alhambra.*)

pŏl-ў-stōme, *s.* [POLYSTOMA.]

Zool.: Any individual of the Polystomata (q.v.).

pŏl-ў-stўle, *a.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *style* (q.v.).

Arch.: A building in which there are many columns; a court surrounded by several rows of columns, as in Moorish architecture.

pŏl-ĭ-sĭl-lăb-ĭc, * pŏl-ĭ-sĭl-lăb-ĭc-al, *a.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *syllabic, syllabical.*] Consisting of many syllables, or of more than three syllables; pertaining to a polysyllable.

pŏl-ĭ-sĭl-lăb-ĭ-çĭsm, * **pŏl-ĭ-sĭl-la-bĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *polysyllabic; -ism.*] The quality or state of being polysyllabic, or of containing many syllables.

"Time-wasting in its immense *polysyllabism*."—*Whitney: Life & Growth of Language*, ch. xii.

pŏl-ĭ-sĭl-la-ble, *s.* & *a.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *syllable.*]

A. *As subst.:* A word of many syllables; a word containing more than three syllables.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Containing many syllables; polysyllabic.

"In a *polysyllable* word consider to which syllable the emphasis is to be given."—*Holder: On the Classics.*

pŏl-ĭ-sĭn-dĕ-tŏn, *s.* [Gr., from πολύς (*polus*) = many, and συνδετός (*sundetos*) = bound together: σύν (*sun*) = together, and δέω (*deō*) = to bind.]

Rhet.: A figure by which the copulative is repeated: as, I came *and* saw *and* overcame.

pŏl-ĭ-sĭn-thĕt-ĭc, pŏl-ĭ-sĭn-thĕt-ĭc-al, *a.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *synthetic, synthetical* (q.v.).]

1. *Crystallog.:* Compound; made up of a number of smaller crystals.

2. *Philol.:* Compounded of several elements, each retaining a partial independence; a term applied to languages in which compounded words are formed of the roots of the words of a whole sentence joined on to each other without any inflection.

pŏl-ĭ-sĭn-thĕt-ĭ-çĭsm, pŏl-ĭ-sĭn-thĕt-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *polysynthetic; -ism.*]

Philol.: Polysynthetic character or structure.

"There is much more difference between incorporation and *polysynthetism* than between incorporation and inflection."—*Sayce: Compar. Philology*, p. 148.

* **pŏl-ĭ-tās-tĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *tasted.*] Having many tastes. (*Swift.*)

pŏl-ĭ-tĕch-nĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *polytechnique*, from Gr. πολυτεχνος (*polutechnos*), from πολυς (*polus*) = many, and τεχνη (*technē*) = an art; Ital. & Sp. *politecnico.*]

A. *As adj.:* Connected with, pertaining or relating to, or giving instruction in many arts.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A collection or exhibition of objects connected with, or illustrative of, industrial arts and sciences.

2. A polytechnic-school (q.v.)

polytechnic-school, *s.* An educational institution in which instruction is given in many arts and sciences, more especially with reference to their practical application.

¶ The first polytechnic school was established by a decree of the French Convention, on Feb. 13, 1794, and was of great service to the country.

pŏl-ĭ-tĕch-nĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *polytechnic; -al.*] The same as POLYTECHNIC (q.v.).

pŏl-ĭ-tĕch-nĭcs, *s.* [POLYTECHNIC.] The science of the mechanical arts.

pŏl-ĭ-tē-lite, *s.* [Gr. πολυτελής (*polutelēs*) = costly, precious; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of Tetrahedrite (q.v.), containing much lead and some silver. Found near Freiberg, Saxony.

pŏl-ĭ-tĕr-ĕ-bēnes, *s. pl.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *terebenes.*]

Chem.: Hydrocarbons polymeric with oil of turpentine. $C_{20}H_{32}$ is formed by heating pure turpentine to 250°. It boils at 360°.

* **pŏl-ĭ-thăl-a-mā-çē-a,** *s. pl.* [POLYTHALAMIA.]

Zool.: An old order of Cephalopoda. Shell divided into many chambers.

pŏl-ĭ-tha-lā-mĭ-a, *s. pl.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. θάλαμος (*thalamos*) = an inner room.]

Zool.: The same as FORAMINIFERA (q.v.) Sometimes applied to those having shells with many chambers separated by septa.

pŏl-ĭ-thăl-a-moŭs, *a.* [POLYTHALAMIA.] Having many cells or chambers; camerated, multilocular. Used of the shells of Cephalopoda and Foraminifera.

pŏl-ĭ-thăl-mĭc, pŏl-ĭ-thăl-a-mĭc, *a.* [POLYTHALAMIA.]

Bot. (*of fruits*): Consisting of several pistils on a common axis; multiple. Example, a cone.

pŏl-ĭ-thē-ĭsm, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*; Gr. θεός (*theos*) = God, and suff. *-ism*; Fr. *polythéisme.*]

Compar. Relig.: The worship of many gods. It is not necessarily the same as idolatry, for gods may be adored without any image of them being made. In Sir John Lubbock's classification of religious beliefs, Fetishism and Totemism are polytheistic; the next stage in the ascending order, Anthropomorphism, may or may not be so. No mention is made in Scripture of Polytheism before the flood. It existed among the ancestors of Abraham in Ur of the Chaldees (Joshua xxiv. 2). The first commandment is levelled against it (Exod. xx. 3, Deut. v. 7). It was common at the time among the Canaanites (Deut. vi. 14, vii. 4, &c.). At many periods the Jews, high and low, lapsed into it (1 Kings xix. 2; 2 Kings xvii. 16, 17; Ezek. viii. 3-18). Though some of the Greek and Roman philosophers may have risen above polytheism to conceive the unity of God, the masses of the people were polytheistic, as is the case with the ethnic nations to-day, though in some cases, as in that of India, pantheism underlies polytheism, and some apparent polytheists really believe all nature to be one God.

"We constantly find in all *polytheisms* sets of duplicate divinities, male and female."—*Donaldson: Theatre of the Greeks*, p. 21.

pŏl-ĭ-thē-ĭst, *s.* [POLYTHEISM.] A believer in or supporter of polytheism or the doctrine of a plurality of gods.

pŏl-ĭ-thē-ĭst-ĭc, * pŏl-ĭ-thē-ĭst-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *polytheist; -ic, -ical.*]

1. Of or pertaining to polytheism; of the nature of polytheism.

2. Advocating, supporting, or believing in polytheism.

"The Orphick doctrine and poems were *polytheistical*."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 298.

* **pŏl-ĭ-thē-ĭst-ĭc-al-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *polytheistical; -ly.*] In a polytheistic manner; like a polytheist; according to polytheism.

* **pŏl-ĭ-thē-ĭze,** *v.i.* [POLYTHEISM.] To support, hold, or inculcate polytheism; to believe in or teach a plurality of gods.

* **pŏ-lўth-ĕ-oŭs,** * **pŏl-ĭ-thē-oŭs,** *a.* [POLYTHEISM.] Having to do with many gods.

"Heav'n's most abhorr'd *polytheous* piety."
Beaumont: Psyche, xxi. 58.

pŏl-ĭ-thĭ-ŏn-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *thionic.*] Containing more than one atom of sulphur.

polythionic-acids, *s. pl.*

Chem.: A series of acids in which the same quantities of oxygen and hydrogen are united with quantities of sulphur in the proportion of the numbers 2, 3, 4, and 5: thus, dithionic acid $H_2S_2O_6$, trithionic $H_2S_3O_6$, tetrathionic $H_2S_4O_6$, and pentathionic $H_2S_5O_6$.

* **pŏl-ĭ-thōre,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Music: (See extract).

"He plaied to me on the *polythore*, an instrument having something of the harp, lute, theorbo, &c."—*Evelyn: Diary*, Aug. 9, 1661.

pŏ-lўt-ô-ma, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. τομή (*tomē*) = a cutting.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the Polytomidæ (q.v.), with one species, *Polytoma uvella*. It increases rapidly by a process of multiple fission. Habitat, fish and other animal macerations.

pŏl-ĭ-tŏm-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *polytom(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Flagellata-Pantostomata, with the single genus Polytoma (q.v.).

pŏ-lўt-ô-moŭs, *a.* [POLYTOMA.]

Bot.: Pinnate; the divisions, however, not articulated with the common petiole.

pŏl-ў-trĭch-ĕ-ī, * pŏl-ў-trĭ-chā-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *polytrich(um)*; Lat. masc. pl. adj. suff. *-i*, fem. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: An order of Apocarpous Mosses. Mouth of the capsule closed by a flat membrane and a calyptra; the latter rough, with silky hairs.

pŏ-lўt-rĭ-chŭm, *s.* [Gr. πολύθριξ (*polythrix*), genit. πολυτριχος (*polutrichos*) = having much hair: πολύ (*polu*) = much, and θριξ (*thrix*) = hair.]

1. *Bot.:* The typical genus of Polytrichaceæ (q.v.). Calyptra dimidiate, but appearing campanulate owing to the quantity of very close hairs descending from it in a long villous coat. *Polytrichum commune* is a fine large moss, with almost woody stems, common on heaths, moors, and mountain tracts.

2. *Palæobot.:* Occurs in the Pleistocene.

pŏ-lўt-rô-cha, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. τροχος (*trochos*) = running.]

Zool.: A family of Rotifera, order Natantia. The rotatory organs consist of various lobes surrounding the anterior end of the body.

pŏ-lўt-rô-chal, *a.* [POLYTROCHA.]

Zool.: Having successively disposed circlets of cilia. Used of the larvæ of Annelids, &c.

pŏl-ў-tўp-ăge, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*; Eng. *typ(e)*, and suff. *-age.*]

Print.: A mode of stereotyping by which facsimiles of wood-engravings, &c., are produced in metal, from which impressions may be taken as from type. [POLYTYPE.]

pŏl-ў-tўpe, *s.* & *a.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *type.*]

A. *As substantive:*

Print.: A cast or facsimile of a wood-engraving, matter in type, &c., produced by polytypage.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to, or produced by, polytypage.

pŏl-ў-tўpe, *v.t.* [POLYTYPE, *s.*] To produce by polytypage.

pŏl-ўx-ĕn', *s.* [POLYXENUS.]

Min.: The same as native Platinum (q.v.). Named by Hansmann because of the many rare elements found mixed with it.

pŏl-ўx-ĕn-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *polyxen(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Myriapoda. Segments of the body eight, omitting the head and tail. On each side of the body are nine tufts of little curved hairs, and at the tail is a tuft of longer straight hairs.

pŏl-ўx-ĕn-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. πολύξενος (*poluxenos*) = hospitable: πολύς (*polus*) = many, and ξένος (*xenos*) = a guest.]

Zool.: The sole genus of Polyxenidæ. *Polyxenus lagurus*, the only known species, is about a sixth of an inch in length, and is abundant under the bark of trees.

pŏl-ў-zō-a, *s. pl.* [Gr. πολύς (*polus*) = many, and ζῷον (*zōon*) = a living creature; so named because many individuals are united into a colony, or polyzoary (q.v.).]

1. *Zool.:* The name given by J. W. Thompson in 1830 to what Ehrenberg called Bryozoa. In 1841 H. Milne-Edwards united the Polyzoa, Brachiopoda, and Tunicata (q.v.) in his group Molluscoida. It has been since shown that the latter belong to the Vertebrata, and the relation of the first two rested on a mistaken identification of parts. The Polyzoa appear to be closely related to the Sipunculoid Gephyræan Worms, and are thus classified and characterized by Prof. E. Ray Lankester (*Ency. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xix. 430):

Sect. 1. Vermiformia.
Sect. 2. Pterobranchia.
Sect. 3. Eupolyzoa, with two sub-classes: (1) Ectoprocta (with two orders, Phylactolæma and Gymnolæma), and (2) Endoprocta.

The Polyzoa are cœlomate, with closely approximated mouth and anus. A variously modified group of ciliated tentacles is disposed around the mouth. They are without metamerie segmentation, setæ, or paired outgrowths of the body-wall.

2. *Palæont.:* From the Lower Silurian, if not earlier, till now.

pŏl-ў-zō-an, *a.* [POLYZOA.] Of or belonging to the Polyzoa.

polyzoan crag, *s.*

Geol. : A name for the Coralline Crag, which contains eighty nine species of Polyzoa, $\frac{43}{100}$, of the whole fossil species.

pŏl ĭ zo ar ў, pŏl ў zo ar i ŭm, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from *polyzoon*(q.v.); Lat. suff. *-arium*, implying place.]

Zool. : The entire colony or the entire animal system of the Polyzoa. Called also Cormocium.

pŏl ў zōn -al, *a.* [Pref. *poly-*; Eng. : *a*(c), and suff. *-al*.] Composed of many zones or belts.

polyzonal lens, *s.* A burning lens constructed of segmental lenses arranged in zones. The object is to obtain lenses of large size for lighthouses, free from defects, and having but slight spherical aberration. They were first suggested by Buffon, and made by Brewster.

pŏl ў zō ŏn, *s.* [Polyzoa.] Any individual of the Polyzoa (q.v.).

pōm-a-căn-thŭs, *s.* [Gr. πῶμα (*pōma*) = a cover, and ἄκανθα (*akanthe*) = a spine.]

Ichthy. : A genus of Squamipennes, with a strong spine at the angle of the præoperculum, and from eight to ten spines only in the dorsal. There is but one species, *Pomacanthus paru*, very common in the West Indies, which exhibits remarkable variation in colour.

2. Palæont. : From the Eocene of Monte Bolca.

pŏm ăçe, pom ăge, pŏm măge, *s.* [Low Lat. *pomacium*, from Lat. *pomum*; Fr. *pomace* = an apple.]

1. The refuse of apples or similar fruit after pressing in a cider-mill.

2. Cider.

"A kind of drinke made of apples, which they call cider or *pomage*."—*Holinshed : Descrip. England*, bk. ii. ch. vi.

pō mā -çĕ æ (or **ç as sh**), *s. pl.* [Lat. *pomum* = an apple, or other fruit; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

* 1. Linnæus's thirty-seventh natural order, including Punica, Pyrus, Ribes, &c.

2. Appleworts; an order of Perigynous Exogens, alliance Rosales. Trees or shrubs, with alternate, stipulate leaves; flowers solitary, or in terminal cymes, white or pink. Petals five, unguiculate, inserted in the throat of the calyx, the odd one anterior. Stamens indefinite, inserted in a ring in the throat of the calyx. Ovaries from one to five, more or less adherent. Fruit a pome, one- to five-celled, rarely ten-celled; seeds ascending, solitary. Found in the temperate parts of the Northern Hemisphere. Known genera sixteen, species 200. (*Lindley.*)

pōm ą çĕn trĭ dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pomacentr*(*us*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Ichthy. : Coral-fishes; a family of Pharyngognathi, with eight genera and about 120 species. They are beautifully coloured, and abound in the neighbourhood of coral formations.

2. Palæont. : One genus, Odonteus, from the Eocene of Monte Bolca.

pōm ą çĕn trŭs, *s.* [Gr. πῶμα (*pōma*) = a cover, and κεντρον (*kentron*) = a prickle.]

Ichthy. : The typical genus of the family Pomacentridæ.

* **pō mā -ceoŭs (ce as sh),** *a.* [Pomace.]

I. *Ordinary Language* :

1. Consisting of apples.

"*Pomaceous* harvests." *Philips : Cider*, ii. 56.

2. Like pomace (q.v.).

II. *Bot.* : Of or belonging to the Pomaceæ.

pō made', * pŏm made', pō-ma dō, *s.* [Fr. *pomade* = pomatum, from *pomme* = an apple; Ital. *pomata*, *pomata*, from *pomo*; Lat. *pomum* = an apple; so called because originally made with apples.] Perfumed or fragrant ointment or composition for dressing the hair; pomatum.

pom a dēr rĭs, *s.* [Gr. πῶμα (*pōma*) = a drinking cup, and δερρις (*derris*) = a leather covering or coat. Named from the membranous covering of the capsule.]

Bot. : A genus of Rhamnaceæ. *Pomaderris apetala*, a native of New South Wales, yields a hard, close-grained wood, there called Coopers' wood.

pō ma -dō, *s.* [Pomade.]

* **pŏm -age (age as ĭj),** *s.* [Pomace.]

pō măn dēr, pom man der, *s.* [Corrupt. from Fr. *pomme d'ambre* = apple or ball of amber.] A perfumed ball or powder, carried in the pocket or worn suspended from the neck or waist.

"Use of *pomanders*, and knots of powders for drying of rheums."—*Bacon : Nat. Hist.*, § 929.

pom ard (*d* silent), *s.* [See def.] A kind of wine made from grapes grown near Pomard, a village in France, in the department Cote-d'-Or.

pō-măt ō mŭs, *s.* [Gr. πῶμα (*pōma*) = a cover, and τομη (*tomē*) = a cutting.]

Ichthy. : A genus of Percidæ, with a single species, *Pomatomus telescopium*, from the Mediterranean and the adjacent parts of the Atlantic. It lives at a depth of probably from 80 to 200 fathoms.

pō mā -tŭm, *s.* [A Latinised form of *pomade* (q.v.). A perfumed ointment or composition for dressing the hair; pomade; also an ointment for external application.

"Together with a collection of receipts to make pastes for the hands, *pomatums*, lip-salves, white pots, &c."—*Tatler*, No. 246.

pō mā -tŭm, *v.t.* [Pomatum, *s.*] To dress with pomatum; to apply pomatum to.

pōme, *s.* [Pomum.]

1. *Botany* :

(1) A fleshy fruit without valves, containing a capsule. (*Linnæus.*)

(2) A compound fruit, two or more celled, inferior, indehiscent, and fleshy; the seeds distinctly enclosed in dry cells, with a bony or cartilaginous lining, formed by the cohesion of several ovaria with the sides of the fleshy tube of a calyx, and sometimes with each other. Examples: the Apple, the Cotoneaster, and the Hawthorn. (*Lindley.*)

* (3) A head, as of a cauliflower.

"Cauly-flowers over-spreding to *pome* and head."—*Evelyn : Kalendarium ; Ang.*

† 2. *Roman Ritual* : A ball of precious metal, usually silver, filled with hot water, and placed on the altar during the celebration of mass in cold countries, that the celebrant, by taking it into his hands, may prevent them from becoming numb, and so be enabled properly to handle the sacred elements.

pome-water, *s.* A sort of sweet, juicy apple. (*Shakesp. : Love's Labour's Lost*, iv. 2.)

* **pōme,** *v.i.* [Fr. *pommer* = to form a head or ball, from *pomme* = an apple.] To form a head in growing; to grow to a head.

* **pōme -çĭt -rŏn,** *s.* [Eng. *pome*, and *citron*.] A citron apple. (*Ben Jonson : Volpone*, ii. 1.)

pōme'-grăn -ate, * pome-gar-nate, * pome-gran at, pom-gar-net, *s.* [Fr. *pomme grenate*, from Lat. *pomum* = an apple, and *granatum* = filled with seeds or grains; Ital. *pomo granato*.]

1. *Botany* :

(1) The fruit of *Punica Granatum*. Botanically viewed it is anomalous, consisting of two whorls of carpels, one placed above the other, the lower tier five in number, the upper being five to ten. The seeds have a pellucid pulpy covering. They are eaten.

(2) The Pomegranate-tree.

2. *Jew. Antiq.* : An ornament resembling a pomegranate on the robe and ephod of the Jewish high-priest.

3. *Scrip.* : The word רִמּוֹן (*rimmon*), rendered pomegranate, seems correctly translated, Num. xx. 5, Deut. viii. 8, Song of Solomon iv. 13, Joel. i. 12, Hag. ii. 19, &c.

pomegranate-tree, *s.*

Bot., &c. : *Punica Granatum*, once believed to be the type of a distinct order, Granateæ, then placed by Lindley among Myrtaceæ, and by Bentham and Hooker transferred to Lythraceæ. It has oblong or lanceolate leaves, undotted, a leathery calyx, shaped like a top, with five to seven valvate lobes; and petals many, scarlet, white, or yellowish. [Pomegranate.] A tree fifteen to twenty-five feet high, a native of Western Asia and Northern Africa. It forms woods in Persia. A decoction of the bark is a powerful anthelmintic, but not so good as fern root; the flowers are tonic and astringent; the bark of the fruit is used in leucorrhœa, chronic dysentery, &c., and the acrid juice in bilious fevers.

* **pom-el,** *s.* [Pommel.]

* **pomelee,** *a.* [Fr. *pommelé*, from *pomme*; Lat. *pomum* = an apple.] Spotted like an apple; dappled. (*Maundeville.*)

pŏm ĕl lōēs, *s.* [Corrupt. fr. Pompelmoose.]

Bot. & Comm. : A small acrid shaddock, *Citrus decumana*.

Pŏm-ĕ-rā-nĭ-an, *a.* [Lat. *Pomerania*, from Ger. *Pommern* = a province of Prussia.] Of or belonging to Pomerania.

† **Pomeranian-bream,** *s.*

Ichthy. : *Abramis buggenhagii*, said to be distinguished by the greater thickness of its body, and by its scales being larger in proportion to its size. Dr. Günther considers it to be a hybrid between *Abramis brama* and *Leuciscus rutilus*.

Pomeranian-dog, *s.*

Zool. : A variety of *Canis familiaris*.

"The *Pomeranian-dog* . . . has a sharp nose, prick ears, a thick, straight, long, and silky coat, either white, cream-colour, or black; rather full eyes, the tail bushy, and curled over the back; his height averages fourteen inches."—*Meyrick & House Dogs & Sporting Dogs*, p. 74.

* **pō -mĕ -rĭd -ĭ -an,** *a.* [Postmeridian.] Afternoon.

"I punctually perform my *pomeridian* devotions."—*Howell : Letters*, bk. i., let. 33.

pōme'-roy, pōme-roy -al, *s.* [Fr. *pomme* = an apple, and *roi* = a king, or *royal* = royal.] A kind of apple; a royal apple.

pŏm'-ey, *s.* [F. *pommé* = grown round or to a ball, like an apple.] [Pome, *v.*]

Her. : The figure of an apple or of a roundel; it is always of a green colour.

pŏm -frĕt, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Ichthy. : A species of Stromateus, found in the Mediterranean, and the Indian and Pacific Oceans. (*Goodrich.*)

* **pŏm'-içe,** *s.* [Pomace.]

pō-mĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *pomifer*, from *pomum* = an apple, and *fero* = to bear; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.* : Bearing or producing apples.

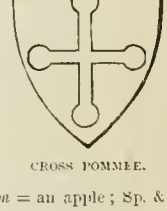
2. *Bot.* : Apple-bearing (*Paxtoa*), or bearing the fruit called a pome (q.v.).

"The low *pomiferous* kind, as cucumbers, pompions."—*Arbuthnot : On Aliments*, ch. iii.

* **pŏm-ma -dō,** *s.* [Ital.] Vaulting on to a horse, without the aid of stirrups, by resting one hand on the saddle-bow.

pŏm -măge, *s.* [Pomace.]

pŏm'-meĕ, pŏm'-mĕt-teĕ, *a.* [Fr. *pommée*, fem. of *pommé*, pa. par. of *pommer* = to grow to a head or ball.] [Pome, *v.*, Pomey.]



CROSS POMMÉE.

Her. : A term applied to a cross, the extremities of which terminate in buttons or knobs, like those of a pilgrim's staff.

pŏm'-mel, * pom-el, * pom-mell, *s.* [O. Fr. *pomel* (Fr. *pommeau*), from Low Lat. *pomellus*, dimin., from Lat. *pomum* = an apple; Sp. & Ital. *pomo*.]

* 1. A round ball or knob, or anything resembling a ball or knob.

* 2. The head. (*Chaucer, C. T.*, 2,691.)

3. A knob on the hilt of a sword.

"An olde rustie sword blade, without either hilt or *pomel*."—*Hackluyt : Voyages*, ii. 133.

4. A knob or protuberant part on the front of a saddle.

5. The butt-end of the stock of a fire-arm.

6. The knob on the cascabel of a cannon; a pommelion.

7. The round knob on the frame of a chair.

8. A knob or ball-shaped ornament used as the finial to the conical or dome-shaped roof of a turret, pavilion, &c.

"Huram finished the two pillars and the *pommels*."—*2 Chronicles* iv. 12.

9. A crippler (q.v.).

pŏm'-mĕl, *pom-el, *pum-ble, pŭm-mĕl, *v.t.* [Pommel, *s.*] To beat soundly, as with the handle of a sword, or similar instrument.

"They turne him cleane out of his owne doores, and *pumble* him about the pate in stede."—*Udal: Luke* iii

pŏm mĕl-lĭon (i as y), *s.* [Pommel, *s.*] The knob on the cascabel of a cannon.

pŏm'-mĕlled, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Pommel, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Soundly beaten or thrashed.

2. *Her.:* Having pommels, as a sword or dagger.

pō mœr ĭ ŭm, *s.* [Lat.]

Rom. Antiq.: The open space left free from buildings within and without the walls of a town, marked off by stone pillars, and consecrated by a religious ceremony.

pō-mō-lŏg'-ĭc-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *pomology(y)*; *-ical*; Fr. *pomologique.*]

1. Of or pertaining to pomology.

*2. Pertaining to or of the nature of fruit or fruit-trees.

"Everything *pomological* gravitates to London."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 19, 1885.

pō mŏl' ō gĭst, *s.* [Eng. *pomolog(y)*; *-ist.*] One who is skilled or practised in pomology; one who cultivates fruit-trees.

"Our *pomologists* in their lists select the three or the six best pears."—*Emerson: English Traits*, ch. i.

pō-mŏl'-ō-gy, *s.* [Lat. *pomum* = an apple; suff. *-ology*; Fr. *pomologie.*] That branch of science which deals with fruits and fruit-trees; the cultivation of fruits and fruit-trees.

Pō-mō'-nă, *s.* [Lat., from *pomum* = an apple.]

1. *Rom. Antiq.:* The goddess who presided over fruit-trees.

2. *Astron.:* [Asteroid, 32].

***pō-mŏn'-ĭc,** *a.* [Pomona.] Of or pertaining to apples.

pōm-ō'-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. *πῶμα* (*pōma*) = a cover, and *οὖς* (*ous*), genit. *ὠτός* (*ōtos*) = an ear.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Percidæ. [Sun-fishes.]

pŏmp, *pompe, *s.* [Fr. *pompe*, from Lat. *pompa* = a public procession; pomp, from Gr. *πομπή* (*pompē*) = a sending . . . a procession; *πέμπω* (*pempō*) = to send; Sp., Port., & Ital. *pompa.*]

*1. A procession, characterized or distinguished by grandeur, solemnity, or display; a pageant.

"The which he conducted himself with a goodly *pomp* and procession to the very gate of the city."—*P. Holland: Plutarch's Morals*, p. 417.

2. A display of magnificence; splendour, show, ostentatious display or parade; state.

"The easy yoke of servile *pomp*."
Milton: P. L., ii. 257.

***pŏmp,** *v.i.* [Pomp, *s.*] To make a pompous display; to show off.

pŏm' pa-dour, *s.* & *a.* [See def.]

A. *As subst.:* A crimson or puce colour, so called after Mad. Pompadour, who patronized it.

B. *As adj.:* Of a crimson or puce colour.

"Silk brocaded with beads, or some dainty *pompadour* damask."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 14, 1886.

¶ *The Pompadours:* The 50th Regiment of Foot, from its facings being of this colour. (*Notes & Queries*, No. xlix., p. 56.)

***pŏmp-ăl,** *a.* [Eng. *pomp*; *-al.*] Proud, pompous.

"My *pompal* state." *Ballad of King Leir.*

pŏm'-pa-nō, *s.* [Sp.] A fish, *Trachynotus carolinus*, common in Florida.

***pŏm-păt'-ĭc,** *a.* [Low Lat. *pompaticus*, *pompatus*, from Lat. *pompa* = pomp (q.v.).] Pompous, showy, ostentatious.

"*Pompatic*, foolish, proud, perverse, wicked, profane words."—*Barrow: Pope's Supremacy.*

Pŏm-pē'-ĭ-ă, *s.* [Lat. fem. form of Lat. *Pompeius* = Pompey.]

Astron.: [Planet, 203].

pŏm'-pĕl-moose, † păm'-pĕl-mōuse, *s.* [Fr.]

Bot.: The fruit of the Shaddock (q.v.).

pŏm'-pĕl-ō, *s.* [Pompelmoose.]

***pŏm'-pĕt,** *s.* [Fr. *pompette.*]

Print.: A printer's inking-ball.

pŏm'-phō lŷx, *s.* [Gr. *πομφόλυξ* (*pompholux*) = a bubble left on the surface of smelted ore; *πομφος* (*pomphos*) = a bubble, a pustule.]

* 1. *Chem.:* Flowers of zinc.

2. *Pathol.:* A rare variety of pemphigus, without fever. It generally runs its course in eight or ten days. A kind of pompholyx may be produced by the application of cantharides.

3. *Zool.:* A genus of Rotatoria, family Brachionidæ.

pŏm pĭl ĭ dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pompil(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Aculeated Hymenoptera. Antennæ long, not geniculate; eyes not notched within; prothorax produced on each side as far as the roots of the wings, as in the true wasps. Wings not folding longitudinally, large and broad, with submarginal cells. Legs long, and tibiæ spined, their apex with long spines. The Pompilidæ, with their long legs, somewhat resemble spiders. They have often beautiful wings. They are very active, make their nests in sand, and store them with spiders, caterpillars, &c. Known species seven or eight hundred.

pŏm-pĭl-liŏn (i as y), popilion, *s.* [O. Fr. *popilion*, from Lat. *populus* = a poplar (q.v.).] A pomatum or ointment prepared from black poplar buds. (*Colgrave.*)

pŏm-pĭl ŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *πομπίλος* (*pompilos*) = the pilot-fish.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Pompilidæ. There are many species, extensively distributed. Thirteen or more are British.

***pŏmp-ĭng, *pomp-ynge,** *a.* [Eng. *pomp*; *-ing.*] Pompous, ostentatious.

"As for example take their *pompynge* pryde."—*Bradford Supplicacyon*, 1555.

***pŏm-pĭ-ŏn, *pom-pon** (1), *s.* [Fr. *pompon*, from Lat. *peponem*, acc. of *pepo* (q.v.); Ital. *pepone*; Sp. *pepon.*] A pumpkin.

"As flat and insipid as *pompions*."—*Goodman: Winter's Evening's Conference*, pt. i.

pŏm-pire, *s.* [Lat. *pomum* = an apple, and *pyrus* = a pear.] A kind of apple; a sort of pearmain. (*Ainsworth.*)

pŏm-pō-lĕ-ŏn, *s.* [Pompelmoose.]

pŏm'-pŏn (2), **pom-poon,** *s.* [Fr.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* An ornament, as a feather or flower, for a bonnet; specif., the tuft of coloured wool worn by infantry soldiers in front of the shako.

"In the days of tompees and *pompoons*."—*Barham: Ing. Legends; Leech of Folkestone.*

2. *Bot.:* A small compact variety of Chrysanthemum.

pŏm-pŏs'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Ital. *pomposità.*] Pompousness, ostentation, parade, boasting, show.

"A snob she is as long as . . . she indulges in that intolerable *pomposity*."—*Thackeray: Book of Snobs*, ch. vi.

pŏm-pō'-sō, *adv.* [Ital.]

Music: A direction that the passage or movement to which it is appended is to be performed in a stately and dignified style.

pŏm-pŏŭs, *a.* [Fr. *pompeux*, from Lat. *pomposus*, from *pompa* = pomp (q.v.); Sp. & Ital. *pomposo.*]

* 1. Befitting a procession.

"What *pompous* process of ravishment we've here."
Beaumont: Psyche, xv. 299.

2. Displaying pomp, grandeur, or magnificence; grand, magnificent.

"The lure of avarice, or the *pompous* prize,
That courts display before ambitious eyes."
Cowper: Retirement, 177.

3. Characterized by or displaying self-importance or pomposity; ostentatious, pretentious: as, a *pompous* man, *pompous* language.

pŏm-pŏŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *pompous*; *-ly.*]

* 1. In a manner befitting a procession.

"To send her forth *pompously*, all the nobility contributed their jewels and richest ornaments."—*Milton: Hist. Eng.*, ch. lvi.

2. In a pompous manner; with ostentation, parade, or display.

"The mighty Potentate, to whom belong
These rich regalia *pompously* displayed."
Young: Night Thoughts, ix. 1,688.

pŏm'-pŏŭs nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *pompous*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being pompous; splendour, pomp, magnificence, show; ostentatious display or parade.

"The bigness of its *pomposuesses* and luxury."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 8.

pō'-mŭm, *s.* [Lat.] An apple.

pomum-Adami, *s.*

Anat.: Adam's apple (q.v.).

***pŏm wă tĕr,** *s.* [Pome-water.]

***pŏn,** *s.* [Pond.]

pŏn' ço, *s.* [Sp.]

1. A sort of cloak worn by the native Indians, and also by many of the Spanish inhabitants of South America. It resembles a narrow blanket with a slit in the middle, through which the head passes, so that it hangs down loosely before and behind, leaving the arms free.

CHILIAN PONCHO.

2. Any garment for men or women resembling that described under 1.

"The broken angular folds of a silk mantilla were symbolized in an oil-cloth *poncho*."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Nov., 1878, p. 36.

3. A trade name for camlet or strong worsted.

pŏnd, *pon, *ponde, *s.* [A variant of *pound* (2), s. (q.v.). Cf. Ir. *pont* = (1) a pound for cattle, (2) a pond.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A body of still water of less extent than a lake; a pool of stagnant water. Ponds are either natural or artificial. Artificial ponds are constructed for various purposes of use and ornament: as for the keeping or breeding of fish; for the storage of water for the driving of water-mills; or for purposes of pleasure or amusement.

"If he maintained . . . a *pond* [to be] as extensive as the ocean."—*Hume: Essays*, pt. i., ess. 23.

2. *Hydr.-eng.:* A reach or level of a canal. Two ponds of varying levels are connected by a lock.

pond-lily, *s.* The Water-lily (q.v.).

pond perch, *s.* [Sun-fishes.]

pond-pine, *s.*

Bot.: *Pinus serotina.*

pond-snails, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The family Limnæidæ (q.v.).

pond-weed, *s.*

Bot.: (1) The genus Potamogeton (q.v.); (2) [Horned pond-weed].

pŏnd (1), *v.t.* [Ponder.] To ponder; to weigh carefully.

"*Pond* your suppliant's plaint."
Spenser. (*Todd.*)

***pŏnd** (2), *v.t.* [Pond, *s.*] To make into a pond; to dam up so as to form a pond.

pŏn'-dĕr, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *pondero* = to weigh, from *pondus*, genit. *ponderis* = weight; Fr. *pondérer*; Sp. *ponderar*; Ital. *ponderare.*] [Pound (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* I. *Lit.:* To weigh.

"Whote gleines of burning fire, and sparkes of flame
In balance of vnequal weight he *pondereth* by aime."
Surrey: Description of the Fickle Affections.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To weigh carefully in the mind; to reflect on or consider with care and deliberation.

"Mary kept all these things and *pondered* them in her heart."—*Luke* ii. 19.

2. To examine carefully; to observe with care and attention.

"*Ponder* the path of thy feet."—*Proverbs* iv. 26.

B. *Intrans.:* To reflect, to muse, to deliberate. (Followed by *on* or *over*, or by a clause.)

"These he heeded not, but *pondered*
On the volume in his hand."
Longfellow: Golden Legend, ii.

***pŏn'-dĕr,** *s.* [Ponder, *v.*] Meditation, reflection.

"One little flight to give me for a *ponder*."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Diary*, iv. 27.

***pŏn-dẽr-a-bĭl-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Fr. *ponderabilité.*] The quality or state of being ponderable; ponderableness.

pŏn-dẽr-a-blo, *a.* [Lat. *ponderabilis*, from *pondero* = to weigh; Fr. *ponderable*; Sp. *ponderable*; Ital. *ponderabile.*] Capable of being weighed.

"The fate of an asp will kill within an hour, yet the impression is scarce visible, and the poison communicated not *ponderable*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. xxvii.

ponderable matter, *s.*

Physiol.: Matter possessed of weight; matter properly so called, as opposed to imponderable matter, viz., to physical agents.

***pŏn-dẽr-a-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *ponderable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being ponderable; that quality or property of bodies by which they possess weight.

***pŏn-dẽr-al,** *a.* [Fr.] Estimated, measured, or ascertained by weight, as distinguished from numeral.

"Thus did the money drachma in process of time decrease, but all the while we may suppose the *ponderal* drachma to have continued the same."—*Arbuthnot: On Coins.*

***pŏn-dẽr-ançe,** *s.* [Lat. *ponderans*, pr. par. of *pondero* = to weigh.] Weight, gravity.

***pŏn-dẽr-āte,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *ponderatus*, pa. par. of *pondero* = to weigh.]

A. *Trans.:* To ponder, to weigh, to consider.

B. *Intrans.:* To have weight or influence. (*Carlyle.*)

***pŏn-dẽr-ā-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *ponderatio*, from *ponderatus*, pa. par. of *pondero* = to weigh; Fr. *ponderation*; Sp. *ponderacion*; Ital. *ponderazione.*]

1. The act of weighing.

"Upon an immediate *ponderation* we could discover no sensible difference in weight."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv., ch. vii.

2. A reflection; consideration.

"He lays in the scales with them certaine grave *ponderations*."—*Hall: Married Clergie*, bk. iii., § 13.

pŏn-dẽr-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *ponder*; *-er.*] One who ponders.

pŏn-dẽr-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Ponder, *v.*]

pŏn-dẽr-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *pondering*; *-ly.*] In a pondering or reflecting manner; with reflection, consideration, or deliberation.

***pŏn-dẽr-lĭng,** *s.* [A dimin., from Lat. *pondus*, genit. *ponderis* = weight, with Eng. dimin. suff. *-ling.*] A little weight.

"She hushed her *ponderling* against her bosom."—*Reade: Cloister & Hearth*, ch. xxxvi.

***pŏn-dẽr-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *ponder*; *-ment.*] Pondering, meditation, reflection.

"In deep and serious *ponderment*
I watch'd the motions of his next intent."
Byron: Robbery of Cambridge Coach.

***pŏn-dẽr-ōse,** *a.* [Lat. *ponderosus.*] Ponderous, weighty. (*North: Examen*, p. 470.)

***pŏn-dẽr-ŏs-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [O. Fr. *ponderosite*, from Lat. *ponderosus* = ponderous (q.v.); Ital. *ponderosita.*]

1. The quality or state of being ponderous; weight, gravity, heaviness.

"*Ponderosity* is a natural inclination to the center of the world."—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 30.

2. Heavy matter.

*3. Heaviness, dulness, want of spirit or lightness.

"The old reviewer with his *ponderosity*, his parade of learning, and his impressive assumption of infallibility."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 3, 1882.

pŏn-dẽr-ŏus, *a.* [O. Fr. *pondereux*, from Lat. *ponderosus*, from *pondus*, genit. *ponderis* = weight; Ital., Sp., & Port. *ponderoso.*]

I. *Lit.:* Very heavy or weighty.

"From its station
Drag the *ponderous* cross."
Longfellow: Golden Legend. (Prol.)

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Heavy, dull, wanting in lightness or spirit: as, a *ponderous* style, *ponderous* language.

"Perpetrating a *ponderous* joke."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 16, 1886.

2. Momentous, weighty, important.

"If your more *ponderous* and settled project
May suffer alteration, I'll point you
Where you shall have receiving shall become you."
Shakesp. Winter's Tale, iv. 4.

*3. Forcible; strongly impulsive.

"My love's more *ponderous* than my tongue."
Shakesp.: Lear, i. 1.

pŏn-dẽr-ŏus-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *ponderous*; *-ly.*] In a ponderous manner; with great weight.

pŏn-dẽr-ŏus-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *ponderous*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being ponderous; weight, heaviness.

"Their *ponderousness* him to the earth doth press."
Drayton: David & Goliath.

Pŏn-dĭ-chẽr-rȳ, *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: A place on the Coromandel coast, capital of the French possessions in India.

Pondicherry-crocodile, *s.*

Zool.: Crocodilus pondicherrianus.

Pondicherry-hawk, *s.*

Ornith.: Haliaetus pondicerianus.

pōne (1), *s.* [N. Amer. Ind.] Bread made of the meal of Indian corn, with the addition of eggs and milk. (*Bartlett.*)

***pō-nĕ** (2), *s.* [Lat., imper. sing. of *pono* = to lay, to place.]

Law:

(1) A writ whereby an action depending in an inferior court might be removed into the Court of Common Pleas; a writ of certiorari.

(2) A writ whereby the Sheriff was commanded to take security of a man for his appearance on a day assigned.

pō-nent, *a.* [Ital. *ponente* = west, from Lat. *ponens*, genit. *ponentis*, pr. par. of *pono* = to set; O. Fr. *ponent*; Sp. *poniente.* [Levant, *a.*]

*1. *Ord. Lang.:* West, western.

"Forth rush the levant and the *ponent* winds."
Milton: P. L., x. 704.

2. *Geol.:* The epithet applied to the twelfth series of the Appalachian strata, nearly equivalent in age to the Old Red Sandstone. The term expresses metaphorically the sunset of the Appalachian Palæozoic day. The maximum thickness of the Ponent beds in Eastern Pennsylvania is not less than 5,000 feet. There are few organic remains; but the presence of Holoptychius is distinctive of the age of the European Devonian. (*Prof. H. D. Rogers: Geology of Pennsylvania.*)

pō-nēr-ŏl-ō-gȳ, *s.* [Gr. πόνηρος (*ponēros*) = wicked; suff. *-ology.*]

Theol.: The doctrine of wickedness.

pŏn-gā-mī-a, *s.* [From Malabar *pongam*, the name of *Pongamia glabra.* (See def.).]

Bot.: A genus of papilionaceous plants, tribe Dalbergieæ. *Pongamia glabra* is an erect tree or a climber with blue, white, or purple flowers. Its wood is used in India for oil mills, solid cart-wheels, &c. The seeds yield a red-brown thick oil called Poonga-oil, an excellent remedy for cutaneous diseases and rheumatism. The juice of the root may be used as a wash for foul sores.

pŏn'-gee, *s.* [Native name.]

Fabric: An inferior kind of Indian silk.

pŏn'-ghee, *s.* [Native word.] A priest of the higher orders in Burmah.

pŏn'-gō, *s.* [African.]

Zool.: A popular name for *Simia satyrus*; often applied to other anthropoid apes.

pŏn'-iard (i as y), *** pŏn'-yard,** *s.* [Fr. *poignard*, from *poing* = the fist, with suff. *-ard* (= O. H. Ger. *hart* = hard): cf. Ital. *pugnale* = a poniard, from *pugno* (Lat. *pugnus*) = the fist; Sp. *puño* = the fist, a hilt, *puñal* = a poniard.] A dagger; a short weapon for stabbing.

"If thou hast courage still, and wouldst be free,
Receive this *poniard*—rise—and follow me!"
Byron: Corsair, iii. 8

pŏn'-iard (i as y), *v.t.* [Fr. *poignarder.*] To stab or pierce with a poniard.

"Prepared to *poniard* whomso'er they meet."
Cowper: Charity.

***pō-nĭ-bĭl-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *pono* = to place.] Capability of being placed.

*** ponke,** *s.* [A misreading in old editions of *Spenser's Epithalamion*, 340, for *ponke* (= Puck) = an elf, a sprite.]

pŏns, *s.* [Lat. = a bridge.]

Anat.: Any bridge-like structure, as *Pons hepatis*, a bridge across the umbilical fissure of the liver, *P. Varolii* (the Bridge of Varolius), a commissure uniting the two hemispheres of the cerebellum.

pons-asinorum, *s.* [Lat. = the bridge of asses.] A cant term for the fifth proposition of the first book of Euclid, from its remote resemblance to a bridge, and the difficulty experienced by beginners in getting over it.

pŏnt, *s.* [Fr., = a bridge.] (See compound.)

pont-volant, *s.* [Lat. = flying bridge.]

Mil.: A kind of bridge used in sieges for surprising a post or outwork that has but a narrow moat. It is composed of two small bridges laid one upon the other, and so contrived that, by the aid of cords and pulleys, the upper one may be pushed forward till it reaches the destined point.

PONT-VOLANT.

pŏn'-tăc, *s.* [See def.] A species of claret wine made at Pontac, in the Basses-Pyrennees.

***pŏnt'-ăge,** *s.* [Fr. from Low Lat. *pontaginm*, *pontaticum*, from Lat. *pons*, genit. *pontis* = a bridge; Sp. *pontage.*] A tax or toll for the maintenance and repair of bridges, or for the privilege of using a bridge.

"Without paying wharfage, *pontage*, or pannage."—*Hacklnyt: Voyages*, i. 135.

pŏnt-a-răch'-na, *s.* [Gr. πόντος (*pontos*) = the sea, and ἀράχνη (*arachnē*) = a spider.]

Zool.: A genus of Hydrachnidæ, with one or two species, from both sides of the Atlantic and the Mediterranean.

pŏn-tĕd-ẽr-ā-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pontederi(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Pontederads; an order of Endogens, alliance Alismales. Aquatic or marsh plants, leaves sheathing at the base, with parallel veins, often arrow-headed, cordate, or dilated; flowers solitary or in spikes or umbels; perianth tubular, six-parted, more or less irregular, with a circinate æstivation; capsule sometimes adhering to the perianth, three-celled, seeds indefinite. Natives of America, the East Indies, and tropical Africa. Known genera six, species thirty.

pŏn-tĕ-dẽr-ăd, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *pontederi(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ad.*]

Bot. (*Pl.*): Lindley's name for Pontederaceæ.

pŏn-tĕ-dẽr-ī-a, *s.* [Named after Julius Pontedera, Professor of Botany at Padua.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Pontederaceæ (q.v.). The root of *Pontederia vaginalis* is chewed in India for toothache.

pŏn-teẽ', pon-til, pon-ty, pun-til, pun-ty, *s.* [O. Fr. *pointille* = something pointed; a prick.] The iron rod used by a glass-blower to support the glass while working.

pŏn'-tī-a (or **t** as **sh**), *s.* [Lat. *pontus* = the sea. (*Agassiz.*)]

Entom.: The same as Pieris (q.v.).

Pŏn'-tĭc, *a.* [Lat. *Ponticus.*] Of or pertaining to the Pontus, Euxine, or Black Sea.

"Exiled to the *Pontic* shore." *Cowper: Elegy* i.

pŏn'-tī-fex (pl. **pŏn-tĭf-ī çes),** *s.* [Lat. from *pons* = a bridge, a path, and *facio* = to make.] [Pontiff.] A bridge-builder; a title given to the more illustrious members of the Roman Colleges of priests. Their number was originally five, the president being styled Pontifex Maximus. The number was afterwards increased to nine, and later still to fifteen. After the time of Tiberius the office and title of Pontifex Maximus were bestowed, as a matter of course, upon each Emperor on his accession. It is now the title of the Pope.

"Well has the name of *Pontifex* been given
Unto the Church's head, as the chief builder
And architect of the invisible bridge
That leads from earth to heaven."
Longfellow: Golden Legend, v.

pŏn'-tĭff, * pon-tif, * pon-tife, *s.* [O. Fr. *pontif*, *pontife* (Fr. *pontife*), from Lat. *pontificem*, acc. of *pontifex* = the bridge-builder; supposed to be so styled from the Roman pontifices having the charge of the Sublician Bridge in Rome, to which a sacred character was attached; Sp. *pontifice*; Ital. *pontefice.*] [Pontifex.]

1. A Roman pontifex.

"But it would be a very great mistake to imagine that one single *Pontiff* or Augur in the Roman Senate was a firm believer in Jupiter."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. The high-priest of the Jews.

3. The Pope; usually the Sovereign Pontiff.

*** pŏn-tĭf'-ĭc,** *** pŏn-tĭf'-ĭck,** *a.* [Lat. *pontificius*, from *pontifex*, genit. *pontificis*.] [PONTIFEX.]

1. Pertaining or relating to the Roman pontiffs or priests.

"Their twelve tables and the *pontifick* college."—*Milton: Areopagitica.*

2. Pertaining or relating to the pope; papal, popish.

"Nor yet succeed with John's disastrous fate
Pontific fury." *Shenstone: Ruined Abbey.*

pŏn-tĭf'-ĭc-ăl, *** pŏn-tĭf'-ĭc-ăll,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *pontifical*, from Lat. *pontificalis*, from *pontifex*, genit. *pontificis* = a pontifex (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *pontifical*; Ital. *pontificale*.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining or belonging to a pontiff or high-priest.

"Of the high-priest and master of their *pontificall* law."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 55.

2. Pertaining or belonging to the pope; papal, popish.

"Leo the Ninth . . . is in all their *pontifical* histories spoken of as a person of great sincerity."—*Clarendon: Religion & Policy*, ch. iii.

* 3. Bridge-building (an improper use of the word, and one occurring probably only in Milton).

"They brought the work by wondrous art,
Pontifical, a ridge of pendent rock,
Over the vex'd abyss." *Milton: P. L.*, x. 312.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A book containing ecclesiastical rites and ceremonies.

"What the Greek and Latin churches did, may be seen in *pontificals*, containing the forms for consecrations."—*South: Sermons.*

2. A list of popes.

"Stephen the Eighth or the Ninth (for he is reckoned both in several *pontificals*)."—*Clarendon: Policy & Religion*, ch. iii.

3. (*Pl.*): The dress and ornaments of a pontiff or bishop.

"Sudbury, Archbishop of Canterbury, was coming thither robed in his *pontificals*."—*Lowth: Life of Wykeham*, § 6.

*** pŏn-tĭf-ĭ-căl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *pontifical*; *-ity.*]

1. The state and government of the Pope; papacy.

"When the *pontificality* was first set up in Rome, all nations from East to West did worship the Pope no otherwise than of old the Cæsars."—*Usher: The See of Rome*, p. 29.

2. Pontifical character.

"Charles the Fifth proceeded in matters temporal towards Pope Clement with strange rigour; never regarding the *pontificality*."—*Bacon: Charge against William Talbot.*

pŏn-tĭf'-ĭc-ăl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *pontifical*; *-ly.*] In a pontifical manner.

¶ *To assist pontifically:*

Eccles.: To assist, as a prelate, at mass or other function.

pŏn-tĭf'-ĭc-ăls, *s. pl.* [PONTIFICAL, B. 3.]

pŏn-tĭf'-ĭ-cāte, *s.* [Fr. *pontificat*, from Lat. *pontificatus*, from *pontifex*, genit. *pontificis* = a pontifex (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *pontificado*.]

1. The state, position, or dignity of a high-priest.

2. The state, office, or dignity of a pope; papal rank; papacy.

"He turned hermit, in the view of being advanced to the *pontificate*."—*Addison.*

3. The reign of a pope.

"Of the sixteen popes . . . the *pontificates* or two occupy near forty years."—*Milman. Latin Christianity*, bk. viii., ch. i.

pŏn-tĭf'-ĭ-cāte, *v.i.* [Eccles. Lat. *pontifico*.] [PONTIFICATE, *s.*]

Eccles.: To exercise solemn ecclesiastical functions. To *pontificate* at high mass = to celebrate high mass as a prelate.

*** pŏn'-tĭ-fĭçe,** *s.* [Lat. *pons*, genit. *pontis* = a bridge, and *facio* = to make.] Bridge-work; the erection or structure of a bridge.

"This new . . . *pontifice*." *Milton: P. L.*, x. 348.

*** pŏn-tĭ-fĭç'-ĭal (ç as sh),** *a.* [Lat. *pontificius.*] Pontifical, papal, popish.

"Such stories I find among *pontificial* writers."—*Burton: Anat. Melancholy*, p. 52.

*** pŏn-tĭ-fĭ'-cian,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *pontificius.*]

A. *As adj.:* Pontifical, popish.

"*Pontifician* laws."—*Bp. Hall: Peacemaker*, § 12.

B. *As subst.:* An adherent or supporter of the pope or papacy; a papist.

"Many *pontificians* and we differ not in this point."—*Mountague: Appeale to Cæsar*, p. 84.

pon-til, *s.* [PONTEE.]

Pŏn'-tine, Pŏmp'-tine, *a.* [Lat. *Pontinus*, *Pomptinus*; Fr. *Pontin*; Ital. *Pontino*.] Pertaining or relating to a large marshy district between Rome and Naples. (*Macaulay: Battle of the Lake Regillus*, xiv.)

pŏnt-lĕ'-vis, *s.* [Fr., lit. = a drawbridge, from *pont* = a bridge, and *lever* (Lat. *levo*) = to raise.]

Manège: A disorderly resisting action of a horse in disobedience to his rider, in which he rears up several times running, and rises up so upon his hind legs, that he is in danger of coming over. (*Bailey.*)

pŏnt-ŏb-dĕl'-la, *s.* [Gr. πόντος (*pontos*) = the sea, and βδέλλα (*bdella*) = a leech.]

Zool.: A genus of Hirudinea, with several species, parasitic on fishes. *Pontobdella muricata* is the Skate-sucker, about four inches long, with a leathery, knobbed skin. It has no jaws, but sticks fast and sucks out the juices of the fish.

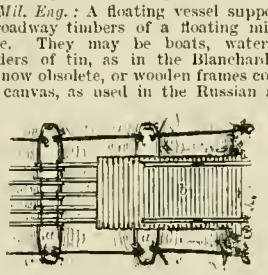
"Mr. Baird, in 1869, made known four new *Pontobdellæ*."—*Van Beneden: Animal Parasites*, p. 113.

*** pon-ton,** *s.* [PONTOON.]

pŏn-tŏn-ĭĕr', pŏn-tŏn-nĭĕr', *s.* [Fr., from *ponton* = a pontoon (q.v.).] A soldier in charge of a pontoon, or who constructs pontoons.

pŏn-toon', * pon-ton, *s.* [Fr. *ponton*, from Ital. *pontone* = a great, broad bridge; Lat. *pons*, genit. *pontis* = a bridge.]

1. *Mil. Eng.:* A floating vessel supporting the roadway timbers of a floating military bridge. They may be boats, water-tight cylinders of tin, as in the Blanchard Pattern, now obsolete, or wooden frames covered with canvas, as used in the Russian army.



a, a. PONTOONS. *b.* ROADWAY.

Those now in use in the English army are flat-bottomed open boats of wood and canvas, united by a solution of India-rubber. They are placed fifteen feet apart, and across them are fitted the baulks that support the roadway planks. They are often united to the shore by trestles and planks, thus allowing for rise and fall of water.

2. *Nautical:*

(1) A barge or lighter of large capacity, used in careening ships, raising weights, drawing piles, &c., or capable, in pairs, of acting as camels.

(2) A barge or flat-bottomed vessel furnished with cranes, capstans, and hoisting tackle, used in wrecking, in connection with a diving-bell, or in raising submerged vessels.

3. *Hydraulic-engineering:*

(1) [CAMEL, *s.*, II. 1.]

(2) A water-tight structure which is sunk by filling with water, and raised by pumping it out, used to close a sluiceway or entrance to a dock. It works in grooves in the dock walls, and acts as a lock-gate.

pontoon-bridge, ponton-bridge, *s.*

Mil. Eng.: A temporary military bridge supported on pontoons.

pontoon-train, ponton-train, *s.*

Mil.: The complete equipment for the formation of a floating military bridge. A "pontoon troop" in the British Army carries, for an army corps, 100 yards of pontoon, and twenty yards of trestle bridge. These are conveyed on twenty-four wagons, with seven store and forge wagons.

pŏn-tŏ-pŏr'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. ποντοπορος (*pontoporos*) = passing over the sea: πόντος (*pontos*) = the sea, and πορεύω (*poreuō*) = to ferry across a river.]

Zool.: A genus of Platanistidæ, forming a link between the other two genera of the family and the Delphinidæ. There is but one species, *Pontoporia blainvillii*, from the mouth of rivers flowing into the Atlantic on the coast of the Argentine Republic and Patagonia, along which it also ranges. It is about four feet long, blackish, pale beneath, with a white streak along each side, from the blowhole; dorsal well-marked and triangular.

pōn'-ў, *** pōn'-ey,** *s.* [Gael. *ponaidh* = a little horse, a pony; Ir. *poni.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A small horse.

2. The sum of twenty-five pounds sterling. (*Slang.*)

"The bet of a *pony* which he offers five minutes afterwards."—*Kingsley: Two Years Ago*, ch. xviii.

* 3. A translation, key, or crib used by students or schoolboys in getting up lessons. (*Slang.*)

4. A small glass, containing rather less than half-a-pint. (*Slang.*)

II. *Bot.: Tecoma serratifolia.*

pony-chaise, pony-chair, *s.* A lady's low chaise, to be drawn by one or two ponies.

pony-engine, *s.* A locomotive-engine kept at a railroad station for moving cars and making up trains. (*American.*)

pōn'-ў, *v.t.* [PONY, *s.*] To pay; to settle an account. (Followed by *up.*) (*Amer. slang.*)

pood, *s.* [Russ. *pud.*] A Russian weight, equivalent to forty Russian or thirty-six English pounds avoirdupois.

poō'-dle, *s.* [Ger. *pudel*; Low Ger. *pudel, pudel-hund*, from *pudeln* = to waddle; Dan. *pudel*; Dut. *poedel.*]

Zool.: A variety of *Canis familiaris*, of unknown origin. It is sometimes called the Barbet (q.v.), but that name is properly confined to a small kind.

"I discovered a large black *poodle* in the act of making for my legs."—*Anstey: The Black Poodle.*

poo-gye, *s.* [Hind.] The nose-flute of the Hindoos. Probably blown by the nose instead of the mouth, in order to avoid possible defilement of caste.

poōh, *interj.* [Icel. *pá.*] An exclamation of contempt, scorn, or derision; pish! pshaw!

pooh pooh, *v.t.* To turn aside with a pooh; to express contempt for or derision at; to sneer or laugh contemptuously at.

"[They] *pooh-pooh* the idea that English interests are seriously involved."—*St. James's Gazette*, Sept. 23, 1885.

poōl (1), * pol, * poole, *s.* [A.S. *pól*, from Ir. *poll, pull* = a hole, mire, dirt; Gael. *poll* = a hole, a pond, a pool; Wel. *pwll* = a pool; Corn. *pol*; Manx *poyl*; Bret. *poull*; Ger. *pfuhl*; cogn. with Lat. *palus* = a marsh, a pool; Gr. πηλός (*pēlos*) = mud.]

1. A small shallow collection or body of water or other liquid in a hollow place; a small pond; a small piece of stagnant water.

"The swallow sweeps
The slimy *pool*." *Thomson: Spring*, 655.

* 2. A spring.

"The conduit of the upper *pool*."—2 *Kings* xviii. 17.

3. A hole in the course of a stream deeper than the ordinary bed.

"Huddling on a few clothes I made for the *pool*."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

* 4. A lake.

"The *pool* of Genasereth."—*Wycliffe: Luke* v. 1.

pool-reed, *s.*

Bot.: Phragmites communis.

pool-rush, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Typha.

pool-snipe, *s.*

Ornith.: The Redshank (q.v.).

poōl (2), * poule, *s.* [Fr. *poule* = (1) a hen, (2) a pool, at games, from Low Lat. *pulla* = a hen, fem. of Lat. *pullus* = a young animal; cogn. with Eng. *foal.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The receptacle for the stakes at certain games of cards, &c.

2. The stakes themselves.

"The players seated themselves and a *pool* was formed."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Nov., 1878, p. 37.

3. A game at billiards, in which the score is made by winning hazards. It is played by two or more players, each contributing a stake to the pool, which is taken by the winner.

4. An arrangement between several competing lines of railway, by which the total receipts of each company are pooled, and distributed *pro rata* according to agreement.

"Sometimes the proceeds of the traffic on competing lines are put into a common fund, and afterwards distributed according to conditions previously agreed on. This is called a 'Financial *Pool*.' In other cases, arrangements are made for a distribution of the traffic, each line agreeing to accept a specified proportion. This is called a 'Physical *Pool*.'—*Bithell's Country House Diet.*

5. A combination of persons contributing money to be used for the purpose of increasing or depressing the market price of stocks, with a view to the settlement of differences. Also the stock or money contributed by a cheque to carry through a corner. (*Amer.*)

II. *Rifle-shooting:* Firing for prizes on the arrangement that each competitor pays a certain sum for each shot, and all the proceeds of the day, after deduction of the necessary expenses, are divided among the winners.

"The entries, exclusive of pool shooting, showed a net increase of 1,579, but the *pools* showed the remarkable decrease of 10,128."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 24, 1886.

pool ball, *s.* One of a set of coloured ivory balls, used in the game of pool at billiards.

poôl, *v.t.* & *i.* [Pool (2), *s.*]

A. *Trans.*: To pay or contribute into a common fund, to be afterwards divided *pro rata*, according to arrangement.

"To practically *pool* their traffic."—*Money Market Review*, Aug. 29, 1885.

B. *Intrans.*: To join with others in a speculation or transaction, each party paying his due share or stake to the common fund.

poôl-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *pool* (1), *s.*; *-er.*] A stick for stirring the vats of a tannery.

poon, *s.* [Native Indian name.] (See compound.)

poon-wood, *s.* Wood from various species of Calophyllum (q.v.).

poô-nah-lite, *s.* [Named after Poonah, India, where found; suff. *-lite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of Scolecite (q.v.), occurring in groups of diverging acicular crystals, associated with green apophyllite, &c.

poôp (1), ***poupe, *puppe,** *s.* [Fr. *poupe*, *puppe*, from Lat. *puppis*, accus. of *puppis* = the hinder part of a ship, a ship; Sp. & Port. *popa*; Ital. *poppa*.]

POOP.

Shipbuilding:

1. The aftermost, highest part of the hull.

"For the poops of their galliots were all gilt."—*North Plutarch*, p. 834.

2. A deck over the after part of a spar-deck, abaft the mizzen.

poop-cabin, *s.*

Shipbuild.: The apartment in a poop.

poop lantern, *s.*

Naut.: A lantern carried on the taffrail at night to indicate a flag-ship or act as a signal when a ship is moored bow and stern.

poôp (2), *s.* [Poppy.]

Arch.: The same as Poppy-head (1) (q.v.).

poôp (1), *v.t.* [Poop (1), *s.*]

Naut.: To break heavily over or on the poop of; to drive in the stern of, and so sink.

"A press of canvas that may have saved her from being *pooped*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 12, 1885.

poôp (2), *v.i.* [A variant of *pop* (q.v.).] To make a sharp noise by blowing out; to break wind.

poôp (3), *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To cheat. (*Prov.*)

***poop noddy,** *s.* The game of love. (*Halliwell.*)

"I saw them close together at *poop-noddy*."—*Wily Beguiled*, in *Hawkins' Eng. Drama*, iii. 310.

poôr, *poore, *pore, poure, *pouere, powre, *a.* & *s.* [O. Fr. *porre*, *poure*, *povere* (Fr. *pauvre*), from Lat. *pauperem*, accus. of *pauper* = poor, from the roots seen in *paucus* = little, Gr. παῦρος (*paûros*), and in *puro* = to prepare, hence = providing or preparing little; Sp. & Port. *pobre*; Ital. *povero*.] [Pauper.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Possessed of little; destitute of riches; not possessed of sufficient to provide comfortable subsistence; needy, necessitous, indigent.

"The *poure* man whan he goth by the way,
Before the theves he may sing and play."
Chaucer: C. T., 6,775.

2. Generally wanting in those qualities which render a thing desirable, excellent, valuable, proper, or sufficient for its purpose, or which are naturally expected: as,

(1) Destitute of fertility; barren, unproductive, exhausted.

"It is a dry and *poor* soil."—*Field*, Feb. 13, 1886.

(2) Lean, thin, emaciated; wasted or shrunk: as, a *poor* ox, a horse in *poor* condition.

(3) Wanting in strength; weak, weakened: as, *poor* health.

(4) Wanting in vigour or spirit; spiritless, dull.

"Where juice wanteth, the language is thin, flagging, *poor*, starved."—*Ben Jonson.*

(5) Wanting in intellectual, literary, or artistic merit; sorry, jejune, dull, spiritless: as, a *poor* composition, *poor* acting.

(6) Inferior, paltry, mean, shabby.

"This *poor* trash of Venice."
Shakesp.: Othello, ii. 1.

(7) Of little worth or value; trifling, insignificant, worthless, petty.

"The *poore* citie of Nazareth."—*Vulg.: Luke* ii.

(8) Worthless or contemptible in comparison to others.

(9) Uncomfortable, restless: as, The patient passed a *poor* night.

3. Miserable, contemptible, sorry.

"You *poor* and starved band."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 2.

4. Used as a term of slight contempt and pity, mingled with kindness.

"Now, God help thee! *poor* monkey."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 2.

5. Used as a term of endearment or tenderness.

"*Poor*, little pretty, fluttering thing."
Prior: Hadrian's Address to his Soul.

6. Used as a term of modesty, humility, or depreciation, in speaking of one's self or of things pertaining to one's self.

"If from my *poor* retirement ye had gone
Leaving this nook unvisited."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

7. Meek, humble.

"Blessed are the *poor* in spirit, for their's is the kingdom of heaven."—*Matthew* v. 3.

II. *Law:* So destitute of resources as to be entitled to maintenance at the public charge; pauper.

B. *As subst.* (With the def. article): Those who are poor collectively; those who are needy or indigent, as opposed to *the rich*; in a narrower sense, those in a country who being poor from misfortune, age, bodily or mental infirmity, or other cause, are unable to support themselves, and are therefore obliged to depend for subsistence on the contributions or charity of others.

"The *poor* of England, till the time of Henry VIII., subsisted entirely upon private benevolence, and the charity of well-disposed Christians."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. v.

poor-box, *s.* A box in which to place contributions for the poor.

Poor Clares, *s. pl.*

Church Hist.: Minoresses (Fr. *Clarisses*, Ital. *Povere Donne*), the second order of St. Francis of Assisi, who received St. Clare, the founder of the order, at the convent of the Portiuncula, in 1212. The rule, which was exceptionally severe, was mitigated by Pope Urban IV. in 1264, and the order then separated into two branches: the Urbanists, who followed the mitigated, and the Clarisses, who adhered to the original, rule. In 1436 St. Colette brought back a number of houses in France and Flanders to the observance of the rule of St. Francis. The Poor Clares have given their name to a district of London—the Minories—the site of the first house of the order founded in England (1263). They have now houses in this country and in Ireland.

*** poor-john,** *s.* A coarse kind of fish, called also hake, salted and dried.

"Vaunt wretched herring and *poor-john*."
Habington: Castara, p. 120.

poor-law, *s.* The body of laws enacted by parliament from time to time for the management of the funds collected for the maintenance of the poor.

* The Act 23 Edward III., passed in 1349, enacted that no person should give alms to a beggar able to work. The support of the poor was undertaken by the church. By 27 Henry VIII., passed in 1535, and necessitated by the dissolution of the monasteries, a compulsory poor law was established. The 43 Elizabeth c. 2, passed in 1601, contained the germ of the present poor law. It directed parishes to relieve the blind, the lame, and the impotent, and appointed overseers of the poor. It was modified in 1662. In 1722 the workhouse system began. Between 1812 and 1832 the pauperism of England was a frightful burden, threatening ruin to the country, which was averted by the Poor Law Amendment Act, 4 & 5 William IV., c. 76, passed in August, 1834. It appointed a Central Board, divided the country into Unions, requiring workhouses to be built in each, and the paupers to reside in them and submit to a labour test, in place of obtaining outdoor relief, carrying with it little or no inconveniences. Prior to 1834 one person in twelve was a pauper, by 1849 the perceutage was 6·2, by 1867, it had fallen to 4. Outdoor relief is still given, though on a more limited scale than prior to 1834, and some modifications of the Act have taken place, but its essential features still remain. In 1838 a poor law was passed for Ireland. To a less extent than in England has it tolerated outdoor relief. Prior to 1845 the care of the poor in Scotland was undertaken mainly by the Established Church of that country. The Disruption of 1843 so crippled it that a poor law became necessary, and was passed in 1845. It is essentially the same as that in England, but pauper children are not kept in the workhouse, or educated in workhouse schools, but are boarded out. [Boarding-out.]

Poor-law Board: A public commission, established in 1847, to which is entrusted the carrying out of the poor-laws.

poor man of mutton, *s.* Cold boiled mutton, especially the remains of a boiled shoulder of mutton.

poor man's herb, *s.*

Bot.: *Gratiola officinalis.*

poor man's parmacetty, *s.*

Bot.: *Capsella Bursa-Pastoris.*

poor man's pepper, *s.*

Bot.: *Lepidium latifolium.*

poor man's treacle, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Allium.

poor man's weather-glass, *s.*

Bot.: *Anagallis arvensis.*

Poor Men of Lyons, *s. pl.*

Church Hist.: A name given to the Waldensians, who are said to have originated at Lyons.

Poor Priests, *s. pl.*

Church Hist.: A name given to, or assumed by, the Lollard clergy of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, who wandered about the country holding what would now be called "missions," without the sanction of the bishop of the diocese. (*Blunt.*)

poor-rate, *s.* An assessment or tax imposed in each parish for the support and relief of the poor.

poor Robin's plantain, *s.*

Bot.: *Hieracium venosum.* Said to possess considerable medical powers. (*American.*)

poor-spirited, *a.* Mean, cowardly, base, timid.

poor-spiritedness, *s.* Cowardice; meanness of spirit.

*** poor's box,** *s.* A poor-box.

"The *poor's box* in a parish church."—*Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i., ch. iv.

poor's roll, *s.*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A roll or list of paupers, or persons entitled to or receiving parish relief.

2. *Scots Law:* The roll of litigants, who, by reason of poverty, are allowed to sue *in formâ pauperis.*

poôr' fŭ', *a.* [Powerful.] (*Scotch.*)

poôr'-hoûse, *s.* [Eng. *poor,* and *house.*] A house or building for the reception of paupers; a workhouse.

* **poork poynt,** *s.* [Porcupine.]

poôr'-lĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *poorly*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being poorly; delicate health; ill-health.

poôr' lў, * **poure-ly,** *adv.* & *a.* [Eng. *poor*; *-ly.*]

A. *As adverb:*

1. In a poor manner; like a poor person; in want, need, or indigence; without luxuries or comforts.

2. With little success; unsuccessfully, defectively; not well or highly.

"The counterfeit is *poorly* imitated after you."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 53.

* 3. Insignificantly, pettily.

"I'll rob none but myself; and let me die,
Stealing so *poorly.*" *Shakesp. Cymbeline,* iv. 2.

4. Meanly; without spirit; dejectedly.

"Be not lost so *poorly* in your thoughts."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, ii. 2.

* 5. Humbly, meekly.

"To put himselfe *poorely* without any reservacyon vnto his obeysaunce and commaundement."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle,* vol. ii., ch. xciii.

' 6. Meanly, shabbily, shamefully.

"He then, very *poorly,* did me a mischief."—*R. Peake: There to One.* (*English Garner,* i. 633.)

B. *As adj.:* In poor or delicate health; somewhat ill; indisposed.

poôr'-nĕss, * **poor-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *poor*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being poor; poverty, indigence.

"No less I hate him than the gates of hell,
That *poornesse* can force an untruth to tell."
Chapman: Homer; Odyssey xiv.

2. Want of fertility or productiveness; barrenness, sterility.

3. Meanness, baseness; want of spirit.

"A peculiar *poorness* and vileness of this action."—*South: Sermons,* vol. ix., ser. 5.

4. Want of excellence or merit; intellectual, literary, or artistic unsatisfactoriness: as, the *poorness* of his acting.

poôr'-tĭth, *s.* [A corrupt. of *poverty* (q.v.).] Poverty, indigence. (*Scotch.*)

"Tho' *poortith* hourly stare him."
Burns: Epistle to a Young Friend.

poos-ie, pous-sie, *s.* [Pussy.] (*Scotch.*)

poôt (1), **pout,** *s.* [Poult.]

poôt (2), *s.* [Pout.]

poô'-trў, pôu'-trў, *s.* [Poultry.] (*Scotch.*)

pŏp, *s.* & *adv.* [Pop, r.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A short, sharp, quick sound or report.

"I have several ladies, who could not give a *pop* loud enough to be heard at the farther end of the room."—*Addison: Spectator,* No. 102.

2. A beverage which issues from the bottle containing it with a pop or slight explosion: as, ginger-*pop* = ginger-beer. (*Slang.*)

"Home-made *pop* that will not foam."
Hood: Miss Kilmansegg.

* 3. A pistol. (*Slang.*)

4. Some kinds of maize. (*American.*)

B. *As adv.:* With a pop; suddenly, unexpectedly.

"Then into that bush
Pop goes his pate, and all his face comb'd over."
Beaum. & Flet.: Pilgrim, iii. 2.

pŏp, * **poppe,** * **poup-en,** *v.i.* & *t.* [A word of imitative origin.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To appear to the eye suddenly; to enter or issue forth with a pop or a quick sudden motion.

"He hath *popped* in between th' election and my hopes."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, v. 2.

2. To dart; to start or jump from place to place suddenly.

"Each *popped* into her bed."—*Field,* April 4, 1885.

* 3. To make a noise with the mouth.

"Neesing and *poppyng* or 'smacking with the mouthe."—*Touchstone of Complexions,* p. 124.

4. To make a short, sharp, quick sound or report.

"Muskets *popping* away outside."—*Scribner's Magazine, Nov.,* 1878, p. 83.

5. To shoot; to fire.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To thrust or push forward suddenly or unexpectedly.

"Didst thou never *pop*
Thy head into a tinman's shop?"
Prior: A Simile.

* 2. To thrust or push.

"The which if he can prove, a *pops* me out
At least from fair five hundred pound a year."
Shakesp.: King John, i. 1.

* 3. To shift; to put off.

"To *pop* them off with a falsehood, or a frivolous answer."—*Locke: Of Education,* § 121.

4. To pawn; to pledge. (*Slang.*)

¶ (1) *To pop corn:* To parch or roast Indian corn, until it bursts with a *pop.* (*Amer.*)

(2) *To pop the question:* To make an offer of marriage. (*Colloq.*)

"I suppose you *popped the question* more than once?"—*Dickens: Sketches by Boz: Watkins Tottle.*

pop-corn, *s.* Corn or maize for parching; popped-corn.

pop-dock, *s.*

Bot.: The Fox-glove (q.v.).

pop-gun, *s.* [Popgun.]

pop-weed, *s.* The freshwater bladderweed.

"On the slippery links of the *pop-weed,*"—*Blackmore: Lorna Doone,* ch. vi.

* **pop-a-try,** *s.* [Popetry.]

Pō-pāy'-ăn, *a.* [See def.]

Geog.: Of or connected with Popayan, a city of New Grenada.

Popayan-tea, *s.*

Bot.: Melastoma Theezans.

pōpe, *s.* [A.S. *papa,* from Lat. *papa*; Gr. πάπα, πάππα (*papa, pappa*), voc. of πάπας, πάππας (*papas, pappas*) = father, papa; Fr. *pape*; Ital. & Sp. *papa*] [Papa.]

* 1. A bishop of the Christian Church.

"The name *Pope* may peradventure seeme more tolerable, as which hath beene vsed in the old time among bishops."—*Fox: Martyrs,* p. 8.

2. *Specif.:* The bishop of Rome.

3. A parish priest of the Greek Church; a Greek or Russian military or naval chaplain.

"Socica had his quarters in the house of the *Pope,* a hovel."—*Times,* March 3, 1876.

4. A small freshwater perch, *Acerina cernua,* common in England, Central Europe, and Siberia.

"A *pope,* by some called a ruffe, is like a perch for shape."—*Walton: Angler.*

5. The Bullfinch (q.v.).

¶ The term Papa, or Papas (father), has always been given by the Greek Church to presbyters, like the term Father now applied to a Roman priest. In the early centuries the bishops received the same title till, in a council held at Rome in 1076, at the instance of Gregory VII. (Hildebrand), it was limited to the Bishop of Rome. Holding that office, being also Metropolitan of Rome and primate, and claiming to be the earthly head of the Church universal, it is in the last-named capacity that the term Pope is held to be specially applicable. [Conclave.] It has been a matter of controversy among Roman Catholics whether the authority of the Pope was above or below that of the General Council. That of Pisa (1409), claiming to be a General Council, deposed two rival popes, and appointed a third; but the two former repudiated the authority of the Council, and exercised their functions as before. The Council of Constance (1414–1418) also deposed two rival popes and elected one. In 751, Pope Zachary being consulted as to the right of the warlike French to depose their incompetent king, Childeric, and raise Pepin, the able Mayor of the Palace, to the sovereignty, sanctioned the proceeding. Pepin, in return, became his friend, and handed over to the Church the Exarchate and the Pentapolis. Charlemagne, in 774, confirmed and enlarged the gift. In 1076 or 1077 the Princess Matilda, daughter of Boniface, Duke of Tuscany, made the Holy See heir to her extensive possessions. Thus arose "the States of the Church" which figured on the map of Europe as an independent sovereignty till Sept. 20, 1870, when the troops of Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy, entered Rome, nominally in the interests of order, and took possession of the place for the Italian Kingdom. On July 2 and 3, 1871, the seat of government was removed thither. It still continues the metropolis. No interference took place with the Pope's purely spiritual authority, but much with his temporal possessions and revenues. [Infallibility.]

* **pope holy,** * **poope-holy,** *a.* Hypocritical.

"Over sad or proude, disceitfull and *pope-holy*" —*Barclay: Ship of Fooles,* i. 154.

pope joan, *s.* A game at cards.

pope's eye, *s.* The gland surrounded with fat in the middle of the thigh of an ox or sheep.

"You should have . . . the *pope's eye* from the mutton."—*Blackmore: Lorna Doone,* ch. ii.

pope's head, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A broom with a very long handle, used for dusting ceilings. Also called a Turk's-head.

"The *pope's-head,* which you'll find under the stairs."
—*Miss Edgeworth: Love & Law,* i. 5.

2. *Bot.: Melocactus communis.*

pōpe'-dŏm, *s.* [A.S. *pápedóm.*]

1. The office, position, or dignity of a pope.

"That world of wealth I've drawn together
For mine own ends; indeed, to gain the *popedom.*"
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

2. The jurisdiction of the pope.

* **pōpe'-hood,** *s.* [Eng. *pope*; *-hood.*] The office or function of the pope.

* **pope'ler,** * **pope'lere,** *s.* [Low Lat. *populus.*] The shoveler-duck (q.v.).

"*Popelere,* byrd. or shoverd. *Populus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **pōpe'-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *pope*; dim. suff. *-ling.*]

1. A petty or inferior pope. (Used in contempt.)

2. An adherent or supporter of the pope; a papist.

"He takes his vantage on religion
To plant the Pope and *popelings* in the realm."
Marlowe: Massacre at Paris, iii. 1.

* **pope-lot** (1), *s.* [A corrupt. of O. Fr. *papelard, papelart.*] A hypocrite; a deceiver.

* **pope-lot** (2), * **pop-let,** *s.* [Cf. Low Lat. *popula,* a dimin. from Lat. *papa*; O. Fr. *popelette* = a puppet (q.v.).] A little doll.

"The pretty *poplet* his wife."—*Holinshed: Descr. of Ireland,* ch. iii.

* **poperin,** * **pop-ring,** *s.* [See def.] A sort of pear, first brought from Poperingen, in Flanders.

"She stept behind a *Pop'ring* tree
And listen'd for some novelty."
Ovid: De Arte Amandi (Englished 1701), p. 111.

pŏp' ĕr-ў (1), *s.* [Eng. *pope*; *-ry.*] The religion of the Church of Rome. (Always in a bad sense.)

¶ *No Popery!*

Hist.: A political cry, first raised against granting equal political and social rights to Roman Catholics, and afterwards against the real or fancied encroachments of the Roman Church. It was raised during the Gordon riots (1780), against Catholic Emancipation in 1829, the Maynooth grant in 1845, and the re-establishment of the Roman hierarchy with territorial titles in 1850. In the latter case the cry led to the passing of the Ecclesiastical Titles Act (1851), which was practically inoperative, and was repealed in 1871. *Punch's* cartoon (March 22, 1851), depicted Lord John (afterwards Earl) Russell as the naughty boy who chalked up "No Popery" and ran away.

"He was only sent to Westminster to quiet the English people as to the *No Popery* cry."—*Standard,* March 27, 1886, p. 3.

pŏp' ĕr-ў (2), *s.* [See def.] A corrupt. of pot-pourri. [Pot-pourri, II. 1.]

* **pōpe'-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *pope*; *-ship.*] The dignity, office, or rank of a pope; popehood.

* **pop-et,** *s.* [Puppet.]

* **pop-e-try,** * **pop-a-trie,** *s.* [Pope.] Popery; popish rite or doctrine.

"Holy-water, candle, creame, oyle, salt, godfather, or godmothers, or any other *popatrie.*"—*Fryth Workes,* p. 90.

pŏp'-gŭn, *s.* [Eng. *pop,* and *gun.*] A tube of wood, &c., with a rammer for shooting pellets; so called from the pop or noise made when the pellet is discharged.

***pŏp-gŭn-nēr-ў,** *s.* [Eng. *popgun*; *-ery.*] The discharge of popguns; hence, childish shouting. (*Poe: Marginalia*, xxv.)

***pop-ĭ-fў,** *v.t.* [Eng. *pope*; *-fy.*] To make a papist; to convert to popery.

"All were well, so they be not *Popified*."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, i. 121.

***pop-ĭ-lion,** *s.* [Popilion.]

***pop-ĭll-ĭc, *pop-yll-ĭc,** *s.* [Popple (3), *s.*]

pŏp-in-jāy, *pop-in-gay, *pop-pin-gaye, *s.* [O. Fr. *papegai, papegau, papegay* (Fr. *papegai, papegaut*) = a parrot; Sp. *papagayo*; Arab. *babagha*. The *n* in the Eng. *popinjay* is excrescent, as in messenger, passenger, &c. The origin of the first element of the Fr. *papegai* is doubtful; the second is a corrupt. of *gan*; Ital. *gallo*; Lat. *gallus* = a cock.]

1. A parrot.

"Likewise there bee *popiniayes* very great and reatle, and some of them haue their foreheads yellow, and this sort do quickly learne to speak and speak much."—*Hacklugt: Voyages*, iii. 700.

*2. A woodpecker (?) or jay (?)

"The daughters of Pierius, who were turned into *popinjays* or woodpeckers."—*Peacham.*

*3. A trifling, chattering fop.

"To be so pestered with a *popingay*."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry IV.*, i. 3.

4. A figure of wood, &c. ornamented with feathers, wool, &c., to imitate a parrot, and used as a target or mark for archery, and afterwards for firearms. The competitors stood at a distance of sixty to seventy paces, and he who brought down the mark held the title of Captain of the Popinjay for the remainder of the day.

"Shotyng at ye *poppingaye* with crosbowes."—*Hall: Henry VIII.* (an. 8).

pōp-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *pope*; *-ish.*] Of or pertaining to the pope; taught or ordained by the pope; pertaining to popery, or the Roman Catholic Church.

"With twenty *popish* tricks and ceremonies."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, v. 1.

popish-plot, *s.*

Hist.: An alleged plot made known by Titus Oates in 1678. He asserted that two men had been told off to assassinate Charles II., that certain Roman Catholics whom he named had been appointed to all the high offices of the State, and that the extirpation of Protestantism was intended. On the strength of his allegations, various persons, including Viscount Stafford, were executed. Gradually evidence arose that the whole story was a fabrication, and that the people who had been capitally punished were all innocent. On May 8, 1685, Oates, who had received a pension of £2,000 for his revelations, was convicted of perjury, heavily fined, pilloried, and publicly flogged. He survived, deservedly despised, till 1705.

pōp-ĭsh-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *popish*; *-ly.*] In a popish manner; with a tendency to popery.

"A papist, or at least *popishly* affected."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*, vol. i.

***pōp-ĭsh-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *popish*; *-ness.*] Popery. (*Tyndall: Workes*, p. 280.)

pŏp-lar, *pŏp-lĕr, *pop-lere, *s.* [O. Fr. *poplier*; Fr. *peuplier*, from Lat. *populus*; Dan. *populier.*] [Popple (1), *s.*]

Bot.: The genus Populus (q.v.). Yellow Poplar is *Liriodendron tulipifera.*

"The lofty *poplers* with delight he weds
To vines." *Beaumont. Horace*, Epod. 2.

*¶ *Poplars of Yarum:* A cant term for buttermilk.

"Here's pannum and lap, and good *poplars of yarrum*."
Broome: Jovial Crew, ii.

poplar-gray, *s.*

Entom.: A British night-moth, *Acronycta megacephala.*

poplar hawk-moth, *s.*

Entom.: *Smerinthus populi.* Fore wings ashy-gray, clouded with pale brown; hind wings brick-red at the base, other parts pale brownish-gray. Larva green, with yellow dots and lines. Expansion of wings about three inches. It feeds on the poplar and sallow. Common in Britain.

poplar kitten, *s.*

Entom.: A British moth, *Cerura* or *Dicranura bifida.*

poplar-lutestring, *s.*

Entom.: A British night-moth, *Cymatophora Or.*

pŏp-larĕd, *a.* [Eng. *poplar*; *-ed.*] Covered or lined with poplars.

"He sought the *poplar'd* banks of winding Po."
James Arcadia.

† pop-let, *s.* Popelot (2).]

pŏp-lĭn, *s.* [Fr. *papeline, papeline*; a word of doubtful origin. Skeat considers it to be connected with O. Fr. *popelin* = a little timeal darling (*Cotgrave*), *popin* = spruce, neat.]

Fabric: A silk and worsted stuff, watered, figured, brocaded, or tissued. Originally an all-silk French goods. Irish poplins have a silk warp and worsted weft, and in the common grades cotton or flax is mixed with the silk.

pŏp-lĭ-tē-al, pŏp-lĭt-ĭc, *a.* [Popliteus.] Of or pertaining to the ham, or to the knee-joint; as, the *popliteal* artery, the *popliteal* vein.

pŏp-lĭ-tē-ŭs, pŏp-lĭ-tæ-ŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *poples*, genit. *poplitis* = the ham.]

Anat.: An oblique muscle placed below the knee, connecting the femur and the tibia.

pŏp-lĭt-ĭc, *a.* [Popliteal.]

pŏpped, *pt. par.* or *a.* [Pop, *v.*]

popped-corn, *s.* Parched Indian corn, so called from the noise which it makes on bursting open with the heat; pop-corn.

pŏp-pĕr, *s.* [Eng. *pop*, v.; *-er.*]

*1. A dagger.

"A jolly *popper*." *Chaucer: C. T.*, 3929.

2. A domestic implement for popping corn. It is usually a wire basket, which is held over the fire and shaken or revolved so as to keep the corn moving. (*Amer.*)

*3. A gun, a cannon.

"More *poppers* bang."
Browning: Englishman in Italy.

***pŏp-pĕt,** *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. from *poppet* = a doll.] To jog or carry.

"The chairmen shall *poppet* me towards her."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, v. 16.

pŏp-pĕt, *s.* [Puppet.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A puppet; an idol.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mach.:* One of the heads of a lathe

2. *Steam-eng.:* A puppet-valve (q.v.).

3. *Shipbuilding* (*Pl.*):

(1) Shores erected on the bilgeways, and forming a part of the cradle on which the vessel rests in launching. The heads of the poppets are confined by a plank bolted to the bottom of the ship, and their heels rest on sole-pieces on the upper sides of the bilgeways.

(2) Small stakes on the gunwale of a boat to form rowlocks and support the wash-strake.

poppet-head, *s.*

Mach.: The part of a lathe which holds the back-centre, and can be fixed to any part of the bed.

† pŏp-pĭed, *a.* [Eng. *poppy*; *-ed.*]

1. Abounding with poppies.

"Their fairest blossomed beans and *poppied* corn."
Keats: Endymion, i. 255.

2. Made drowsy, as with the juice of poppies or opium; listless.

3. Caused or induced by opium: as, *poppied* dreams, *poppied* sleep.

***pop-pin, *pop-yn,** *s.* [Fr. *poupon*; Ital. *pupina*, from Low Lat. *popula, pupula*; diminn. of Lat. *pupa.*] A doll, a puppet.

"*Popyn*, chylde of clowtys. *Pupa.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

pŏp-pĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Pop, *v.*]

popping-crease, *s.* [Crease (1), *s.* II. 2.]

***pŏp-pĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *pop*, v.; *-ish.*] Inclined to pop.

"Discharging a cork full bang from a bottle of *poppish* fluid without loss."—*Blackmore; Chrutowell*, ch. xliv.

pŏp-ple (1), pop-yl, *s.* [Lat. *populus* = a poplar; Low Ger. *poppel*; Dan. *poppeltræ*; Sw. *poppel.*] The poplar. (*Prov.*)

pŏp-ple (2), *s.* [Popple, *v.*] Short waves rising in quick succession like water bubbling or boiling.

"Causing a little *popple* on the flood tide."—*Field*: April 4, 1885.

pŏp-ple (3), pop-ille, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Tares.

"Them that travail to sow *popple* among wheat."—*Bale: Works*, p. 119.

pŏp-ple, *v.i.* [A freq. of *pop*, v. (q.v.).] To move quickly up and down, as a cork in water; to bob up and down; to bubble.

"His brains came *poppling* out like water."
Cotton Burlesque upon Burlesque, p. 226.

pŏp-pў, *pop-y, *s.* [A.S. *popig*, from Lat. *papaver*; Sp. *papola*; Ital. *papavero*; Wel. *pabi*; Fr. *pavot.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* In the same sense as II. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* The same as Poppy-head (q.v.).

2. *Bot.:* The genus Papaver (q.v.). (Glaucium, Meconopsis.]

poppy-hee, *s.*

Entom.: *Anthocopa papaveris*, so called because it uses the petals of the common poppy to line its nest. It is the Upholsterer-bee of Réaumur.

poppy-capsules, *s. pl.*

Pharm.: The nearly ripe capsules of *Papaver somniferum.* The preparations of these capsules act like opium. The capsules themselves are steeped in hot water, and applied externally to soothe pain, especially in cases of neuralgia.

POPPY-HEAD.

poppy-head, *s.*

1. *Arch.:* A generic term applied to the groups of foliage or other ornaments placed on the summits of bench-ends, desks, and other ecclesiastical wood-work in the middle ages.

2. *Pharm.:* [Poppy-capsules].

poppy-oil, *s.*

Chem.: A drying oil obtained from the seeds of the black poppy. It resembles olive-oil in appearance, and possesses no narcotic properties. Sp. gr. ·9249 at —15°, solidifies at — 18°, dissolves in six parts of boiling and twenty-five parts of cold alcohol, and in all proportions in ether. Sometimes used as an article of diet; employed in painting to mix with light colours, and also in the manufacture of soap.

poppy-seeds, *s. pl.*

Chem.: The seeds of the black and white poppy yield over 50 per cent. of a fixed fatty oil, together with nearly 25 per cent. of pectous and protein compounds.

pŏp-pў-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *poppy*, and *wort.*]

Bot. (*Pl.*): The Papaveraceæ. (*Lindley.*)

pŏp-ŭ-laçe, *s.* [Fr., from Ital. *popolazzo, popolaccio*, from *popolo* = the people; Lat. *populus.*] The common people; the vulgar; the multitude, comprehending all persons not distinguished by rank, office, profession, or education.

"His return was, however, celebrated by the *populace* with every sign of joy and attachment."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

***pŏp-ŭ-lą-çў,** *s.* [Eng. *populac*(*e*); *-y.*] The populace; the people.

"How many imperial heads did the *populacy* of the Romans tread upon!"—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. ii., res. 92.

pŏp-ŭ-lar, *a.* [Fr. *populaire*, from Lat. *popularis*, from *populus* = the people (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *popular*; Ital. *popolare.*]

*1. Courting popularity or the favour of the people.

"And oft in vain his name they closely bite,
As *popular* and flatterer accusing."
P. Fletcher: Purple Island.

2. Favoured, approved, or beloved by the people; enjoying the favour of the people; pleasing to the people.

"The omission of so *popular* a name might produce a mutiny."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

3. Pertaining to the middle and lower classes, as opposed to the aristocracy or court.

"He had deserted the *popular* cause."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

4. Of, or pertaining to, the people; constituted by, or depending on, the people.

"Not subject to the power of any sole prince, but rather a *popular* state."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 9.

5. Suitable for or adapted to the common

people; easy to be understood; plain, familiar, not abstruse: as, a *popular* introduction to a science.

* 6. Prevailing among the people: as, a *popular* epidemic.

* 7. Plebeian, common, vulgar.

* 8. Crowded.

"Whirling through the *popular* streets."—*Adams: Works*, i. 42.

* **popular-action**, *s.*

Law: An action which gives a penalty to the person that sues for the same.

pŏp-ū-lăr'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *popularité*, from Lat. *popularitas*, from *popularis* = popular (q.v.).]

* 1. The act of seeking for the favour of the people.

"Cato the younger charged Mucena, and indicted him in open court for *popularity* and ambition."—*P. Holland: Plutarch's Morals*, p. 243.

2. The quality or state of being popular or pleasing to the people at large; the state of being in favour with, or supported by, the people.

"Without the help of Monmouth's immense *popularity*, it was impossible to effect anything."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

* 3. Representation suited to vulgar or common conception; that which catches or is intended to catch the vulgar; claptrap.

* 4. Vulgarity, commonness.

pŏp-ū-lar-ī-zā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *popularize*; *-ation.*] The act of popularizing or making popular.

"Cheap *popularization* of already sufficiently popular European science."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Feb. 15, 1884.

pŏp'-ū-lar-īze, *v.t.* [Eng. *popular*; *-ize.*] To make popular; to render suitable or intelligible to the common people; to treat in a manner suited to the comprehension of the people at large.

"Endeavouring to *popularize* the occasion by offering seats at cheap prices."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 10, 1885.

pŏp'-ū-lar-īz-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *popularize*; *-er.*] One who renders anything intelligible to the populace.

"A clarification of the fundamental ideas on quantitative analysis and synthesis, which still need their *popularizer*."—*Athenæum*, May 12, 1883, p. 597.

pŏp'-ū-lar-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *popular*; *-ly.*]

1. In a popular manner; in a manner to please or gain the favour of the people at large; so as to please the crowd.

"Should I, encouraging the bad,
Turn rebel and run *popularity* mad?"
Dryden: Absalom & Achitophel, i. 356.

2. Commonly, generally, currently; among the people at large.

* **pŏp'-ū-lar-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *popular*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being popular; popularity. (*Coleridge.*)

pŏp'-ū-lāte, *v.i.* & *t.* [Populate, *a.*]

* **A.** *Intrans.:* To breed people; to propagate, to increase.

"There be great shoals of people, which go on to *populate*, without foreseeing means of life and sustentation."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Vicissitude.*

B. *Trans.:* To people; to furnish with people or inhabitants, either by natural increase or by immigration or colonization.

* **pŏp'-ū-late**, *a.* [Low Lat. *populatus*, pa. par. of *populor* = to people, from Lat. *populus* = the people.] Populous.

"Enjoying Ireland *populate* and quiet."—*Bacon: Notes of a Speech on Spain.*

pŏp-u-lā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *populationem*, accus. of *populatio* = a peopling, from *populatus*, pa. par. of *populor* = to populate (q.v.); Ital. *popolazione.*]

1. The act or process of populating or peopling.

2. The inhabitants of a country, district, town, &c., collectively.

"England, though far less in territory and *population*, hath been, nevertheless, an overmatch."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Kingdoms & Estates.*

3. The state of a country with respect to the number of its inhabitants; populousness.

"The *population* of a kingdom does not exceed the stock of the kingdom which should maintain them."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Kingdoms & Estates.*

¶ By the census of 1901, the United Kingdom had a population of 41,607,552. It has been estimated that the population of the globe is 1,455,923,000, thus distributed: Europe, 315,929,000; Asia, 834,707,000; Africa, 205,679,000; America, 95,405,009; Australia and Polynesia, 4,121,000; the Polar Regions, 82,000. [Malthusianism.]

pŏp'-ū-lāt-ŏr, *s.* [Eng. *populat(e)*; *-or.*] One who populates or peoples.

* **pŏp'-ū-lī-çīde**, *s.* [Lat. *populus* = the people, and *cædo* (in comp. *-cido*) = to kill.] Slaughter of the people.

pō-pu-lĭn, *s.* [Lat. *popul(us)*; *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{22}O_8 = C_{13}H_{17}(C_7H_5O)O_7$. Benzoylsalicin. A crystalline substance extracted from the bark, leaves, and root of the Aspen (*Populus tremula*). The aqueous decoction is purified and concentrated, and the salicin allowed to crystallize out. From the mother-liquor carbonate of potassium throws down the populin, which must be recrystallized from boiling water. It forms white silky needles containing two molecules of water; dissolves in 76 parts of boiling water, in 100 parts of cold alcohol, and easily in acids. It is coloured a deep-red, with strong sulphuric acid, and with dilute acids is converted into saligenin, benzoic acid, and glucose.

* **pŏp-ū-lŏs'-ĭ-tў**, *s.* [Fr. *populosité*, from Lat. *populositas*, from *populosus* = populous (q.v.).] The quality or state of being populous; populousness.

"How much the length of men's lives conduced unto the *populosity* of their kind."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vi., ch. vi.

pŏp'-ū-loŭs, *a.* [Fr. *populeux*, from Lat. *populosus* = full of people, from *populus* = the people; Sp. & Port. *populoso*; Ital. *popoloso*, *populoso.*]

1. Full of people or inhabitants; containing many inhabitants; thickly populated.

"Heav'n, yet *populous*, retains
Number sufficient." *Milton: P. L.*, vii. 146.

* 2. Pleasing or acceptable to the people; popular.

"He I pleaded for
Hath power to make your beauty *populous*."
Webster.

* 3. Suited to the people or populace; low, common, inferior, coarse.

"The powder was too gross and *populous*."
Arden of Faversham.

pŏp'-ū-loŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *populous*; *-ly.*] In a populous manner; with many inhabitants; with a large population.

pŏp'-ū-loŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *populous*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being populous; containing many inhabitants in proportion to the extent of country; the state of being thickly populated.

"This city . . . is far inferior to London for *populousness*."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., § 1, let. 7.

pō-pu-lŭs, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Bot.:* Poplar; a genus of Salicaceæ. Catkins drooping, their scales usually jagged; disc cup-shaped, oblique, entire. Males, stamens four to thirty; females, stigmas two- to four-cleft; capsule two-celled, loculicidal. Known species eighteen; from the north temperate zone. Two, *Populus alba*, the Great White Poplar or Abele, and *P. tremula*, the Trembling Poplar or Aspen, are indigenous. *P. nigra*, the Black Poplar, is only naturalised. The first is a large tree with downy, but not viscous buds, roundish, cordate, lobed-toothed leaves, glabrous above, downy and very white beneath, ultimately becoming glabrous on both sides. It grows in moist places and mountain woods. The timber is white, soft, and used only for coarse work. The bark is said to be useful in strangury. Sir Joseph Hooker considers *P. canescens*, the Gray Poplar, to be only a sub-species of it. For the second species, see Aspen. *P. nigra* has viscid buds, leaves rhombic, deltoid, or suborbicular, finely crenato-serrate; at length becoming glabrous. It grows in moist places, on river banks, &c. The wood is light, and not very valuable. It is used for carving, or burnt for charcoal, and the bark employed for tannin. *P. monilifera* is the Black Italian Poplar, *P. fastigiata*, the Lombardy Poplar, and *P. canadensis*, the Canadian Poplar. The buds of *P. nigra*, the Himalayan *P. balsamifera*, *P. caudicans*, &c., are besmeared in winter with a resinous, balsamic, bitter, aromatic exudation, called Tacamahac, considered to be diuretic, and antiscorbutic. The bark of *P. euphratica* is given in India as a vermifuge.

2. *Paleobot.:* Occurs in the Cretaceous rocks of North America, the Eocene of Bournemouth, and the Miocene of Continental Europe.

* **por**, * **porr**, *s.* [See def.] A contracted form of poker (q.v.).

pŏr-ā-na, *s.* [Said to be from Gr. *πορεύω* (*poreuō*) = to make to go; *πορεύομαι* (*poreuomai*) = to traverse, from the habit of the plant to send out long shoots.]

1. *Bot.:* A genus of Convolvulaceæ. Three species from the East are cultivated in gardens as ornamental plants.

2. *Paleobot.:* Three species occur in the Middle Eocene. (*Etheridge.*)

* **por-ayll**, *a.* [O. Fr.] Poor.

"The *porayll* and needy people drewe vnto hym."—*Fabyan: Chronicle*, vol. i. (an. 1550).

por-bēa-gle, prō-bēa-gle, *s.* [Lit. = hog-beagle, from Fr. *porc* = hog, pig, and Eng. *beagle.*]

Ichthy.: Lamna cornubica, the Beaumaris-shark (q.v.).

"The *porbeagle* is so common with us as to be called 'the Beaumaris shark'."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 28, 1885.

por'-căl, *s.* [Sp.] A large plum grown in Spain.

por'-cāt-ĕd, por'-cate, *a.* [Lat. *porca* = a ridge between two furrows, a balk.] Ridged; formed in ridges.

pŏr'-çĕ-lain (1), * **por-cel-lan**, * **por-co-lane**, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *porcelaine* (O. Fr. *pourcelaine*), from Ital. *porcellana* = (1) the Venus shell, (2) the nacre of the shell, (3) porcelain, from the curved shape of the upper surface of the shell, which was thought to resemble the raised back of a hog, from *porcella* = a little pig, dimin. from *porco*; Lat. *porcus* = a pig.]

A. *As substantive:*

Art: A fictile material intermediate between glass and pottery, being formed of two substances, fusible and infusible, the latter enabling it to withstand the heat necessary to vitrify the former, thus producing its peculiar semi-translucency. The infusible material is alumina, called kaolin; the fusible substance is felspar, and is called pe-tun-tse, both Chinese terms. There are two kinds, hard and soft (*pâte dure* and *pâte tendre*); the hard body has more alumina and less silex and lime. Oriental porcelain is of two kinds, ancient and modern; the latter class includes imitations and reproductions. The manufacture began in China between 185 B.C. and 87 A.D., and reached its perfection during the Ming dynasty (1368–1644). The rarest Chinese wares are of the Tsin dynasty (265–419 A.D.), the Soui (581–618), and the Thang (618–907)—forms virtually extinct except as copies. The Tcheou porcelain (954–959) is so valued that fragments are worn as personal ornaments. Ware of the Song dynasty (960–1279) is also highly prized. Porcelain came by trade into Persia and Egypt, and was known in Syria in the twelfth century. Marco Polo in the thirteenth century described the Chinese method of manufacture from personal observation. First imported into Europe by the Portuguese in 1520. In Japan the porcelain manufacture began before 27 B.C., with a whiter body and more brilliant glaze than that of the Chinese. It is doubtful if it was ever made in Persia. In Europe, Boettcher, a Saxon chemist, found kaolin while seeking the philosopher's stone; and Augustus II., elector of Saxony and king of Poland, established and placed under his control the famous Meissen factory at the castle of Albrechtsburg in 1710; forty years later 700 men were employed. In Vienna, Stolzel, who escaped from Meissen in 1720, began the Austrian factory, which in 1785 employed 500 men; another was established in Berlin by Frederick the Great. During the eighteenth century, works were begun in Russia, Holland, Denmark, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, and Italy. In France, soft porcelain was made at St. Cloud in 1695. Comte de Brancas-Lauraguan, in 1758, found kaolin near Alençon, and porcelain was made at St. Yrieux, near Limoges. The Sèvres manufactory was first established at Vincennes in 1740, and moved to Sèvres in 1756. In France, the manufacture of soft porcelain extends from 1695 to 1770, after which date the hard body of Sèvres takes its place. In England, William Cookworthy, a chemist of Plymouth, found kaolin at Tregonning, near Helstone, in Cornwall, and his patent of 1768 was worked at Plymouth for two or three years, when the works were removed to Bristol. At Cheisea

and how soft porcelain had been made. These two were transferred to Derby in 1770 and 1770. Bristol had a soft body works in 1748. Its best period was from 1774 to 1778. Worcester porcelain dates from 1751, its best period ended with 1783. Other sites for the manufacture are found at Swinton, Yorkshire, where Rockingham ware was made, Broseley and Coalbrookdale in Salop, Nantgarw near Cardiff, Swansea, Lowestoft, and other places.

B. *adj.*: Pertaining to or composed of porcelain.

porcelain clay, *s.* [Kaolin.]

porcelain crab, *s.* [Porcellana, 1.]

porcelain earth, *s.* [Kaolin.]

porcelain jasper, *s.*

Min.: A slaty clay which has been altered by contact with an igneous dyke. Found in the Coal-measures of various countries.

porcelain paper, *s.* A kind of French glazed, fancy paper, figured, painted, or gilt.

porcelain printing, *s.* The transferring of an impression of an engraving to porcelain in the biscuit or the glazed condition.

porcelain spar, *s.*

Min.: An altered form of Ekebergite (q.v.).

*** pör-çĕ-lain** (2), *s.* [Purslane.]

pör-çĕl-ăin′ īte, *s.* [Eng. *porcelain* (1); suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *porzellanit.*]

Min.: The same as Porcelain-spar (q.v.).

pör′-çel-ain-ized, *a.* [Eng. *porcelain* (1); *-ized.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Baked like potter's clay.

† 2. *Petrol.*: Altered, probably by heat, so as to resemble porcelain. Used of some metamorphic rocks.

pör-çĕl-lā′-na, *s.* [Porcelain.]

Zoology:

1. Porcelain-crab: a genus of Crustacea, typical of the family Porcellanidæ (q.v.). Small smooth crabs, of which two are British, *Porcellana platycheles*, the Hairy, and *P. longicornis*, the Minute, Porcelain crab.

2. A genus of Foraminifera.

pör-çĕl-la-nā′-ceoŭs (**ce** as **sh**), *a.* [Ital. *porcellan(a)* = porcelain; Eng. adj. suff. *-aceous.*] The same as Porcellaneous (q.v.).

pör çĕl lāne, *a.* [Ital. *porcellana* = porcelain.] Porcellaneous.

pör-çĕl-lā′-nĕ-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. * *porcellan* = *porcelain* (1); *-eous.*] The same as Porcellanous (q.v.).

pör-çĕl-lăn-ĭ′-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *porcellan(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: Porcelain-crabs, so named from their porcelain-like smoothness; a family of small crabs, sub-order Anomura. Antennæ very long; the anterior feet converted into powerful nippers; rudimentary tail bent under the body, furnished with a small fan-like fin.

pör-çĕl′-la-noŭs, pör′ çĕl-a-noŭs, *a.* [Eng. * *porcellan* = *porcelain* (1); *-ous.*] Pertaining to, resembling, or of the texture or nature of porcelain.

porcellanous foraminifera, *s. pl.* [Imperforata.]

porcellanous shells, *s. pl.*

Zool.: Gasteropodous shells, consisting of three layers, each of which is made up of very many plates, like cards placed upon edge. Examples, Cypræa, Cassis, Ampullaria, Conus, &c. (*S. P. Woodward.*)

por çĕl′-lĭ-a, *s.* [Lat. *porcellus* = a little pig (?).]

Paleont.: A genus of Nucleobranchiate Molluscs, family Firolidæ, with twelve species, from the Devonian to the Trias of Britain and Belgium.

por çĕl′ lĭ o, *s.* [Lat. = a woodlouse.]

Zool.: A genus of Oniscidæ, resembling Onisens, but having the lateral antennæ seven-jointed.

pör-çĕl-lō′-phīte, *s.* [Eng. *porcelain* (1), and *ophite.*]

Min.: A soft kind of Serpentine (q.v.) found in Sweden. From its resemblance to meerschaum it sometimes bears that name.

porçh, porcho, *s.* [Fr. *porche*, from Lat. *portic-us*, accus. of *portic-us* = a gallery, a porch, from *porta* = a gate, a door; Sp. & Ital. *portico.*]

1. A covered entrance to a building; a covered approach or vestibule to a door-way. When a row of columns is added it becomes a portico (q.v.). In some old churches the porches are of two stories, the upper being termed a parvis (q.v.).

"Nothing now remains standing but the beautiful *porch* at the Earl of Pembroke's."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i., ch. iv.

* 2. A covered walk, a portico.

"Repair to Pompey's *porch*, where you shall find us."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 3.

¶ *The Porch*: The School of the Stoics, so called because Zeno, the philosopher and founder of the sect, gave his lectures in the Athenian picture-gallery, called the *stoa poikilê*, or painted porch.

"The successors of Socrates formed societies which lasted several centuries: the Academy, the *Porch*, the Garden."—*Seeley: Ecce Homo.*

porch-post support, *s.* A casting placed between the foot of a post and the floor of a porch, to prevent decay of the two at that point.

pör′-çine, *a.* [Lat. *porcinus*, from *porcus* = a pig.] [Pork.]

1. Of or pertaining to swine.

2. Resembling a pig; hog-like.

"Their physiognomy is canine, vulpine, caprine, *porcine*."—*Gauden: Life of Bp. Brownrigg*, p. 236.

pör′-cu-la, *s.* [Lat. *porculus*, dimin. from *porcus* = a swine.]

Zool.: A genus of Suidæ, with one species *Porcula salvania*, the Pigmy Hog (q.v.). Dental formula, I. $\frac{0}{0}$, C. $\frac{1-1}{1-1}$, M. $\frac{7-7}{7-7}$. Canines small, straight, scarcely cutting, not ordinarily exserted; the fourth toe on all the feet small and unequal, tail very short. In these particulars it approaches the Peccary. (*Jerdon*).

por′-cu-pīne, * poork-poynt, * per-poynt, porke-pyn, por-poynte, por-pyn, * pork-pen, * por-pentine, * por-pint, * porke-spick, *s.* [O. Fr. *porcespin* = the pig with spines, from *porc* (Lat. *porcus*) = a pig; O. Fr. *espin*, *espine* (Fr. *épine*; Lat. *spina*) = a spine; Sp. *puerco espin*); Port. *porco espinho*; Ital. *porco spinoso*; cf. Fr. *porc epic* = the pig with spikes; Ger. *stachelschwein* = thorn-swine; Sw. *pinsvin*; Dan. *pindsvin* = pin-swine.]

1. *Zool.*: The popular name for any individual of the genus Hystrix or the family Hystricidæ (divided into two groups, Hystricina and Synetherina, or two sub-families, Hystricinæ and Sphingurinæ, the first group or sub-family containing the Old World, or True, Porcupines, and the second those peculiar to the New). The Common Porcupine (*Hystrix cristata*) may be taken as a type of the True Porcupine. It occurs in the south of Europe, and the north and west of Africa, is about twenty-eight inches long, exclusive of the tail, about four inches. It is somewhat heavily built, with obtuse head and short limbs. The head, fore quarters, and under surface are clothed with short spines intermixed with hairs, crest on head and neck, hind quarters covered with long sharp spines, ringed with black and white, and erectile at will. They are but loosely attached to the skin and readily fall out, a circumstance which probably gave rise to the belief that the animal was able to project them at an enemy. It is a purely vegetable feeder, and lives in holes in the rock, and burrows in the ground. The Hairy-nosed Porcupine is *H. leucura* (or *hirsutirostris*) from Syria, Asia Minor, and India; and the Brush-tailed Porcupines belong to the genus Atherura. They have long tails, tipped with peculiar flattened spines. [Synetherina, Trichys, Tree-porcupine.]

2. *Bot.*: (1) *Chartaria hystrix*; (2) *Hordeum hystrix.*

3. *Fibre*: A heckling apparatus for flax; or a cylindrical heckle for worsted yarn.

porcupine ant-eater, *s.* [Echidna.]

porcupine-crab, *s.*

Zool.: *Lithodes hystrix*, a native of Japan. The carapace is triangular, and, like the limbs, thickly covered with spines. It is dull and sluggish in its movements.

porcupine-fish, *s.*

Ichthy.: *Diodon hystrix*, so called from being covered with spines. Found in the tropical seas.

porcupine-like rodents, *s. pl.*

Zool.: Hystricomorpha, a section of Rodentia Simplicidentata, with six families: Octodontidæ, Hystricidæ, Chinchillidæ, Dasyproctidæ, Dinomyidæ, and Caviidæ.

porcupine sea-mouse, *s.* [Aphrodita.]

porcupine-wood, *s.* The outer portion of the trunk of the cocoa-nut palm, a hard durable wood, which, when cut horizontally, shows beautiful markings resembling those of porcupine quills.

*** por′-cu-pīne,** *v.t.* [Porcupine, *s.*] To cause to stand up like the quills of a porcupine.

"Whose frightful presence *porcupined* each hair."
Wolcot: Peter Pindar, p. 50.

pör′-cŭs, *s.* [Lat.] [Pork.]

Zool.: A synonym of Babyroussa (q.v.).

pöre, * poorc, *s.* [Fr. *pore*, from Lat. *porum*, accus of *porus* = a pore, from Gr. πόρος (*poros*) = a passage, a pore; Sp., Port., & Ital. *poro.*]

1. *Anat.* (*Pl.*): Minute holes in the skin required for perspiration.

"The sweate came gushing out of every *pore*."
Chapman: Homer; Odyssey xi.

2. *Botany*:

(1) An aperture in anything; spec. the cuticle of a plant, through which transpiration takes place. [Stomates.]

(2) (*Pl.*): Tubes containing the organs of reproduction, constituting appendages to the pileus of Fungals.

3. *Physics* (*Pl.*): Interstices between the molecules of a body. They are of two kinds: physical pores, where the interstices are so small that the surrounding molecules remain within the sphere of each other's attracting or repelling forces; and sensible pores, constituting actual cavities across which the molecular forces cannot act. (*Gonot.*)

4. *Zool.* (*Pl.*): The smaller of the two kinds of holes in the tissue of sponges. Called also Inhalant apertures.

pore-capsule, *s.*

Bot.: A capsule which dehisces by pores at or near its apex.

pöre (1), *** por-en, * pure,** *v.i.* [Sw. dial. *pora*, *puru*, *purra* = to work steadily.] To look steadily and with continued attention and application; to read, examine, or study patiently, steadily, and persistently. Applied to patient and steady study of a book, or anything written or engraved, and followed by *on*, *upon*, or *over* (now generally only by the last of these.)

"The exalted prize demands an upward look,
Not to be found by *poring on* a book."
Cowper: Tirocinium, 384.

*** pöre** (2), *v.t.* [Pour, *v.*]

*** pöre′-blĭnd,** *a.* [Purblind.]

*** por en,** *v.t.* [Pore (1), *v.*]

pör′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *pore* (1), v.; *-er.*] One who pores or studies steadily and patiently.

*** por-et, * por-rect,** *s.* [Lat. *porrum.*] A young onion.

pöre-wört, *s.* [Eng. *pore*, and *wort.*]

Bot. (*Pl.*): Lindley's name for the Tremandraceæ.

por-geč, *s.* [Native name.]

Fabric: A coarse kind of Indian silk.

por-ğĭ, pŏg-gĭ, pâu′-gie, *s.* [North Amer. Indian.]

Ichthy.: *Pagrus argyrops*, an important food-fish from the coasts of the United States. It attains a length of eighteen inches and a weight of about four pounds.

pŏr-ĭch′-thys, *s.* [First element doubtful; second Gr. ἰχθύς (*ichthus*) = a fish.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Acanthopterygii, family Batrachidæ, with two species, from the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of Central and South America.

PORCELAIN

CHINESE

Massive Jar of early Ming period. *(In Victoria and Albert Museum.)*

By permission, from Cosmo Monkhouse's "Chinese Porcelain."

ENGLISH

Worcester Sucrier and Sauce-boat. *(In British Museum.)*

By permission, from William Burton's "English Porcelain."

† **pŏr-ĭf-ĕr-a,** *s. pl.* [Lat. *porus* = a passage, and *fero* = to bear.]

Zoology:

1. The Foraminifera.

2. The Sponges.

pŏr-ĭf-ĕr-an, *s.* [Porifera.] Any individual member of the order Porifera.

pŏr-ĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *porus* = a pore, and *forma* = form, shape; Fr. *piriforme.*]

Anat. Lang. & Bot.: Resembling, or of the form of, a pore.

pŏr-ĭme, *s.* [Gr. πορίμος (*porimos*) = practicable, from πόρος (*poros*) = a ford, a passage.]

Geom.: A theorem or proposition so easy of demonstration as to be almost an axiom or self-evident.

pŏr-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *pory; -ness.*] The quality or state of being pory, or full of pores.

"The *porines* of the bone below."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. ii., ch. viii.

* **pŏr-ĭsm,** * **por-risme,** *s.* [Gr. πόρισμα (*porisma*) = anything procured or supplied, something deduced from a previous demonstration; πορίζω (*porizō*) = to bring, to supply; πόρος (*poros*) = a passage; Fr. *porisme.*]

Geometry:

1. A corollary.

2. A name given by the ancient geometers to a class of propositions having for their object to find the conditions that will render certain problems indeterminate or capable of innumerable solutions. It partakes of the nature both of a problem and of a theorem, without being exactly either.

"Geometricians, when they have shewed their proposicions, been wonte to bringen in thinges that they clepen *porismes.*"—*Chaucer: Boecius*, bk. iii.

pŏr-ĭs-măt-ĭc, pŏr-ĭs-măt-ĭc-al, *a.* [Gr. πόρισμα (*porisma*), genit. πορίσματος (*porismatos*) = porism (q.v.).] Of or pertaining to a porism; poristic.

pŏr-ĭs-tic, pŏr-ĭs-tĭc-al, *a.* [Fr. *poristique*; Gr. πριστικός (*poristikos*), from πορίζω (*porizō*) = to bring, to supply.] [Porism.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a porism.

pŏr-ite, *s.* [Porites.] Any individual of the genus Porites, or the family Poritidæ.

pŏr-ī tēş, *s.* [Lat. *porus*; suff. *-ites.*] [Pore (1).]

1. *Zool.:* The typical genus of Poritidæ. Animals urceolate, with twelve very short tentacles; polypidom porous and echinated. The species take part in the formation of coral reefs, at a less depth than the Astræidæ and at the same depth as Meandrina. Darwin describes the margin of a coral island as largely formed of masses of Porites irregularly rounded, from four to eight feet broad, and separated by crooked channels about six feet deep. As it extends it spreads laterally, so that many of the masses terminate upwards in broad flat summits when the coral is dead.

2. *Palæont.:* One species in the Middle Eocene.

pŏr-ĭt-ĭ dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *porit(es)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Madreporaria Perforata, from shallow water in the tropics. The wall and the septa are reticulate and porous. Most of the species are reef-builders. Subfamilies, Poritinæ and Montiporinæ.

pŏr-ĭ tī-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *porit(es)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*] [Poritidæ.]

pŏrk, * **porke,** *s.* [Fr. *porc* = a pig, a hog, pork, from Lat. *porcum*, accus. of *porcus* = a pig; cogn. with Wel. *porch*; Ir. *orc*; A.S. *fearh* = a pig; Eng. *farrow*; O. Sp., Port., & Ital. *porco*; Sp. *puerco.*]

I. *Literally:*

* 1. A pig, a hog. (*Cotgrave.*)

2. The flesh of swine, fresh or salted, used for food.

"Good Mussulman, abstain from *pork.*"
Cowper: Love of the World Reproved.

* II. *Fig.:* A stupid, obstinate, and ignorant person; a hog; a pig-headed fellow.

"I mean not to dispute philosophy with this *pork.*"
—*Milton: Colasterion.*

pork butcher, *s.* One who kills pigs or deals in pork.

pork chop, *s.* A chop or slice from the rib of a pig.

pork eater, *s.* One who eats swine's flesh; hence, a Christian, as distinguished from a Jew.

"This making of Christians will raise the price of hogs: if we grow all to be *pork-eaters*, we shall not shortly have a rasher on the coals for money."—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, iii. 5.

pork-measle, *s.* [Measles, 2. (1).]

pork-pie, *s.* A pie made of minced pork and pastry.

pork sausage, *s.* A sausage made of minced pork, with seasoning and flavouring ingredients.

pork tape-worm, *s.* [Cysticercus, Tænia.]

* **pork-e-pyn,** *s.* [Porcupine.]

pŏrk-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *pork*; *-er.*] A pig, a hog; specif., a pig or hog fed for pork.

"The uproarious cackling that greeted every squeak from the *porkers*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 29, 1885.

* **pŏrk-ĕt,** *s.* [O. Fr. *porquet.*] A young hog or pig; a pig.

"A *porket* and a lamb that never suffered shears."
Dryden: Virgil's Æneid xii. 257.

* **pŏrk lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *pork*; dimin. suff. *-ling.*] A young pig.

"If rattling or swelling get once to the throat,
Thou lovest thy *porkling*, a crown to a groat."
Tusser: Husbandry; *October.*

* **pork-pen,** * **pork point,** *s.* [Porcupine.]

por-lĭ-ĕr-a, *s.* [Named after Andrew de Porlier, a Spanish patron of Botany.]

Bot.: A genus of Zygophylleæ. The foliage is very detersive, and is sometimes used in the West Indies to scrub floors.

por nō grăph-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *pornograph(y)*; *-ic.*] Pertaining to pornography; loose, lascivious.

"A perfect Golconda of *pornographic* writing."—*World*, Oct. 25, 1883.

* **por nŏg-ra phy,** *s.* [Gr. πόρνη (*pornē*) = a harlot, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.]

1. Licentious painting, such as the pictures used to ornament the walls of the temples of Bacchus; specimens exist at Pompeii.

2. A description of prostitutes or of prostitution, as matter of public hygiene.

3. Licentious literature.

pŏr-ō-dine, pŏr-ō-dīte, *s.* [Gr. πωρώδης (*pōrōdēs*) = tufa-like; suff. *-ine, -ite.*]

Petrol.: A name originally given by Hauy to certain fragmental rocks, which were cemented together by opal-silica, and bearing a close resemblance to tufa. Wadsworth has applied this term to some meteorites presenting a fragmental structure, which have been subsequently much altered.

pŏr-ō-phyl-lĭ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *porophyll(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æ.*]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Senecionideæ (q.v.).

pŏr ō phyl-lŭm, *s.* [Gr. πόρος (*poros*) = a pore, and φύλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Porophylleæ (q.v.). South American shrubs or under shrubs.

pŏr-ō-sa, *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of Mod. Lat. *porosus* = full of pores, from *porus* = a pore.] [Perforata.]

pŏr-ŏs-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *porosité*; Ital. *porosità.*]

1. The quality or state of being porous or of having pores; porousness; specif., that property of matter in consequence of which its particles are not in absolute contact, but are separated by pores or intervals; the opposite to density.

* 2. A pore.

"The nerves with their invisible *porositics*."—*More: Immort. of the Soul*, bk. ii., ch. viii.

pŏr-ŏt-ĭc, *s.* [Gr. πῶρος (*pōros*) = a callus.]

Med.: A medicine capable, or supposed to be capable, of assisting in the formation of a callus.

pŏr'-oŭs, *a.* [Fr. *poreux*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *poroso.*] Having pores or interstices in the skin or substance of the body; having spiracles or passages for fluids. [Pitted.]

"They are all built of a *porous* stone."—*Eustace: Italy*, vol. iii., ch. iii.

pŏr oŭs lў, *adv.* [Eng. *porous*, *-ly.*] In a porous manner.

por-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *porous*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being porous; porosity.

"The *porousness* of its body, rendering it diaphanous. —*South: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. ii.

* 2. A porous part; a pore.

"They will forcibly get into the *porousness* of it, and pass between part and part. —*Digby: On Bodies.*

* **por paisc,** *s.* [Porpoise.]

* **por-pen tine,** *s.* [Porcupine.]

* **por-pesse,** * **por-peys,** *s.* [Porpoise.]

por pĕz ite, *s.* After Porpez, Brazil, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of native gold (q.v.), containing from five to nearly ten per cent. of palladium.

* **por-phu-ric,** *s.* [Porphyry.]

por-phȳ-ra, *s.* [Gr. πορφύρα (*porphura*) = the purple fish.]

Bot.: A genus of Confervaceæ, tribe or family Halymeditæ (*Lindley*) of the order Ulvaceæ (*Berkeley*). The purple or red frond is expanded, membranous, shortly-stalked; fructification consisting of scattered sori with oval spores, of tetraspores, and of antheridia. *Porphyra vulgaris* and *P. laciniata* furnish Laver (q.v.).

por-phȳ-rā-ceoŭs (ce as sh), *a.* [Eng. *porphyr(y)*; *-aceous.*] Resembling, or consisting of, porphyry; porphyritic.

* **por-phyre,** *s.* [Porphyry.]

por-phȳr'-ĕ-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. πορφύρεος (*porphureos*) = the purple fish.] Brown-red; brown mixed with red.

por'-phȳ rĭc, *a.* [Gr. πόρφυρος (*porphuros*) = purple; Eng. suff. *-ic.*] (See compound.)

porphyric acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{10}H_4N_2O_7$. Produced from euxanthone by the action of cold nitric acid of sp. gr. 1·31. It is obtained as a yellow crystalline powder, which forms a blood-red colour with carbonate of ammonia (hence its name), and is slightly soluble in cold water and alcohol, more easily in boiling alcohol. Its salts explode when heated.

por'-phȳ-rĭne, *s.* [Gr. πόρφυρος (*porphuros*) = purple; *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A base obtained by Hesse from a peculiar Australian bark. It is soluble in water and alcohol, from which it partly crystallizes in thin, white prisms, and melts at 82°. Its sulphate and chloride, like those of quinine, exhibit a deep blue fluorescence when slightly acidulated. With concentrated nitric acid, it produces a characteristic red colour.

por phȳr' ĭ-ō, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. πορφυρίων (*porphurion*) = an undetermined species of the modern genus. (Cf. *Plin. H. N.*, x. 46, 49.)]

Ornith.: A genus of Rallidæ, sub-family Gallinæ, with fourteen species, chiefly Oriental and Australian, but occurring in South America, in Africa, and in the south of Europe. Bill short, strong, high; the base dilated into a flat plate; culmen arched; nostrils large, basal covered by a membrane, naked; feet very large, toes without lateral membrane, claws large and slightly curved. In habits they resemble the Water-hen, but are larger and more stately birds; bill and legs red, general plumage metallic blue.

* **por-phy rit,** *s.* [Porphyry.]

por'-phȳ-rite, por'-phȳ-rўte, *s.* [Eng. *porphyr(y)*, and suff. *-ite* (*Petrol.*).]

Petrol.: A name used by some petrologists for the porphyritic orthoclase rocks which are free from quartz. Some, however, include varieties in which the orthoclase constituent is more or less replaced by oligoclase. Many porphyritic dolerites have been also included under this name. By the presence of hornblende it often approaches the composition of a syenite (q.v.), with which it is frequently associated.

por-phȳ-rĭt-ĭc, * **por-phȳ-rĭt-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Fr. *porphyritique.*] Resembling porphyry; consisting of porphyry; containing porphyry.

"*Porphyritic* cliffs rise on every side."—*Scribner's Magazine*, August 1877, p. 455.

por phy ri zā tion, *s.* [Eng. *porphyriz(e)*; *-ation.*]

1. The act of porphyrizing; the state of being porphyrized.

2. A mode of grinding substances by a muller upon a slab. Porphyry, from its extreme hardness, is eminently suitable, and has given its name to the process.

por phy rize, *v.t.* [Eng. *porphyr(y)*; *-ize.*] To make to resemble porphyry; to make spottedin composition.

por phy rō gĕne, *s.* [See def.] The same as Porphyrogenitus (q.v.). (*Poe: Haunted Palace.*)

por phy rō gĕ nĕt' ic, *a.* [Eng. *porphyrog(en)*, and Gr. γεννητικος (*gennētikos*) = having the power to produce.] Producing or generating porphyry.

por phy rō gĕn it ism, *s.* [Porphyrogenitus.] The principle of succession in royal families, and especially among the Eastern Roman emperors, by virtue of which a younger son, if born "in the purple," that is, after the succession of his parents to the throne, was preferred to an older son born previous to such succession.

por phy rō gĕn ĭ tŭs, *s.* [Lat. *porphyra* = purple, and *genitus*, pa. par. of *gigno* = to bear, as a child.] A son born "in the purple," that is after his father's succession to the throne. [Porphyrogenitism.]

pŏr phy rŏid, *s.* [Eng. *porphyr(y)*; suff. *-oid*; Fr. & Ger. *porphyroide.*]

Petrol.: A felsitic rock which, from the presence of a micaceous mineral in more or less parallel bands giving it a foliated aspect, appears to be intermediate between the porphyritic felsites and the gneissic rocks.

por phy rŏph ŏr ą, *s.* [Gr. πορφύρα (*porphura*) = a purple dye, and φορός (*phoros*) = bearing.]

Entom.: A genus of Coccidæ. *Porphyrophora polonica*, found in Germany and Poland, where it lives on the roots of a Scleranthus, yields a red dye which has long been known.

por phy rŏx' ĭn, *s.* [Gr. πόρφυρος (*porphuros*) = purple; Eng. *ox(ygen)*, and suff. *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A neutral substance said by Merck to exist in Smyrna opium. (*Watts.*)

por' phy ry, *s.* [Gr. πορφύρα (*porphura*) = purple; Lat. *porphyrites*; Fr. & Ger. *porphyre*; Ital. *porfido.*]

Petrol.: A term originally applied to a rock having a purple-coloured base, with enclosed individual crystals of a felspar. It is still used by some petrologists as a generic name for all rocks consisting of a felsitic base, with felspar crystals. Rocks of varied mineralogical composition, origin, and of various colours, having however been included under this name, English and most American petrologists use it in its adjectival form only. Thus, any rock in which crystals of felspar are individually developed, irrespective of the mineralogical composition of the whole, is said to be porphyritic.

porphyry-schist, *s.* [Phonolite.]

porphyry-shell, *s.* The genus Murex (q.v.), and specially any species yielding a purple dye.

porphyry-tuff, *s.*

Petrol.: A tuff consisting of felsitic substance having an earthy to compact texture, enclosing fragments and crystals of quartz, felspar, and mica, with, occasionally, plant remains.

por' pĭce, *s.* [Porpoise.]

por pī' ta, *s.* [From Gr. πόρπη (*porpē*) = a buckle-pin.]

Zool.: A genus of Physophoridæ, akin to the Portuguese Man-of-war (q.v.). The disc is surrounded by a beautiful fringe of tentacles. Some are bright-tinted. One species occurs in the Mediterranean.

por' pŏise, * **por paise,** * **por pes,** * **por pesse,** * **por pcys,** * **por pice,** * **porc pisce,** * **por pose,** * **por puis,** * **por pus,** *s.* [O. Fr. *porpeis*, *porpeys* = swine-fish, from *porc* (Lat. *porcus*) = a pig, and Lat. *piscis* = a fish. Cf. Ger. *meerschwein*; Dan. & Norw. *marsvin*; Sw. *marsvin* = sea-swine; Fr. *marsouin.*]

Zool.: *Phocæna communis*, and any species of the genus; loosely applied by sailors to any of the smaller cetaceans. The common porpoise, when full-grown, attains a length of about five feet. The head is rounded in front, and the snout is not produced into a beak. The external surface is shining and hairless, dark gray or black on the upper parts, under pure white. It is gregarious in habit, and is often seen in small herds, frequenting the coasts rather than the open seas. It often ascends rivers, and has been met with in the Thames, near Richmond, and in the Seine, at Neuilly. It is found on the coasts of Scandinavia, and ranges as far north as Baffin's Bay and as far west as the coast of the United States. Southwards its range is limited, and it is unknown in the Mediterranean. It feeds on fish, and was formerly esteemed as an article of food. Its only commercial value now is derived from the oil obtained from its blubber. Its skin is sometimes used for leather and boot-laces, but "porpoise-hides" are ordinarily obtained from *Delphinapterus leucas*, the Beluga, or White Whale.

porpoise oil, *s.*

Chem.: The oil obtained by heating the belly-blubber of the porpoise. Sp. gr. ·937 at 16°. It consists of a glyceride of oleic, palmitic, and valeric acids, has a pale yellow colour, and forms a stable solution with one part of alcohol of ·821.

por pō rī' nō, *s.* [Ital.] A composition of quicksilver, tin, and sulphur, which produced a yellow metallic powder, that was employed instead of gold by mediæval artists, when they wished to economise.

* **por puis,** * **por pus,** *s.* [Porpoise.]

* **pŏr rā' ceoŭs (cc as sh),** *a.* [Lat. *porraceus*, from *porrum* = a leek; Fr. *porracé.*] Resembling a leek in colour; greenish.

"*If the lesser intestines be wounded, he will be troubled with porraceous* vomiting."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. vi., ch. vii.

* **por ray,** *s.* [Porridge.]

pŏr rĕct', *a.* [Lat. *porrectus*, pa. par. of *porrigo* = to stretch out.]

Bot. & Zool.: Extended forward in a horizontal direction.

† **pŏr rĕct',** *v.t.* [Correct, *a.*]

Law: To produce for examination or taxation, as when a proctor *porrects* a bill of costs.

* **pŏr rĕc' tion,** *s.* [Lat. *porrectio*, from *porrectus*, pa. par. of *porrigo* = to stretch out.] The act of stretching or reaching forth.

* **por ree,** *s.* [Porridge.]

pŏr' rĕt, *s.* [O. Fr. *porrette*, dimin. from Lat. *porrum* = a leek; Ital. *porretta.*] A small leek; a scallion.

por' rĭ çine, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Min.: A name given to an acicular mineral, found in cellular basalt on the Rhine, now shown to be pyroxene.

pŏr' ridge, * **por redge,** * **porte,** * **por ray,** * **por ree,** * **pur ee,** * **pur re,** *s.* [O. Fr. *porré*, *porrée* = pot-herbs . . . pottage, from Low Lat. *porrata* = broth made with leeks, from Lat. *porrum* = a leek. The suff. *-idge* (= *age*) is due to confusion with *pottage* (q.v.); Ital. *porrata* = leek-soup.]

1. A kind of dish made by boiling vegetables in water with or without meat; broth, pottage, soup.

"They want their *porridge*, and their fat bull beeves." *Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI.*, i. 2.

2. A food made by slowly stirring oatmeal or similar substance in water or milk while boiling, till it forms a thickened mass. It is generally eaten with milk, sugar or molasses, or stewed fruit.

* 3. A compound; an olio.

"Mixed up with a sort of *porridge* of various political opinions and reflections."—*Burke: French Revolution.*

porridge ice, *s.* Broken ice forming a thick mass in the sea.

"The water was full of *porridge-ice*."—*Scribner's Magazine*, January, 1880, p. 331.

porridge-pot, *s.* A pot in which porridge is cooked.

pŏr rī' gō, *s.* [Lat. = scurf, dandriff.]

Pathol.: An old genus of skin diseases. *Porrigo larvalis* is the same as Impetigo (q.v.), *P. scutulata* is *Tinea tonsurans*, and *P. favosa*, *Tinea favosa.*

pŏr' rĭn gĕr, *s.* [From *porridge*, with suff. *-er*, and inserted *n*, as in messenger, passenger, &c.]

1. A porridge-dish; a small vessel of tin or earthenware, out of which children eat their food.

"[He] breakfasted on a *porringer* of the hospital broth."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

* 2. A cap or head-dress resembling a porringer in shape.

"Her pink'd *porringer* fell off her head."—*Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, v. 4.

pŏrt (1), *s.* [A.S. *port*, from Lat. *portus* = a harbour. The A.S. word was in early use, as seen in many place-names in England, *e.g.*, *Portsmouth*, *Porchester* (= *Portchester*), *Bridport*, &c. It is one of the few words (found only in names of places: as, *chester* = Lat. *castra* = a camp) which were adopted from the Romans at their first invasion.]

1. A harbour, natural or artificial; a haven; a sheltered inlet, cove, bay, or recess, into which vessels can enter, and in which they can lie in safety from storms.

"Not otherwise your ships, and every friend
Already hold the *port*, or with swift sails descend.
Dryden: Virgil: Æneid i. 55.

2. *Law:* A place appointed for the passage of travellers and merchandise into or out of the kingdom; a place frequented by vessels for the purpose of loading or discharging cargo, and provided with the apparatus necessary to enable them to do so.

"The King has the prerogative of appointing *ports* and havens, or such places only for persons and merchandise to pass into and out of the realm, as he in his wisdom sees proper."—*Blackstone: Commentaries*, bk. i., ch. 7.

3. The curve in the mouth-piece of some bridle-bits.

¶ (1) *Close port:* A port situated up a river, as distinguished from an *out-port.*

(2) *Free-port:*

(*a*) [Free-port].

(*b*) A term used for a total exemption and franchise which any set of merchants enjoy for goods imported into a state, or those of the growth of the country exported by them.

(3) *Port of entry:* A port having a customhouse for the entry of goods.

port-admiral, *s.*

Naval: The Admiral commanding at a naval port.

port-bar (1), *s.*

1. An accumulated shoal or bank of sand, &c., at the mouth of a port or harbour.

2. A boom formed of large trees or spars lashed together, and moored transversely across a port to prevent entrance or egress.

port-bit, *s.*

Harness: A general name for all bits having a port mouth-piece.

port-charges, port-dues, *s. pl.*

Comm.: The tolls or charges payable on a ship or its cargo in harbour, as wharfage, &c.

port-dues, *s. pl.* [Port-charges.]

Port Jackson, *s.*

Geog.: An Australian harbour, having Sydney on its southern shore.

Port Jackson Shark: [Cestracion].

port-man, *s.* An inhabitant or burgess of a port-town or of a cinque port.

* **port-mote,** *s.* A local court held in a port-town.

"These legal ports were undoubtedly at first assigned by the Crown; since to each of them a Court of *portmote* is incident, the jurisdiction of which must flow from the royal authority."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 7.

Port-Royalist, *s.*

Hist. (*Pl.*): A name given to the Jansenists (q.v.), from the fact that many distinguished men of that party took up their abode in the Cistercian convent of Port Royal des Champs, after the nuns had moved to Port Royal de Paris.

port-town, *s.* A town having, or being situated near, a port.

pŏrt (2), * **porte,** *s.* [Fr. *port*, from *porter* (Lat. *porto*) = to carry; Ital. *porto*; Sp. *porte.*]

1. Carriage, mien, demeanour, bearing, air; manner of walk or movement; deportment.

"Her face was handsome, her *port* majestic."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

* 2. State; splendid or stately manner of living.

"Keep house, and *port*, and servants as I should."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, i. 1.

* 3. A piece of iron, somewhat in the shape of a horseshoe, fixed to the saddle or stirrup, and made to carry the lance when held upright.

port-cannon, *s.* An ornament for the knees, resembling stiff boot-tops.

port-crayon, *s.* A pencil-case; a handle with contracting jaws to grasp a crayon.

* **port-pane,** *s.* [Portpane.]

port-rule, *s.* An instrument which regulates the motion of a rule in a machine.

pört (3), *s.* [Gael.] A martial piece of music adapted to the bag-pipes.

"The pipe's shrill *port* aroused each clan."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, v. 14.

pört (4), *s.* [An abbreviation of Oporto, a town in Portugal, whence it is shipped; Port. *oporto* = the port.] [Port (1), *s.*]

Comm.: A species of red wine, produced chiefly in the mountainous districts of Portugal, and shipped from Oporto. After the juice has been pressed from the grape, and fermentation fairly started, a certain quantity of spirit is added to impede the process, so as to retain in the liquid some of the saccharine matter, as well as the flavour of the grape. A good port-wine should possess body and aroma, a full and rich colour, moderate fruitiness, and be neither too sweet nor too rough. The proportion of proof-spirit varies from 26 to 36 per cent. It is frequently adulterated, both before it reaches this country and after its arrival here, sometimes by the addition of inferior wines or elderberry juice, at other times by diluting with water, adding a cheap spirit, and restoring the colour by means of logwood or some other dye. A little powdered catechu is also occasionally added to produce a rough and astringent flavour and to ensure a fine crust.

port-wine, *s.* The same as Port (4), *s.*

pört (5), *s.* [Fr. *porte* = a gate, a port; Lat. *porta*, from the same root as Gr. πόρος (*poros*) = a ford, a way; A.S. *porte*; O. Sp., Port., & Ital. *porta*; Sp. *puerta.*]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* A gate, an entrance, a passage.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Shipbuild.:* A framed opening in a ship's side through which a gun is fired, a hawser passed out, or cargo passed in or out. They are known by various names, as cargo-port, gun-port, &c., and the most important will be found under the first element of the compounds.

"Her *ports* on the starboard side being smashed."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 26, 1885.

2. *Steam-eng. & Hydr.:* A steam opening.

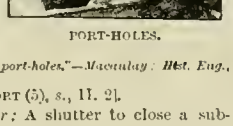
port-bar (2), *s.*

Naut.: A bar to secure the ports of a ship in a gale.

port-fire, *s.* [Portfire.]

port-flange, *s.*

Shipbuild.: A batten above the port to keep drip from entering.



PORT-HOLES.

port-hole, *s.*

1. *Shipbuild.:* An embrasure in a ship's side.

"Scattering death on every side from her hundred and four *port-holes*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

2. *Steam:* [Port (5), *s.*, II. 2].

Port-hole closer: A shutter to close a submarine port.

port-hook, *s.*

Naut.: One of the hooks in the side of a ship, to which the hinges of a port-lid are hooked.

port-lanyard, port-rope, *s.*

Naut.: The lanyard or rope employed to draw up a port-lid (q.v.).

port-lid, *s.*

Naut.: A shutter for closing a port-hole in stormy weather.

port-lifter, *s.*

Naut.: A contrivance for raising or lowering the heavy ports of ships.

port pendant, *s.*

Naut.: A tackle to trice the lid of a lower-deck port.

port-riggle, *s.*

Naut.: A piece of wood nailed over a port to carry off the water.

port-rope, *s.* [Port-lanyard.]

port-sail, *s.*

Naut.: A waste sail extended between the ballast-port and ballast-lighter.

* **port-sale,** *s.* A public sale or auction of goods to the highest bidder.

"So when they had haled him to the shore, they declared they were pyrats, and offered to make *port-sale* of the men and goods."—*North Plutarch*, p. 117.

port-sash, *s.*

Shipbuild.: A half-port fitted with sash, to light a cabin.

port-sill, *s.*

Shipbuild.: A short timber lining the port in a ship. Known as upper, side, and lower port-sills.

port-tackle, *s.*

Naut.: The purchase for hauling up the lower deck ports.

pört, *s.* & *a.* [Etym. doubtful.]

A. *As substantive:*

Naut.: The left side of a vessel to a person standing on deck and facing towards the bows. It was formerly called larboard, the name being changed because of possible accidents owing to the similarity of the words *larboard* and *starboard.*

B. *As adj.:* Towards the port; on the port or left side.

"There is a whale on our *port* beam."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 16, 1885.

port-side, *s.* [Port, A.]

pört (1), *v.t.* [Fr. *porter*, from Lat. *porto* = to carry.] [Port (2), *s.*]

* 1. To carry, to convey, to transport.

"They are easily *ported* by boat into other shires."—*Fuller: Worthies: Shropshire.*

2. To carry in a military fashion; to carry, as a rifle, in a slanting direction upwards towards the left, and across the body in front: as, To *port* arms.

pört (2), *v.t.* & *i.* [Port, *s.* & *a.*]

A. *Trans.:* To turn or put, as a helm, to the port or left of a ship.

"She could in no wise *port* her helm."—*Hacluyt: Voyages*, i. 448.

B. *Intrans.:* To turn or put the helm to the port or left.

pört-a-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *portable*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being portable; capability of being carried; fitness for carriage; portableness.

pört'-a-ble, *a.* [Lat. *portabilis*, from *porto* = to carry; Fr. *portable*; Ital. *portabile.*]

1. Capable of being carried in the hand or about the person; easily carried or conveyed from place to place; not too bulky or heavy for carriage.

"There are *portable* boats, and made of leather."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

* 2. Capable of being borne or endured; endurable, sufferable, bearable.

"How light and *portable* my pains seem now."
Shakesp.: Lear, ii. 6.

* 3. Capable of, or fit for, carrying or transporting.

"The Thames or any other *portable* river."—*J. Taylor: Penniless Pilgrimage.*

portable-railway, *s.*

Civil Eng.: A railway so constructed as to be taken apart for transportation and relaid.

pört'-a-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *portable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being portable; portability.

* **pört'-ăge** (1), *s.* [Port (5), *s.*] An entrance, a passage, a port-hole.

"Let it pry through the *portage* of the head."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iii. 1.

pŏrt'-ăge (2), *s.* [Fr. from *porter* = to carry.]

1. The act of carrying or transporting; porterage.

"For the rest of our route long *portages* would frequently occur."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

* 2. The cost or price of carriage.

* 3. Capacity for carriage; tonnage, burden.

"Of what soever *portage*, bulk, quantitie, or qualitie they may be."—*Hacluyt: Voyages*, i. 274.

4. A break in a line of water-communication, over which goods, boats, &c., have to be carried, as from one lake to another, or along the banks of rivers, &c., to avoid waterfalls, rapids, &c.

"The wettest *portage* in the state."—*Scribner's Magazine*, August, 1877, p. 496.

pört'-ăge (3), *s.* [Port (1), *s.*]

1. A sailor's wages when in port.

2. The amount of a sailor's wages for a voyage.

* **pört'-ăge,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Portage (1), *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To carry, to transport.

"The boats are not being *portaged*, but only the stores."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Dec. 27, 1884.

B. *Intrans.:* To carry goods, boats, &c., at portages.

"The bodily training obtained by rowing, tracking, and *portaging*."—*Standard*, Nov. 18, 1885.

* **pör'-ta-gūe,** * **pör'-tĕ-gūe,** * **pör'-tĭ-gūe,** *s.*, [Port.] A Portuguese gold coin, variously estimated at £3 10*s.* or £4 10*s.* sterling.

"Ten thousand *portagues*, besides great pearls."
Marlowe: Jew of Malta, i. 2.

pört'-al, * **pört'-all,** *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *portal*, from Low Lat. *portale* = a porch, a vestibule, from *porta* = a gate; Fr. *portail*; Sp. & Port. *portal.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A door, a gate, an entrance, espec. one of an imposing appearance.

"They [the French] erected a wooden theatre near one of the grand *portals*."—*Eustace: Italy*, vol. i., ch. ii.

II. *Architecture:*

1. The lesser gate, when there are two of different dimensions at the entrance to a building.

* 2. A little square corner of a room separated from the rest by a wainscot, and forming a short passage into a room.

3. An arch over a door or gateway; the framework of a gate.

4. The entrance façade of a building.

B. *As adjective:*

Anat.: Pertaining to or connected with the *vena portæ.*

portal-circulation, *s.*

Anat. & Physiol.: A subordinate circulation of blood from the stomach and intestines through the liver.

portal-vein, *s.*

Anat.: A vein about three inches long, commencing at the junction of the splenic and superior mesenteric veins and passing upwards a little to the right to reach the transverse fissure of the liver. (*Quain.*) [Portal-circulation.]

* **por-tal,** *s.* [Portesse.]

pör-ta-mĕn'-tō, *s.* [Ital.]

Music: The carrying of the sound from one note to another, as with the voice or a bowed instrument.

* **pört'-ance,** * **port-aunce,** *s.* [Fr. *portance*, from *porter* = to carry.] Air, demeanour, bearing, port, deportment.

"The apprehension of his present *portance*."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 3.

pört'-ant, *a.* [Fr., pr. par. of *porter* = to carry.]

Her.: The same as Portate (q.v.).

* **pört'-ass,** *s.* [Portesse.]

pört'-ate, *a.* [Lat. *portatus*, pa. par. of *porto* = to carry.]

Her.: Applied to a cross placed bend-wise in an escutcheon, that is, lying as if carried on a person's shoulder.

* **pört'-a-tive,** * **port-a-tife,** *a.* [Fr. *portatif.*]

1. Portable.

"Also narowe as may be shewed in so small an instrumente *portatife* aboute."—*Chaucer: Astrolabie.*

2. Pertaining to the power of carrying.

portative force, *s.*

Magnet. & Elec.: The weight which a magnet can support.

portative organ, *s.*

Music: A little organ which could be carried about, as opposed to a positive organ which was fixed.

por tax, *s.* [Gr. *πορταξ* (*portax*) = a calf.]

Zool.: Nylgau (q.v.); a genus of Tragelaphinæ, with a single species. (*Brookes.*)

* **port cluso,** *s.* [PORTCULLIS.]

port cùl lis, * **port col iso, port cul lisc,** *s.* [O. Fr. *porte coleice*, later *porte coulice*, from *porte* = a gate (Lat. *porta*), and a Low Lat. * *colatic-* = flowing, gliding, from *colatus*, pa. par. of *colo* = to flow, to strain.]

1. *Fort.:* A strong defensive framework of timber, hung in grooves within the chief gateway of a fortress, or a castle, or an edifice of safety: it resembled the harrow, but was placed vertically, having a row of iron spikes at the bottom, and was let down to stop the passage in case of assault. There were frequently two or more portcullises in the same gateway.

PORTCULLIS.
(*Gateway under Bloody Tower, Tower of London.*)

" Close your *portcullis*, charge your basilisks."
Marlowe: Jew of Malta, iii. 5.

2. *Her.:* The same as LATTICE (q.v.).

portcullis money, *s.* A name given to money coined in the end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth for the use of the East India Company in their trading in the East. It was so called from the portcullis crowned borne on the reverse, the queen's effigy being on the obverse. The portcullis crown, or piece of eight testers, was equal to a Spanish dollar or piece of eight, or 4s. 6d. English.

* **port cùl lised,** *a.* [Eng. *portcullis*; *-ed.*] Armed or furnished with a portcullis; shut up as with a portcullis; barred.

" Within my mouth you have engaol'd my tongue,
Doubly *portcullis'd* with my teeth and lips."
Shakesp.: Richard II., i. 3.

Porte, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *porta* = a gate.] The Ottoman court; the government of the Turkish Empire.

" The *Porte* now plainly gives it to be understood that it cannot tolerate the present state of things much longer." —*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 12, 1885.

¶ The official title of the chief office of the government of the Ottoman Empire is Babi Ali = the High Gate, from the gate (*bab*) of the palace, where justice was administered. This was perverted into French *Sublime Porte*.

porto-, *pref.* [Fr., from *porter* = to carry.] A prefix used to denote that the article to which it is attached is portable. It is frequently employed in compound words relating to surgery, as *porte*-aiguille, *porte*-caustique, *porte*-sonde, &c., the meanings of which are obvious.

porte-crayon, *s.* [PORT-CRAYON.]

porte-feuille, *s.* A portfolio (q.v.).

porte-monnaie, *s.* A small leather pocket-book for holding money, &c.

* **porte-col-ise,** *s.* [PORTCULLIS.]

* **port ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *port* (5), *s.*; *-ed.*] Having gates; provided or furnished with gates.

" The Englishmen had their parte onely barred and *ported*." —*Giraftone: Henry V.* (fol. 7).

por tĕnd', *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *portendo* = to foretell, from *por-* (= O. Lat. *port-*) = towards, and *tendo* = to stretch forth.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To stretch forth; to extend.

" Doom'd to feel
The great Idomeneus' *portended* steel."
Pope: Homer: Iliad v. 58.

¶ The meaning here may be *threatened*.

2. To foreshow or foretoken ominously; to indicate by previous signs; to forebode.

" Many signs *portended* a dark and stormy day."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

B. *Intrans.:* To foreshow or forebode future events.

* **por tĕn sion,** *s.* [PORTEND.] The act of portending, foretokening, or foretokening.

" The red comets do carry the *portensions* of Mars."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, ch. xiv.

por tĕnt, *s.* [Fr. *portent*, from Lat. *portentum*, neut. sing. of *portentus*, pa. par. of *portendo* = to portend (q.v.); Ital. & Sp. *portento*.] That which portends, forebodes, or foretokens; an omen, especially of ill; a sign, or prodigy, indicating the approach of evil or calamity.

" What *portents*, from what distant region, rise?"
Cowper: On the Ice Islands

* **por tĕn tivo,** *a.* [Eng. *portent*; *-ive.*] Portending, foretokening, portentous, ominous.

" Comets all wink'd at this, nor could I spy
One blazing star but my *portentive* eye."
Brome: To his Mistress.

por-tĕn tous, *a.* [O. F. *portentueux*, from Lat. *portentosus*, from *portentum* = a portent (q.v.); Ital. & Sp. *portentoso*.]

1. Of the nature of a portent or omen; foretokening, foreboding, ominous.

" I believe they are *portentous* things."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 3.

2. Prodigious, monstrous, wonderful, supernatural.

" The *portentous* ability, which may justify these bold undertakers."—*Burke: On the French Revolution.*

por tĕn' tous lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *portentous*; *-ly.*] In a portentous manner; ominously, prodigiously, wonderfully.

" When the moon's mighty orb, before all eyes,
From Nekshebi's Holy Well *portentously* shall rise!"
Moore: Veiled Prophet of Khorassan.

port' ĕr (1), * **port our,** *s.* [Fr. *porteur*, from *porter* = to carry; Sp. *portador*; Ital. *portatore*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A carrier; one who carries burdens, parcels, luggage, &c. for hire.

2. A dark-coloured malt liquor, so called from having been originally the favourite drink of London porters. [BEER.]

" The devils drinking *porter* on the altar."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. iv., ch. iv.

* 3. A lever.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Forging:*

(1) A long bar of iron attached in continuation of the axis of a heavy forging, whereby it is guided beneath the hammer or into the furnace, being suspended by chains from a crane above. A cross lever fixed to the porter is the means of rotating the forging beneath the hammer.

(2) A smaller bar from whose end an article is forged, as a knife-blade, for instance.

2. *Law:* An officer who carries a white or silver rod before the justice in eyre.

3. *Weaving:* A weaver's term in Scotland for twenty splits in plain work.

port' ĕr (2), *s.* [Fr. *portier*, from Lat. *portarius*, from *porta* = a gate.]

1. One who has charge of a gate, door, or other entrance; a gatekeeper, a doorkeeper.

" To thus the *porter* openyth."—*Wycliffe: Jon* x.

2. One who waits at a door to receive messages; a waiter in a hall.

port' ĕr ạġe (1), *s.* [Eng. *porter* (1); *-age.*]

1. The act of carrying; portage.

* 2. The business of a porter or carrier.

3. The money charged or paid for the carriage of goods by a porter.

* **port' ĕr ạġe** (2), *s.* [Eng. *porter* (2); *-age.*] The business or duties of a porter or doorkeeper.

* **port' ĕr ĕss,** *s.* [PORTRESS.]

port' ĕr lỹ, *a.* [Eng. *porter* (1); *-ly.*] Like a porter; coarse, vulgar, low: as, *porterly* language.

* **port ĕsse,** * **port as,** * **port ass,** * **port asse,** * **port cs,** * **port ess,** * **port oose,** * **port os,** * **port ose,** * **port osse,** * **port ous,** * **port owso,** * **portuas,** * **portuasse,** * **portuary,** * **portuyse,** * **portuows,** * **portyes,** * **porthors,** * **poortos,** * **porthos,** *s.* [A corrupt. of O. Fr. *porte-hors*, from *porter* = to carry, and *hors* = abroad, out of doors, abroad. The Fr. is thus a translation of Lat. *portiforium*, from *porto* = to carry, and *foris*. So called from its being *portable*.] A breviary. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 13,961.)

port' fire, *s.* [Eng. *port* (2); *s.*, and *fire.*]

Ordn.: A paper case filled with composition. Formerly used for firing guns, mortars, &c., instead of the "friction tubes" since employed for the purpose. There are two kinds, "common" and "slow." The former is about sixteen inches long, and contains a composition of saltpetre, sulphur, and powder. It burns at the rate of one inch in a minute. "Slow" portfire is merely paper impregnated with saltpetre, also sixteen inches long, and burns for two or three hours.

port fō lī ō, *s.* [Eng. *port* (2), and *folio*; *cf.* Fr. *portefeuille* = (1) portfolio, (2) the office of a minister of state, from *porter* = to carry, and *feuille* (Lat. *folium*) = a leaf.] [FOLIO.]

1. *Lit.:* A portable case for holding loose drawings, prints, papers, &c.

" The servant, in his vexation, dashed his *portfolio* on the ground."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

2. *Fig.:* The office and duties of a minister of state; the appointment of a minister.

" The President would then request the Premier to keep his *portfolio*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 28, 1885.

* **port' -glāve,** * **port -glāive,** *s.* [Fr. *porter* = to carry, and *glaive* = a sword.] A swordbearer. [GLAIVE.]

* **port -grāve,** * **port' -grēve,** *s.* [A.S. *port* = a port, and *gerefa* = a reeve or sheriff.] A portreeve (q.v.).

" The rulers of the sayd citezens [were] named *portgrevin*."—*Fabyan: Chronycle*, vol. ii. (Prol.)

pŏr thē' şī ạ, *s.* [Gr. *πόρθησις* (*porthēsis*) = the sack of a town.]

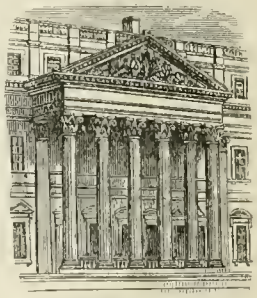
Entom.: A genus of Liparidæ (q.v.). *Porthesia auriflua*, the Gold-tail, and *P. chrysorrhœa*, the Brown-tail, are British.

pŏrth' meŭs, *s.* [Gr. *πορθμεύς* (*porthmeus*) = a ferryman.]

Ichthy.: A genus erected for the reception of fishes, since discovered to be the young of Chorinemus.

pŏr' tĭ cō, *s.* [Ital., from Lat. *porticum*, accus. of *porticus* = a porch (q.v.).]

Arch.: A covered walk, supported by columns, and usually vaulted; a piazza or arched walk; a porch before the entrance of a building fronted with columns. Porticoes are known as tetrastyle, hexastyle, octostyle, or decastyle, according as they have four, six, eight, or ten columns in front. A *prostyle portico* is one projecting in front of the building; a *portico in antis* is one receding within the building.



PORTICO.
(*The Mansion House.*)

" 'Tis folly all—let me no more be told
Of Parian *porticos*, and roofs of gold."
Cowper: The Nativity.

pŏr' tĭ cōed, *a.* [Eng. *portico*; *-ed.*] Having a portico or porticoes.

pŏr tĭ ère', *s.* [Fr.] A door-curtain.

* **pŏr tĭ fō' lĭ ŭm,** * **por ty fo lĭ om,** *s.* [Lat. *portiforium.*] A breviary, a portesse. (*Bale: Image*, pt. i.)

* **pŏr' tĭ gūe,** *s.* [PORTAGUE.]

* **Pŏr' tĭn gạl,** * **Por tin gale,** * **Por tin gall,** * **Pŏr' tụ gạl,** *s.* & *a.* [A corrupt. of *Portugal.*]

A. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Portugal; a Portuguese.

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Portugal; Portuguese.

pŏr' tĭ ō (t as sh), *s.* [Lat.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A part, a portion (q.v.).

2. *Anat.:* A portion. Used spec. of the facial nerve, formerly called *portio dura* (the hard portion), and the auditory nerve, termed *portio mollis* (the soft portion).

por-tion, * **por-ci-on,** * **por-ci-oun,** * **por-ti-oun,** *s.* [Fr. *portion*, from Lat. *portionem*, accus. of *portio* = a share, allied to *pars*, gen. *partis* = a part, and *partior* = to distribute; Sp. *porcion*; Ital. *porzione.*]

I. A part or piece of anything separated from the whole.

"Those great *portions* or fragments fell into the abyss; some in one posture, and some in another."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

2. A part of anything considered by itself, though not actually separated from the main body.

3. A part assigned; a share; an allotment.

"Why hast thou given me but one lot and one *portion* to inherit, seeing I am a great people?"—*Joshua* xvii. 14.

* 4. Fate; final state. (*Matt.* xxiv. 51.)

5. The part or share of an estate which descends or is given to the heir, and is distributed to him in the settlement of the estate.

"Give me the *portion* of goods that falleth to me."—*Luke* xv. 12.

6. A wife's fortune, a dowry.

"In the primitive ages, women were married without *portions* from their relations."—*Potter: Antiq of Greece*, bk. iv., ch. ii.

* 7. Hence, property, estate in general.

pŏr'-tion, *v.t.* [Portion, *s.*]

I. To divide; to distribute in portions or shares; to allot.

"The victim *portion'd* and the goblet crown'd."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xxiv. 424.

2. To endow with a portion or fortune.

"Him *portion'd* maids, apprentic'd orphans blest."
Pope: Moral Essays, iii. 267.

pŏr'-tion-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *portion*; *-er.*]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* One who portions, divides, or distributes.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Eccles.:* A minister who, together with others, serves a benefice, and receives only a portion of the profits of the living. (*Scotch.*)

2. *Scots Law:*

(1) A proprietor of a small feu. [Feu, *s.*]

(2) The sub-tenant of a feu; a sub-feuar.

¶ *Heirs portioners:*

Scots Law: Two or more females who succeed jointly to heritable estate in default of heirs male.

* **pŏr'-tion-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *portion*; *-ist.*]

1. The same as Portioner, II. 1.

2. The same as Postmaster, II.

"William Cole, soon after was made one of the *portionists*, commonly called postmasters, of Merton College."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*, i.

pŏr'-tion-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *portion*; *-less.*] Having no portion.

pŏrt'-īte, *s.* [After M. Porte of Tuscany; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in radiated masses in the gabbro rosso of Tuscany. Crystallization orthorhombic. Hardness, 5; sp. gr. 2·4; lustre vitreous; colour, white. An analysis yielded Bechi: silica, 58·12; alumina, 27·50; magnesia, 4·87; lime, 1·76; soda, 0·16; potash, 0·10; water, 7·92 = 100·43. Eliminating the protoxides, the formula will be, $Al_2O_3,3SiO_2+2HO$.

Pŏrt'-land, *s.* [Eng. *port*, and *land.*]

Geog.: A peninsula in Dorsetshire. Usually called the Isle of Portland.

Portland-beds, *s. pl.*

Geol.: A series of marine beds 180 feet thick, of Upper Oolitic age, found chiefly in Portland (q.v.), but also in Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire, and Yorkshire. They constitute the foundation on which the freshwater limestone of the Lower Purbeck reposes. Etheridge divides them into fourteen distinct, well-defined beds; the first nine constitute the Portland stone (q.v.), the remaining five the Portland sand or Marly series. The Portland stone is again sub-divided into the Building beds, viz., the first two, and the Flinty beds the third to the ninth. About fifty species of Mollusca occur, some of them great ammonites. Of reptiles are, Steneosaurus, Goniopholis, and Cetiosaurus.

Portland-cement, *s.*

Chem.: A cement having the colour of Portland stone. It is prepared by strongly heating a mixture of the argillaceous mud of the Thames and chalk, and afterwards grinding it to a fine powder.

Portland-moth, *s.*

Entom.: A British night-moth, *Agrotis praecox.*

* **Portland oolite,** *s.*

Geol.: The Upper Oolite, spec. the Portland stone (q.v.).

Portland-powder, *s.*

Pharm.: A powder composed of the roots of *Aristolochia rotunda* and *Gentiana lutea* in equal proportions.

Portland riband-wave, *s.*

Entom.: A British geometer moth, *Acidalia degeneraria.*

Portland-sago, *s.*

Comm.: A powder derived from the macerated corms of *Arum maculatum*, gathered in Portland and sent to London for sale.

Portland-screw, *s.*

Palæont.: A local name for the internal cast of *Cerithium portlandicum.*

Portland-stone, Portland free-stone, *s.*

Comm., &c.: A freestone quarried in the Isle of Portland, hardening by exposure to the air, and much used for building purposes in London. It was largely employed in the erection of St. Paul's Cathedral, Somerset House, &c.

Portland-vase, *s.* A cinerary urn or vase, found in the tomb of the Emperor Alexander Severus, and long in possession of the Barberini family. In 1779 it was purchased by Sir W. Hamilton, and afterwards came into the possession of the Duchess of Portland. In 1810 the Duke of Portland, its owner, and one of the trustees of the British Museum, allowed it to be placed there for exhibition. In 1845 it was maliciously broken to pieces; it has since been repaired, but is not now shown to the public. It is ten inches high and six in diameter at the broadest part, of transparent dark-blue glass coated with opaque white glass, cut in cameo on each side into groups of figures in relief, representing the marriage of Peleus and Thetis.

pŏrt-lăn'-dĭ-a, *s.* [Named after the Duchess of Portland, a patroness of botany.]

Bot.: A genus of Hedyotidæ (q.v.), with elliptical leaves, triangular stipules, and large, showy white or red flowers. *Portlandia grandiflora* is common in greenhouses. *Portlandia hexandra* furnishes a bark, used like cinchona in French Guiana.

pŏrt'-last, *s.* [Portoise.]

pŏrt'-lī-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *portly*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being portly; dignity of mien or appearance.

"Such pride is praise, such *portliness* is honour."
Spenser: Sonnet 5

2. A comparatively excessive stoutness of body; corpulence.

pŏrt'-lў, * **porte-ly,** *a.* [Eng. *port* (2), *s.*; *-ly.*]

* 1. Dignified, stately, or grand in mien, demeanour, or appearance.

"Lo! where she comes along with *portly* face."
Spenser: Epithalamion, 148.

* 2. Inflated, swelling.

"Argosies with *portly* sail."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

3. Somewhat large and corpulent of body; stout.

"Till at length the *portly* abbot
Murmured, Why this waste of food?"
Longfellow: Walter von der Vogelweid.

pŏrt-măn'-teau (eau as ō), *s.* [Fr. *portemanteau*, from *porter* = to carry, and *manteau* = a cloak.] A trunk or case, usually of leather, for carrying wearing apparel, &c., on journeys; a leather case attached to a saddle behind the rider.

pŏrt-măn'-tle, * **pŏrt-măn'-tĭck,** * **pŏrt-măn'-tu-a,** *s.* [See def.] Corrupt. of portmanteau (q.v.). Now only in vulgar use. (*North: Plutarch*, p. 806.)

* **por-toir,** *s.* [O. Fr., from *porter* = to bear, to carry.] One who or that which bears or carries; one who or that which bears or produces.

"Branches which were *portoirs* and bear grapes the year before."—*Holland.*

pŏrt'-ōise, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Naut.: The gunwale of a ship.

¶ (1) *A-portoise:* Resting on, or lowered to, the gunwale; as, To lower the yards *a-portoise.*

(2) *To ride a-portoise:*

Naut.: To have the lower yards and topmasts struck or lowered down, when at anchor, in a gale of wind.

por-tor, *s.* [After Porto-Venere, where found.]

Petrol.: A black marble, veined with yellow dolomite.

* **port-os,** *s.* [Portesse.]

* **pŏrt' pānc,** *s.* [Fr. *porter* (Lat. *porto*) = to carry, and *pain* (Lat. *panis*) = bread.] A cloth for carrying bread, so as not to touch it with the hands.

pŏr'-trait, * **pour traict,** * **pour-trait,** *s.* [O. Fr. *pourtraict* = a portrait, from *pourtraict*, *pourtrait*, pa. par. of *pourtraire* = to portray (q.v.); Fr. *portrait.*]

I. That which is portrayed; a likeness or representation of a person, and especially of the face of a person, drawn from life with a pencil, crayon, or burin, or taken by photography. A portrait, bust, or statue in sculpture is one representing the actual features or person of an individual, as distinguished from an ideal bust or statue.

"The *portrait* claims from imitative art
Resemblance close in each minuter part."
Mason: Frenoy: Art of Painting.

2. A vivid picture, description, or representation in words.

portrait-painter, *s.* An artist whose occupation or profession is portrait-painting.

portrait-painting, *s.* The art of painting portraits.

* **pŏr'-trait,** * **pour-traict,** * **pour-treict,** *v.t.* [Portrait, *s.*] To portray, to picture, to draw.

"I labour to *pourtraict* in Arthure . . . the image of a brave knight."—*Spenser: F. Q.* (Lett. Dedic.)

* **pŏr-trāit-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *portrait*; *-ist.*] A portrait-painter.

"Another very pleasing sample of 'H. B.' as a *portraitist.*"—*Daily Telegraph*, April 5, 1882.

pŏr'-trait-ure, * **por-trat-ure,** * **por-tret-ure,** * **pour-traict-ure,** *s.* [Fr. *portraiture*, from O. Fr. *pourtraire* = to portray (q.v.).]

1. A portrait; a likeness or painted resemblance; likenesses collectively.

"The counterfait *portraiture* of a man."—*Udal Luke* xvi.

2. The art of painting portraits.

"*Portraiture* is the one thing necessary to a painter in this country."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. iv., ch. iii.

3. The art or act of portraying or vividly describing in words.

* **pŏr'-trait-ure,** *v.t.* [Pontraiture, *s.*] To portray, to depict.

pŏr-trāy', * **pour-trai-en,** * **pour-tray,** * **pur-trey,** * **por-ture,** * **pur-ture,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *portraire*, *pourtraire* (Fr. *portraire*), from Low Lat. *protraho* = to paint, to depict; Lat. *pro* = forward, and *traho* = to draw, to drag.]

1. To paint or draw the likeness of; to depict in a portrait.

"Behold my picture here well *portrawit* for the nones."—*Picture of a Lover* (Uncertaine Author).

2. To adorn with pictures.

"Rigid spears, and helmets thronged, and shields
Various, with boastful argument *portray'd.*"
Milton: P. L., vi. 84.

3. To picture or describe in words.

pŏr-trāy'-al, *s.* [Eng. *portray*; *-al.*] The act of portraying; description, delineation.

pŏr-trāy'-ẽr, * **por-trei-our,** *s.* [Eng. *portray*; *-er.*] One who portrays; one who paints or describes vividly.

"*Na portreiour* ne karver of images."
Chaucer: C. T., 1,932.

* **pŏrt-rēēve,** * **port-reve,** *s.* [Portgrave.] The chief magistrate of a town or port; a portgrave.

"The *Port-reeve* of Evil in Somersetshire was usually chosen to continue in his office for one year."—*Nelson: Lex Maneriorum*, p. 135.

pŏrt'-rĕss, * **pŏr'-tẽr-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *porter* (2); *-ess.*] A female porter or doorkeeper.

"Thither he came, the *portress* show'd."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, v. 8.

* **pŏrt'-rēve,** *s.* [Portreeve.]

* **pŏrt-sōk-ĕn,** *a.* [Eng. *port* = a port, and

-ăge = a privilege.) Having the circuit or liberties of the gaol; that is, being within the city gates in point of privileges, though without it in point of fact. A ward in London is so called.

por tu gāl'-lō, *a.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Ital. *Portogallo* = Portuguese.] (See compound.)

portugallo oil, *s.*

Chem.: The essential oil of orange-peel.

Por tu guēse', *a.* & *s.* [Port. *Portuguez*; Sp. *Portugues*; Fr. *Portugais*; Ital. *Portughese.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Portugal or its inhabitants.

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Portugal; the language spoken by the Portuguese.

Portuguese laurel, Portugal-laurel, *s.*

Bot.: *Prunus lusitanica.*

Portuguese man-of-war, *s.* [Physalia.]

por tu lăc'a, *s.* [Lat. = purslane.]

Bot.: Purslane; the typical genus of the Portulaceæ (q.v.). Low, succulent herbs, with flat or cylindrical leaves, and yellow, purplish, or rose-coloured ephemeral flowers. Known species between thirty and forty; most of them from the warmer parts of America. *Portulaca oleracea* is the Common Purslane. It is a low, succulent annual, often eaten by the Hindoos as a potherb. *P. quadrifida*, also Indian, is eaten and considered cooling by the natives. The fresh leaves of both species are used as an external application in erysipelas, &c., and an infusion of them as a diuretic.

por tu la ĕā'-çĕ-æ, por-tu-lā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *portulac(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ, -eæ.*]

Bot.: Purslanes; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Silenales. Succulent herbs or shrubs, generally with alternate, entire leaves; axillary or terminal flowers, which expand only in bright sunshine. Sepals two; petals five, distinct, or joined into a tube; stamens, varying in number; carpels three or more; ovary and capsule one-celled, the latter dehiscing transversely, or by valves. (*Lindley.*) Known genera fifteen, species 125. (*Sir Joseph Hooker.*) One British genus, Montia (q.v.).

pŏr tu nī dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *portun(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: Paddling-crabs; a family of Brachyurous Crustaceans closely akin to Cancerida. The carapace is a little elevated; the orbits are directed upwards and forwards, the orbitary angle having partially in it the basal joint of the external antennæ; the internal antennæ are bent obliquely outwards. They inhabit the ocean, often at some distance from land. British genera, Carcinus, Portumnus, Portunus, and Polybius.

pŏr-tu-nī-tēs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *portun(us)*; suff. *-ites.*]

Palæont.: A genus of Crustaceans, from the Lower Eocene, akin to Portunus.

pŏr-tū'-nŭs, *s.* [A Roman god.]

1. *Zool.:* Swimming-crab; the typical genus of Portunidæ (q.v.). Eight species are British: *Portunus puber, P. corrugatus, P. arcuatus, P. depurator, P. marmorus, P. holsatus, P. longipes*, and *P. pusillus.*

2. *Palæont.:* Two species from the Crag.

* **pŏr'-ture** (1), *s.* [Portrait.] A portrait, an effigy.

"The *porture* of a man in brass or stone."—*Udal: Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 99.

* **port ure** (2), *s.* [Port (2), *s.*] Demeanour, mien, carriage.

por-wĭg le (le as ęl), *s.* [Etym. doubtful. The first element prob. = *pole*, as in tad*pole*; the second = *-wig*, as in earwig; cf. *polliwig.*] A young frog; a tadpole.

"That which the ancients called gyrinus, we a *porwigle* or tadpole."—*Browne: Vulg. Er.*, bk. iii., ch. xiii.

* **pŏr'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *por(e)*, s.; *-y.*] Full of pores; porous. (*Dryden: Virgil; Georgic* iv. 36.)

* **pŏs,** *a.* [See def.] A slang abbreviation of positive (q.v.). (*Addison: Drummer*, iii.)

pō-sa-dą, *s.* [Sp.] An inn.

pŏ-şau'-nŏ (au as ow), *s.* [Ger. = a trombone].

Music.: A reed-stop on the organ, of a rich and powerful tone. Its pipes are of a very large scale. It is of eight feet on the manuals, and of sixteen feet or thirty-two feet (*contra-posaune*) on the pedals. The tubes of the manual stop are generally of metal, sometimes of tin; those of the pedal stop, sometimes of metal, often of zinc or wood.

* **pōse** (1), * **poose,** *s.* [A.S. *gepose.*] A cold in the head; catarrh.

"At the wook ther-after had such a *pose*."
Tale of Beryn, 578.

pōse (2), *s.* [Fr., from *poser* = to place, to set, to put.] [Pause.]

1. An attitude or position, assumed naturally or for the purpose of producing an effect; espec. applied to the attitude or position in which a person is represented artistically; the position of the whole of the body, or any part of it.

2. A deposit; a hoard of money. (*Scotch.*)

"This grand *pose* o' silver and treasure."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxiv.

POSÉ.

pō'-şē, *a.* [Fr. *posé*, pa. par. of *poser* = to place, to set.]

Her.: A term applied to a lion, horse, &c., represented standing still, with all his feet on the ground; statant.

pōse (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [A contract. of *apose* or *oppose*, which is itself a corruption of *oppose* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To question closely; to examine by questions.

"She . . pretended at the first to *pose* him and sift him."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 119.

2. To puzzle or embarrass by a difficult or awkward question; to cause to be at a loss.

"Then by what name th' unwelcome guest to call
Was long a question, and it *posed* them all."
Crabbe: Parish Register.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To assume for the sake of argument; to suppose.

"I *pose* a woman graunt me
Her love." *Chaucer: Troilus & Cressida*, iii.

pōse (2), *v.i.* & *t.* [Fr. *poser.*] [Pose (2), *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To attitudinize; to assume an attitude or character. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"He *posed* before her as a hero of the most sublime kind."—*Thackeray: Shabby Genteel Story*, ch. vi.

B. *Trans.:* To put or represent in a particular posture or position.

"Three country girls trudging along a field path and *posed* like rustic Graces."—*Athenæum*, April 1, 1882.

* **pōsed,** *a.* [Pose (2), *v.*] Firm, determined, fixed.

"A most *posed*, staid, and grave behaviour."—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. iii., ch. xix.

pō-sĕp'-nўte, *s.* [After Franz Posepny; suff. *-ite.* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A substance occurring in plates and nodules. Colour, somewhat dirty green; sp. gr. 0·85 to 0·95. The part dissolved by ether yielded: carbon, 71·84; hydrogen, 9·95; oxygen, 18·21 = 100, the calculated formula being, $C_{22}H_{36}O_4$. The insoluble portion was ozocerite (q.v.). Found in Lake County, in the state of California.

pōş'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *pose* (1), v.; *-er.*]

1. One who examines by questions; an examiner. (Still in use at Eton and Winchester.)

"Let his questions not be troublesome, for that is fit for a *poser*."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Discourse.*

2. One who poses or puzzles another.

3. Anything which poses or puzzles; a puzzling question.

pŏ-şī-dŏn-ō-mў'-ą, *s.* [Gr. Ποσειδῶν (*Poseidōn*), genit. Ποσειδῶνος (*Poseidōnos*) = the Greek god of the sea (in many respects corresponding to the Latin Neptune), and μύα (*mya*) = a kind of mussel.]

Palæont.: A genus of Aviculidæ. Shell thin; equivalve compressed, without ears, concentrically furrowed, hinge-line short and straight, edentulous. Known species fifty, from the Lower Silurian to the Trias. They give their name to certain beds in the French Upper Lias.

* **pō-şied,** *a.* [Eng. *posy*; *-ed.*] Inscribed with a posy or motto.

"In *posied* lockets bribe the fair."
Guy: To a Young Lady.

Pō-sĭ-lĭp'-pō, *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: A hill immediately adjoining Naples.

* **Posilippo-tuff,** *s.*

Petrol.: A variety of pumiceous tuff sometimes containing carbonized trunks and branches of trees; the deposit of volcanic mudstreams. Very friable. Found associated with the ancient craters of the Phlegrean Fields.

pōş'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Pose (1), v.]

pōş'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *posing*; *-ly.*] In a posing manner; so as to pose or puzzle.

* **pŏş'-ĭt,** *v.t.* [Lat. *positus*, pa. par. of *pono* = to place, to set.]

1. To place, to set; to range or dispose in relation to other objects.

"That the principle that sets on work these organs is nothing else but the modification of matter, or the natural motion thereof thus or thus *posited* or disposed, is most apparently false."—*Hale. Orig. of Mankind*, p. 49.

2. To lay down as a position or principle; to assume; to take as real or conceded.

pŏ-şĭ'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *positionem*, accus. of *positio* = a putting, a placing, from *positus* [Posit]; Sp. *posicion*; Ital. *posizione.* The Lat. *pono* is supposed to be for *po-sino*, from pref. *po-* = against, and *sino* = to let, to allow.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The state of being placed, generally in relation to other objects; situation, station, place.

"That our idea of place is nothing else but such a relative *position* of any thing, as I have before mention'd, I think is plain."—*Locke: Hum. Underst.*, bk. ii., ch. xiii., § 10.

(2) The manner of being placed or set; attitude, disposition: as, an upright *position*, a slanting *position.*

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) The state in which one is placed with regard to others or to some subject: as, He has placed himself in a false *position.*

(2) Place, standing, or rank in society; social rank.

"A class which filled the same *position* in India."—*Standard*, Dec. 17, 1885.

(3) A post, an office, a situation.

"Only those who had sat as members . . . could form an idea of what that *position* implied."—*Standard*, Dec. 17, 1885.

(4) State, condition.

"What, too, would be the *position* of France if she were at war with China?"—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 17, 1885.

(5) State or condition of affairs.

(6) That on which one takes his stand; a principle laid down; a proposition advanced or affirmed as a fixed principle, or as the ground of reasoning, or to be proved; a predication; a thesis.

"It may seem an odd *position* that the poverty of the common people in France, Italy, and Spain is in some measure owing to the superior riches of the soil."—*Hume: Essays*, ess. i., pt. ii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arith.:* A rule for solving certain problems, which would otherwise require the aid of algebra. It is sometimes called False Position or False Supposition, because in it untrue numbers are assumed, and by their means the true answer to a problem is determined. For a similar reason it is also sometimes called the rule of trial and error.

2. *Geom.:* Position of a point or magnitude, in geometry, is its place with respect to certain other objects, regarded as fixed.

3. *Music:*

(1) A chord is said to be in its original position when the ground note is in the bass, in other positions when the relative arrangement of the component notes is changed. (2) The position of a chord is the same as the disposition of its parts. A close position is close harmony; an open position open harmony. (3) A position, on a violin or other string instrument, is to use the fingers otherwise than in their normal place.

¶ (1) *Angle of position:*

Astron.: The angle which any line, such as that joining two stars, makes with a circle of declination or other fixed line.

(2) *Centre of position:* [Centre].

(3) *Circles of position:*

Astron.: Six great circles passing through the intersections of the horizon and the meridian, and any fixed point in the heavens. They cut the equator into twelve parts, and are used for finding the place of any star.

(4) *Geometry of position:* Analytical geometry. [Geometry, ¶ (1).]

(5) *Guns of position:*

Mil.: Heavy field-pieces which are not designed to execute quick movements.

(6) *To be in a position to;* To have the time, opportunity, or resources necessary for.

"The official referred to, who is *in a position to* know."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 30, 1886.

position-angle, *s.* [Position, ¶ (1).]

pŏ-şĭ'-tion-al, *a.* [Eng. *position*; *-al.*] Pertaining to or respecting position.

"Ascribing unto plants *positional* operations."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. viii.

pŏş'-ĭ-tive, *pos-i-tif, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *positif*, from Lat. *positivus* = settled, from *positus*, pa. par. of *pono* = to place, to set; Sp. & Ital. *positivo.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Expressed, direct, explicit; openly and plainly declared (opposed to *implied* or *inferential*).

"*Positive* words, that he would not bear arms against Edward's son."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

2. Absolute, express; admitting of no condition, choice, or alternative: as, His orders are *positive.*

3. Absolute, real; existing in fact (opposed to *negative*): as, a *positive* good.

4. Absolutely or expressly defined (opposed to *arbitrary* or *relative*).

5. Direct, express (opposed to *circumstantial*): as, *positive* evidence.

6. Fully assured; confident: as, I am *positive* I am right.

7. Dogmatical; over-confident in opinion or assertion.

"Many of those three sorts are the most *positive* blockheads in the world."—*Dryden: Æneis.* (Dedic.)

8. Downright.

"Regarded each other with *positive* aversion."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

9. Settled by arbitrary appointment (opposed to *natural* or *inbred*).

"In laws, that which is natural bindeth universally; that which is *positive*, not so."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

10. Based on phenomena; real, phenomenal, realizable, demonstrable; distinctly ascertainable or ascertained (opposed to *speculative*). [Positive-philosophy.]

"The Holy Alliance of the *Positive* Sciences in Europe."—*Westminster Review*, Jan., 1853, p. 172.

11. Having power to act directly; having direct power or influence (opposed to *negative*): as, a *positive* voice in legislation.

* 12. Certain, unquestionable.

"It is as *positive* as the earth is firm."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 2.

13. Determined, resolute.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Gram.:* Applied to that degree or state of an adjective or adverb, which denotes simple or absolute quality, without comparison or relation to increase or diminution.

2. *Photog.:* Applied to a print in which the lights and shades have their natural relation.

B. *As substantive:*

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. That which is capable of being affirmed; reality.

"But by rating *positives* by their privatives, and other arts of reason, by which discourse supplies the want of the reports of sense, we may collect the excellency of the understanding then, by the glorious remainders of it now, and guess at the stateliness of the building by the magnificence of its ruins."—*South: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 2.

2. That which settles by absolute appointment.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Gram.:* The positive degree. [A. II. 1.]

2. *Photography:*

(1) A picture in which the lights and shades are shown as in nature.

(2) A collodion picture, in which the lights are represented by the reduced silver forming the image, and the shadows by the dark backing upon which the whole is mounted.

(3) A transparency.

positivo crystal, *s.*

Optics: A doubly-refracting crystal, in which the index of refraction for the extraordinary ray is greater than that of the ordinary ray.

positive-electricity, *s.*

Elect.: The name given to the kind of electricity excited on glass by rubbing it with silk.

positive-evidence, *s.*

Law: Proof of the very fact.

positive eye-piece, *s.*

Optics: A combination of lenses at the eye end of a telescope or microscope, consisting of two plano-convex lenses in which the convex sides of the glasses face each other. Its principal use is in the micrometer, and it is often called the micrometer eye-piece, being used to measure a magnified image.

positive-heliotropism, *s.*

Bot.: Heliotropism in which the side of the plant organ facing the source of light curves concavely. (*Thomé.*)

positive-law, *s.*

Law: A law prohibiting things not wrong in themselves.

positive-motion, *s.* Motion derived from the prime mover by complete connection of the intermediate mechanism.

* **positive-organ,** *s.* An old name for the choir organ. Originally a positive organ was a fixed organ.

Positive-philosophy, *s.*

Hist. & Philos.: The system of philosophy outlined by Auguste Comte (1798-1857) in his *Philosophie Positive*, the sixth and last volume of which was published in 1842. It is the outcome of the Law of the Three Stages [Comtism], and is based upon the Positive Sciences, taken in the following series: Mathematics (Number, Geometry, Mechanics), Astronomy, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, and Sociology. It relinquishes attempts to transcend the sphere of experience, and seeks to establish by observation and induction Laws or constant relations, and resigns itself to ignorance of the Agents. In the opinion of its founder it is capable of being developed into a religion [Positivism], and a polity.

"No one before Comte had a glimpse of the *Positive Philosophy*."—*G. H. Lewes: Hist. Philos.* (ed. 1880), ii. 697.

positive-pole, *s.* [Anode.]

positive-process, *s.*

Photog.: The process for producing positives (q.v.). It is essentially the same as the method of making collodion negatives, except that the exposure is much shorter, and certain modifications are introduced into the silver bath and developer, with a view to lightening the colour of the deposited silver. [Collodion-process.]

positive-quantity, *s.*

Alg.: A quantity affected with the sign +. The sense in which a positive quantity is to be taken is purely conventional.

positive-radical, *s.*

Chem.: A term which may be applied to any group of two or more atoms, which takes the place and performs the functions of a positive element in a chemical compound.

positive sign, *s.*

Alg.: The sign + (read plus), which denotes that the quantity to which it is prefixed is a positive one.

Positive Society, *s.*

Hist.: A society founded in Paris in 1848, by Comte, in the hope that it might exert as powerful an influence over the revolution as the Jacobin Club had exerted in 1789. In this he was disappointed, but the disciples who gathered round him were the germ of the Positivist Church.

positive-terms, *s. pl.*

Logic: Terms which denote a certain view of an object, as being actually taken of it.

pŏş'-ĭ-tĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *positive*; *-ly.*]

1. In a positive manner; expressly, directly, explicitly.

2. Peremptorily; in a manner not admitting of choice or discretion.

"Pray, brother, what unhappy man is he
Whom you *positively* doom to death?"
Take: Adventures of Five Hours, v.

3. Absolutely; by itself; independent of anything else; not comparatively or relatively.

4. Not negatively; in its own nature; really, inherently.

5. With full confidence or assurance; confidently: as, I cannot speak *positively* as to the fact.

6. Certainly, indubitably.

"Give me some breath, some little pause, dear lord,
Before I *positively* speak in this."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 2.

7. Dogmatically; with excess of confidence or assurance.

8. Actually, really; in reality, beyond question.

"He was *positively* farther from being a soldier than on the day on which he quitted his hovel for the camp."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

9. With only positive electricity: as, *positively* electrified.

* **pŏş'-ĭ-tĭve-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *positive*; *-ness.*]

1. Actualness; reality of existence; not mere negation.

2. Full confidence or assurance.

"A *positiveness* in relating matters of fact."—*Government of the Tongue.*

Pŏş'-ĭ-tĭv-ĭşm, *s.* [Fr. *positivisme*; *positive* (fem. of *positif*) = scientific.]

Compar. Religions: The religion of Humanity, developed from the Positive Philosophy, and claiming to be a synthesis of all human conceptions of the external order of the universe. Its professed aim, both in public and private life, is to secure the victory of social feeling over self-love, of Altruism over Egoism. According to John Morley (*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), vi. 237), it is really "utilitarianism, crowned by a fantastic decoration," and the "worship and system of Catholicism are transferred to a system in which the conception of God is superseded by the abstract idea of Humanity, conceived as a kind of Personality."

"There is little in the conceptions of the most enlightened Christian which is not identical with *Positivism*; or, conversely, there is little in *Positivism* which Christians do not or cannot cordially accept in all that relates to this life. The main distinction lies in this, that *Positivism* leaves less influence to the avowedly selfish motives."—*G. H. Lewes: Hist. Philos.* (ed. 1880), ii. 739.

Pŏş'-ĭ-tĭv-ĭst, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *positiv(e)*; *-ist.*]

A. *As subst.:* A supporter or adherent of Positivism (q.v.).

"That patronage emanates from complete *Positivists.*"—*R. Congreve: The Eight Circulars*, p. 6.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to, or supporting, Positivism.

"The English translation of the *Positivist* catechism."—*R. Congreve: The Eight Circulars*, p. 56.

pŏş-ĭ-tĭv'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *positiv(e)*; *-ity.*]

* 1. Peremptoriness, determination.

"Courage and *positivity* are never more necessary than on such an occasion."—*Watts: On the Mind*, pt. i., ch. ix.

† 2. The state of being positive; reality.

"Differing from Schopenhauer, he admits the *positivity* of pleasure."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xviii. 690.

* **pŏş'-ĭ-tĭv-ĭze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *positiv(e)*; *-ize.*] To embody in positive institutions.

"The precepts of natural law may, or may not, be *positivized*."—*Mackenzie: Studies in Roman Law*, p. 51.

* **pŏş'-ĭ-ture,** *s.* [Posture.]

pŏş'-nĕt, *pos-nett, *post-net, *pos-nytt, *s.* [Wel. *posned* = a round body, a porringer, from *pos* = a heap.] A little basin, a bowl, a skillet, a porringer.

pō'-şō, *s.* [Sp. = dregs (?).] A kind of beer made of the fermented seeds of *Zea Mays.*

pō-sō-lŏg'-ĭc, pō-sō-lŏg'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *posolog(y)*; *-ic*, *-ical.*] Of or pertaining to posology.

pō-sŏl'-ō-ğў, *s.* [Gr. πόσος (*posos*) = how much; suff. *-ology*; Fr. *posologie.*]

Med.: The branch of medical science which determines the proportionate amount of the several medicines which should be administered, considering the age, sex, and constitution of the patient.

pō-şō-quër'-ĭ-a (qu as k), *s.* [From *aymoëre-posoqueri*, the native name in French Guiana.]

Bot.: A genus of Cinchonaceæ, family Gardenideæ. *Posoqueria longifolia* has a flower a foot long, and an eatable yellow berry the size of a hen's egg.

pos pó lite, [Pol. *pospolite ruszenie* = a general summons to march in arms against an enemy, an irruption, from *pospolity* = general, and *ruszenie* = a stirring, a commotion.] A kind of militia in Poland, which in time of invasion was called to arms for the defence of the country.

pòss, * **posse,** *v.t.* [Fr. *pousser* = to push, to thrust.] To push, to dash.

> And the relics they *possede* hir upon downe
> *Mrs. Lonelie*, A. I. ii. to 'Sir.

pòs sĕ, *v.* [Lat. *inf.* = to be able.]

1. The same as POSSE COMITATUS (q.v.).

2. A crowd, a number of people.

> Every individual member of the *posse* is known to every house at which the serenade is attempted.—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 2, 1885.

* **In posse,** Said of a thing which may possibly be; as opposed to *in esse*, said when a thing actually is.

posse comitatus, *s.* [Lit. = the power of the county.]

Laws. A force or body which the sheriff of a county is empowered to raise in case of riot, invasion, possession kept on forcible entry, rescue, or other attempt to oppose or obstruct the execution of justice. It consists of all knights and other men above the age of fifteen, able to travel within the county.

posse, *v.t.* [Poss.]

pos sede, *v.t.* [Lat. *possideo.*] To possess.

pŏs sĕss, * **pos sesse,** *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *possessus*, pa. par. of *possideo* = to possess; Fr. *posséder*, Ital. *possedere*; Sp. *poseer*; Port. *possuir.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To occupy in person; to have or hold actually in person; to hold as occupant.

> "This king, that now the crown *possess'd*."
> *Daniel: Civil Wars*, v.

2. To have as property; to own; to be owner of; to be master of.

> "I am your's, and all that I *possess*."
> *Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 2.

* 3. To make one's self possessor or master of; to seize, to gain, to win.

> "The English marched towards the river Eske, intending to *possess* a hill called Under-Eske."—*Hayward.*

4. To put in possession of anything; to make possessor, master, or owner; to give possession to. (Followed by *of* before the thing given.)

> "I will *possess* you *of* that ship and treasure."
> *Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra*, iii. 1.

* Now only used reflexively.

> "We *possessed* ourselves of the kingdom of Naples."
> *Addison.*

* 5. To make acquainted; to inform, to tell. (Generally followed by *of.*)

> "The king is certainly *possessed*
> Of all our purposes."
> *Shakesp.*: 1 *Henry IV*, iv. 1.

6. To acquire or have full power or mastery over, as an evil spirit, passion, or influence.

> "If Legion himself *possessed* him."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

7. To pervade; to affect strongly; to have a strong influence on or over; to overpower.

> "Weakness *possesseth* me."
> *Shakesp.: King John*, v. 3.

* 8. To fill, to furnish.

9. To gain, to win, to accomplish. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, Ia. m. 51.)

B. *Intrans.:* To have the power or mastery; to be master. (*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, i. 5.)

pŏs sĕssed, * **pŏs sĕst,** *pa. par. & a.* [Possess.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Held as by an owner; owned.

2. Holding as owner; owning: as, He died possessed of great wealth.

3. Informed, acquainted.

4. Seized, held, or ruled by an evil spirit, passion, or influence; under the power of some evil influence; mad.

> "He is, sure, *possessed*, madam."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, iv. 4.

pŏs sĕs sĕr, *s.* [Possessor.]

pŏs sĕss lŏn (ss as sh), * **pos ses si oun,** * **pos ses sy on,** *s.* [Fr. *possession*, from Lat. *possessionem*, acc. of *possessio* = a holding, a possessing, from *possessus*, pa. par. of *possideo* = to possess (q.v.); Sp. *posesion*; Ital. *possessione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or state of possessing or holding as owner or occupant; the state of owning or being master of anything; the state of being seized of anything; occupancy; ownership, rightful or wrongful. [*]

> "In this case bare *possession* had, by effluxion of time, matured into a right of property."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 19.

2. That which is possessed; property, land, estate, or goods owned.

> "My sole *possession* is thy love."
> *Cowper: Joy of the Cross.*

3. A district, or extent over which a person or thing has power or authority.

> "Lest total darkness should by night regain
> Her old *possession*."
> *Milton: P. L.*, iv. 666.

* 4. The state of being possessed or under the power of evil spirits, passions, or influences; madness, lunacy.

> "How long hath this *possession* held the man?"
> *Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors*, v.

* 5. An idea, a prepossession, a presentiment.

> "I have a *possession* that with this five hundred I shall win five thousand."—*Gibber: Prov. Husband*, i.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Civil Law:* The holding or having as owner or occupier, whether rightfully or wrongfully; actual seizing or occupancy.

> "The lowest kind of title consists in the mere naked *possession*, or actual occupation of the estate, without any apparent right to hold and continue such *possession*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 19.

2. *Internat. Law:* A country or territory held by mere right of conquest. (*Bouvier.*)

3. *Script.:* The taking possession of the body or spirit by demons or devils. They produced bodily disease or defect as dumbness (Matt. ix. 32–34), blindness and dumbness (xii. 22–30), epilepsy with dumbness (Mark ix. 17–27); and a woman who had had a spirit of infirmity eighteen years is described as bound that length of time by Satan (Luke xiii. 16.) Mentally, the possession by an unclean spirit produced symptoms almost undistinguishable from those of madness (Mark v. 2–20). Jesus, when on earth, cast out demons (Matt. iv. 24, &c.).

¶ 1. *Possession is nine-tenths of the law:*

Law: A dictum used as a strong method of asserting that whosoever attempts to oust a possessor from property will not succeed by showing flaws in the occupant's title, but must fully establish his own. (*Wharton.*)

2. *To give possession:* To put another in possession of anything; to put in the power or ownership of another.

3. *To take possession:* To enter on or bring within one's power or occupancy; to seize.

> "At length, having killed the defendant, actually *took possession*."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. 4.

4. *To put in possession:*

(1) To give possession to.

(2) To place a person in charge of property recovered on ejectment or distraint.

5. *Writ of possession:*

Law: A precept directing a sheriff to put a person in peaceful possession of property recovered in ejectment or writ of entry.

possession theory, *s.*

Anthrop.: The theory prevailing among races and individuals of low culture that disease, whether bodily or mental, is due to the presence of a malevolent spirit. [OBSESSION, ORACLE.]

> "That the intruding or invading spirit may be either a human soul, or may belong to some other class in the spiritual hierarchy, countenances the opinion that the *possession-theory* is . . . modelled on the ordinary theory of the soul acting on the body. In illustrating the doctrine from typical examples from the enormous mass of available details, it will be hardly possible to discriminate among the operating spirits, between those which are souls and those which are demons, nor to draw an exact line between obsession by a demon outside, and possession by a demon inside."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 125.

* **pŏs sĕss ĭŏn (ss as sh),** *v.t.* [Possession, *s.*] To invest with property.

> "Sundry more gentlemen this little hundred possesseth and *possessioneth*."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall.*

* **pŏs sĕss ĭŏn al (ss as sh),** *a.* [Eng. *possession*; *-al.*] Possessive.

* **pŏs sĕss ĭŏn ar y (ss as sh),** *a.* [Eng. *possession*; *-ary.*] Relating to or implying possession.

* **pŏs sĕss ĭŏn ĕr (ss as sh),** *s.* [Eng. *possession*; *-er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A possessor; one who owns or possesses anything.

> "An unquiet profite to the *possessioners* of riches."—*Hall: Edward IV.* (an. 19).

2. *Church Hist.:* A name given to a member of a religious community which was endowed with lands.

† **pŏs sĕs sĭv al,** *a.* [Eng. *possessiv*(e); *-al.*] Pertaining to a possessive. (*Earle: Philol.*, § 572.)

pŏs sĕs sĭve, *a. & s.* [Lat. *possessivus*, from *possessus*, pa. par. of *possido* = to possess (q.v.); Fr. *possessif*; Sp. *posesivo*; Ital. & Port. *possessivo.*]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to, having, or indicating possession.

> "They waddle round in a straddling, *possessive* fashion."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 11, 1885.

B. *As substantive:*

1. The same as POSSESSIVE-CASE (q.v.).

2. The same as POSSESSIVE-PRONOUN (q.v.).

possessive case, *s.*

Gram.: That case of nouns and pronouns which indicates—

(1) Ownership, or possession: as, *John's* book.

(2) Relation of one thing to another: as, *Plato's* supporters. Also called the Genitive-case. [GENITIVE.]

¶ The possessive case is expressed in English by the apostrophe (') and s: as, John, John's.

possessive pronoun, *s.*

Gram.: A pronoun denoting possession or ownership.

pŏs sĕs sĭve lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *possessive*; *-ly.*] In a manner denoting possession.

pŏs sĕs sŏr, * **pos ses sour,** *s.* [Lat. *possessor*, from *possessus*, pa. par. of *possideo* = to possess; Fr. *possesseur*; Sp. *posesor*; Port. *possessor*; Ital. *possessore.*] One who possesses or owns; one who holds or enjoys any goods or property; an owner, an occupant; a proprietor of goods, real or personal.

> "As if he had been *possessor* of the whole world."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 4.

pŏs sĕs sŏr ȳ, *a. & s.* [Lat. *possessorius*, from *possessor* = a possessor (q.v.); Fr. *possessoire.*]

A. *As adjective:*

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. Relating to, or denoting possession.

2. Having possession; possessing.

> "This he detains from the ivy much against his will; for he should be the true *possessory* lord thereof."—*Howell.*

II. *Law:* Arising from possession: as, a *possessory* interest.

B. *As substantive:*

Law: A suit entered in the Admiralty Court by the owners for the seizing of their ship.

possessory action, *s.*

Law: An action brought to regain possession of land, the right of possession only, and not the right of property being contested.

possessory judgment, *s.*

Scots Law: A judgment which entitles a person who has been in uninterrupted possession for seven years to continue his possession until the question of right shall be decided.

pŏs´ sĕt, * **pos syt,** *s.* [Cf. Wel. *posel* = curdled milk, posset; Ir. *pusoid* = a posset.] A drink composed of hot milk curdled by some infusion, as wine or other liquor.

> "Thou shalt eat a *posset* to-night at my house."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. 5.

* **pŏs´ sĕt,** *v.t.* [Posset, *s.*] To curdle, to coagulate. (*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, i. 5.)

* **pŏs sĭ bĭl ĭ tāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *possibilitas*, genit. *possibilitatis* = possibility (q.v.).] To make or render possible.

pŏs sĭ bĭl ĭ tȳ, * **pos si bil i tee,** *s.* [Fr. *possibilité*, from Lat. *possibilitatem*, accus. of *possibilitas*, from *possibilis* = possible (q.v.); Sp. *posibilidad*; Ital. *possibilità.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The quality or state of being possible; the power of happening, being, or existing in some way or other. It generally implies improbability or great uncertainty.

> "Any degree of *possibility* whatever, of religion being true."—*Paley: Sermon* 1.

2. That which is possible; a thing which may possibly happen, be, or exist.

"*Possibilities* are as infinite as God's power."—*South: Sermons*, Vol. i., ser. 8.

II. *Law:* A chance or expectation; an uncertain thing which may or may not happen. It is near or ordinary, as where an estate is limited to one after the death of another; or remote or extraordinary, as where it is limited to a man provided he shall be married to a certain woman, and then that she shall die, and he be married to another. (*Wharton.*)

pŏs-sĭ-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *possibilis*, from *possum* = to be able, from *potis* = able, and *sum* = to be; Sp. *posible;* Ital. *possibile.*]

1. That may or can happen, be, or exist; that may be done; not contrary to the nature of things; liable to happen or come to pass.

"'Tis *possible* to infinite power to endue a creature with the power of beginning motion."—*Clarke: On the Attributes*, prop. 10.

¶ *Possible* signifies properly able to be done, *practicable* signifies able to put in *practice;* hence the difference between *possible* and *practicable* is the same as between doing a thing at all, or doing it as a rule.

2. Capable of being, existing, or coming to pass, but highly improbable.

¶ *If possible:* If it can possibly be done.

"And expiate, *if possible*, my crime."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 491.

pŏs-sĭ-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *possible*; *-ly.*]

1. In a possible manner; by any possible means; by any power or means, moral or physical, really existing; by any possibility.

"When *possibly* I can, I will return."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 2.

2. Perchance, perhaps.

pŏs-sŭm, *s.* [See def.] A colloquial abbreviation of opossum (q.v.). (*Amer.*)

¶ *To act possum, To play possum:* To feign, to dissemble. In allusion to the habit of the opossum throwing itself on its back and shamming death on the approach of an enemy.

"It's almost time for Babe to quit *playing possum*."
—*Scribner's Magazine*, Jan., 1886, p. 436.

pōst-, *pref.* [Lat.] A Latin preposition signifying after, behind, since, &c., in which senses it is largely used in composition.

post-abdomen, *s.*

Comp. Anat.: That portion of a crustacean which lies behind the segments corresponding to those of the abdomen in insects.

* **post-act,** *s.* An act done after or subsequently; an after-act.

post-anal, *a.*

Zool.: Situated behind the anus.

post-communion, *s.*

1. *Anglican:* That part of the communion service which follows after the people have communicated.

2. *Roman:* That part of the mass which follows the communion of the celebrant.

* **post-disseizin,** *s.*

Law: A subsequent disseizin; also a writ that lay for him who, having recovered lands or tenements by force of novel disseizin, was again disseized by the former disseizor.

* **post-disseizor,** *s.*

Law: One who disseizes another of lands which he had before recovered of the same person.

post-entry (I), *s.*

1. *Book-keeping:* An additional or subsequent entry.

2. *Comm.:* An additional entry of goods made by a merchant at a custom-house, when the first entry is found to be too small.

post-exilic, *a.* Pertaining to, occurring in, or connected with the period in Jewish history subsequent to the Babylonian captivity.

"It could be further shown that a number of Hebrew *post-exilic* names . . . are of Babylonian origin."—*Athenæum*, May 12, 1883, p. 602.

* **post-exist,** *v.i.* To exist after; to live subsequently. (*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 37.)

* **post-existence,** *s.* Future or subsequent existence.

"That one opinion of the soul's immortality, namely, its *post-existence*."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 38.

* **post-existent,** *a.* Existing or being after or subsequently.

"Pre- and *post-existent* atoms."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 35.

post fact, *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *post factum* = done afterwards.]

A. *As subst.:* A fact which occurs after or subsequently to another.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to a fact subsequent to another.

post-facto, *phr.* [Ex post facto.]

* **post-ferment,** *s.* [Formed on analogy of *preferment.*] The opposite of preferment; a step downwards in rank.

"This his translation was a *post-ferment*."—*Fuller: Worthies*, i. 329.

post-fine, *s.* A fine due to the king by prerogative; called also king's silver. [Fine, *s.*, II. 2.]

"Then followed the *licentia concordandi*, or leave to agree the suit. This leave was readily granted, but for it there was also another fine due to the king, called the king's silver, or sometimes the *post-fine*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 18.

post-fix, *s.*

Gram.: A word, syllable, or letter appended to the end of another word; a suffix, an affix.

post fix, *v.t.* To add a word, syllable, or letter at the end of another word, &c.

* **post-geniture,** *s.* The state or condition of a child born after another in the same family.

post-glacial, *a.*

Geol.: A term applied to the oldest division but one of the Post-tertiary period.

post-mortem, *a.* & *s.*

A. *As adj.:* After death, as a *post-mortem* examination, *i.e.*, one made after the death of a person, in order to ascertain the cause of death either in the interests of science, or for the ends of justice.

B. *As subst.:* A post-mortem examination.

* **post-natal,** *a.* Subsequent to birth.

"Those whose idiocy depends on *post-natal* diseases."—*Sankey: Experimental Incases*, lect. vi.

post-nate, *a.* Subsequent.

"But a second or *post-nate* thing."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 555.

post-natus, *a.* & *s.*

A. *As adj.:* Born after or subsequently.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Eng. Law:* The second son.

2. *Scots Law:* One born in Scotland after the accession of James I. (of England), who was held not to be an alien in England.

post-note (I), *s.* A note issued by a bank, payable at some future time, not on demand.

post-nuptial, *a.* Being made or happening after marriage: as, a *post-nuptial* settlement.

post-obit, *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *post* = after, and *obitus* = death.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A bond given as security for the repayment of a sum of money to a lender on the death of some specified person, from whom the borrower has expectations. Such loans in almost every case carry high, if not usurious, rates of interest, and generally the borrower binds himself to pay a much larger sum than he receives, in consideration of the risk which the lender runs in the case of the borrower dying before the person from whom he has expectations.

2. A post-mortem examination.

B. *As adj.:* After death; posthumous: as, a *post-obit* bond.

post œsophageal, *a.*

Anat.: Situated behind the gullet or œsophagus.

post-oral, *a.*

Anat.: Situated behind the mouth.

post-pliocene, *a.*

Geol.: In the etymological sense, more modern than the Pliocene, *i.e.*, embracing all the deposits from the end of the Pliocene till now; but Lyell, who introduced the term, restricts it to the older of these, applying the term Recent to the others. In his Postpliocene strata, all the shells are of recent species, but a portion, and that often a considerable one, of the mammals are extinct. In the Recent strata, again, both the shells and the mammals belong to recent species. (*Lyell: Antiquity of Man* (1863), pp. 5, 6.)

* **post-position,** *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of placing after; the state of being placed after or behind.

"Nor is the *post-position* of the nominative case to the verb against the use of the tongue."—*Mede: Daniel's Weeks*, p. 36.

2. *Gram.:* A word or particle placed after, or at the end of, a word.

post positional, *a.* Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a post-position.

* **post positive,** *a.* Placed after something else, as a word.

post-prandial, *a.* Happening after dinner; after-dinner.

"The introduction by some unhappy *post-prandial* orator of political allusions."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 12, 1885.

* **post-remote,** *a.* More remote in subsequent time or order.

post-tabula, *s.*

Arch.: A reredos (q.v.).

post-terminal, *phr.*

Law (*Of sittings*): After the term.

post-tertiary, *a.*

Geol.: An epithet applied to a geological period extending from the close of the Tertiary till now. Lyell divides it into the Pleistocene and the Recent sub-periods; Etheridge into the Glacial or Pleistocene, the Post-Glacial, the Pre-Historic, and the Historical sub-periods. Called also Quaternary.

pōst (1), * **poste,** * **poaste,** *s.* [A.S. *post*, from Lat. *postis* = a post, a door-post, prop. = something firmly fixed; cf. Lat. *postus* = *positus*, pa. par. of *pono* = to place, to set.] [Position.]

1. A piece of timber, metal, or other solid substance set upright in the ground, and intended as a support for something else: as,

(1) *Carp.:* An upright timber in a frame: as, king-*post*, door-*post*, &c.

(2) *Build.:* A pillar or column in a structure.

(3) A vertical pillar forming a part of a fence, or for holding aloft telegraph-wires.

(4) *Furniture:*

(*a*) One of the uprights of a bedstead.

(*b*) One of the standards of a chair-back.

(5) *Mining:* One of the pillars of coal or ore which support the ceiling of a mine.

(6) *Paper-making:* A pile of one hundred and forty-four sheets of hand-made paper, fresh from the mould, and made up with a web of felt between each sheet, ready for the first pressure in a screw-press. This is a felt-post. When the felts are removed, the pile is called a white post.

* 2. A pole, a staff.

"A *post* in hand he bare of mighty pyne."
Phaer: Virgil; Æneidos iii.

3. The starting place for a race; also the winning-post.

"Some good horses mustered at the *post*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 19, 1885.

* 4. A pillar, a support.

"Until his order he was a noble *post*."
Chaucer: C. T., 214.

* 5. The door-post of a victualler's shop, on which he chalked up the debts of his customers: hence, a score, a debt.

"When God sends coyne
I will discharge your *poast*."
Rowlands: Knave of Clubs.

¶ 1. *Knight of the Post:* [Knight of the post].

2. *Post and paling:* A close wooden fence, constructed with posts fixed in the ground, and pales nailed between them.

3. *Post and pane, Post and petrail:* Terms applied to buildings erected with timber framings and panels of brick or lath and plaster. [Brick-nogging.]

4. *Post and railing, Post and rails:*

(1) A kind of open wooden fence for the protection of young quickset hedges. It consists of posts and rails, &c.

"The stag had jumped some *post-and-rails*."—*Field*, Feb. 20, 1886.

(2) (See extract).

"The tea is more frequently bad than good. The bad, from the stalks occasionally found in the decoction, is popularly known as *posts and rails* tea."—*Daily Telegraph*, April 1, 1886.

5. *Post and stall:*

Mining: A mode of working coal in which so much is left as pillar and so much is worked away, forming rooms and thurlings.

post-butt, *s.* A block inserted in the ground, and having a socket to hold a post.

post driver, *s.* [Pile-driver.]

post ontry (2), *s.* The entry of a horse for a race, or of a competitor for any contest, made at the time appointed for the race or contest.

post-hook, *s.*

Harness: A cheek-rein hook, having an ornamental post extending up above the opening for the rein.

post jack, *s.* An implement for lifting posts out of the ground. It is a crow-bar pivoted in a base piece and having a claw which catches against the post.

post match, *s.*

Horse-racing: A match in which each subscriber names two or more horses of the proper age, one only of which (unless a greater number is allowed by the conditions of the race) is to be sent to the post.

post mill, *s.* An old form of windmill which was mounted on a post. The post was continued through several stories, and formed the axis on which the mill veered as the wind changed.

post (2), * **poste,** *s.* & *adv.* [Fr. *poste* (masc.) a post, a messenger; (fem.) = post, posting, riding, &c., from Low Lat. *posta* = a station, a site, prop. fem. sing. of *postus* = *positus*, pa. par. of *pono* = to place; Sp., Port., & Ital. *posta*; Ger. *post.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A fixed place, position, or station, for a person or thing; a position, place, or station occupied: espec. a military station, or the place where a single soldier or a body of soldiers is placed.

"To guard this *post* . . . that art employ."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xiii. 942.

2. The troops posted or stationed at a particular place.

* 3. A fixed or established place on a line of road where horses were kept for travelling; a stage, a station, a posting-house.

¶ Posts seem to have been first established for the conveyance of government messengers or private travellers rather than of letters. The ancient system extensively existed in the provincial parts of India till the introduction of railways narrowed the sphere of its operations. An important traveller, wishing to go to Europe, wrote to the European authorities of the district, who sent out instructions to the heads of the several villages to have relays of bullocks or palanquin bearers at fixed stages along the intended line of route. If he arrived too late he had demurrage to pay to all who lost time waiting for him. Till recently the same system, but with post-horses, extensively prevailed in the West. In Europe it was generally a government monopoly; in England it was conducted (and more effectively) by private enterprise. [6.]

* 4. A person who travelled by posting, or using relays of horses; a quick traveller, a courier.

"Richard, duke of York, being in Ireland, by swyft currers and fleeing *posters* was advertised of the great victorie."—*Hall Henry VI.* (an. 38).

5. A carrier of letters, papers, or messages; one who goes at stated times to carry mails or despatches from one place to another; a postman.

6. An established system for the public conveyance and delivery of letters; the conveyance by government officers of the public mails from place to place; the post-office.

"Letters, especially those to the delivery of which in the ordinary course of *post* importance is attached."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 17, 1885.

¶ Cyrus, the founder of the Persian empire, is credited with the first use of posts for letters. Probably the earliest were government despatches; then private letters would be taken surreptitiously, and finally arrangements would be made for doing so as a government monopoly. Despatches sent by Ahasuerus (Xerxes ?) throughout the Persian empire are mentioned in Esther i. 22; iii. 12-15; viii. 5-10, 13, 14; ix. 20, 30. They were by posts, i.e., men riding on mules and camels (viii. 14). Augustus Cæsar had similar posts in Rome. Charlemagne seems to have introduced them into France. [Post-office.]

7. A post-office; an office or house where letters are received for transmission by the post.

"Scarcely had last week's letter been dropped into the *post*."—*Field*, Jan. 23, 1886.

8. A single or particular despatch of mails; as, To miss a *post*.

9. Haste, speed.

"The mayor towards Guildhall hies him in all *post*."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 5.

10. A post-horse; a relay of horses.

"Presently took *post* to tell you."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, v. 1.

11. A situation; an office or employment; any position of trust, dignity, service, or emolument; an appointment.

"The point of interest or the *post* of power."
Cowper: Retirement, 142.

12. A game at cards, Post-and-pair, now called poker (q.v.).

"As if he were playing at *post*."—*Jewell: Works*, i. 429.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mil.:* A bugle-call giving notice of the time for retiring for the night.

"First *post* was sounded at half-past ten."—*City Press*, Sept. 30, 1885.

2. *Paper:* A size of writing-paper, so called because its original water-mark was a postman's horn. It varies in size from 22½ by 17½ inches to 19 by 15¼ inches.

B. *As adv.:* Hastily, speedily; in all haste, as a post. (*Milton: P. L.*, iv. 171.)

¶ * (1) *Post-and-pair:* [Post (2), *s.*, A. I. 12.].

(2) *To ride post:* To be employed in carrying mails, &c., by posting or relays of horses; hence, to ride in haste or with all speed.

(3) *To travel post:* To travel with all possible speed; to travel expeditiously.

post bag, *s.* A bag in which letters are conveyed to or by the post; a mail-bag.

post bill, *s.*

1. A bill granted by the Bank of England to individuals, and transferable after being indorsed.

2. A post-office way-bill of the letters, &c., despatched from a post-office, placed in the mail-bag, or given in charge to the post.

post captain, *s.*

Naval: A captain of a ship-of-war of three years' standing, now simply styled a captain. He ranks with a colonel in the army.

post-card, *s.* A card impressed with a half-penny or other stamp, and sold by the postal authorities for use by the public in correspondence where the communications are not of a secret or private nature.

* **post-caroche,** *s.* A post-chaise.

"His *post-caroches* still upon his way."
Drayton: The Shoon-Calf.

post-chaise, *s.* A closed vehicle for hire, designed to be drawn by relays of horses, hired for each trip between stations. Said to have been introduced into England in 1664.

"A man who is whirled through Europe in a *post-chaise*."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. viii.

* **post-coach,** *s.* A post-chaise.

post-day, *s.* The day upon which the mails arrive or are despatched.

post free, *a.* Franked; free from charge for postage.

* **post-hackney,** *s.* A hired post-horse.

"Teach *post-hackneys* to lead hedges."—*Wotton: Remains.*

post haste, *a., adv.,* & *s.*

A. *As adj.:* By posting; done with all possible speed or expedition. (*Shakesp.: Othello*, i. 1.)

B. *As adv.:* With all possible haste or expedition. (*Shakesp.: Richard II.*, i. 4.)

C. *As subst.:* Very great haste in travelling.

"Lord George your brother, Norfolk, and myself,
In haste, *post haste*, are come to join with you."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., ii. 1.

post-horn, *s.*

Music:

1. A wind instrument consisting of a simple metal tube, without valves or pistons, blown by postmen. It can hardly be termed a musical instrument. (*Cowper: Table Talk*, 32.)

2. A piece of music suitable to, or in imitation of the notes or passages of, a post-horn.

post-horse, *s.* A horse kept and let for posting. (*Shakesp.: Richard III.*, i. 1.)

post-house, *s.*

1. A house where post-horses are kept for the convenience of travellers.

* 2. A post-office.

post-note (2), *s.* A cash-note intended to be transmitted by post, and made payable to order. [Bank-note.]

post-office, *s.*

1. An office or house where letters, &c., are received for transmission by post to their several addresses, and whence letters, &c., are sent out to be delivered to the addresses.

2. A department of the government having charge of the conveyance of the public mails.

¶ James I., in 1619, established a post-office, and Charles I., in 1635, a letter-office for England and Scotland, but these extended only to the principal roads, and the times of carriage were uncertain. In the latter year the charge for a single letter under eighty miles was 2d., under 140 it was 4d., above 140 it was 6d., on the borders, and in Scotland 8d. The parliament of 1643 framed the Act which provided for the weekly conveyance of letters into all parts of the kingdom, and a regular post-office was erected closely resembling that now existing, and with rates of postage which continued till the days of Queen Anne. In 1660 the members of the House of Commons claimed that their letters should be carried free. The loss to the revenue through this franking system was £23,600 in 1715, and £170,700 in 1763. In 1683 a metropolitan penny post was established. In 1794 this post was improved, but the price of the postage was doubled. On Sept. 22, 1829, the seat of the post-office was transferred from Lombard-street to St. Martin-le-Grand. In 1839 Rowland Hill brought forward his scheme for a penny postage throughout the United Kingdom. It came into operation on Jan. 10, 1840, on the scale of a penny for every letter below half an ounce in weight. In 1839 the number of letters carried was 75,907,572. The first year of the reduced tariff it rose to 168,768,344, and has since continued to advance year by year, proportionately quicker than the population. A money-order office, which had languished since its origin in 1793, was developed in 1840. Street letter-boxes were first erected in 1855. On June 5 of that year, a Treasury warrant was issued establishing a post for books, pamphlets, &c. Post-office savings banks were added in 1861. In 1869 the post-office was empowered to purchase the electric telegraphs, and began public telegraph business on Feb. 5, 1869. In 1870 the foundation-stone of a new General London Post-office was laid; it was opened in 1873. Halfpenny post-cards, and the uniform postage of ½d., for newspapers, began Oct. 1, 1870. On October 5, 1871, the weight for 1d. was advanced to an ounce, a halfpenny being fixed for each additional ounce. In 1885 the parcels post with prepayment began. On October 1 of that year the system of six-penny telegrams first came into operation. On June 22, 1897, the weight for letters for 1d. was advanced to four ounces; and on Christmas Day, 1898, the (partial) Imperial postage of 1d. per half-ounce came into operation.

¶ (1) *Post-office annuity and insurance:* A system under which the Postmaster-General is authorized to insure lives between the ages of 14 and 65 for sums of not less than £25 or more than £100, and to grant annuities not exceeding £100 on the life of any person over five years of age. Children between 8 and 14 years of age can be insured for £5.

(2) *Post-office order:* A money-order (q.v.).

(3) *Post-office savings-bank:* A savings-bank in connection with the post-office, in which deposits not exceeding £50 in any one year, or £200 in all, are received at a rate of interest of 2½ per cent. per annum, which is allowed until the sum amounts to £200. [Stock, *s.*]

post-paid, *a.* Having the postage prepaid.

post-road, post-route, *s.* The road or route by which mails are conveyed.

post-town, *s.*

1. A town in which a post-office is established.

* 2. A town in which post-horses are kept.

post-woman, *s.* A female letter-carrier.

pōst (1), *v.t.* [Post (1), *s.*]

1. *Lit.:* To fix on or upon a post; to fix up in a public place, as a notice or advertisement.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To expose or hold up to public reproach; espec. to stigmatize publicly as a coward.

"The fiery young mid-shipman *posted* him in the streets of Baltimore."—*Harper's Monthly*, June, 1882.

¶ This use of the word is derived from the sheriff's formerly having *posts* before their doors, on which proclamations, &c., were affixed.

(2) To deposit; to pay down as a deposit or stake.

"He must to-day *post* the final deposit."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 7, 1882.

pōst (2), *v.t.* & *i.* [Post (2), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To station; to place in a position.

"The police . . . were *posted* in great force outside the building."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 17, 1885.

2. To place in the post; to transmit by post.

"Two hundred thousand of the circulars in question have been *posted*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 18, 1885.

3. To send with speed or with post-horses.

* 1. To put off; to delay, to postpone.

"I have not stopp'd mine ears to their demands,
Nor *posted* off their suits with slow delays."
Shakesp.: 3 *Henry VI.*, vi. 8.

5. To inform fully; to post up [¶].

"Law was not well *posted* about what was transpiring."—*New York Herald*, Feb. 22, 1859.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Book-keeping:*

(1) To carry or transfer (as items, accounts) from a journal to a ledger. Similarly, the number of bank-notes, &c., when noted in books for reference are said to be posted.

(2) To make the necessary or proper entries in: as, To *post* one's books.

2. *Naval:* To promote from commander to captain.

"Whispers were afloat, which came to the ears of the Admiralty, and prevented him from being *posted*."—*Marryat: Peter Simple*, ch. lv.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To travel with post horses; to travel with all possible speed.

"*Post* speedily to my lord, your husband."
Shakesp.: *Lear*, iii. 7.

2. *Manège:* To rise and sink in the saddle in accordance with the motion of the horse, especially when trotting.

¶ *To post up:*

1. *Lit. & Book-keeping:* To make the necessary or proper entries in up to date.

2. *Fig.:* To keep supplied with the latest information on a subject; to inform fully.

"Nor may the merest schoolboy be quite *posted up* in the dates."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 13, 1885.

* **pōst,** *a.* [Cf. Fr. *oposter* = to place in a post or position; to spy.] Suborned; hired to do what is wrong.

* **pōst'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *post* (2), v.; *-able.*] Capable of being carried.

"Make our peace *postable* upon all the tides of fortune."—*Montaigne: Decoute Essayes*, pt. i., tr. vi., § 2.

pōst'-ąġe, *s.* [Eng. *post*; *-age.*]

* **1.** Carriage, postage.

2. The fee or charge made on letters or other articles conveyed by post.

"These circulars and the *postage* on them."—*Daily Chronicle*, Dec. 18, 1885.

* **3.** The act of travelling by land, interrupting a journey or passage by water.

"So disconvenient is the *postage*."—*Reliquæ Wottonianæ*, p. 704.

postage stamp, *s.* An adhesive stamp of various values issued by the post-office, to be affixed to letters or other articles sent by post, as payment of the postage or cost of transmission.

pōst'-al, *a.* [Fr.] Of or pertaining to the post-office, posts or conveyance of letters, &c., by post.

"Giving some trouble to the *postal* authorities."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 19, 1885.

postal-order, *s.* A cash-order of various values issued by the post-office, and payable to the bearer at any post-office.

"When post-office orders and *postal-orders* were first issued the possibility of frauds of this description was considered."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 19, 1885.

postal union, *s.* A union of several states or countries for the interchange and conveyance of mails under an arrangement. Among the foreign countries embraced in the union are Austro-Hungary, Belgium, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, and the United States.

pōst-ăx-ĭ-ąl, *a.* [Pref. *post-*, and Eng. *axial* (q.v.).]

Anat.: Behind the axis of the limbs.

pōst'-bŏy, *s.* [Eng. *post* (2), s., and *boy.*] A boy who rides post or who carries letters; the driver of a post-chaise; a postillion.

"A mounted *postboy* galloped up with a letter."—*Lever: Dodd Family Abroad*, let. xl.

pōst-dāte', *v.t.* [Pref. *post-*, and Eng. *date.*]

1. To attach a date to, as to a cheque, later than or in advance of the real time or that at which it is written.

"It is constantly the practice in drawing cheques to *postdate* them."—*Globe*, Sept. 2, 1885.

* **2.** To date so as to make appear earlier than the fact. (*Fuller.*)

pōst'-dāte, *s.* [Postdate, *v.*] A date attached to a writing or other document later than the real date.

pōst-dĭ-lū'-vĭ-ąl, *a.* [Pref. *post-*, and Eng. *diluvial.*] Being, existing, or happening subsequent to the flood or deluge.

pōst-dĭ-lū'-vĭ-ąn, *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *post-*, and Eng. *diluvian.*]

A. *As adj.:* Postdiluvial (q.v.).

"The earliest history of man that we possess represents the *postdiluvian* wanderers journeying eastward."—*Wilson: Prehistoric Man*, ch. vi.

B. *As subst.:* One who lived after the flood, or who has lived since the flood.

poste, *s.* [Fr.] The post.

poste-restante, *s.* [Fr. = resting (*i.e.* undistributed) post.] A department in a post-office where letters so marked are kept till the addresses call for them. The arrangement is made for the convenience of persons travelling or passing through towns where they have no fixed residence.

pōst'-ĕ-ą, *s.* [Lat. = afterwards.]

Law: The return of the judge before whom a cause was tried, after the verdict, stating what was done in the cause. So called from the first word in the return when the proceedings were in Latin.

"If the issue be an issue of fact, and upon trial it be found for either the plaintiff or defendant, or specially; or if the plaintiff makes default, or is nonsuit; or whatever, in short, is done subsequent to the joining of issue and awarding the trial, it is entered on record, and is called a *postea*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 14.

pōst'-ĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *post* (1), v.; *-er.*]

1. A large printed bill or placard to be posted in a public place as a notice or advertisement.

"The *posters* convening the meeting announced that the procession would be headed by a brass band."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 28, 1885.

2. One who posts bills, &c.; a bill-poster.

pōst'-ĕr (2), *s.* [Eng. *post* (2), v.; *-er.*]

* 1. One who posts; one who travels post; a courier.

"At this, Goltho alights as swiftly post
As *posters* mount."
Davenant: Gondibert, bk. iii., c. 6.

2. A post-horse.

"We whirled along with four *posters* at a gallop."—*Lever: Dodd Family Abroad*, let. xxxii.

pŏs-tĕr-ĭ-ŏr, * **pos-ter-i-our,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat., compar. of *posterus* = coming after, following, from *post* = after; Fr. *postérieur.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Coming or happening after; subsequent in time; later.

"An admired writer, *posterior* to Milton."—*Walpole: On Gardening.*

2. Later in order of moving or proceeding; following or coming after.

"The anteriour body giveth way, as fast as the *posteriour* cometh on."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 115.

3. Situated behind; hinder. (Opposed to *anterior.*)

II. *Bot.* (*Of an axillary flower*): Beneath the axis.

B. *As subst.:* [Posteriors].

¶ *A posteriori:* [A posteriori].

posterior-side, *s.*

Zool.: The part of the back of a shell which contains the ligament. It is usually the longer of the two.

* **pŏs-tĕr-ĭ-ŏr-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Fr. *posteriorité.*] The quality or state of being posterior or later in time. (Opposed to *priority.*)

"The successive priority and *posteriority* of all temporary things."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 647.

pŏs-tĕr'-ĭ-ŏr-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *posterior*; *-ly.*] In a posterior manner; later or subsequently, either in time or place; behind.

"The posterior angle of the molar extends most *posteriorly*."—*Trans. Amer. Philos. Society*, xiii. 205.

pŏs-tĕr'-ĭ-ŏrs, *s. pl.* [Posterior.] The hinder parts of an animal's body.

"For expedition is the life of action, otherwise Time may show his bald occiput, and shake his *posteriors* at them in derision."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. ii., let. 17.

¶ Used by Shakespeare (in ridicule of the Euphuists), for the latter or later part.

"The *posteriors* of this day, which the rude multitude call the afternoon."—*Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 1.

pŏs-tĕr-ĭ-tȳ, * **pos ter i tie,** *s.* [Fr. *posterité*, from Lat. *posteritatem*, acc. of *posteritas* = futurity, posterity, from *posterior* = after, following, posterior (q.v.); Sp. *posteridad*; Ital. *posterità.*]

1. Succeeding generations.

"Founded by us and left to *posterity*."—*Goldinge Cæsar*, fo. 229.

2. Descendants, children; the race which descends from a progenitor. (Opposed to *ancestors.*)

"It should not stand in thy *posterity*."
Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, III. 1.

pōst-ĕrn, * **post-erne,** * **post orne,** *s.* [O. Fr. *posterle, posterne* (Fr. *póterne*), from Low Lat. *posterula* = a small back-door, a postern, a dimin. from *posterus* = behind.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A small doorway or gateway at the back of a building; a private entrance; any entrance or gate. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, I. v. 52.)

II. *Fortification:*

1. A vaulted passage underneath a rampart, leading from the interior to the ditch, and closed by a gate.

2. A passage-way at a retired part of a bastion.

postern-gate, *s.* A postern.

"He found his way to a *postern-gate*."
Wordsworth: White Doe, x. 2.

* **pŏs-thĕt'-ŏ-mĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *posthetom(y)*; *-ist.*] One who performs the operation of posthetomy or circumcision.

* **pŏs-thĕt'-ŏ-mȳ,** *s.* [Gr. πόσθη (*posthē*) = the prepuce, and τομή (*tomē*) = a cutting.] Circumcision.

* **pŏst-hŭme,** *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *postumus, posthumus* = posthumous (q.v.); Port. *posthumo*; Sp. & Ital. *postumo.*] Posthumous.

"Oh! if my soul could see this *posthume* sight."
Hall: Satires, iii. 7.

* **pŏst'-hŭmed,** *a.* [Eng. *posthum(e)*; *-ed.*] Posthumous.

"A stranger to my method would hardly rally my scattered and *posthumed* notes."—*Fuller: General Worthies*, ch. xxv.

pŏst'-hu-moŭs, * **pŏst'-u-moŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *postumus* = the last-born, the last-born, prop. the super. of *post* = after. The erroneous supposition that it came from *post humum* (lit. = after the ground), explained as "after the father is laid in the ground," led to the false spelling *posthumus*, and eventually to the word being restricted in meaning accordingly.]

1. Born after the death of the father; as, a *posthumous* child.

2. Being or continuing after one's decease.

"Makes a folly of *posthumous* memory."—*Browne: Urn Burial*, ch. v.

3. Published after the death of the author.

"Compromising between a present and a *posthumous* edition."—*Southey: Letters*, iv. 401.

pŏst'-hu-moŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *posthumous*; *-ly.*] In a posthumous manner; after one's decease.

* **pōst'-ĭc,** * **pōst'-ĭck,** *a.* [Lat. *posticus*, from *post* = after, behind.] Backward.

"The *postick* and backward position of the feminine parts in quadrupeds."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vi., ch. xvii.

pōst'-ĭ-coŭs, *a.* [Lat. *posticus.*]

Bot.: The same as Extrorsal (q.v.).

pōst'-ĭ-cŭm, *s.* [Lat.] [Postic.]

Rom. Arch.: The part of a temple which was in the rear of the cell; that in front of the cell being called the pronaos.

***post-il, *post-el, *post-ill, *post-ille,** s. [Fr. *postille*, from Low Lat. *postilla* = a marginal note in a Bible, prob. from Lat. *post illa (verba)* = after those (words); Sp. *postila*; Ital. & Port. *postilla.*]

1. An explanatory or marginal note in a Bible; hence, an explanatory note generally, especially one written in the margin; a commentary.

"The said Langton also made *postils* upon the whole bible."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 248.

2. In the Roman and Lutheran churches, a homily to be read in public.

***post'-il,** *v.i. & t.* [Postil, s.]

A. *Intrans.:* To write postils or comments; to comment.

B. *Trans.:* To write marginal notes on; to gloss; to annotate; to explain with notes; to comment on.

"A book in some places *postilled* in the margin with the king's hand."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 211.

pos-til-lion (i as y), s. [Postillon.]

***post'-il-ize,** *v.t.* [Eng. *postil*; *-ize.*] To postil; to annotate; to gloss; to comment on.

"*Postilizing* the whole doctrine of Dun Scotus."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxonienses.*

post-il-late, *v.i. & t.* [Low Lat. *postillo*, from *postilla* = a postil (q.v.).]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To write postils or explanatory notes; to comment.

2. To preach by expounding the Scriptures, verse by verse, in regular order.

B. *Trans.:* To postil; to explain by postils or marginal notes.

***post-il-la-tion,** s. [Postillate.] The act of postillating; exposition of Scripture in preaching.

***post-il-la-tor,** s. [Low Lat., from *postillo* = to postillate (q.v.).] One who postillates; a commentator; one who expounds Scripture verse by verse.

***post'-il-ler,** s. [Eng. *postil*, v.; *-er.*] One who postils; one who writes original notes; an annotator.

"It hath been observed by many holy writers, commonly delivered by *postillers* and commentators."—*Browne.*

pos-til-lion (i as y), * **pos-til'-ion,** s. [Fr. *postillon*, from Ital. *postiglione* = a postillion, from *posta* = a messenger, a post; Sp. *postillon.*] [Post (2), *s.*] The rider on the near leader of a travelling or other carriage; also one who rides the near horse when only one pair is used, either in a coach or post-chaise.

"In a low phaeton drawn by four horses, with *postillions*."—*Daily Telegraph*, April 5, 1882.

post'-ing, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Post (2), *v.*]

posting-house, *s.* A house or hotel where post-horses are kept.

pos'-tique (que as k), *a.* [O. Fr. (Fr. *postiche*), from Lat. *posticus* = behind, from *post* = after.] Superadded; done after the work is finished. Applied to a superadded ornament of sculpture or architecture.

*** pos-tle** (1), *s.* [Apostle.]

*** pos-tle** (2), *s.* [Postil.]

***post-li-min'-i-ar, post-li-min'-i-ar-y, * post-li-min'-i-ous,** *a.* [Postliminium.]

1. Pertaining to or involving the right of postliminium.

2. Done or contrived subsequently; subsequent, posterior.

"To strike in with things as they fall out, by *postliminious* after-applications of them to their purposes."—*South: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 8.

post li-min'-i-um, * post-lim'-i-ny, *s.* [Lat. *postliminium*, from *post* = after, and *limen*, genit. *liminis* = a limit, a threshold; Fr. *postliminie*; Sp. & Ital. *postliminio.*]

1. *Rom. Antiq.:* The return to one's own threshold; hence, a return home, and so, to one's old rank, or former rights and privileges. Said of a person who had been banished or taken prisoner by an enemy.

"When a Roman citizen was solemnly given over to an enemy by the Pater Patratus, it would appear that he forfeited his rights irrecoverably; but if taken prisoner in the ordinary course of war, they were only suspended. . . . If he was enabled to return home, in consequence of release or escape, he recovered his Status, by what, in legal language, was termed *Postliminium.*"—*Ramsay: Roman Antiquities.*

2. *International Law:* That right by virtue of which persons or things taken by an enemy are restored to their former state when coming again under the power of the nation to which they belonged.

post'-lude, *s.* [Lat. *post* = after, and *ludus* = a play.]

Music: A concluding voluntary; an afterpiece.

"A Christmas *Postlude*."—*Athenæum*, Sept. 9, 1882.

post'-man (1), *s.* [Eng. *post* (1), s., and *man.*]

Law: One of the two most experienced barristers in the Exchequer division of the High Court of Justice, who have precedence in motions. So called from the place where he sits; the other is called the tubman (q.v.).

post'-man (2), *s.* [Eng. *post* (2), s., and *man.*]

* 1. A post, a courier.

2. One who delivers letters brought by the post; a letter-carrier.

post-mark, *s.* [Eng. *post* (2), s., and *mark.*] A mark stamped by the post-office officials on letters, &c., showing the place and time of the posting of the letters, and the various post-offices through which they pass; it also serves to obliterate or cancel the postage-stamps affixed.

"The *postmark* bears the 16th day of the month."—*T. Hall: Genuine Letters*, ii. 82.

post-mas-ter, *s.* [Eng. *post* (2), s., and *master.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who keeps or lets post-horses.

2. The official who has the charge and superintendence of a post-office.

II. *Univ.:* At Merton College, Oxford, one of the scholars on the foundation. Called also a portionist (q.v.).

¶ In the earlier writers postmaster is exclusively used in the first sense. This state of things continued as late as 1644. [Post-office.]

Postmaster-General, *s.* That member of the Government who has the charge and direction of the Post-office, in all its departments, including the postal and telegraphic branches, the money-order, savings-bank, and assurance departments. He is usually, though not necessarily, a member of the Cabinet.

post-me-rid'-i-an, *a. & s.* [Lat. *postmeridianus*, *pomeridianus*, from *post* = after, and *meridianus* = belonging to midday, meridian (q.v.).] [Pomeridian.]

A. *As adjective:*

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. Coming, happening, or done after the sun has passed the meridian; being in, or belonging to, the afternoon.

2. Belonging to the after part of life; late.

II. *Geol.:* A term applied to the series of the Appalachian strata, which in the New York Survey has been called the Upper Helderberg, or Corniferous Limestone. The word refers to the part of the Appalachian Palæozoic day at which the group was formed. Its maximum thickness, which occurs in the Western States, is about 350 feet. The nearest European representative is the English Ludlow formation; but it contains numerous Devonian, and some Carboniferous fossils. (*Prof. H. D. Rogers: Geology of Pennsylvania*).

B. *As subst.:* The afternoon. It is usually contracted into P.M.

post-pone', *v.t.* [Lat. *postpono* = to place after: *post* = after, and *pono* = to place; Sp. *posponer.*]

1. To put off or defer to a later or future time; to adjourn, to delay.

"The stewards have decided to *postpone* their fixture."—*Field*, Dec. 12, 1885.

2. To set in value below something else; to value or estimate less than something else. (Followed by *to.*)

"Nor can that rationally be said to be despised by any, or *postponed* to any other thing, which never was proposed to them as their option."—*Whitby: Five Points*, dis. i., ch. iii., § 4.

post-pone'-ment, *s* [Eng. *postpone*; *-ment.*] The act of postponing or putting off to a future time; a temporary delay or adjournment.

"A *postponement* of a few days appeared to be inevitable."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

*** post-pon'-ence,** *s.* [Lat. *postponens*, pr. par. of *postpono* = to postpone (q.v.).] The act of postponing or setting a thing below another in value, importance, or estimation.

"Noting preference or *postponence*."—*Johnson: Dict.*, s.v. *Of.*

post-pon'-er, *s.* [Eng. *postpon(e)*; *-er.*] One who postpones; one who defers or delays; a procrastinator.

"These *postponers* never enter upon religion at all; in earnest or effectually."—*Paley: Sermon* 30.

*** post-pose',** *v.t.* [Fr. *postposer*, from Lat. *post* = after, and Fr. *poser* = to place.]

1. To place or set after.

"He *postposeth* filiall and paternall love to his favour towards him."—*Howell: Vocall Forest.*

2. To postpone, to defer.

*** post-pos'-it,** *v.t.* [Lat. *postpositus*, pa. par. of *postpono* = to postpone (q.v.).] To place or set after; to postpone.

"Often in our love to her, our love to God is swallowed and *postposited*."—*Feltham: On St. Luke*, p. 328.

post-scē'-ni-um, *s.* [Lat., from *post* = after, behind, and *scena* = a scene (q.v.).]

Arch.: The back part of a theatre, behind the scenes.

*** post-scribe',** *v.t.* [Lat. *postscribo* = to write after, to add in writing: *post* = after, and *scribo* = to write.] To write after; to add in writing.

"It was but mannerly of Bellarmine to *postscribe* two of his tomes with *Laus Deo Virginique Matri Mariæ*."—*Adams: Works*, ii. 7.

post'-script, *s.* [Lat. *posteriptum*, neut. sing. of *postscriptus*, pa. par. of *postscribo.*] [Postscribe.] A paragraph or part added to a letter after it has been signed by the author; an addition to a book or composition after it had been supposed to be finished, and containing something which had been omitted in the body of the work, or which may have occurred subsequently to the author.

"In the letter which he had received from my lord admirall there was a *postcript*, whiche he shewed mee."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 353.

*** post'-scrip-ted,** *a.* [Eng. *postscript*; *-ed.*] Having a postcript; written after.

post-sphē'-noid, *a.* [Pref. *post* = after, and Eng. *sphenoid.*] (See the compound.)

postsphenoid bone, *s.*

Anat.: The posterior part of the sphenoid bone distinct in infancy from the presphenoid part. The former contains the *sella turcica* and the great wings.

pos'-tu-lant, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *postulans*, pr. par. of *postulo* = to demand; Sp. & Ital. *postulante.*] [Postulate, *s.*] One who asks, demands, or requests; a candidate; specif., in the Roman Church, one seeking admission to a religious order or congregation. The postulant is bound by the rules of the order to which he or she is seeking admission, but does not wear its distinctive dress till the habit is conferred.

"The *postulant* for parliamentary honours."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 20, 1882.

pos'-tu-late, *s. & a.* [Lat. *postulatum*, neut. sing. of *postulatus*, pa. par. of *postulo* = to ask, to demand; Fr. *postulat*; Ital. *postulato.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A position, supposition, or proposition assumed without proof, as being self-evident or too plain to require proof or illustration; a thing assumed for the purpose of future reasoning; an assumption.

"The difference between axioms and *postulates* is analogous to that between theorems and problems."—*Stewart: Of the Human Mind*, vol. ii., ch. ii., § 3.

2. *Geom.:* The enunciation of a self-evident problem. It differs from an axiom, which is the enunciation of a self-evident proposition. The axiom is more general than the postulate.

*** B.** *As adj.:* Of the nature of a postulate; assumed.

"I mean by *postulate* illation."—*Butler: Hudibras*, ii. 1.

pos'-tu-late, *v.t.* [Fr. *postuler*; Sp. *postular*; Ital. *postulare.*] [Postulate, *s.*]

* **I.** To demand.

"The members of the House of Peers would certainly suffer less by the *postulated* change than their fellow-legislators of the Commons."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 4, 1885.

2. To beg or assume without proof; to regard as self-evident; to take as granted.

"From *postulated* or precarious inferences."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk., ii., ch. iii.

* 3. To assume; to take without consent as one's right.

"The Byzantine Emperors appear to have exercised, or at least to have *postulated*, a sort of paramount supremacy over this nation."—*Tooke.*

* 4. To invite, to solicit, to entreat. [POSTULATION, II.]

"Every spiritual person of this realm, hereafter to be named, presented, or *postulated* to any archbishoprick or bishoprick of this realm."—*Burnet: Records*, vol. i., pt. iii., No. 41.

pŏs-tu-lā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *postulatio*, from *postulatus*, pa. par. of *postulo* = to postulate (q.v.); Fr. *postulation.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of postulating or assuming without proof.

* 2. A postulate; a necessary assumption.

"I must have a second *postulation*, that must have an ingredient to elicit my assent."—*Hale. Orig. of Mankind*, p. 129.

* 3. A supplication, an intercession.

"Presenting his *postulations* at the throne of God."—*Pearson: On the Creed.*

* 4. A suit, a cause.

"By this means the cardinal's *postulation* was defective."—*Burnet: Own Time.*

II. *Canon Law.:* A presentation or recommendation addressed to the superior, to whom the right of appointment to any dignity belongs, in favour of one who has not a strict title to the appointment.

* **pŏs'-tu-lā-tòr-ў,** *a.* [Lat. *postulatorius*, from *postulatus.*] [POSTULATE, *v.*]

1. Postulating; assuming without proof.

2. Assumed without proof.

"The semblance is but *postulatory*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

3. Supplicatory, entreating, demanding.

"To turn that deprecatory prayer into a *postulatory* one."—*Clarendon: Tracts*, p. 392.

* **pŏs-tu-lā'-tŭm,** *s.* [Lat.] A postulate (q.v.).

"The proof depends only on this *postulatum*."—*Dryden. Juvenal.* (Dedic.)

* **pŏst'-ur-al,** *a.* [Eng. *postur(e)*; *-al.*] Pertaining or relating to posture.

pŏst'-ure, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *positura* = position, arrangement; prop. fem. sing. of *positurus*, fut. par. of *pono* = to place, to set; Sp. & Ital. *postura, positura.*]

* 1. Place, situation, state, or condition with regard to something else; position.

"In *posture* to displode their second tire
Of thunder." *Milton: P. L.*, vi., 605.

2. The situation, disposition, or arrangement of the several parts of the body in relation to each other, or with respect to a particular purpose; the position of the body or its members; attitude.

"This is as lawful as to smell of a rose or to lie in feathers, or change the *posture* of our body in bed for ease."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 16.

* 3. State or condition.

"To give his opiniou upon their present *posture* of affairs."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 309.

* 4. State, disposition; frame of mind or soul.

* **posture-maker,** *s.* One who makes postures or contortions.

* **posture-making,** *s.* The act or practice of assuming different bodily postures.

* **posture-master,** *s.* One who teaches or practises artificial attitudes or postures of the body.

* **pŏst'-ure,** *v.t.* & *i.* [POSTURE, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To place in any particular posture or position; to dispose, to arrange.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To dispose the body in particular postures or attitudes, as an acrobat or tumbler.

2. *Fig.:* To pose.

"His *posturings* as a patriot."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, April 29, 1882.

* **pŏs'-tu-rĕr,** * **pŏs'-tu-rist,** *s.* [Eng. *postur(e)*; *-er*, *-ist.*] One who postures; an acrobat, a tumbler.

* **pōst-vēne',** *v.t.* [Lat. *postvenio*, from *post* = after, and *venio* = to come.] To come after; to supervene.

pōst'-vīde, *v.i.* [Lat. *post* = after, and *video* = to see.] To see or be wise after the event.

"Instead of preventing, *postvide* against dangers."—*Fuller. Worthies*, i. 200.

* **pŏs'-ў,** * **pos-ie,** * **poisee,** *s.* [A contract. of *posey* (q.v.).]

* 1. A poetical motto or quotation attached to or inscribed on anything, as on a ring.

"Is this a prologue, or the *posy* of a ring?" *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 2.

* 2. A short inscription or legend.

"There was also a superscripcion or *poisee* written on the toppe of the crosse."—*Catal: Lucke* xxiii.

3. A bunch of flowers; a nosegay, a bouquet. Sometimes used for a single flower or buttonhole.

"If some infrequent passenger crossed our streets, it was not without his medicated *posie* at his nose."—*Bp. Hall: A Sermon of Thanksgiving* (an. 1625).

pŏt (1), * **potte,** *s.* [Ir. *pota, potadh* = a pot; Gael. *poit*; Wel. *pot*; Bret. *pôt*; Dut. *pot*; Fr. *pot*; Sp. & Port. *pote*; Dan. *potte*; Icel. *pottr.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A vessel made of metal, used for various domestic purposes; as, for boiling vegetables, meat, &c.

"*Pots*, pans, knockers of doors, pieces of ordnance which had long been past use, were carried to the mint."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

2. A hollow vessel made of earthenware, china, &c.: as, a flower-*pot*, a water-*pot*, &c.

3. An earthenware, pewter, or other vessel for liquids, containing one quart.

"And here's a *pot* of good double beer, neighbour: drink."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI.*, ii. 3.

4. The quantity contained in a pot; a quart.

5. A trade term for stoneware.

6. The metal or earthenware top of a chimney; a chimney-pot.

* 7. A helmet or headpiece.

* 8. The skull.

9. A hollow vessel made of twigs with which to catch fish. (*Prov.*)

10. A large sum. (*Slang.*)

"I made what is vulgarly termed a *pot* of money in Christchurch."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 5, 1886.

11. A favourite; a horse which is backed for a large sum of money. (*Racing Slang.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Founding:* A crucible. Graphite pots are most generally in use.

2. *Paper:* A size of paper, 12½ inches by 15 in the sheet, and weighing 10lbs. to the ream.

3. *Sugar:* [POTTING-CASK].

4. *Tinning:*

(1) A vessel filled with melted tallow in which the charcoal-iron plates are dipped before tinning; a grease-pot.

(2) A bath used in the same work, known as a wash-pot.

¶ *To go to pot:* To be ruined, destroyed, or wasted. The meaning is probably to be put into the melting-pot, as old metal, to be melted down; but Mr. A. S. Palmer thinks that *pot* here is the same as Por (2), *s.* = pit, and the meaning to be to go to the pit of destruction.

"All's one, they *go to pot*."
Dryden: Tempest. (Epil.)

pot-barley, *s.* [BARLEY.]

pot-bellied, *a.* Having a pot-belly; fat, corpulent.

pot-belly, *s.* A protuberant belly.

"He will find himself a forked strulling animal, and a *pot-belly*."—*Arbuthnot & Pope: Martin Scriblerus.*

¶ A pot-belly is produced by the enlargement of the omentum with fat.

pot-boiler, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A work of art or literature produced merely as a means of providing the necessaries of life; espec. a painting done for money, not for the sake of art.

"A mere *pot-boiler*, though it is marked by much of the ability of the artist."—*Athenæum*, April 1, 1882.

2. *Anthrop.:* (See extract).

"Among the articles of daily use were many rounded pebbles, with marks of fire upon them, which had probably been heated for the purpose of boiling water. *Pot-boilers*, as they are called, of this kind are used by many savage peoples at the present day, and if we wished to heat water in a vessel that would not stand the fire, we should be obliged to employ a similar method."—*Dawkins. Cave-Hunting*, ch. iii.

B. *As adj.:* Pot-boiling (q.v.).

"What are vulgarly known as *pot-boiler* books or articles."—*Lindsay: Mind in the Lower Animals*, i. 20.

pot-boiling, *a.* Of the nature of a pot-boiler (q.v.).

"Below the composer's mark, and distinctly of the *pot-boiling* order."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 28, 1885.

pot-companion, *s.* An associate or companion in drinking; a boon-companion. (Applied generally to habitual drunkards.)

pot-eye, *s.*

Spinning: A guide-eye for a yarn in a spinning-frame. Through it the yarn passes from the rollers to the flyer. Made of metal, glass, or porcelain.

pot-gun, *s.*

1. A mortar for firing salutes. The name is derived from its shape.

2. A pop-gun (q.v.).

* **pot-gutted,** *a.* Pot-bellied.

"You *pot-gutted* rascal."—*Graves: Spiritual Quixote*, bk. iv., ch. viii.

pot-hanger, pot-hangle, *s.* A hook on which pots are hung over a fire; a pot-hook.

pot-herb, *s.* A herb fit for the pot or cooking; a culinary herb.

¶ *White pot-herb:*

Bot.: Valerianella olitoria.

pot-holes, *s. pl.*

Mining & Geol.: The name given by the Norfolk quarrymen to deep conical or cylindrical pipes in the chalk. (*Quar. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, i. (1845), p. 302.)

pot-hook, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* An S-shaped hook for suspending a pot or kettle over a fire.

2. *Fig.:* A letter or character like a pot-hook; especially applied to the elementary characters formed by children when learning to write. (Frequently in the phrase *pot-hooks and hangers.*)

"I long to be spelling her Arabick scrawls and *pot-hooks*."—*Dryden: Don Sebastian*, ii. 2.

pot-house, *s.* An ale-house, a beer-shop, a low public house.

"The course dialect which he had learned in the *pot-houses* of Whitechapel."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

pot-hunter, *s.*

1. One who shoots everything he comes across without regard to the rules or customs of sport, being only anxious to fill his bag.

"With no other let or hindrance than those which the gory *pot-hunters* compel."—*Scribner's Magazine*, August, 1877, p. 506.

2. One who makes it a business to enter all competitions where prizes, as silver cups, &c., are given, not for the sake of the sport, but in order to win and be able to show off the prizes gained. (*Slang.*)

pot-hunting, *s.* The practice of a pot-hunter.

"Some protection should be taken against *pot-hunting*."—*Field*, Dec. 12, 1885.

* **pot-lecch,** *s.* A sot, a drunkard.

"This valiant *pot-lrech*, that upon his knees
Has drunk a thousand pottles up-se-peese."
Taylor, the Water-Poet.

pot-liquor, *s.* The liquor in which butcher's meat has been boiled; thin broth.

pot-luck, *s.* Accidental fare; whatever fare may chance to be provided for dinner.

"A woman whose *pot-luck* was always to be relied on."—*G. Eliot: Amos Barton*, ch. i.

¶ *To take pot-luck:* Said of an accidental visitor who partakes of the family dinner whatever it may be.

"He should be very welcome *to take pot luck* with him."—*Graves: Spiritual Quixote*, bk. xix., ch. xii.

* **pot-maker,** *s.* A potter.

"Then he made an herauld proclaim that all *pot-makers* should stand upon their feet."—*North. Plutarch*, p. 520.

pot-man, *s.* [POTMAN.]

pot-marigold, *s.*

Bot.: Calendula officinalis.

pot-metal, *s.*

1. A cheap alloy for faucets, &c; composed of copper, 10; lead, 6 to 8.

2. A kind of cast-iron suitable for casting hollow ware.

3. A species of stained glass, the colours of which are incorporated with the glass while the latter is in a state of fusion in the pot.

pot-pie, *s.* A pie made by covering the inner surface of a pot with paste, and filling up with meat, as beef, mutton, fowl, &c. (*Amer.*)

pot-piece, *s.* A pot-gun.

pot-plant, *s.*

Bot.: Lewisia Ollaria.

pot-pourri, *s.* [Fr. *pot* = pot, and *pourri*, pa. par. of *pourrir* = to putrefy, to boil very much.]

I. *Lit.:* A dish of various kinds of meat and vegetables cooked together.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. A mixture of rose-leaves and various spices, kept in jars or other vessels as a scent. Commonly called popery.

2. A vase or bouquet of flowers used to perfume a room.

3. In music, a medley; a collection of various tunes linked together; a capriccio or fantasia on popular melodies.

"He has deftly made a *pot-pourri* of national tunes." *Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 22, 1885.

4. A literary composition made up of several parts put together without any unity of plot or plan.

*** pot-shop,** *s.* A low public-house, a pot-house.

"A sequestered *pot-shop* on the remotest confines of the Borough."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. iii.

pot-shot, *s.*

1. A shot fired for the sake of filling the bag or pot, without regard to the nature, condition, or appearance of the animal shot.

2. A shot fired without any deliberate aim.

3. A shot at an enemy from behind a tree, or from an ambush.

*** pot-shot, * pot-shott,** *a.* Drunk, intoxicated. [CUPSHOTTEN.]

pot-valiant, *a.* Made courageous or valiant by drink.

*** pot-walloper, * pot-wabbler,** *s.* A name given to parliamentary voters in certain English boroughs, previous to the Reform Act of 1832, in which all male inhabitants, whether householders or lodgers, who had resided in the borough and had boiled their own pot, *i.e.*, procured their own subsistence, for six months, and had not been chargeable to any parish as paupers for twelve months, were entitled to a vote.

*** pot-walloping,** *a.* & *s.*

A. *As adj.:* A term applied to boroughs in which, before the Reform Act of 1832, pot-wallopers were entitled to a vote.

"A *pot-walloping* borough like Taunton."—*Southey: Letters*, iv. 39.

B. *As subst.:* A boiling of a pot; the sound made by a pot boiling.

"The *pot-wallopings* of the boiler."—*De Quincey: English Mail Coach.*

pot-wheel, *s.* A form of water-raising wheel. [NORIA.]

pŏt (2), *s.* [PIT, *s.*] A pit, a dungeon.

¶ *Pot and gallows:* [PIT AND GALLOWS].

pŏt (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [POT (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To put into pots.

2. To preserved seasoned in pots: as, To *pot* fowl or fish.

3. To plant or set in mould in pots.

"If grown in pots, they should be *potted* in rich soil."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

4. To put in casks for draining: as, To *pot* sugar. [POTTING-CASK.]

5. To pocket; to strike or play so as to run into the pocket of a billiard table. (*Slang.*)

"After making three, he *potted* his opponent's ball."—*Evening Standard*, Dec. 18, 1885.

6. To shoot. (*Slang.*)

"All the pretty shy beasts . . . are *potted* by cockneys."—*Saturday Review*, March 15, 1884.

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To drink, to tipple. (*Slang.*)

"It is less labour to plow than to *pot* it."—*Feltham: Resolves*, 84

2. To shoot or fire persistently; to keep on shooting. (*Slang.*)

***pŏt** (2), *** potte,** *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To cap.

"The boies of different schooles did cap or *potte* verses."—*Stowe: Survey*, p. 53.

pō-ą-ble, *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *potabilis*, from *poto* = to drink; Sp. *potable*; Ital. *potabile.*]

A. *As adj.:* Capable of being drunk; fit for drinking; drinkable.

"*Potable* gold." *Milton: P. L.*, iii. 608.

B. *As subst.:* Anything that may be drunk.

"Ten thousand painted flow'rs
Useful for *potables.*" *Philips: Cider*, ii.

pōt-ą-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *potable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being potable.

*** pŏt-ąġe,** *s.* [POTTAGE.]

*** pŏt-ą-ġĕr,** *s.* [Fr., from *potage* = pottage.] A porringer.

"An Indian dish or *potager*, made of the bark of a tree."—*Grew: Museum.*

*** pot-a-gre,** *s.* [PODAGRA.] The gout.

"For slouthe a *potayre* and a goute." *MS. Ashmole*, 41, fo. 37.

pō-tăġ-rō, pō-tar-gō, *s.* [BOTARGO.] A West Indian sauce or dish.

"What lord of old would bid his cook prepare
Mangos, *potargo*, champignons, caviarre?"
King: Cookery.

pŏt-ăle, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; Eng. *pot*, and *ale* (?).] The refuse from a grain distillery, used to fatten pigs.

pō-tā-lī-ą, *s.* [Etym. unexplained.]

Bot.: A genus of Loganeæ. An infusion of the leaves of *Potalia resinifera*, the only known species, is somewhat mucilaginous and astringent. It is used in Brazil as a lotion for inflamed eyes. The sub-species (?), *P. amara*, is bitter, acrid, and emetic.

pō-tā-mĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Gr. ποταμός (*potamos*) = a river, or Lat. *potam(ogeton)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ew.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Naiadaceæ. Spathe none. Flowers in spikes or clusters, solitary, unisexual or bisexual. Stigma subcapitate, or shortly decurrent. Embryo curved.

pō-tăm'-ĭ-dēs, *s.* [Gr. ποταμός (*potamos*) = a river; Lat. adj. suff. *-ides.*]

Zool. & Palæont.: Freshwater Cerites; a genus of Cerithiadæ. Shell like Cerithium, but without varices in the fossil species, which are included in that genus. Epidermis thick, olive-brown; operculum orbicular, many-whorled. Forty-one recent species, from the mud of Californian, African, and Indian rivers.

pŏt-ą-mō-, *pref.* [Gr. ποταμός (*potamos*) = a river.] Belonging to, living in or near, or connected with a river or rivers.

pŏt-ą-mō-bī-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *potamobi(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Zool.:* A group or family of Huxley's tribe Astacina, with two genera, Astacus and Cambarus.

"All the crayfishes of the northern hemisphere belong to the *Potamobiidæ*, and no members of this family are known to exist south of the equator."—*Huxley: The Crayfish*, p. 306.

2. *Palæont.:* From the Jurassic onward. [PSEUDASTACUS.]

pŏt-ą-mō'-hīne, *a.* & *s.* [POTAMOBIIDÆ.]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to, or having the characteristics of, the Potamobiidæ (q.v.).

"The wide range and close affinity of the genera Astacus and Cambarus appear to me to necessitate the supposition that they are derived from some one already specialised *Potamobiine* form . . . I am disposed to believe that this ancestral Potamobiine existed in the sea which lay north of the Miocene continent in the northern hemisphere."—*Huxley: The Crayfish*, p. 332.

B. *As subst.:* Any individual of the family Potamobiidæ.

pŏt-ą-mō'-hĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *potamo-*, and Gr. βιόω (*biōō*) = to live.]

1. *Entom.:* Leach's name for Orectochilus, a genus of Gyrinidæ, with one species.

† 2. *Zool.:* A synonym of Astacus.

pŏt-ą-mō-chœ'-rŭs, *s.* [Pref. *potamo-*, and Gr. χοῖρος (*choiros*) = a hog.]

Zool.: Bush-hog, Red River-hog; a genus of Suidæ, characteristic of the West African region, with two, or perhaps three, species, which are the handsomest of the Swine family. There is a boss or prominence under each eye. In *Potamochœrus penicillatus*, the ears are long and tapering, as if they had been cut, and terminate in hairy tufts. The general colour is reddish-brown, with white dorsal stripe.

pŏt-ą-mŏġ'-ą-lē, *s.* [Pref. *potamo-*, and Gr. γαλῆ (*galē*) = a weasel.]

Zool.: A genus of Potamogalidæ, with one species, *Potamogale velox*, discovered by Du Chaillu in Western equatorial Africa. It is about two feet in length, of which the tail occupies one half. The body is long and cylindrical; tail thick, and laterally compressed, legs short, toes not webbed, the animal being propelled through the water by strokes of the powerful tail; the limbs are folded inwards and backwards in swimming.

POTAMOGALE.

Fur, dark-brown above, with a metallic violet hue; whitish beneath.

pŏt-ą-mō-găl'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *potamogal(e)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of insectivora, forming a connecting link between the Talpidæ and the Solenodontidæ, with two genera: Potamogale (q.v.) and Geogale, with one small muriform species, *Geogale aurita*, from Madagascar.

pŏt-ą-mō-ġē'-tŏn, *s.* [Lat. *potamogeton*, *potamogiton*; Gr. ποταμογείτων (*potamogeitōn*) = pondweed [see def.]: ποταμός (*potamos*) = a river, and γείτων (*geitōn*) = a neighbour.]

1. *Bot.:* Pondweed; the typical genus of the tribe Potameæ (q.v.). Flowers perfect, sessile, on a spike, with a simple spathe. Perianth single; stamens four. Ovary of four carpels. Drupes or achenes four, rarely one; small, green. Chiefly from the temperate zones. Known species about fifty. Fourteen are British, viz.: *Potamogeton natans*, the Sharp-fruited Broad-leaved, *P. rufescens*, the Reddish, *P. heterophyllus*, the Various-leaved, *P. lanceolatus*, the Lanceolate, *P. lucens*, the Shining, *P. prælongus*, the Long-stalked, *P. perfoliatus*, the Perfoliate, *P. crispus*, the Curly, *P. densus*, the Opposite-leaved, *P. compressus* or *zosterifolius*, the Grass-wrack like, *P. obtusifolius* or *gramineus*, the Grassy, *P. pusillus*, the Small, *P. trichoides*, the Hair-like, and *P. pectinatus*, the Fennel-leaved Pondweed. They occur in ponds, ditches, streams, the margins of lakes, &c., having the leaves submerged and translucent, or floating and opaque. *P. natans*, *P. lucens*, *P. crispus*, *P. densus*, and *P. oblongus* are among the most common. The root of *P. natans* is said to be eaten in Siberia. *P. crispus*, *P. gramineus*, and *P. lucens* are used in India as fodder, and the first two also for refining sugar.

2. *Palæobot.:* Occurs in the Miocene and the Pliocene of Europe.

*** pŏt-ą-mŏġ'-rą-phy,** *s.* [Pref. *potamo-*, and Gr. γράφη (*graphē*) = a description.] A description of rivers.

*** pŏt-ą-mŏl'-ō-ġy,** *s.* [Pref. *potamo-*, and Gr. λογος (*logos*) = a discourse.] A treatise on rivers; a scientific treatment of rivers.

pŏt-ą-mŏph'-yl-līte, *s.* [Pref. *potamo-*; Gr. φύλλον (*phullon*) = leaf, and suff. *-ite.*]

Palæobot.: Any apparently aquatic fossil leaf.

pōt-ą-mō-thēr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *potamo-*, and Gr. θηρίον (*thērion*) = a wild animal.]

Zool.: A genus of Mustelidæ, allied to Lutra (q.v.), from the Miocene of Western Europe.

pō'-tąnce, *s.* [Fr. *potence* = a gibbet.]

Watchmaking: The stud which forms a step for the lower pivot of a verge.

potance-file, *s.* A small hand-file with parallel and flat sides.

pŏt'-ăsh, *s.* [Eng. *pot*, and *ash*, because the lixivium of wood-ashes are evaporated for commercial purposes in iron pots.]

1. *Chem.:* A term applied to the hydrate of potassium, KHO, either in the liquid or solid state, but sometimes used to denote potassium oxide and also crude carbonate of potassium.

2. *Pharm.:* Potash salts are essential constituents in the human body, but if, when wasted, they are supplied directly to the blood they are very poisonous. A much diluted solution of potash is antacid and sedative in dyspepsia and cutaneous diseases, also in pleuritis, pericarditis, scrofula, &c. [BICARBONATE.] Caustic potash is used externally as a caustic in ulcers, &c.; carbonate

of potash has been given in whooping cough; acetate of potash, nitrate of potash, and, in small doses, tartrate of potash, are diuretics; acid tartrate of potash is purgative and used in dropsy; citrate of potash is diuretic and febrifugal; sulphate of potash is a mild purgative generally given with rhubarb, &c.; nitrate of potash and chlorate of potash are refrigerants and diuretics. [PERMANGANATE.] Bromide and iodide of potassium are the forms in which bromine and iodine are often administered. Sulphurated potash in small doses is a stimulant, diaphoretic, and expectorant, and is sometimes used in scabies, psoriasis, chronic rheumatism, and bronchitis.

¶ Potash-alum = *Kalinite*; Potash-felspar = *Orthoclase* and *Microcline*; Potash-mica = *Muscovite*.

potash-lime, *s.*

Chem.: A mixture of dry hydrate of potassium and quicklime employed in estimating the nitrogen contained in organic substances. At a high temperature, it liberates the nitrogen in the form of ammonia.

potash-water, *s.*

Chem.: An artificial aerated water containing a minute quantity of potassic bicarbonate.

pŏt'-ăsh-ĕş, *s. pl.* [PEARLASHES.]

pŏt'-ăss, pŏ-tăs'-sa, *s.* [POTASH.] [POTASSIUM-HYDRATE.]

pŏ-tăs'-sa-mide, *s.* [Eng. *potass(ium)*, and *amide*.]

Chem. (Pl.): Potassium amides. The monocompound KH_2N is obtained by gently heating potassium in ammonia gas. It is an olive-green substance, melting a little over 100°. Tripotassamide, or nitride of potassium, K_3N, is obtained when monopotassamide is heated in a close vessel. It is a greenish-black substance, taking fire spontaneously when exposed to the air. In contact with water it is decomposed, yielding ammonia and potassium hydrate.

pŏ-tăs'-sĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *potass(ium)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to potassium; containing potassium.

pŏ-tăs'-si-ŭm, *s.* [Latinised from *potash* (q.v.).]

Chem.: Symbol, K; atomic weight, 39. A monad metallic element, discovered by Davy in 1807, and very widely diffused through the vegetable, mineral, and animal kingdoms. It usually exists in combination with inorganic and organic acids, and, when its organic salts are burnt, they are resolved into carbonate, from which all the other salts of potassium can be prepared. It may be obtained by electrolysis, but is now produced in large quantity by distilling in an iron retort an intimate mixture of charcoal and carbonate of potassium, a condition readily obtained by igniting crude tartar in a covered crucible. It is a bluish-white metal; sp. gr. ·865, being the lightest of all the metals except lithium. At 0° it is brittle and crystalline; soft at 15°, and may be easily cut with a knife; fluid at 62·5°, and at a red heat distils, yielding a beautiful green vapour. Thrown upon water, the metal decomposes it with great violence, forming hydrate of potassium, whilst the escaping hydrogen takes fire, burning with a rose-red colour. It can only be preserved in the metallic state by immersing it in rock oil.

¶ Potassium-chloride = *Sylvite*; Potassium-nitrate = *Nitre*; Potassium-sulphate = *Aphthitalite* and *Misenite*.

potassium-alloys, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Alloys formed by fusing other metals with potassium. The arsenide and antimonide (the only important forms), heated with the alcoholic iodides, yield the arsenide, &c., of the alcohol radicals.

potassium-bromide, *s.*

Chem.: KBr. Formed by the action of bromine on potassium, or by neutralising hydrobromic acid with potash. It crystallizes in brilliant cubes, having a sharp taste; sp. gr. 2·69; is more readily soluble in hot than in cold water, and is slightly soluble in alcohol. By oxidising agents it is converted into bromate.

potassium-carboxide, *s.*

Chem.: $K_2C_2O_2$. A highly explosive compound formed sometimes in the manufacture of potassium, and when potassium is heated to 80° in presence of carbonic oxide. It is first of a gray colour, and then becomes dark red. The gray compound has the composition K_2CO; the red body can be preserved under mineral naphtha. In contact with water it explodes with great violence.

potassium-chloride, *s.*

Chem.: KCl. Occurs native as sylvite, and is formed when potassium is burned in chlorine, and when potash or carbonate of potash is neutralized with aqueous hydrochloric acid. It crystallizes mostly in cubes, rarely in octahedrons; sp. gr. 1·95; tastes like common salt, melts at a low red heat, and at a higher temperature volatilizes unchanged. It is very soluble in water, one part of the salt dissolving in 2·85 parts of water at 15·5°; is slightly soluble in strong alcohol, but wood spirit dissolves it more readily. It forms crystallizable double salts with most of the metallic chlorides.

potassium-ethyl, *s.*

Chem.: C_2H_5K. Not known in the separate state, but in combination with zinc-ethyl by treating that compound with potassium.

potassium-hydrate, *s.*

Chem.: KHO. Potash. Potassa. Caustic potash. Produced by dissolving protoxide of potassium in water, but generally prepared by adding two parts of quicklime, slaked with water, to a solution of one part of carbonate of potassium in twelve parts of water, and boiling the mixture for some time. After standing, the clear liquid is siphoned off and evaporated in iron or silver basins. To remove several of the impurities it is subsequently treated with alcohol. After fusion it is a white, hard, brittle substance, sp. gr. 2·1, melts below redness to a clear liquid, volatilizes at a red heat, dissolves in half its weight of water, and in nearly the same quantity of alcohol. It has an acrid taste, is a powerful caustic, decomposes most metallic salts, and at a high temperature acts with great energy on nearly all substances.

potassium-iodide, *s.*

Chem.: KI. Obtained by direct union of iodine and potassium, and by neutralizing hydriodic acid with potash. It crystallizes in cubes, which are sometimes transparent, often opaque; sp. gr. 2·90. It has a sharp taste, melts below a red heat, and at a moderate red heat volatilizes without change; is soluble in ·7 part of water at 16°, and in 5·5 parts alcohol at 12·5°. A solution of this salt dissolves free iodine, forming a dark-brown solution. It is much used in medicine.

potassium-oxides, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Potassium forms three oxides: (1) Protoxide, K_2O, formed when potassium is exposed to dry air at ordinary temperatures, is white, very deliquescent and caustic, and unites with water so energetically as to produce incandescence; (2) Dioxide, K_2O_2, is formed at a certain stage in the preparation of the tetroxide, and when the latter substance is decomposed with water; (3) Tetroxide, K_2O_4, is produced when potassium is burnt in dry air or oxygen. It is a chrome yellow powder which is reduced to protoxide when heated in an atmosphere of nitrogen, and to the dioxide when dissolved in water, oxygen in each case being evolved.

potassium-sulphides, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Potassium unites with sulphur in five different proportions: K_2S, protosulphide, obtained, but in a state of doubtful purity, by igniting sulphate of potassium in a covered crucible with finely divided carbon. It has a reddish-yellow colour, is deliquescent and caustic. K_2S_2, disulphide, formed by exposing the sulphydrate to the air, is obtained as an orange-coloured fusible substance. K_2S_3, trisulphide, obtained by passing the vapour of carbonic disulphide over ignited potassium carbonate. K_2S_4, tetrasulphide, formed by reducing sulphate of potassium by means of the vapour of carbonic disulphide. K_2S_5, pentasulphide, obtained from any of the above sulphides by boiling them with excess of sulphur until fully saturated. All the sulphides have an alkaline reaction and smell of sulphydric acid.

pŏt'-ăss-ŏx'-yl, *s.* [Eng. *potass(ium)*; *ox(ygen)*, and suff. *-yl*.]

Chem.: KO. Hydroxyl, in which the hydrogen is replaced by potassium.

pō'-tāte, *a.* [Lat. *potatus* = a draught.]

Alchemy: An epithet applied to a stage in the pretended transmutation of the baser metals into gold and silver. (*Ben Jonson: Alchemist*, iii. 2.)

pō-tā'-tion, * po-ta-cy-on, *s.* [Lat. *potatio*, from *poto* = to drink.]

1. The act of drinking.
2. A drinking-bout.

"After three or four hours of friendly *potation* We took leave." *Cotton: De Monsieur Cotin.*

3. A draught. (*Shakesp.: Othello*, ii. 3.)
4. A beverage, a drink.

"To forswear thin *potations*, and addict themselves to sack."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, iv. 3.

pō-tā'-tō, po-ta-toe, *s.* [Sp. *potato*.] [BATATAS.]

Bot., Hort., Agric., &c.: Solanum tuberosum, a well-known plant, the tubers (dilated branches) of which are eaten. It is a native of Chili and Peru. Some think that it was first brought to Spain from the mountains near Quito early in the sixteenth century. Thence it spread to Italy and Austria. Sir Walter Raleigh is supposed to have brought it to England in July, 1586, having obtained it from the Virginian colonists whom he had taken out in 1584. Gerarde, in his *Herbale*, figured it in 1597 as "the potatoe of Virginia," whence he said he had obtained its roots. Sir Walter Raleigh cultivated potatoes on his estate of Youghal, near Cork. For the next century and a half they were regarded as garden plants only. In Scotland they were not cultivated as a field crop till 1732. They gradually made way to the important position which they now occupy in British agriculture. Many varieties are grown, differing in earliness, form, size, colour, &c. They are sometimes preserved through the winter in pits dug in the ground, and lined with straw. A raw potato scraped is a good application to burns and scalds. [POTATO-STARCH.]

"Dining upon a halfpenny porringer of pease-soup and *potatoes*."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. 2.

¶ (1) *Oil of Potatoes:* [FUSEL-OIL].

(2) *Sweet Potato:* [BATATAS].

potato-apple, *s.* A popular name for the round fruit of the potato.

potato-beetle, *s.* [COLORADO-BEETLE.]

potato-blight, *s.* [POTATO-DISEASE.]

potato-bogle, *s.* A scarecrow. [BOGLE, *s.*, I. 1. (3).]

"To be hung up between heaven and earth, like an auld *potato-bogle*."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxxi.

potato-disease, *s.*

Veg. Pathol.: A disease or murrain produced by a fungus, *Peronospora infestans*. It generally first attacks the leaves and stems of the plant, forming brown spots upon them in July and August. By this time, the fungus which first penetrated the tissue of the leaf, has thrust forth through the stomates its conidia-bearing filaments. The leaves soon afterwards die. Next the tubers are attacked and decay, either in a moist manner, attended by a disagreeable odour, or by a drying up of the tissue. Sometimes the term potato-disease is limited to the first of these kinds of decay, but they are closely akin, the one form passing into the other. Possibly an excess of rain in particular seasons created a predisposition to the attacks of the fungus. Too strong manuring, and the cutting up of seed potatoes have also been suggested as predisposing causes. The potato-disease first appeared in America. In 1845–1847 it caused the failure of the potato crop in Ireland, producing famine. [FAMINE.] It has never since completely disappeared, and in 1860 was nearly as formidable in some places as on its first appearance. When it is prevalent, the potatoes should be powdered with flowers of sulphur before being planted. They should be put early in the ground, and the haulm removed when the disease manifests itself.

potato-fat, *s.*

Chem.: A fat extracted from fresh potatoes by ether. It forms white, slender, stellate needles, which turn brown, without melting, on exposure to a temperature of 270°.

potato-mildew, *s.* [POTATO-DISEASE.]

potato-oat, *s.*

Agric.: A temporary variety of *Avena sativa*. [AVENA, OAT.]

potato-scab, *s.*

Bot.: Scab in potatoes, produced by a fungus, *Tuburcinia Scabies.*

potato-spirit, *s.*

Chem.: A spirit formed during the fermentation of potatoes, and used in many parts of Europe.

potato-starch, *s.*

Comm.: The starch or flour of the potato, sometimes used to adulterate arrow-root. The granules vary considerably in size and form, some being shell-shaped, some ovate, and others, especially the smaller ones, round. Each granule is marked with a circular or stellate hilum, and around this is arranged a series of distinct lines or circles.

POTATO STARCH.

potato stone, *s.*

Min.: A name applied to the siliceous and calcareous geodes found in the soil in the vicinity of Bristol. The siliceous geodes are lined with quartz crystals, but frequently contain calcite with acicular göthite, the calcareous ones are lined with calcite crystals, but frequently contain isolated crystals of quartz, some of which present the form of the primitive rhombohedron. They appear to have been formed in the dolomitic conglomerates. According to Green, this name has also been applied to certain hollow limestone pebbles, which have been converted into dolomite, their interiors being lined with crystals of the same substance.

potato sugar, *s.* [STARCH-SUGAR.]

***pō-tā-tòr,** *s.* [Lat.] One who drinks; a drinker, a drunkard.

"Barnabee, the illustrious *potator*."—*Southey: The Doctor*, ch. xliv.

***pō-ta-tōr-ỹ,** *a.* [Lat. *potatorius*, from *potator* = a drinker; *poto* = to drink.] Relating or pertaining to drink or drinking.

pŏt-bŏy, *s.* [Eng. *pot* (1), s., and *boy.*] A boy or man employed in a public house to clean the pots, carry out ale or beer, &c.

***pŏtch** (1), *v.t.* [POACH (1), *v.*]

***pŏtch** (2), *v.t.* [Fr. *pocher.*] [POACH (2), *v.*] To thrust, to push.

"I'll *potch* at him." *Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, i. 10.

***pŏtch'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *potch*; *-er.*] One who or that which potches.

potcher-engine, *s.*

Paper-making: A machine in which washed rags are intimately mixed with a bleaching solution of chloride of lime.

pote, *v.t.* & *i.* [POTTER.]

A. *Trans.:* To push or kick.

B. *Intrans.:* To creep about moodily. (*Prov.*)

***pŏt'-ĕ-cạr-ỹ,** ***pot-i-car-y,** *s.* [A corrupt. of *apothecary*, which was apparently mistaken for *a pothecary.*] An apothecary.

"Into the town unto a *potecary*."
Chaucer: C. T., 12,766.

***pot-ed,** *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] Plaited.

"A nosegay, sel face, and a *poted* cuffe."
Heywood: Troia Britannica, p. 89.

pŏ-teēn', **pŏt-heēn',** ***pŏt-teēn',** *s.* [Ir. *pota* = a pot, a vessel; *potuim* = to drink.] Whiskey; properly whiskey illicitly distilled in Ireland.

"His nose it is a coral to the view,
Well nourish'd with Plerian *pothren*."
Hood: Irish Schoolmaster.

pō-tĕ lŏt, *s.* [Fr.; Dut. *potelood*; Ger. *pottloth.*] Sulphuret of molybdenum (q.v.).

pō'-tençe (1), *s.* [Fr. = a gibbet, a crutch, from Lat. *potentia* = power.]

Her.: A cross, whose ends resemble the head of a crutch.

***pō'-tençe** (2), *s.* [Lat. *potentia* = power.] Power, potency (q.v.).

***pō-tĕn'-ciạl (ci as sh),** *a.* [POTENTIAL.]

pō'-tẹn-çў, *s.* [Lat. *potentia* = power, from *potens*; Sp. & Port. *potencia*; Ital. *potenzia, potenza.*] [POTENT, *a.*]

1. The quality or state of being potent; power, mental or physical; strength.

"The *potency* of her who has the bliss,
To make it still elysium where she is."
Cook: Green's Tu Quoque.

2. Efficacy, strength: as, the *potency* of a medicine.

3. Moral power, influence, or strength.

"By the dread *p tency* of every star."
Mason: Caractacus.

*4. A power, an authority.

"The Roman Episcopacy had advanced itself beyond the priesthood into a *potency*."—*Barrow: Pope's Supremacy*, sup. 5.

pō'-tẹnt, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *potens*, genit. *potentis*, pr. par. of *possum* = to be able, from *potis* = able, and *sum* = to be; Sp. & Ital. *potente.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Physically powerful; producing great physical effects; strong, forcible, efficacious.

"Moses once more his *potent* rod extends
Over the sea." *Milton: P. L.*, xii. 211.

2. Having great power; powerful, mighty.

"The eminence of a great and *potent* lord."—*Burke: Letter to a Noble Lord.*

3. Strong in a moral sense; having or exercising great power or influence.

"The doctor is well money'd, and his friends
Potent at court." *Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iv. 4.

4. Strong, intoxicating: as, a *potent* spirit.

B. *As substantive:*

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. A powerful person; a potentate, a prince.

"You equal *potents*, fiery kindled spirits!"
Shakesp.: King John, ii.

2. A walking staff, a crutch.

"Loke sone after a *potent* and spectacle."
Lydgate: Minor Poems, p. 30.

II. *Her.:* A bearing resembling the head of a crutch.

¶ (1) *Potent counter-potent, Potency counter-potency, Potency in point:* One of the furs used in heraldry.

(2) *Cross potent:* [POTENCE (1)].

***pō'-tĕn-tā-çў,** *s.* [Eng. *potent*; *-acy.*] Sovereignty.

pō'-tĕn-tāte, ***po-ten-tat,** *s.* [Fr. *potentat*, from Low Lat. *potentatus* = a supreme prince, from *potento* = to exercise authority, from Lat. *potens* = potent (q.v.).] A person who possesses great power, authority, or sway; a monarch, a sovereign, a prince.

"Cherub and seraph, *potentates* and thrones."
Milton: P. L., vii. 198.

pō'-tẽnt-ĕd, pō-tĕn-teē', *a.* [Eng. *potent*; *-ed, -ee.*]

Her.: An epithet applied to an ordinary when the outer edges are formed into potents, differing from what is termed potent counter-potent, which is the forming of the whole surface of the ordinary into potents and counter-potents like the fur.

pō-tĕn'-tiạl (ti as sh), ***po-ten-cial, *po-ten-ciall,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *potentiel*, from Lat. *potentialis*, from *potens* = potent (q.v.); Sp. *potencial.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*1. Having power or potency; powerful, efficacious, strong.

"*Potential* spurs." *Shakesp.: Lear*, ii. 1.

*2. Producing a certain effect without appearing to have the necessary properties; latent.

3. Existing in possibility, not in actuality; possible; that may be manifested.

"It is necessary thus to warn *potential* offenders."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 1, 1885.

II. *Physics:* Capable of being exerted, though not acting at the particular moment.

B. *As substantive:*

*1. *Ord. Lang.:* Anything that is possible or may possibly be or happen; possibility, but not actuality; potentiality.

2. *Elect.:* A term holding the same relation to electricity that level does to gravity. The potential of the earth is taken at zero.

3. *Physics:* The sum of each mass-element of the attracting body divided by the distance of that element from the attracted point.

potential-cautery, *s.* [CAUTERY, 2.]

potential-force, *s.* [FORCE (1), *s.*, ¶ 25.]

potential mood, *s.*

Gram.: That form of a verb which is used to express power, possibility, liberty, or necessity of an action or of being: as, He *may* go, You *should* write.

pō-tĕn-ti-ăl'-ĭ-tў (ti as shĭ), *s.* [Eng. *potential*; *-ity.*]

1. The quality or state of being potential; possibility without actuality.

2. Inherent power, quality, capability, or disposition not actually exhibited.

"*Potentiality* for pauperism seems inherent in a large portion of the metropolitan poor."—*Observer*, Nov. 15, 1885.

pō-tĕn-tiạl-lў (ti as sh), *adv.* [Eng. *potential*; *-ly.*]

*1. With power or potency; powerfully, effectually.

2. In a potential manner; in possibility, not in actuality; not positively; possibly.

"A warning to any *potentially* weak-kneed members."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 14, 1882.

3. In efficacy, not in actuality.

"If the juice, though both actually and *potentially* cold, be not quickly wiped off."—*Boyle: On Colours.*

***pō-tĕn-ti-ar-ў (ti as shĭ),** *s.* [An abbrev. of *plenipotentiary* (q.v.).] A plenipotentiary; a power, an authority.

"The last great *potentiary* had arrived who was to take part in the family congress."—*Thackeray: Newcomes*, ch. xxx.

***pō-tĕn'-ti-āte (ti as shĭ),** *v.t.* [Eng. *potent*; *-iate.*] To render active or potent; to give power or potency to.

"*Potentiated* by an especial divine grace."—*Coleridge.* (*Webster.*)

pō-tĕn-tĭl'-lą, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *potens*, genit. *potentis* = powerful; from the medicinal properties attributed to some species.]

Bot.: Cinquefoil, the typical genus of Potentilleæ (q.v.). Flowers white or yellow, rarely red; calyx, five-, rarely four-lobed, with as many small bracts; petals, five, rarely four; style, short, lateral, or nearly terminal; achenes, many, minute, on a small, dry receptacle. Chiefly from the north temperate and Arctic zones. Known species, 120. Eleven are British. Eight are under Potentilla proper, viz.: *Potentilla reptans*, the Common Creeping; *P. verna*, the Spring; *P. salisburgensis, alpestris*, or *aurea*, the Alpine; *P. Fragariastrum*, the Strawberry-leaved; *P. rupestris*, the Strawberry-flowered, and *P. argentea*, the Hoary Cinquefoil; *P. Tormentilla*, the Tormentil (q.v.), and *P. anserina*, the Silver-weed (q.v.). The other three are *P. Comarum* (*Comarum palustre*), the Marsh Cinquefoil; *P.* (*Sibbaldia*) *procumbens*, the Procumbent Sibbaldia, and *P. fruticosa*, the Shrubby Cinquefoil. The most common is the Tormentil; the next is the Strawberry-leaved Cinquefoil, often mistaken for the Wild Strawberry, but is smaller, has silky leaflets, and flowers earlier, viz., from March to May. *P. reptans* is a febrifuge. *P. nepalensis* yields a red dye. Its roots are depurative; their ashes are applied with oil to burns. The leaves of *P. fruticosa*, a sub-Himalayan species, are used in parts of the Punjaub as tea. The roots of *P. supina* are regarded in India as a febrifuge.

pō-tĕn-tĭl-lĭ-dæ, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *potentill(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Rosaceæ. Calyx tube herbaceous; fruit of four or more achenes.

pō'-tẹnt-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *potent*; *-ly.*] In a potent, powerful, or efficacious manner; with power, potency, force, or energy.

"You are *potently* opposed."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., v. i.

pō'-tẹnt-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *potent*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being potent; potency, power, powerfulness, efficacy.

pŏ-tĕr-ĭ-ō-crĭn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *poteriocrin(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: A family of Crinoidea (q.v.).

pŏ-tĕr-ĭ-ō-crĭ'-nŭs, *s.* [Gr. ποτήριον (*potērion*) = a drinking-cup, and κρίνον (*krinon*) = a lily.]

Palæont.: The type-genus of the family Poteriocrinidæ. Calyx as in Cyathocrinus, but with the upper surface convex, with a very large anal tube. The genus (with several subgenera) commences in the Silurian, is present in the Devonian, and abounds in the Carboniferous period, after which it disappears.

pō-tēr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. ποτηριον (*potērion*) = a drinking cup.]

Bot.: Salad-Burnet; a genus of Sanguisorbaceæ. Calyx single, four-cleft, petals none, stamens many, stigma tufted. Found in the north temperate zone; known species twenty. Two, *Poterium Sanguisorba*, the Salad Burnet, and *P. officinale*, the Great Burnet, are natives of Britain. *P. muricatum*, Muricated Salad Burnet, is an alien or colonist.

* **po-ter-ner,** *s.* [Pautener.] A purse, a bag, a pocket, a pouch.

"He plucked out of his *poterner*."
The Boy and the Mantel.

* **pō-tĕs-tāte,** * **po-tes-tat,** *s.* [Lat. *potestas*, genit. *potestatis* = power; Ital. *podesta* = an authority.] A chief authority, a potentate.

"And whanne thei leeden you unto synagogis and to magistratis and *potestatis*: nyle ye be bisy how or what ye schulen answere, or what ye schulen seye."—*Wycliffe. Luke* xii.

* **pō-tĕs-tā-tĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *potestativus*, from *potestus*, genit. *potestatis* = power; Fr. *potestatif.*] Having the attribute of, or carrying with it, power; authoritative.

"God's authoritative or *potestative* power."—*Pearson: On the Creed*, art. i.

pŏt'-fŭl, *s.* [Eng. *pot* (1), and *full.*] As much as will fill a pot; as much as a pot will hold.

"If one cast a few almonds into a *potful* of it, it will become as clear as rock water."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. ii., let. 54.

* **pŏt'-hĕad,** *s.* [Eng. *pot* (1), and *head.*] One who habitually stupifies himself with drink, a fuddler, a soaker.

"She was too good for a poor *pothead* like me."—*Kingsley: Westward Ho!* ch. xv.

* **pŏth-ĕ-cạr-ў,** *s.* [Potecary.]

pŏt-hēen, *s.* [Poteen.]

pŏth'-ĕr (1), * **pud-der,** * **pooth-er, pŏt'-tĕr,** *s.* [Pother, *v.*] Bustle, confusion; constant excitement, stir.

"Coming on with a terrible *pother*."
Wordsworth: Rural Architecture.

* **pŏth'-ĕr** (2), *s.* [Apparently a corrupt. of Fr. *poudre* = *powder* (q.v.).] A suffocating cloud.

"So grievous was the *pother*."
Drayton: Nymphidia.

pŏth'-ĕr, pŏt-tĕr, * **pudheren,** *v.i.* & *t.* [A frequent. from *pote* = to push or kick; Dut. *poteren* = to search thoroughly; *peuteren* = to fumble, to poke about.]

A. *Intruns.:* To make a pother, bustle or stir; to fuss about.

B. *Trans.:* To harass and perplex; to tease, to worry, to bother.

"He that loves reading and writing, yet finds certain seasons wherein those things have no relish, only *pothers* and wearies himself to no purpose."—*Locke.*

pō-thō-ĕī'-tēs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *pothos*; suff. *-ites.*]

Palæobot.: A genus of plants, apparently akin to Pothos (q.v.). *Pothocites Grantonii* has been found in the Coal-measures at Granton, near Edinburgh.

pō-thŏ-mor'-phē, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *pothos*, and Gr. μορφή (*morphē*) = form.]

Bot.: A genus of Piperidæ. *Pothomorphe sidæfolia* (or *umbellata*) and *P. subpeltata* are used in Brazil to stimulate the lymphatics, as deobstruents, and to cleanse foul ulcers.

pō'-thŏs, *s.* [The Ceylonese name of a species.]

Bot.: A genus of Orontiæ. *Pothos scandens* is used in India in putrid fevers.

pŏt-ĭ-chō-mā'-nĭ-ą, pŏt-ĭ-chō-mā'-nĭĕ, *s.* [Fr. *potiche* = a porcelain vase, and *manie*, Gr. μανιά (*manie*) = madness, mania.] The taste for coating the inside of glass-ware with varnished paper or linen flowers or devices, so as to give them an appearance of painted ware or old china.

* **pŏt'-ĭ-fụge,** *s.* [Lat. *poto* = to drink.] A drunkard.

"How impudently would our drunken *potifuges* vaunt themselves."—*Venner: Via Recta*, p. 44.

pō'-tion, * **po-ci-on,** *s.* [Fr. *potion*, from Lat. *potionem*, accus. of *potio* = a drink; *poto* = to drink. *Potion* and *poison* are doublets; Sp. *pocion*; Ital. *pozione.*] A drink, a draught; espec. a dose of liquid medicine.

"How do thy *potions* with insidious joy,
Diffuse their pleasures only to destroy!"
Goldsmith: Deserted Village.

* **pō'-tion,** *v.t.* [Potion, *s.*] To give a potion to; to drug.

"Having *potioned* them with a sleepy drinke."—*Speed: Hist. Great Britain*, bk ix., ch. xi.

pŏt'-lĭd, *s.* [Eng. *pot* (1), and *lid.*] The lid or cover of a pot.

potlid-valve, *s.* A cap-shaped valve which shuts down like a cover upon a port or the end of a pipe.

pŏt'-mạn, *s.* [Eng. *pot* (1), and *man.*]

* 1. A pot-companion.

2. A servant at a public-house who cleans the pots, takes out beer or ale, &c.; a potboy.

pō-toŏ', *s.* [Native name.]

Ornith.: A local name for *Nyctibius jamaicensis*, from its cry.

pŏt-ō-roō', *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: The same as Kangaroo-rat (q.v.).

Pŏts'-dăm, *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: A township in New York.

Potsdam-sandstone, *s.*

Geol.: An American sandstone of Cambrian age, containing Trilobites, *Lingula antiqua*, &c. [Protichnites.]

pŏt'-shĕrd, * **pŏt'-shard,** * **pot-share,** *s.* [Eng. *pot* (1), and *sherd*; A.S. *sweard*, from *scearan* = to shear.] A broken piece or fragment of an earthenware pot. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, VI. i. 37.)

pŏt'-stōne, *s.* [Eng. *pot* (1), s., and *stone.*]

1. *Geol. & Mining:* The name given in Norfolk to certain large flints with a nucleus of chalk, found in the Upper Chalk. They are considered to be Ventriculites (q.v.).

2. *Min.:* An impure variety of soapstone or compact talc (q.v.), formerly used for making utensils of various kinds.

* **pŏt'-sure (s as sh),** *a.* [Eng. *pot* (1), and *sure.*] Perfectly sure or confident, as one affected by drink; positive, cocksure.

"Armed against him like a man *potsure*."
Legend of Capt. Jones. (1659.)

pŏtt, *s.* [Pot (1), *s.*, II. 2.]

pŏt'-tąge, * **pot-age,** *s.* [Fr. *potage*, from *pot* = a pot.] [Porridge.]

1. A kind of food made of meat boiled (generally with vegetables) to softness in water. (*Cotton: Voyage to Ireland.*)

2. Oatmeal or other porridge.

* **pŏt'-tąg-ĕr,** *s.* [Potager.]

* **pot-tain,** *s.* [Pot (1), s.] Old pot-metal.

pŏtt'-ĕd, *pt. par.* & *a.* [Pot (1), *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj:* Put into pots; specif., seasoned and preserved in pots: as, *potted* bloaters.

pŏt'-tĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *pot* (1); *-er*; Fr. *potier*; Ir. *potoir.*]

1. One who makes earthenware pots or crockery of any kind; a maker of pottery.

"Coræbus, the Athenian, devised the *potter's* craft, showing how to cast earthen vessels in moulds, and bake them."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. vii., ch. lvi.

2. One who hawks crockery. (*Prov.*)

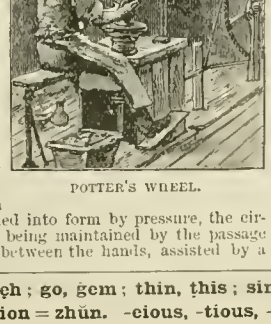
3. One who pots meats.

potter-carrier, *s.* A porringer.

potter's clay, *s.* A tenacious clay used in the potteries.

potter's lathe, *s.* [Potter's-wheel.]

potter's wheel, *s.* A horizontally revolving disc, driven by a treadle or by an assistant. The lump of clay, being placed upon it, is moulded into form by pressure, the circular form being maintained by the passage of the clay between the hands, assisted by a piece of horn or shell, which is called a "rib," acting as a former, straight-edge, or scraper, as the case may be.



Potter's wheel.

pŏt'-tĕr (2), *s.* [Potter, *v.*] A slow pace or walk; a saunter.

"The run . . . degenerated into a *potter*."—*Field*, Feb. 27, 1886.

pŏt'-tĕr, *v.i.* & *t.* [A frequent. of *pote* = to push, to kick, from Wel. *potio* = to push, to poke; Gael. *put*; Corn. *poot*; Sw. dial. *puta* = to poke with a stick; O. Dut. *potsien* = to search one thoroughly.] [Pother, *v.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To busy or worry one's self about trifles; to trifle; to be fussy.

2. To walk lazily or without any definite purpose; to saunter.

"*Pottering* about with the rector of a parish over a small glebe."—*The Queen*, Sept. 26, 1885.

* **B.** *Trans.:* To poke, to push.

pŏt'-tĕrn, *a.* [Eng. *potter*; *-n.*] Of or pertaining to potters or pottery.

pottern-ore, *s.* (See extract.)

"I likewise took notice of an ore, which for its aptness to vitrify, and serve the potters to glaze their earthen vessels, the miners call *pottern-ore*."—*Boyle. Works*, i. 323.

pŏt'-tĕr-ў, *s.* [Fr. *poterie*, from *pot* = a pot.]

1. The ware or vessels made by potters; earthenware glazed and baked.

"The earthenware of the Greeks and Romans was unglazed, but they covered their *pottery* with wax, tallow, bitumen, and perhaps other articles, to render them impervious to water, wine, &c. The Romans used moulds for ornamenting clay vessels and for making figures of idols, or of limbs, plants, &c., for votive offerings. The art of making glazed *pottery* originated with the Chinese, and passed from thence to India, and from thence successively to Arabia, Spain, Italy, Holland."—*Knight: Dict. Mechanics.*

2. A place where earthenware is manufactured.

"The *potteries* of Lambeth, London, were started by men from Holland about 1640. The *potteries* of Staffordshire soon took the preëminence. John Wedgwood was born at Burslem, England, in 1760, and after a variety of experiences started a *pottery* on his own account."—*Knight: Dict. Mechanics.*

* 3. The business of a potter.

pottery-bark, *s.* The bark of Licania, the ashes of which along the Amazon are mixed with clay for pottery.

pottery-gauge, *s.* A shaper or templet for the inside of a vessel on the wheel. It is designed to finish the inside of stoneware smoothly and of a uniform size.

pottery-tissue, *s.* A kind of tissue-paper used to receive impressions of engravings for transference to biscuit. The paper is made on the Fourdrinier machine in lengths sometimes equal to 1,200 yards.

pottery-tree, *s.*

Bot.: (1) The genus Licania [Potterybark]; (2) *Moquilea utilis.*

pŏt-tĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after J. F. Pott, of Brunswick.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order or tribe Pottiaceæ. Calyptera dimidiate; peristome simple or wanting; if present, with lanceolate, articulate teeth. *Pottia truncata* grows on mud walls.

pŏt-tĭ-ā-cĕ-ī, pŏt-tĭ-ā-cĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pottia(a)*; Lat. masc. pl. adj. suff. *-acei*, or fem. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: An order or tribe of Apocarpous Mosses. Capsules straight, oval, pedunculate, generally without a peristome.

pŏt-tĭng, *pr. par., a.*, & *s.* [Pot, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of putting into a pot or pots; as of meats for preservation, or plants for propagation.

¶ The potting of plants is advantageous to seedlings, and it also enables a certain amount of bottom heat to be supplied to plants, besides making them flower early. It however cramps their growth, and ultimately exhausts the soil; the earth should, therefore, be changed at intervals, and when this cannot be done, manure should be furnished.

* 2. The making of pottery.

* 3. Drinking. (*Shakesp.: Othello*, ii. 3.)

II. *Sugar:* The cleansing of sugar by placing it while soft in inverted conical moulds with a mass of saturated clay on top.

potting-cask, *s.*

Sugar: A hogshead with holes in the bottom into which imperfectly crystallized sugar is dipped in order that the molasses may drain from it. In each hole is placed a crushed stalk of cane or plantain, which reaches to the top of the sugar. The molasses passes off through the spongy stalk, leaving the sugar comparatively dry and more perfectly crystallized.

potting-house, *s.* A house or shed in which plants are potted.

pŏt-tle, pot-el, *s.* [O. Fr. *potel*, dimin. of *pot* = a pot (q.v.).]

* 1. A liquid measure containing four pints: hence, a large tankard. (*Cotton: The Complanation*).

2. A vessel or basket for fruit, in shape a truncated cone, and sometimes with a semicircular handle across the top.

3. The game of Hop-Scotch. (*Prov.*)

* **pottle-bellied,** *a.* Pot-bellied.

* **pottle-deep,** *adv.* To the bottom of the pottle or tankard. (*Shakesp.: Othello*, ii. 3.)

* **pottle draught,** *s.* The drinking a pottle of liquor at one draught.

* **pottle pot,** *s.* A pottle. (*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, v. 3).

pŏt-tō, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: The sole species of the genus Perodicticus (q.v.). It is a small nocturnal Lemuroid, from western equatorial Africa; upper surface of a chestnut tint, paler beneath. Limbs nearly of one length, head rounded, eyes lateral; index finger reduced to a tubercle. The teeth indicate a mixed diet.

pŏt-tȳ, *s.* [Dut. *potte.*] Pottery.

potty-baker, *s.* [Dut. *pottebakker.*] A term in New York for a potter.

* **pŏt u lent, * pŏt u lĕnt -all,** *a.* [Lat. *potulentus* = intoxicated, from *poto* = to drink.]

1. Tipsy; nearly intoxicated.

2. Fit to drink; drinkable.

"Into such liquid and *potulentall* meats are not profitable."—*Venner: Via Recta*, p. 269.

pou', pu', *v.t.* [Pull, *v.*] (*Scotch.*)

* **pouce,** *s.* [Pulse (1), *s.*]

pŏuçh, pouche, *s.* [O. Fr. *pouche, poche* = a pocket, pouch, or poke. *Pouch* and *poke* are doublets.] [Poke, *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* A small bag; a pocket, a poke.

"Wi' a brace of wild duckes in his *pouch*." *Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xv.

2. *Fig.:* A big belly or stomach; a paunch.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* A little sack or bag at the base of some petals or sepals. Example, Nigritella.

2. *Naut.:* A small bulkhead or partition in a ship's hold, to prevent grain or other loose cargo from shifting.

3. *Ordn.:* A cartridge-box.

4. *Zool.:* A bag, like that under the the bill of the Pelican, or the marsupium (q.v.) of the Marsupialia.

* **pouch-mouth,** *s.* & *a.*

A. *As subst.:* A mouth with blubbered lips. (*Ash*).

B. *As adj.:* Pouch-mouthed.

"Theaterians, *pouch-mouth* stage-walkers."—*Dekker: Satromastix.*

* **pouch mouthed,** *a.* Having a pouch-mouth; blubber-lipped.

pouch-shaped, *a.*

Bot.: Hollow and resembling a little double bag, as the spur of many Orchids.

* **pŏuçh,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Pouch, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To put into a pouch or pocket; to pocket.

"In January husband that *poucheth* the grotes,
Will break up his lay, or he sowing of otes."
Tusser: Husbandrie.

2. To put into the pouch or sac; to swallow.

"The common heron hath long legs for wading, a neck to reach prey, and a wide extensive throat to *pouch* it."—*Derham.*

3. To pout, to hang the lip. (*Ainsworth.*)

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To pocket; to put up with.

"I will *pouch* up no such affront."—*Scott.* (*Webster.*)

2. To purse up, to pout.

"He *pouched* his mouth."—*Richardson: Sir Charles Grandison*, v. 58.

B. *Intrans.:* To swallow food, a bait, &c.

"Another [pike], which had run out fifteen yards of line before stopping to *pouch*."—*Field*, Jan. 2, 1886.

pŏuçh' bĕll, *s.* [Eng. *pouch*, and *bell.*]

Bot.: The genus Glossocomia.

* **pouche,** *s.* [Pouch, *s.*]

pŏuçhed, *a.* [Eng. *pouch*; *-ed.*] Having, or furnished with, a pouch; specif., furnished with a pouch for carrying the young, as the marsupials, or with cheek-pouches.

pouched ant-eaters, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The genus Myrmecobius (q.v.).

pouched badgers, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The family Peramelidæ (q.v.).

pouched frog, *s.*

Zool.: *Nototrema marsupiatum.*

pouched marmots, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The genus Spermophilus. The species are furnished with cheek-pouches, and are natives of America, the North of Europe, and Northern Asia.

pouched mice, ponched-rats, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The family Geomyidæ (q.v.). Called also Pocket Gophers.

pouched-rats, *s. pl.* [Pouched-mice.]

pouched weasels, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The genus Phascogale (q.v.).

pouchet, *s.* [Pouncet.]

pŏu-çhŏng', *s.* [Chin.] A kind of black tea; a superior kind of souchong.

* **pŏuçh'-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *pouch*; *-y.*] Like a pouch or bag; swollen.

"Such a flaccid, fluid, *pouchy* carcass, I have never before seen."—*Burroughs: Pepacton*, p. 217.

* **pou-der,** *s.* & *v.* [Powder.]

pou-de-soy, *s.* [Padesoy.]

* **poudre,** *s.* [Fr.] Powder. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 16,228.)

* **poudre-marchant,** *s.* Pulverized spices. (*Chaucer.*)

pŏu-drĕtte', *s.* [Fr.] A manure prepared from dried night-soil, mixed with charcoal, gypsum, &c. It is very powerful.

* **pou-drid,** *a.* [Powdered.]

pŏu'-jąh, *s.* [Puja.]

pŏuk, *v.t.* [Poke, *v.*] To poke, to pluck. (*Scotch.*)

"The weans hand out their fingers laughin'
An' *pouk* my hips."
Burns: Death & Doctor Hornbook.

* **pouke,** *s.* [Puck.]

* **pou-laine,** *s.* [Fr.]

Old Cost.: A kind of pointed shoe worn in the fifteenth century.

* **poulce,** *s.* [Pulse (1), *s.*]

* **poul-da-vis,** *s.* [Poledavy.]

* **poul-dre,** *s.* [Powder, *s.*]

* **poul-dred,** *a.* [Poudre.]

1. Beaten or reduced to powder.

2. Variegated, spotted.

* **poul-dron,** *s.* [Pauldron.]

pôule, *s.* [Fr.]

1. *Cards:* The same as Pool (q.v.).

2. One of the movements of a quadrille.

pôulp, pôulpe, *s.* [Fr.]

Zool.: *Octopus vulgaris*, the Common Octopus.

pōult, * pulte, *s.* [Fr. *poulet*, dimin. of *poule* = a hen, from Low Lat. *pulla.*] A pullet; a young chicken, partridge, grouse, &c.

"Turkey *poults*, fresh from th' egg, in batter fryd."
King: Art of Cookery.

* **poult-ĕr, * pult-ar, * pult-er,** *s.* [Eng. *poult*; *-er.*] One who deals in poultry; a poulterer.

"It is reported besides of a certain *poulter*, who had a secret by himself, whereby he could tell surely and never misse which egge would be a cock chicken, which a hen."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. x., ch. lv.

poulter's measure, *s.* Measurement by the dozen.

pōul'-tĕr-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *poulter*; *-er.*]

1. One who deals in poultry or game.

"We have *poulterers'*-ware for your sweet bloods."—*Dekker, Honest Whore*, pt. ii.

¶ The Poulterers are one of the London City Companies. They were incorporated in 1504.

* 2. An officer of the king's household who had charge of the poultry.

pōul'-tĭçe, * pul-tesse, * pul-tis, *s.* [Lat. *pultes*, nom. pl. of *puls* = a thick pap, cogn. with Gr. πόλτος (*poltos*) = porridge; Fr. *pulte.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A soft composition, as of bread, meal, bran, or a mucilaginous substance, to be applied to sores, inflamed parts of the body, or the like; a cataplasm.

"*Pultises* made of green herbs."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 380.

2. *Pharm.:* Poultices are of several kinds, the most important are (1) *Cataplasma fermenti* (yeast poultice), formed of yeast, flour, and water heated to 100° F. It is used as a stimulant and antiseptic in cases of indolent ulcers. (2) *Cataplasma lini* (linseed poultice) formed by mixing 4 ozs. of linseed meal with half a fluid oz. of olive oil, and then gradually adding 10 fluid ozs. of boiling water. It is applied to inflamed and suppurating parts. *Cataplasma sinapis* (mustard poultice) made by mixing 2½ ozs. of linseed meal with 2½ ozs. of powdered mustard, and then adding to them gradually 10 fluid ozs. of boiling water. It acts as a powerful rubefacient and vesicant, it relieves slight inflammations of serous and mucous surfaces when applied to a neighbouring part, as upon the chest in bronchitis and pleurisy; and also relieves congestion of various organs, by drawing the blood to the surface.

pōul'-tĭçe, *v.t.* [Poultice, *s.*] To apply a poultice to; to cover with a poultice.

* **pōul'-tive,** *s.* [Prob. a misprint for *poultice* (q.v.).] A poultice.

"*Poultives* allay'd pains."—*Temple: Cure of the Gout.*

pōul'-trȳ, * pul-trie, *s.* [Eng. *poult*; *-ry* (= Fr. *-erie*).] [Pullet.] Domestic fowls, reared for the table, or for their eggs, feathers, &c., as ducks, geese, cocks and hens, &c.; fowls collectively. (*Dryden: Cock & Fox*, 703.)

poultry-farm, *s.* An establishment with land attached, for the rearing of poultry on a large scale.

poultry-house, *s.* A house or shed in which poultry are sheltered and reared; a fowl-house.

poultry-yard, *s.* A yard or inclosure where poultry are reared.

* **poul'-vĕr-ăin,** *s.* [Fr. *poulverin*, from Lat. *pulvis*, genit. *pulveris* = dust.] A powder-flask, hanging below the bandoleers used by musketeers in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

* **poun** (1), * **powne,** *v.t.* [A.S. *punian* = to pound.] To pound, to beat, to bruise. [Pound (2), *v.*]

* **poun** (2), *v.t.* [Pound (1), *v.*] To pound, to impound; to confine in an inclosed space.

"The citizans, like *pounced* pikes,
The lessers faile the gresse."
Warner: Albions England, bk. v., ch. xxvii.

pŏunçe (1), *s.* [Fr. *ponce* = pumice, from Lat. *pumicem*, acc. of *pumex* = pumice (q.v.); Sp. *ponce, pomez*; Port. *pomez.*]

1. A fine powder, such as pounded gum-sandarach [Callitris] and cuttle-fish bones, used to dry up the ink on a fresh written manuscript; now superseded in this country by blotting paper, except in the case of parchment.

2. Charcoal dust inclosed in some open stuff, as muslin, &c., to be passed over holes pricked in the work, to mark the lines or designs on a paper underneath. It is used by embroiderers to transfer patterns upon their stuffs; also by fresco painters, sometimes by engravers, and in varnishing.

* 3. A powder used as a medicine or cosmetic.

pounce-box, * **pouncet-box,** *s.* A small box with a perforated lid, used for sprinkling pounce on paper, &c., or for holding perfumes for smelling.

pounce-paper, *s.* A tracing-paper prepared at Carlsruhe without oil.

* **pounce** (2), *s.* [Pounce (2), *v.*]

1. The claw or talon of a hawk or other bird of prey. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, I. xi. 19.)

2. A punch or stamp.

"A *pounce* to print money with. *Tadicula.*"—*Withal: Dict.*, p. 147.

3. Cloth worked in eyelet-holes.

* **pounce** (3), *s.* [Pulse (1), *s.*]

pounce (1), *v.t.* [Pounce (1), *s.*]

1. To sprinkle or rub with pounce; to sprinkle pounce on.

2. To powder.

"Long effeminate, poudred, *pounced* haire."—*Prynne:* 1 *Histrio-Mastix*, vi. 5.

pounce (2), * **pouns-en,** *v.i.* & *t.* [O. Fr. * *poncer* = to pierce; cf. Sp. *punchar* = to prick, to punch; *puncha* = a thorn. From Lat. *punctus*, pa. par. of *pungo* = to prick.]

A. *Intrans.:* To fall upon and seize anything in, or as in, the claws or talons; to dart or dash. (Followed by *on* or *upon.*)

"So when a falcon skims the airy way
Stoops from the clouds and *pounces* on his prey."
Whitehead: The Gymnasiad, bk. iii.

* **B.** *Transitive:*

1. To seize in the talons or claws. Said of a bird of prey. (*Cowper: Table Talk*, 553.)

2. To prick; to make holes in; to perforate; to work in eyelet-holes.

"The trapper was . . . *pounced* and sette with anticke woorke."—*Hall: Henry VIII.* (an. 22).

* **pounced,** *a.* [Eng. *pounce(e)* (2), s.; *-ed.*]

1. Furnished with talons or claws. (*Thomson: Spring*, 760.)

2. Worked in eyelet-holes; ornamented with a continuous series of holes over the whole surface.

* **pounc-er,** *s.* [Eng. *pounce(e)* (2), v.; *-er.*] One who or that which pierces or perforates; specif., an instrument for making eyelet-holes in clothes; a bodkin.

* **pounc-et,** *s.* [Fr. *poucette*, from * *poucer* = to pounce.] A pounce-box.

* **pouncet-box,** *s.* A pounce-box (q.v.).

"And, 'twixt his finger and his thumb, he held
A *pouncet-box.*" *Shakesp.:* 1 *Henry IV.*, i. 3.

pounc-ing, *pr. par.* & *s.* [Pounce (2), *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

* **B.** *As subst.* (*Pl.*): Holes stamped in dress, by way of ornament.

pouncing-machine, *s.*

Hat-making: A machine for raising a nap upon hat-bodies by a grinding action.

pound (1), * **pund,** *s.* [A.S. *pund* (s. & pl.), from Lat. *pondo* = a pound; prop. an adverb = by weight, and allied to *pondus* = a weight, from *pendo* = to weigh; Dan., Sw., & Icel. *pund*; Ger. *pfund.*]

1. A unit of weight. Pounds are of different kinds, as pounds Troy (containing 12 ounces), pounds Avoirdupois (containing 16 ounces), &c. A cubic inch of distilled water, at 62° Fahr., the barometer being 30 inches, weighs 252·458 Troy grains, and the Troy pound is equal to 5760 of these grains. The Avoirdupois pound is equal to 7000 Troy grains, so that the Troy pound is to the Avoirdupois, as 144 to 175.

2. The principal English coin of account, and corresponding to the "coin of circulation" called a sovereign (q.v.). It is divided into 20 shillings or 240 pence, and weighs 123·27447 Troy grains (7·98805 grammes), as determined by the Mint regulation, in virtue of which a mass of gold weighing 40 lbs. Troy is coined into 1,869 sovereigns. The name is derived from the fact that in the time of the Conqueror, one Tower pound of silver was coined into 240 silver pence; whence the Tower pennyweight was really and truly the weight of a penny.

¶ The pound Scots was equal to the twelfth of a pound sterling, that is 1s. 8d.; it was also divided into twenty shillings, each worth one penny English.

pound-cake, *s.* A rich sweet cake, so called from its being made of a pound, or equal quantities, of the several ingredients used.

pound-foolish, *s.* [Penny-wise.]

* **pound-mele,** *adv.* [A.S.] By the pound; per pound.

* **pound-pear,** *s.* An old name for the Bon Chretien pear.

pound-rate, *s.* A rate, assessment, or payment at a certain rate for each pound.

pound (2), * **pond,** *s.* [A.S. *pund* = an inclosure; *pyndan* = to shut up in a pound; *forpyndan* = to shut in, to repress; Icel. *pynda* = to shut in, to torment; O. H. Ger. *pinta* = an inclosure; Ir. *pont* = a pound, a pond.] [Pinfold, Pond.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* An inclosure, erected by authority, in which cattle or other beasts found straying are impounded or confined; a pinfold.

"When the distress is taken, the things distrained must in the first place be carried to some *pound*, and there impounded by the taker. A *pound* (*parcus*), which signifies any enclosure, is either pound-overt, that is, open overhead; or pound-covert, that is, close. No distress of cattle can be driven out of the hundred where it is taken, unless to a pound-overt within the same shire, and within three miles of the place where it was taken."—*Blackstone: Commont.*, bk. iii., ch. 1.

2. *Hydr.-eng.:* The level space of a canal between locks.

* ¶ *Pound of land:*

Law: An uncertain quantity of land, said to be about 52 acres. (*Wharton.*)

pound breach, *s.* [A.S. *pund-breche.*] The forcible removal of cattle, &c., from a pound in which they have been impounded.

"In the case of a distress, the goods are from the first taking in the custody of the law, and the taking them back by force is denominated a rescous, for which the distrainor has a remedy in damages, either by an action for the rescue, in case they were going to the pound, or by an action for the *pound-breach*, in case they were actually impounded."—*Blackstone: Commt.*, bk. iii., ch. 6.

pound-covert, *s.* [Pound (2), *s.*]

pound-keeper, *s.* One who has the care or charge of a pound; a pinner.

pound-overt, *s.* [Pound (2), *s.*]

pound (1). * **pownd,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Prop. *poun*, the *d* being excrescent, as in *sound*, *round*, *v.*] [Poun (1).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To beat; to strike with some heavy instrument, and with repeated blows, so as to bruise or make an impression.

"Then *pounded* to death with the cannon ball."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 6, 1885.

2. To bruise or break up into fine particles with a pestle or other heavy instrument; to comminute, to pulverise.

"This poor people being deprived of sustenance . . . began to *pound* a venimous herb like unto smallage, and poysoned themselves."—*North Plutarch*, p. 969.

3. To inflict heavily. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, IV. iv. 31.)

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To beat, to strike.

2. To keep moving steadily with noise; to plod.

"*Pounding* along a dusty high-road."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 3, 1885.

* **pound** (2), *v.t.* [Pound (1), *s.*] To wager. (*Slang.*)

"I'll *pound* it that you han't."—*Dickens: Oliver Twist*, ch. xxxix.

pound (3), *v.t.* [Pound (2), *s.*]

1. To shut up or confine in, or as in, a pound; to impound.

"Now, Sir, go and survey my fields;
If you find any cattle in the corn,
To *pound* with them." *The Pindar of Wakefield.*

2. To place or set in a field, from which one cannot get out, owing to the height or other difficulties of the fences. (*Hunting slang.*)

"Any fence which would be likely to *pound* or to give a fall to his rival."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 27, 1885.

* 3. To confine.

"This was the civil and natural habit of that prince; and more might be said if I were not *pounded* within an epistle."—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 246.

pound-age (1), * **pond'-age,** *s* [Pound (1), *s.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A deduction from a pound; a sum paid for each pound; a sum or rate per pound; a commission paid or deducted on each pound.

"A very small *poundage* on the long compound interest of the thirty pieces of silver."—*Burke: On the French Revolution.*

II. *Technically:*

* 1. *Comm.:* Payment charged or assessed by the weight of a commodity. Generally used in combination with tonnage (more properly, tunnage), that is, an impost on every tun of wine imported into or exported from England, the poundage being a duty on merchandise imported or exported. The tonnage was ultimately fixed at 3s., the poundage at 5 per cent.

"They shall or may shippe for those parts [merchandise] according to the true rates of the custoines, *pondage*, or subsidies."—*Hacklugt: Voyages*, ii. 298.

2. *Law:*

' (1) An allowance made to the sheriff upon the amount levied under a writ of *capias ad satisfaciendum*. It was abolished by the statute 5 & 6 Victoria, c. 98.

(2) An allowance made to the sheriff upon the amount levied under a writ of *fieri facias.* If the amount levied is £100 or under, the poundage is one shilling in the pound, if above £100, sixpence in the pound.

pound'-age (2), *s.* [Pound, (2), *v.*]

1. Confinement in a pound.

2. The charge made upon owners of cattle impounded for straying.

* **pound'-age,** *v.t.* [Poundage (1), *s.*] To collect, as poundage; to assess or rate by poundage.

"What passes through the custom-house of certain publicans, that have the tonnaging and *poundaging* of all free-spoken truth."—*Milton: Areopagitica.*

pound'-al, *s.* [Eng. *pound* (1), s.; *-al.*]

Physics: (See extract).

"The British unit of force (that force which, acting on a pound-mass for one second, produces an acceleration of one foot per second) is one *poundal*."—*A. Daniell: Prin. of Physics*, p. 19.

pound'-er (1), *s.* [Eng. *pound* (1), s.; *-er.*] A person or thing, so called with reference to a certain number of pounds in value, weight, capacity, &c. The term is commonly applied to pieces of ordnance in combination with a number to denote the weight of the shot they carry; as, a 64-*pounder*, *i.e.*, a gun carrying a 64 lb. shot. The term ten-*pounder* was applied, before the Reform Act of 1867, to those parliamentary electors in cities or boroughs who paid £10 a year in rent.

"A 3lbs. black bass of Greenwood Lake will show more spirt than a ten-*pounder* found under a tropical sun."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

pound'-er (2), *s.* [Eng. *pound* (1), v.; *-er.*] One who or that which pounds; specif., a pestle, a beater in a fulling-mill, a stamp in an ore-mill, &c.

pound'-er (3), *s.* [Eng. *pound* (2), v.; *-er.*] The keeper of a pound.

* **pound'-er** (4), *s.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. the same as *pounder* (1), from the size and weight.] A large variety of pear; prob. the same as Pound-pear (q.v.).

"Unlike are bergamots and *pounder* pears."
Dryden: Virgil: Georgic ii. 127.

pound'-ing, *pr. par.* & *s.* [Pound (1), *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As subst.:* The act of beating to powder; a powdered or pounded substance.

"Covered with the *poundings* of these rocks."—*Blackie: Lays of Highlands & Islands*, p. xviii.

* **poun'-dred,** *s.* [A.S.] A head.

"Glad they had 'scap'd and sav'd their *poundreds*."
Cotton: Works (1734), p. 14.

* **poun'-son, pun-soun,** * **pun-soune,** *s.* [O. Fr. *poinson*; Fr. *poinçon* = a punch.] A bodkin, a dagger.

"Slayne with *punsonne* rycht to the ded."
Barlowe: Bruce, i. 545.

* **poun'-soned,** *a.* [Eng. *pounson*; *-ed.*] Ornamented with dags or holes.

"*Pounsoned* and dagged clothynge."—*Chaucer: Parson's Tale.*

pounx'-ā, *s.* [A local Indian name.]

Min.: The same as Borax (q.v.).

Pou-part' (*t* silent), *s.* [From François Poupart, a French anatomist (1661–1709), who described it.] (See compound.)

Poupart's ligament, *s.*

Anat: A ligament affording insertion to the cremaster muscle of the abdomen. Its lower fibres, closely aggregated, constitute a broad band from the anterior superior iliac spine to the spine of the pubis.

* **poupe,** *v.i.* [From the sound.] To make a noise with a horn. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 17,039.)

*** poupe,** *s.* [Fr. *poupée.*] A puppet, a doll. (*Palsgrave.*)

pou-pĕ-tŏn, *s.* [Fr. *poupée* = a doll, a puppet, from Lat. *pupa* = a girl, a doll.]

* 1. A puppet, a little baby.

2. Hashed meat.

*** pou-pies,** *s.* [Fr. *poupiettes.*] A dish made of veal steaks and slices of bacon.

pour, * power, *v.t.* & *i.* [Prob. of Celtic origin; cf. Wel. *burw* = to cast, to throw, to rain; *burwi gwlaw* = to cast rain, to rain; Ir. *brúim* = to push, to jerk; Gael. *purr* = to push, to drive.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To cause to flow, as a liquid or substance consisting of fine or minute particles, into or out of a vessel: as, To *pour* water out of a jug, to *pour* out sand, &c.

2. To discharge; to drop, as rain.

"This day will *pour* down,
If I conjecture aught, no drizzling shower."
Milton: P. L., vi. 344.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To send out or emit in a stream: or constant flow; to send out in profusion or great numbers.

"London doth *pour* out her citizens."
Shakesp. Henry V., v. (Chorus.)

2. To shed; to cause to be shed.

"The Babylonian, Assyrian, Median, Persian monarchies must have *poured* out seas of blood in their formation."—*Burke: Vindication of Nat. Society.*

3. To throw or cast with force.

"Now will I shortly *pour* out my fury upon thee."—*Ezekiel* vii. 8.

4. To produce and make known; to publish.

"Our poets and orators *poured* forth their wonders upon the world."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. 5.

5. To give vent to, as under the influence of strong feeling.

"*Pour* out your hearts before him."—*Psalm* lxii. 8.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To stream; to flow, fall, or issue in a continuous stream or current.

"Through the *pouring* and pitiless rain."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 14, 1885.

2. *Fig.:* To rush in great numbers or in a constant stream. (*Gay: Tricia*, iii. 87.)

*** pour,** *s.* [Pour, *v.*] A heavy fall of rain; a downpour.

"He rode home ten miles in a *pour* of rain."—*Miss Ferrier: Destiny*, ch. xx.

pour-chace, *v.t.* [Purchase, *v.*]

pour-chas, * pour-chase, *s.* [Purchase, *s.*]

pourc, *a.* [Poor.]

*** pourc,** *v.i.* [Pore, *v.*]

pour-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *pour*, v.; *-er.*] One who or that which pours.

pour-ĭĕ, *s.* [Pour, *v.*] (*Scotch.*)

1. A small quantity of any liquid.

2. A vessel for holding beer, or other liquids with a spout for pouring; a decanter, as distinguished from a mug; a ewer.

*** pour-ish,** *v.t.* [Poveraish.]

*** pour-lieu,** *s.* [Purlieu.]

pou-rou'-ma, *s.* [Caribbean name.]

Bot.: A genus of Artocarpaceæ. Tropical American trees. The fruit of *Pourouma bicolor* is sub-acid, and, according to Martius, is worth cultivation, though mucilaginous.

pour-par-lĕr (final *r* silent), *s.* [Fr.] Preliminary negotiations between ministers of different states.

"Confidential *pourparlers* in regard to the Bulgarian question."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 24, 1885.

pour-par-tȳ, *s.* [Fr., from *pour* = for, and *parti* = a part, a party.]

Law: The division among partners of lands which were formerly held in common.

pour par-tȳ, *v.t.* [Portparty, *s.*]

Law: To divide the lands which fall to parceners. (*Wharton.*)

*** pour-point,** *s.* [Fr., from *pour* = for, and *point* (Lat. *pungo*) = to prick.]

Old Cost.: The close-fitting, quilted doublet commonly worn by soldiers and civilians in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries; a gambeson. It continued to be worn as late as the time of Charles II. Its invention is ascribed to the Crusaders, by whom it was adopted as a substitute for heavy armour.

*** pour-prĕs-ture,** *s.* [O. Fr. *pourpreadre* = to seize, to surround; *pourprisure* = an inclosure.]

Law: A wrongful inclosure of, or encroachment on, the property of another.

pour'-prite, *s.* [Fr. *pourpr(e)* = purple; suff. *-ite.*]

Chem.: A dark-red colouring matter contained in the sediment of old wines. It is insoluble in water and in ether, soluble in 150 parts of alcohol of 80 per cent., less soluble in absolute alcohol, but very soluble in strong sulphuric acid, from which it is precipitated on the addition of water.

*** pour-sui-vant,** *s.* [Pursuivant.]

*** pour-traie,** *v.t.* [Portray.]

*** pour-trai-our,** *s.* [Portrayer.]

*** pour-trai-ture,** *s.* [Portraiture.]

pour-tray, *v.t.* [Portray.]

*** pour-vey-ance,** *s.* [Purveyance.]

*** poushe,** *s.* [Fr. *poche.*] A pimple, a pustule, a push.

"Some tyme blacke *poushes* or boyles with inflamation."—*Elyot: Castel of Helth*, bk. iii., ch. vii.

pôuss, pouse, poos, *s.* [A corrupt. of *push* (q.v.).] To push. (*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. xiv.)

pôuss, pouse, *s.* [Pouss, *v.*] A push. (*Scotch.*)

*** pôusse,** *s.* [A corrupt. of Pulse (2), *s.*] Pulse, pease.

"Which over the *pousse* hetheward doth post."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender: August.

pôus-sĕttė', *s.* [Fr.] A figure, or part of a figure, in a country dance.

pôus sĕttė', *v.i.* [Poussette, *s.*] To swing round in couples, as in a country dance.

"Dance, Regan, dance, with Cordelia and Goneril,
Down the middle, up again, *poussette*, and cross."
J. & H. Smith: Punch's Apotheosis.

pôus-sĭĕ, *s.* [Pussy.] A cat, a hare. (*Scotch.*)

pous-te, * pous-tee, *s.* [O. Fr. *poeste*, from Lat. *potestatem*, accus. of *potestas* = power.] Power, might.

pout (1), *s.* [A corrupt. of *poult* (q.v.).]

1. A young fowl, a chicken; a young partridge or moor-fowl.

"Of wild birds, Cornwall hath quail, wood-dove, heath-cock, and *pout*."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall.*

2. A child. (*Scotch.*)

pout (2), **powt,** *s.* [Pout (2), *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A protrusion of the lips in sullenness; a fit of sullenness.

"A frown, a *pout*, a tear, a kiss."
Lloyd: A familiar Epistle to J. B., Esq.

2. *Ichthy.:* [Bib, *s.*, 2].

pout-net, *s.* A plout-net (q.v.).

pout (1), *v.i.* [Pout (1), *s.*] To shoot at young grouse or partridges. (*Scotch.*)

"Something that will keep the Captain wi' us amaist as weel as the *pouting*."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xliii.

pout (2), *v.i.* & *t.* [Of Celtic origin; cf. Wel. *pwdu* = to pout, to be sullen; Fr. *bouder* = to pout; Wel. *poten* = a paunch; *potenu* = to form a paunch.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To thrust out the lips in sullenness, displeasure, or contempt; to be or look sullen.

"Now with a sudden *pouting* gloom
She seems to darken all the room."
Swift: A New Simile for the Ladies.

2. To shoot or stick out; to be protruded or prominent.

"His *pouting* cheeks puff up above his brow."
Bp. Hall: Satires, v. 1.

B. *Trans.:* To thrust out, to protrude.

"He clapped his hands and *pouted* out his tongue."
—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 24, 1885.

pout-ĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *pout* (1), *v.*] One who shoots at young grouse or partridges. (*Scotch.*)

pout'-ĕr (2), *s.* [Eng. *pout* (2), *v.* *-er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who pouts; a sullen person.

2. *Ornith.:* A variety of pigeon, so called from its inflated breast.

POUTER.

"*Pouters* look well strutting along the eaves."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 17, 1885.

pou-thĕr, pou-thĕred, pou-thĕr-y, &c. [Powder, &c.] (*Scotch.*)

pout-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Pout (2), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par.* & *particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* A pout; a fit of sullenness.

"After a little complaining and *pouting*, Mary of Modena would be equally submissive."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

pout-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *pouting*; *-ly.*] In a pouting or sullen manner; with a pout.

pou-zŏl-zī-a, *s.* [Named after P. M. de Ponzolz, a botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of Urticaceæ. *Pouzolzia viminea* is a Himalayan shrub or small tree, the bark of which is made into ropes.

*** pŏv'-ĕr-ĭsh,** *v.t.* [Impoverish.] To impoverish, to pauperize.

"No violent show'r
Poverisht the land." *Sylvester: Eden*, 156.

pŏv'-ĕr-tȳ, * pov-er-te, *s.* [O. Fr. *poverte*, *porrete* (Fr. *pauvreté*), from Lat. *paupertatem*, accus. of *paupertas* = poverty, from *pauper* (Fr. *pauvre*; O. Fr. *povre*) = poor; O. Sp. *pobredad*; Ital. *povertà.*]

1. The quality or state of being poor, needy, or indigent; neediness, indigence; need, want, or scarcity of means of subsistence; poor or needy circumstances or position.

"But men endu'd with these have oft attain'd
In lowest *poverty* to highest deeds."
Milton: P. R., ii. 438.

2. The quality or state of being deficient in all or any of those qualities or properties which make any thing desirable or excellent:

(1) Poorness, barrenness; want of fertility: as, the *poverty* of a soil.

(2) Absence of life, spirit, or sentiment; barrenness of sentiment; jejuneness.

(3) Want or meagreness of words or modes of expression: as, *poverty* of language.

poverty-struck, poverty-stricken, *a.* Reduced to, or having the appearance of, a state of poverty.

*** pŏw,** *interj.* [See def.] An exclamation of contempt; pooh.

"True? *pow*, wow."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, ii. 1.

pŏw (1), *s.* [A corrupt. of *poll* (q.v.).] The head, the poll. (*Scotch.*)

"He wagged his gray *pow* in a mysterious manner."
—*Field*, Dec. 19, 1885.

pŏw (2), *s.* [See def.] A corruption of pool (q.v.). (*Scotch.*)

pŏw'-an, *s.* [Pollan.]

*** pŏw'-dĕr** (1), *s.* [Prob. a variant of *pother* (q.v.).] Violence, tumult, pother.

pŏw'-dĕr (2), *** pou-der, * pou-dir, * pou-dre, * pol-dre, * poul-der, * poul-dre, * pow-dir, * pow-dre,** *s.* [Fr. *poudre* = powder; O. Fr. *pouldre*, *poldre*, *puldre*, for *pulre*, from Lat. *pulverem*, accus. of *pulvis* = dust; allied to *pollen* = fine meal; *palea* = chaff; Ital. *polvere*, *polve*; Sp. *polvo*, *polvora.*]

I. *Gen.:* Any dry comminuted substance; any substance consisting of fine particles, whether natural or artificial; dust; fine particles.

"The calf which they had made, he burnt in the fire, and ground it to *powder*."—*Exodus* xxxii. 20.

II. *Specifically:*

1. The same as Gunpowder (q.v.).

"As when a spark
Lights on a heap of nitrous *powder*."
Milton: P. L., iv. 815.

2. A finely scented powder of flour or starch used for sprinkling the hair of the head.

3. A medicine administered in the form of a powder.

¶ *Powder and shot:* The cost, effort, or labour necessary to obtain a result. Generally used in the phrase "worth powder and shot," *i.e.*, worth the trouble or cost.

powder-box, *s.* A box in which hair-powder is kept.

powder-cart, *s.* A cart used for the carriage of powder and shot for artillery.

powder-chest, *s.*

Nautical: A form of grenade consisting of a box charged with powder, old nails, &c., to be hurled at boarders.

powder-down, *s.*

Ornith.: The English rendering of *Puderdunen* (or *Staubdunen*), a term introduced by Nitzsch (*Pterylographie*, ch. vii.) to denote a white or bluish dust given off by powder-down feathers. He considers this powder-down to be the dry residue of the fluid from which these feathers are formed; but Dr. Sclater (his English editor) suggests that it "may be produced by the crumbling of the membrane which intervenes between the feather and the matrix, and which is dried and thrown off in proportion as the latter becomes enlarged."

Powder-down feathers:

Ornith.: Feathers depositing powder-down (q.v.).

"In *Cryptarus variegatus* the *powder-down feathers* are intruded among the lateral feathers of the great saddle of the spinal tract."—*Nitzsch: Pterylography* (ed. Sclater), p. 38.

Powder-down patches, Powder-down tracts:

Ornith.: Patches or tracts on the skin of certain birds covered with powder-down feathers (q.v.). Nitzsch found them on birds belonging to the Accipitres, Passerinæ, Gallinæ, and Grallæ. They have since been found on Leptosoma, a Picarian genus.

"This has led me to the discovery of two remarkable *powder-down patches*."—*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1851, p. 131.

powder-flask, *s.* A pouch or metallic case for holding gunpowder, and having a charging-nozzle at the end.

powder-horn, *s.* A horn fitted to hold powder and used as a powder-flask.

powder-hose, *s.*

Blasting: A tube of strong linen, about an inch in diameter, filled with powder, and used in firing military mines.

powder-magazine, *s.* A building or place where gunpowder is stored; usually a bomb- and fire-proof building in a fort, &c.

powder-mill, *s.* Works in which the materials for gunpowder are prepared and compounded and the powder grained and faced.

powder-mine, *s.* A mine or excavation in which gunpowder is placed for the purpose of blasting rocks, &c. [MINE, *s.*, II.]

powder-mixer, *s.* A pharmaceutical device for intimately mixing various powders.

powder-monkey, *s.* A boy formerly employed on board ships of war to carry gunpowder from the magazine to the gun; a ship's boy.

"Ellangowan had him placed as cabin-boy, or *powder-monkey*, on board an armed sloop."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. iii.

powder-process, *s.*

Phot.: A photographic printing process, depending upon the inability of certain organic bodies to absorb moisture after exposure to light in the presence of an alkaline bichromate. Plates are coated with a mixture of either dextrine or gum arabic, with sugar, glycerine, bichromate of potassium or ammonium and water, and exposed under a positive while quite dry and warm. They are developed by brushing over them plumbago or other substance, in an impalpable powder, which only adheres to those parts which have absorbed moisture from the atmosphere.

powder-puff, *s.* A ball of light feathers or down used for powdering the hair or skin.

powder-room, *s.*

Naut.: The apartment in a ship where powder is kept.

pŏw'-dĕr (1), *v.i.* [POWDER (1), *s.*] To fall or come down violently.

"Whilst two companions were disputing it at sword's point, down comes a kite *powdering* upon them, and gobbets up both."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

pŏw'-dĕr (2), * **pol-dre,** * **poul-der,** * **pou-der,** *v. t. & i.* [POWDER (2), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To reduce to a powder; to pulverize; to comminute; to grind or pound into a powder.

"And were not heavenly grace that did him blesse,
He had been *poudred* all, so thin as flowre."
Spenser: F. Q., I. vii. 12.

2. To sprinkle with, or as with, powder; as, To *powder* the hair, To *powder* the face.

3. To sprinkle with salt, as meat; to corn.

"Flesh and fyshe *powdred* is than better than in somer."—*Sir T. Elyot: Castle of Helth*, bk. ii., ch. xxiv.

* 4. To scatter, to strew, to sprinkle.

"Some thither brought to fatten,
With villages amongst oft *powthered* here and there."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 18.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To become like powder or dust; to fall or be reduced to powder.

2. To powder the hair; to use powder on the hair or skin.

pŏw'-dĕred, * **pou-drid,** * **pow-dred,** *pa. par. & a.* [POWDER (2), *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Reduced to a powder.

2. Sprinkled with powder.

3. Corned or salted, as meat.

4. Mixed with salt: as, *powdered* butter.

* 5. Sprinkled over; strewed. (*Milton: P. L.*, vii. 58.)

II. *Her.:* The same as SEMÉ (q.v.).

"A grete bere and gryfon holding a ragidd staffe, *poudred*, full of raggid staves (Henry VI.)."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i., ch. ii.

powdered-quaker, *s.*

Entom.: A British night moth, *Tæniocampa gracilis.*

powdered-wainscot, *s.*

Entom.: A British night moth, *Simyra venosa.*

pŏw'-dĕr-ĭng, * **poul-der-ing,** *pr. par. & s.* [POWDER (2), *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As substantive:*

1. The act of reducing to or sprinkling with powder.

2. A general term for any device used in filling up vacant spaces in carved work.

"Meretricious paintings, frizlings, *poudrerings*, attyrings and the like."—*Prynne: Histrio-Mastix*, vi. 1.

* **powdering-tub,** *s.*

1. A tub or vessel in which meat is corned or salted.

2. A heated tub in which an infected lecher was subjected to sweating as a cure.

"From the *powd'ring-tub* of infamy
Fetch forth the lazar kite Doll Tearsheet."
Shakesp.: Henry V., ii. 1.

pŏw'-dĕr-ў, * **pŏw'-drў,** *a.* [Eng. *powder* (2), *s.*; *-y*; Fr. *poudreux.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Resembling powder; consisting of powder, or a substance like powder.

"Her feet disperse the *powdery* snow."
Wordsworth: Lucy Gray.

2. Sprinkled or covered with powder; full of powder.

3. Friable, loose, not compact.

"A brown *powdry* spar which holds iron is found amongst the iron ore."—*Woodward: On Fossils.*

II. *Bot.:* Covered with a fine bloom or powdery matter; pulverulent; as the leaves of *Primula farinosa.*

pŏw'-dike, *s.* [Scotch *pow* = pool, and Eng. *dike.*] A marsh or fen dike.

"To cut down or destroy the *powdike*, in the fens of Norfolk."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 17.

pŏw'-ĕr, * **po-er,** * **pou-er,** * **pow-ere,** *s.* [O. Fr. *poër, povir, povoir* (Fr. *pouvoir*), for *poter*, from Low Lat. *poteo* = to be able, for Lat. *possum*, from *potis* = able, and *sum* = to be; Ital. *potere*; Sp. & Port. *poder.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Ability to act, regarded as latent or inherent; the faculty of doing or performing something; capability of action or of producing an effect, whether physical or moral; capacity for action or performance; might.

"I have no *power* to speak, sir."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

2. Ability, regarded as put forth or exerted; energy, strength, or force displayed or manifested by results; as, the *power* exerted by a steam-engine.

3. Natural strength or might; animal strength or force: as, the *power* of the arm to raise a weight.

4. Capacity of undergoing or suffering; fitness to be acted upon; susceptibility. Called also passive power.

5. Mental or moral ability to act; faculty of the mind as manifested by a particular operation.

"That wise ones cannot learn,
With all their boasted *powers*."
Cowper: Joy in Martyrdom.

6. Capability; ability, natural or moral: as, the *powers* of the English language.

7. Influence, prevalence; capability of influencing or affecting.

"The sweet *power* of music."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, v.

8. The employment or exercise of strength, authority, control, or influence among men; dominion, authority, sway; the right of governing, ruling, or controlling; government.

"For y am a man ordeyned undir *power*, and have knyghtis undir me."—*Wycliffe: Luke* viii.

9. Legal authority or warrant: as, An ambassador invested with full *powers* to negotiate a treaty.

10. One who or that which exercises or possesses authority or control; a sovereign, a potentate, an authority; a person or body invested with authority or control.

11. A nation or country considered with regard to its strength of armament, extent of territory, influence, &c.

"France was now, beyond all doubt, the greatest *power* in Europe."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

12. A supernatural or superhuman agent or being supposed to have authority, control, or sway over some part of creation; a divinity, a spirit: as, the *powers* of darkness.

* 13. A naval or military force; an army, a host.

"The erle Jon of Surray com with grete *powere*."
Robert de Brunne, p. 301.

14. A great number or quantity. (*Colloq.*)

"I am providing a *power* of pretty things for her."—*Richardson: Pamela*, ii. 359.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arith. & Alg.:* The product arising from the multiplication of a quantity or number into itself. The first power of any quantity or number is the quantity or number itself; the second power is the square or product of the quantity or number multiplied by itself; the third power is the cube or product of the square of the quantity or number multiplied by the original quantity or number; this again multiplied by the original quantity or number is the fourth power. Thus the powers of a, are a (or a^1), a^2, a^3, a^4, that is $a \times 1$, $a \times a$ (a^2), $a^2 \times a$ (a^3), &c. The figures ^{2}, ^{3}, ^{4}, &c., denoting the powers of the quantities, are called exponents or indices. Powers which have fractional and negative indices, as $a - \frac{1}{2}$, a^{-1}, $a - ^2$, &c., are termed fractional and negative powers respectively.

2. *Mechanics:*

(1) That which produces motion or force; that which communicates motion to bodies, changes the motion of bodies, or prevents the motion of bodies; a mechanical agent or power. [MECHANICAL-POWERS.]

(2) The moving force applied to overcome some force or resistance, to raise a weight, or produce other required effect; air, water, steam, and animal strength are employed as powers.

(3) The mechanical effect or advantage produced by a machine. Thus in the lever the mechanical advantage is the ratio of the weight to the moving force when in equilibrium; thus if a power of 2lbs. sustains a weight of 30lbs., the mechanical advantage is 30 divided by 2 = 15.

(4) Force or effect, considered as resulting from the action of a machine.

3. *Law:*

(1) A term employed to denote a reservation to either party in a covenant enabling him to do certain acts regarding the property conveyed.

(2) An authority given by one party to another to act for him, or to do certain acts, as to make leases, &c.

4. *Optics:* The magnifying or diminishing capacity of any lens or set of lenses. By ellipsis the word is used for the lens itself.

¶ (1) *Balance of Power:* [BALANCE, *s.*, B. VII.].

(2) *Commensurable in power:*

Math.: Two quantities that are not commensurable, but which have any like powers commensurable, are said to be commensurable in power.

(2) *Power of an hyperbola:* The rhombus described upon the abscissa and ordinate of the vertex of the curve when referred to its asymptotes.

(4) *Power of attorney:* [ATTORNEY].

(5) *Power of sale:*

Scots Law: A clause inserted in heritable securities for debt, conferring on the creditor a power to sell the heritable subject in the event of the debt not being paid within a certain time, after a formal demand for payment.

(6) *The Great Powers (of Europe):* A diplomatic term for Great Britain, France, Austria, Germany, Russia, and Italy.

power-cod, *s.*

Ichthy.: *Gadus minutus*, common on the British coasts.

power hammer, *s.* [HAMMER, *s.*, II. 2.]

power loom, *s.* [LOOM (I), *s.*, 2.]

power press, *s.* A printing-press worked by steam, water, or other power.

pŏw'-ẽr-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *power*; *-able.*]

1. Powerful; endued with power.

"How *powerable* time is in altering tongues."—*Camden: Remains: Languages.*

2. Capable of being effected by power; possible.

pŏw'-ẽr-fŭl, * **powre-full,** *a.* [Eng. *ower*; *-full.*]

1. Having great power, might, authority, or dominion; mighty, strong, potent.

"But yonder comes the *powerful* King of Day"
Thomson: Summer, 81.

2. Having great power or influence; forcible, efficacious, intense; producing great effects.

"Tully, whose *powerful* eloquence awhile
Restrain'd the rapid fate of rushing Rome"
Thomson: Winter, 521.

3. Wonderfully or extraordinarily great or numerous. (*Vulgar.*)

¶ In this sense often used adverbially: as, He is *powerful* strong.

pŏw'-ẽr-fŭl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *powerful*; *-ly.*]

1. In a powerful manner; with great power, might, force, or energy; mightily; with great effect or influence; forcibly, strongly.

"Of all the vices luvident to human nature, none so *powerfully* and peculiarly carries the soul downwards to covetousness does."—*South: Serm.*, vol. iii., ser. 2.

2. In a wonderful or extraordinary manner or degree. (*Vulgar.*)

pŏw'-ẽr-fŭl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *powerful*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being powerful; might, force, power, efficacy, strength.

"England alone should repose her selfe on her owne force, and *powerfulnesse*."—*Hacklyt: Voyages*, vol. iii.

pŏw'-ẽr-lĕss, * **powre-lesse,** *a.* [Eng. *power*; *-less.*] Destitute of power, strength, or energy; weak, impotent; unable to produce any effect.

pŏw'-ẽr-lĕss-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *powerless*; *-ly.*] In a powerless manner; without power or force; weakly, impotently.

pŏw'-ẽr-lĕss-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *powerless*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being powerless; weakness, impotence.

* **powl-dron,** *s.* [PAULDRON.]

pow-ncy, pow-ny, *s.* [PONY.] (*Scotch.*)

pŏw'-sŏw-dĭe, *s.* [A corrupt. of Eng. *poll* and *sodden* (q.v.)]. A sheep's head broth; milk and meal boiled together; any mixture of food. (*Scotch.*)

"Hovering there making some *powsowdie* for my lord."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxxv.

* **pŏwt'-ẽr,** *s.* [POUTER.]

pŏw'-tẽr, pol-ter, pock-er, *v.i.* [Apparently a corrupt. of *potter*, v. (q.v.).] To grope about, as among the ashes; to rummage in the dark.

"*Powtering* wi' his fingers among the hot peat ashes, and roasting eggs."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. lxiv.

pŏw'-wŏw, paw-waw, *s.* [North Amer. Indian.]

1. Among the North American Indians, a priest, a conjuror, a wise man.

"Let them come, if they like, be it sagamore, sachem, or *pow-wow*."—*Longfellow: Miles Standish*, i.

2. Conjuration or magic rites for the relief or cure of diseases, or other purposes.

3. A council held before going on the war-path; a war expedition; a hunt, war dances.

4. An uproarious meeting for political purposes. (*Amer.*)

pŏw'-wŏw, *v.i.* [Powwow, *s.*]

1. To use conjuration or magic rites; to conjure, to divine.

"The Angekok of the Esquimaux . . . prescribes or *powwows* in sickness and over wounds."—*Kane: Arctic Explorations*, ii. 118.

2. To carry on a noisy frolic or gathering. (*Amer.*)

pŏx, *s.* [Written for *pocks*, pl. of *pock* (q.v.).]

Ord. Lang. & Pathol.: Pustules or eruptions of any kind. Chiefly, if not exclusively, applied to the small-pox, the chicken-pox, and syphilis, formerly called the great-pox, to distinguish it from the small-pox (q.v.).

¶ *Pox* was formerly frequently used as a mild imprecation.

"A *pox* on't! I had rather not be so noble as I am."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, ii. 1.

* **pŏx,** *v.t.* [POX, *s.*] To infect with the pox.

pŏy, *s.* [O. Fr. *apui* (Fr. *appui*) = a prop, a support, *pui*, *poi* = a rising ground, from Lat. *podium* = a height; Gr. ποδιον (*podion*) = a little foot, diminu. of πους (*pous*), genit. ποδος (*podos*) = a foot; Sp. *apoyo.*]

1. A prop or support.

2. A rope-dancer's pole used for balancing.

3. A steering pole for a boat; a pole for propelling a barge.

pŏy'-ăl, *s.* [Sp.]

Fabric: A striped stuff for covering benches and seats.

* **poy-na-do,** *s.* [Fr. *poignard.*] A poniard.

* **pŏynd-ĭng,** *pr. par.* [POINDING.]

* **pŏy-nĕtte',** *s.* [A kind of diminu. from *poynado.*] A little bodkin.

Pŏyn-ĭngs, *s.* [See compound.]

Poynings' law, *s.*

Hist.: A law, 10 Hen. VII., *c.* 22, passed in A.D. 1495, while Sir Edward Poynings was Lord-Deputy of Ireland. By its enactments, all general statutes previously passed in England were for the first time declared to have force in Ireland. Called also, from the place where it was made, the Statute of Drogheda. It was repealed in 1782.

pŏyn'-tell, *s.* [POINTEL.] Paving formed of small lozenges or squares laid diagonally.

pŏy'-ôu', *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: *Dasypus sexcinctus*, the Yellow-footed Armadillo, from Brazil. It is about sixteen inches from snout to root of tail, which measures seven or eight inches more. It has often six, but sometimes seven or eight, movable bands. It feeds principally on carrion.

* **pŏze,** *s.* & *v.* [POSE, *s.* & *v.*]

pŏzz-u-ŏ-lan, pŏzz-u-ŏ-lite (zz as tz), *s.* [From Pozzuoli, Naples, where found; Fr. *pouzzolane*; Ger. *puzzolan.*]

Petrol.: A pulverulent pumiceous tuff, much used in the preparation of hydraulic cements. Related to Posilippo Tuff (q.v.).

praam, *s.* [Dutch.]

1. A flat-bottomed lighter or barge, used in Holland and the Baltic.

2. (See extract.)

"Large vessels called *praams* . . . One mounted ten guns, and the other eight."—*Marryat: Peter Simple*, ch. lviii.

* **prăc'-tĭc,** * **prăc'-tick,** * **prac-ticke,** * **prak-tike,** * **prac-tique,** *a.* & *s.* [PRACTICE, *s.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Practical.

2. Artful, cunning, deceitful, treacherous.

"In cunning sleightes and *practick* knavery."
Spenser: F. Q., II. iii. 9.

3. Skilful. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, IV. iii. 7.)

B. *As substantive:*

1. Practice, experience. (*Gower: C. A.*, vii.)

2. Cunning, artfulness, deceit.

prăc-tĭc-a-bĭl-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *practicable*; *-ity.*]

1. The quality or state of being practicable or feasible; feasibility.

"Decisive against the *practicability* of such a project."—*Stewart: Moral Philosophy*, p. 71.

2. The quality or state of being practicable or passable. (*Field:* Dec. 19, 1885.)

prăc-tĭc-a-ble, *a.* [O. Fr. (Fr. *praticable*), from *practiquer* = to practise (q.v.); Sp. *practicable*; Ital. *praticabile.*]

1. Capable of being performed or effected by human means or agency, or by powers that can be applied; performable; possible to be done or effected; feasible: as, a *practicable* plan.

* 2. Capable of being practised: as, a *practicable* virtue.

3. Capable of being used, passed over, approached, or assailed; passable, assailable: as, a *practicable* breach.

4. Capable of being used; for use, not for show or ornament only. (*Theat. slang.*)

"A *practicable* moon with *practicable* clouds that occasionally hide its face."—*Referee*, Jan. 31, 1886.

prăc-tĭc-a-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *practicable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being practicable; practicability, feasibility.

"To show the consistency and *practicableness* of this method."—*Locke: Toleration*, let. iii., ch. iii.

prăc-tĭc-a-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *practicable*; *-ly.*] In a practicable manner; practically; in such a manner as can be performed.

prăc-tĭc-ăl, *a.* [Mid. Eng. *practic* = practice, practical; adj. suff. *-al*; O. Fr. *practique* (Fr. *pratique*); Port. & Ital. *pratico*; Sp. *practico.*] [PRACTICE.] Pertaining to, or derived from, practice, use, or employment. Opposed to theoretical, ideal, or speculative.

(1) Derived from practice, use, or experience.

"His philosophy, which he divided into two parts, namely, speculative and *practical*."—*North: Plutarch*, pt. ii., p. 18.

(2) Capable of being used, or turned to use or account.

"Elements of the highest *practical* utility."—*Stewart: Philos. Essays*, ch. ii. (Prel. disc.)

(3) Taught or instructed by practice, use, or experience; having derived skill from actual work or experience; capable of applying theory in actual work: as, He is a *practical* mechanic.

(4) Capable of reducing knowledge or theories to actual use or practice; not visionary or speculative: as, a *practical* mind.

(5) Applied in, or reduced to, practice or actual working: as, the *practical* application of a theory or maxim. [APPLIED SCIENCES.]

practical joke, *s.* An annoying or injurious trick played at the expense of another; its essence consists in something done, as distinguished from something said.

practical joker, *s.* One who is given to or plays practical jokes.

† **prăc-tĭc-ăl-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *practical*; *-ist.*] An empiricist.

"The theorists, in their turn, have successfully retaliated on the *practicalists*."—*G. H. Lewes: Hist. Philos.* (ed. 1850), ii. 711.

* **prăc-tĭ-căl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *practical*; *-ity.*]

1. The quality or state of being practical; practicalness.

2. Active work.

"Stirring up her indolent enthusiasm into *practicality*."—*Carlyle: Life of Sterling*, ch. x.

* **prăc'-tĭc-ăl-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *practical*; *-ize.*] To make practical; to reduce to practice. (*J. S. Mill.*)

prăc'-tĭc-ăl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *practical*; *-ly.*]

1. In a practical manner; from a practical point of view, not merely theoretically: as, To look at things *practically*.

2. With regard to practice, use, or experience: as, To be *practically* acquainted with a subject.

3. So far as actual results or effects are concerned; to all intents and purposes; in effect.

"The question, *practically* altogether unimportant, whether the bill should or should not be declaratory."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

* **prăc'-tĭc-ăl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *practical*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being practical; practicality.

prăc'-tĭce, * **prăc'-tĭse,** *s.* [A weakened form of Mid. Eng. *practic*, *praktike*, *practique*, from O. Fr. *practique* (Fr. *pratique*), from Lat. *practica*, fem. sing. of *practicus*; Gr. πρακτικος (*praktikos*) = fit for business, practical; whence ἡ πρακτικη (ἐπιστήμη) (*hē praktikē*) (*epistēmē*) = (the science) of action or practice, from πρακτος (*praktos*) = to be done; πράσσω (*prassō*) = to do; Sp. *practica*; Ital. *pratica.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of doing anything; action, conduct, proceeding. (Usually in a bad sense.)

"The anarchical opinions and *practices* of those sectaries."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. Frequent or customary action; usage, habit, use, custom. (*Milton: Sam. Agon.*, 114.)

3. The act or habit of practising or using habitually, regularly, systematically: as, the *practice* of virtue.

4. The state or condition of being kept in use or practice; customary use.

5. The exercise of any profession: as, the *practice* of medicine.

6. Systematic exercise in any accomplishment, game, or art, for purposes of instruction, improvement, or discipline: as, *practice* in music, cricket, drill, &c.

7. The extent of business carried on by a professional man: as, A doctor has a large *practice*.

8. Method, mode, or art of doing anything; actual performance, as opposed to theory.

* 9. The application of remedies; medical treatment of diseases.

* 10. Dexterity or skill acquired by use; experience. (*Shakesp.: Much Ado*, v. 1.)

* 11. Skilful or artful management; dexterity, art, artfulness, stratagem, craft, artifice. (Generally in a bad sense.)

"He sought to have that by *practice*, which he could not by prayer."—*Sidney: Arcadia.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arith.:* A particular case of proportion (q.v.), in which the first term is unity. It depends upon the principles of fractions, and the judicious choice of aliquot parts. For example, to find the value of 350 cwts. at £1 11s. per cwt. by practice, we take 350 at £1, then 350 at 10s. = ½ of £1, and then 350 at 1s. = $\frac{1}{20}$ of £1, or $\frac{1}{10}$ of 10s., and then add the three sums together.

2. *Law:* The form, manner, and order of conducting and carrying on suits and prosecutions through their various stages, according to the principles of law, and the rules laid down by the courts.

* **prăc'-tĭçe,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Practise.]

* **prăc'-tĭç-ĕr,** *s.* [Practiser.]

* **prăc-tĭ'-cian,** *s.* [O. Fr. *practicien.*] One who has acquired skill in anything by practice; a practitioner.

* **prac-ticke,** *a.* & *s.*. [Practic.]

* **prăc'-tĭcks,** *s.* [Practic.] The same as Decision, *s.*, B. 2.

* **prăc'-tĭs-ant,** *s.* [Eng. *practis(e)*; *-ant.*]

1. An agent.

2. A performer of a stratagem; a confederate in treachery; a traitor.

"Here enter'd Pucelle, and her *practisants.*"
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., iii. 2.

prăc'-tĭse, * **prăc'-tĭçe,** * **prac-tize,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Practice.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To do or perform habitually or frequently; to make a practice of; to carry on habitually.

"What that usage meant,
Which in her cott she daily *practized.*"
Spenser: F. Q., II. vi. 9.

2. To do, not merely to profess; to carry into effect. (*Thomson: Castle of Indolence*, ii. 12.)

3. To execute; to carry out; to perform.

"As this advice ye *practise* or neglect."
Pope: Homer; Iliad vii. 426.

4. To exercise as a profession or art: as, To *practise* medicine.

5. To exercise one's self in, for purposes of improvement or instruction: as, To *practise* music, to *practise* fencing.

6. To exercise or train in any thing, for instruction or discipline. (*Scott: Marmion*, v. 2).

* 7. To teach by practice; to accustom, to train.

"They are *practised* to love their neighbour."—*Landor*, in *Webster.*

* 8. To use; to make use of; to employ. (*Massinger: The Picture*, iv. 4.)

* 9. To plot, to contrive, to scheme. (*Shakesp.: King John*, iv. 1.)

* 10. To entice or draw by art or stratagem. (*Swift.*)

* 11. To make practicable or passable.

"A hole in the Residency wall *practised* by the pick-axe of a sapper."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 30, 1886.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To do or perform certain acts habitually or frequently for improvement, instruction, or profit; to exercise one's self: as, To *practise* with a rifle.

2. To form or acquire a habit of acting in any way.

"*Practise* first over yourself to reign." *Waller.*

3. To follow or exercise a profession or art: as, To *practise* medicine, law, &c.

4. To make experiments; to experimentalize.

"I never thought I should try a new experiment, being little inclined to *practise* upon others."—*Temple: Miscellanies.*

* 5. To negotiate secretly. (*Addison: Cato*, ii.)

* 6. To use stratagems or art; to plot.

"He will *practise* against thee by poison."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, i. 1.

prăc'-tĭsed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Practise.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Used habitually; learnt or acquired by practice or use. (*Cowper: Task*, ii. 431.)

2. Having acquired skill or dexterity by practice or use; experienced: as, a *practised* fencer.

prăc'-tĭs-ĕr, * **prăc'-tĭç-ĕr, prac-tis-our,** * **prac-tys-er,** *s.* [Eng. *practis(e)* + *-er.*]

1. One who practises any act or acts; one who habitually or frequently performs any act; one who not merely professes but puts in practice.

"The professors and *practisers* of an higher philosophy."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 11.

2. One who practises or follows a profession; a practitioner.

"Sweet *practiser*, thy physick I will try."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, ii. 1.

* 3. One who contrives plots or stratagems; a plotter.

prăc-tĭ'-tion-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *practician* : *-er.*]

* 1. One who practises or does anything habitually or frequently; a practiser.

"Consider how long he hath been a *practitioner*: you must consider what Sathan is, what experience he hath."—*Latimer: Seventh Ser. on the Lord's Prayer.*

2. One who exercises or practises any profession; espec. one who practises the profession of medicine.

* 3. One who practises or uses artful or dangerous arts; a plotter.

¶ *General practitioner:* One who practises both medicine and surgery.

* **prăc'-tĭve,** *a.* [Practise.] Active.

* **prăc'-tĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *practive*; *-ly.*] In a practive manner.

"They *practively* did thrive."
Warner: Albions England, bk. viii., ch. xxxix.

præ-, *pref.* [Pre-.]

¶ For words compounded with *præ*, where two forms exist, and the prefix *pre-* has taken, or is gradually taking, the place of *præ*, as in præadamitical, præceptory, &c., see Preadamitical, Preceptory, &c.

præ'-çĭ-pĕ, *s.* [Lat. imper. sing. of *præcipio* = to give instruction or precepts.] [Precept.]

Law: A writ commanding something to be done, or demanding a reason for its non-performance. The term is now only used to denote the note of instructions delivered by a plaintiff or his solicitor to the officer of the court, who stamps the writ of summons.

† **præ-cŏ'-çēş,** *s. pl.* [Lat., pl. of *præcox.*] [Precocious.]

Ornith.: Precocious Birds; a division of the class Aves, founded on the condition of the newly-hatched young. It includes those birds which are able to run about and provide food for themselves the moment they leave the shell. Examples, the hen, duck, goose, &c. Most birds belonging to this division are polygamous, and the females hatch many young. (*Oken.*)

præ-cŏg'-nĭ-tŭm (*pl.* **præ-cŏg'-nĭ-tą**), *s.* [Lat., neut. sing. of *præcognitus*, pa. pat. of *præcognosco* = to know before: *præ* = before, and *cognosco* = to know.] Something known before in order to understand something else. Thus, the knowledge of the structure or anatomy of the human body is one of the *præcognita* of medical science.

præ-cor'-dĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Lat. = the diaphragm, the entrails: pref. *præ-*, and *cor* = the heart.]

Anat.: (1) The chest and the parts which it contains; (2) The bowels.

præ-cor'-dĭ-al, præ-cor'-dĭ-ąl, *a.* [Præcordia.] Pertaining to the præcordia or parts before the heart.

"I am come to speake of the *præcordiall* region of the bodie."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xxx., ch. v.

præ-flŏr-ā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *præ-*, and Lat. *flos*, genit. *floris* = a flower.] [Estivation.]

præ-fō-lĭ-ā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *præ-*, and Eng. *foliation* (q.v.).] [Vernation.]

præ-lĭ-ā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *prælium* = a battle.] Battle; contention.

"To warr and *præliation.*"—*Howell: Parly of Beasts*, p. 33.

* **præ-mō'-tĭal (ti as sh),** *a.* [Lat. *præmeto* = to measure beforehand.] Pertaining to the first-fruits; first-gathered.

"Some *præmotial* handfuls of that crop."—*Bp. Hall: Dedic. to King James.*

Præ-mŏn-stra-tĕn'-sian, *a.* & *s.* [Premonstratensian.]

præ-mu-nīr'-ĕ, *s.* [A corrupt. of Lat. *præmoneri* = to be pre-admonished: *præ* = before, and *moneo* = to admonish.]

Law: A term applied to (1) a certain writ, (2) the offence for which the writ is granted, and (3) the penalty incurred by it. The name is derived from the first two words of the writ: *præmunire* (i.e. *præmoneri*) *facias* A. B., that is, cause A. B. to be forewarned (to appear and answer the contempt with which he is charged) (16 Richard II., c. 5). The original offence against which the Statute of Præmunire was directed was that of asserting the jurisdiction of the pope in England, and denying that of the king. But by subsequent statutes the penalties of præmunire have been extended to many other offences of a miscellaneous kind. Thus by 25 Henry VIII., c. 20, refusal to elect, confirm, or consecrate a prelate named by the king, incurs these penalties. They are also incurred by any officer of a court practising without having taken the proper oaths. These penalties are declared by Sir E. Coke to be, "that from the conviction, the defendant shall be out of the king's protection, and his lands and tenements, goods and chattels, forfeited to the king; and that his body shall remain in prison at the king's pleasure; or, as other authorities have it, during life."

* **præ-mu-nīre',** *v.t.* [Præmunire.] To bring within the penalties of a præmunire.

"To have good Bonner *præmunired.*"
Ward: Engl. Reforms., c. ii., p. 166.

* **præ-nā'-tąl,** *a.* [Pref. *præ-*, and Eng. *natal.*] Previous to birth.

"Their *prænatal* professional education."—*Southey: The Doctor*, ch. ccxxix.

præ-nō'-mĕn, *s.* [Lat., from *præ* = before, and *nomen* = a name.]

1. *Roman Antiq.:* A name prefixed to the family, and answering to our Christian, name, such as Caius, Julius, Marcus, &c.

2. *Bot.:* A generic name.

* **præ-nō-mĭn'-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Lat. *prænomen*, genit. *prænominis* = a prænomen (q.v.).] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a prænomen.

"Surnames, geographical, topographical, *prænominal*, and historical."—*Lower: English Surnames*, ii. 23.

præ-œ-sō-phā'-ğĕ-ąl, *a.* [Pref. *præ-*, and Eng. *œsophageal.*]

Anat.: Situated in front of the gullet.

præ-ō pĕr'-cu-lŭm, *s.* [Preopeculum.]

præ-pŏs'-tòr, *s.* [Prepositor.] A monitor at some of the public schools, especially at Rugby.

"The master mounted into the high desk by the door, and one of the *præpostors* of the week stood by him on the steps."—*Hughes: Tom Brown's School-days*, ch. v.

præ-sănc-tĭ fied, *a.* [Eccles. Lat. *præsanctificatus*; Lat. *præ* = before, and *sanctificatus*, pa. par. of *sanctifico* = to consecrate.] [Sanctify.]

Roman Church: Previously consecrated; a term applied to the Host in the mass of Good Friday, because it is consecrated on Holy Thursday. [Holy-week.]

* **præ-sçi-ĕn-tĭal (ti as sh)** *a.* [Prescient.] Foreknowing, presaging, prescient.

"With *præscientiall* rays." *Beaumont: Love's Eye.*

præ-sē'-pĕ, *s.* [Lat. = an enclosure, a stable, a hut, a hovel.]

Aselus. The Beehive; a nebulous-looking object in the constellation Cancer. A small opera-glass will resolve it into the constituent stars. It was known to the ancients.

præ tŏr, *prof.* [Praetor.]

præ tĕx ta, *s.* [Lat.]

Roman Antiq.: A long white robe with a purple border, originally appropriated by Tullus Hostilius to the Roman magistrates, and some of the priests, but afterwards worn by the children of the higher classes; by boys till they were the age of seventeen (when they were entitled to assume the *toga virilis*), or, at least, till they were fourteen; by girls it was worn till marriage.

præ tor, prē tor, *s.* [Lat., for *præitor*: *præ* = before, and *itor* = a goer; *ire* = to go.]

1. *Rom. Antiq.:* Originally the official title of the Consuls at Rome. When the patricians were compelled to acquiesce in the consulship being thrown open to the plebeians, they stipulated that a new Curule magistrate should be appointed from the patricians exclusively, to act as supreme judge in the civil courts. On this magistrate the title of Practor was bestowed. In B.C. 337, the Pretorship was thrown open to the plebeians. About B.C. 240, the number of aliens residing in Rome had increased to such an extent that it was found necessary to appoint a second Practor, who should decide suits between aliens or between aliens and citizens. He was known as the *Prætor peregrinus*, the other Practor, *Prætor urbanus*, having cognizance of suits between citizens only. In B.C. 227, the number was increased to four, the two additional pretors to act as governors of provinces. By Sulla the number was augmented to eight, by Julius Cæsar to ten, twelve, and eventually to sixteen. The Pretors held their offices for one year, and were afterwards sent out by lot as governors of provinces.

"And look you lay it in the *prætor's* chair."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 3.

*2. A magistrate; a mayor.

***præ tŏr ĭ al**, *a.* [Eng. *prætor*; *-ial.*] The same as Prætorian (q.v.).

"Cleero being in his *prætoriall* seat."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 714.

præ tŏr ĭ an, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *prætorianus*, from *prætor* = a prætor (q.v.); Fr. *prétorien*; Sp. & Ital. *pretoriano.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to a prætor; exercised by or belonging to a prætor; judicial: as, *prætorian* jurisdiction.

B. *As subst.:* A soldier belonging to the Prætorian guard (q.v.).

prætorian band, *s.* [Prætorian-guard.]

prætorian guard, *s.* A body of permanent troops, established by Augustus as Imperial Life Guards, in imitation of the *cohors prætoria*, or body guard attached to the person of the commander-in-chief of a Roman army. The prætorian guards were kept up by successive emperors, and, being under special organization and enjoying special privileges, they became in time so powerful that they were able to raise and depose emperors at their will. They were reorganized by Septimius Severus, and were finally suppressed by Constantine the Great.

prætorian gate, *s.* The gate in a Roman camp, which was on the side nearest the enemy.

præ tŏr ĭ ŭm, *s.* [Lat., from *prætor* (q.v.).]

Roman Antiquities:

1. The official residence of a prætor or governor of a Roman province; hence, a hall of justice; a judgment-hall; a palace.

2. That part of a Roman camp in which the general's quarters were.

præ tŏr ship, *s.* [Eng. *prætor*; *-ship.*] The office or dignity of a prætor.

"Among them that sued for the *prætorship* of the city."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 388.

***prăg măt ĭc**, ***prag mat ickc**, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *pragmatique*, from Lat. *pragmaticus*; Gr. πραγματικός (*pragmatikos*) = skilled in affairs: πράγμα = (*pragma*), gent. πραγματός (*pragmatos*) = a deed; πράσσω (*prassō*) = to do; Sp. *pragmatico*; Ital. *prammatico.*]

A. *As adj.:* Pragmatical.

"These *pragmatick* young men."
Ben Jonson: Devil is an Ass, i. 6.

B. *As substantive:*

1. One who is versed or busy in affairs.

2. A solemn ordinance or decree, emanating from the head of a state. (*Clarendon: Religion & Policy*, ch. iv.)

pragmatic history, *s.* A history which exhibits clearly the causes and the consequences of events.

pragmatic sanction, *s.*

Civil Law: A rescript or answer of the sovereign delivered by advice of his council to some college, order, or body of people, on any case of their community. By the French the term was appropriated to certain statutes limiting the jurisdiction of the pope, as in A.D. 1268 and 1438. Pope Leo X., in 1515, persuaded Francis I. to exchange them for a concordat. Generally it is applied to an ordinance fixing the succession to a throne in a certain line. Thus, by the Pragmatic Sanction of Germany in 1439, the succession of the empire was made hereditary in the house of Austria, and in 1724 the Emperor Charles VI., being without male issue, published another, settling the succession upon his daughter Maria Teresa and her issue. Pragmatic sanctions were also published by Charles IV., ruler of the two Sicilies, in 1759, and by Ferdinand, king of Spain, in 1830.

"*Pragmatic Sanction* being, in the Imperial Chancery and some others, the received title for ordinances of a very irrevocable nature, which a sovereign makes in affairs that belong wholly to himself, on what he reckons his own rights."—*Carlyle: Frederick the Great* (ed. 1858), i. 352.

prăg măt ĭc al, ***prăg măt ĭc all**, *a.* [Eng. *pragmatic*; *-al.*]

1. Busy, active, diligent.

"We cannot always be contemplative, diligent, or *pragmatical* abroad; but have need of some delightful intermissions."—*Milton: Tetrachordon.*

*2. Versed or skilled in affairs; skilled in business.

3. Given or inclined to interfering or meddling in the affairs of others; meddlesome; impertinently curious as to the affairs of others; officious.

"The man . . . who suffers from an attack of *pragmatical* piety, has all the sects open to him."—*Church Times*, Oct. 30, 1885.

*4. Characterized by meddlesomeness or officiousness; impertinent.

"A *pragmatical* impertinence in meddling with the concerns and characters of other people.—*Jortin: Dissert.* 3.

*5. Of or pertaining to business or ordinary affairs; hence, material.

prăg măt ĭc al lў, *adv.* [Eng. *pragmatical*; *-ly.*] In a pragmatical or meddlesome manner; impertinently; officiously.

"*Pragmatically* enquire into the causes of things."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 517.

prăg măt ĭc al nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *pragmatical*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being pragmatical; meddlesomeness, officiousness.

"*Pragmaticalness* disturbeth the world."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 22.

***prăg ma tĭsm**, *s.* [Pragmatic.]

1. The quality or state of being pragmatic; pragmaticalness.

"The shallow *pragmatism* of customers."—*G. Eliot: Middlemarch*, ch. lxxi.

2. A mode of treating history, in which the narration of events is accompanied by a view of the causes and effects.

***prăg ma tĭst**, *s.* [Pragmatic.] One who is officiously or impertinently busy in the affairs of others; a pragmatic.

"We may say of *pragmatists* that their eyes look all ways but inward."—*Reynolds: On the Passions*, ch. xvi.

prăg ma tīze, *v.t.* & *i.* [Pragmatic.] To materialize; specif., to treat metaphor as if it embodied an actual fact.

"One of the miraculous passages in the life of Mohammed himself is traced plausibly by Sprenger to such a *pragmatized* metaphor."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), i. 407.

prăg ma tĭz ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *pragmatiz(e)*; *-er.*] One who treats metaphor as if it embodied an actual fact.

"The *pragmatizer* is a stupid creature; . . . it is through the very incapacity of his mind to hold an abstract idea that he is forced to embody it in a material incident."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), i. 407.

pra hu, prau, *s.* [Proa.]

***praie**, *v.t.* [Pray.]

***praier**, *s.* [Prayer.]

prair ĭ al, *s.* [Fr.] [Prairie.] The name given in October, 1793, by the French Convention, to the ninth month of the republican year. It commenced on May 20, ending on June 18, and was the third spring month.

prairial-insurrection, *s.*

Hist.: An insurrection against the Directory (q.v.), 1-3 Prairial, An 3 (1795). It was quelled by the military.

prair ĭe, ***prär ў**, *s.* [Fr. *prairie*, from Low Lat. *prateria* = meadow land, from Lat. *pratum* = a meadow; Sp. & Port. *praderia*; Ital. *prateria.*] The name given by the early French settlers in America to extensive tracts of land, either level or rolling, destitute of trees, and covered with coarse tall grass, interspersed with numerous varieties of flowering plants.

"Both have gone to the *prairies*."
Longfellow: Evangeline, ii. 1.

prairie-bitters, *s.* A beverage common among the hunters or mountaineers of Western America. It is made of a pint of water and a quarter of a gill of buffalo gall, and is considered an excellent medicine.

prairie-chicken, *s.* [Pinnated-grouse.]

prairie-dog, *s.*

Zool.: A name given to either of the two species of Cynomys, but especially to *C. ludovicianus*, from the fancied resemblance of its cry to the bark of a small dog, whence it has been also called the Barking Squirrel. It is about a foot long, reddish-brown above, lighter beneath. Its habits are eminently social; it forms large communities on the prairies, each burrow having a little hillock at its entrance, and excavated passages connect the burrows, which are sometimes shared by the Burrowing Owl (*Athene cunicularia*). The rattlesnake occasionally occupies a deserted burrow, and preys largely on the prairie-dog.

Prairie-dog.

prairie-hen, *s.* [Pinnated-grouse.]

prairie itch, *s.* A cutaneous eruption caused by the friction of the fine red dust of prairie countries in summer.

prairie-mole, *s.*

Zool.: *Scalops argentatus*, sometimes called the Silvery Shrew Mole, from the western prairies, advancing as far east as Ohio and Michigan.

prairie-oyster, *s.* A raw egg, dropped into a mixture of spirits and flavouring, and swallowed whole.

prairie-plough, *s.* A large plough, supported in front on wheels, and adapted to pare and overturn a very broad but shallow furrow-slice.

prairie-rattlesnake, *s.*

Zool.: *Crotalus confluentus*, the Massasauga.

prairie-region, *s.*

Bot. & Geog.: An extensive region of North America, consisting of treeless plains. The cold of winter is severe, to which succeeds a short rainy season, and then a rainless summer. The drought is produced by the dryness of the prevalent western wind, which loses the moisture it brought from the Pacific by crossing the Rocky Mountains and the chain along the Californian coast. Prevalent vegetation Mimoseæ (especially Prosopis), Cactæ, &c. (*Thome.*)

prairie-squirrel, *s.*

Zool.: The genus Spermophilus (q.v.). [Gopher, *s.*]

prairie-wolf, *s.*

Zool.: *Canis latrans*, the *Lycisous latrans* of Smith. (*Darwin: Animals & Plants*, i. 26.)

***prāis a ble**, ***preis a ble**, *a.* [Eng. *prais(e)*; *-able.*] Fit to be praised; deserving of praise; praiseworthy. (*Wycliffe*: 2 *Tim.* ii.)

*** prāiṣ'-a-blў,** *adv.* [Eng. *praisab(le); -ly.*] In a praisable or praiseworthy manner; in a manner to deserve praise.

prāiṣe, * preis, * prayse, * preys, *s.* [O. Fr. *preis* = price, value, merit, from Lat. *pretium* = price, value; Fr. *prix*; Sp. *prez, precio*; Ital. *prezzo*; Port. *preco*; Dut. *prijs*; Dan. *priis*; Sw. *pris*; M. H. Ger. *pris*; Ger. *preis. Price* and *prize* are the same word.] [PRIZE, *s.*]

1. The expression of high commendation or approval bestowed on a person for any excellent or meritorious quality or action, on meritorious actions themselves, or on anything for excellence of quality, value, or worth; laud, approbation, encomium, eulogy.

"Best of fruits, whose taste has taught
The tongue, not made for speech, to speak thy *praise.*"
Milton: P. L., ix. 749.

2. The expression of gratitude for benefits or favours received; a glorifying or extolling; espec. a tribute of gratitude and glorification to God for mercies or kindnesses shown; laud, thanksgiving. (*Psalm* xl. 3.)

3. A subject, ground, or reason of praise; a praiseworthy quality or act; that which makes a person or thing deserving of praise.

4. That which is or should be praised; an object of praise.

"He is thy *praise*, and he is thy God."—*Deut.* x. 21.

*** praise-worth,** *a.* Deserving of praise; praiseworthy.

"Whose *praise-worth* vertues . . . to comprize."—*P. Holland: Camden*, p. 299.

prāiṣe, * prayse, * preise, * preyse, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *preiser*, from Lat. *pretio*, from *pretium* = price, value; Fr. *priser*; Sp. *preciar*; Ital. *prezzare*; Port. *prezar*; Dut. *prijzen*; Dan. *prise*; Sw. *prisa*; M. H. Ger. *prisen*; Ger. *preisen.*]

* 1. To value, to esteem, to set a value on.

"She *praiseth* not his playing worth a bene."
Chaucer: C. T., 9,728.

2. To bestow praise, commendation, or applause on; to commend or approve highly; to laud, to applaud, to eulogize. (*Milton: P. L.*, ix. 693.)

3. To extol and glorify in words; to magnify; to render a tribute of praise, gratitude, or thanksgiving to. (*Psalm* cvii. 8.)

4. To show forth the praises of.

"Thy works shall *praise* thee, O Lord."—*Psalm* cxlv. 10.

*** prāiṣe-fůl,** *a.* [Eng. *praise; -ful(l).*] Deserving of praise; praiseworthy, laudable.

"Of whose high praise, and *praiseful* bliss,
Goodness the pen, heaven the paper is."
Sidney: Arcadia, bk. ii.

*** prāiṣe-lĕss, * prayse-lesse,** *a.* [Eng. *praise; -less.*] Without praise or applause; unpraised.

"With laughter great of men, his *prayseless* shipSergestus brought." *Phaer & Virgil: Æneidos* v.

*** prāiṣe-mĕnt, * prayse-ment,** *s.* [Eng. *praise; -ment.*] The act of valuing or appraising; value set on anything.

"The *praysement* or division made of my foresaid moveables."—*Fabyan: Chronicle*, vol. i. (Pref. p. vii.)

prāiṣ'-ĕr, * prays-er, * preis-er, *s.* [Eng. *prais(e); -er.*]

1. One who praises, extols, commends, or applauds; a commender.

"The swete words of flatering *preisers.*"—*Chaucer. Tale of Melibeus.*

* 2. An appraiser, a valuer.

"[He] talked himself with the *praisers*, and made them set high prises upon every thing that was to be sold:"—*North. Plutarch*, p. 649.

prāiṣe-wòr-thĭ-lў, * prayse-wor-the-ly, * prays-wor-thi-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *praiseworthy; -ly.*] In a praiseworthy manner; so as to deserve praise; laudably.

"Our tong is able in that kinde to doe as *prayse-worthely* as the rest."—*Surrey. Poems. (To the Reader.)*

prāiṣe-wòr-thĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *praiseworthy; -ness.*] The quality or state of being praiseworthy, or of deserving praise or commendation; laudableness.

"The love of praise seems . . . to be derived from that of *praiseworthiness.*"—*Smith: Moral Sentiments*, pt. iii., ch. ii.

prāiṣe-wòr-thў, * praise-woor-thie, *a.* [Eng. *praise*, and *worthy.*] Deserving or worthy of praise or commendation; laudable, commendable.

"Small *praiseworthie* was it in them to keepe it."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 784.

Pra-krĭt, *s.* [Sansc. *prakriti* = nature, that which is rude or unpolished, as opposed to *sanskrit* = that which is perfect or thoroughly refined.]

Philol.: A derivative language. The name is applied collectively to the more modern languages of Northern and Central India which grew out of the Sanscrit, as Italian, Spanish, French, &c., did from Latin.

"One *Prakrit* dialect, the Pali, became in its turn the sacred language of southwestern Buddhism."—*Whitney: Life & Growth of Language*, ch. x.

Pra-krĭt-ĭe, *a.* [Eng. *prakrit; -ic.*] Pertaining or belonging to Prakrit.

"The next stage of Indian language, to which the inscriptions just referred to belong, is called the *Prakritic.*"—*Whitney: Life & Growth of Language*, ch. x.

*** pram, * prame,** *s.* [PRAAM.]

prançe, * praunce, * praunse, *v.i.* [A variant of *prank* (q.v.).]

1. To spring or bound, as a horse in high mettle.

"On *prancing* steeds they forward pressed."
Scott: Marmion, iv. 6.

2. To ride in a warlike or showy manner; to ride ostentatiously.

"Some who on battle charger *prance.*"
Byron: Giaour.

3. To walk or strut about in a pompous or ostentatious manner.

"What did she want to come a *prancing* up to my bed for?"—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 5, 1886.

prançe, *s.* [PRANCE, *v.*] A bounding or springing, as of a horse.

pranç-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *prance(e); -er.*] One who prances; a prancing steed.

pranç-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [PRANCE.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Springing, bounding; riding or strutting about ostentatiously.

2. *Her.:* Applied to a horse represented rearing.

*** pran-come,** *s.* [PRANK.] Something odd or strange.

"Ch' would learn of some *prancome.*"—*Gammer Gurton's Needle.*

*** prăn-dĭ-ăl,** *a.* [Lat. *prandium* = a repast.] Pertaining or relating to dinner.

"Debarring them from partaking of their *prandial* meal outside."—*Daily Telegraph*, April 5, 1886.

prăn-gŏs, *s.* [Native name of *Prangos pabularia.*]

Bot.: A genus of Umbelliferæ, family Smyrnidæ. The fruit or seed of *Prangos pabularia*, the Hay-plant, a native of Kashmir, Afghanistan, &c., is stomachic, stimulant, carminative, and diuretic. It is used to cure the dry rot in sheep, and the root is a valuable remedy in itch. (*Calcutta Exhib. Report.*)

prăṅk, * prancke, * pranke, *v.t.* & *i.* [According to Prof. Skeat the same word as *prink* (q.v.), which he considers to be a nasalized form of *prick*, v. (q.v.); the fundamental idea thus being to trim or deck out, as with pricked holes. Cf. O. Dut. *pryken* = to make a proud show; *pronck* = show, ostentation; *proncken* = to display one's dress; Low Ger. *pranken* = to make a fine show; *prank* = show, display; Dan., Sw., & Ger. *prunk* = show, parade; Ger. *prangen*, Dan. *prange* = to make a show.] [PRANCE, *v.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To dress up, or deck out in a showy or ostentatious fashion; to equip ostentatiously.

"Some *prancke* their ruffes; and others trimly dight
Their gay attyre." *Spenser: F. Q.*, I. iv. 14.

2. To variegate.

"Broad flag-flowers *prankt* with white."
Shelley: The Question.

*** B.** *Intrans.:* To make a show; to have a showy appearance.

prăṅk, * pranke, *s.* & *a.* [PRANK, *v.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A frolic; a wild flight; a mischievous act or trick; a playful or sportive act; a joke.

"For what lewder pageaunt or *pranke* coulde there be played."—*Udal: Matke* ii.

2. A gambol. (*Cowper: Task*, v. 52.)

*** B.** *As adj.:* Frolicsome; full of pranks or tricks.

"If I do not seem *pranker* now than I did in those days, I'll be hanged."—*Brewer: Lingua*, iv. 7.

*** prăṅk'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *prank; -er.*] One who pranks; one who dresses up showily or ostentatiously.

"If she be a noted reveller, a gadder, a singer, a *pranker*, or a dancer, then take heed of her."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 567.

prăṅk-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [PRANK, *v.*]

prăṅk-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *pranking; -ly.*] In a pranking, showy, or ostentatious manner.

"[They] fared daintily, and went *prankingly* in apparell."—*Bp. Hall: Apologye against Brownists.*

*** prăṅk'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *prank; -ish.*] Full of or inclined to pranks.

*** prăṅk'-sŏme,** *a.* [Eng. *prank; -some.*] Fond of or given to pranks; prankish.

"I prove . . .
Repressor of the *pranksome.*"
Browning: King & Book, xi. 156.

prā-ō-thĕr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. πρᾶος (*praos*) = mild, and θηριον (*therion*) = a wild animal.]

Paleont.: An extinct form of hare found in a Post-pliocene bone cave in Pennsylvania.

prāṣe, *s.* [Gr. πράσον (*prason*) = a leek.]

Mineralogy:

1. A dull leek-green chalcedony, owing its colour to the presence of exceedingly fine granular chlorite. According to King, this stone is now confounded with others indiscriminately called Plasma by the antiquary.

2. A green crystallized quartz found at Breitenbrunn, Saxony; the colour is due to enclosed fine filaments of green asbestiform actinolite (q.v.).

prase-opal, *s.*

Min.: A variety of common opal of a leek-green colour.

prāṣ'-ĕ-ŏ-līte, *s.* [Eng. *prase; o* connect., and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone; Ger. *prasolith.*]

Min.: A green pinite found in crystals pseudomorphous after Iolite (q.v.) at Brakke, near Brevig, Norway, in granite.

prā-şĭ-ē'-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *prasi(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Labiates.

prāṣ'-ĭ-līte, *s.* [Eng. *pras(e); i* connect., and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Min.: A soft, fibrous mineral, of a leek-green colour. Sp. gr. 2·311. Contains silica, magnesia, alumina, and sesquioxide of iron, probably soda, and water. Found at Kilpatrick Hills; probably not a distinct species.

prāṣ'-ĭn-ăte, *a.* [Lat. *prasinatus* = having a leek-green garment.]

Bot.: Of a green colour. (*Paxton.*)

prā-sīne, *s.* [Eng. *pras(e);* suff. *-ine* (*Min.*); Ger. *prasin.*]

Min.: Breithaupt's name for the species Pseudomalachite (q.v.), but Dana makes it equivalent to Ehlite (q.v.).

*** prāṣ'-ĭn-oŭs, * prāṣ'-ĭne,** *a.* [Lat. *prasinus* = leek-green, from Gr. πράσον (*prason*) = a leek.] Of a light-green colour, inclining to yellow.

prā'-şĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *prasium, prasion*, from Gr. πράσιον (*prasion*) = the plant horehound (q.v.) Not the modern genus.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Prasieæ (q.v.). Only known species *Prasium majus*, a native of Europe and North Africa.

*** prāṣ'-ŏn,** *s.* [Gr.] A leek; also a sea-weed of the colour of a leek.

prās'-ŏ-phyre (yr as **ir),** *s.* [Eng. *prase*, and Gr. φυράω (*phuraō*), φύρω (*phurō*) = to mix.]

Petrol.: The same as OPHITE (q.v.).

prăt (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The buttock.

prăt (2), *s.* [A.S. *præt, prætt*; Icel. *prettr* = a trick; *pretta* = to trick.] [PRETTY.] A trick. (*Scotch.*)

prāte, *v.i.* & *t.* [O. Sw. *prata* = to talk; Dan. *prate* = to talk; Dan. & Sw. *prat* = talk, tattle; Low Ger. *praten* = to prate, *praat* = tattle; Icel. *prata* = to talk. Probably of imitative origin; cf. Ger. *prasseln* = to croak; Eng. *prattle.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To prattle, to chatter; to

talk much and without purpose or reason; to be loquacious, to babble.

"What, do you *prate* of service?"
Shakesp. Coriolanus, iii. 3.

B. *Trans.*: To utter without thought or foolishly; to babble.

"The necessity for his giving up *prating* proverbs."
Daily Telegraph, Sept. 7, 1885.

prāte, s. [Prate, v.] Tattle; idle or silly talk; chatter; murmuring loquacity.

"So let them ease their hearts with *prate*
Of equal rights, which man never knew."
Byron: Bride of Abydos, ii. 2.

* **prāte fûl,** *a.* [Eng. *prate*; *-ful*(*l*).] Chattering, loquacious.

"The people are less *prateful*. —*Taylor of Norwich*: *Memoirs*, i. 508.

prāt'-ēr, s. [Eng. *prat*(*e*); *-er*.] One who prates; an idle talker; a chatterer; one who talks without reason or purpose.

"What! a speaker is but a *prater*, a rhyme is but a ballad."—*Shakesp. Henry V.*, v. 2.

* **prat ĭe,** s. [Pratique.]

prā'-tĭn cōle, s. [Latham's rendering of *pratincola*, the name given to *Glareola pratincola* by Kramer in 1756.]

Ornith.: A name first applied to *Glareola pratincola*, and afterwards extended to the other species of the genus. The Pratincoles are small, slenderly-built, delicately-coloured birds, with short, stout bill, wide gape, long pointed wings, and tail more or less forked. Eight or nine species have been described, from the south of Europe, Africa, India, China, and Australia. Like Plovers, they run very swiftly, and nidificate on the ground, but they feed, in part, on the wing. The young are clothed in down, and are able to run on emerging from the shell.

PRATINCOLE.

prāt ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Prate, *v.*]

prāt ĭng lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *pratting*; *-ly.*] In a prating manner; with idle or foolish talk.

pra tique, *prāt-tique (que as **k),** s. [Fr., Ital. *pratica*; Sp. *pratica*.] [Practice.]

1. *Comm.*: Liberty or licence of converse or communication between a ship and the port at which it arrives; hence, a licence or permission to hold intercourse and trade with a port, after having undergone quarantine, or upon a certificate that the place from which the vessel has arrived is free from any infectious disease. The term is used especially in the south of Europe with reference to vessels arriving from infected ports, and subjected to quarantine.

"He lay in quarantine for *pratique*."
Byron: Beppo, xxv.

* 2. Practice, habits.

"How could any one of English education and *prattique* swallow such a low rabble suggestion?"—*North: Examen*, p. 306.

* **prāt' tĭe,** s. [Pratique.]

prāt'-tle, *v.i.* & *t.* [A frequent. form from *prate* (q.v.).]

A. *Intrans.*: To talk much and lightly; to talk like a child; to chatter, to prate.

"Thus Lara's vassals *prattled* of their lord."
Byron: Lara, i. 9.

B. *Trans.*: To talk or utter idly or foolishly; to babble.

"A little lively rustick, trained up in ignorance and prejudice, will *prattle* treason a whole evening."—*Addison.*

prāt'-tle, s. [Prattle, *v.*] Childish or light talk; chatter; loquacity on trivial subjects.

"This is the reason why we are so much charmed with the pretty *prattle* of children. —*Sidney: Arcadia, Criticisms on Pastoral Writing*, p. 30.

prattle-basket, s. A talkative woman or child.

"A *prattle-basket* or an idle slut."
Brereton: Mother's Blessing, lxxiv.

* **prāt tle-mĕnt,** s. [Eng. *prattle*; *-ment.*] Prattle. (*Jeffrey.*)

prāt tlēr, s. [Eng. *prattl*(*e*); *-er.*] One who prattles; an idle or puerile talker; a prater, a chatterer. (*Wordsworth: White Doe*, iv.)

prāt tling, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Prattle, *v.*]

† **prattling-parnell,** s.
It. t.: *Saxifraga tridactylus.*

prāt tȳ, *a.* [Pretty.] (*Scotch.*)

prāt -ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *prat*(*e*); *-y.*] Talkative.

prāve, *a.* [Lat. *pravus.*] Bad, corrupt, depraved.

prāv -ĭ tȳ, s. [Lat. *pravitas*, from *pravus* bad, corrupt, depraved (q.v.); O. Fr. *pravité*; Ital. *pravita*.] Deviation from right; corruption, wickedness, depravity.

"The *pravity* of the will could influence the understanding. —*South: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 6.

prāwn, s. [Etym. unknown.]

Zool.: *Palæmon serratus*, and, less properly, any other species of the genus. Its ordinary length is about four inches; colour bright gray, spotted and lined with darker purplish gray. It is a favourite article of food, and is found in vast numbers all round the English coast. The London markets are chiefly supplied from the Isle of Wight and Hampshire. Bell (*Brit. Crustacea*) enumerates four British species.

prāwn, *v.i.* [Prawn, *s.*] To fish for prawns.

"They added *prawning* to their conger-fishing, and brought home some four hundred prawns."—*Field*, Oct. 17, 1885.

prāx -ĭs, s. [Gr., from πράσσω (*prassō*), fut. πραξω (*praxō*) = to do.]

* 1. Use, practice, espec. practice for a specific purpose, or to acquire a knowledge of a specific art or accomplishment.

"He had spent twenty years in the *praxis* and theory of music."—*Wood: Fasti Oxon.*, vol. i.

2. An example or form to teach practice; a collection of examples for practice.

prāy, * **pray-en,** * **prei-en,** * **prey-en,** *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *preier* (Fr. *prier*), from Lat. *precor* = to pray, from *prex* (genit. *precis*) = a prayer; from the same root as Sanse. *pruech* = to ask; Ger. *fragen.*]

A. *Intransitive*:

1. To ask or beg for anything with earnestness, submission, and zeal; to entreat, to supplicate.

"The guilty rebel for remission *prays*."
Shakesp. Rape of Lucrece, 714.

2. *Specif.*: To make or address petitions to the Divine Being; to offer prayers or supplications to God; to address the Supreme Being with reverential adoration, confession of sins, supplication of mercy, and thanksgiving for mercies received.

"If I should never *pray* to him, or worship him at all, such a total omission would be equivalent to this assertion, There is no God, who governs the world, to be adored."—*Wollaston: Religion of Nature*, § 1.

* **B.** *Transitive*:

1. To ask or beg earnestly; to entreat, to supplicate, to implore.

"We *pray* you, in Christ's stead, be ye reconciled to God."—*2 Corinth.* v. 20.

2. To address with reverence and humility for something to be granted.

"*Pray* God, if perhaps the thought of thy heart may be forgiven thee."—*Acts* viii. 22.

3. To ask or beg earnestly for; to petition for; to sue for.

"I know not how to *pray* your patience."
Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, v. 1.

* 4. To intercede or supplicate earnestly on behalf of; to effect by prayer.

"*Praying* souls out of purgatory by masses said on their behalf became an ordinary office."—*Milman.* (*Webster.*)

¶ 1. *I pray you*, or, by ellipsis, *I pray*, or simply *pray*, is a common form for introducing a question or petition.

"*I pray*, sir, why am I beaten?"—*Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors*, ii. 2.

* 2. *To pray in aid*:

(1) *Gen. Lang.*: To call in, for help or support in a cause.

"A conqueror that will *pray in aid* for kindness."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, v. 2.

(2) *Law*: [Aid, *s.*, III. 1].

* **prāy -ant,** s. [Eng. *pray*; *-ant.*] One who prays; a prayer. (*Camden: Tears of the Church*, p. 93.)

prāyer (1). * **prel-er,** * **prei ere,** * **prey-ere,** s. [O. Fr. *preiere*, *proiere* (Fr. *prière*), from Lat. *precaria*, fem. sing. of *precarius* = obtained by praying; *precor* = to pray (q.v.); Ital. *preghiera.*]

1. The act of praying, asking, or begging a favour earnestly; an earnest petition, suit, or supplication; an entreaty.

"Then each, to ease his troubled breast,
To some blessed saint his *prayers* addressed."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, vi. 23.

2. The act or practice of praying to or supplicating the Divine Being; the offering to God of adoration, confession, supplication, and thanksgiving; communion with God in devotional exercises.

"*Prayer* will either make a man leave off sinning, or sin will make him leave off *prayer*."—*Paley: Sermons*, No. 1.

3. A solemn petition addressed to the Supreme Being; a supplication to God for blessings or mercies, together with a confession of sins, and thanksgiving for mercies or blessings received.

"I sought
By *prayer* th' offended deity to appease."
Milton: P. L., vi. 140.

4. The words of a supplication; the form of words used in praying; espec. a formula of prayer used in divine worship, whether private or public.

5. That part of a petition or memorial to the sovereign or any authority in which the request or thing desired to be done or granted is specified.

prayer-beads, *s. pl.* The seeds of *Abrus precatorius.*

prayer-book, *s.* A book containing prayers and forms of devotion for divine worship, public or private.

¶ *The Prayer Book*, *The Book of Common Prayer*: [Liturgy].

prayer-meeting, *s.* A public or private meeting for prayer.

* **prayer-monger,** *s.* A contemptuous name for one who prays. (*Southey: Thalaba*, bk. v.)

prāy'-ĕr (2), *s.* [Eng. *pray*; *-er.*] One who prays; a supplicant, a petitioner.

präyer'-fûl, *a.* [Eng. *prayer* (1); *-ful*(*l*).]

1. Given to prayer; devotional: as, a *prayerful* frame of mind.

2. Using much prayer.

"The *prayerful* man of God."
Blackie: Lays of Highlands & Islands, p. 18.

präyer'-fûl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *prayerful*; *-ly.*] In a prayerful manner; with much prayer.

präyer'-fûl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *prayerful*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being prayerful; the use of much prayer.

präyer'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *prayer*; *-less.*] Not using prayer; habitually neglecting the use of prayer.

* **präyer'-lĕss-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *prayerless*; *-ly.*] In a prayerless manner; without prayer.

* **präyer'-lĕss-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *prayerless*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being prayerless; habitual neglect of the use of prayer.

prāy'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Pray.]

praying-insect, *s.*

Entom.: Any individual of the family Mantidæ (q.v.).

praying-machine, praying-mill, praying-wheel, *s.* An apparatus used in Thibet, and other parts of the East, as a mechanical aid to prayer. They are of various forms, the commonest being a cylinder or barrel of pasteboard fixed on an axle, and inscribed with prayers. The devout give the barrel a turn, and each revolution counts as an utterance of the prayer or prayers inscribed. The Abbé Huc (in his *Travels in Thibet*, 1844) says that

"It is common enough to see them fixed in the bed of a running stream, as they are then set in motion by the water, and go on praying night and day, to the special benefit of the person who has placed them there. The Tartars also suspend them over their domestic hearths, that they may be set in motion by the current of cool air from the opening in the tent, and so twirl for the peace and prosperity of the family."

* **prāy'-ĭng lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *praying*; *-ly.*] In a praying manner; with prayers or supplications. (*Milton: Apol. for Smectymnuus*, § 11.)

prā -ȳs, s. [Gr. πραύς (*praus*) = mild, soft.]

Entom.: A genus of Hyponomeutidæ. The larva of *Prays curtisellus*, a native of Britain, feeds on the ash. An allied species injures the olive trees of southern Europe.

P.R.A., *abbrev.* [See def.] President of the Royal Academy.

P.R.B., *abbrev.* [See def.] An abbreviation for Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood (q.v.).

"It was instinctive prudence, however, which suggested to us that we should use the letters *P.R.B.*, unexplained on our pictures (after the signature), as the one mark of our union."—*Contemp. Review*, April, 1880, p. 481.

prē-, præ-, *pref.* [Lat. *prae* (*pre-* in composition) = before; Fr. *pré-*.] A prefix denoting priority in time, place, position, or rank, as in *pre*mature = ripe before its time; *pre*cede = to go before; *pre*fix = to place before; *pre*eminent = eminent before or above all others: hence, it equals very, as *pre*potent = very potent or powerful.

pre-exilic, *a.* Before the exile or captivity of the Jews. [Post-exilic.]

"A purely historical investigation into the ritual and usages of *pre-exilic* times."—*Robertson Smith: Old Test. in Jewish Church*, lect. viii.

pre-metallic, *a.*

Anthrop.: Belonging to an age anterior to which any particular race became acquainted with the use of metal.

"The oldest races were in the *pre-metallic* stage when bronze was introduced by a new nation."—*Elton: Origins of English History*, p. 126.

* **pre-Raphaelism,** *s.* The same as Pre-Raphaelitism (q.v.).

pre-Raphaelite, *a.* & *s.*

A. *Asadj.:* Belonging to the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood; having the characteristics of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood (q.v.), or their method of painting.

"I would only ask the spectator to observe this difference between true *Pre-Raphaelite* work and its imitations. The true work represents all objects exactly as they would appear in nature, in the position and at the distances which the arrangement of the picture supposes."—*Ruskin*, in *Times*, May 5, 1854.

B. *As subst.:* A member of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood; one who follows their method of painting.

"The *Pre-Raphaelites* imitate no pictures: they paint from nature only. But they have opposed themselves as a body to the kind of teaching . . . which only began after Raphael's time; and they have opposed themselves as sternly to the entire feeling of the Renaissance schools; a feeling compounded of indolence, infidelity, sensuality, and shallow pride. Therefore they have called themselves *Pre-Raphaelites*."—*Ruskin: Pre-Raphaelitism* (ed. 1852), p. 25.

Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood:

Art: An association founded in 1848 by William Holman Hunt, John Everett Millais, and Dante Gabriel Rossetti, the last of whom suggested the title "Brotherhood." [See extracts under Pre-Raphaelite, A. & B.] They were afterwards joined by Thomas Woolner, James Collinson, Frederick George Stevens (art-critic), and William Michael Rossetti. With the exception of the *Spectator*, the whole of the London press attacked them, as Mr. Ruskin thought, unfairly, and he defended them in a letter to the *Times* (May 5, 1854).

"It was probably the finding of this book at this special time which caused the establishment of the *Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood*."—*Contemp. Review*, April, 1886, p. 480.

pre-Raphaelitism, *s.*

Art: The method of painting adopted by the Pre-Raphaelites [Pre-Raphaelite, B.] It was a system of minute analysis carried to the utmost extreme.

* **prē-ăc-cu-sā-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *accusation* (q.v.).] A previous accusation.

prēach, * **preche,** *v.i.* & *t.* [O. Fr. *precher, prescher* (Fr. *prêcher*), from Lat. *praedico* = to make known in public: *prae* = before, openly, and *dico* = to proclaim, to say; Span. *predicar*; Port. *prégar*; Ital. *predicare*; Dut. *prediken, preken*; Dan. *prädike*; Ger. *predigen*; Sw. *predika*. *Preach* and *predicate* are doublets.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To proclaim or publish tidings; espec. to proclaim the gospel. (*Wycliffe: Romaynes* x.)

2. *Specif.:* To pronounce or deliver a public discourse on some religious subject, or upon a text of Scripture; to deliver a sermon.

"They will not reade, nor can they *preach*."—*Warner: Albions England*, bk. ix., ch. liii.

3. To give earnest advice, especially on religious or moral subjects: to speak like a preacher.

B. *Transitive:*

*1. To proclaim; to publish; to declare publicly. (*Matthew* x. 27.)

2. *Specif.:* To publish or proclaim the gospel; to declare as a missionary.

"And sende Sent Mark the euangelist into Egypt for to *preche*." *Robert of Gloucester*, p. 67.

3. To deliver or pronounce; as, To *preach* a sermon.

4. To urge with earnestness upon a person or persons; to teach or inculcate earnestly.

"I have *preached* righteousness."—*Psalm* xl. 9.

5. To advise earnestly.

"My master *preaches* patience to him."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, v. 1.

*6. To teach or instruct by preaching; to inform by preaching. (*Southey.*)

†7. To persuade to a course of action.

"These hundred doctors try
To *preach* thee to their school."
Matthew Arnold: Empedocles on Etna, i. 2.

¶ *To preach up:* To preach or discourse in favour of.

* **prēach,** *s.* [Preach, *v.*] [Fr. *prêche.*] A religious discourse; a sermon.

"This oversight occasioned the French spitefully to term religion, in that sort exercised, a mere *preach*."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*, bk. v., § 28.

prēach'-ĕr, * **prech-our,** *s.* [Eng. *preach*, v.; *-er*; Fr. *prêcheur.*]

1. One who preaches or discourses upon sacred or religious subjects.

"How shall they hear without a *preacher*?"—*Romans* x. 14.

2. One who teaches or inculcates anything with earnestness and zeal.

¶ *Friars Preachers:* [Dominican].

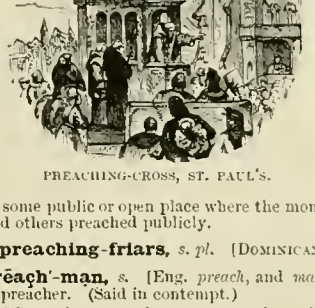
prēach'-ĕr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *preacher*; *-ship.*] The office, post, or position of a preacher.

"Jeremy Collier, who was turned out of the *preachership* of the Rolls, was a man of a much higher order."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

prēach'-ĭ-fȳ, *v.i.* [Eng. *preach*; *i* connect., and suff. *-fy.*] To discourse like a preacher; to give advice in a long-winded discourse.

prēach'-ĭng, * **prech-ynge,** *pr. par.* or *a.* [Preach, *v.*]

* **preaching-cross,** *s.* A cross erected



Preaching-cross, St. Paul's.

in some public or open place where the monks and others preached publicly.

preaching-friars, *s. pl.* [Dominican.]

* **prēach'-man,** *s.* [Eng. *preach*, and *man.*] A preacher. (Said in contempt.)

"Some of our *preachmen* are grown dog-mad."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. ii., let. 35.

* **prēach'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *preach*; *-ment.*] A discourse or sermon; a discourse affectedly solemn. (Said in contempt.)

"Come, come, keep these *preachments* till you come to the place appointed."—*Marlowe: Edward II.*, iv. 6.

prē-ac-quāint', *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *acquaint* (q.v.).] To make acquainted with previously; to inform beforehand.

prē-ac-quāint'-ançe, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *acquaintance* (q.v.).] Previous acquaintance; knowledge beforehand.

* **prē-ăc'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *action* (q.v.).] Previous action.

"Polarily determined by its *preaction*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

* **prēad,** *v.i.* [Lat. *praeda* = prey; *praedor* = to rob.] To act as a robber; to rob.

"Crewes and troups of *preading* brigands."—*P. Holland: Ammianus Marcellinus.*

prē-a-dăm'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *Adamic.*] Previous to Adam; preadamite.

prē-ăd-am-ĭte, *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *Adamite* (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Prior to Adam; preadamitic.

2. Of or pertaining to the preadamites.

3. Antiquated; out of date. (*Colloq.*)

B. *As substantive:*

1. One of those beings supposed by some writers to have inhabited this world before Adam.

"Mighty *preadamites* who walk'd the earth
Of which ours is the wreck." *Byron: Cain*, ii. 2.

2. One who holds that there were persons inhabiting this world before the time of Adam.

prē-ăd-a-mĭt'-ĭc, * **præ-ăd-a-mĭt'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *Adamitic.*] Existing prior to Adam; preadamite.

"The first author of the *Preadamitic* system . . . is said to have been Giordano Bruno."—*Addis & Arnold Cath. Dict.*, p. 662.

prē-ăd'-a-mĭt-ĭsm, * **præ-ăd'-a-mit-ism,** *s.* [Eng. *preadamit(e)*; *-ism.*]

Church Hist.: The teaching of Isaac de la Peyrère (1592–1676), a French Calvinist, who asserted that Paul had revealed to him that Adam was not the first man created. Peyrère published a treatise in 1655, based on Romans v. 12-14, but it was publicly burnt, and he was imprisoned at Brussels. His views, however, were espoused by many people. (See extract.)

"The abjured Calvinism and *Preadamitism* before Pope Alexander VII."—*McClintock & Strong: Cyclop. Bib. Lit.*, viii. 50.

prē-ad-mĭn-ĭs-trā-tion, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *administration.*] Previous administration.

"Baptism as it was instituted by Christ after the *preadministration* of St. John."—*Pearson: On the Creed.*

prē-ad-mŏn-ĭsh, *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *admonish.*] To admonish previously or beforehand; to advise beforehand.

"These things thus *preadmonisht*."—*Milton: Martin Bucer conc. Divorce.*

* **prē-ăd-mō-nĭ'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *admonition.*] A previous warning or admonition.

"The fatal *preadmonition* of oaks bearing strange leaves."—*Evelyn: Sylva.*

* **prē-ăd-vĕr-tīse,** *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *advertise.*] To preadmonish (q.v.).

"Adam being *preadvertised* by the vision."—*More Literal Cabbala*, ch. li.

* **prē-ăl-la-blў,** *adv.* [Fr. *préalablement.*] Previously.

"No swan dieth until *prealably* he have sung"—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. iii., ch. xxi.

prē'-ăm-ble, *s.* [Fr. *préambule*, from Lat. *praeambulus* = walking before, preceding; *prae* = before, and *ambulo* = to walk before.] [Preambulate.]

1. Something introductory; an introduction, as to a writing, a piece of music, &c.; a preface.

"There is a long *preamble* of a tale."
Chaucer: C. T., 6,412.

2. *Specif.:* The introductory portion of a statute, in which are declared the reasons and intentions of the act.

"Owning, in the *preamble* of the Act, that they had been guilty of injustice."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

* **prē-ăm'-ble,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Preamble, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To preface; to introduce with prefatory remarks.

B. *Intrans.:* To go before; to precede.

"We must be content to hear a *preambling* boast of your valour."—*Milton: Remonstrant's Defence.*

* **prē-ăm'-bu-lar-ў,** *a.* [O. Fr. *preambulaire*, from Lat. *praeambulus.*] [Preamble, *s.*]

1. Having the character of a preamble; introductory.

"So many *preambulary* proofs of the last and general resurrection."—*Pearson: On the Creed*, art. xi.

2. Pertaining to, or dependent on, a preamble.

"A *preambulary* tax."—*Burke: On Amer. Taxation.*

* **prē-ăm'-bu-lāte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *praeambulatus*, pt. par. of *praeambulo* = to walk before; *prae* = before, and *ambulo* = to walk.] To walk or go before; to precede.

"When fierce destruction follows to hell-gate,
Pride doth most commonly *preambulate*."
Jordan: Poems, § 3 B.

* **prē-ăm-bu-lā-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *ambulation.*]

1. A walking or going before; a preceding.

2. A preamble. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 6,113.)

***pre-am bu-la-tor-y,** *a.* [Eng. *pream-b-ul-at-or-y.*] Going before; preceding.

"Simon Magus had *preambulatory* implements. —*Jer. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 17.

***pre-am bu-lous,** *a.* [Lat. *præambul-us.*] Going before; preceding, introductory.

"The principle *preambulous* unto all belief. —*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. i., ch. x.

pre-an nounce, *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *announce.*] To announce beforehand.

***pre-an te-pe-nul-ti-mate,** *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *antepenultimate.*] The syllable before the antepenultimate; the fourth syllable from the end.

pre-a-or-tic, *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *aortic* (q.v.).]

Anat.: Situated in front of the aorta. There is a *preaortic* plexus. (*Quain.*)

pre-ap point, *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *appoint.*] To appoint previously or beforehand.

"Yet it *preappointed* for us by Irving."—*Carlyle: Reminiscences* (ed. Froude), i. 11.

pre-ap point-ment, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *appointment.*] Previous appointment.

pre-ap pre-hen-sion, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *apprehension.*] An apprehension or opinion formed before examination.

"Such as, regarding the clouds, behold them in shapes conformable to *preapprehensions*. —*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

pre-arc-tu rus, pre-arc-tu rus, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Lat. *arcturus* (q.v.).]

Paleont.: The earliest known Isopod. It is from the Devonian rocks.

***pre arm,** *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *arm*, v.] To arm beforehand; to forearm.

"These be good thoughts to *prearm* our souls."—*Adams: Works*, iii. 25.

***prease,** *v.* & *s.* [Press, *v.* & *s.*]

***pre a ssu-rance (ss as sh),** *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *assurance.*] Previous assurance.

pre-au-di-ence, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *audience.*] Previous audience; the right of being heard before another; precedence in rank at the bar. The preaudience of the bar is as follows: (1) The queen's attorney-general, (2) the queen's solicitor-general, (3) the queen's advocate-general, (4) the queen's counsel, (5) the recorder of London, (6) advocates of the civil law, (7) barristers.

***pre-a-ver, *pre-a verr,** *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *aver.*] To affirm or declare beforehand; to prophesy.

"Another, past all hope, doth *preaver*
The birth of John."
Sylvester: Du Bartas, first day, first week, 778.

pre-ax-i-al, pre ax'-i-al, *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *axial* (q.v.).]

Anat.: Anterior or internal to the axis of the limb. Used of the parts on its ulnar or tibular side. (*Huxley.*)

preb-end, *s.* [Fr. *prébende*, from Lat. *præbenda* = a payment to a private person from a public source; prop. fem. sing. of *præbendus*, fut. par. of *præbeo* = to afford, to give, from *præ* = before, and *habeo* = to have; Sp. *prebenda*; Ital. *prebenda*, *prevenda.*]

1. The stipend or maintenance granted to a canon of a cathedral or collegiate church out of its estate; a canonry. A Simple Prebend is one restricted to the revenue only; a Dignitary Prebend has jurisdiction annexed to it.

"Prizes of a very different sort from a rectory or a *prebend*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

* 2. A prebendary.

"Masters of colleges, *prebendes*, persons and vyears."—*Bale: English Votaries*, pt. i.

pre bend al, * **pre-bend-all,** *a.* [Eng. *prebend*; *-al.*]

1. Pertaining or relating to a prebend or prebendary.

2. Holding a prebend.

"No sleek *prebendal* priest could be
More thoroughly devout than he."
Cooper: Ver-Vert.

prebendal stall, *s.* The seat of a prebendary in a church, into which he is inducted by the dean and chapter.

preb end ar-y, *s.* [Fr. *prébendier*, from Low Lat. *præbendarius*, from Lat. *præbenda* a prebend (q.v.); Ital. *prebendario.*]

1. The holder of a prebend or prebendal stall; a stipendiary of a cathedral.

"The chapter, consisting of canons or *prebendaries*, are sometimes appointed by the crown, sometimes by the bishop, and sometimes elected by each other."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 2.

* 2. A prebend; a prebendaryship.

"A *prebendary* was offered me . . . It was a good fat benefice, and I accepted it."—*Bailey: Erasmus*, p. 184.

preb end ar-y ship, *s.* [Eng. *prebendary*; *-ship.*] The office, rank, or position of a prebendary; a canonry.

"A *prebendaryship* of Windsor."—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 369.

***preb-en date,** *v.t.* [Eng. *prebend*; *-ate.*] To make a prebendary of; to present to a prebend.

"He was *prebendated* at Paris."—*Grafton: Chronicle; King John* (an. 11).

***preb end ship,** *s.* [Eng. *prebend*; *-ship.*] A prebendaryship; a prebend.

"Every one of them should confer one *prebendship* to the same foundation."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 216.

pre-cal-cu-late, *præ cal-cu-late, *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *calculate* (q.v.).] To determine on, or arrange for, beforehand; to prearrange.

"Confined himself to a carefully *precalculated* opium-debauch."—*Masson: De Quincey*, p. 39.

Pre-cam-bri-an, *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *Cambrian* (q.v.).]

Geol.: A term applied to a series of strata deposited prior to the Cambrian. They are largely volcanic, and products of Precambrian volcanoes are believed to exist at St. Davids, in Carnarvonshire, in Charnwood Forest, and in the Wrekin. Dr. Hicks divides the Precambrian rocks in an ascending order into the Dimetian, the Arvonian, and the Pebidian (q.v.). Some of his views have been disputed by Dr. Geikie and other geologists. In America the Precambrian rocks are divided into the Huronian and the Laurentian (q.v.). Called by Dana Archæan.

***pre-cant,** *s.* [Lat. *precans*, pr. par. of *precor* = to pray.] One who prays; a prayer; a supplicant. (*Coleridge.*)

pre-car-i-ous, *a.* [Lat. *precarius* = obtained by prayer, or as a favour, precarious, from *precor* = to pray; Fr. *précaire*; Sp. & Ital. *precario.*]

I. Depending on the will or pleasure of another; held by courtesy; liable to be changed, alienated, or stopped at the pleasure of another.

"They would allow only a very limited and a very *precarious* authority."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. Uncertain; held by a doubtful tenure.

3. Uncertain in the result; doubtful, hazardous.

"Who has ever observed a writer of any eminence a candidate in so *precarious* a contest?"—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. x.

4. Dangerously uncertain or doubtful as to the issue: as, a *precarious* state of health.

* 5. Unsettled, doubtful.

"That the fabrick of the body is out of the concourse of atomes is a mere *precarious* opinion."—*More: Immort. of the Soul*, bk. ii., ch. x.

precarious loan, *s.*

Law: A bailment at will.

pre-car-i-ous-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *precarious*; *-ly.*] In a precarious manner; at the will or pleasure of others; by a doubtful tenure; dangerously.

"Ever *precariously* fluctuating and unsettled."—*Burke: Vindic. of Natural Society.*

pre-car-i-ous-ness, *s.* [Eng. *precarious*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being precarious; dependence on the will or pleasure of others; uncertainty.

"Yet there is more *precariousness* about the tenure of the berry than about that pertaining to the leaf of the Bohea shrub."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 17, 1885.

pre-car-i-um, *s.* [Lat. neut. sing. of *precarius* = obtained by prayer.]

Rom. & Scots Law: A loan of anything revocable at the will or discretion of the lender.

***pre-ca tion, *pre-ca-ci-on,** *s.* [Lat. *precatio*, from *precatus*, pa. par. of *precor* = to pray.] The act of praying; prayer, supplication, entreaty.

"And can you not from your *precation* . . .
To think of an old friend find some vacation?"
Cotton: Epistle to John Bradshaw, Esq.

***pre-ca-tive, *pre-ca-tor-y,** *a.* [Lat. *precativus*, *precatorius*, from *precatus*, pa. par. of *precor* = to pray.] Begging, praying, supplicant, beseeching.

"This particle, Amen . . . is *precatory*."—*Hopkins: On the Lord's Prayer.*

***pre-ca tor-y,** *a.* [Precative.]

precatory words, *s. pl.* Words in a will praying or recommending that a thing be done.

***pre-cau-tion,** *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *caution*, v.]

1. To caution or warn beforehand.

"By the disgraces, diseases, and beggary of hopeful young men brought to ruin, he may be *precautioned*."—*Locke: On Education*, § 94.

2. To take care of or see to beforehand.

"He cannot hurt me,
That I *precaution'd*."—*Dryden: Don Sebastian*, ii. 1.

pre-cau-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *precautionem*, acc. of *precautio*, from *præ* = before, and *cautio* = a caution (q.v.).]

1. Previous caution; caution or care taken beforehand to guard against danger or risk, or to insure success.

"The evils which had brought that kingdom to ruin might, it was said, have been averted by timely *precaution*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. A measure of caution taken beforehand to guard against danger or risk, or to insure success: as, To take *precautions.*

***pre-cau-tion-al, *pre-cau-tion-all,** *a.* [Eng. *precaution*; *-al.*] Precautionary.

"This first filiall fear is but virtuous and *precautionall*."—*Mountague: Devoute Essayes*, pt. i., treat. vi., § 3.

pre-cau-tion-ar-y, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *precaution*; *-ary.*]

A. *As adjective.*

1. Containing or expressing previous caution or warning: as, *precautionary* advice.

2. Done or adopted for the sake of precaution; adapted or intended to guard against danger or risk, or to insure success.

"Wholesome *precautionary* rules."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 23, 1886.

***B.** *As subst.*: A precaution.

"Thou seest by the above *precautionaries*, that I forget nothing."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, iv. 49.

pre-cau-tious, *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *cautious.*] Cautious beforehand; relating to or using precaution; precautionary.

"To be very penetrant, *precautious*, or watchful."—*North: Examen*, p. 93.

pre-cau-tious-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *precautious*; *-ly.*] In a precautious manner; with precaution; carefully.

pre-cau-tious-ness, *s.* [Eng. *precautious*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being precautious; precaution.

***pre-ce-da-ne-ous,** *a.* [Precede.] Going before in time; preceding, previous, antecedent.

"*Precedaneous* to the constitution or ordination."—*Barrow: On the Pope's Supremacy.*

pre-cede, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *précéder*, from Lat. *præcedo*, from *præ* = before, and *cedo* = to go; Sp. & Port. *preceder*; Ital. *precedere.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To go before in order of time; to happen previously to.

"Acts of the will by which they were *preceded*."—*Stewart: Of the Mind*, vol. i., ch. ii.

2. To go before in place, rank, or importance.

"Rome for its magnitude ought to *precede* Carthage."—*Barrow: On the Pope's Supremacy.*

* 3. To cause something to go before; to preface.

"It is usual to *precede* hostilities by a public declaration."—*Kent.*

B. *Intrans.*: To go before; to be or happen before in time or place.

"Eminent among the seven professors of the *preceding* year."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

pre-ced-ence, * pre-ced-en-cy, *s.* [Fr. *précédence*, from Lat. *præcedentia* = a going before, from *præcedens* = precedent (q.v.).]

1. The act or state of preceding or going before in order of time; precession, priority in time.

2. The state of going or being before in point of rank or dignity; the right to a more honourable place in public processions or ceremonies,

or in the civilities of life; order, place, or position according to rank.

"Halifax, whose rank, age, and abilities entitled him to *precedence*, was spokesman."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

¶ Precedence in Great Britain is regulated partly by statutes and letters patent, and partly by ancient usage and established customs. Questions of precedence in England, depending on usage or custom, are decided by the officers of the College of Heralds; in Scotland, by those of the Lyon Court.

3. The foremost or chief place in a ceremony; a superior place to another; priority in place. (*Milton: P. L.*, ii. 33.)

4. Superiority; superior importance or influence.

"If we here measure the greatness of the ... by the difficulty of its exercise, passive obedience will certainly gain the *precedency*."—*South: Sermons*, vol. viii., ser. 7.

* 5. That which precedes or goes before; something past.

"It is an epilogue or discourse, to make plain
Some obscure *precedence* that hath tofore been sain."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, iii. 1.

¶ *Patent of precedence:* Letters patent granted as a mark of honour by the Crown to persons entitling them to such precedence or precaudence as is stated in their respective letters.

prē-sēd-ent, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *précédent*, pr. par. of *précéder* = to precede (q.v.); Lat. *præcedens.*]

A. *As adj.:* Going before in time; antecedent, previous, former, prior.

"Our own *precedent* passions do instruct us."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, i. 1.

B. *As substantive* (pron. *prēş'-ē-dent*):

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Something done or said which may be adduced, or serve as an example or rule to be followed, in subsequent cases of the same or a similar kind; an authoritative example.

"Twill be recorded for a *precedent*."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

2. A rule or course of action founded on the course adopted in similar antecedent cases.

"*Precedent* was directly opposed to this odious distinction."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

* 3. A preceding circumstance or condition.

"For much he knows, and just conclusions draws
From various *precedents*, and various laws."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey iii. 307.

* 4. A sign, an indication, an example.

"Your grace has given a *precedent* of wisdom."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 2.

* 5. A first draught of a document; the original copy of a writing.

"Return the *precedent* to these lords again."
Shakesp.: King John, v. 2.

II. *Law:*

1. A judicial decision, interlocutory or final, which serves as a rule for future determinations in similar cases.

"To abide by former *precedents*, where the same points come again in litigation."—*Blackstone: Comment.* (Introd.)

2. A form of proceeding to be followed in similar cases.

precedent-condition, *s.*

Law: Something which must happen or be performed before an estate can vest or be enlarged.

* **prēç-ĕ-dĕnt-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *precedent; -ed.*] Based on or having a precedent; authorized or sanctioned by a precedent.

"It is allowable and *precedented* to expatiate in praise of the work."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i. (Pref.)

¶ Now only used negatively: as, *unprecedented* (q.v.).

* **prēç-ĕ-dĕn'-tiąl (ti as sh),** *a.* [Eng. *precedent; -ial.*] Of the nature of a precedent; fit to be acted upon or followed as a precedent.

"Their practice hath proved *precedential* to other places in the same nature."—*Fuller: Worthies; Gloucestershire.*

* **prē-sēd-ent-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *precedent; -ly.*] Beforehand, antecedently.

* **prē-sēl',** * **pre-celle,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Lat. *præcello.*] [PRECELLENT.]

A. *Intrans.:* To excel, to surpass, to have precedence.

"He which *precelleth* in honor, should also *precelle* in vertues."—*Udal: Tinothye* iii.

B. *Trans.:* To excel, to surpass, to exceed.

"He pondred . . . his adversaries, whose puissaunce he, both in nombre and force, farre did surmount and *precell*."—*Hall: Henry VII.* (an. 2).

* **prē-sĕl-lençe,** * **prē-sĕl-len-çy,** *s.* [O. Fr. *precellence*, from Lat. *præcellentia*, from *præcellens* = precellent (q.v.).] Excellence, superiority.

"The great variety of things, and *precellency* of one above another."—*More: Antidote against Atheism* (Pref.)

* **prē-sĕl-lent,** *a.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *præcellens*, pr. par. of *præcello* = to excel, to surpass.] [EXCEL.] Excellent, surpassing.

"The rectitude of reason in the *precellent* knowledge of the truth."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 653.

prē-çĕn-tor, *s.* [Lat. *precentor;* from *præ* = before, and *cantor* (q.v.); Fr. *précenteur, précbantre;* Ital. *precentore.*]

1. *Church of Eng.:* An officer in a cathedral, formerly sometimes called chaunter, and ranking in dignity next to the dean. His stall is on the opposite (north) side of the choir, and that side is called *cantoris* side, the side of the cantor, as the other is called *decani*, the side of the dean. He has the direction of the musical portion of the service. The precentor is, in Cathedrals of the new foundation, a minor canon, and is removable by the Dean and Chapter.

"A *precentor* in a choir both appointeth and moderateth all the songs."—*Fotherby: Athcomastix*, p. 318.

2. *Presbyter.:* The person whose duty it is to lead the congregation in singing the psalms, &c.

prē-çĕn-tor-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *precentor; -ship.*] The post, dignity, or office of a precentor.

"From a mere office, the *precentorship* in cathedrals became a dignity."—*Stainer & Barrett: Dict. of Music*, s.v. *Precentor.*

prē-çĕpt, * **pre-cepte,** *s.* [Fr. *précepte*, from Lat. *præceptum* = a precept, a rule; prop. neut. sing. of *præceptus*, pa. par. of *præcipio* = to take beforehand, to give rules: *præ* = before, and *capio* = to take; Sp. *precepto;* Ital. *precetto.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. An authoritative rule or direction for action; a mandate, a command, an injunction; an order authoritatively laid.

"Whanne he hadde takun such a *precept*, he putte hem in to the ymer prisoun."—*Wycliffe: Dedis* xvi.

2. An injunction respecting moral conduct; a maxim.

"*Precepts* are short, necessarily must be so."—*Paley: Sermon* 10.

II. *Law:*

1. A command or order in writing given by a justice of the peace, &c., for the bringing a person, record, or other matter before him.

2. The direction issued by the sheriffs to the returning officers of cities, boroughs, &c., for the election of members of parliament.

3. The direction of the judges for the summoning a sufficient number of jurors.

4. The direction issued to the overseers of parishes for the making out of the jury lists.

5. An order or demand for the collection and payment of a certain sum of money under a rate.

* **prē-çĕpt,** *v.t.* [PRECEPT, *s.*] To direct, to enjoin; to instruct or order by rules.

* **prē-çĕp-tiąl (ti as sh),** *a.* [Eng. *precept; -ial.*] Consisting of, or containing, a precept or precepts; instructive, preceptive.

"Their counsel turns to passion, which before
Would give *preceptial* medicine to rage."
Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, v. 6.

* **prē-çĕp-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *præceptio*, from *præceptus*, pa. par. of *præcipio.*] [PRECEPT, *s.*] A precept.

"Their Leo calls these words a *preception*, I did not."—*Bp. Hall: Honour of the Married Clergie*, § 17.

* **prē-çĕp-tĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *præceptivus.*] [PRECEPT, *s.*] Consisting of, containing, or giving precepts; instructive, admonitory.

"It is not so much *preceptive* as permissive."—*Bp. Hall: Letter on Christ's Nativity.*

prē-çĕp-tŏr, * **pre-cep-tour,** *s.* [Lat. *præceptor*, from *præceptus*, pa. par. of *præcipio* = to give rules; Fr. *précepteur;* Sp. *preceptor;* Ital. *precettore.*] [PRECEPT, *s.*]

1. A teacher, a tutor, an instructor.

"The students, under the sanction of their *preceptors*, had taken arms."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

2. The head of a preceptory among the Knights Templars.

"The Grand Master observed that the seat of one of the *preceptors* was vacant."—*Scott: Ivanhoe*, ch. xxxvii.

* **prē-çĕp-tŏr-ĭ-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *preceptor; -ial.*] Of or pertaining to a preceptor.

prē-çĕp-tor-ý, * **pre-cep-tor-ie,** *a.* & *s.* [PRECEPTOR.]

A. *As adj.:* Giving or containing precepts; preceptive.

B. *As subst.:* A religious house of the Knights Templars, subordinate to the Temple, or principal house of the order in London under the government of an eminent knight. The preceptories of each province were subject to a provincial superior, three of whom ranked above all the rest, viz., those of Jerusalem, Tripolis, and Antioch.

"The establishments of the Knight Templars were called *preceptories*, and the title of those who presided in the order was Preceptor, as the principal Knights of Saint John were termed Commanders, and their houses Commanderies. But these terms were sometimes, it would seem, used indiscriminately."—*Scott: Ivanhoe*, ch. xxxv. (Note.)

prē-çĕp-trĕss, *s.* [Eng. *preceptor; -ess*; Lat. *præceptrix.*] A female preceptor or teacher.

pre-çĕss-ion (ss as sh), *s.* [Lat. * *præcessio*, from *præcessus*, pa. par. of *præcedo* = to precede (q.v.); Fr. *précession;* Sp. *precesion;* Ital. *precessione.*]

* 1. The act or state of going before or forward.

* * 2. Precedence.

¶ *Precession of the equinoxes:*

(1) *Astron.:* The going forward of the equinoxes. The arrival of the sun at the point Aries a little earlier than he might be expected to reach it was first observed by Hipparchus about 150 B.C. Depending, as the phenomenon does, for its explanation, on the law of gravity, Hipparchus could not account for it. Sir Isaac Newton was the first who did so, and that his newly discovered law of gravitation explained the precession of the equinoxes was a confirmation of the accuracy with which he had read the law itself. Excepting only at the two equinoxes, the plane in which the sun moves in his orbit and that in which the earth rotates do not coincide. By the law of gravitation one body does not attract another in mass, but acts on its separate particles. The sun then does not attract the earth as a whole, but tends to pull the parts nearest it away from those in proximity to the centre, and the centre again away from those on the other side. The bulged-out equatorial zone is specially liable to be thus acted upon, and, but for the rotation of the earth, would be so drawn down towards the ecliptic that it and the equator would ultimately be in one plane. The earth's rotation, however, modifies this action, and simply causes the points at which the earth's equator intersects the plane of the ecliptic to move slowly in a direction opposite to that in which the earth rotates. This is what is denominated the precession of the equinoxes. It is generally associated with the sun, but the moon is twice as potent in producing it; owing to her comparative nearness to the earth she is able to produce a greater differential effect on the nearer and more remote portions of our planet. The annual motion of the first point of Aries is about 50", and about 25,867 years will be required for the entire revolution. [ARIES.]

"The portion of the *precession of the equinoxes* attributable to the sun is called solar precession, and that produced by the moon lunar precession."—*Prof. Airy: Pop. Astron.* (ed. 6th), p. 269.

(2) *Geol.:* It has been supposed that the precession of the equinoxes may have had some influence in producing the Glacial period.

prē-çĕss-ion-ąl (ss as sh), *a.* [Eng. *precession; -al.*] Pertaining or relating to precession.

"The *precessional* movement of the pole of the earth."—*Lyell: Prin. Geol.* (ed. 1850), ch. xxxii.

* **prē-çĕss-ion-ērs (ss as sh), preshess-iners,** *s. pl.* [Eng. *procession; -er.*] Candles used in processions on Candlemas Day.

prē-çĕs-sŏr, * **pre-ces-sour,** *s.* [Lat. *præcessor.*] One who goes before; a predecessor. (*Fuller: Church Hist.*, X. v. 7. In *Hist. Cambridge* (iii. 62) it is used, apparently, adjectively.)

* **preche,** *v.i.* & *t.* [PREACH.]

* **prē-çĭ-æ** (or **ç as sh),** *s. pl.* [Lat. *præcox*, *præcoc-* = a kind of grape-vine.]

Bot.: The fiftieth order in Linnæus's Natural System. It included some of the modern Primulaceæ.

*** prē çi dā nē oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *praecido* = to cut off in front.] [PRECISE.] Cut off before.

prē çinct, pre cynet, *s.* [Low Lat. *praecinctus*, pa. par. of *praecingo* = to enclose, to gird round: *prae* = before, and *cingo* = to surround, to gird: Ital. *precinto*.]

1. The exterior line or boundary enclosing a place; a bound, a limit, a confine (often used in pl.).

"When this Danys kynge Athelstanne had ye possession of thyse sayd countrees, ye shall understande that all suche Angles as dwelled there, and within ye *precynct* of them, were [under] his obedyence."—*Fabyan: Chronicle*, vol. i., ch. clxxii.

2. A portion of space within a certain boundary.

"The common vice of these castle-builders is to draw everything within its *precincts*."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. iv., § 2.

3. A district within certain boundaries; a minor territorial or jurisdictional division.

"The *precinct* of this house had, before the Reformation, been a sanctuary for criminals. —*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

4. A constable's district. (*Wharton.*)

*** prē cī ŏs ĭ tў, (c as sh) * pre cy os y te,** *s.* [Eng. *precious*; *-ity.*]

1. Value, preciousness.

"Ye blacke crosse of Scotlande is specyally namyd, a relyke accomptyd of great *precyosyte*."—*Fabyan: Chronicle*, vol. ii. an. 1327.

2. Something valuable or precious.

"The index or forefinger was too naked whereto to commit their *preciosities*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv., ch. iv.

prĕc ioŭs (c as sh), *a.* & *adv.* [O. Fr. *precios, precious* (Fr. *precieux*), from Lat. *pretiosus* = valuable; *pretium* = price, value; Sp. & Port. *precioso*; Ital. *prezioso*.] [PRICE.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of great price or value; very costly.

"A gift is as a *precious* stone in the eyes of him that hath it." *Prov.* xvii. 8.

2. Of great value or worth; very valuable, highly esteemed. (*Milton: P. L.*, iii. 611.)

3. Very great or large; considerable. (*Colloq. or slang.*)

4. Worthless, rascally. (Used in irony or contempt.)

* 5. Fastidious, over-nice.

"But lest thint *precious* folk be with me wroth,
Bow that he wroughte, I dare not to you tell."
Chaucer: C. T., 9,857.

B. *As adv.:* Very. (*Colloq. or slang.*)

precious garnet, *s.* [ALMANDINE.]

precious metals, *s. pl.* Gold and silver, so called on account of their value.

precious opal, *s.*

Min.: A very pure variety of opal, exhibiting a play of bright and contrasting colours. The most durable are obtained from the mines of Czerwenitza, Hungary; those from Mexico, when first found, surpass them, however, in vividness of colour.

precious ophite, *s.* [PRECIOUS-SERPENTINE.]

precious serpentine, precious ophite, *s.*

Petrol.: A pure variety of Serpentine (q.v.), usually very free from accessory minerals, and of a rich yellow to dark-green colour.

precious stones, *s. pl.* Jewels, gems.

prĕc ioŭs lў (c as sh), *adv.* [Eng. *precious*; *-ly.*]

1. In a precious manner; to a great price; valuably.

2. Very much, very far, very greatly. (*Colloq. or slang.*)

prĕc ioŭs nĕss (c as sh), *s.* [Eng. *precious*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being precious; great value or worth; high price.

"The *preciousness* of gospel dispensations."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 7.

prē çĭ pē, *s.* [PRECEPE.]

prēç ĭ pĭçe, [Fr., from Lat. *praecipitium* = a falling headlong down, a precipice; *praeceps* (genit. *praecipitis*) = head-foremost: *prae* = before, and *caput* (genit. *capitis*) = the head; Sp. *precipicio*; Ital. *precipizio*.]

* 1. A headlong fall.

"His fall is with a *precipice*, from a sublime pinnacle of honour to a deep puddle of penury."—*Adams: Works*, iii. 233.

2. A headlong steep; a very steep declivity; a bank or cliff extremely steep or perpendicular or overhanging. (*Milton: P. L.*, i. 173.)

3. The brink of a precipice; the edge of a cliff: hence, a situation of extreme danger or risk.

"It cannot be safe for any man still to walk upon a *precipice* . . . and to be always upon the very border of destruction. —*South: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 11.

*** prē çi pi cious,** *a.* [PRECIPITIOUS.]

*** prē çĭp ĭ ent,** *a.* [Lat. *praecipiens*, pr. par. of *praecipio* = to give rules.] [PRECEPT, *s.*] Commanding, directing.

*** prē çĭp ĭ ta bil ĭ tў,** *s.* [Eng. *precipitable*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being precipitable.

*** prē çĭp ĭ ta ble,** *a.* [Eng. *precipit(ate)*; *-able.*] Capable of being precipitated to the bottom, as a substance in solution.

prē çĭp ĭ tançe, prē çĭp ĭ tan çў, *s.* [Eng. *precipitant(t)*; *-ce, -cy.*] The quality or state of being precipitant; headlong or rash haste or hurry; excessive haste in forming an opinion or resolve, or in executing a purpose.

"The boilings of a fever and the rashness of *precipitancy*."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 5.

prē çĭp ĭ tant, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *praecipitans*, pr. par. of *praecipito* = to precipitate (q.v.); Fr. *précipitant*; Ital. *precipitante*.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Falling or rushing headlong; headlong, precipitate.

"His flight *precipitant*." *Milton: P. L.*, iii. 563.

2. Precipitate; rashly hurried; hasty.

"These dreams the *precipitant* and muskilfull are forward to concein to be representations extraordinary and supernatural."—*More: Enthusiasm*, § 27.

3. Rushing or moving precipitately.

B. *As substantive:*

Chem.: A term applied to any substance which, on being added to a liquid, causes the precipitation of something held in solution.

† prē çĭp ĭ tant lў, *adv.* [Eng. *precipitant*; *-ly.*] In a precipitant or precipitate manner; headlong, precipitately; with rash or foolish haste.

"If we make a rash beginning and resolve *precipitantly*."—*Scott: Christian Life*, pt. i., ch. iv.

*** prē çĭp ĭ tant nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *precipitant*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being precipitant; rash or foolish hurry or haste.

prē çĭp ĭ tāte, *v.t.* & *i.* [PRECIPITATE, *a.*] [Fr. *précipiter*; Sp. *precipitar*; Ital. *precipitare*.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To throw headlong; to hurl.

"A single touch might bury him under a crag *precipitated* from above."—*Eustace: Italy*, vol. i., ch. i.

2. To urge or press on with eager haste or violence.

"Swift to the ships *precipitates* her flight."
Pope: Homer; Iliad ii. 204.

3. To hurry on hastily, rashly, or blindly; to bring to a crisis too soon.

"To *precipitate* the great struggle, so long foreseen." —*Evening Standard*, Oct. 3, 1885.

* 4. To throw or drive suddenly.

"Short intermittent and swift recurrent pains do *precipitate* patients into consumptions."—*Harvey: On Consumption.*

5. To throw or cause to fall to the bottom of a vessel, as a substance in solution.

* 6. To bring to ruin; to ruin, to overthrow.

"Without reason or discretion, to *precipitate* himself and the said see."—*Burnet: Records*, vol. i., bk. ii., No. 22.

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To fall headlong.

"So many fathom down *precipitating*."
Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 6.

2. To fall to the bottom of a vessel, as a substance in solution; to be deposited as a sediment.

* 3. To make too great haste; to hurry overmuch.

prē çĭp ĭ tate, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *praecipitatus*, pa. par. of *praecipito* = to throw headlong; *praeceps*, genit. *precipitis* = headlong; Ital. *precipitato*; Sp. *precipitado*.] [PRECIPICE.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Falling headlong; flowing or rushing with steep descent and violently; headlong.

"*Precipitate* the furious torrent flows."
Prior. (*Todd.*)

* 2. Rapidly running its course; short but violent. (*Arbuthnot*).

3. Headlong, hasty, tumultuous.

"A retreat so *precipitate* that it might be called a flight."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

4. Hasty, overhasty, rash.

"The archbishop, too *precipitate* in pressing the reception of that which he thought a reformation, paid dearly for it. —*Clarendon.*

* 5. Adopted without due deliberation or care; hurried, rash.

"Provided the same requisition be reasonably made, not upon rash and *precipitate* advice."—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 533.

B. *As substantive:*

Chem.: A term applied to any solid matter thrown down from a state of solution, by the action of heat, light, or chemical reagent.

*¶ (1) *Red precipitate:*

Pharm.: The red oxide of mercury prepared by heat. Called also Precipitate per-se.

(2) *White precipitate:*

Pharm.: Ammonio-chloride of mercury.

precipitate per-se, *s.* [*Red-precipitate.*]

prē çĭp ĭ tate lў, *adv.* [Eng. *precipitate*; *-ly.*] In a precipitate manner; headlong, hastily, rashly; in blind haste.

"Ill-counsell'd force, by its own native weight *precipitately* falls." *Francis: Horace*, bk. iii., ode 4.

prē çĭp ĭ tā tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *praecipitationem*, acc. of *precipitatio* = a throwing headlong, from *praecipitatus*, pa. par. of *praecipito* = to precipitate (q.v.); Sp. *precipitacion*; Ital. *precipitazione*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of precipitating or throwing headlong: the state of being precipitated.

"In peril of *precepitation*
From off the rock Tarpeian."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 3.

2. A falling, flowing, or rushing headlong with violence and rapidity.

3. Great or blind hurry or haste; rash hurry; tumultuous or rapid movement; with hurried or rash action.

"Let's avoid *precipitation*." *Digby: Elvira*, i. 1.

II. *Chem.:* The act of precipitating, or the formation or subsidence of a precipitate.

prē çĭp ĭ tā tŏr, *s.* [Eng. *precipitat(e)*; *-or.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who precipitates, or urges on with vehemence and rashness.

"The hasteners and *precipitators* of the destruction of that kingdom."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 590.

† 2. *Chem. & Manufact.:* A vessel in which precipitation takes place.

*** prēç ĭ pĭ tious, * prēç ĭ pĭ cious,** *a.* [Eng. *precipic(e)*; *-ious.*] Precipitous.

"Any such *precipitious* and impertinent rupture as might preclude all mediation of accord.—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 288.

*** prēç ĭ pĭ tious lў, * prēç ĭ pĭ cious lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *precipitious*; *-ly.*] Precipitously.

"Headlong riot *precipiciously* will on."—*Decay of Christian Piety*, p. 174.

prē çĭp ĭ toŭs, *a.* [O. Fr. *precipiteux*, from Lat. *praeceps*, genit. *praecipitis* = headlong; Sp. & Ital. *precipitoso*.]

1. Very steep, like a precipice.

"Through a series of narrow vallies and *precipitous* gorges."—*Field*, Jan. 2, 1886.

*2. Headlong; directly falling or descending.

"Such a *precipitous* fall as they intended."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike.*

* 3. Hasty, rash, precipitate.

"Nature . . . takes no *precipitous* leaps from one extream to another."—*Glanvill: Scepsis*, ch. xiii.

prē çĭp ĭ toŭs lў, *adv.* [Eng. *precipitous*; *-ly.*] In a precipitous manner; with steep descent or fall; precipitately. (*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xxi.)

prē çĭp ĭ toŭs nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *precipitous*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being precipitous; steepness of descent or fall.

2. Haste, precipitation, rush, hurry. (*Hammond: Works*, vol. iv., ser. 3.)

prē çĭs' (s silent), *s.* [Fr.] [PRECISE.]

1. A concise or abridged statement or summary of facts or circumstances; an abstract.

2. The act or practice of drawing up such abstracts.

precis-writing, *s.* The same as PRECIS, 2.]

prē-çīsc', * **pre-cysc**, * **pre-sysc**, *a.* [Fr. *précis*, fem. *précise* = strict, precise, from Lat. *præcisus* = cut off, shortened, concise, pa. par. of *præcido* = to cut off near the end: *præ* = before, and *cædo* (in comp. *-cido*) = to cut; Sp. & Ital. *preciso*.]

1. Sharply or exactly defined or limited; having nice and exact limits; definite, exact: not loose, vague, or equivocal.

"Fix the year *precise*
When British lords begin t' immortalize"
Pope: Horace: Ep. to Augustus

2. Exact or nice in conduct; strictly adhering to rule; excessively nice or exact; formal, punctilious, scrupulous, particular.

"If [she be] *precise*, you must feast all the silenced brethren."—*Ben Jonson: Silent Woman*, ii. 1.

prē-çīsc'-lȳ, * **pre-syse-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *precise*; *-ly*.]

1. In a precise manner; exactly, nicely, accurately; with exact adherence to truth, reality, or rules.

"Words of *precisely* the same signification."—*Edwards: On the Will*, pt. i., § 1.

2. With excessive formality or niceness; with scrupulous exactness or punctiliousness; punctiliously.

3. As a positive reply.

prē-çīsc'-nĕss, * **pre-cise-nesse**, *s.* [Eng. *precise*; *-ness*.]

1. Exactness, rigid niceness, precision.

2. Excessive formality or punctiliousness; scrupulous adherence to form, custom, or fashion; rigid formality, stiffness.

"savoring of puritanisme and over-strict *precisenesse*. —*Prynne*. 1 *Histrio-Mastix*, v. 7.

prē-çi-siạn (**si** as **zh**), *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *precis(e)*; *-ian*.]

A. *As subst.*: One who is rigidly or superstitiously precise in adherence to form, custom, or fashion; a punctilious person.

"This pronunciation in the mouth of an affected *precisian* is offensive."—*Alford: Queen's English*, p. 78.

* **B.** *As adj.*: Precise, punctilious; rigidly exact in adherence to form, custom, or fashion.

* **prē-çi-siạn-ĭsm** (**si** as **zh**), *s.* [Eng. *precisian*; *-ism*.] The quality or state of being a precisian; the act or views of a precisian; preciseness, punctiliousness, formality.

"'Tis now esteemed *precisianism* in wit."
Ben Jonson: Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 4.

* **prē-çi-siạn-ĭst** (**si** as **zh**), *s.* [Eng. *precisian*; *-ist*.] One who rigidly adheres to form, custom, or fashion; a precisian.

prē-çi-şion, *s.* [Fr., from *précis* = precise (q.v.).] The quality or state of being precise; preciseness, exact limitation, exactness, accuracy.

"The line of demarcation was not . . . drawn with *precision*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

* **prē-çi-şion-īze**, *v.t.* [Eng. *precision*: *-ize*.] To lay down or define precisely.

"What a pity the man does not *precisionize* other questions."—*Sir G. C. Lewis: Letters*, p. 143.

* **prē-çī-sīve**, *a.* [Eng. *precis(e)*; *-ive*.] Exactly limiting, by cutting away all that is not absolutely relative to the present purpose; producing or causing precision, accuracy, or exactness.

"*Precisive* abstraction is when we consider those things apart, which cannot really exist apart."—*Watts: Logic*, pt. i., ch. vi.

* **prē-clāir'**, *a.* [Lat. *præclarus*.] Illustrious, eminent.

"That puissant prince *preclair*."
Lyndesay: Monarche.

prē-clūde', *v.t.* [Lat. *præcludo*, from *præ* = before, and *claudo* = to shut.]

1. To shut out; to hinder, to stop, to impede.

"To *preclude* his majesty from consenting to any arrangement."—*Burke: Letter to Sir H. Langrishe.*

2. To shut out by anticipative action; to render inoperative by anticipation; to obviate, to neutralise; to render ineffectual; to hinder or prevent the action of, access to, or enjoyment of.

"Intercourse which nearly *precludes* the necessity of domestic visits."—*Eustace: Italy*, vol. iii., ch. xii.

prē-clū-şion, *s.* [Lat. *præclusio*, from *præclusus*, pa. par. of *præcludo* = to shut out.] [Preclude.] The act of precluding; the state of being precluded.

"St. Augustine's *preclusion* of all star-predictions out of this place."—*Adams: Works*, i. 9.

prē-clū'-sīve, *a.* [Lat. *præclusus*, pa. par. of *præcludo*.] [Preclude.]

1. Shutting out.

2. Precluding or tending to preclude by anticipatory action.

prē-clū'-sīve-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *preclusive*; *-ly*.] In a precludive manner; in a manner tending to preclude.

* **prō-cōçe'**, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *præcox* = precocious (q.v.).] Precocious.

"Divers forward and *precoce* youths."—*Evelyn: Memoirs*, ii.

prē-cō-cious, * **prē-cō-tious**, *a.* [Lat. *præcox* (genit. *præcocis*), *præcoquus*, *præcoquis* = ripe before its time; *præ*, before, and *coquo* = to cook, to ripen; Fr. *précoce*; Sp. *precoz*; Ital. *precoce*.]

* 1. Prematurely ripening or ripe; ripe before the natural or usual time.

"*Precocious* trees . . . may be found in most parts of Europe."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

2. Intellectually or mentally developed before the usual time; having the faculties developed more than is natural or usual at a given age.

"Other *precocious* and conceited wits also."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, bk. i., ch. iv.

3. Too forward, pert: as, a *precocious* child.

prē-cō'-cious-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *precocious*; *-ly*.] In a precocious manner; with premature ripeness; with forwardness or pertness.

prē-cō'-cious-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *precocious*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being precocious; precocity.

"To prevent a saucy *precociousness* in learning."—*Mountyoghans: Discourses*, p. 10.

prē-cōç'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *précocité*, from *précoce* = precocious (q.v.).]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: The quality or state of being precocious; premature ripeness or development of the mental faculties; prematureness, forwardness.

"Some impute the cause of his fall to a *precocity* of spirit and valour."—*Howel: Vocal Forest.*

2. *Bot.*: The state of being ripe before the usual time.

* **prē-cō-ē-tā-nē-ạn**, *s.* [Pref. *præ-*, and Eng. *contaneous* (q.v.).] One contemporary with but yet older than another.

"Petrarch the *precontaneus* of Chaucer."—*Fuller: Worthies*, Yorkshire.

* **prē-cŏg'-ĭ-tāte**, *v.t.* [Lat. *præcogito*: *præ* = before, and *cogito* = to think.] To think of, consider, or contrive beforehand.

* **prē-cŏg'-ĭ-tā'-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *præ-*, and Eng. *cogitation* (q.v.).] Previous thought, consideration, or contriving.

prē-cŏg-nĭ'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *præ-*, and Eng. *cognition* (q.v.).]

* I. *Ord. Lang.*: Previous knowledge or cognition; antecedent examination.

"Let us first take notice by way of *precognition*."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 1.

2. *Scots Law*: A preliminary examination of a witness, or of one likely to know something about a case, or the evidence taken down; especially an examination of witnesses to a criminal act before a judge, justice of the peace, or sheriff, by a procurator-fiscal, in order to know whether there is ground of trial, and to enable him to set forth the facts in the libel.

"A Commission of *Precognition* had, a few hours before, passed in all the forms."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

prē-cŏg'-nĭ-tŭm, *s.* [Precognition.]

* **prē-cŏg'-nĭz-ạ-blc**, **prē-cŏg'-nĭş-ạ-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *præ-*, and Eng. *cognizable*.] Cognizable, or capable of being known, beforehand.

"Work to certain definite and *precognisable* ends."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 11, 1885.

* **prē-cŏg-nīze**, *v.t.* [Pref. *præ-*, and Eng. *cognize* (q.v.).] To acknowledge or recognize beforehand; to proclaim. [Preconize.]

"*Precognizing* a Gambettist ministry."—*Daily News*, Aug 25, 1882.

prē-cŏg-nōsçe, *v.t.* [Pref. *præ-*, and Eng. *cognosce* (q.v.).]

Scots Law: To take the precognition of: as, To *precognosce* a witness.

* **prē-cŏl lĕc-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *præ-*, and Eng. *collection* (q.v.).] A collection previously made.

* **prē-cŏm mĕnd**, *v.t.* [Pref. *præ-*, and Eng. *commend* (q.v.).] To commend or approve beforehand. (*Swift.*)

* **prē-cŏm pōsc'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *præ-*, and Eng. *compose* (q.v.).] To compose beforehand.

"He did not *precompose* his cursory sermons."—*Johnson: Life of Watts.*

* **prē-cŏn-çēit**, *v.t.* [Pref. *præ-*, and Eng. *conceit*, v. (q.v.).] To conceive beforehand; to preconceive.

"Whose sweet supposed powers
Of *preconceited* pleasures grieu'd me most."
Stirling: Aurora, s. 9.

* **prē-cŏn-çēit**, *s.* [Pref. *præ-*, and Eng. *conceit*, s. (q.v.).] A conceit or notion formed beforehand; a preconception.

"Their misfashioned *preconceit*."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

* **prē-cŏn-çēit-ĕd lȳ**, *adv.* [Pref. *præ-*, and Eng. *conceitedly*.] By previous arrangement; according to prearrangement.

"My cousin and I, *preconceitedly* paid Uncle Romgudgeon a visit."—*Poe: Works* (1864), ii. 380.

prē-cŏn-çēive', *v.t.* [Pref. *præ-*, and Eng. *conceive* (q.v.).] To conceive or form an opinion of beforehand; to form a preconception of. (*Waterford: Works*, ii. 2.)

* **prē-cŏn-çēp-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *præ-*, and Eng. *conception* (q.v.).] The act of preconceiving; a conception, idea, or opinion formed beforehand.

"And others that do admit of these things, *preconceptions* from education."—*More: Immortality of the Soul*, bk. ii., ch. xvi.

prē-cŏn-çērt', *v.t.* [Pref. *præ-*, and Eng. *concert*, v. (q.v.).] To concert, plan, contrive, or agree on by previous arrangement.

"Executed some *preconcerted* stratagem."—*Warton: English Poetry*, iii. 155.

* **prē cŏn'-çērt**, *s.* [Pref. *præ-*, and Eng. *concert*, s. (q.v.).] An arrangement previously made; something arranged or concerted beforehand.

prē-cŏn-çērt'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Preconcert, *v.*]

prē-cŏn-çērt'-ĕd lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *preconcerted*; *-ly*.] In a preconcerted manner; by preconcert or previous arrangement.

prē-cŏn-çērt'-ĕd nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *preconcerted*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being preconcerted.

* **prē-cŏn-çēr-tion**, *s.* [Preconcert, *v.*] The act of preconcerting or arranging beforehand; preconcert.

prē-cŏn-dĕmn' (final *n* silent), * **pre-con-dĕmne**, *v.t.* [Pref. *præ-*, and Eng. *condemn* (q.v.).] To condemn beforehand.

"They will quite reject and *precondemne* them."—*Prynne: Histrio-Mastix.* (Ep. Ded. p. 8.)

* **prē-cŏn-dĕm-nā-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *præ-*, and Eng. *condemnation* (q.v.).] The act of condemning beforehand; the state of being precondemned.

* **prē-cŏn-dī-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *præ-*, and Eng. *condition* (q.v.).] A previous or antecedent condition; a preliminary condition.

* **prē-cŏn-form'**, *v.i.* [Pref. *præ-*, and Eng. *conform* (q.v.).] To conform in anticipation.

* **prē-cŏn-form-ĭ-tȳ**, *s.* [Pref. *præ-*, and Eng. *conformity* (q.v.).] Previous or antecedent conformity.

prē'-cŏn-īse, *v.t.* [Preconize.]

* **prē-cŏn'-ĭ-zāte**, * **pre-con-ni-satc**, *v.t.* [Preconize.]

1. To proclaim, to publish.

2. To summon, to call.

"She was thrice *preconnisate*, and called eft-soons to return and appear."—*Burnet: Records*, bk. ii., No. 23.

prē-cŏn ĭ zā tion, **prē-cŏn ĭ ṣā'-tion**, *s.* [Preconizate.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A public proclamation; a publishing by proclamation. (Now scarcely ever used except in Convocation.)

"The minister, in a solemn *preconization*, called you either then to speak, or for ever after to hold your peace."—*Bp. Hall: Cases of Conscience*, add. 3.

2. *Eccles.*: The solemn approbation by the Pope of a person designated to any of the higher ecclesiastical dignities.

"A bull of *preconisation* is expedited to the candidate."—*Addis & Arn bl. Cath. Dict.*, p. 683.

prō con ize, prē cŏn īze, *v.t.* [Eccles. Lat. *præconizo*, from Lat. *præconor* = to proclaim; *præco* = a public crier, a herald.]

Eccles.: To approve solemnly; used of the act by which the Pope approves the appointment of a person nominated to any of the higher ecclesiastical dignities, when a majority of the Cardinals have reported in his favour.

"The Pope will *preconize*, among others, the rector of the Irish College here for the See of Ephesus."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 18, 1886.

* **prē cŏn quĕr (qu as k),** *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *conquer* (q.v.).] To conquer beforehand.

"The partage of this kingdome, which they had *preconquered* in their hopes."—*Fuller: Worthies: Cornwall.*

prē-cŏn sĕloŭs (se as sh), *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *conscious* (q.v.).] Pertaining to, or involving, a state anterior to consciousness.

* **prē cŏn sĕnt',** *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *consent*, s. (q.v.).] Previous consent.

"Whoever but his approbation added,
Though not his *preconsent*."
Shakesp.: Pericles, iv. 4.

prē-cŏn-sĭd ẽr, *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *consider* (q.v.).] To consider or think over beforehand.

* **prē-cŏn sĭd ẽr ā tion,** *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *consideration* (q.v.).] Previous consideration.

* **prē cŏn sīgn'** (*g* silent), *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *consign* (q.v.).] To consign beforehand; to make a previous consignment of.

prē-cŏn sŏl ĭ dāt ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *consolidated* (q.v.).] Consolidated beforehand.

* **prē-cŏn-stĭ tūte,** *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *constitute* (q.v.).] To constitute or establish beforehand.

prē cŏn sūme, *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *consume* (q.v.).] To consume beforehand.

"A premature necessity
Blocks out the forms of nature, *preconsumes*
The reason."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

* **prē cŏn trăct,** *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *contract*, s. (q.v.).] A previous contract; a contract or engagement entered into previously to another.

"He is your husband on a *precontract*."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iv. i.

prē cŏn trăct, *v.i.* & *t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *contract*, v. (q.v.).]

A. *Intrans.*: To contract or bargain beforehand; to make a previous contract or engagement.

B. *Trans.*: To engage or bind by a previous contract.

"This Lepida has been *precontracted* unto Metellus Scipio."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 639.

prē cŏn trīve, *v.t.* or *i.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *contrive* (q.v.).] To contrive or plan beforehand; to preconcert.

prē cor dĭ al, *a.* [PRÆCORDIAL.]

prē cor dĭ ăls, *s. pl.* [PRÆCORDIAL.] The same as PRÆCORDIA (q.v.).

* **prē cŭr sẽr,** *s.* [Lat. *præcurro* = to run before: *præ* = before, and *curro* = to run.] A precursor.

"Foul *precurrer* of the fiend."
Shakesp. The Passionate Pilgrim, 20.

* **prē-cūrse',** *s.* [Lat. *præ* = before, and *cursus* = a running.] A forerunning.

"The like *precurse* of fierce events."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 1.

* **prē cŭr sĭve,** *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *cursive* (q.v.).] Preceding, introductory, precursory.

"A deep *precursive* sound."
Coleridge: Destiny of Nations.

prē cŭr sŏr, *s.* [Lat. *præcursor*, from *præ* = before, and *cursor* = a runner; Fr. *précurseur*; Sp. *precursor*.] A forerunner; one who or that which precedes and leads up to, or indicates the approach of anything; a harbinger, a messenger; an omen, a sign.

"The *precursor* of the Millennium."—*Burke: French Revolution.*

* **prē-cŭr sŏr ship,** . [Eng. ; *-ship*.] The condition or position of a precursor. (*Ruskin.*)

prē cŭr sŏr ў, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *præcursor*, s.]

A. *As adj.*: Forerunning; preceding and indicating as a forerunner, precursor, or harbinger.

"A *precursory* judgment of the latter day. —*Bacon: Church Controversies.*

B. *As substantive*: An introduction.

"A necessary *precursory* to depth of knowledge."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 568.

prē dă-ceăn (ce as sh), *s.* [PREDACEOUS.] A carnivorous animal.

prē dă-ceoŭs (ce as sh), *a.* [Lat. *prædo* = prey.] Living by prey.

"Those are endowed with poison because they are *predaceous*."—*Derham: Physico-Theol.*, bk. ix., ch. ii.

prē-dal, *a.* [Lat. *præda* = prey.] Practising plunder; plundering, predaceous.

"The *predal* raven took his flight."
Boyse: The Olive.

prē-dāte', *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *date*, v. (q.v.).] To date by anticipation; to antedate: as, To *predate* a letter.

* **prē dā tion,** * **pre da ci on,** *s.* [Lat. *prædatus*, from *prædatus*, pa. par. of *prædor* = to plunder; *præda* = prey, booty.] The act of plundering or pillaging.

"This sodain visitacion or *predacion* cleane shaued them."—*Hall: Henry IV.* (an. 17).

* **prē da tōr ēs,** *s. pl.* [Lat. *prædatores*, pl. of *prædator* = a plunderer.]

Ornith.: Swainson's first, or typical, tribe of Coleoptera. They feed upon other insects. Families: Cicindelidæ, Carabidæ, Dyticidæ, Silphidæ, and Staphylinidæ.

prĕd a tōr ў, * **prĕd a tōr ĭ oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *prædatorius*, from *prædator* = a plunderer, from *prædatus*.] [PREDATION.]

1. Given to or practising plunder or pillage; plundering, pillaging; characterised by pillage.

"The old *predatory* habits were effectually broken."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. Hungry, ravenous, rapacious.

"Air is *predatory*."—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 455.

prē dăzz'-īte (zz as tz), *s.* [After Predazzo, Tyrol, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).

Min.: A massive substance resembling a fine-grained, crystalline dolomite. Colour, white. Investigation shows it to be a mixture of calcite and brucite (q.v.). [PENCATITE.]

* **prēde,** *s.* [Lat. *præda*.] Prey, booty.

"His kinsman would seeme to rescue the *prede* of his deadlie foe."—*Holinshed: Descript. of Ireland*, ch. vi

* **prēde,** * **preide,** *v.t.* [Lat. *prædor*.] To pillage, to plunder. (*Holinshed: Descript. of Ireland*, ch. vi.)

* **prē dē ēăy',** *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *decay*, s. (q.v.).] Premature decay.

"Some *predecay* [of oracles] is observable from that of Cicero."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vii., ch. xii.

* **prē dē çēase',** *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *decease* (q.v.).] The decease or death of one person before another.

prē dē çēase', *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *decease* (q.v.).] To die before. *Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece*, 1,756.)

* **prē dē çĕss',** *v.t.* [Coined from *predecessor* (q.v.).] To precede; to be the predecessor of.

"Lord John Sackville *predeceased* me here."—*Walpole: Letters*, ii. 164.

* **prē dē çĕs sĭve,** *a.* [PREDECESSOR.] Preceding. (*Massinger: Old Law*, i. 1.)

prē dē çĕs sŏr, * **pre de ces sour,** *s.* [Lat. *prædecessor*, from *præ* = before, and *decessor* = one who leaves an office, from *decessus*, pa. par. of *decedo* = to go away.]

1. One who precedes or goes before another in any position, state, office, &c.; one who held an office or position before another; one whom another follows in an office or position.

"His revenues far exceeded those of his *predecessors*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

2. An ancestor.

* **prē dē clāre',** *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *declare* (q.v.).] To declare beforehand; to foretell. (*Massinger: Guardian*, i. 1.)

* **prē dē fīne,** *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and En. *define* (q.v.).] To define or limit beforehand, to preordain. (*Bp. Hall: Hard Texts; Daniel* ix. 2).

* **prē dĕf ĭ nĭ tion,** * **pre dyf fyn y ei on,** *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *definition* (q.v.).] A defining or limiting beforehand; a preordaining. (*Bale: Image*, pt. i.)

* **prē dē lĭb ẽr ā tion,** *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *deliberation* (q.v.).] Deliberation beforehand; forethought.

* **prē dē lĭn ē ā tion,** *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *delineation* (q.v.).] Previous delineation.

prē dĕl la, *s.* [Ital.]

Ecclesiology:

1. The upper platform in front of the altar on which the celebrant stands to say mass, &c.

2. The ledge at the back of the altar on which candlesticks, vases, &c., are placed.

3. A strip under an altar-piece, containing small paintings of subjects closely related to that of the altar-piece itself; hence sometimes used in art for a small picture connected with, and in the same frame as a larger work. (*Athen.*, Ap. 30, 1887, p. 580.)

* **prē dē sẽrt,** *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *desert*, s. (q.v.).] Previous desert or merit.

"Those [offices] are the noblest that we do without *predesert*."—*L'Estrange: Seneca's Morals*, ch. ii.

* **prē dē sīgn** (*g* silent), *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *design*, v. (q.v.).] To design or purpose beforehand; to predetermine, to preordain.

prē dĕs ig nāte, *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *designate* (q.v.).]

Logic: One of Hamilton's divisions of Propositions according to the Quantity, merely from the accidental circumstances of the external expression of the internal thought.

"Propositions have either, as propositions, their quantity (determinate or indeterminate) marked out by a verbal sign or they have not; such quantity being involved in every actual thought. They may be called in the one case *Predesignate*; in the other Præindesignate."—*Hamilton: Logic* (ed. Mansel), i. 244

prē dĕs ig nā tion, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *designation* (q.v.).]

Logic: A sign, symbol, or word expressing logical quantity.

prē dĕs ig na tōr ў, *a.* [Eng. *predesignat(e)*; *-ory*.] Marking the logical quantity of a proposition.

prē dĕs tĭn ār ĭ an, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *predestin(e)*; *-arian*.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Pertaining or relating to predestination.

"To silence the *predestinarian* controversy."—*Waterland: Works*, ii. 285.

2. Holding or supporting the doctrine of predestination. (*Jortin: Dissertations*, No. 2).

B. *As subst.*: One who believes or supports the doctrine of predestination. (*Decay of Piety.*)

predestinarian-controversy, *s.* [GRACE, *s.* II. 6.]

prē dĕs tĭn ār ĭ an ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *predestinarian*; *-ism*.] The doctrines or system of the predestinarians.

* **prē dĕs tĭn ar ў,** *a.* [Eng. *predestin(e)*; *-ory*.] Predestinarian.

"Their *predestinary* doctrines."—*Heylin: Hist. Presbyterians*, p. 21.

* **prē dĕs tĭn ate,** * **pre des tyn ate,** *a.* [Lat. *predestinatus*, pa. par. of *prædestino* = to determine beforehand: *præ* = before, and *destino* = to destine (q.v.).] Predestinated; ordained or appointed beforehand.

"They were *predestynate* to suffre yet more plagues."—*Hall: Henry IV.* (an. 4).

prē dĕs tĭn āte, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *prédestiner*; Sp. & Port. *predestinar*; Ital. *predestinare*.] [PREDESTINATE, *a.*]

A. *Trans.*: To appoint beforehand by irreversible decree or unchangeable purpose; to preordain; to predetermine. (*Eph.* i. 5.)

B. *Intrans.*: To hold the doctrine of predestination. (*Dryden.*)

prē dĕs tĭn ā tion, * **pre des tin a ci oun,** * **pre des tin a ci oun,** *s.* [Fr. *predestination*, from Lat. *prædestinatio*, from *prædestinatus* = predestinate (q.v.); Sp. *predestinacion*; Ital. *predestinazione*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of ordaining, decreeing, or determining events beforehand.

"God's infallible providence and *predestination*. — *Joye: Expos. of Daniel*, ch. xii.

2. *Theol.:* Foreordination (q.v.). The word "predestination" does not occur in the A.V. of the Bible. The verb "to predestinate" is found in Rom. viii. 29, 30, and Eph. i. 5, 11. [CALVINISM, ELECTION, II. 2.]

* **prē-dĕs-tĭn-ā-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *predestinat(e)*; *-ive.*] Predestinating; determining or ordaining beforehand.

* **prē-dĕs-tĭn-ā-tŏr,** *s.* [Eng. *predestinat(e)*; *-or.*]

1. One who predestinates or preordains.

2. One who holds the doctrine of predestination; a predestinarian.

"Let all *predestinators* me produce,
Who struggle with eternal fate in vain."
Cowley: My Fate.

prē-dĕs-tĭne, *v.t.* [Fr. *prédestiner.*] [PREDESTINATE, *a.*] To decree or appoint beforehand; to preordain; to predestinate.

"The very lips and eyes
Predestined to have all our sighs."
Moore: Light of the Harem.

* **prē-dĕs-tĭn-ȳ,** * **pre-des-tin-e,** *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *destiny* (q.v.).] Appointment or ordinance beforehand; predestination.

"In his merites soothly for to be,
As they shull comen by *predestine*."
Chaucer: Troilus & Cresida, iv.

prē-dĕ-tĕr-mĭn-a-blc, *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *determinable* (q.v.).] Determinable beforehand; capable of being predetermined.

prē-dĕ-tĕr-mĭn-ate, *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *determinate* (q.v.).] Determined beforehand; preordained.

"God's providence and *predeterminate* purpose."—*Richardson: Old Testament*, p. 313.

prē-dĕ-tĕr-mĭn-ā-tion, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *determination* (q.v.).] Previous determination; purpose determined or formed beforehand; predetermined purpose.

"By an irresistible *predetermination* of the faculty to that action."—*South: Sermons*, vol. viii., ser. 5.

† **prē-dĕ-tĕr-mĭne,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *determine* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To determine, appoint, or ordain beforehand; to preordain.

"If God presees events, he must have *predetermined* them."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind.*

2. To foredoom; to predestinate.

"He did not *predetermine* him to any evil."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 9.

B. *Intrans.:* To form a determination or purpose beforehand.

* **prē-dē-vŏur,** *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *devour* (q.v.).] To devour or swallow up in anticipation.

"The Queen's kindred had *predevoured* his estate."—*Fuller: Worthies*, ii. 207.

prē-dĭ-al, præ-dĭ-al, *a.* [Fr. *prédial*, from Lat. *prædium* = an estate, a farm.]

1. Consisting of lands or farms; landed, real.

"Their *predial* estates are liable to fiscal payments and taxes."—*Lyttle: Pancrgon.*

2. Attached to lands or farms.

"Slavery evidently appears at its best (such as the best is) when seen in an old slave community, where it is purely domestic rather than *prædial*."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Oct. 13, 1882.

3. Rising from or produced by land: as, *predial* tithes.

predial-servitudes, *s. pl.*

Scots Law: Real servitudes affecting heritage.

prĕd-ĭ-ca-bĭl-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *predicabl(e)*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being predicable; capability of being predicated or affirmed of, or attributed to something.

"Their existence is nothing but *predicability*, or the capacity of being attributed to a subject."—*Reid: Analysis of Aristotle's Logic.*

prĕd-ĭ-ca-ble, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *predicabilis*, from *prædico* = to proclaim, to publish; Fr. *prédicable*; Sp. *predicable*; Ital. *predicabile.*] [PREDICATE, *v.*]

A. *As adj.:* Capable of being predicated or affirmed of something; attributable as a quality to something: as, Whiteness is *predicable* of snow.

"The property, just now mentioned, is no way *predicable* concerning the existence of matter. — *Baxter: On the Soul*, ii. 265.

B. *As subst.:* Anything that may be predicated or affirmed of something; specif. in logic a term that may be affirmatively predicated of several others.

"Genus, species, difference, property, and accident might with more propriety, perhaps, have been called the five classes of predicates, but use has determined them to be called the five *predicables*. — *Reid: Analysis of Aristotle's Logic.*

prĕ-dĭc-a-mĕnt, *s.* [Low Lat. *prædicamentum*, from Lat. *prædicatus*, pa. par. of *prædico* = to publish, to proclaim; Fr. *prédicament*; Sp. & Ital. *predicamento.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Class or kind defined or described by any definite marks or qualities; a category.

"Called reasonable creatures, and in that *predicament*, compared and joyned with angelles. — *Hall: Elect'd IV.*, ch. 2d.

2. A particular state, condition, or position; especially a state or position of difficulty, trial, or danger.

"In which *predicament* I say thou stand'st."
Shakesp. Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

II. *Logic:* [CATEGORY, I. ¶].

* **prē-dĭc-a-mĕnt-al,** *a.* [Eng. *predicament*; *-al.*] Pertaining or relating to predicaments.

"A specificial diversity among our *predicamental* opposites."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica*, ch. xxiv.

* **prĕd-ĭ-cant,** *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *prædicans*, pr. par. of *prædico* = to proclaim, to publish.] [PREDICATE, *v.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. One who affirms anything.

2. A preaching friar; a Dominican.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Affirming, predicating.

2. Preaching.

prĕd-ĭ-cāte, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *prædicatus*, pa. par. of *prædico* = to proclaim, to publish: *præ* = before, and *dico* = to proclaim. *Predicate* and *preach* are doublets.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To affirm one thing of another.

"Which may as truely be *predicated* of the English play haunters."—*Prynne: Histrio-Mastix*, vi. 2.

2. To found, as an argument, proposition, or the like, on some basis or data; to found; to base. (*Amer.*)

B. *Intrans.:* To affirm something of another; to make an affirmation.

prĕd-ĭ-cāte, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *prædicatus*, pa. par. of *prædico.*] [PREDICATE, *v.*]

* **A.** *As adj.:* Predicated, affirmed.

B. *As substantive:* (Fr. *prédicat*).

1. *Gram.:* The word or words in a proposition which express what is affirmed or denied of the subject.

2. *Logic:* The term in a proposition, expressing that quality which, by the copula, is affirmed or denied of the subject. Thus, in the propositions, Snow is *white*, Coal is not *white*, whiteness is the quality affirmed of snow, and denied of coal. In both cases, therefore, the term "white" is the predicate.

prĕd-ĭ-cā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *prædicatio*, from *prædicatus*, pa. par. of *prædico* = to proclaim; Fr. *prédication*; Sp. *predicacion*; Ital. *predicazione.*] [PREDICATE, *v.*]

1. The act of predicating or affirming one thing of another; affirmation, assertion.

* 2. That which is predicated or affirmed; a predicate.

* 3. The act or art of delivering sermons; preaching.

"The powerful *predications* of thine holy apostles."—*Bp. Hall: Mystery of Godliness*, § 3.

prĕd-ĭ-cā-tive, *a.* [Eng. *predicat(e)*; *-ive.*] Expressing affirmation or predication; predicating, affirming.

"The *predicative* or verbal roots."—*Whitney: Life & Growth of Language*, ch. x.

prĕd-ĭ-cā-tŏr-ȳ, *a.* [Lat. *prædicatorius.*] Predicating, affirmative, positive.

prē-dĭ-crŏt-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *dicrotic.*]

Physiol.: An epithet applied to a pulse wave in an artery a little before the dicrotic one. (*Foster.*)

prē-dĭct, *v.t.* [Lat. *prædictus*, pa. par. of *prædico* = to tell before: *præ* = before, and *dico* = to tell; Fr. *prédire*; Ital. *predire*, Sp. *predecir.*] To tell beforehand; to foretell, to prophesy, to foreknow, to forebode, to prognosticate.

"Things long before *predicted* to us."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 672.

* **prē-dĭct,** *s.* [PREDICT, *v.*] A prediction; prophecy. (*Wyclif: Ps. cxviii.* 14.)

prē-dĭc-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *prædictio*, from *prædictus*; Sp. *predicion*; Ital. *predizione.*] [PREDICT, *v.*]

1. The act of predicting, foretelling, or prophesying future events.

2. That which is predicted or prophesied; a prophecy.

"These *predictions*
Are to the world in general, as to Cæsar."
Shakesp. Julius Cæsar, ii. 2.

* **prē-dĭc-tion-al,** *a.* [Eng. *prediction*; *-al.*] Predictive, prophetic.

"The contests . . . were observed *predictional*."—*Fuller: Worthies*, ii. 221.

† **prē-dĭc-tive,** *a.* [Lat. *prædictivus*, from *prædictus*, pa. par. of *prædico* = to predict (q.v.).] Predicting, foretelling, presaging, prophesying, prophetic.

"With bitter smile *predictive* of my woes."
Crabbe: Tales of the Hall, x.

* **prē-dĭc-tive-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *predictive*; *-ly.*] In a predictive or prophetic manner; prophetically.

prē-dĭc-tŏr, *s.* [Eng. *predict*, v.; *-or.*] One who predicts or foretells; a foreteller.

"This false and audacious *predictor*."—*Swift: Bickerstaff Detected.*

* **prē-dĭc-tŏr-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *predict*; *-ory.*] Predicting, presaging, prophetic.

"*Predictory* of those victories he afterwards got."—*Fuller: Worthies, London.*

* **prē-dī-ĝĕst-ĭon** (i as ȳ), *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *digestion* (q.v.).] Digestion hastily performed; too hasty digestion.

"*Predigestion*, or hasty digestion, is sure to fill the body full of crudities."—*Bacon: Essays: Of Dispatch.*

* **prē-dĭ-lĕct-ĕd,** *a.* [Lat. *præ* = before, and *dilectus* = chosen, loved.] Chosen beforehand. (*Hurte: Charitable Mason.*)

prē-dĭ-lĕc-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *præ* = before, and *dilectio* = choice, love, from *dilectus*, pa. par. of *diligo* = to choose, to love.] A previous liking; a prepossession of mind or prejudice in favour of something.

"A *predilection* for that which suits our particular turn and disposition."—*Hume: Essays*, pt. i., ess. 22.

* **prē-dĭs-cŏv-ĕr,** *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *discover* (q.v.).] To discover beforehand; to foresee. (*Fuller: Church Hist.*, IX. i. 52.)

* **prē-dĭs-cŏv-ĕr-ȳ,** *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *discovery* (q.v.).] A discovery made beforehand.

* **prē-dĭs-pō-nen-çȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *predispon(ent)*; *-cy.*] The state of being predisposed; predisposition.

prē-dĭs-po-nent, *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *disponent* (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* The same as PREDISPOSING (q.v.).

B. *As subst.:* That which predisposes.

prē-dĭs-pōse, *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *dispose* (q.v.).]

1. To fit or adapt previously to a state or purpose.

2. To dispose or incline beforehand: to give a predisposition or tendency to.

"The germs are seeds; and the body, fitted, or, as the doctors say, *predisposed*, to afford them lodgment."—*Daily News*, Feb. 1, 1886.

prē-dĭs-pō-şi-tion, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *disposition* (q.v.).]

1. Previous fitness or adaptation to any state, change, impression, or purpose; susceptibility: as, *predisposition* to a disease.

2. The state of being previously disposed or inclined to anything; previous inclination, tendency, or bent; predilection, prejudice, bias: as, A *predisposition* to mirth or melancholy.

prē dŏm-ĭ-nançe, prē-dŏm-ĭ-nan-çȳ, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *dominance* (q.v.); Fr. *prédominance.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Prevalence or ascendency

...r others in power, strength, influence, or ...thority.

"The *predominance* of conscience over interest."—*South: Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 11.

2. *Astrol.*: The superior influence or power of a planet. (*Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 2.)

prē-dŏm-ĭ-nant, *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. ...*ant* (q.v.); Fr. *predominant*.] Predominating, prevailing, or having the ascendency over others in power, strength, influence, or authority; superior, overruling, controlling.

"Man's *predominant* passions cease."
Dryden: Hind & Panther, iii. 387.

predominant passion, *s.*
Roman. Theol.: A besetting sin (q.v.).

prē-dŏm-ĭ-nant-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *predominant*; *-ly*.] In a predominant manner or degree; with superior strength, influence, or authority.

"*Predominantly* inclined to follow God."—*Scott: Christian Life*, pt. i., ch. iii.

prē-dŏm'-ĭ-nāte, *v.i.* & *t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *dominate* (q.v.).]

A. *Intrans.*: To prevail; to be ascendant; to be superior or supreme in strength, influence, or authority; to have controlling power or influence over others; to have the mastery.

"The style that had *predominated* both in painting and architecture."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. iv., ch. iii.

B. *Trans.*: To dominate over, to overpower, to master, to conquer.

"Let your close fire *predominate* his smoke."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

prē-dŏm-ĭ-nā-tion, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *domination* (q.v.).] The act or state of predominating; the state of being predominant; ascendency, predominance; superior influence.

"Their *predominations* sway so much
Over the rest."
Browne: Britannia's Pastorals, i. 1.

***prē-dône,** *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *done* (q.v.); cf. *fordone*.] Exhausted beforehand.

"*Prestone* with various kinds of work at once."—*C. Kingsley: Life*, i. 99.

prē-dôom, *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *doom*, v. (q.v.).

1. To doom beforehand; to sentence to a doom by anticipation.

"*Predoomed* to miserable failure."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 26, 1885.

2. To foreordain.

"To the *predoomed* adventure."
Coleridge: Destiny of Nations.

prē-dor'-sal, *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *dorsal* (q.v.).]
Anat.: Situated in front of the back.

*** pre-dour,** *s.* [Eng. *prad(e)*; *-our* = *-or*.] A plunderer, a pillager. (*Holinshed: Descrip. of Ireland*, ch. vi.)

prē-dў, *a.* & *adv.* [Fr. *prêt* = ready.]

A. *As adjective*:
Naut.: A term applied to a ship cleared and ready for action.

B. *As adv.*: Easily, readily. (*Prov.*)

preē, priē, *v.t.* [Mid. Eng. *prieve* = prove.] To try or prove by tasting; to taste. (*Scotch.*)

*** prē-ē-lĕct,** *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *elect*, v. (q.v.).] To elect or choose beforehand.

"God . . . *predelected* her before the worldes to be the mother of the Lorde."—*Foxe: Martyrs*, p. 733.

*** prē-ē-lĕc'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *election* (q.v.).] Election or choice by previous determination of the will. (*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 11.)

prē-ĕm'-ĭ-nençe, * pre-em-y-nence, * prē-hĕm-ĭ-nençe, *s.* [Fr. *preéminence*, from Lat. *præeminentia*, from *præ* = before, and *eminentia* = eminence (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *preeminencia*.]

1. The quality or state of being preeminent; superiority in excellent or noble qualities; superior or surpassing eminence or high position; distinction above others in quality, position, rank, or the like. (Rarely used for superiority or notoriety in evil.)

"[They] disputed the *preeminence* of the Kings of Scotland."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. Superiority of power or influence; predominance.

"The same *preeminence* over our other senses."—*Stewart: Phil. Essays*, pt. ii., ess. 1.

prē-ĕm-ĭ-nent, * prē-hĕm-ĭ-nent, *a.* [Fr. *preéminent*, from Lat. *præeminens* pr. par. of *præemineo* = to excel. Sp. *preeminente*.] [PREEMINENCE.] Eminent above all others; superior to or surpassing all others in quality, position, rank, or the like. (Rarely used in a bad sense for eminent or notorious above others in evil qualities.)

"His own services had been *preeminent*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

prē-ĕm-ĭ-nent-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *preeminent*; *-ly*.] In a preeminent manner or degree; in a manner or degree surpassing all others.

"*Preeminently* fertile both in legal and in parliamentary ability."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

*** prē-ĕm-ploў,** *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *employ*, v. (q.v.).] To employ previously or before others.

"That false villain,
Whom I employ'd, was *preemployed* by him."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, ii. 1.

prē-ĕmpt' (mp as m), *v.t.* & *i.* [Coined from *preemption* (q.v.).] To take up, as land, with the right of preemption (q.v.).

prē-ĕmp'-tion (mp as m), *s.* [Lat. *præ* = before, and *emptio* = a buying, from *emptus*, pa. par. of *emo* = to buy; Fr. *preemption*.]

1. The act or right of buying before others; specif., the right or prerogative formerly belonging to the sovereign in England of buying provisions for his household in preference to others. Abolished by 19 Charles II.

2. The right of a settler on lands in the United States to purchase in preference to others, when the land is sold.

¶ *Clause of Preemption*:
Scots Law: A clause sometimes inserted in a feu-right, regulating that if the vassal should be inclined to sell the lands, he shall give the superior the first offer, or that the superior shall have the lands at a certain price fixed by the clause.

*** prē-ĕmp'-tive (mp as m),** *a.* [Eng. *preempt*; *-ive*.] Pertaining or relating to preemption; preempting.

prē-ĕmp-tŏr (mp as m), *s.* [Eng. *preempt*; *-or*.] One who preempts; one who takes up land with the right of preemption.

preēn, *s.* [A.S. *preon* = a clasp, a bodkin; Dan. *preen* = the point of a graving tool; Gael. *prin*; Icel. *prjón* = a pin.]

1. A forked tool used by clothiers.

2. A pin, a bodkin. (*Scotch.*)

"My memory's no worth a *preen*."
Burns: To William Simpson. (Postscript.)

preēn, *v.t.* [A variant of *prune* (q.v.).] To trim with the beak, as birds trim their feathers, by drawing over them the oil secreted by the uropygial gland.

"Water-fowl . . . *preen*, when they sleek or replace their wet feathers in the sun."—*Warton: Observations on Spenser.*

prē-ĕn-gāġe', *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *engage* (q.v.).]

1. To engage by previous contract, promise, or agreement.

"By being the first solicitors, *preengage* the Gods in their favour."—*Hume: Nat. History of Religion*, § 4.

2. To engage or occupy by previous influence; to preoccupy: as, To *prengage* one's attention.

prē-ĕn-gāġe'-mĕnt, * prē-in-gāġe'-mĕnt, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *engagement* (q.v.).]

1. A previous engagement; precedent obligation or engagement: as, He cannot come, as he has a *prengagement*.

2. A previous attachment, binding the will or affections.

*** prē-ē-rĕct',** *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *erect*, v. (q.v.).] To erect or set up previously; to preestablish.

"To institute their *prererected* principalities."—*Prynne: Treachery & Disloyalty*, pt. i., p. 91.

*** prees, * prease,** *s.* [PRESS, *s.*]

prē-ĕs-tăb-lĭsh, *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *establish* (q.v.).] To establish or settle beforehand.

"[They] showed him the laws they had *preestablished*."—*Prynne: Treachery & Disloyalty*, p. 77. (App.)

*** prē-ĕs-tăb-lĭsh-mĕnt,** *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *establishment* (q.v.).] Establishment or settlement beforehand.

*** prē-ĕ-tĕr-nĭ-tў,** *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *eternity* (q.v.).] Time without a beginning; infinity of previous existence or duration.

"To maintain the world's *preeternity*."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 393.

preeve, *v.t.* [PROVE.] (*Scotch.*)

prē-ĕx-ăm-ĭ-nā-tion, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *examination* (q.v.).] Previous examination.

"By no means proceed any farther, without a *pre examination* of the foresaid Giovan Battista."—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 369.

prē-ĕx-ăm-ine, *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *examine* (q.v.).] To examine beforehand.

prē-ĕx-ĭst', * præ-ĕx-ĭst, *v.i.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *exist* (q.v.).] To exist previously or before something else.

"That *preexisting* created substance."—*Ware'and: Works*, i. 188.

prē-ĕx-ĭst-ençe, * prē-ĕx-ĭst'-en-çў, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *existence* (q.v.).]

1. Existence previous to or before something else.

"Wisdom declares her antiquity and *preexistence* to all the works of this earth."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

2. Existence in a previous state; existence of the soul previous to its union with the body. Preexistence was a doctrine of the Pythagoreans, and several others of the old philosophers, and is still found in many Eastern religions. [TRANSMIGRATION.]

"This consequence of our soul's *preexistence* is more agreeable to reason than any other hypothesis whatever."—*More: Immort. of the Soul*, bk. ii., ch. xii.

*** prē-ĕx-ĭst'-en-çĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *preexistence*; *-ist.*] A supporter of the doctrine of the preexistence of the soul.

*** prē-ĕx-ĭst-en-çў,** *s.* [PREEXISTENCE.]

prē-ĕx-ĭst'-ent, *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *existent* (q.v.).] Existing previously, or before something else; preceding or prior existence; preexisting.

"All generation, the rude peasant knows,
A *preexistent* matter must suppose."
Blackmore: Creation, iii.

*** prē-ĕx-ĭst-ĭ-mā-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *existimation* (q.v.).] Previous esteem or estimation.

*** prē-ĕx-pĕc-tā-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *expectation* (q.v.).] Previous expectation.

prĕf'-ące, *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. * *profatium*, from Lat. *prefatio*, *perfatum* = a preface: *præ* = before, and *fatus*, pa. par. of *for* = to speak; Ital. *prefazio*, *prefazione*; Sp. *prefacio*, *prefacion*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Something spoken or written as introductory to a discourse treatise, or other composition; a series of preliminary remarks; an introduction, a preamble, a prologue, a prelude.

"In his *preface* he expanded with great skill and elegance the character which had been given of Shakspeare by Dryden."—*Johnson: Life of Pope.*

2. *Eccles.*: In the Roman and Greek Church an introduction to the Canon of the Mass. It is an exhortation to thanksgiving, and ends with the Sanctus (q.v.). The Roman rite recognises ten prefaces: the Common, and those of Christmas, Epiphany, Lent, Easter, Ascension, Pentecost, the Trinity, the Apostles, and the Cross. The Greek Church has but one preface. In the Anglican obedience the preface is said in the Communion Service. In addition to the common preface, there are proper prefaces for Christmas, Easter, Ascension, Whitsunday, and the Feast of Trinity.

prĕf'-ące (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [PREFACE, *s.*]

A. *Trans.*: To introduce by a preface or introductory remarks.

B. *Intrans.*: To make introductory or prefatory remarks.

"Having *prefaced* concerning prudence."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 23.

*** prĕf'-ące** (2), *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *face* (q.v.).] To cover, to face.

"Not *prefacing* old rags with plush."
Cleaveland.

prĕf'-ąç-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *preface*, *s*; *-er*.] One who prefaces; the writer of a preface.

"The *prefacer* to these satyrs."—*Wood: Fasti Oxon.*, vol. ii

prĕf-a-tōr'-ĭ-al, *a.* [Eng. *prefatory*; *-al.*] Prefatory, introductory, preliminary.

"Much *prefactorial* matter also may arise."—*Gilpin: Preface to Sermons.*

prĕf'-a-tōr-ĭ-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *prefatory*; *-ly.*] By way of preface or introduction.

prĕf'-a-tōr-ȳ, *a.* [Formed as if from a Lat. *præfatorius.*] [PREFACE, *s.*] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a preface; introductory, preliminary. (*Waterland: Works*, ii. 158.)

*** prefe, * preve, * priefe, * prieve,** *s.* [PROOF.]

prē-fēct, * præ'-fēct, *s.* [O. Fr. *prefect* (Fr. *préfet*), from Lat. *præfectus* = a prefect, from *præ* = before, and *factus*, pa. par. of *facio* = to make, to set; Sp. & Port. *prefecto*; Ital. *prefetto.*]

I. A governor, a commander, a chief magistrate; specif.:

(1) A title given to several officers, military, naval, and civil, in ancient Rome. Thus, in the time of the kings the officer appointed by the king to act as his deputy when he was compelled to leave the city was called the *Præfectus Urbi*, or Prefect of the City. Later, during the earlier ages of the republic, when both consuls were required for military service, a *Præfectus Urbi*, was named by the Senate to act during their absence. He must have held the office of consul, and he enjoyed during the period of his office the same powers and privileges within the walls as the consuls themselves. In times of dearth or famine a commissioner was appointed to procure supplies, his official title being *Præfectus annonæ*, or Prefect of Corn. In war the whole body of the cavalry was under the command of an officer, also styled a Prefect. The captain of a ship of war was called *Præfectus navis*, and the admiral of a fleet, *Præfectus classis.* Under Constantine the Prefects became governors of provinces.

(2) In France a prefet, the civil governor of a department, having control of the police, and extensive powers in regard to municipal administration.

"The very place where the *Prefect* was."—*Standard*, Jan. 16, 1886.

* 2. A superintendent.

"The psalm thus composed by David, was committed to the *prefect* of his music."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 69.

3. A monitor in a public school.

* 4. Tutelary power.

prē-fĕc-tōr'-ĭ-al, * prē-fĕc'-tōr-al, *a.* [Eng. *prefect*; *-orial, -oral.*] Of or pertaining to a prefect or prefects.

"Exempt from *prefectoral* pressure."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 2, 1886.

prē'-fĕct-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *prefect*; *-ship.*] The office, position, or jurisdiction of a prefect; prefecture.

prē'-fĕc-ture, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *prefectura*, from *præfectus* = a prefect (q.v.).]

1. The office, position, or jurisdiction of a prefect or chief magistrate.

"The members of the Eure *Prefecture*."—*Standard*, Jan. 16, 1886.

2. The official residence of a prefect.

"The news . . . reached the *Prefecture* at Evreux."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 16, 1886.

3. The officials of a prefecture.

"The *Prefecture* of Police confirms the arrest."—*Echo*, Feb. 6, 1886.

prē-fĕr', * **pre-ferre,** *v.t.* [Fr. *préférer*, from Lat. *præfero* = to carry in front, to prefer: *præ* = before, and *fero* = to carry; Sp. *preferir*; Ital. *preferire.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To offer or present for one's consideration, decision, or acceptance; to set forth or before one; to address.

"Presently *prefer* his suit to Cæsar."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iii. 1.

2. To exhibit or bring forward publicly: as, To *prefer* a charge.

* 3. To offer. (*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iv. 7. Many editions read *prepared.*)

4. To advance, as to a dignity or office; to raise, to promote, to exalt.

"I will love thee, and *prefer* thee too."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 2.

* 5. To address, to direct.

"If . . . you know any such,
Prefer them hither."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, i. 1.

* 6. To recommend.

"He is *preferred* by thee to us."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 2.

7. To set above or before something else in estimation; to have a greater liking for; to hold in higher estimation or favour; to choose rather. (It is now usually followed by *to*, sometimes by *before*; formerly also by *above.*)

"Though a man would *prefer* flying to walking, yet who can say he ever wills it?"—*Locke: Hum. Underst.*, bk. ii., ch. xxi.

II. *Law:* To apply or move for: as, To *prefer* for costs.

*** prĕf'-ēr-a-bĭl-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *preferable*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being preferable.

"To be cross-questioned and persecuted about the *preferability* of Milton to Eliza Cook."—*Matthew Arnold: Mixed Essays*, p. 138.

prĕf'-ēr-a-ble, * pre-fer-ra-ble, * pre-fer-ri-ble, *a.* [Fr. *préférable*, from *préférer* = to prefer (q.v.); Sp. *preferible.*]

1. Worthy or deserving of being preferred or chosen before something else; to be preferred; more eligible, more desirable.

"Whether an education formed by travelling, or by a sedentary life, be *preferable*."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. xiii.

* 2. Preferring.

"I have a *preferable* regard for Mr. Lovelace."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, i. 203.

prĕf'-ēr-a-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *preferable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being preferable; preferability.

"To measure or weigh the *preferableness* of severall vocations."—*Montagne: Devoute Essayes*, pt. i., treat. x., § 7.

prĕf'-ēr-a-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *preferabl(e)*; *-ly.*] In preference; in such a manner as to prefer one thing to another; by preference.

"Do not think I make a merit of writing to you *preferably* to a good supper."—*Gray: To Mr. West.*

prĕf'-ēr-ençe, *s.* [Fr.] [PREFER.]

1. The act of preferring or choosing one thing before another; choice of one thing before another; higher esteem or estimation of one thing above another; predilection. (Followed by *to*, *above*, *before*, or *over.*)

2. The right, power, or opportunity of choosing between two things; right of choice.

3. That which is preferred; the object of choice; choice.

4. A game at cards.

¶ *Fraudulent preference:*

Law: The act of transferring a sum of money or other valuables to a creditor by a debtor, with the intent of preventing the equal distribution of the debtor's estate among all his creditors.

preference shares, or **bonds,** *s. pl.*

Comm.: Shares or bonds on which a fixed dividend is to be paid before any part of the company's profits are divided among the ordinary shareholders. Called also Preference Stock.

prĕf-ēr-ĕn-tĭal (ti as sh), *a.* [PREFERENCE.] Giving, indicating, or having a preference.

"Shares which, though not entitled to a fixed interest, shall enjoy a *preferential* claim to profits up to a specified point."—*Bithell: Countang-House Dict.*

prĕ-fĕr'-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *prefer*; *-ment.*]

* 1. The act of preferring or choosing before another; preference.

2. The act of preferring or advancing to a higher post, rank, or dignity; advancement, promotion.

3. A superior place of honour or profit, especially in the church.

"Any ecclesiastical or academical *preferment*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

* 4. That which is preferred, placed before, or at an advanced grade, position, or the like.

prĕ-fĕr'-rēr, *s.* [Eng. *prefer*; *-er.*] One who prefers.

prē-fĕt' (*t* silent), *s.* [Fr.] A prefect (q.v.).

*** prĕf'-ĭ-dençe,** *s.* [Eng. *prefiden(t)*; *-ce.*]

1. Excessive confidence or trust.

"This shall tempt him to *prefidence*."—*Andrewes Sermons*, v. 513.

2. Previous confidence or trust.

*** prĕf'-ĭ-dent,** *a.* [Lat. *præfidens*, pr. par. of *præfido.*]

1. Trusting too much; over-confident.

2. Trusting before.

*** prē fĭg ū rāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *præfiguratus*, pa. par. of *præfiguro*, from *præ* = before, and *figuro* = to figure, to form.] To show by an antecedent figure or representation; to prefigure.

"This Methusalah . . . did *prefigurate* the very age of the world."—*Heraft on Chronicle*, pt. i., *First Age.*

† prē fĭg ū rā tion, *s.* [Lat. *præfiguratio*, from *præfiguratus*, pa. par. of *præfiguro*; Sp. *prefiguracion.*] The act of prefiguring; the state of being prefigured; antecedent representation.

"*Prefigurations* of or preludes to his passion."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 27.

† prē fĭg ū rā tive, *a.* [Eng. *prefigurat(e)*; *-ive.*] Prefiguring; showing by antecedent figures, signs, or types.

"*Prefigurative* of this most true and perfect sacrifice"—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 27.

prē fĭg' ūre, * pre fyg ure, *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *figure*, v. (q.v.); Fr. *préfigurer*; Sp. *prefigurar*; Ital. *prefigurare.*] To exhibit by antecedent representation, types, or similitudes; to foreshadow.

"These mercies . . . were *prefigured* by ancient dispensations."—*Horne: On the Psalms*, Ps. lxxxix.

*** prē-fĭg'-ūre mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *prefigure*; *-ment.*] The act of prefiguring; the thing prefigured; a prefiguration.

*** prē fine, * pre fyne,** *v.t.* [Lat. *præfino*: *præ* = before, and *finio* = to limit; *finis* = a limit; Fr. *préfinir*; Sp. *prefinir.*] To limit beforehand.

"Hath *prefined* their constituted tymes."—*Joye: Expos. of Daniel*, ch. v.

*** prē-fī'-nīte,** *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *finite* (q.v.).] Defined beforehand; predefined, prearranged.

*** prē fĭ nĭ tion,** *s.* [Lat. *præfinitio*, from *præfinitus*, pa. par. of *præfinio* = to prefine (q.v.).] Previous limitation.

"A *prefinition* of their periods."—*Fotherby: Atheomastix*, p. 270.

prē-fix, * **pre-fixe,** *v.t.* [Lat. *præfixus*, pa. par. of *præfigo* = to fix in front: *præ* = before, and *figo* = to fix; Fr. *préfix* = prefixed; Ital. *prefiggere.*]

1. To put, place, or set before, in front, or at the beginning of anything; to attach to the beginning.

"The disquisition to which it is *prefixed*."—*Stewart: Human Mind*, vol. i., ch. iv., § 4.

* 2. To fix, settle, or appoint beforehand; to preappoint, to prearrange; to determine beforehand.

"The hour *prefixed*
Of her delivery to this valiant Greek."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iv. 3.

* 3. To settle, to arrange, to determine, to establish.

prē-fix, *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *præfixus.*] [PREFIX, *v.*]

* **A.** *As adj.:* Prefixed.

"The Greek word Bous is a *prefix* augmentation to many words in that language."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xxiv.

B. *As substantive:*

* 1. The act of prefixing; prefixion.

"By a *prefix* of the letter N."—*Bellocs: Mathematical Evidence*, p. 7. (*Note.*)

2. A letter, syllable, or word prefixed to or put at the beginning of a word, usually to vary its signification. It differs from a preposition in becoming part of the word to which it is prefixed. [AFFIX.]

prē-fĭx'-ĭon (x as ksh), *s.* [O. Fr.] The act of prefixing.

prē-flŏr-ā'-tion, [PREFLORATION.]

prē-fō lĭ-ā'-tion, *s.* [PREFOLIATION.]

*** prē foōl',** *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *fool*, v. (q.v.).] To play the fool before.

"I'll tell you a better project, wherein no courtier has *prefooled* you. —*Shirley: Birth in a Cuye*, ii. 1.

prē form', *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *form*, v. (q.v.).] To form previously or beforehand.

"Their natures and *preformed* faculties."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 3.

prē-form'-a tĭve, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *formative* (q.v.).]

Philology:

1. A formative letter at the beginning of a word.

2. A prefix.

* **prō frăct'**, *a.* [Lat. *prefractus*.] Obstinate, unbending.

"It were best to *prefract* and stout in religion."—*Bp. Hall: Works*, i. 474.

* **prē fŭl'gen çy**, *s.* [Lat. *prefulgens*, pr. par. of *prefulgeo* = to excel in brightness; *pre* = before, and *fulgeo* = to shine.] Superior brightness or effulgency.

"The *prefulgency* of his excellent worth and merit."—*Bp. Hall: Pope's Supremacy.*

prē gāgē', *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *gage* (q.v.).] To pledge or engage beforehand; to prearrange.

"By oath *pregaged* to the Pope."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, IX. i. 42.

prē glā çī al (or **çi as shi**), *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *glacial* (q.v.).]

Geol.: Immediately preceding the Glacial period. Used by Lyell (*Elem. Geol.*, ch. xiii.) as synonymous with Upper Pliocene.

prēg na-ble, *a.* [Fr. *prenable*, from *prendre* (Lat. *prehendo, prendo*) = to take.]

1. Capable of being taken or won by force; expugnable. (Only used now in the negative impregnable.)

"The marshal caused the towne to be mueued, to se if it were *prenable* or not."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. ii., ch. ii.

2. Capable of being moved, impressed, or convinced.

* **prĕg' nançe**, *s.* [Pregnancy.]

1. The quality or state of being pregnant; pregnancy.

2. Inventive power; fertility of invention.

"The ripeness and the *pregnance* of his native treachery."—*Milton: Colasterion.*

prĕg nan-çy, *s.* [Eng. *pregnant(t)*; *-cy.*]

1. The quality or state of being pregnant or with child; the state of a female who has conceived or is with child.

"The seeming *pregnancy* of the queen."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i., ch. ii.

2. The quality of being full of important signification, contents, issue, or the like.

"You'd little thunk of what consequence and *pregnancy* this lump is."—*Marmion: The Antiquary*, i. 1.

3. Fertility of invention; inventive genius or power.

"There appeared in him a great acuteness of wit and wonderful *pregnancy* of parts."—*Clarendon: Religion & Policy*, ch. viii.

* 4. A promising youth.

"One or moe of the most promising *pregnancies* out of both universities."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, vi. 340.

¶ (1) *Concealment of pregnancy:*

Law: A misdemeanour punishable with imprisonment for not exceeding two years, with or without hard labour.

(2) *Plea of pregnancy:*

Law: If a woman, being pregnant, is convicted of a capital crime, the execution of the sentence is delayed until after the birth of the child.

prĕg nant (1), * **preig nant**, *a.* & *s.* [O. Fr. *pregnant*, from Lat. *pregnans* (genit. *pregnantis*), from *præ* = before, and *gno* = to bear (an obsolete verb seen in the pa. par. *gnatus*, commonly spelt *natus*); Ital. *pregnante*; Sp. *preñado.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Lit rally:*

1. Being with young; having conceived; great with young; gravid.

"My womb
Pregnant by thee." *Milton: P. L.*, ii. 779.

* 2. Fruitful, fertile, prolific.

"The smiling fields rejoice, and hail the *pregnant* year." *Pitt: Vida; Art of Poetry*, iii.

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. Full, abounding, overflowing.

"Bold is his aspect; but his eye
Is *pregnant* with anxiety."
Wordsworth: White Doe.

2. Full of important contents, signification, or issue; abounding with consequences, results, or significance; weighty.

"The just motives and *pregnant* grounds, with which I thought myself furnished."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike.*

* 3. Full of promise or excellence; stored with information; of unusual or high excellence, ability, or capacity.

"There had not been for twenty years a more *pregnant* youth."—*Evelyn.*

* 4. Expert, clever, ingenious, artful, skilled.

"Wherein the *pregnant* enemy does much."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, ii. 2.

5. Probable in the highest degree; easily seen; clear, evident.

"Most true, if truth were ever *pregnant* by circumstance."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, v. 2.

B. *As subst.:* A woman with child.

¶ *Negative pregnant:* [Negative].

pregnant-construction, *s.*

Rhet.: A construction in which more is implied than is said or seems: as, The beasts trembled from their dens, *i.e.*, came forth trembling from their dens.

prĕg' nant (2), *a.* [Fr. *prenant*, pr. par. of *prendre* = to take.] Ready to admit or receive; giving access; disposed, ready, prompt.

"My matter hath no voice, but to your own most *pregnant* and vouchsafed ear."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, iii. 1.

prĕg' nant-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *pregnant* (1); *-ly.*]

1. In a pregnant manner; fruitfully, weightily.

2. Plainly, clearly, evidently. (*Shakesp.: Timon of Athens*, i. 1.)

prē-grăt' tīte, *s.* [After Pregratten, Tyrol, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of paragonite (q.v.), containing somewhat more of protoxides, and a higher percentage of water, which causes it to exfoliate before the blow-pipe.

* **prē' grą-vāte**, *v.t.* [Lat. *pregravatus*, pa. par. of *pregravo* = to press heavily: *pre-*, intens., and *gravis* = heavy.] To bear or weigh down; to depress.

"The clog that the body brings with it cannot but *pregravate* and trouble the soul."—*Bp. Hall: Invisible World*, bk. ii., § 1.

* **prē-grăv' i-tāte**, *v.i.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *gravitate* (q.v.).] To descend by gravity; to sink.

prē-gŭst' ant, *a.* [Lat. *pregustans*, pr. par. of *pregusto*: *pre* = before, and *gusto* = to taste.] Tasting beforehand; having a foretaste.

* **prē-gŭs-tā' tion**, *s.* [Lat. *pregustatio.*] [Pregustant.] A tasting before; a foretaste.

* **prē-hĕnd'**, *v.t.* [Lat. *prehendo.*] To lay hold of; to seize, to take.

"Is not that rebel Oliver, that traitor to my year, *Prehended* yet?"
Middleton: Mayor of Quinborough, v. 1.

* **prē-hĕn' sī-ble**, *a.* [Formed as if from a Lat. *prehensibilis*, from *prehensus*, pa. par. of *prehendo* = to take, to seize.] Capable of being seized.

prē-hĕn' sile, *a.* [Lat. *prehensus*, pa. par. of *prehendo* = to take, to seize.] Seizing, grasping; adapted to seizing or grasping.

prehensile organs, *s. pl.*

Zool.: Organs adapted for grasping. In the American monkeys the tail is prehensile; the prehensile organ of the elephant is his proboscis; a similar but shorter organ exists in the tapir. The technically prehensile foot among birds is that of the Trochilidæ, which

PREHENSILE ORGANS.

1. Proboscis of Tapir; 2. Proboscis of Elephant; 3. Prehensile tail of American Monkey; 4. Prehensile arms of Octopus.

seek their food among trees. Various insects hold tenaciously by their curved and sharp claws. The males of many oceanic crustacea have their legs and antennæ modified extraordinarily for the prehension of the female, and the octopus grasps the victim on which it feeds by a number of arms furnished with suckers.

prē-hĕn' sion, *s.* [Lat. *prehensio*, from *prehensus*, pa. par. of *prehendo* = to take, to seize.]

1. The act of seizing, grasping, or taking hold, as with the hand or other limb.

"Organs of *prehension* and locomotion."—*Scribner's Magazine*, June, 1877, p. 158.

2. The act of seizing or taking possession of.

"The *prehension* and clearing of a definite tract of ground."—*Phear: Aryan Village*, p. xv. (Introd.)

prē hĕn-sōr, *s.* [Lat. *prehensus*, pa. par. of *prehendo.*] One who seizes or takes hold of.

prē-hĕn' sōr-ȳ, *a.* [Lat. *prehensus*, pa. par. of *prehendo.*] The same as Prehensile (q.v.).

prē-his-tōr' īc, *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *historic* (q.v.).]

1. *Archæol.*: Pertaining or relating to a period antecedent to that at which history began to record the deeds of any particular people. [Protohistoric.]

2. *Geol.*: The term applied to the latest sub-period but one of the Post-tertiary, a portion of the recent period. [Recent.]

prĕhn' ite, *s.* [After Okærst von Prehn, who first found it; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral, occurring as thin tables, sometimes in barrel-shaped groups, also globular, and mammillated, with a crystalline surface and fibrous diverging structure. Hardness, 6 to 6·5; sp. gr. 2·8 to 2·953; lustre, vitreous; colour, various shades of green, yellow, sometimes gray or white; sub-transparent. Compos.: silica, 43·6; alumina, 24·9; lime, 27·1; water, 4·4 = 100, corresponding with the formula, $(\frac{1}{6}(HO)_3 + \frac{5}{6}CaO + \frac{2}{3}Al_2O_3)_2, 3SiO_2$. Found in many places, though mostly in old igneous rocks, but occasionally in granite, gneiss, &c.

prĕh-nīt' īc, *a.* [Eng. *prehnit(e)*; *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from prehnite (q.v.).

prehnitic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{10}H_6O_8 = C_6H_2(CO_2H)_4$. A polybasic acid, obtained by heating hydromellitic acid with five times its weight of concentrated sulphuric acid. It crystallizes in large grouped prisms; very soluble in water. When anhydrous it melts at 240°, and decomposes into water and anhydro-prehnitic acid.

prĕhn'-ĭt-ōĭd, *s.* [Eng. *prehnit(e)*; suff. *-oid.*]

Min.: A dipyre (q.v.), found in Sweden, associated with hornblende. Hardness given as 7; sp. gr. 2·50. Resembles prehnite in aspect, hence its name.

* **preife**, *s.* [Proof.]

prē ĭn-dē-sĭg' nate, *a.* [Pref. *pre-*; *in* = not, and Eng. *designate.*] [Predesignate.]

* **prē-ĭn-dĭs-pōse'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *indispose* (q.v.).] To make indisposed beforehand.

prē-ĭn-strŭct', *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *instruct* (q.v.).] To instruct previously or beforehand.

"*Preinstructed* by men of the same spirit."—*More: Def. of Moral Cabbala*, pt. iv., ch. i.

* **prē-ĭn-tī-mā' tion**, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *intimation* (q.v.).] Previous intimation; a suggestion beforehand.

* **preise**, *v.* & *s.* [Praise.]

prē-jĭnk', *a.* [Prob. the same as *pranked* or *prinked.*] Trim; dressed out; prim. (*Scotch.*)

prē-jŭdġe', *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *judge*, v. (q.v.).] To judge beforehand, or before the case has been fully heard or considered; to judge or decide by anticipation; hence, to condemn beforehand or without hearing.

"When Wilkes, *prejudg'd*, is sentenc'd to the tow'r."
Churchill: Epistle to W. Hogarth.

* **prē-jŭdġ'-mĕnt**, * **prē-jŭdġe-mĕnt**, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *judgment* (q.v.).] The act of prejudging; judgment of a case beforehand or unheard.

"It is not free and impartial inquiry that we deprecate, it is hasty and arrogant *prejudgement*."—*Knox: Two Sermons*, p. 39.

* **prē-jū' dĭ-cą-çy**, *s.* [Lat. *prejudicatio.*] Prejudice, prepossession.

* **prē-jū' dĭ-cal**, *a.* [Lat. *prejudico* = to prejudge (q.v.).] Pertaining to the determination of some matter not previously decided: as, a *prejudical* inquiry.

prē-jū'-dĭ-cant, *a.* [Lat. *prejudicans*, pr. par. of *prejudico* = to prejudge.] Judging with prejudice; prejudiced, biassed.

"Hear him with not too hasty and *prejudicant* ears." —*Milton: Tetrachordon.*

*** prē-jū'-dĭ-cāte,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *prejudicatus*, pa. par. of *prejudico* = to prejudge: *præ* = before, and *judico* = to judge.]

A. *Trans.:* To prejudge; to determine beforehand to disadvantage.

"Our dearest friend
Prejudicates the business."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, i. 2.

B. *Intrans.:* To prejudge; to form a judgment without due examination of the facts.

*** prē-jū'-dĭ-cate,** *a.* [Prejudicate, *v.*]

1. Formed by prejudice; prejudged, prejudiced.

"Casting away all our former *prejudicate* opinions." —*Watts: Logic*, pt. ii., ch. iv.

2. Prejudiced, biassed, prepossessed.

"Were not the angry world *prejudicate*."
Bp. Hall: Satires, vi. 1.

*** prē-jū'-dĭ-cāt-ĕd,** *a.* [Prejudicate.] Prejudiced, biassed.

"Such being the froward disposition of *prejudicated* persons."—*Prynne: Histrio-Mastix.* (Epist. Ded.)

*** prē-jū'-dĭ-cate-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *prejudicate*; *-ly.*] In a prejudiced or biassed manner; with prejudice or bias.

prē-jū dĭ cā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *prejudicatio*, from *prejudicatus.*] [Prejudicate, *v.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of prejudging or prejudicating; prejudgment; determination of a case without due examination of the facts and evidence.

2. *Roman Law:*

(1) A preliminary inquiry and determination about something which belongs to a matter in dispute.

(2) A precedent or previous treatment and decision of a point.

*** prē-jū'-dĭ-cā-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *prejudicat(e)*; *-ive.*] Prejudging; forming an opinion or judgment without previous examination.

"A thing as ill beseeming philosophers as hasty *prejudicative* sentence political judges."—*More: Infinity of Worlds.* (Pref.)

prĕj'-ū-dĭce, * **prej-u-dize,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *præjudicium* = a judicial examination before a trial, damage, prejudice: *præ* = before, and *judicium* = judgment; Sp. *perjuicio*; Ital. *pregiudicio, pregiudizio.*]

* 1. The act of prejudging; foresight.

"That nought mote hinder his quicke *prejudize*."
Spenser: F. Q., II. ix. 49.

2. An opinion or judgment formed beforehand; a decision arrived at without due consideration of the facts or arguments necessary for the formation of an impartial or just determination. The word did not originally imply that the judgment formed was unfavourable; but the meaning now attached to it is that of a bias, leaning, or predisposition in favour of or against some person, action, or course of conduct, formed without reason, or for some private reason, and on insufficient grounds; a prepossession; an unjustifiable bias or leaning. (*Locke: Conduct of Understanding*, § 10.)

3. Mischief, hurt, damage, injury, detriment. (*Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, iv. 4.)

¶ *Without prejudice:* A legal phrase applied to overtures or communications between the parties to a suit, after or before action, but before trial or verdict. It is used to denote an understanding that, if the overtures fall through, no advantage shall be taken of them by either side. Thus, should a defendant make an offer, *without prejudice*, to pay half the amount of a claim, the offer must not be taken as an admission of the plaintiff having a right to any payment.

prĕj'-ū-dĭce, *v.t.* [Prejudice, *s.*]

1. To prepossess with prejudice or prejudices; to instil a prejudice into the mind of; to bias; to give a prejudiced leaning or bent to.

"This did not *prejudice* me much in his favour."—*Hook: Gilbert Gurney*, ch. vi.

2. To cause a prejudice against; to injure by prejudice: hence, generally, to injure, to hurt, to damage, to cause detriment to, to harm. (*Daniel: Civil Wars*, ii.)

prĕj-ū-dĭ'-cĭal (ci as sh), prej-u-di-ciall, *a.* [Fr. *préjudiciel*, from Lat. *prejudicialis*, from *prejudicium* = prejudice (q.v.); Sp. *prejudicial, perjudicial*; Ital. *pregiudiciale.*]

1. Biassed; possessed or moved by prejudice; prejudiced.

* 2. Contrary, opposed, opposite.

"What . . . is there, in all this, *prejudicial* any way to that which we hold?"—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

3. Causing prejudice, hurt, or detriment; hurtful, mischievous, detrimental.

"*Prejudiciall* to the priuiledge of the clergie."—*Grafton: Henry II.* (an. 13).

prĕj ụ dĭ cĭal lў (ci as sh), *adv.* [Eng. *prejudicial*; *-ly.*] In a prejudicial manner; so as to cause prejudice, hurt, or detriment; injuriously, disadvantageously.

prĕj ụ dĭ cĭal nĕss (ci as sh), *s.* [Eng. *prejudicial*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being prejudicial; hurtfulness, injuriousness.

prĕke, *s.* [Prick, *s.*] The squid, *Loligo vulgaris.*

*** preke,** *v.i.* [Prick, *v.*]

prē-knŏwl'-ĕdge (*k* silent), *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *knowledge* (q.v.).] Previous knowledge; foreknowledge.

prĕl'-ą-çў, * **prel-a-sie,** *s.* [Low Lat. *prælatia*, from Lat. *prælatus* = a prelate (q.v.).]

1. The office, dignity, or position of a prelate.

"*Prelacies* may be termed the greater benefices."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

* 2. Prelates or bishops collectively.

"Bishops, abbots, and others of the *prelasie*."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 241.

* 3. Episcopacy; the system of church government by prelates. (Formerly applied to the forms and practices of the High Chuch party.)

*** prē'-lal,** *a.* [Lat. *prelum* = a press.] Pertaining to printing; typographical: as, *prelal* faults. (*Fuller.*)

prĕl'-ąte, *s.* [Fr. *prélat*, from Lat. *prælatus* = set above, pa. par. of *præfero* = to set before, to prefer (q.v.); Sp. *prelado*; Ital. *prelato.*] An ecclesiastical dignitary of the highest order, having authority over the lower clergy, as an archbishop, bishop, or patriarch; a dignitary of the church.

"To the *prelates* he spoke with peculiar acrimony." —*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

*** prĕl'-ąte,** *v.i.* [Prelate, *s.*] To act as a prelate.

prĕl-ą-tē'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *prelate*; *-ity.*] Prelacy.

"Whether prelaty or *prelateity* in abstract notion be this or that."—*Milton: Church Govern.*, bk. ii., ch. i.

*** prĕl'-ąte-lў,** *a.* [Eng. *prelate*; *-ly.*] Prelatical, episcopal.

"In their *prelately* pompous sacrifices."—*Hall: Select Works*, p. 526.

prĕl'-ąte-shĭp, * **pre-lat-ship,** *s.* [Eng. *prelate*; *-ship.*] The office or dignity of a prelate; prelacy.

"That Thurstinus should reenter his realme, and quietlie iniov his *prelatship*."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 289.

*** prĕl'-ąt-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *prelat(e)*; *-ess.*] A female prelate; the wife of a prelate.

"The sage and rheumatic old *prelatess*."—*Milton: Apol. for Smectymnuus.*

*** prē-lā'-tĭal (ti as sh),** *a.* [Eng. *prelat(e)*; *-ial.*] Episcopal, prelatic.

"A portfolio . . . of morocco and of *prelatial* purple."—*Disraeli: Lothair*, ch. xviii.

prē-lāt'-ĭc, prē-lāt'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *prelat(e)*; *-ic, -ical.*] Pertaining or relating to, or characteristic of, prelates or prelacy.

"To set up a *prelatical* church in Scotland."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

prē-lāt'-ĭc-ąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *prelatical*; *-ly.*] In a prelatical manner; with reference to prelates or prelacy.

"Formal outside men *prelatically* addicted."—*Milton: Church Government; The Conclusion.*

*** prē-lā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *prælatio*, from *prælatus*, pa. par. of *præfero* = to prefer (q.v.).] The setting of one above or before another; preference.

"A superadded *prelation* of the sensible nature above the vegetable."—*Hale: Orig. Mankind*, p. 47.

*** prĕl'-ąt-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *prelat(e)*; *-ish.*] Episcopal.

"Perverted with *prelatish* leaven."—*Milton: Apol. for Smectymnuus.*

*** prĕl - ąt - ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *prelat(e)*; *-ism.*] Prelacy; episcopacy.

*** prĕl ąt ist,** *s.* [Eng. *prelat(e)*; *-ist.*] A supporter or advocate of prelatism or prelacy; a High Churchman.

"The constituent bodies would have been merely small knots of *prelatists*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

*** prēl ą tize,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Eng. *prelat(e*, *; -ize.*]

A. *Intrans. tive:*

1. To perform the duties or office of a prelate.

2. To support or encourage prelacy; to encourage High Church principles.

"An episcopacy that began then to *prelatize*."—*Milton: Animad. on Remonstrant's Defence.*

B. *Trans.:* To bring under the influence of prelacy.

*** prēl - ą - trў,** *s.* [Eng. *prelate*; *-ry.*] Prelacy.

*** prēl - ą - ture,** *s.* [Fr., from *prélat* = a prelate (q.v.).] The post, dignity, or office of a prelate; prelacy.

"He never preferred to any *prelature* more than one ecclesiastical person who was allied to him."—*Clarendon: Religion & Policy*, ch. v.

*** prēl - ą ture ship,** *s.* [Eng. *prelature*; *-ship.*] The same as Prelature (q.v.).

*** prēl - ą - tў,** *s.* [Eng. *prelat(e)*; *-y.*] Episcopacy, prelacy.

"Whatever faultiness was but superficial to *prelaty* at the beginning."—*Milton: Church Government*, bk. ii., ch. i.

*** prē-lĕct',** *v.i.* & *t.* [Lat. *prælectus*, pa. par. of *prælego* = to read publicly: *præ* = before, in front, and *lego* = to read.]

A. *Intrans.:* To read a lecture or discourse in public.

"To *prelect* upon the military art."—*Horsley: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 39.

B. *Trans.:* To read, as a lecture, &c., in public.

prē-lĕc'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *prælectio*, from *prælectus*, pa. par. of *prælego* = to read in public; Fr. *prélection.*] [Prelect.] A lecture or discourse read in public, or to a select company, or to a class of students.

"In the speculative portion of these *prelections*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 3, 1885.

prē-lĕc'-tor, * **præ-lĕc'-tor,** *s.* [Lat. *prælector*, from *prælectus*, pa. par. of *prælego* = to prelect (q.v.).] A reader of lectures or discourses; a public lecturer.

*** prē-lĭ-bā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *prælibatio*, from *prælibatus*, pa. par. of *prælibo* = to taste beforehand: *præ* = before, and *libo* = to taste; Fr. *prélibation.*]

1. A tasting beforehand or by anticipation; a foretaste. (*Cowper: Task*, v. 571.)

2. A libation or pouring out previous to tasting.

† **prĕ-lĭm'-ĭn-ąr-ĭ-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *preliminary*; *-ly.*] In a preliminary manner; as a preliminary. (*Cont. Review*, Nov., 1881, p. 805.)

prĕ-lĭm'-ĭn-ąr-ў, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *préliminaire*, from *pre-* (Lat. *præ*) = before, and *liminaire* = set at the entry, from Lat. *limen*, genit. *liminis* = a threshold; Sp. *preliminar*; Ital. *preliminare.*]

A. *As adj.:* Introductory; prefatory or previous to the main business or discourse; preparatory.

"*Preliminary* considerations to prepare the way of holiness."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 3.

B. *As subst.:* Something introductory, prefatory, or preparatory; an introductory or preparatory act; something which has to be done, examined, determined, arranged, or concluded before the main business can be entered upon, or an affair treated on its own merits: as, the *preliminaries* to a duel, the *preliminaries* to a treaty, &c.

*** prē lĭm' ĭt,** *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *limit*, v. (q.v.).] To limit beforehand.

*** prē-lĭn'-gual (gu as gw),** *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *lingual* (q.v.).] Before the introduction or general use of articulate speech.

"Adulterers of the *prelingual* period."—*Fitzedward Hall: Modern English*, p. 354.

*** prē-look,** * **pre-loke,** *v.i.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *look*, v. (q.v.).] To look forward; to direct the eye forward.

"The bloody compacts of these
That *preloked* on with ire." *Surrey: Psalm*, iv.

prē-lūde, prēl-ūde, *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *præludium*, *preludium* = a prelude from

Lat. *prælud-o* = to play beforehand: *præ* = before, and *ludo* = to play; Sp. & Ital. *preludio*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Something introductory or preparatory to that which follows; an introductory or preparatory performance; an introduction.

"The murmuring *prelude* of the ruder gale."
Byron: Corsair, i. 14.

2. *Music:* A movement played before, or an introduction to a musical work or performance; a short introductory strain preceding the principal movement, performed on the same key as, and intended to prepare the ear for, the piece that is to follow.

"Then *prelude* light, of livelier tone,
Expressed their merry marching on."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, ii. 17.

prĕ-lūde', **prĕl-ūde,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *préluder.*] [PRELUDE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To play or perform a prelude to; to introduce with a prelude; to serve as a prelude to.

"We may be surprised to find it *preluding* the Deluge. —*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 21, 1885.

2. To serve as an introduction to; to introduce; to lead up to; to prefaee; to be preparatory to.

"*Preluding* some great tragedy."
Longfellow: Occultation of Orion.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To serve as a prelude or introduction; to act in such a manner as to prepare for that which is to follow; to play or give a prelude.

"Henceforth in him be blest,
And *prelude* to the realms perpetual rest."
Dryden: Britannia Rediviva, 187.

* **prĕ-lūd-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *prelud(e)*; *-er.*] One who or that which preludes; one who plays a prelude.

"Invention, science, and execution, Rousseau requires in a good *preluder*."—*Mason: Church Music*, p. 69.

* **prĕ-lū'-dĭ-al,** *a.* [Eng. *prelude*; *-al.*] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a prelude; preluding, introductory.

* **prĕ-lū'-dĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *prelude*; *-ous.*] Of the nature of a prelude; preparatory, introductory.

"*Preludious* to and typicall of the office of Christ."
—*H. More: Phil. Writings.* (Gen. Pref. p. xxx.)

* **prĕ-lū'-dĭ-ŭm,** *s.* [Low Lat.] A prelude (q.v.).

"In a sweet *preludium*
Of closer strains." *Crashaw: Delights of the Muses.*

prē-lŭm'-bar, *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *lumbar* (q.v.).]

Anat.: Placed, or situated, before the loins.

* **prĕ-lū'-sĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *prælusus*, pa. par. of *præludo.*] [PRELUDE, *s.*] Of the nature of a prelude; introductory; serving as a prelude or introduction to that which is to follow.

"Softly shaking on the dimpled pool
Preludive drops." *Thomson: Spring*, 174.

* **prĕ-lū'-sĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *prelusive*; *-ly.*] By way of introduction or prelude; previously.

* **prĕ-lū'-sŏr-ĭ-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *prelusory*; *-ly.*] The same as PRELUSIVELY (q.v.).

* **prĕ-lū'-sŏr-ў,** *a.* [Lat. *prælusus*, pa. par. of *præludo.*] [PRELUDE, *s.*] Prelusive, introductory, preparatory.

"The *prelusory* lighter brandishings of these swords."
—*Bammond: Works*, iv. 470.

prē-ma-tūre, *a.* [Lat. *præmaturus*, from *præ* = before, and *maturus* = ripe, mature (q.v.); Fr. *prématuré*; Ital. & Sp. *prematuro.*] Ripe or mature too soon; happening, arriving, existing or performed before the proper time; too soon said, done, or believed; too hasty, too early; untimely.

"From vice and *premature* decay preserved."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

prē-ma-tūre-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *premature*; *-ly.*] In a premature manner; too soon, too hastily; before the proper time.

"In such instances the ordinary progress of the intellectual powers is *prematurely* quickened."—*Stewart: Human Mind*, ch. vi., § 7.

† **prē-ma-tūre-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *premature*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being premature; a happening, arriving, or existing before the proper time; precocity.

† **prē-ma-tūr'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Fr. *prématurité.*] The same as PREMATURENESS (q.v.).

"The dangers of intellectual and military *prematurity*."—*Athenæum*, May 17, 1884, p. 655.

prē-măx-ĭl-læ, præ-măx-ĭl-læ, *s. pl.* [Prel. *pre-*, and pl. of Lat. *maxilla* (q.v.).]

Compar. Anat.: The same as INTERMAXILLÆ.

prē-măx-ĭl-la-rў, *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *maxillary* (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the præmaxillæ.

"Behind the *premaxillary* part of the cranium."—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 14, 1885.

B. *As subst.* (*Pl.*): [INTERMAXILLÆ].

premaxillary-angle, *s.*

Anat.: The angle between the anterior extremity of the basicranial axis and the front of the incisor ridge of the upper jaw. It varies in different skulls from 83° to 110°, and affords a means of safely estimating the degree of facial projection. When above 95° it indicates prognathism; when below it, orthognathism. (*Huxley.*)

premaxillary-bone, *s.* [PREMAXILLARY, B.]

* **preme,** *a.* [BREME, *a.*] Fierce, strong.

"The traytour was so *preme*."—*MS. Cantab.*, Ff. II. 38, fo. 89.

* **prē-mē'-dĭ-āte,** *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *mediate* (q.v.).] To advocate one's cause.

prē-mĕd'-ĭ-tāte, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *præmeditatus*, pa. par. of *præmeditor*: *præ* = before, and *meditor* = to meditate (q.v.); Fr. *premeditor*; Sp. *premeditar*; Ital. *premeditare.*]

A. *Trans.:* To meditate or think on beforehand; to revolve in the mind beforehand; to plan and contrive beforehand.

"What pays him for his span of time
Spent in *premeditated* crime?"
Scott: Rokeby, v. 22.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To meditate or consider beforehand; to deliberate previously.

"They shoulde before handle *premeditate* with them selfes maturely and deliberately."—*Hall. Edward IV.* (an. 10).

* **prē-mĕd'-ĭ-tāte,** *a.* [PREMEDITATE, *v.*] Premeditated; planned and contrived by previous deliberation; deliberate; not done or said on the spur of the moment.

"To do a *premeditate* mischief to other persons."—*Burnet: Life of Rochester*, p. 25.

prē-mĕd'-ĭ-tāt-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [PREMEDITATE, *v.*]

* **prē-mĕd'-ĭ-tāt-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *premeditated*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being premeditated; premeditated or deliberate character or nature.

"Its [the Prayer-Book] order, *premeditatedness*, and constancy of devotion."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 89.

* **prē-mĕd'-ĭ-tāte-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *premeditate*; *-ly.*] With premeditation; deliberately; of set purpose.

"He that *premeditately* cozens one, does not cozen all, but only because he cannot."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. ii., res. 62.

prē-mĕd-ĭ-tā'-tĭon, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *præmeditationem*, accus. of *præmeditatio*, from *præmeditatus*, pa. par. of *præmeditor* = to premeditate (q.v.); Sp. *premeditacion*; Ital. *premeditazione.*]

1. The act of premeditating or deliberating beforehand; previous deliberation; forethought.

"The orations which he made upon the sudden without *premeditation* before."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 702.

2. The act of planning or contriving beforehand: as, the *premeditation* of a crime.

prē-mĕ-rĭd'-ĭ-an, *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *meridian* (q.v.).]

* **1.** *Ord. Lang.:* Before the midday.

2. *Geol.:* A term applied to one of the Appalachian Palæozoic strata, from the relative date of its origin. It is a synonym for the Lower Helderberg limestones of New York. The thickness of the entire formation seldom exceeds 300 feet. It abounds in characteristic organic remains; many of them identical with those distinctive of the Wenlock formation of Great Britain, the nearest equivalent in the European system. (*Prof. H. D. Rogers: Geology of Pennsylvania.*)

prē-mĕr'-ĭt, *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *merit*, v. (q.v.).] To merit or deserve beforehand or previously.

"They did not forgive Sir John Hotham, who had so much *premerited* of them."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike.*

* **prē-mĭ'-al,** *a.* [PREMIUM, *a.*] Rewarding; by way of reward.

"I many penal statutes saw,
But not one *premial*." *Owen: Epigrams.*

* **prē-mĭ-çēs,** * **prĭ-mĭ-çēs,** *s. pl.* [Fr., from Lat. *primitiæ* = first-fruits, from *primus* = first.] First-fruits.

"A charger, yearly filled with fruits, was offered to the gods at their festivals, as the *premices* or first gatherings."—*Dryden: Origin & Progress of Satire.*

prē-mĭ-ēr, prĕm'-ĭ-ēr, *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *primarius* = principal; *primus* = first.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. First, chief, principal.

"The Spaniard challengeth the *premier* place, in regard of his dominions."—*Camden: Remains.*

2. Most ancient. Applied to a peer in regard to date of creation: as, The Duke of Norfolk is the *premier* duke of England.

B. *As subst.:* The Prime Minister (q.v.).

premier-serjeant, *s.* [SERJEANT.]

prē-mĭ-ēr-shĭp, prĕm'-ĭ-ēr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *premier*; *-ship.*] The office, post, or dignity of Premier (q.v.).

"Rather than run the risks of the *Premiership*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 28, 1885.

prē-mĭl-lĕn-nĭ-al, *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *millennial* (q.v.).] Previous to the millennium.

* **prē-mĭ-ō,** *s.* [Ital. & Sp.] A premium (q.v.).

"In all which offices the *premio* is so small."—*Lefoe: Tour thro G. Britain*, ii. 111.

* **prē-mĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *præmiosus*, from *præmium* = reward.] Rich in gifts.

* **prē-mĭs'-al,** *s.* [Eng. *premis(e)*; *-al.*] The act of premising; a prefatory or antecedent statement or proposition.

"Here, by way of *premisal*, it must be in a lawful and warrantable way."—*Culverwell. Mount Ebal*, 99

prē-mīse, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *pre-* (Lat. *præ*) = before, and *mis*, pa. par. of *mettre* = to send.]

A. *Transitive:*

* **1.** *Lit.:* To send out before the time.

"The *premised* flames of the last day."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., v. 2.

2. *Fig.:* To set forth or lay down beforehand; to lay down or put forward as preliminary or preparatory to what is to follow; to lay down as an antecedent proposition or condition.

"He yields his honours and his land,
One boon *premised*:—Restore his child."
Scott: Rokeby, vi. 11.

B. *Intrans.:* To put forward or lay down antecedent propositions or conditions.

"He *premiseth* and then infers."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

prĕm'-īse, prĕm'-īss, *s.* [Fr. *prémisse*, from Lat. *præmissa*, fem. sing. of *præmissus*, pa. par. of *præmitto* = to send out before: *præ* = before, and *mitto* = to send.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 2.

* **2.** A condition, a supposition.

"The *premises* observed,
Thy will by my performance shall be served."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, ii. 1.

3. (*Pl.*): Houses or lands and tenements; a house or building, together with the outhouses, &c., attached to it; a building and its appurtenances [II. 1].

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law* (*Pl.*): The beginning or early part of a deed or conveyance, in which the subject matter is stated or described in full, being afterwards referred to as the premises [1. 3.].

2. *Logic:* The name given to each of the first two propositions of a syllogism, from which the inference or conclusion is drawn. [MAJOR-PREMISE, MINOR-PREMISE.] Thus:

All tyrants are detestable.
Cæsar was a tyrant,

are premises, and if their truth be admitted, the conclusion, that Cæsar was detestable, follows as a matter of irresistible inference. The entire syllogism reads as follows:

All tyrants are detestable;
Cæsar was a tyrant;
Therefore, Cæsar was detestable."

prĕm-ĭss, *s.* [PREMISE, *s.*]

* **prē-mĭt,** *v.t.* [Lat. *præmitto.*] To premise (q.v.). (*Donne: Pseudo-Martyr* (1610), Pref., sig. E, 1 back.)

prē-mĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *præmium* = profit, reward, prop. = a taking before, from *præ* = before, and *emo* = to take, to buy.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A reward, a recompense; something given or paid in return for something else done or given:

(1) A prize offered for competition; a reward for some specific act.

(2) A bonus; an extra sum paid or offered as an incentive.

(3) A fee paid for the privilege of learning some trade or profession.

* **2.** Interest or bonus paid for the loan of money.

"People were tempted to lend, by great *premiums* and large interest."—*Swift: Miscellanies.*

II. *Commercial, &c.:*

1. In *currency*, the premium on gold or silver is the difference of value between gold and silver coins and paper notes of the same nominal amount. Thus, when the United States gold dollar was at a premium of 25, it meant that 125 paper dollars were given for 100 gold dollars.

2. In *insurance*, a sum periodically paid by the person insured in order to secure a stated sum of money from the society to whom the premium is paid, in case of damage by fire, or by loss of a vessel or goods at sea; or, in case of life assurance, the sum periodically paid in order to secure the payment to the representatives of the person insured of a stated sum in case of the death of the person whose life is insured. [Assurance, Insurance, Policy.]

3. In *finance*, stocks, bonds, or shares are said to stand at a premium when their market price is higher than that paid for them when originally issued. In this sense it is the opposite to discount (q.v.).

¶ *Premium* is sometimes used adjectively, in the sense of prize or prize-taking: as, a *premium* flower.

¶ *At a premium:*

1. *Lit.:* [Premium, II. 3.].

2. *Fig.:* Enhanced in value; difficult to get or attain except at a higher price than usual.

"Accommodation is already *at a premium*."—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 14, 1895.

prĕm-na, *s.* [Gr. *πρέμνον* (*premnon*) = the stump of a tree.]

Bot.: A genus of Viticeæ. Shrubs or trees, with opposite leaves and small flowers in cymes. Natives of Asia and Australia. The drupaceous fruit of *Premna esculenta* is eaten. A decoction of the root of *P. integrifolia*, a small tree, a native of India and Tenasserim, is cordial and stomachic, and is used in rheumatism, neuralgia, &c. The leaves, with pepper, are given in colds and fevers. The milk of *P. mucronata*, a small sub-Himalayan tree, is applied to boils, and its juice is given to cattle in colic. The leaves of *P. latifolia* are eaten in Southern India in native curries.

prē-mō-lar, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *molar* (q.v.).]

1. *Comp. Anat.:* One of the permanent teeth which replace the deciduous molars in diphyodont mammals. According to Owen, the typical formula is P.M. $\frac{4-4}{4-4}$.

2. *Anat.:* A bicuspid tooth.

* **prē-mŏn'-ĭsh**, *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Mid. Eng. *monish* (q.v.).] To warn or admonish beforehand; to forewarn.

"I desire only to *premonish* you that it is my resolution."—*Bp. Sanderson: Promissory Oaths*, iii., § i.

* **prē-mŏn'-ĭsh-mĕnt**, *s.* [Eng. *premonish*; *-ment.*] The act of premonishing or forewarning; previous warning or admonition.

"After these *premonishments*, I will come to the compartition itself."—*Wotton: Architecture*, pt. i., p. 40.

† **prē-mō-nĭ'-tion**, * **pre-mo-ni-ci-on**, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *monition* (q.v.).] Previous warning or notice: a forewarning.

"What friendly *premonitions* have bene spent
On your forbearance; and their vaine event."
Chapman: Homer; Odyssey ii.

* **prē-mŏn'-ĭ-tĭve**, *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *monitive* (q.v.).] The same as Premonitory (q.v.).

* **prē-mŏn'-ĭ-tŏr**, *s.* [Lat. *premonitor.*] One who or that which gives premonition or forewarning.

"Some such-like uncouth *premonitors* the great and holy God sends purposely."—*Bp. Hall: Soliloquy* 79.

* **prē-mŏn'-ĭ-tŏr-ĭ-lȳ**, *adv.* [Eng. *premonitor(y)*; *-ly.*] In a premonitory manner; by way of premonition.

prē-mŏn-ĭ-tōr'-ȳ, *a.* [Lat. *premonitorius.*] Giving premonition or forewarning: as, *premonitory* symptoms of a disease.

prē-mŏn-strant, *a.* & *s.* [Premonstratensian.]

* **prē-mŏn-strāte**, *v.t.* [Lat. *premonstratus*, pa. par. of *praemonstro*: *præ* = before, and *monstro* = to show.] To show beforehand; to foreshow.

"We *premonstrate* rather, that is, we deduce one thing out of another continually."—*Hartlib: Reform of Schools*, p. 51.

Prē-mŏn-stra-tĕn-sian (**si** as **sh**), *a.* & *s.* [Eccles. Lat. *Premonstratenses*, from Fr. *premontré* = foreshown [Premonstrate], the name given by the founder to the site of the first house of the Order, in a valley near Laon, because he believed it divinely appointed for that purpose.]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to the monastic order described under B.

"In England two small *Premonstratensian* houses . . . have been recently founded at Crowle and Spalding."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 685.

B. *As substantive:*

Church Hist. (*Pl.*): Norbertines; an order of regular canons, founded by St. Norbert, in 1119. The rule was that of St. Austin, and their founder imposed upon his subjects perpetual fasting and entire abstinence from meat. Despite, or possibly because of, the severity of the life, the order flourished greatly, and at one time, according to Helyot, there were more than a thousand abbeys. At the dissolution in England there were thirty-five houses of the order in this country, of which two were nunneries and two cells. [Cell, A. I. 1. (3).]

"A community of French *Premonstratensians* has been established at Storrington."—*Addis & Arnold, Cath. Dict.*, p. 685.

* **prē-mŏn-strā'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *praemonstratio.*] [Premonstrate.] The act of foreshowing; a showing beforehand.

"The like *premonstration* is to be looked for in the fulfilling."—*Shelford: Learned Discourses*, p. 323.

* **prē'-mŏn-strā-tẽr**, *s.* [Lat. *praemonstrator.*] [Premonstrate.] One who or that which premonstrates or shows beforehand.

prē-morse, præ'-morse, *a.* [Lat. *praemorsus*, pa. par. of *præmordeo*: *præ* = before, and *mordeo* = to bite.]

PREMORSE ROOT.

Bot. (*Of a root, leaf, &c.*): Having so perished at the extremity, as to suggest that a piece has been bitten off. Nearly the same as truncate, except that the termination is ragged and irregular. The root figured as an example is that of *Scabiosa succisa*.

prē-mō-sā'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *mosaic* (q.v.).] Pertaining or relating to the times before Moses.

* **prē-mō'-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *motion* (q.v.).] Previous motion or excitement to action.

prē-mu-nïr'-ĕ, *s.* [Præmunire.]

* **prē-mu-nīte'**, *v.t.* [Lat. *praemunitus*, pa. par. of *praemunio*: *præ* = before, and *munio* to fortify.] To fortify or strengthen beforehand; to guard against objection.

"To *premunite* the succeeding treatise with this preface."—*Fotherby: Atheomastix.* (Pref.)

* **prē-mu-nĭ'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *praemunitio*, from *praemunitus*, pa. par. of *praemunio.*] The act of fortifying or strengthening beforehand against objections.

prē-mū'-nĭ-tŏr-ȳ, *a.* [Præmunire.] Pertaining or relating to a præmunire.

premyour, *s.* [Lat. *premium.*] A recompenser, a rewarder.

"Jesus is . . . his lovers rewarde and *premyour*."—*The Festival*, fo. cxxiii. (back).

prē-nān-thēs, *s.* [Gr. *πρηνής* (*prēnēs*) = drooping, and *ἄνθος* (*anthos*) = a flower.]

Bot.: A genus of Lactucæ. *Prenanthes purpurea* is naturalised in Skye and near Edinburgh. The old *P. muralis* is now *Lactuca muralis*. It is indigenous.

prĕn-dĕr, *s.* [Fr. *prendre* (Lat. *prendo*) = to take.]

Law: The right or power of taking a thing before it is offered.

"This Heriot was Parcel of the Services, and those lie in Render, and not in *Prender*."—*Nelson: Lex Manerionum*, p. 115.

* **prēnc**, *s.* [A.S. *preon.*] A pin, a preen.

* **prēne**, *v.t.* [Prene, *s.*] To fasten with a pin; to stick with, or as with, a pin; to prick.

"Through his herte he *preneth* him."
R. de Brunne: Medit. on Supper of Our Lord, 459.

* **prē-nō mĕn**, *s.* [Prænomen.]

* **prē nŏm' ĭ nal**, *a.* [Lat. *praenomen* (genit. *praenominis*) = prænomen (q.v.).] Serving as the first element in a compound name.

"They deceived in the name of horse-radish, horse-mint, bull-rush, and many more; conceiving therein some *prænominal* consideration."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. vii.

* **prē-nŏm-ĭ-nāte**, *v.t.* [Prenominate, *a.*] To name beforehand or previously; to forename; to tell by name beforehand.

"To *prenominate* in nice conjecture,
Where thou will hit me dead."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iv. 5.

* **prē-nŏm'-ĭ-nāte**, *a.* [Lat. *praenominatus*, pa. par. of *praenomino*: *præ* = before, and *nomino* = to name (q.v.).] Named beforehand; forenamed. (*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii. 1.)

* **prē-nŏm-ĭ-nā'-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *nomination* (q.v.).] The privilege, right, or state of being named first.

"The watery productions should have the *prænomination*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. xxiv.

* **prē-nŏs-tic**, * **pre-nos-tike**, *s.* [Lat. *præ* = before, and *nosco* = to know.] A prognostic, apronem, an augury.

"He saith for such a *prenostike*
Most of an hounde was to him like."
Gower: C. A., ii.

* **prē-nōte'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *note* (q.v.).] To note or make out previously or beforehand.

"This blind ignorance of that age thus thone *prenoted*."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 120.

* **prē-nō'-tion**, * **præ nō'-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *notion* (q.v.); Fr. *prénotion.*] A notion or idea which precedes something else; a previous notion or thought; foreknowledge.

"Connecting emblems with *prænotions*, as the most powerfull of all admunicles to the faculty of memory."—*Stewart: Human Mind*, vol. ii., ch. ii., § 2. (Note.)

* **prĕn-sā'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *prensatio*, from *prensatus*, pa. par. of *prenso* (*prehenso*), intens. of *prendo* = to take, to seize.] The act of seizing with violence. (*Barrow: Pope's Supremacy.*)

prĕnt, *v.* & *s.* [Print.] (*Scotch.*)

prent-book, *s.* A printed book. (*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxxix.)

* **prĕn-tĭce**, * **pren-tis**, * **pren-tyse**, *s.* [See def.] A colloquial contraction of apprentice (q.v.).

"My accuser is my *prentice*."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI.*, i. 3.

* **prĕn'-tĭce-shĭp**, * **pren-ti-ship**, *s.* [Eng. *prentice*; *-ship.*] Apprenticeship.

"As they had served with want two *prentiships*."
Browne: Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 1.

* **pren-tis**, *s.* [Prentice.]

* **pren-tis-hode**, *s.* [Eng. * *prentis* = apprentice; *-hode* = -head.] Apprenticeship. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 4,384.)

* **prō-nŭn-çĭ-ā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *pronunciatio*, from *pronunciatus*, pa. par. of *pronuncio*, from *præ* = before, and *nuncio* = to announce (q.v.). The act of announcing or telling beforehand.

* **prē-nŭn-cious**, *a.* [Lat. *pronuncius*, from *præ* = before, and *nuncius* = a messenger.] Announcing beforehand; foretelling, presaging.

* **prē ŏ blīge**, *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *oblige* (q.v.).] To obtain previously or beforehand.

prē ŏb tāin, *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *obtain* (q.v.). To obtain previously or beforehand.

prē-ŏc-cu-pan-cy, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *occupancy* (q.v.).]

1. The act of occupying or taking possession before another; preoccupation.

2. The right of taking possession of and holding before others: as, the *preoccupancy* of a country by right of discovery.

prē-ŏc-cu-pant, *s.* Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *occupant* (q.v.).] One who preoccupies; one having preoccupancy.

* **prē-ŏc-cu-pāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *praeoccupatus*, pa. par. of *praeoccupo* = to seize beforehand, to anticipate: *pro* = before, and *occupo* = to occupy (q.v.); Fr. *préoccuper.*] To preoccupy, to prepossess, to bias, to prejudice.

Least the pleasure of the eye *preoccupate* the judgment. —*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 49.

prē-ŏc-cu-pā-tion, *s.* [Fr. *préoccupation*, from Lat. *praeoccupatio.*] [Preoccupate.]

* 1. The act of seizing or taking possession of anything before another; preoccupancy; prior occupation or possession.

* 2. An anticipation of objections.

"As if by way of *preoccupation*, he should have said. —*South: Sermons.*

3. Anything which preoccupies or prepossesses the mind, so as to give it a certain disposition, leaning, or tendency; prepossession, bias, prejudice.

"Not giving way to any *preoccupation*, or byass." —*Locke: Conduct of the Understanding*, § 19.

prē-ŏc-cu-pied, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Preoccupy.]

prē-ŏc-cu-pȳ, *v.t.* [Fr. *préoccuper*, from Lat. *praeoccupo.*] [Preoccupate.]

1. To seize or take possession of before another: as, To *preoccupy* a country not before held.

2. To engage or occupy the attention of beforehand; to pre-engage, to prepossess, to engross beforehand.

"*Preoccupied* with what you rather must do
Than what you should."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 3.

prē-ŏm-i-nāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *prae* = before, and *ominatus*, pa. par. of *ominor* = to presage.] [Omen.] To prognosticate, to presage, to augur, to portend. (*Browne: Vulg. Err.*, bk. v., ch. xxi.)

prē-ō-pĕr-cle, *s.* [Preoperculum.]

prē-ō-pĕr'-cu-lar, præ-ō-pĕr'-cu-lar, *a.* [Eng., &c. *preopercul(um)*; *-ar.*] Belonging to, or connected with, the preoperculum (q.v.).

prē-ō-pĕr'-cu-lŭm, præ-ō-pĕr'-cu-lŭm, prē-ō-pĕr-cle, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, *prae-*, and Eng., &c. *operculum.*]

Ichthy.: A sub-semicircular bone, present in the post-orbital part of the head in most Teleosteous Fishes and many Ganoids, and forming part of the gill-cover.

"Two spots]on the *preopercle*."—*Field*, March 20, 1886.

prē-ō-pĭn-ion (i as y), *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *opinion* (q.v.).] An opinion previously formed; a prepossession, a prejudice.

"Others out of a timorous *preopinion* refraining very many."—*Browne: Vulg. Err.*, bk. iii., ch. xxv.

prē-ŏp-tion, *s.* Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *option* (q.v.).] The right or privilege of first choice.

prē-ōr-al, *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *oral* (q.v.).]

Anat.: Situated in front of the mouth.

prē-or-dāin', * **pre-or-deine,** *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *ordain* (q.v.).] To ordain, appoint, or determine beforehand; to preappoint, to predetermine.

"The purpos'd counsel *preordain'd* and fixt
Of the Most High." *Milton: P. R.*, i. 127.

prē-or-dēr, *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *order*, v. (q.v.).] To order or arrange beforehand; to prearrange, to preordain.

* **prē-or-di-nance, pre-or-di-naunce,** *s.* Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *ordinance* (q.v.).] Antecedent or previous decree or ordinance.

"Turn *preordinance*, and first decree
Into the law of children."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iii. 1.

prē-or-di-nate, * **pre-or-di-nat,** * **pre-or-dy-nate,** *a.* [Lat. *praeordinatus.*] Preordained, predetermined.

"*Preordinate* by prouydence dyuine."—*Sir T. Elyot: Governour*, bk. ii., ch. xii.

prē-or-di-nā-tion, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *ordination* (q.v.).] The act of preordaining; preordinance.

"To be ministered vnto them by the *preordination* of God."—*Bale: Image*, pt. ii.

prē-paid, *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *paid* (q.v.).] Paid beforehand or in advance: as, a *prepaid* letter.

prē-pā'-ṣa-tal, *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *palatal* (q.v.).]

Anat.: Immediately in front of the palate: as, the *prepalatal* aperture.

* **prē-pār-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *prepar(e)*; *-able.*] Capable of being prepared.

* **prē-pār-ançe,** * **pre-par-aunce,** *s.* [Eng. *prepar(e)*, *-ance.*] Preparation.

"All this busy *preparaunce* to war."—*Sir T. More: Utopia.*

* **preparat,** *a.* [Lat. *praeparatus*, pa. par. of *praeparo* = to prepare (q.v.).] Prepared. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 16,278.)

prĕp-a-rā-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *praeparationem*, accus. of *praeparatio* = a making ready beforehand, from *praeparatus*, pa. par. of *praeparo* = to prepare (q.v.); Sp. *preparacion*; Ital. *preparazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of preparing or fitting beforehand for any special purpose, use, service, or condition; a making ready or fit.

"You make grand *preparation* for a duke."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 5.

2. Previous measures of adaptation or fitness.

"I will shew what *preparations* there were in nature for this dissolution."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

* 3. Ceremonious introduction; ceremony.

"I make bold to press, with so little *preparation*, upon you."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, ii. 2.

4. The state of being prepared, ready, or fit; preparedness, readiness.

5. That which is prepared, made, or arranged for a particular purpose: the measures taken or things done in readiness for any thing or person.

"Jealousy shall be call'd assurance, and all the *preparation* overthrown."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing*, ii. 2.

6. Anything made or prepared by a special process, as a medical substance prepared for the use of a patient, a part of the body for anatomical study, a subject for the microscope, a dish prepared by cookery, &c.

"I wish the chemists had been more sparing, who magnify their *preparations*."—*Browne: Vulg. Err.*

* 7. A force ready for combat, as an army or fleet.

"The Turkish *preparation* makes for Rhodes."
Shakesp.: Othello, i. 3.

* 8. Accomplishment, qualification, parts.

"Your many warlike, courtlike, and learned *preparations*."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

II. *Music:* The causing a discord to be heard as a concord immediately before its percussion. It must take place in the same part as that which has the discord.

prē-păr-a-tive, * **pre-par-a-tife,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *préparatif*; Sp. & Ital. *preparativo.*]

A. *As adj.:* Tending or serving to prepare or make ready; preparatory.

"Some rude *preparative* strokes towards efformation."—*More: Immort. Soul*, bk. ii., ch. x.

B. *As substantive:*

1. That which tends or serves to prepare; anything which serves to make ready or to pave the way; a preparatory, a prelude.

"A *preparative* and introduction to the doing of something worse."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 8.

2. That which is done in readiness or preparation for something else; a preparation.

"These your most holy, pure *preparatives*
For death and judgment." *Lytton: Richelieu*, i. 2.

prē-păr-a-tive-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *preparative*; *-ly.*] In a preparative or preparatory manner; by way of preparation.

"It is *preparatively* necessary to many useful things in this life."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind.*

prē-păr-a-tor, *s.* [Lat.] One who prepares subjects beforehand, as anatomical specimens, subjects for dissection, &c.

"He stayed in the museum as *preparator*."—*Nature*, Feb. 7, 1884, p. 343.

prē-păr-a-tor-y, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *préparatoire.*]

A. *As adj.:* Tending or serving to prepare the way for something to follow; necessary to be done in order to prepare for that which is to follow; antecedently necessary; introductory to and making provision for that which is to come; preparative

"To pass a small portion of its existence in one state to be *preparatory* to another."—*Paley: Sermons*, i.

B. *As subst.:* A preparative. (*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 3.)

* **prē-păr'-a-ture,** *s.* [Lat. *prae* = before, and *paratura* = a preparing.] Preparation.

"Making such *preparature*."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 1,781.

prē-pāre', *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *préparer*, from Lat. *praeparo*: *prae* = before, and *paro* = to get ready, to set in order; Sp. & Port. *preparar*; Ital. *preparare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To make ready, fit, adapted, or qualified for any special purpose, use, service, or condition, by any means whatever; to put into such a state as to be fit for use or application; to adapt: as, To *prepare* ground for seed.

2. To make ready for something which is to come, happen, or be told; to make ready to expect something. (Frequently used reflexively in this sense.)

"*Prepare* her ears to hear a wooer's tale."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 4.

3. To get ready; to provide; to procure as suitable and necessary.

"Let us *prepare* some welcome for the mistress."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, v.

4. To make ready for examination; to study: as, To *prepare* lessons.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To make all things ready; to make the necessary preparations.

"Bid them *prepare* for dinner."—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, iii. 5.

2. To take the previous measures necessary; to get ready.

"Nay, gentlemen, *prepare* not to be gone."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, i. 5.

3. To make one's self ready; to hold one's self in readiness; to be prepared. (*Amos* iv. 12.)

* 4. To repair, to proceed.

"With these instructions he *prepares* to the Court of Scotland."—*Heylin: Hist. Presbyterians*, p. 220.

* **prē-pāre',** *s.* [Prepare, *v.*] Preparation.

"Go levy men, and make *prepare* for war."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., iv. 1.

prē-pāred', *pa. par.* or *a.* [Prepare, *v.*]

* **prē-păr'-ĕd-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *prepared*; *-ly.*] In a prepared manner; in a state of readiness or preparation. (*Shakesp.: Ant. & Cleop.*, v. 1.)

* **prē-păr'-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *prepared*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being prepared, or in a state of readiness.

"An appearance of martial order and *preparedness*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

prē-păr-ĕr, * **pre-pair-er,** *s.* [Eng. *prepar(e)*, v.; *-er.*] One who or that which prepares, fits, or makes ready.

"Anne Turner, widow, the *preparer* of them."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*, vol. i.

prē-pāy', *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *pay*, v. (q.v.).] To pay previously or beforehand; to pay for before obtaining possession of the article paid for; to pay in advance: as, To *prepay* calls or shares, &c.

prē-pāy'-mĕnt, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *payment* (q.v.).] The act of prepaying; payment beforehand or in advance.

prē-pĕnse', *a.* [Fr. *pre-* (Lat. *prae*) = before, and *penser* = to think.] Premeditated; deliberate; meditated and contrived beforehand; preconceived, aforethought. (It is placed after the word to which it refers, and is almost obsolete, except in the phrase *malice prepense.*) [Malice, *s.* II.]

* **prē-pĕnse',** *v.t.* & *i.* [Prepense, *a.*]

A. *Trans.:* To weigh or consider beforehand; to premeditate.

"All circumstances *prepensed*."—*Bp. Hall: Via Media; The Way of Peace.*

B. *Intrans.:* To deliberate beforehand. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, III. xi. 14.)

* **prē-pĕnse-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *prepense*; *-ly.*] In a prepense or premeditated manner; with premeditation; deliberately.

* **prē-pŏl-lençe,** * **prē-pŏl-len-çy,** *s.* [Eng. *prepollent(t)*; *-ce*, *-cy.*] The quality or state of being prepollent; superiority of power; predominance, prevalence.

"Having a *prepollency* of good in its effects."—*Coventry Patmore to Hyde*, conv. iii.

*** prē pŏl'-lent,** *a.* [Lat. *præpollens*, pr. par. of *præpolleo* = to be very powerful or strong : *præ* = before, and *polleo* = to be able.] Having superior power, weight, or influence; predominating.

"The ends of self-preservation or of *prepollent* utility."—*Bp Hurd : Works*, vii. 315.

*** prē pŏn' dēr,** *v.t.* [Lat. *præpondero* = to preponderate (q.v.).] To outweigh.

"Unless appearances *preponder* truths."—*Wotton : Archite ture*, p. 27.

prē pŏn' dēr-ạnçe, * prē-pŏn-dēr-ạnçy, *s.* [Fr. *prépondérance.*] [PREPONDERATE.]

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. *Lit. :* The quality or state of being preponderant or of preponderating; superiority of weight.

"This accessional *preponderancy* is rather an appearance than reality."—*Browne : Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv., ch. vii.

2. *Fig. :* Superiority of power, weight, or influence; excess of force, influence, or numbers.

"The *preponderance* in my favour was further increased."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 14, 1885.

II. *Ordn. :* The excess of weight of the part in rear of the trunnions over that in front. It is usually $\frac{1}{20}$ the weight of the gun.

*** prē-pŏn'-dēr-ạnt,** *a.* [Lat. *præponderans*, pr. par. of *præpondero*; Fr. *prépondérant.*] Preponderating, outweighing.

"The *preponderant* scale must determine."—*Reid*, in *Richardson.*

*** prē-pŏn'-dēr-ạnt-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *preponderant* ; *-ly.*] In a preponderant or preponderating manner or degree; so as to outweigh or preponderate.

prē-pŏn'-dēr-ātе, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *præponderatus*, pa. par. of *præpondero* = to outweigh : *præ* = before, and *pondero* = to weigh ; *pondus* (genit. *ponderis*) = a weight ; Sp. *preponderar*; Ital. *preponderare.*]

*** A.** *Transitive :*

I. *Lit. :* To outweigh; to exceed in weight; to overpower by weight.

"In statick experiment, an inconsiderable weight . . . will *preponderate* much greater magnitudes."—*Glanvill : Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. xv.

II. *Figuratively :*

1. To have more weight, force, or influence than; to outweigh.

"The triviallest thing, when passion is cast into the scale with it, *preponderates* substantial blessings."—*Government of the Tongue.*

2. To cause to prefer; to cause to incline to or decide on anything. (*Fuller.*)

3. To ponder or consider previously. (*Shaftesbury.*)

B. *Intransitive :*

* 1. *Lit. :* To exceed in weight : hence, to incline or descend, as the scale of a balance.

2. *Fig. :* To exceed in influence, weight, force, numbers, or extent.

"The *preponderating* influence of the polled type."—*Field*, Jan. 2, 1886.

prē-pŏn'-dēr-āt-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [PREPONDERATE.]

*** prē-pŏn'-dēr-āt-ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *preponderating* ; *-ly.*] In a preponderating manner or degree; preponderantly.

"Towns which past reformers generally regarded as *preponderatingly* Liberal."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 26, 1885.

*** prē-pŏn-dēr-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *præponderatio.*] [PREPONDERATE.]

1. The act or state of preponderating or outweighing; preponderance.

"The *preponderation* of the scale of a balance."—*Edwards : On the Will*, pt. ii., § 7.

2. The act of mentally weighing or considering beforehand.

*** prē-pōşe',** *v.t.* [Fr. *préposer.*] [POSE, *v.*]

1. To set or place before; to prefix.

"His [H. Smith] life . . . *proposed* to his printed sermons."—*Fuller : Worthies ; Leicester.*

2. To set out or expose publicly.

"Prizes were *proposed* for such."
Warner : Albions England, bk. xi., ch. lxii.

prēp-ō-şĭ'-tion, * prep-o-si-ci-on, * prep-ō-si-cy-on, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *præpositionem*, accus. of *præpositio* = a placing before, a preposition, from *præ* = before, and *positio* = a placing, position (q.v.); Sp. *preposicion*; Ital. *preposizione.*]

1. *Gram. :* A part of speech, so named because originally prefixed to the verb, in order to modify its meaning. Prepositions serve to express : (1) the relations of space, and (2) other relations derived from those of space, and marked in some languages by case-endings. Prepositions are usually placed before the word which expresses the object of the relation : as, heat *from* fire, he is going *to* London *from* York, a house *on* a hill, &c. Frequently, however, the preposition is placed after the object of the relation : as, Whom are you speaking *of*? what are you thinking *of*? what house do you stop *at*? &c. Prepositions are either simple or compound. Simple prepositions are *at, by, for, from, in, on, out, to, up, with* ; compound prepositions are *across, after* (a comparative from *of*), *against, above, about, along, amid, amidst, among, athwart, but, into, over, through, toward, until, unto, within, without.* The prepositions *concerning, during, except, notwithstanding, * outtake*, &c., arise out of a participial construction.

"*Prepositions*, in our sense of the term, are of yet more recent origin."—*Whitney : Life & Growth of Language*, ch. x.

* 2. A proposition, an exposition, a discourse.

"The said Sir John Bushe, in all his *prepositions* to the king."—*Grafton : Chronicle ; Richard II.* (an. 21).

*** prēp-ō-şĭ'-tion-ạl,** *a.* [Eng. *preposition* ; *-al.*] Pertaining to, or having the nature or function of, a preposition.

"The *prepositional* form of the infinitive is not peculiar to English."—*Earle : Philology*, § 592.

prēp-ō-şĭ'-tion-ạl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *prepositional* ; *-ly.*] In a prepositional manner; as a preposition : as, To use a word *prepositionally.*

*** prē-pŏş'-ĭ-tĭve,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *præpositivus*, from *præpositus*, pa. par. of *præpono* = to place before; Fr. *prépositif*; Sp. & Ital. *pre positivo.*]

A. *As adj. :* Placed or put before or in front; prefixed.

"The Dutch *prepositive* article *tie* or *lie*, as our *the*, &c."—*Drayton : Poly-Olbion*, s. iv. (Illust.)

B. *As subst. :* A word or partiele put before another word.

"Grammarians were not ashamed to have a class of postpositive *prepositives*."—*Tooke : Diversions of Purley*, vol. i., ch. ix.

*** prē-pŏş'-ĭ tŏr,** *s.* [Lat. *præpositor*, from *præpositus*, pa. par. of *præpono* = to place before.] A scholar appointed by the master to overlook other scholars ; a monitor.

*** prē-pŏş'-ĭ-tụre,** *s.* [Lat. *præpositura.*] [PROVOST.] The office, dignity, or place of a provost ; a provostship.

"The king gave him the *prepositure* of Wells with the prebend annexed."—*Lowth : Life of Wykeham*, § 1.

prē-pŏş-şĕss', *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *possess* (q.v.).]

1. To take possession of and hold before others ; to preoccupy.

"The Spirit of God . . . prevents the external rites, and *prepossesses* the hearts of his servants."—*Bp. Taylor : Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 10.

2. To preoccupy the mind or heart of ; to fill beforehand with a certain opinion, leaning, bias, or prejudice. (Not so strong as prejudice.)

"The . . . did not *prepossess* the ship's company in his favour."—*Smollett : Roderick Random*, ch. xxxv.

prē-pŏş-şĕss'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [PREPOSSESS.]

A. *As pr. par. :* (See the verb).

B. *As adj. :* Attractive.

"The plaintiff, a young woman of *prepossessing* and ladylike appearance, was then called."—*Evening Standard*, May 22, 1886.

prē-pŏş-şĕss'-ĭon (ss as sh), *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *possession* (q.v.).]

1. Prior possession or occupancy ; preoccupancy, preoccupation.

"To give piety the *prepossession*."—*Hammond : Fundamentals.*

2. A preconceived opinion ; a judgment or estimate formed beforehand, either in favour of, or against, any person or thing. It is frequently, if not generally, used in a good sense ; when used in a bad sense it is a milder term than prejudice.

"The unfavourable *prepossession* which at first you testified toward our excellent neighbour."—*Lytton : Eugene Aram*, bk. i., ch. viii.

*** prē-pŏş-şĕs'-sŏr,** *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *possessor* (q.v.).] One who prepossesses; one who possesses before another.

"They signify only a bare *prepossessor*, one that possessed the land before the present possessor."—*Brady : Glossary.*

prē pŏs'-tēr-oŭs, * pro-pos-ter ouse, *a.* [Lat. *præposterus* = reversed, inverted ; lit. = last part forwards : *præ* = before, in front, and *posterus* = latter.] [POSTERIOR.]

* 1. Properly, having that first which should be last ; in vulgar language, putting the cart before the horse ; inverted, reversed.

"It is a *preposterous* order to teach first and to learn after."—*Bible* (1611), *Translators to the Reader.*

2. Contrary to nature, reason, or common sense ; utterly or glaringly absurd or ridiculous ; totally opposed to the nature of things; monstrous.

"What's more *preposterous* than to see
A merry beggar?" *Dryden : Persius*, sat. i.

* 3. Foolish, ridiculous, perverse.

"*Preposterous* ass ! that never read so far."
Shakesp. : Taming of the Shrew, III. i.

prē-pŏs'-tēr-oŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *preposterous* ; *-ly.*]

* 1. In an inverted or perverted manner ; with the wrong part first.

"Some, indeed, *preposterously* misplaced these."—*South : Sermons*, xi. 3.

2. In a preposterous, ridiculous, or very absurd manner ; ridiculously. (*Byron : Beppo*, lv.)

*** prē-pŏs'-tēr-oŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *preposterous* ; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being preposterous ; wrong order or method ; absurdity.

"*Preposterousness* she counted it to wear
Her purse upon her back "
Beaumont : Psyche, xviii.

prē-pō'-tĕn-çy, *s.* [Lat. *prepotentia*, from *prepotens* = prepotent (q.v.).] The quality or state of being prepotent ; superior influence or power ; predominance.

"Their *prepotency*—their ability to stamp in a marked manner their own qualities on the offspring of any of the native breeds with which they are intercrossed."—*Sheldon : Dairy Farming.* (Introd., p. iii.)

prē-pō'-tent, *a.* [Lat. *prepotens*, from *præ* = before, and *potens* = powerful.]

1. Very powerful; superior in power, strength, or authority.

"Here is no grace so *prepotent* but it may be disobeyed."—*Plaifere : App. to Gospel*, ch. xiv.

2. Possessing superior influence or force ; prevailing, predominant.

"The ass is *prepotent* over the horse : the prepotency in this instance running more strongly through the male than through the female ass ; so that the mule resembles the ass more closely than does the hinny."—*Darwin : Animals & Plants*, ii. 67.

3. Highly endowed with potentiality or potential power.

*** prē-prăc' tĭse,** *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *practise* (q.v.).] To practice or do previously.

"What voluntarily they had *prepractised* themselves."—*Fuller : Church Hist.*, XI. iii. 14.

*** prē-prō-vīde',** *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *provide* (q.v.).] To provide beforehand or in advance.

"He provisionally *preprovided* incumbents for them."—*Fuller : Church Hist.*, III. ix. 25.

prē'-pụçe, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *præputium.*] The foreskin.

*** prē-pŭnc-tu-ăl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *punctuality* (q.v.).] More than punctuality ; the habit or practice of keeping appointments or engagements before the time ; excessive punctuality.

prē-pū'-tĭal (ti as sh), *a.* [Eng. *prepuce* ; *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the prepuce or foreskin. (*Corbet : To Thomas Coryate.*)

*** prē rĕg'-nant,** *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *regnant* (q.v.).] One who reigns before another ; a sovereign predecessor.

"Edward, king Harold's *preregnant*."
Warner : Albions England, bk. v., ch. xxii.

*** prē-rē-mōte',** *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *remote* (q.v.).] More remote in previous time or prior order.

*** prē-rĕpt',** *v.t.* [Lat. *prereptus*, pa. par. of *præripio* : *præ* = before, and *rapio* = to snatch.] To snatch or seize before.

"Jacob had *prerept* him his blessinge."—*Joye : Exposicion of Daniel*, ch. v.

*** prē-rē-quīre',** *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *require* (q.v.).] To require previously or beforehand.

"Some things are *prerequired* of us."—*Bp. Hall : Recount Sonl*, § 9.

† prerequisite (as **prē-rĕk' wĭ-zĭt**), *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *requisite* (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Required or necessary beforehand; necessary to something subsequent.

"Necessarily *prerequisite* to the solving these particles."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind.*

B. *As subst.:* Something previously required or necessary for an end proposed.

"The necessary *prerequisites* of freedom."—*Goldsmith: The Bee.*

* **prē-rē-sŏlve'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *resolve*, v. (q.v.).] To resolve or make up one's mind beforehand; to predetermine.

"No man goes thus *preresolved* to a play."—*Prynne: Histrio-Mastix*, iv. 2.

prē-rŏg'-a-tive, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *prærogativus* = first asked for an opinion: *præ* = before, and *rogatus*, pa. par. of *rogo* = to ask; Fr. *prerogative*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *prerogativa.*]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. Called upon to vote first; having the right or privilege of voting before others.

"This foredome and choise of the *prerogative* centurie all the rest followed *after*, and by their suffrages confirme."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 601.

* 2. Prior, first.

"The affirmative hath the *prerogative* illation."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. i., ch. vii.

3. Pertaining to or held by prerogative, right, or privilege.

"Another species of *prerogative* property."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 24.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. The right or privilege of voting before others.

"The centurie of the younger sort . . . had the *prerogative*."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 513.

* 2. Preeminence, precedence.

"Then give me leave to have *prerogative*."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iii. 1.

* 3. Privilege, right.

"The centurie Galeria . . . had by lot the *prerogative* of giving their first voices."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 830.

4. An exclusive right or privilege; a right or privilege vested in, or belonging to, any person in virtue of his position or character; in a narrower sense, an official and hereditary right which may be asserted without question, and for the exercise of which there is no responsibility or accountability, as to the fact and the manner of its exercise.

"But yours the waift by high *prerogative*."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. xii. 31.

II. *Eng. Law:* An exclusive privilege of the Crown, the expression *the* prerogative being employed for the whole or any part of such exclusive privilege. The prerogative may be confined or limited by the supreme legislative authority, and has in fact been much restricted, notably by Magna Charta (1215), the Habeas Corpus Act (1679), the Bill of Rights (1628), and the Act of Settlement (1639). The chief existing prerogatives are

1. *Personal:* In order that the State may never be without a ruler and head, the sovereign is regarded as a corporation; he cannot die, he cannot be under age. He is personally irresponsible for any crime, the responsibility of his acts resting on his ministers. He cannot be guilty of negligence. No lapse of time will bar his right to prosecute; though in civil matters he cannot sue after a lapse of sixty years. He is exempt from taxation and tolls; his person cannot be arrested, nor his goods distrained upon. The palaces which he uses as dwellings are exempt from taxation, as is the disused Holyrood House, whose precincts still afford sanctuary from civil process.

2. *Political:* All land in theory is held of the king. He can dissolve or prorogue parliament, but cannot prolong it beyond seven years. He can refuse assent to a Bill passed by both Houses. He can, with the advice of his Privy Council, issue proclamations, binding only, however, in so far as they do not clash with existing laws. He is not bound by an Act of Parliament unless expressly named there in. He can prevent a subject from leaving the kingdom, by a writ of *ne exeat regno*, and compel the return of a subject from abroad. He is the fountain of honour, and by 13 Car. II., c. 6, in him is vested the command of the army and navy. He alone can coin money, grant charters to corporations, and establish markets and fairs. He is guardian of lunatics, idiots, and infants.

3. *Judicial:* The king is the fountain of justice, and the Supreme Court of Appeal, but he cannot erect tribunals contrary to the law, nor can he add to the jurisdiction of courts. He may intervene in all litigation where his own rights are concerned, or the interests of public justice demand it.

4. *Ecclesiastical:* The statutes 26 Henry VIII., c. 1 and 1 Eliz., c. 1 recognise the king as the Supreme Head of the Church. He convenes and dissolves Convocation (q.v.), and nominates to vacant bishopries [BISHOP, CONGÉ D'ELIRE], but he can erect no new see in England, though he may do so in the Crown colonies.

5. *Fiscal:* A few unimportant feudal dues are still the prerogative of the king; as in the case of treasure-trove, escheats, royal fish, wrecks, waifs, and strays, &c. In theory all these privileges fall within the prerogative of the Crown; yet, with the exception of such as are purely personal, and the conferring of honours (which are usually conferred on the initiative of the Premier), they are exercised by the responsible minister of the Crown, chosen from that party which has, for the time being, a majority in the House of Commons.

* **prerogative-court**, *s.* An ecclesiastical court for the trial of testamentary causes, where the deceased had left effects in two different dioceses. It was abolished, and its jurisdiction transferred to the Court of Probate by the Act 20 & 21 Vict., c. 77.

prerogative-writs, *s. pl.*

Law: Processes issued upon extraordinary occasions on proper cause shown. They are the writs of procedendo, mandamus, prohibition, quo warranto, habeas corpus, and certiorari.

* **prē-rŏg'-a-tived**, *a.* [Eng. *prerogativ(e)*; *-ed.*] Having a prerogative or exclusive privilege; privileged.

"'Tis the plague of great ones;
"*Prerogativ'd* are they less than the base."
Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 3.

* **prē-rŏg'-a-tīve-lў**, *adv.* [Eng. *prerogative*; *-ly.*] By prerogative; by exclusive or peculiar right or privilege.

* **prcs**, *s.* [PRESS, *s.*]

prē'-sa, *s.* [Ital., lit. = taken or caught.]

Music: A character or mark used generally in continuous fugues or canons to mark the point of entry for the voices or instruments; a lead.

prē-sāge, **prĕs'-ăge**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *præsagium*, from *præsagio* = to perceive beforehand: *præ* = before, and *sagio* = to perceive quickly: allied to *sagus* = presaging, predicting; Sp. & Ital. *presagio.*]

1. Something which portends or foreboles a future event; a prognostic, an omen, an augury.

"Abortives, *presages*, and tongues of Heaven."
Shakesp.: King John, iii. 4.

2. A foreboding; a presentiment or feeling of something about to happen.

"Better grounded *presages* of victory."—*South: Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 6.

3. A prophecy, a prediction.

"Enough to confirm the worst *presage*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 31, 1885.

4. Power of predicting or foreseeing future events; foreknowledge.

"If there be aught of *presage* in the mind."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 1,387.

prē-sāge', *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *presagier*; Fr. *présager*, from Lat. *præsagio* = to presage; Sp. *presagiar*; Ital. *presagire.*] [PRESAGE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To forebode, to foreshow; to indicate by some sign or omen; to augur.

"Let it *presage* the ruin of your love."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

* 2. To foretell, to prophesy, to predict.

"This contagion might have been *presaged* upon consideration of its precursors."—*Harvey: On Consumption.*

* 3. To have a presentiment of; to foresee prophetically.

* 4. To point out beforehand; to indicate, as a road or path.

"Then seek this path that I to thee *presage*."
Spenser: F. Q., I. x. 61.

* **B.** *Intransitive:*

1. To form or utter a prediction; to prophesy.

"The art of *presaging* is, in some sort, the reading of natural letters denoting order."—*Stewart: Human Mind*, vol. ii., § 1.

2. To feel or have a foreboding or presentiment of ill.

"He said, and pass'd, with sad *presaging* heart,
To seek his spouse, his soul's far dearer part."
Pope: Homer; Iliad vi. 462.

* **prē-sāge'-fŭl**, *a.* [Eng. *presage*; *-ful(l).*] Full of presages or forebodings; ominous.

"No sad *presageful* thought preluded fate."
Savage: Wanderer, v.

* **prē-sāge'-mĕnt**, *s.* [Eng. *presage*; *-ment.*]

1. The act or power of presaging; a foretelling, a prediction.

"Not beyond his *presagement*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. i., ch. x.

2. That which is presaged; a presage, an omen.

"I have spent some enquiry whether he had any ominous *presagement* before his end."—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 234.

* **prē-sāg'-ĕr**, *s.* [Eng. *presag(e)*; *-er.*] One who or that which presages or foretells; a forteller, a foreboder. (*Shakesp.: Sonnet* 23.)

* **prĕ-sā'-ģloŭs**, *a.* [Eng. *presage*; *-ous.*] Predictive, ominous. (*Sidney: Arcadia*, p. 204.)

* **pre-sa-gy**, * **pre-sa-gie**, *s.* [Lat. *præsagium.*] A presage (q.v.).

"This is a *presagie* of God's fearce wrath."—*Stubbes: Two Examples.*

* **prē-sar-tor-ĭ-al**, *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *sartorial* (q.v.).] Before the age of tailoring; prior to the use of fashioned clothes.

* **prĕş'-bў-ōpe**, *s.* [PRESBYOPIA.] One who is affected with presbyopia; one who is long-sighted; a presbyte.

prĕş-bў-ō-pī'-a, **prĕş-bў-ō-pў**, *s.* [Gr. *πρέσβυς* (*presbus*) = old, and *ὤψ* (*ōps*), genit. *ὠπός* (*ōpos*) = the eye.] Long-sightedness (q.v.). Opposed to myopia (q.v.).

prĕş-bў-ŏp'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *presbyop(ia)*; *-ic.*] Affected with presbyopia; long-sighted.

prĕş-bў-ŏp'-tĭc, *a.* [Gr. *πρέσβυς* (*presbus*) = old, and Eng. *optic.*] Presbyopic. (*Tennant: Physics*, ed. Atkinson, p. 499.)

prĕş'-byte, *s.* [PRESBYTIA.] One who is affected with presbyopia; a long-sighted person.

prĕş-bў-tĕr, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *πρεσβύτερος* (*presbuteros*) = elder, comp. of *πρέσβυς* (*presbus*) = old; O. Fr. *prebstre*, *prestre* (Fr. *prêtre*); Sp. *presbytero*, *preste*; Ital. *preste.* *Presbyter* and *priest* are doublets.] [PRIEST.]

* **I.** An elder, or a person advanced in years who had authority in the early Christian Church (1 *Peter* v. 1).

* 2. A priest, a parson.

"What better title could there bee giuen them then the reuerend name of *presbyters*, or fatherly guides?"—*Hooker: Eccles. Pol.*, bk. v., § 78.

3. (*In the Presbyt. Church*): A member of a presbytery: spec., a minister.

* 4. A Presbyterian.

* **prĕş-bўt'-ĕr-al**, *a.* [Fr. *presbytéral*; Sp. *presbiteral.*] Pertaining or relating to a presbyter or presbytery.

prĕş-bўt'-ĕr-ate, *s.* [Lat. *presbyteratus*, from *presbyter* = a presbyter (q.v.); Fr. *presbytérat*, *presbytériat*; Ital. *presbiterato*; Sp. *presbiterado.*]

1. The office or state of a presbyter or priest.

2. A presbytery.

* **prĕş'-bўt-ĕr-ĕss**, * **pres-byt-er-esse**, *s.* [Eng. *presbyter*; *-ess.*] A female presbyter; the mistress of a priest.

"Some of these were *presbyteresses*, as they pleased the spiritual fathers."—*Bale: English Votaries*, pt. i.

* **prĕş-bў-tĕr-ĭ-al**, *a.* [Eng. *presbyter*; *-ial.*] The same as PRESBYTERIAN (q.v.).

"Little is it that I fear lest any crookedness, any wrinkle or spot should be found in *presbyterial* government."—*Milton: Church Government*, bk. xi.

prĕş-bў-tēr-ĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *presbyter*; *-ian*; Fr. *presbytérien*; Sp. & Ital. *presbiteriano.*]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. Pertaining or relating to a presbyter.

2. Pertaining to presbyters as governors in a church; pertaining to church government or discipline by presbyteries.

"An act was prepared for securing the *presbyterian* government."—*Burnet: Own Times* (1706).

3. Pertaining to presbyterianism or its supporters; belonging to the Presbyterian Church.

B. *As substantive:*

Church Hist. & Ecclesiol. (*Pl.*): Those who believe that the government of the church by means of presbyters is "founded on and agreeable to the word of God." They hold that presbyter (elder) and bishop are different names for the same ecclesiastical functionary (cf. Acts xx. 17, 28, R.V., Phil. i. 1, &c.); that, consequently, every presbyter is a bishop, and on a footing of equality with his other brethren in the eldership. Presbyters are divided into two classes—teaching and ruling elders (1 Tim. v. 17). The former are popularly called "ministers," the latter "elders," or "lay-elders;" but, theoretically, both hold spiritual office. The government is by means of four courts of judicature, rising consecutively in dignity and authority. The lowest—called in Scotland, &c., the "Kirk-session," or simply the "Session" [KIRK-SESSION], rules over the congregation in all spiritual matters; while finance, being deemed more secular, is relegated to "deacons or

managers. Above the Session is the Presbytery (q.v.). Above this again is a Synod for a province; it is held half-yearly. Highest of all is the General Assembly, meeting annually. The minister of a congregation presides *ex officio* in the Session, and non-ministerial elders are ineligible for the Moderatorship of the Presbytery, Synod, and Assembly. A Presbyterian denomination stands to an Episcopal one nearly in the same relation as a republic to a monarchy. The Waldensian church was constituted on an essentially presbyterian model. The system was partially introduced into Switzerland in 1541, and its discipline was subsequently carried out by Calvin with iron firmness at Geneva. The first French Synod met in Paris in 1559, the first Dutch Synod at Dort in 1574. The Hungarian and various other continental Protestant churches are also Presbyterian. The system thoroughly rooted itself in Scotland, the first General Assembly being held there in 1560. [CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.] The same year a presbytery was formed in Ireland, at Carrickfergus [SYNOD OF ULSTER], and in 1572 one in England, at Wandsworth. In 1646–7 the Church of England was reconstituted on a presbyterian basis, but in 1660 was again made episcopal. [CHURCH OF ENGLAND.] The clergymen who had to leave the English Church, in 1662, owing to the Act of Uniformity, were mainly Presbyterians. A number of the congregations which they founded ultimately lapsed, first into Arianism, and then into Socinianism, retaining the name Presbyterian after they had abandoned the form of government. But the great mass of the British and American Presbyterians are strongly Trinitarian. They hold the Bible to be the sole rule of belief, and the Confession of Faith their chief, or their only, human standard. In 1836 two presbyteries in England in connection with the Church of Scotland were united into a Synod; two more were added in 1839. In 1843 they asserted their independence of the Scottish Church, calling themselves the "Presbyterian Church in England." In 1876, they and the English congregations of the United Church joined to form the "Presbyterian Church of England." The first presbytery in the New World met at Philadelphia in 1705. There are now powerful Presbyterian churches in America and the British colonies.

Presbyterian-baptists, *s. pl.*

Eccles.: A small Baptist denomination under presbyterian government.

prĕs-bȳ-tĕr-ĭ-an-ĭzm, *s.* [Eng. *presbyterian*; *-ism.*] The doctrines, tenets, or discipline of the Presbyterians.

"The Whig scheme would end in *Presbyterianism.*"—*Addison: Freeholder*, No. 54.

* **prĕs-bȳ-tĕr'-ĭ-an-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *presbyterian*; *-ly.*] Towards, or in favour of, presbyterianism; with the principles of presbyterianism.

"This person, tho' *presbyterianly* affected, yet he had the king's ear."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*, vol. ii.

* **prĕs'-bȳ-tĕr-ĭzm,** *s.* [Eng. *presbyter*; *-ism.*] Presbyterianism.

"*Presbyterism* was disdained by the king."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, ii. 197.

* **prĕs-bȳt'-ĕr-ite,** *s.* [Eng. *presbyter*; *-ite.*] A presbytery; a body of elders, whether priests or laymen.

"The distinct order of *presbyterite*."—*Jeremy Taylor: Episcopacy Asserted*, ix. 1.

prĕs-bȳ-tĕr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Low Lat., from Gr. πρεσβυτέριον (*presbuterion*).] [PRESBYTER.]

Arch.: That part of a church where divine service is performed; the presbytery. Applied to the choir or chancel, because it was the place appropriated to the bishop, priest, and other clergy, while the laity were confined to the body of the church.

* **prĕs'-bȳ-tĕr-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *presbyter*; *-ship.*] The office or station of a presbyter; presbyterate.

prĕs'-bȳ-tĕr-ȳ, *s.* [Low Lat. *presbyterium*; Fr. *presbytère*; Ital. & Sp. *presbiterio.*] [PRESBYTERIUM.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A body of elders in the Christian church.

"The laying on of the hands of the *presbytery*."—1 *Timothy* iv. 14.

* 2. Presbyterianism.

"The question between episcopacy and *presbytery*."—*Craik*, in *Annandale.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* The same as PRESBYTERIUM (q.v.).

2. *Presbyterian Church:* A court of judicature above the session and beneath the synod. It is composed of all the ministers of an assigned district, with a representative ruling elder from each. These elders hold office for six months, and are capable of re-election. Professors of theology are members of that Presbytery in which the college is situated. The Moderator opens and closes each meeting with prayer. The functions of the court are executive, not legislative. The Presbytery supervises all the congregations within its bounds, hears appeals from the decisions of sessions, examines candidates for the ministry, licenses probationers, and ordains ministers by laying on of hands (1 Tim. iv. 14) [ORDINATION], &c. Appeal lies from it to the Synod (q.v.).

3. *Roman Church:* (See extract).

"*Presbytery* is often used among English Catholics to designate the priest's house. In this sense it is a translation of the French *presbytère*, so used (Littré) since the twelfth century; *presbyterium* (see Ducange) appears never to have had this meaning."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 690.

† **prĕs-bȳ-tēs,** *s.* [PRESBYTIA.]

Zool.: A synonym of Semnopithecus (q.v.).

prĕs-bȳt-ĭ-a, † **prĕs-bȳt-ĭsm,** *s.* [Gr. πρεσβύτης (*presbutēs*) = an elderly person.] The same as PRESBYOPIA (q.v.).

prĕs-bȳt'-ĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *presbyt(ia)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ic.*] Pertaining to, or affected with, presbytia; long-sighted.

† **prĕs-bȳt-ĭsm,** *s.* [PRESBYTIA.]

* **prē-sçēne',** * **pre-scæne,** *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *scene* (q.v.).] An induction, a prologue.

"The *prescœne* of Hell."
Sylvester: Du Bartas; Sixth day, first week, 1,072.

prē'-sci-ençe (sc as sh), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *præscientia* = foreknowledge: *præ* = before, and *scientia* = knowledge, science (q.v.); Sp. *prescincia*; Port. *prescincia*; Ital. *prescienza.*] [PRESCIENT.] The quality or state of being prescient; foreknowledge, foresight; knowledge of events before they take place.

"And you may guess the noble Dame
Durst not the secret *prescience* own."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iv. 30.

prē-sci'-ent (sc as sh), *a.* [O.Fr., from Lat. *præsciens*, pr. par. of *præscio* = to know beforehand: *præ* = before, and *scio* = to know; Ital. *presciente.*] Having knowledge of, or foresight into, events before they take place; foreknowing, foreseeing.

"To show the wisdom of their master's *prescient* injunctions."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 7, 1885.

prē-sçi-ĕn-tĭf'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *scientific.*] Prior to the period at which science began to be extensively cultivated: as, a *prescientific* age.

* **prē'-sclent-lȳ (sc as sh),** *adv.* [Eng. *prescient*; *-ly.*] With prescience or foresight. (*De Quincey.*)

* **prē-sçind',** *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *præscindo*, from *præ* = before, and *scindo* = to cut.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To cut off; to abstract.

2. *Metaph.:* To consider by a separate act of attention or analysis.

"The bare essence of the soul quite *prescinded* from all union with matter."—*More: Immortality of the Soul*, bk. iii., ch. i

B. *Intrans.:* To consider or reason on things separately or independently. (*Berkeley; Alciphron*, dial. 7, 36.)

* **prē-sçind'-ent,** *a.* [Lat. *præscindens*, pr. par. of *prescindo* = to prescind (q.v.).] Prescinding, abstracting.

"The *prescindent* faculties of the soul."—*Cheyne Philosophical Principles.*

* **prē'-sci-oŭs (sc as sh),** *a.* [Lat. *præscius*, from *præscio* = to be prescient (q.v.).] Prescient, foreknowing; having foreknowledge.

"*Prescious* of ills, and leaving me behind,
To drink the dregs of life by fate assigned."
Dryden: Virgil: Æneid xi. 242.

prē-scrībe', *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *præscribo* = to write beforehand, to appoint, to prescribe: *præ* = before, and *scribo* = to write; Sp. *prescribir*; Port. *perscrever*; Ital. *prescrivere*; O. Fr. *prescriber*; Fr. *prescrire.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To lay down with authority, as a direction or rule of conduct; to appoint, to dictate.

"My rapid hours pursue the course
Prescribed them by love's sweetest force."
Cowper: Conversation, Joy of the Cross.

* 2. To direct, to appoint.

"Let streams *prescribe* their fountains where to run."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

II. *Med.:* To direct to be used as a remedy.

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* To lay down rules or directions for conduct; to give law; to dictate.

"Time and long possession enables it to *prescribe*."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 9.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:*

(1) To claim by prescription; to make a claim to a thing by immemorial use and enjoyment.

"The lord of a manor cannot *prescribe* to raise a tax or a toll upon strangers."—*Blackstone: Commentaries*, bk. ii., ch. 14.

(2) To become extinguished or of no validity through lapse of time, as a right, debt, obligation or the like.

2. *Med.:* To direct what remedies are to be used; to write or give directions for medical treatment.

"Garth, generous as his muse, *prescribes* and gives."
Dryden: To his Kinsman, John Dryden.

prē'-scrīb-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *prescrib(e)*; *-er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who prescribes; one who gives rules or directions.

"The *prescribers* and appoynters what it is that muste bee geuen to the sycke."—*Udal: Luke.* (Pref.)

2. *Med.:* One who prescribes medically.

* **prē'-scrĭpt,** * **pre-scrĭpte,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *præscriptus*, pa. par. of *præscribo*; to prescribe (q.v.); Fr. *prescrit*; Sp. *prescripto*; Ital. *prescritto.*]

A. *As adj.:* Prescribed; set or laid down as a rule; directed.

"The *prescript* number of the citizens."—*More: Utopia*, bk. ii., ch. v.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A direction, a prescription, a precept, a model prescribed. (*Milton: P. L.*, xii. 249.)

2. A medical prescription; a thing prescribed.

* **prē-scrĭp-tĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *prescriptible*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being prescriptible.

* **prē-scrĭp'-tĭ-blo,** *a.* [Fr.] Suitable or fit to be prescribed; depending or derived from prescription.

"The whole prescription of the Scottes. If the matter were *prescriptible*, is this deduced evidently to xiii. yeres."—*Grafton: Chronicle: Henry VIII.* (an. 34).

prē-scrĭp'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *præscriptionem*, accus. of *præscriptio* = a prescribing, from *præscriptus*, pa. par. of *præscribo* = to prescribe (q.v.); Sp. *prescripcion*; Ital. *prescrizione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of prescribing, directing, or dictating, as a rule of conduct; direction, prescript, precept.

"No workes myght than be vsed of God's *prescription*, but such as were fantasyed by them for aduantage."—*Bale: Image*, pt. i.

2. A title or claim based on long use or custom.

"He has no reverence for *prescription*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Eng. Law:* A claim or title to a thing by virtue of immemorial use or enjoyment; the right or title acquired by such use or by possession had during the time, and in the manner fixed by law, as a right of way, of common, or the like. Uninterrupted enjoyment or use for thirty, or in many cases for twenty, years gives a *primâ facie* title by prescription to the thing enjoyed, and enjoyment for sixty years, unless such enjoyment has continued under some consent or agreement, gives an absolute and indefeasible title. Prescription differs from custom, which is a local usage and not annexed to any person, whereas prescription is a personal usage.

"In the first place nothing but incorporeal hereditaments can be claimed by *prescription* . . . Secondly, a *prescription* cannot be for a thing which cannot be raised by grant. For the law allows *prescription* only to supply the loss of a grant, and therefore every *prescription* presupposes a grant to have existed."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 14.

2. *Scots Law:* Positive prescription is a claim or title to lands acquired by uninterrupted possession upon some written title for a period of twenty years. Negative prescription is the loss or omission of a right by neglecting to use it during the time limited by law. The term is also used for limitation in the recovery of money due by bond, &c.

3. *Med.:* A direction of remedies for a disease, and the manner of using them; a recipe; a written statement of the remedies or medicines to be taken by a patient.

prē-scrĭp'-tĭve, *a.* [Lat. *prærscriptivus*, from *præscriptus*, pa. par. of *præscribo* = to prescribe (q.v.); Sp. *prescriptivo.*]

1. Consisting in, arising from, or acquired by prescription.

"It [common in gross] may be claimed by *prescriptive* right."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 3.

* 2. Arising from or sanctioned by use or custom.

* **prē-scrĭp'-tĭve lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *prescriptive; -ly.*] By prescription. (*Burke.*)

* **prē-scrĭp'-tŭm,** *s.* [Lat.] A prescript (q.v.).

* **prese,** *v.t.* or *i.* [Press, *v.*]

* **pre-se-anee,** *s.* [Fr.] Priority of place in sitting.

"The gheats, though rude in their other fashions, may, for their discreet judgment in precedence and *preseance*, read a lesson to our civilest gentry."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall.*

prĕş'-ęnce, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *præsentia* = presence, from *præsens* = present (q.v.); Sp. *presencia;* Ital. *presenza, presenzia.*]

1. The quality or state of being present; the state of being or existing in a certain place.

2. The state of being within sight or call; neighbourhood without the intervention of anything that hinders or prevents intercourse.

"The hostile armies were now in *presence* of each other."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng*, ch. xii.

3. Persons present or assembled in a place, especially persons of rank; noble company.

"Then slow her drooping head she raised,
And fearful round the *presence* gazed."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, vi. 26.

4. Company, society.

"From his *presence* I am barred."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iii. 2.

* 5. Approach face to face or nearness to a superior or great personage.

"Thinking it want of education which made him so discountenanced with unwonted *presence*."—*Sidney: Arcadia.*

* 6. The room or apartment in which an assembly is held before a prince or other great personage; a presence-chamber.

"The two great cardinals wait in the *presence*."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 1.

* 7. Something present, close, or near.

"I stay, and like an invisible *presence*
Hover around her."
Longfellow: Miles Standish, v.

* 8. Personality, person.

"Lord of thy *presence*, and no land beside."
Shakesp.: King John, i.

* 9. Personal appearance, mien, air, deportment. (*Shakesp.: Sonnet* 10.)

¶ (1) *Presence of mind:* A calm, collected state of the mind, with its faculties under control; undisturbed state of the thoughts, which enables a person to act or speak without embarrassment or disorder in unexpected difficulties; quickness or readiness of invention or of devising expedients in positions of sudden difficulty or danger.

"What is called *presence of mind* really means that power of self-control which prevents the bodily energies being paralyzed by strong sensory impressions."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xv. 281.

(2) *Real Presence:* [Transubstantiation].

presence - chamber, presence-room, *s.* A room or apartment in which a great personage receives company.

* **prē-sĕn-sā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *sensation* (q.v.).] Previous sensation, idea, or notion.

"The presage and *presensation* of it, has in all ages been a very great joy."—*More: Def. of the Moral Cabbala*, ch. ii.

* **prē-sĕn'-sion,** *s.* [Lat. *præsensio*, from *præ* = before, and *sentio* = to feel, to perceive.] Perception beforehand.

"A *presension* and foretaste of the joys of the celestial life."—*Scott: Christian Life*, pt. i., ch. iv.

prĕş'-ęnt, *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *præsens* = being in front, present: *præ* = before, and **sens*, an old participle from *sum* = to be; cogn. with Sanse. *sant* = being; Sp., Port., & Ital. *presente.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Being in certain place; opposed to absent. (*Milton: Samson Agonistes*, 1,085.)

2. Being in company or society; being in the presence or before the face of another.

3. Now existing; being at this time; not past or future.

4. Being now in view or under consideration.

5. Not forgotten; kept in the mind or memory.

* 6. Done or used on the spot; instant, immediate.

"Sign me a *present* pardon."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 4.

* 7. Favourably attentive; not neglectful; propitious.

"Nor could I hope, in any place but there,
To find a god so *present* to my pray'r."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

* 8. Ready at hand; quick in emergency.

"He had need have a *present* wit."—*Bacon: Essays.*

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The present time; time now passing.

"Many a man there is, even at this *present*."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2.

2. An affair in hand; a question under consideration.

"Shall I be charged no further than this *present*?"
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 3.

* 3. The money or property which a person has about him.

"I'll make division of my *present* with you."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, iii. 4.

* 4. A mandate, a document.

"What *present* hast thou there?"
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, iv. 3.

II. *Law:* A term used in a deed of conveyance, a lease, a letter of attorney, &c., to denote the writing itself: as, Be it known to all men by these *presents, i.e.*, by the present writing or the document itself. (Now only used in the plural.)

¶ (1) *The present:* An expression used elliptically for the present time.

(2) *At present:* At the present time; just now.

(3) *For the present:* For the time or moment.

present-tense, *s.*

Gram.: That tense or modification of a verb which denotes existence or action at the present time, as *I write*, or *I am writing.*

present-use, *s.*

Law: A use which has an immediate existence, and can be at once operated on by the Statute of Uses.

prē-sĕnt', *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *présenter*, from Lat. *præsento* = to set before, to offer, lit. = to make present, from *præsens* = present (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *presentar;* Ital. *presentare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To set before, or introduce to the presence of another; to introduce formally, as to a superior; to offer for acquaintance.

"Let's *present* him to the duke."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, iv. 2.

2. To exhibit, to display, to show, to offer to view: as, To *present* an appearance of misery.

3. To give; to bestow as a gift, donation, or offering; especially to give or offer for acceptance formally and ceremoniously.

"My last, least offering, I *present* thee now."
Cowper: Gutta; Vicissitudes.

4. To bestow a gift upon; to favour with a gift. (Followed by *with* before the thing given.) (*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, ii. 4.)

5. To hand, or put into the hands of another with ceremony.

6. To lay or place before a public body for consideration: as, To *present* a petition to parliament.

* 7. To offer openly; to proffer.

8. To point, to level, to aim; to direct, as a weapon, and more particularly a firearm: as, To *present* a gun at a person.

* 9. To represent, to personate.

"To-night at Herne's Oak, just 'twixt twelve and one,
Must my sweet Nan *present* the Fairy Queen."
Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 6.

10. To nominate for support at a public school or other institution.

II. *Law:*

1. To nominate to an ecclesiastical benefice.

"When a person has been admitted to holy orders, he may be *presented* to a parsonage or vicarage; that is, the patron, to whom the advowson belongs, may offer his clerk to the bishop to be instituted."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 11.

2. To bring an indictment or action against; to accuse; to lay before a court of judicature (lay or ecclesiastical) as an object of inquiry; to give notice officially of, as a crime or offence.

"And say you would *present* her at the leet."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew. (Induct. ii.)

B. *Intransitive:*

Law: To nominate a clerk to an ecclesiastical benefice.

"The Roman Catholic . . . cannot *present* to a living in the English Church."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 20, 1888.

¶ (1) *To present a bill for acceptance:* To bring it to the person on whom it is drawn, and request him to undertake to pay it, which he does by writing the word "Accepted" on its face, and signing his name thereto.

(2) *To present a Bill or Promissory Note for Payment:* To bring it to the principal debtor and demand payment for it. It should be presented for payment punctually on the day when it falls due; otherwise, all the parties to it, except the drawer and acceptor, are discharged from their liability.

(3) *To present arms:*

Mil.: To hold the arms or rifle in a perpendicular position in front of the body to salute a superior officer, or as a token of respect.

prĕş'-ęnt, *s.* [Present, *v.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* That which is presented or given; a gift.

"The ambassadors . . . brought hym *presentes*."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius*, fo. 51.

2. *Mil.* (pronounced *prē-ẓĕnt'*): The position from which a rifle is fired.

prĕ-ẓĕnt'-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *present*, v.; *-able.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Capable of being presented; fit to be exhibited or offered.

2. Fit to be introduced into society; fit to be shown or seen.

"Scoured to make them more *presentable*."—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. xii., p. 372.

II. *Ecclesiastical:*

1. Capable of being presented to an ecclesiastical benefice: as, a *presentable* clerk.

2 Admitting of the presentation of a clerk.

"Incumbents of churches *presentable* cannot, by their sole act, grant their incumbencies to others."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

* **prĕş-ĕn-tā'-nē-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *præsentaneus*, from *præsens* = present, *a.* (q.v.).] Quick, ready; rapid in effect.

"Some plagues partake of such malignity, that, like a *presentaneous* poison, they enecate in two hours."—*Harvey: On Consumption.*

* **pres-ent-ar-ie,** *a.* [Lat. *præsentarius.*] Present.

"An eterne and a *presentarie* estate."—*Chaucer: Astrolube; Conclusions.*

prĕş-ĕn-tā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *præsentationem*, acc. of *præsentatio*, from *præsentatus*, pa. par. of *præsento* = to present (q.v.); Sp. *presentacion;* Ital. *presentazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of presenting, giving, bestowing, or offering; the state of being presented or given.

"Prayers are sometimes a *presentation* of mere desires."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

2. The act of representing, exhibiting, or displaying; display, representation.

* 3. Semblance; show, appearance.

"Under the *presentation* of that he shoots his wit."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, v. 4.

4. That which is presented; a present, a gift

II. *Technically:*

1. *Ecclesiastical:*

(1) The act or right of presenting a clergyman, or of offering him to the bishop or ordinary for institution to a benefice.

(2) The same as Presentment, 2.

"When the bishop is also the patron, and confers the living, the *presentation* and institution are one and the same act."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 11.

¶ Prior to the abolition of patronage in the Church of Scotland, in 1874, the term was applied to the nomination of a minister by a patron to be pastor of a congregation, subject to the approval of the Presbytery.

2. *Obstetrics:* The part of a fœtus which is felt presenting, on examination *per vaginam*. Presentations are of three kinds: (1) Natural, when the head, foot, knee, or breech presents; (2) Preternatural, when any other part presents, necessitating the operation of turning; (3) Substituted, when any portion of the presenting mass of the fœtus becomes changed for another.

¶ (1) *Bond of presentation:*

Scots Law: A bond to present a debtor so that he may be subjected to the diligence of his creditor.

(2) *Feast of the Presentation:* [CANDLEMAS].

(3) *Order of the Presentation:*

Church Hist.: An order of nuns founded in Ireland in 1777 by Miss Nano Nagle (1728-84), now possessing nearly 100 houses in that country, America, India, and Australia. It was at first an institute with simple vows, but in 1805 Pius VII. raised it to the rank of a religious order, with solemn vows and strict enclosure. The nuns take a fourth vow, binding themselves to instruct young girls, especially the poor, in the principles and practices of religion.

presentation-copy, *s.* A copy of a book presented to a person by the author or publisher.

prĕ-sĕnt'-ă-tĭve, *a.* [PRESENTATION.]

I. *Ecclesiastical:*

1. Having the right of presentation to an ecclesiastical benefice.

"An advowson *presentative* is where the patron hath a right of presentation to the bishop or ordinary."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 3.

2. Admitting of the presentation of a clerk.

"To annex the same to the vicarage, and to make it *presentative*."—*Spelman: On Tythes.* (Pref., p. lxiii.)

II. *Metaph.:* Capable of being immediately apprehended.

"A *presentative* revelation implies faculties in man which can receive the presentation."—*Mansel: Bampton Lectures*, i.

presentative-advowson, *s.* [ADVOWSON].

presentative-faculty, *s.*

Metaph.: The faculty for acquiring knowledge.

"The latter term, *Presentative-faculty*, I use . . . In contrast and correlation to a Representative Faculty. . . . It is sub-divided into two, according as its object is external or internal. In the former case it is called External Perception, or, simply, Perception; in the latter, Internal Perception, Reflex Perception, Internal Sense, or, more properly, Self-Consciousness."—*Hamilton: Metaphysics* (ed. Mansel), li. 23.

* **prĕs-ĕn-tēē',** *s.* [Eng. *present*, v.; *-ee.*] One who is presented to an ecclesiastical benefice.

"Give notice to the patron of the disability of his *presentee*."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

prĕ-sĕnt'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *present*, v.; *-er.*] One who presents, offers, or gives.

"The *presenter* was rewarded with the stroke of a sabre."—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 297.

* **prĕ-sĕn'-tĭal (ti as sh),** *a.* [Eng. *present*, a.; *-ial.*] Supposing or implying actual presence; present.

* **prĕ-sĕn-ti-ăl'-ĭ-tў (ti as shi),** *s.* [Eng. *presential*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being present, presence.

"This eternal, indivisible act of his existence makes the *presentiality* of the object."—*South: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 8.

* **prĕ-sĕn'-tĭal-lў (ti as sh),** *adv.* [Eng *presential*; *-ly.*] In a presential manner; with the notion or state of actual presence.

"All spirits that around their rales extoll
Possesse each point of their circumference
Presentially."
More: Immort. of the Soul, pt. iii., c. ii., s. 29.

* **prĕ-sĕn'-tĭ-ātе (ti as shi),** *v.t.* [Eng. *present*, a.; *-iate.*] To make present.

"Perfection to *presentiate* them all."—*Grew: Cosmo. Sacra*, bk. iii., ch. iv.

* **prĕ-sĕn-tĭ-ent (ti as shi),** *a.* [Lat. *præsentiens*, pr. par. of *præsentio* = to feel or perceive beforehand.] [PRESENTIMENT.] Feeling or perceiving beforehand.

* **prĕ-sĕn-tĭf'-ĭc,** * **prĕ-sĕn-tĭf'-ĭck,** * **prĕ-sĕn-tĭf'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Lat. *præsens* = present, and *facio* = to make.] Making present. (*More: Defence of Philosophical Cabbala*, ch. ii.)

* **prĕ-sĕn-tĭf'-ĭc-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *presentific*; *-ly.*] In a presentific manner; so as to make present.

"The whole evolution of times and ages collectively and *presentifickly* represented to God at once, and existent before him."—*More: Def. of Phil. Cabbala*, ch. ii.

prĕ-sĕnt'-ĭ-mĕnt, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *præsentio* = to feel or perceive beforehand: *præ* = before, and *sentio* = to feel or perceive.]

* 1. Previous perception, conception, or opinion; previous apprehension of something future.

"Reason to change their favourable *presentiments* of you."—*Lord Chesterfield: Letters.*

2. Anticipation of impending evil; a foreboding; a vague or undefined antecedent impression or conviction that something calamitous or serious is about to happen.

"These *presentiments* of disaster were unfortunately justified."—*Eustace: Italy*, vol. iii., ch. v.

* **prĕ-sĕnt'-ĭ-mĕnt'-ăl,** *a.* [Eng. *presentiment*; *-al.*] Pertaining to, or having, presentiments.

prĕ-sĕnt'-ĭve, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *present*, a.; *-ive.*]

Grammar:

A. *As adj.:* A term applied to a class of words which present any conception to the mind. The things presented may be objects of sense, acts, or abstract qualities. Substantives, adjectives, adverbs, and most verbs are *presentive* words. *Presentive* is opposed to *symbolic* (q.v.).

"How greatly the word 'will' is felt to have lost *presentive* power in the last three centuries."—*Earle: Philology*, § 235.

B. *As subst.:* A presentive word.

"In English prose the number of symbolic words is generally about sixty per cent. of the whole number employed, leaving forty per cent. for the *presentives*."—*Earle: Philology*, § 244.

prĕ-sĕnt'-ĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *presentive*; *-ly.*] As a presentive word; with presentive force.

"I have let the word 'home' stand once *presentively*."—*Earle: Philology*, § 244.

prĕ-sĕnt'-ĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *presentive*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being presentive; presentive power or force; capability of presenting an independent notion or conception to the mind or to the imagination.

"The word 'shall' offers a good example of the movement from *presentiveness* to symbolism."—*Earle: Philology*, § 235.

prĕs'-ĕnt-lў, * **prĕs-ent-lie,** *adv.* [Eng. *present*, a.; *-ly.*]

* 1. At present; at the present time; now.

"The towns and forts you *presently* have."—*Sidney: Arcadia.*

2. At once; immediately, directly, forthwith.

"*Presently!* Ay, with a twink."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iv.

3. In a short time; soon, shortly; before long.

* 4. With actual presence; actually present.

"His precious body and blood *presently* there."—*Bp. Gardiner: Real Presence*, fo. 23.

prĕ-sĕnt'-mĕnt, * **prĕ-sente-ment,** *s.* [Eng. *present*, v.; *-ment.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of presenting; presentation; the state of being presented.

"Upon the heels of my *presentment*."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, i. 1.

2. Representation; anything presented or exhibited; a picture.

"The Feast of the Leafy Pavilions
Saw we in living *presentment*."
Longfellow: Children of the Lord's Supper.

3. Conduct, behaviour.

"In his *presentment* as a member of society he should take a sacred care to be more than he seems."—*Blackie: Self-Culture*, p. 65.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:*

(1) (See extract).

"A *presentment* is a very comprehensive term: including not only *presentments* properly so called, but also inquisitions of office and indictments by a grand jury. Properly speaking, it is the notice taken by a grand jury of any offence from their own knowledge or observation, without any indictment laid before them at the suit of the crown; as the *presentment* of a nuisance, a libel, and the like; upon which the officer of the court must afterwards frame an indictment, before the party presented can be put to answer it."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 23.

(2) The formal information to the lord by the tenants of a manor of anything done out of court.

2. *Eccles.:* Complaints lodged by the authorities of a parish before the archdeacon or bishop.

3. *Comm.:* The presenting a bill of exchange to the drawee for acceptance or to the acceptor for payment.

* **prĕs'-ĕnt-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *present*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being present; presence.

"Goring had a much better understanding, a much keener courage, and *presentness* of mind in danger."—*Clarendon: Civil War*, li. 555.

presentoir (as **prĕ-zant-wâr'**), *s.* [Fr.] An ornamental cup, very shallow, and having a tall, enriched stem. It was a decorative article of luxury, serving no particular use, but was much fabricated in the sixteenth century. (*Fairholt.*)

PRESENTOIR.

* **prĕ-sĕ-pe,** *s.* [PRESAGE.]

† **prĕ-sĕrv'-ă-blе,** *a.* [Eng. *preserve(v)*; *-able.*] Capable of being preserved; adapted for, or admitting of, preservation (q.v.).

prĕs-ẽr-vā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from *préserver* = to preserve (q.v.); Sp. *preservacion*; Ital. *preservazione.*]

1. The act of preserving or keeping in safety or security from harm, injury, decay, or destruction.

"In their dear care
And *preservation* of our person."
Shakesp.: Henry V., ii. 2.

2. The state of being preserved; escape from injury or danger; safety.

"I mean our *preservation*."
Shakesp.: Tempest, ii. 1.

3. The state or condition of being preserved from decay, damage, or destruction: as, a picture in good *preservation*.

* 4. One who or that which preserves or saves.

5. The act or system of protecting from being hunted, taken, or killed.

"The success which has attended the *preservation* of salmon in the Usk."—*Field*, Jan. 23, 1886.

prĕ-sĕrv'-a-tĭve, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *préservatif*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *preservativo.*]

A. *As adj.:* Having the power, quality, or property of preserving, or keeping safe, a person or thing from injury, decay, corruption, or destruction; capable of preserving; tending to preserve.

"*Preservative* against all poisons."—*Drayton: Poly-Olbion*, s. 9. (Illust.)

B. *As subst.:* Anything which preserves or tends to preserve against injury, decay, corruption, or destruction; that which secures or keeps something else in a safe and sound state; a preventive of injury or decay.

"It [religion] is the surest bond and *preservative* of society in the world."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 2.

* **prĕ-sĕrv'-a-tòr-ў,** *a.* & *s.* [PRESERVE, *v.*]

A. *As adj.:* Preserving, preservative; tending to preserve.

"But all this while, the intentions and indeavours must be no other then *preservatory*."—*Bp. Hall: Cases of Conscience*, dec. 2, case 3.

B. *As subst.:* That which has the power or property of preserving; a preservative.

"Such vain *preservatories* of us."—*Whitlock: Manners of the English.*

prĕ-sĕrvе', *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *préserver*, from Lat. *præ* = beforehand, and *servo* = to keep; Sp. & Port. *preservar*; Ital. *preservare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To save; to keep safe or secure from injury, loss, or destruction; to defend or guard from harm, evil, or hurt; to protect. (*Genesis* xlv. 5.)

2. To maintain in the same state; to uphold, to sustain, to protect. (*Psalm* xxxvi. 6.)

3. To save or keep from decay or corruption by means of some preservative, as sugar, salt, &c.; to keep in a sound state: as, To *preserve* fruit.

4. To keep from being hunted, taken, or killed, except at certain seasons, or by certain persons.

"Foxes will be strictly *preserved* as heretofore."—*Field*, Feb. 27, 1886.

5. To protect the game or fish in.

"There is no better *preserved* wood throughout the length and breadth of the Hertfordshire country.—*Field*, Feb. 13, 1886.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To season fruits, &c., for preservation.

"To make perfumes, distil, *preserve*."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline i. 5

2. To protect game for purposes of sport.

prĕ-sĕrve, *s.* [Preserve, *v.*]

1. That which is preserved; fruit or the like seasoned and kept from decay by preservative substances.

"The fruit with the husk, when tender and young, makes a good *preserve*."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

2. A place in which game is preserved for purposes of sport.

prĕ-sĕrved, *pt. par.* & *a.* [Preserve, *v.*]

preserved meat, *s.* Meat preserved by being frozen or by antiseptics. It was first introduced into England from Australia in 1865, and from America about 1875.

prĕ-sĕrv'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *preserv*(*e*), *v.*; *-er.*]

1. One who preserves, protects, or saves from injury, hurt, or destruction; a saviour.

"The Greeks' *preserver*, great Machaon"
Pope: Homer; Iliad xi. 729.

2. One who preserves fruit, &c.

3. One who preserves game; a game-preserver.

* **prĕ-sĕrv'-ĕr-ĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *preserver*; *-ess.*] A female preserver.

"Memory, *preserv'ress* of things done."
Daniel: Civil Wars, i.

prĕ'-sēs, *s.* [Lat. *præses*, from *præsideo.*] [Preside.] One who presides over the meetings or deliberations of a society; a president or chairman of a meeting. (*Scotch.*)

* **prē-shōw'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *show*, v. (q.v.).] To show beforehand; to foreshow.

prē-sīde', *v.i.* [Fr. *présider*, from Lat. *præsideo* = to sit before: *præ* = before, and *sedeo* = to sit; Sp. *presidir*; Ital. *presedere.*] [Preses.]

1. To be set over others; to have the place of ruler, moderator, controller, or director, as the chairman or president of a meeting, board, &c.; to act as director, controller, or president: as, To *preside* at a public meeting.

2. To exercise superintendence; to watch over.

"God himself in his own person immediately *presided* over them."—*Scott: Christian Life*, pt. ii., ch. vii.

* **prĕş'-ĭ-dĕnçe**, *s.* [Fr.] Superintendence, presidency.

"The *presidence* and guidance of an unseen governing power."—*Wollaston: Religion of Nature*, § 5.

prĕş-ĭ-dĕn-çȳ, *s.* [Eng. *president*; *-cy*; Sp. & Port. *presidencia*; Ital. *presidenza.*]

* 1. Superintendence; control and care.

"The *presidency* and guidance of some superior agent."—*Ray: Creation*, pt. i.

2. The office of a president.

"M. Brisson's prospects of the next succession to the *Presidency*."—*Daily Chronicle*, Dec. 28, 1885.

3. The period or term during which a president holds his office; presidentship.

4. One of the three great divisions of British India, viz., Calcutta, Madras, Bombay.

"Difficulties of communication rendered intercourse between the *Presidencies* slow."—*Echo*, Sept. 7, 1885.

prĕş'-ĭ-dĕnt, *s.* & *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *præsidens*, pr. par. of *præsideo* = to preside (q.v.); Sp., Port., & Ital. *presidente.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. One who is appointed to preside over and control the proceedings of a number of others: as,

(1) The chairman or chief officer of a company, board, society, or office; as, the *president* of an insurance company, the *president* of the Board of Trade.

(2) The chief officer of a college or university.

(3) The chairman of a public meeting.

(4) The highest officer of state in a republic: as, the *President* of the United States.

* 2. A protector, a guardian, a patron.

"Just Apollo, *president* of verse."
Waller: At Penshurst, 34.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Presiding over or holding the first rank amongst others. (*Milton.*)

¶ (1) *Lord President:* [Lord, *s.*].

(2) *Lord President of the Council:* One of the chief officers of state in England. He presides at the Privy Council, and is a member of the government, with whom he retires from office.

(3) *Vice President:* One who is second in authority to a president.

* **prĕş'-ĭ-dĕnt-ĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *president*; *-ess.*] A female president. (*Mad. d'Arblay: Diary*, iii. 171.)

prĕş-ĭ-dĕn'-tĭal (**ti** as **sh**), *a.* [Eng. *president*; *-ial.*]

* 1. Presiding or watching over others.

"The *presidential* angels."—*Glanvill: Discourses*, ser. 4.

2. Of or pertaining to a president: as, a *presidential* chair.

* **prĕş'-ĭ-dĕnt-shĭp**, *s.* [Eng. *president*; *-ship.*]

1. The office or place of a president; presidency.

"To hold his *presidentship* of S. John's Coll. in commendam with it."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*, ii.

2. The term during which a president holds his office.

* **prĕ-sĭd'-ĕr**, *s.* [Eng. *presid*(*e*); *-er.*] One who presides; a president.

"The hospitable *presider* is never so happy as when surrounded by a large party of friends."—*D. Powell: Living Authors*, p. 192.

* **prĕ-sĭd'-ĭ-al**, *a.* [Lat. *præsidium* = a garrison.] [Preside.] Pertaining to a garrison; having a garrison.

"There are three *presidial* castles in this city."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., § ii., let. 39.

* **prĕ-sĭd'-ĭ-ar-ў**, *a.* & *s.* [Presidial.]

A. *As adj.:* Presidial, garrisoned.

"Having near upon fifty *presidiary* walled towns in their hands."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., § ii., let. 25.

B. *As subst.:* A guard.

"One of those heavenly *presidiaries*."—*Hall: Contemp.; Elisha & the Assyrians.*

* **prĕs-ĭ-dĭe**, *s.* [Presidial.] A garrison; a fortified town or place; a fortress.

"Seigniour Renzio shall lie in a *presidie*."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 905.

* **prē-sĭg-nĭ-fĭ-cā'-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *signification* (q.v.).]

1. The act of signifying or showing beforehand.

"Some *presignification* or prediction."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 9.

2. A type, an emblem.

"This is but a dark *presignification* of the new wine we shall drink in our Father's kingdom."—*Manton: Works*, i. 117.

* **prē-sĭg'-nĭ-fў**, *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *signify* (q.v.).] To signify, intimate, or denote beforehand; to presage.

"*Presignifying* unlucky events."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. xxi.

prē-sphē'-nōĭd, præ-sphē'-nōĭd, *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, *præ-*, and Eng. *sphenoid.*]

Comp. Anat.: A term applied to the centrum of the third cranial segment, corresponding to the front part of the sphenoid bone in man.

† **prē-spīn'-al**, *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *spinal.*]

Anat.: Situated in front of the spine.

prĕss (1), * **prես**, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *presser* = to press, to strain, from Lat. *presso*, a frequent. from *pressus*, pa. par. of *premo* = to press.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To compress with force or weight; to act upon with weight. (*Luke* vi. 38.)

2. To squeeze, to crush; to extract the juice of by using pressure. (*Genesis* xl. 11.)

3. To embrace, to hug, to clasp fondly.

4. To bear or lie upon.

"Fam'd son of Hippasus! there *press* the plain."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xi. 565.

5. To be urged or driven against.

"My spur *pressed* my courser's side."
Scott: Rokeby, i. 19.

6. To crowd upon; to throng round or against. (*Luke* viii. 45.)

7. To follow closely upon; to keep close to.

8. To urge, to ply hard, to constrain; to plead earnestly with; to solicit with earnestness or importunity.

"*Press* me not." *Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, i. 2.

9. To urge or compel the acceptance of; to offer with earnestness: as, He *pressed* the offer on me.

10. To straiten, to distress; to weigh or bear down upon. (*Psalm* xxxviii. 2.)

11. To bear hard upon; to ply hard.

* 12. To affect strongly. (*Acts* xviii. 5.)

13. To inculcate with earnestness or importunity; to enforce, to urge.

"The President had not insisted upon *pressing* views of his own."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 14, 1885.

14. To offer freely.

"Hops have been *pressed* for sale."—*Standard*, April 5, 1886.

* 15. To commit to the press; to print.

"The discourse upon this conference staid long before it could endure to be *pressed*."—*Heylin: Life of Laud*, p. 121.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To exert pressure; to act with weight or compressive force.

2. To throng, to push. (*Mark* iii. 10.)

3. To push forward towards an object; to strive or strain eagerly or with zeal.

"I *press* toward the mark."—*Phil.* iii. 14.

4. To make invasion; to encroach. (*Pope: Essay on Man*, i. 242.)

5. To push forward improperly; to intrude, to pry.

"*Pressing* too much into the secrets of heaven."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 7.

6. To bear or weigh heavily: as, His difficulties are *pressing.*

* 7. To urge with vehemence or importunity; to importune, to solicit earnestly.

"He *pressed* upon them greatly, and they turned in unto him."—*Genesis* xix. 3.

* 8. To act with weight or influence; to have influence or moral force.

¶ (1) *To press sail:*

Naut.: To crowd sail. [Crowd, *v.*]

(2) *To press upon:* To attack or pursue closely; to attack violently.

prĕss (2), *v.t.* [A corrupt. of *prest* = ready, the spelling being influenced by the compulsion used in forcing men to enter into the naval service.] [Prest.]

* 1. To hire for service at sea.

"I was *prest* to go on the third voyage."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 487.

2. To impress; to force into service, especially into the naval service. [Impressment.]

"Her husband had been *pressed* and sent to sea."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 8, 1885.

* 3. To constrain, to oblige.

"I was *prest* by his majesty's commands, to assist at the treaty."—*Temple: Miscellanies.*

prĕss (1), * **prease**, * **preasse**, * **prees**, * **pres**, * **presse**, *s.* [Fr. *presse* = a pressing, a throng, from *presser* = to press.] [Press, (1), *v.*]

* 1. A crowd, a throng.

"There wes a great *prease* about the king."—*Grafton: Chronicle; Edward III.* (an. 30).

* 2. A hand-to-hand fight; a mêlée, an affray.

"He was forced to retire out of the *presse* and fight."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 342.

3. The act of pressing or pushing forward; a crowding, a thronging.

"In their throng and *press* to that last hold."
Shakesp.: King John, v. 7.

4. Urgency, pressure; urgent demands of business or affairs: as, a *press* of business.

5. An instrument or machine for pressing, squeezing, compressing or crushing any body or substance, or for forcing it into any desired and more compact form. Presses are of various forms, according to the particular uses for which they are intended, and are usually distinguished by a descriptive prefix: as, a printing-*press*, an hydraulic-*press*, a cheese-*press*, &c.

6. Specially applied to

(1) A wine-press, a wine-vat.

"Thy *presses* burst with wine."—*Proverbs* iii. 10.

(2) A printing-press (q.v.).

"All the *presses* and pulpits in the realm took part in the conflict."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

(3) In photography, a printing-frame (q.v.).

7. The publications of a country collectively; printed literature in general, but more especially applied to newspaper literature; the periodical literature of a country. [Newspaper.]

"The eighty or ninety reporters for the *press* then in Parliament."—*Grant: Newspaper Press*, i. 296.

8. Those engaged on the press; espec. reporters for newspapers.

9. An upright case or closet in which clothes and other articles are kept.

"A cupboard with a faire *presse*."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 1,761.

¶ (1) *Censorship of the press:* [Censorship].

(2) *Liberty of the press:* [Liberty, ¶ 4].

(3) *Press of sail:*

Naut.: As much sail as the ship can carry.

press-bed, *s.* A bed so constructed that it may be folded and shut up in a case.

press-cake, *s.* [Mill-cake, 1.]

press-keys, *s. pl.* Brass keys to hold tightly the strings in a sewing-press.

press-pack, *v.t.* To compress by an hydraulic or other press; as, To *press-pack* wool.

press-pin, *s.* The iron lever of a screw-press.

press-printing, *s.*

Porcelain: One of the modes of printing porcelain. The process is applied to biscuit.

press-room, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The room in a house in which presses for any purpose are kept.

2. *Print.:* The room where the press-work is done, as distinguished from the composing-room, &c.

press-wheel roller, *s.*

Agric.: A roller constructed of a series of wheels which combine to form a rolling ridge and hollow face, and avoid clogging, or the necessity for a scraper to clean the roller.

press-work, *s.*

1. *Joinery:* Cabinet work of a number of successive veneers crossing grain, and united by glue, heat, and pressure.

2. *Print.:* The act or process of taking impressions from type, &c., by means of a press; the print ng-off of a forme by hand-press.

* **press-yard,** *s.* A room or yard in Newgate in which accused persons who refused to answer were subjected to the penalty of *peine forte et dure* (q.v.)

"We have still in Newgate what is called the *press-yard*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 25.

prĕss (2), *s.* [Press (2), *v.*] A commission or order to press or force men into service.

"I have misused the king's *press*."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, iv. 2.

press-gang, *s.* A detachment of seamen under an officer empowered to press or force men into the naval service.

"They heard that the *press-gangs* were out."—*Marryat: Peter Simple*, ch. x.

* **press-master,** *s.* The leader of a press-gang. (*D'Urfey: Collin's Walk*, ii.)

* **press-money,** *s.* Prest-money (q.v.).

"I never yet did take *press-money*."
Cartwright: Ordinary, iii. 1.

prĕs-san'-tē, *adv.* [Ital.]

Music: Pressing on, hurrying the time.

prĕssed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Press (1), *v.*]

pressed-brick, *s.* A brick forcibly compressed, when nearly dry, into a metallic mould. This gives a smooth face, and leaves the arrises very sharp.

pressed-glass, *s.* Glass brought to shape in a mould by a plunger.

prĕss'-ẽr, * **press-eur,** *s.* [Eng. *press* (1), *v.*; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. One who or that which presses.

"Of the stuffs I give the profits to dyers and *pressers*."—*Swift.*

2. One who presses, urges, or enforces anything by argument.

* 3. A wine-press.

"The *pressour* of wiyn of strong neniaunce of the wrathe of almyghti God."—*Wycliffe: Apocalips* xix.

4. A form of ironing-machine.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Knitting:* The bar in a knitting-machine which drives the barb of the needle into the groove of the shank in order to let off the loop.

2. *Sewing-mach.:* The foot-piece in a sewing-machine which rests upon the cloth to hold it steady while the needle penetrates and withdraws, and then rises to allow the cloth to be fed; a presser-foot.

3. *Spinning:*

(1) The pressure-roller of a drawing-frame.

(2) The spring-finger of a bobbin-frame.

presser-bar, *s.*

Knitting mach.: A bar which presses upon the barb of the hook, so as to close it against the shank of the needle.

presser-flier, *s.*

Spinning:

1. A machine fitted with the fliers described under 2.

2. A flier with a spring arm pressing upon the bobbin upon which it delivers the yarn.

presser-foot, *s.* [Presser, II. 2.]

presser-frame, *s.*

Spinning: A frame furnished with presser-fliers. [Presser-flier, 2.]

prĕss'-făt, *s.* [Eng. *press* (2), s., and *fat* = a vat.] The vat of a wine- or olive-press for the collection of oil or wine. (*Haggai* ii. 16.)

prĕss'-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [Press (1), *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Urgent, important; demanding immediate attention.

"There is room for economy in works of a less *pressing* kind."—*Times*, March 26, 1886.

2. Urging, importuning.

"The *pressing* questions of the divines."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

¶ *Pressing to death:* [*Peine forte et dure*].

pressing-bag, *s.* The horsehair cloth bag in which flaxseed or stearic acid is pressed.

pressing-board, *s.*

1. An ironing-board upon which seams are pressed.

2. *Bookbinding:* A board placed between a layer of books when piled in the standing-press (q.v.).

pressing-plate, *s.* A follower-board in an oil-press; board and bags of the material alternate.

pressing-roller, *s.*

1. A wire-gauze roller which takes up the moisture from the felted pulp in paper-making.

2. The roller which presses the sheet of damp paper to remove moisture.

prĕss'-ĭng-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *pressing*; *-ly.*]

1. In a pressing manner; urgently, importantly, busily. (*Southey: Letters*, iv. 451.)

* 2. Shortly, quickly.

"The one contracts his words, speaking *pressingly*."—*Howell.*

* **prĕss'-ĭon (ss as sh),** *s.* [Lat. *pressio*, from *pressus*, pa. par. of *premo* = to press; Fr. *pression.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of pressing; pressure.

"If light consisted only in *pression*."—*Newton: Optics.*

2. *Cartesian Philos.:* An endeavour to move.

† **prĕs-sĭ-rŏs'-tẽr,** *s.* [Pressirostres.] Any individual of the Pressirostres.

† **prĕs-sĭ-rŏs'-tral,** *a.* [Mod. Lat. *pressirostr(es)*; Eng. suff. *-al.*] Belonging to, or having the characteristics of, the Pressirostres (q.v.).

† **prĕs-sĭ-rŏs'-trēs,** *s. pl.* [Lat. *pressus* = flattened, compressed, and *rostrum* = a beak.]

Ornith.: A section of the old order Grallatores. Bill moderate, seldom longer than head, with tip protracted, hard, compressed, somewhat tumid behind the nostrils. Feet elongate; toes somewhat short, almost always connected at the bases by membrane; hallux in some resting on point only, in many absent.

* **prĕss'-ĭ-tant,** *a.* [Press (1), *v.*] Gravitating, heavy.

* **prĕss'-ĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *press* (1), v.; *-ive.*]

1. Oppressive, burdensome.

"The taxations were so *pressive*."—*Bp. Hall: Contempl.; Rehoboam.*

2. Pressing, urgent, important; demanding immediate attention.

* **prĕss'-lĭ,** * **pres-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *press* (1), s.; *-ly.*] With compression; closely, concisely.

"No man ever spake more neatly, more *presly*, more weightily."—*Ben Jonson: Discoveries.*

prĕss'-man (1), *s.* [Eng. *press* (1), s., and *man.*]

1. One who attends to a printing-press.

"The *pressman* begins the work by printing a dozen flat proofs of the cut on different thicknesses of fine paper."—*Scribner's Magazine*, May, 1880, p. 46.

2. A journalist, a reporter.

"A sporting reporter was on his way with another *pressman*."—*Echo*, April 15, 1886.

* 3. One engaged in a wine-press.

"One only path by which the *prœssian* came"
Chapman: Homer; Iliad xviii. 515.

* **prĕss'-man** (2), *s.* [Eng. *press* (2), v., and *man.*]

1. A member of a press-gang; one who impresses men.

2. One who is pressed into the public service.

3. A man ready for service.

* **prĕss'-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *press* (1), v.; *-ness.*] The state of being pressed; closeness, compression; condensation of thought or language.

* **press-eur,** *s.* [See def.] An obsolete form of Presser. (*Piers Plowman.*)

* **prĕss'-ur-ăge,** * **prĕss'-ĕr-ăge,** *s.* [Fr.]

1. The act of pressing; pressure.

"A great *pressurage* of teres that of the serwe is messangere."—*De Deguileville: Pilgrimage of the Manhode*, p. 184.

2. The juice of the grape extracted by pressure.

3. A fee paid to the owner of a wine-press for its use.

prĕss'-ure (ss as sh), *s.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *pressura*, orig. fem. sing. of *pressurus*, fut. part. of *premo* = to press; Ital. *pressura.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A constraining, compressing, squeezing, or crushing; the state of being pressed or compressed. (*Longfellow: Dedication.*)

2. A state of difficulty or embarrassment; severity, difficulty, or grievousness, as of personal affairs; straits, difficulties, distress.

"Sorrow and her saddest *pressures*."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 7.

3. A constraining, compelling, or impelling force; that which constrains the intellectual or moral faculties.

"He had no painful *pressure* from without."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.

4. Urgency; pressing or urgent demand on one's time or attention: as, a *pressure* of business.

* 5. An impression; a stamp; a character impressed.

"All saws of books, all forms, all *pressures* past."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 5.

* 6. A wine-press; a press.

"An housholdeman that planntide a vineyerd and . . . dalfe a *pressure* therynne."—*Wycliffe: Matt.* xxi. 33.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Geol.:* Pressure is one of the great agencies in solidifying rocks.

2. *Mech.:* The force exerted by one body on another by weight or the continued application of power. [Hydrostatics.]

¶ If a body be compressed into smaller space, its temperature rises as the volume diminishes. Pressure is a source also of electricity.

¶ (1) *Atmospheric pressure:* [Atmospheric].

(2) *Centre of pressure:* [Centre, s. III. (30), (31)].

pressure-filter, *s.* A filtering-chamber placed in a pipe under a head of water.

pressure-frame, *s.* [Printing-frame.]

pressure-gauge, *s.*

1. *Steam-eng.:* A gauge for indicating the pressure of steam in a boiler. [Manometer.]

2. *Naut.:* A deep-sea pressure-gauge is one which is constructed for measuring depths by the amount of compression to which the contained fluid is subject when submerged.

pressure-sensations, *s. pl.* [Sensation.]

† **prĕst,** *pret.* & *pa. par.* of *v.* [Press (1), *v.*]

* **prĕst,** *a., s., & adv.* [O. Fr. *prest* = (*a.*) ready, (*s.*) a loan, ready money; Fr. *prêt* = ready.] [Paest, *v.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Ready, in readiness; prompt, quick, prepared.

"Howe'er we stand prepar'd, *prest* for our journey."
Beaum. & Fl.: Wild Goose Chase, v. 2.

2. Neat, tight, tidy.

"More people, more handsome and *prest*
Where find ye?" *Tusser: Husbandry*, lxiii. 7.

B. *As substantive:*

1. Ready money; a loan of money.

"Requiring of the citie a *prest* of six thousand marks."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 15.

2. A duty in money to be paid by the sheriff on his account in the exchequer, or for money left or remaining in his hands.

C. *As adv.:* Quickly, readily, promptly, immediately.

prest-money, *s.* Money paid to men who enlist into the public service; press-money. (So called because those who receive it are to be *prest* or ready when called on.)

* **prēst,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *prester* (Fr. *prêter*), from Lat. *præsto* = to become surety for, to give, to provide: *præ* = before, and *sto* = to stand; Ital. *prestare* = to lend.] To offer or give as a loan; to lend.

"Such summes of money, as for the sayd marriage before time had been disbursed, or *prested* out in lone." —*Hall: Edward IV.*, an. 22).

prēst-a-ble, *a.* [O. Fr.] Payable; capable of being made good.

prĕs-tant, *s.* [Fr.]

Music: The open diapason of an organ, sometimes of sixteen feet, sometimes of eight feet in length.

* **prĕs-tā-tion,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *præstatio* = a giving, a providing, *præsto* = to give, to provide.] [Prest, *v.*] A payment of money; purveyance. (*Cowell.*)

prestation-money, *s.* A sum of money paid yearly by archdeacons and other dignitaries to their bishop.

* **prĕs'-tēr** (I), *s.* [Gr., from πρήθω (*prēthō*) = to kindle.]

1. A meteor or exhalation formerly supposed to be thrown from the clouds with such violence that by collision it is set on fire.

2. One of the veins of the neck, which swells when a person is angry.

* **prĕs'-tēr** (2), *s.* [A contract. of *presbyter* (q.v.).] A priest.

Prester-John, *s.*

1. A mythical descendant of Ogier the Dane, believed in the middle ages to rule as a Christian sovereign and priest somewhere in the interior of Asia.

2. *Her.:* A Prester-John is borne in the arms of the See of Chichester.

ARMS OF THE SEE OF CHICHESTER.

prē-stēr-nŭm, præ-stēr-nŭm, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, *præ-*, and Mod. Lat. *sternum* (q.v.).]

Comp. Anat.: The anterior portion of the breast bone as far back as the articulation of the second rib. It corresponds to the *manubrium sterni* in man.

prĕs-tĕzz-a (zz as **tz),** *s.* [Ital.]

Music: Haste, hurry, or quickness of movement or execution.

* **prĕs-tĭ-dĭg'-ĭt-al,** *a.* [Lat. *præsto* = at hand, ready, and Eng. *digital.*] Having fingers fit for juggling.

"The second his *prestidigital* hand."—*Reade: Never too late to Mend*, ch. vi.

prĕs-tĭ-dĭg-ĭ-tā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *præsto* = at hand, ready, and *digitus* = a finger.] [Prestigiation.] Sleight of hand; legerdemain, juggling.

prĕs-tĭ-dĭg'-ĭ-tā-tŏr, *s.* [Prestidigitation.] One who practises or is skilled in prestidigitation; a juggler.

* **prĕs-tĭ-dĭg-ĭ-ta-tōr'-ĭ-al,** *a.* [Eng. *prestidigitator*; *-ial.*] Of or pertaining to prestidigitation or legerdemain.

prĕs-tĭge, prĕs-tige', *s.* [Fr. = fascination, magic spell, magic power, from Lat. *præstigium* = a deceiving by juggling tricks, a delusion; *præstigiæ* = tricks, trickery: *præ* = before, and *stig-*, root of *stinguo* = to extinguish; allied to Gr. στιζω (*stizō*) = to prick; Eng. *stick*. *Prestige* is one of the rare instances of a word acquiring a good in place of a bad meaning. Ital & Sp. *prestigio.*]

* 1. An illusion, a trick, a juggling trick, a delusion, an imposture.

"The sophisms of infidelity, and the *prestiges* of imposture."—*Warburton: Works*, vol. ix., ser. 5.

2. Influence or weight derived from former fame, excellence, or achievements; influence or weight arising from a confident expectation of future successes or triumphs derived from previous achievements.

"The power and *prestige* which it has gained through the success of the present strike is prodigious."—*Times*, March 26, 1886.

* **prĕs-tĭg'-ĭ-āte,** *v.t.* [Prestigiation.] To deceive, to cheat. (*Dent: Pathway to Heaven*, p. 10.)

* **prĕs-tĭg'-ĭ-ā-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *præstigiæ* = tricks.] [Prestige.] The acting or playing of legerdemain; juggling, trickery, prestidigitation.

"Divers kinds of fascinations, incantations, *prestigiations*."—*Howell: Letters*, iii. 23.

* **prĕs-tĭg'-ĭ-ā-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat. *præstigiator*, from *præstigiæ* = tricks.] A juggler, a cheat.

"This cunning *prestigiator* (the devil)."—*More: Mystery of Godliness.*

* **prĕs-tĭg'-ĭ-ā-tōr-y,** *a.* [Eng. *prestigiator*; *-y.*] Juggling, cheating, deceiving.

"Petty, low, and useless *prestigiatory* tricks."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. xx.

* **prĕs-tĭg'-ĭoŭs,** * **pres-ti-gy-ous,** *a.* [Lat. *præstigiosus*, from *præstigiæ* = tricks.] Cheating; practising cheating or tricks.

"The *prestigious* conveyance of a mysterious witchcraft."—*Cotton Mather: Memorable Providences* (ed. 1689), p. 43.

prĕs-tĭ-mōn-y, *s.* [Fr. *prestimonie*, from Low Lat. *præstimonium*, from Lat. *præsto* = to afford, to provide.]

Canon Law: A fund for the support of a priest, appropriated by the founder, but not erected into any title or benefice, and not subject to the pope or the ordinary, but of which the patron is collator.

prĕs-tĭs-sĭ-mo, *adv.* [Ital.]

Music: Very fast indeed.

* **prēst'-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *prest*, a.; *-ly.*] Quickly.

"*Prestly* and readily shewed foorth."—*Udal: Luke* xxiv.

prĕs-tō, *adv.* [Ital., from Lat. *præsto* = at hand, ready.] [Prest, *a.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Quickly, at once.

☞ Now only used by jugglers as a word of command for sudden changes.

2. *Music:* Fast, quickly; *presto assai* = very fast.

* **prē-strĭc'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *præstrictio* = a binding up, from *præstrictus*, pa. par. of *præstringo* = to tie or bind up, to make blunt or dim.] An obstruction of the sight; dimness or dulness of sight.

"It is feared you have Balaam's disease, a pearl in your eye, Mammon's *prestriction*."—*Milton: Animadversion, &c.*

* **prē-stŭd'-y,** *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *study*, v. (q.v.).] To study beforehand.

"He . . . preached what he had *prestudied*."—*Fuller: Worthies*, i. 165.

prĕst-wĭch'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Mr. Joseph Prestwich, Professor of Geology at Oxford. He was appointed in 1874.]

Palæont.: A genus of Xiphosura (q.v.). Known British species three, from the Carboniferous Rocks.

* **prē-sŭl'-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat. *præsultor*, from *præ* = before, and *salio* = to leap, to dance.] A leader or director of a dance.

"The Coryphæus of the world, or the precentor and *præsultor* of it."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 397.

prē-şūm'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *presum(e)*; *-able.*] That may be presumed or supposed to be true, or entitled to belief, without direct evidence or enquiry; such as may be assumed or taken as granted.

prē-şūm'-a-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *presumable*; *-ly.*] In a presumable manner or degree; according to or by presumption.

"Authors *presumably* writing by common places break forth at last into useless rhapsodies."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. i., ch. viii.

prē-şūme', *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *présumer*, from Lat. *præsumo* = to take beforehand, to anticipate, to presume: *præ* = before, and *sumo* = to take; Sp. & Port. *presumir*; Ital. *presumere.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. *Lit.:* To take or assume beforehand; to venture on without leave previously obtained.

"Bold deed thou hast *presumed*."
Milton: P. L., ix. 921.

2. *Fig.:* To assume; to take for granted without previous enquiry or examination; to hold or regard as true, false, &c., on probable or reasonable grounds; to infer.

"Every man is to be *presumed* innocent till he is found guilty."—*Blackstone: Comment.*

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To suppose or believe without previous enquiry or examination; to infer or assume on probable or reasonable grounds but without direct or positive evidence.

"*Presume* not that I am the thing I was." *Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, v. 5.

2. To venture without previous leave given or asked; to take the liberty; to go beyond what is justifiable or permissible; to be or make bold; to be presumptuous.

"Dare he *presume* to scorn us in this manner?" *Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI.*, iii. 3.

3. To form over-confident or arrogant ideas; hence, to act upon such over-confident or arrogant conclusions; to make unjustifiable advances on an over-confident or arrogant opinion of one's self or of one's powers, rights, &c. (Followed by *on* or *upon* before the cause of over-confidence; formerly it was also followed by *of.*)

"*Presuming* on an ague's privilege." *Shakesp.: Richard II.*, ii. 1.

4. To act in a presumptuous, forward, insolent, or arrogant manner; to transgress the bounds of reverence, respect, or courtesy; to behave with assurance or arrogance. (*Milton: P. L.*, viii. 121.)

* 5. To commit presumptuous sin.

"To *presume*, or to commit a presumptuous sin."—*South: Sermons*, vol. viii., ser. 10.

prē-şūmed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Presume.]

prē-şūm'-ĕd-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *presumed*; *-ly.*] By presumption; presumably.

prē-şūm'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *presum(e)*; *-er.*] One who presumes; an arrogant or presumptuous person. (*South: Sermons*, vol. viii., ser. 11.)

prē-şūm'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Presume.]

prē-şūm'-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *presuming*; *-ly.*] In a presuming or presumptuous manner; presumptuously.

prē-şūmp-tion (mp as **m),** * **pre-sum-ci-oun,** * **pre-sum-ci-un,** *s.* [O. Fr. *présumpcion* (Fr. *présomption*), from Lat. *præsumptionem*, acc. of *præsumptio* = a taking before, a presuming, from *præsumptus*, pa. par. of *præsumo* = to presume (q.v.); Sp. *presuncion*; Ital. *presunzione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of presuming; assuming or taking anything as true, false, granted, &c., without previous enquiry or examination; assumption or supposition of the truth or existence of something based on probable or reasonable grounds, but not on direct or positive proof or evidence.

2. A ground or reason for presuming; an argument, strong, but not demonstrative; strong probability.

"A strong *presumption* that God hath not moved their hearts to think such things as he hath not enabled them to prove."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

3. That which is presumed or assumed; that which is supposed or taken as true or real without direct or positive evidence.

4. Blind, headstrong, or unreasonable confidence; over-confidence, presumptuousness; boldness in doing or venturing to do anything without reasonable probability of success.

5. Assurance, arrogance; an overstepping of the bounds of reverence, respect, or courtesy; impudence, effrontery.

"Let my *presumption* not provoke thy wrath." *Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI.*, ii. 3.

II. *Law:* In the absence of direct evidence that which comes nearest to the proof of a fact. Presumptions are of three degrees:—Violent, in which those circumstances appear which necessarily attend the fact; probable, arising from such circumstances as usually attend the fact; and light (without validity). A presumption "juris et de jure" (of law and from law) is where law or custom assumes the fact to be so on a presumption which cannot be traversed by contrary evidence. A presumption "juris" (of law) is one established in law until the contrary is proved. A presumption "hominis vel judicis" (of the man or judge) is one which is not necessarily conclusive, though no proof to the contrary be adduced.

prē-şūmp-tīve (*p* silent), *a.* [Fr. *présomptif*; Sp. & Ital. *presuntivo.*]

* 1. Presumed; taken by previous supposition or assumption.

2. Based on presumption or probability; probable; grounded on probable or reasonable grounds, though not directly or positively proved; proving circumstantially not directly.

"A strong *presumptive* proof that his interpretation of Scripture is not the true one." *Waterland: Works*, i. 321.

* 3. Unreasonably confident; arrogant, presumptuous.

presumptive-evidence, *s.*

Law: Evidence derived from presumptions or circumstances which necessarily or usually attend a fact. It is distinguished from direct evidence or positive proof.

presumptive-heir, *s.* [Heir.]

presumptive-title, *s.*

Law: A kind of title founded on the fact that one is in possession of land though he cannot tell the reason why. It is the lowest and most insecure title of any.

***prē-sŭmp-tĭve-lў (mp as m),** *adv.* [Eng. *presumptive; -ly.*] In a presumptive manner; by or according to presumption; presumably.

"He who could read and write was *presumptively* a person in holy orders."—*Burke: Powers of Juries, &c.*

prē-sŭmp-tu-ŏŭs (mp as m), *pre-sump-ti-ouse, *a.* [O. Fr. *presumptueux* (Fr. *présomptueux*), from Lat. *presumptuosus*, from *presumo* = to presume (q.v.); Sp. & Ital. *presuntuoso*; Port. *presumptuoso.*]

1. Acting with or characterized by presumption; taking undue liberties; over-bold, arrogant, insolent.

"She had not seemed to be displeased by the attentions of her *presumptuous* admirer."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

2. Over-confident; bold or confident to excess; over-venturous, rash.

"Huge as the tower which builders vain
Presumptuous piled on Shinar's plain."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, i. 11.

3. Irreverent with regard to sacred things. (*Milton.*)

4. Done with presumption or violation of known duty. (*Psalm* xix. 13.)

prē-sŭmp-tu-ŏŭs-lў (mp as m), *adv.* [Eng. *presumptuous; -ly.*] In a presumptuous manner; with presumption or rash confidence; arrogantly, willfully, irreverently.

"Was *presumptuously* confident."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

prē-sŭmp-tu-ŏŭs-nĕss (mp as m), *s.* [Eng. *presumptuous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being presumptuous; rash or groundless confidence; presumption, arrogance.

"He is pitilessly admonished of his *presumptuousness*."—*Fitzedward Hall: Modern English*, p. 196.

***prē-sŭp-pōs-al,** *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *supposal* (q.v.).] A supposal or supposition previously formed; presupposition.

"*Presupposal* of knowledge concerning certain principles"—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

prē-sŭp-pōse, *v.t.* [Fr. *présupposer.*]

1. To suppose or imagine beforehand; to take for granted; to assume.

"There is *presupposed* a knowledge of the thing."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ix., ser. ii.

2. To cause to be taken for granted; to imply as antecedent or previously existing.

"A remembrance *presupposeth* the thyng to be absent."—*Fryth: Works*, p. 121.

prē-sŭp-pō-sĭ-tion, *s.* [Fr., from *présupposer* = to presuppose (q.v.).]

1. The act of presupposing or of forming a supposition beforehand.

2. That which is presupposed; a supposition, notion, or idea formed beforehand a surmise.

"Indeed the *presupposition*, absurd as it really is, has been generally entertained."—*Lewes: Hist. of Philosophy*, i. 311.

***prē-sur-mīse,** *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *surmise*, s. (q.v.).] A surmise formed beforehand.

"It was your *presurmise*,
That, in the dole of blows your son might drop."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., i. 1.

prē-sўs-tŏl-ĭe, *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *systolic.*]

Physiol. & Pathol.: Occurring just previous to the systolic contraction. The presystolic murmur may be faintly heard when the orifice between the auricle and the ventricle is so narrowed as to obstruct the flow of the blood from the former to the latter.

prē-tĕnçe', *prē-tĕnse', *s.* [Lat. *prætensus*, pa. par. of *prætendo* = to spread before, to pretend (q.v.); Sp. *pretensa.*]

* 1. Anything stretched out, put, or set as a cover; a cover. (Not necessarily in a bad sense.)

"The tree whose leaves were intended for the healing of the nations, not for a *pretence* and palliation for sin."—*More: Mystery of Godliness*, bk. iii., ch. i.

2. A reason, ground, or claim, true or false, put forward as the excuse for a line of conduct; a pretension.

"Spirits that in our just *pretences* armed,
Fell with us."
Milton: P. L., ii. 825.

* 3. An excuse, a pretext. (Not necessarily false or hypocritical.)

1. The act of pretending; the act of assuming or displaying to others a false or hypocritical appearance, either in words or actions, with a view to conceal that which is true, and thus to deceive; a false or hypocritical show: as, He made a *pretence* of going; This was done under *pretence* of friendship.

5. A deceptive or hypocritical excuse, argument, or reason, put forward to hide or cloak one's real designs or purpose.

"Glory your aim, but justice your *pretence*."
Cowper: Heroism.

* 6. Assumption; claim to notice; pretensions.

* 7. Intention, purpose, design.

"The *pretence* whereof being . . . laid open."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iii. 2.

¶ The *pretence* and the *excuse* are both set forth to justify one's conduct in the eyes of others; but the *pretence* always conceals something more or less culpable, and by a greater or less violation of truth; the *excuse* may sometimes justify that which is justifiable. *Pretence* is now always used in a bad sense; *pretext* is not necessarily so used.

¶ *Escutcheon of pretence:* [Escutcheon of pretence].

*** prē-tĕnçed', * prē-tĕnsed',** *a.* [Pretence.]

1. Intended, designed.

"Further if they can their *pretensed* enterprise."—*Hall: Henry VII.*, fo. 6.

2. Pretended.

"*Pretensed* synods and convocations."—*Stapylton.*

*** prē-tĕnçe-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *pretence; -less.*] Having no pretension or excuse.

"What rebellions, and those the basest and most *pretenceless*, have they not bin chief in?"—*Milton: of Reformation*, bk. ii.

prē-tĕnd', *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *prétendre* = to pretend, to lay claim to, from Lat. *pretendo* = to spread before, to hold out as an excuse, to pretend: *pre* = before, and *tendo* = to stretch, to spread; Sp. & Port. *pretender*; Ital. *pretendere.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To hold out, to put forward, to stretch out (of material things).

"His target always over her *pretended*."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. xi. 19.

* 2. To put forward, to assert (of immaterial things).

"Though God's honour is mainly *pretended* in it [the Sabbath], yet it is man's happiness that is really intended."—*More: Mystery of Godliness*, bk. viii., ch. xiii.

* 3. To put forward, to hold out or plead as an excuse, to allege.

"*Pretending* his own imperfectness and insufficiency to undergo such a charge."—*H. Isaacson. Life & Death of Lancelot Andrewes.*

* 4. To lay claim to; to claim, to assert.

"My Lorde of Norffolk *pretendeth* title to serteyn lordys of Sir John Pastons."—*Paston: Letters*, ii. 344.

5. To hold out or put forward falsely; to allege falsely; to put forward falsely as an excuse or ground.

"The contract you *pretend* with that base wretch."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, ii. 3.

* 6. To threaten, to intend.

"Perill by this salvage man *pretended*."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. v. 10.

* 7. To plot, to design.

"Such as shall *pretend*
Malicious practices against his state."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., iv. 1.

* 8. To attempt. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. xi. 15.)

* 9. To aim, to strive.

"To what fine he would anon *pretend*
That know I well." *Chaucer: Troilus*, iv.

10. To make false show or appearance of; to simulate, to feign, to sham; to put on a false or hypocritical show or appearance; to counterfeit: as, To *pretend* friendship for another.

* 11. To exhibit or put forward as a cloak or disguise for something else; to hold out as a delusive appearance. (*Milton.*)

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To make a claim, true or false; to make pretensions.

"Some indeed have *pretended* by art and physical applications, to recover the dead. —*South: Sermons* vol. iii., ser. 10.

2. To hold out an appearance of being, doing, or possessing; to sham; to make a pretence; to feign, to affect.

"Annandale retired to Bath, and *pretended* to drink the waters. —*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

*** prē-tĕnd-ant, * prē-tĕnd-ent,** *s.* [Fr. *prétendant*, pr. par. of *prétendre* = to pretend (q.v.).] A pretender, a claimant.

"The provisional possession of the two *pretendents*"—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 280.

prē-tĕnd-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Pretend.]

prē-tĕnd-ĕd-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *pretended; -ly.*] By way of pretence or false representation; not genuinely; falsely.

*** prē-tĕnd-ençe,** *s.* [Pretend.] A pretence, a pretension.

"Their projects, censures, vain *pretendences*"
Daniel: Panegyric to the King's Majesty.

prē-tĕnd-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *pretend; -er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who pretends, or makes a false or hypocritical show or appearance.

2. One who makes a claim to anything; a claimant.

"As for our *pretenders* to the spirit."—*South: Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 7.

II. *Hist.:* One who made claim to a throne under a pretence of right (as Perkin Warbeck, Lambert Simnel, in English history), specif. applied to the son and grandson of James II., the heirs of the House of Stuart, who laid claim to the throne of England, from which they had been excluded by Parliament in 1688. The former, often termed the *Old Pretender*, died in 1776; his son, Charles Edward Stuart, the *Young Pretender*, in 1788.

"All these *pretenders* could not be rightful Emperors."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

prē-tĕnd-ĕr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *pretender; -ship.*] The position, claim, or character of a pretender.

prē-tĕnd-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [Pretend.]

*** prē-tĕnd-ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *pretending; -ly.*] In a pretentious manner; arrogantly, presumptuously.

"I have a particular reason to look a little *pretendingly* at present."—*Collier: On Pride.*

*** pre-tens,** *a.* [Pretence.] Pretended, false.

"The *pretens* bargayn that John Paston yu hys lyffe surmytted."—*Paston Letters*, ii. 323.

*** prē-tĕnse',** *s.* [Pretence.]

*** prē-tĕnsed',** *a.* [Pretenced.]

pretensed right or **title,** *s.*

Law: The right or title to land set up by one who is out of possession against the person in possession.

Pretensed-title Statute:

Law: The Act 32 Henry VIII., c. 19, § 2, regulating the sale or purchase of pretended titles to land.

*** prē-tĕns'-ĕd-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *pretensed; -ly.*] Pretendedly, hypocritically.

"In case thou walke *pretensedly*."
Drant: Horace; Ep. to Quintius.

prē-tĕn'-sion, *s.* [Fr. *prétention*, as if from a Lat. *pretensio.*] [Pretend.]

* 1. An excuse, a plea.

"We yet withdraw ourselves from it with *pretensions* of insufficiency."—*Sanderson: Sermons*, p. 205.

* 2. A pretence, a pretext, a deception.

"Invention and *pretension* given out by the Spaniards."—*Bacon: War with Spain.*

3. A claim, true or false.

"No man had fairer *pretensions* to be put at the head of the naval administration."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

4. The holding out the appearance of possessing a certain character.

5. An alleged or assumed right or claim; a claim to something to be obtained; a desire to obtain something, manifested by words or actions.

¶ *Arms of pretension:*

Her.: Arms quartered by sovereigns who claim the right to rule over a state or states not actually under their authority, and parade the arms of such state or states, to keep alive

their claim till a convenient time arrives for putting it in force. From the time of Edward III till 1801, in the reign of George III., the kings of England thus quartered the arms of France, in prosecution of a claim familiar to the general public from the fact that the preface to the Authorized Version of the Bible is addressed to the "Most High and Mighty Prince, James, by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland," &c. By the Treaty of Amiens, dated Jan. 1, 1801, it was stipulated that this quartering of the French arms should be abandoned.

*** prē-tĕn'-ta-tĭve,** *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *tentative* (q.v.).] Making trial beforehand; attempting to try or test previously.

"This is but an exploratory and *pretentative* purpose between us."—*Wotton Remains*, p. 507.

prē-tĕn'-tious, *a.* [Fr. *prétentieux.*] Full of pretension; attempting or characterized by a desire to pass for more than the reality is worth; having only a superficial claim to excellence; characterized by or indicative of presumption or arrogance.

"The more *pretentious* vehicle was brought out."—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 3, 1885.

prē-tĕn'-tious-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *pretentious*; *-ly.*] In a pretentious manner or degree; with a desire to pass for more than the reality is worth.

prē-tĕn'-tious-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *pretentious*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being pretentious; false assumption of excellence or superiority.

"Two or three grandiose measures of the utmost *pretentiousness*."—*St. James's Gazette*, March 18, 1886.

prē'-tĕr, præ'-tĕr, *pref.* & *a.* [Lat. *præter* = beyond.]

A. *As pref.:* Used with many words of Latin origin, with the force of beyond, in place, time, or degree; excess.

*** B.** *As adj.:* Past.

"Future and *præter* both are in time."—*Andrewes: Works*, i. 162.

*** prē-tĕr-cā'-nine,** *a.* [Pref. *preter-*, and Eng. *canine* (q.v.).] Beyond the capacity or nature of a dog.

"Look up with strange *pretercanine* eyes."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xii.

*** prē tĕr-hŭ'-man,** *a.* [Pref. *preter-*, and Eng. *human* (q.v.).] More than human; superhuman.

*** prē-tĕr'-ĭ-ent, * præ-tĕr'-ĭ-ent,** *a.* [Lat. *preteriens*, pr. par. of *prætereo* = to pass by.] [Preterit.] Past through; anterior, previous.

"The faculty of remembering all the actions of its *præterient* states."—*Observer*, No. 9.

prē-tĕr-ĭm-pĕr'-fĕct, *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *preter-*, and Eng. *imperfect* (q.v.).]

Gram.: The same as Imperfect (q.v.).

prē'-tĕr-ĭst, præ'-tĕr-ĭst, *s.* & *a.* [Eog. *preter*; *-ist.*]

A. *As substantive:*

***** 1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who has most regard to the past; one whose chief interest is in the past.

2. *Hermeneutics:* A term applied to the opinion that the prophecies in the Apocalypse have been almost, or altogether fulfilled; that they refer principally to the triumph of Christianity over Judaism and paganism, signalised in the downfall of Jerusalem and Rome. Among the supporters of this view may be reckoned Alcasar, Grotius, Hammond, Bossuet, Calmet, Wettstein, Eichhorn, Hug, Herder, Ewald, Luecke, de Wette, Duesterdieck, Stuart, Lee, and Maurice.

"The views of the *Preterists* have been adopted . . . by almost the whole school of German critics."—*Farrar: Early Days of Christianity*, ch. xxvii. § 2.

B. *As adj.:* Belonging to or connected with the views described in A. 2.

"This is our fundamental objection to what is called the *Preterist* scheme."—*Saturday Review*, Nov. 11, 1882, p. 638.

prĕt'-ĕr-ĭt, prĕt'-ĕr-ĭte, præt'-ĕr-ĭte, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *preterit* (fem. *preterite*) = past, from Lat. *præteritus*, pa. par. of *prætereo* = to pass by: *præter* = by, beyond, and *eo* = to go; Sp., Port., & Ital. *preterito.*]

A. *As adjective:*

Gram.: Expressing time past indefinitely; applied to that tense of a verb which expresses action or existence in time indefinitely past and completely finished.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The past; past time or things.

"It is present and proceedeth fro *preterites*, into futures."—*Chaucer: Boecius*, bk. v.

2. *Gram.:* That tense or modification of a verb which signifies past time, or expresses action or existence perfectly past and finished.

*** prĕt'-ĕr-ĭte-nĕss, * prĕt'-ĕr-ĭt-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *preterite*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being past.

"For surely we cannot conceive a *preteriteness* (if I may say so) still backwards."—*Bentley: Sermon* 6.

*** prĕt ĕr ĭ-tion, præ-tĕr-ĭ-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *præteritio*, from *præteritus*, pa. par. of *prætereo* = to go by, to pass by.] [Preterient.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of passing, going past or over; the state of being past. (*Bp. Hall: Sermon before the Lords*, Feb. 18.)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* The passing over by a testator of one of his heirs entitled to a portion.

2. *Rhet.:* A figure by which, while pretending to pass over anything, the speaker makes a summary mention of it: as, I will not say he is brave, he is learned, he is just, &c. The most artful praises are those bestowed by way of preterition.

prē-tĕr'-ĭ-tĭve, *a.* [Eng. *preterit*; *-ive.*]

Gram.: An epithet applied to verbs used only or chiefly in the preterit or past tenses.

*** prĕt'-ĕr-ĭt-nĕss,** *s.* [Preteriteness.]

*** prē'-tĕr-lăpsed,** *a.* [Lat. *præterlapsus*, pa. par. of *præterlabor* = to glide by.] Gone by, past and gone. (*Glanvill: Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. xv.)

*** prē-tĕr-lē'-gal,** *a.* [Pref. *preter-*, and Eng. *legal* (q.v.).] Exceeding the limits of law; not agreeable to law; illegal.

"Evil customs *preterlegal*, and abuses personal."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike.*

prē-tĕr-mĭss'-ion (ss as sh), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *præterm issio*, from *præterm issus*, pa. par. of *præterm itto* = to pass by, to omit: *præter* = by, and *mitto* = to send.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of passing by or omitting; omission.

"A foul *pretermission* in the author of this, whether story or fabric."—*Milton: Hist. Eng.*, bk. i.

2. *Rhet.:* The same as Preterition (q.v.).

*** prē-tĕr-mĭt', pre-ter-myt,** *v.t.* [Lat. *prætermitto.*] [Pretermission.] To pass by or over; to omit.

"Not so much as one iote or one title could be *pretermitted*."—*Bp. Gardiner: True Obedience*, fol. 15.

*** prē'-tĕr-mĭt-tĕr, * pre-ter-mit-er,** *s.* [Eng. *pretermit*; *-er.*] One who passes over or omits.

"A sluggarde, and *preterm iter* of duetifull occasions."—*Brant: Horace*, bk. ii., sat. iii. (Prol.)

prē-tĕr-năt'-ū-ral, *a.* [Pref. *preter-*, and Eng. *natural* (q.v.).] Beyond what is natural; out of the regular course of nature; contrary to, or not in accordance with, the natural course of things; extraordinary.

"Miracles . . . and other *preternatural* events are exploded now, even from romances."—*H. Walpole: Castle of Otranto.* (Pref.)

† prē-tĕr-năt'-ū-răl-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *preternatural*; *-ism.*] Unnatural or preternatural state; preternaturalness.

"Saturated . . . with *preternaturalism* of suspicion."—*Carlyle: French Rev.*, pt. iii., bk. iii., ch. viii.

*** prē-tĕr-năt-ū-răl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *preternatural*; *-ity.*] Preternaturalness.

*** prē-tĕr-năt'-ū-ral-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *preternatural*; *-ly.*] In a preternatural manner or degree; contrary to the natural course of things. (*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 30.)

*** prē-tĕr-năt'-ū-ral-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *preternatural*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being preternatural; a state or condition different from the common order of nature.

*** prē-tĕr-nŭp'-tial (ti as sh),** *a.* [Pref. *preter-*, and Eng. *nuptial* (q.v.).] Transgressing the marriage vows; adulterous.

"She takes up with *preternuptial* persons."—*Carlyle: Miscellanies*, iv. 95.

prē-tĕr-pĕr'-fect, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *præteritum perfectum* = the perfect or complete past.]

Gram.: The same as Perfect (q.v.).

prē-tĕr-plŭ'-pĕr-fect, *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *preter-*, and Eng. *pluperfect* (q.v.).]

Gram.: The same as Pluperfect (q.v.).

*** prē-tĕr-vĕc'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *præterrectio*, from *præterrectus*, pa. par. of *præterrecto* = to carry by or beyond.] The act of carrying past or beyond.

*** prē-tĕx',** *v.t.* [Lat. *praetexo*, from *prae* = before, and *texo* = to weave.]

1. To cloak, to hide, to conceal, to disguise.

"Ambition's pride
Too oft *pretexed* with country's good."
T. Edwards: Canons of Criticism.

2. To frame, to devise.

3. To pretend; to declare falsely.

"Leste their rashnes (as thei *pretex* it) should confirme the enimies of the gospell."—*Joye: Exposicion of Daniel*, ch. xii.

prē'-tĕxt, prē-tĕxt', *s.* [Fr. *prétexte*, from Lat. *prætextum* = a pretext: prop. neut. sing. of *prætextus*, pa. par. of *prætexo* = to weave before; Sp. *pretexto*; Ital. *pretesto.*] An excuse; an ostensible reason or motive assigned or assumed as a cover or cloak for the real reason or motive.

"An honorable *pretext* was found."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

¶ For the difference between *pretext* and *pretence*, see Pretence.

*** prē-tĕx'-ture,** *s.* [Eng. *pretext*; *-ure.*] A pretext.

"Textures of words and *pretextures* of manners."—*Adams: Works*, ii. 416.

*** prē-thought'-fŭl (ough as â),** *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *thoughtful* (q.v.).] Thoughtful beforehand; considerate, prudent.

prē-tĭb'-ĭ-al, *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *tibial* (q.v.).]

Anat.: Situated in front of the tibia.

*** prē-ti-ŏs'-ĭ-tў (ti as shĭ),** *s.* [Lat. *pretiositas*, from *pretium* = price, value.] A precious or valuable thing, as a jewel.

prē'-ti-ŭm (ti as shĭ), *s.* [Lat.] Price, value.

pretium-affectionis, *s.*

Scots Law: The imaginary value put upon a subject by the fancy of the owner, or by the regard in which he held it.

*** prē'-tor, prē-tōr'-ĭ-al,** &c. [Prætor, Prætorial, &c.]

*** prē-tor'-ture,** *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *torture*, v. (q.v.).] To torture beforehand or previously.

"*Pretorturing* of many whom afterwards they put to death."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, VIII ii. 11.

*** pre-tor-y,** *s.* [Prætorium.]

*** pret'-tĭ-fў (e as ĭ),** *v.t.* [Eng. *pretty*; *-fy.*] To make pretty; to embellish.

pret'-tĭ-lў (e as ĭ), * pret-i-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *pretty*; *-ly.*] In a pretty manner; with prettiness; with taste and elegance; pleasingly, neatly.

"How *prettily* the young swain seems to wash
The hand was fair before."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 4.

pret'-tĭ-nĕss, pret'-tў-nĕss (e as ĭ), *s.* [Eng. *pretty*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being pretty; pleasingness or attractiveness without dignity or stateliness.

"If low, her *prettiness* does please."
Cowley: Dissembler.

2. A pretty or pleasing quality or feature.

"The *prettinesses* with which Guarini's shepherdesses have been reproached."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. iv.

3. Neatness and taste exhibited in small objects; petty elegance; over-niceness, finicalness, affectation, foppishness.

***** 4. Anything serving for ornament rather than use.

"Close thinkers are not found surrounded by *prettynesses* which argue and cherish dissipation of the mind."—*Gentleman's Magazine*, July, 1814, p. 27.

*** pret'-tў (e as ĭ), * prat-i, * prat-y, * prit-ty, * pret-ie,** *a.* & *adv.* [A.S. *prættig, prættig* = tricky, deceitful, from *prat, prætt* = a trick; Icel. *prettr* = a trick, *prettа* = to trick, *prettugr* = tricky; Norw. *pretten, prettevis* = tricky, roguish; *pr a* = a trick, (*v.*) to trick.]

A. *As adjective:*

***** 1. Clever, able. (*Destruct. of Troy*, 10,815.)

2. Stout, strong, able, valiant. (*Scotch.*)

3. Of a pleasing or attractive form or appearance, without elegance or dignity; having diminutive beauty; pleasing, attractive.

"The *pretty* flock which I had rear'd."
Wordsworth: The Last of the Flock.

4. Neat; neatly arranged; elegant without grandeur: as, a *pretty* flower-garden.

5. Pleasing in idea, style, conception, or arrangement.

"Waller has celebrated their nuptials in one of his *prettiest* poems."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. iii., ch. i.

6. Nice, excellent, fine. (*Byron: Beppo*, lxxii.) (Used ironically or with a certain degree of contempt.)

7. Affectedly nice; foppish, affected.

8. Used as a term of endearment, and supplying the place of a diminutive.

"My *pretty* youth."—*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iv. 2.

* 9. Moderately great or large; not very much or great.

"My daughter's of a *pretty* age."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, i. 3.

B. *As adv.:* Tolerably, moderately; expressive of a degree less than *very*.

"The same power *pretty* equally over all men."—*Burke: On the Sublime; On Taste.* (Introd.)

¶ *Pretty much:* Nearly, almost.

pretty-pinion, *s.*

Entom.: A British geometer moth, *Emmelesia blandiata*.

* **pretty-spoken,** *a.* Spoken or speaking in a pleasing manner.

* **pret'-ty-ish (e as ĭ),** *a.* [Eng. *pretty; -ish.*] Somewhat pretty; tolerably pretty. (*Walpole.*)

* **pret'-ty-işm (e as ĭ),** *s.* [Eng. *pretty; -ism.*] Affected prettiness of style, manner, or the like.

prē-tū-bĕr'-cu-lar, *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *tubercular.*]

Pathol.: The epithet applied by Dr. E. Smith to a morbid state just preceding the deposition of tubercles in the lungs.

* **prē-tўp'-ĭ-fў,** *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *typify* (q.v.).] To exhibit by a type beforehand; to prefigure.

preûn'-nèr-ite, *s.* [PRUNNERITE.]

prē-vāil', * **pre vaile,** * **pre-vayle,** *v.i.* [Fr. *prevaloir*, from Lat. *prævalco* = to have great power: *præ* = before, in excess, and *valeo* = to be strong; Sp. *prevaler;* Ital. *prevalere.*]

1. To have or gain the superiority or victory; to overcome, to conquer; to have the upperhand or the mastery.

"It came to pass that when Moses held up his hand then Israel *prevailed*, and when he let down his hand Amalek *prevailed*."—*Exodus* xvii. 11.

2. It is followed by *against* or *over*, before an object.

"David *prevailed* over the Philistine."—1 *Samuel* xvii. 50.

3. To be in force; to have effect; to have influence; to extend with power or influence; to obtain.

"If such loose principles as I am here confuting *prevail*."—*Waterland: Works*, ii. 372.

4. To gain influence or predominance; to operate effectually.

"Thy grave admonishments *prevail* with me."
Shakesp.: 1 King Henry VI., ii. 5.

* 5. To succeed; to gain one's object by persuasion.

"Let me upon my knee *prevail* in this."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, ii. 2.

6. To persuade, to induce; followed by *on* or *upon:* as, I *prevailed on* him to stop.

prē-vāil'-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [PREVAIL.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Having superior force, power, or influence; predominant.

2. Persuading, inducing, efficacious.

"My tears are now *prevailing* orators."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, iii. 1.

3. Prevalent; most common or general; existing most extensively or widely: as, the *prevailing* opinion.

* **prē-vāil'-ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *prevailing; -ly.*] In a prevailing manner; so as to prevail; with success.

* **prē-vāil'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *prevail; -ment.*] Prevalence; superior influence.

"Messengers
Of strong *prevailment* in unharden'd youth."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, i. 1.

prĕv'-a-lençe, * **prĕv'-a-len-çy,** *s.* [Fr. *prévalence*, from Low Lat. *prævalentia*, from Lat. *prævalens* = prevailing, prevalent (q.v.).]

1. The quality or state of being prevalent; superior strength, force, influence, or efficacy; greatest efficacy in producing an effect; superiority. (*Pope; Homer; Iliad* xxii. 435.)

2. Most general existence, reception, or practice; predominance; the state of being most widely spread; most extensive influence.

"The *prevalence* of the logical errors now under consideration."—*Stewart: Human Mind*, vol. ii., ch. iv., § 3.

prĕv'-a-lent, *a.* [Lat. *prævalens*, pr. par. of *prævaleo* = to prevail (q.v.).]

1. Prevailing; gaining or having the superiority; superior in force, influence, or efficacy; victorious, predominant, efficacious.

"How *prevalent* the prayers of good men are with God appears from this."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 2.

2. Most widely spread or current; most generally received, adopted, or practised; predominant, prevailing.

prĕv'-a-lent-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *prevalent; -ly.*]

* 1. In a prevalent manner; so as to prevail; prevailingly.

"He interceded more *prevalently* by this significant action."—*Scott: Christian Life*, pt. ii., ch. vii.

2. Most widely spread, received, or adopted; most commonly.

prē-văr'-ĭ-cāte, *v.i.* & *t.* [Lat. *prævaricatus*, pa. par. of *prævaricor* = to spread the legs wide apart in walking; hence, to swerve, to shuffle: *præ* = before, and *varicus* = straddling, from *varus* = bent, straddling.]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. To be in collusion with the party one is nominally opposing, and betray the cause one is nominally advocating.

"I proceed now to do the same service for the divines of England, whom you question first in point of learning and sufficiency, and then in point of conscience and honesty, as *prevaricating* in the religion which they profess and inclining to Popery."—*Chillingworth: Religion of Protestants.* (Pref.)

2. To act or speak evasively; to shuffle or quibble in one's answers; not to be straightforward and plain in answering; to shift, to equivocate.

"The witnesses *prevaricated*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

II. *Law:*

1. To undertake a thing falsely and deceitfully, with the intention of defeating and destroying the object which it is designed to promote.

2. In the same sense as I. 1.

* **B.** *Trans.:* To evade by shuffling, quibbles, or paltry excuses; to transgress, to pervert.

"When any of us hath *prevaricated* our part of the covenant."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 5.

prē-văr-ĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *prævaricationem*, acc. of *prævaricatio*, from *prævaricatus*, pa. par. of *prævaricor* = to prevaricate (q.v.); Sp. *prevaricacion;* Ital. *prevaricazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. Collusion with the enemy one professes to oppose. [II. 1.]

"If we be not all enemies to God in this kind, yet, in adhering to the enemy, we are enemies; in our *prevarications*, and easy betrayings and surrendering of ourselves to the enemy of his kingdom, Satan, we are his enemies."—*Donne: Sermon 7, On the Nativity.*

* 2. A perverting, a perversion; a turning to wrong or improper uses.

* 3. A secret abuse in the discharge of a public trust, office, or commission.

"They sent Taaffe to prison for *prevarication*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

4. A shuffling or quibbling; an endeavour to evade the truth or the disclosure of the truth by quibbling; the evasion of what is honourable or just by the practice of some trick or quibble; a deviation from what is just and fair. (*Cowper: Retirement*, 657.)

II. *Law:*

1. The act of an advocate who acts in collusion with his opponent, and betrays the cause of his client.

2. The undertaking of a thing falsely and deceitfully, with the intention of defeating and destroying the object which it is designed to promote.

3. The wilful concealment or misrepresentation of the truth by giving evasive or equivocating evidence.

prē-văr'-ĭ-cā-tor, *s.* [Lat., from *prævaricatus*, pa. par. of *prævaricor* = to prevaricate (q.v.); Fr. *prévaricateur;* Ital. *prevaricatore.*]

1. One who betrays or abuses a trust; one who by collusion betrays the cause of his client.

"The law, which is promulged against *prevaricators*."—*Prynne: Treachery & Disloyalty*, p. 160. (App.)

2. One who prevaricates; one who quibbles or shuffles in his answers; a shuffler, a quibbler.

* 3. At Cambridge University a sort of occasional orator, who in his oration at the Commencement, used to make satirical allusions to the conduct of the members of the University.

* **preve,** *v.t.* & *i.* [PROVE.]

† **prĕv'-ē-nançe,** *s.* [PREVENANCY.] The act of going before; prevenience.

¶ *Law of prevenance:*

Metaph.: (See extract).

"It will be understood then at once that what they [Phenomenists] call the 'law of causation,' and we call the *law of prevenance* is simply the well-known law of phenomenal sequence."—*Dr. Ward*, in *Dublin Review*, xxxii. 309.

* **prĕv'-ē-nan-çy,** *s.* [Fr. *prévenance.*] Attention, obligingness, civility; readiness to oblige.

"La Fleur's *prevenancy* . . . soon set every servant in the kitchen at ease with him."—*Sterne: Sent. Journal; The Letter.*

prē-vēne', *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *prævenio* = to come before: *præ* = before, and *venio* = to come; Fr. *prévenir.*] To prevent, to hinder.

"If thy indulgent care
Had not *prevent*'d, among unbody'd shades
I now had wander'd."
Philips: Cider, ii.

prē-vēn'-ĭ-ençe, *s.* [PREVENIENT.] The act of anticipating or going before; anticipation.

* **prē-vēn'-ĭ-ent,** *a.* [Lat. *prævenions*, pr. par. of *prævenio.*] [PREVENE.]

1. Coming or going before; preceding, anticipating.

"Love celestial, whose *prevenient* aid
Forbids approaching ill."
Mallet: Amyntor & Theodora.

2. Preventive, preventing.

"*Prevenient* grace."
Milton: P. L., xi. 3.

prē-vĕnt', *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *præventus*, pa. par. of *prævenio* = to come before, to precede, to anticipate; Fr. *prévenir;* Sp. *prevenir;* Ital. *prevenire.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. To come before one to a place; to precede, to anticipate; to be before.

"Then had I come, *preventing* Sheba's Queen,
To see the comeliest of the sons of men."
Prior: Solomon, ii. 457.

* 2. To go before as a guide, or to supply what is necessary and make the way easy.

"*Prevent* us, O Lord, in all our doings, with thy most gracious favour."—*Book of Common Prayer.*

* 3. To be before or earlier than; to anticipate. (*Psalm* cxix. 14.)

* 1. To escape by anticipating; to avoid, to frustrate.

"She hath *prevented* me."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, v. 2

* 5. To be beforehand with; to forestall, to anticipate.

"Sir George *prevents* every wish."—*Mrs. Inchbald*, in *Annandale.*

6. To be beforehand with, and so in the way of; to hinder by something done before; to stop or intercept; to impede, to thwart, to obstruct.

"This vile purpose to *prevent*."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 220.

II. *Canon Law:* To transact or undertake any affair before an inferior, by right of position. [PREVENTION, II.]

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To come before the usual time.

"Strawberries watered with water, wherein hath been steeped sharp-pudding, will *prevent* and come early."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

prē-vĕnt'-a-bĭl-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *preventable; -ity.*] The quality or state of being preventable; capability of being prevented.

prē-vĕnt'-a-ble, prē-vĕnt'-i-ble, *a.* [Eng. *prevent* ; *-able.*] Capable of being prevented ; that may or can be prevented.

"The ignorance of the end is far more *preventable*." —*Reynolds : Works*, p. 771.

prē-vĕnt'-a-tive, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *prevent* ; *-ative.*]

A. *As adj.* : Preventing, preventive.

"Adopting *preventative* measures." — *Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 28, 1885.

B. *As subst.* : A preventive.

*** prē-vĕnt'-a-tive-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *preventative* ; *-ly.*] By way of prevention ; so as to prevent or hinder.

"One of the Russian peasants who came from Smolensk to be inoculated *preventatively* against the effects of bites inflicted by a mad wolf." —*Daily Telegraph*, March 25, 1886.

prē-vĕnt'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *prevent* ; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language* :

1. One who goes before ; one who is before or forestalls another.

"The archduke was the assailant, and the *preventer*." —*Bacon : War with Spain.*

2. One who prevents, hinders, or obstructs ; a hinderer.

II. *Naut.* : An additional rope, spar, chain, or bolt, as a support, stay, or substitute. A supplementary or auxiliary rope to support a spar, stay, &c., in a gale or in action.

prē-vĕnt'-i ble, *a.* [PREVENTABLE.]

prē-vĕnt'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [PREVENT.]

*** prē-vĕnt'-ĭng-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *preventing* ; *-ly.*] So as to prevent or hinder.

prē-vĕn'-tion, *s.* [Fr., Sp. *prevencion* ; Ital. *prevenzione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language* :

* 1. The act of going before ; the state of being before or in advance ; space or time in advance.

"The greater the distance, the greater the *prevention*." —*Bacon.*

2. The act of anticipating needs or wishes ; anticipation, foresight.

3. Hence, a bestowal of favours ; goodness, kindness.

4. The act of preventing, hindering, or obstructing ; hindrance, obstruction.

"Nor odds appeared
In . . . swift *prevention*." *Milton : P. L.*, vi. 220.

5. The act of obviating or preventing by measures taken or acts done beforehand.

"For the *prevention* of such inconveniences." —*Glanvill : Scepsis*, ch. xii.

* 6. A measure taken, or an act done, to prevent or obviate something ; a precaution.

"Achievements, plots, orders, *prevention*s." *Shakesp. : Troilus & Cressida*, i. 3.

7. Caution, foresight ; precaution, care.

"Where one *prevention* ends, danger begins." —*Carew : To A. D.*

* 8. Prejudice, prepossession. (A Gallicism.)

"Let them bring no particular gusto, or any *prevention* of mind." —*Dryden.* (*Todd.*)

* 9. Jurisdiction.

"By vertew off your legantine prerogative and *prevention*." —*State Papers*, i. 311.

II. *Canon Law* : The right which a superior person or officer has to lay hold of, claim, or transact an affair prior to an inferior one to whom otherwise it more immediately belongs ; as, when the judges *prevent* subaltern ones.

*** prē-vĕn'-tion-al,** *a.* [Eng. *prevention* ; *-al.*] Tending to prevent ; preventive.

*** prē-vĕnt'-ĭ-tĭve,** *a.* [PREVENTATIVE.]

prē-vĕnt'-ĭve, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *prevent* ; *-ive* ; Fr. *preventif.*]

A. *As adjective* :

* 1. Going before ; prevenient, preceding.

"Directed by any previous counsel or *preventive* understanding." —*Cudworth : Intell. System*, p. 73.

2. Tending to hinder or prevent ; hindering, obviating ; preventing the access of ill ; preventative.

"Physic is either curative or *preventive*." —*Browne : Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv., ch. xiii.

B. *As substantive* :

1. That which prevents, hinders, or obstructs the approach or passage of anything ; a hindrance, an impediment.

"Though it be a natural *preventive* to some evils." —*Wotton : Remains*, p. 368.

2. *Spec.* : An antidote taken previously to prevent an attack of disease or illness.

preventive service, *s.* [COAST-BLOCKADE, COAST-GUARD.]

*** prē-vĕnt'-ĭve-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *preventive* ; *-ly.*] In a preventive manner ; in a manner to prevent or hinder.

"It is *preventively* the assertor of its own rights." —*Burke : Regicide Peace*, let. 1.

prē-vĕr'-tē-bral, *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *vertebral* (q.v.).]

Anat. : Situated in front of the vertebra : as, the *prevertebral* muscles and fasciæ of the neck. (*Quain.*)

*** prē-view** (iew as ū), *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *view* (q.v.).] To view beforehand.

prē-vī-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *prævius* = on the way before, going before : *præ* = before, and *via* = a way ; Ital. & Sp. *previo.*]

1. Going before in time ; prior, antecedent ; being or happening before something else.

"To make myself fitter for the work by some *previous* meditations." —*Howell : Letters*, bk. i., let. 25.

2. (See the extract.)

"He is a little before his time, a tride *previous*, as the Americans say, but so are all geniuses." —*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 14, 1885.

previous question, *s.* [QUESTION, *s.*]

prē-vī-oŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *previous* ; *-ly.*] In time previous or preceding ; before, antecedently, beforehand.

"They were *previously* led to take a comprehensive survey of human nature." —*Stewart : Human Mind*, pt. ii., § 1. (Introd.)

prē-vī-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *previous* ; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being previous or prior ; antecedence in time.

*** prē-vīse',** *v.t.* [Lat. *prævisus*, pa. par. of *prævideo* = to see before : *præ* = before, and *video* = to see.]

1. To see beforehand, to foresee.

2. To warn or inform beforehand, to prewarn.

"Mr. Pelham has *prevised* the reader that Lord Vincent was somewhat addicted to paradox." —*Lytton : Pelham*, ch. xv. (Note.)

*** prē-vĭ'-sion,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *prævisus*, pa. par. of *prævideo* ; Sp. *prevision* ; Ital. *previsione.*] [PREVISE.] The act of foreseeing ; foresight, foreknowledge, prescieuce.

"Daniel's *prevision* of the performance." —*Pearson : On the Creed*, Art. 2.

*** prē-vĭ'-ĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *previs(e)* ; *-ive.*] Foreseeing, prescient.

"It [intelligence awakened by sensation] is throughout *previsive*." —*A. C. Fraser : Berkeley*, p. 51.

Prē-vōst (*st* silent), *s.* [M. Pierre Prevost, a Genevan physicist.] (See etym.)

Prevost's theory, *s.*

Thermology : The theory that all bodies radiate heat, the hotter giving off more and the colder less than they receive, till a mobile equilibrium is established among them.

*** prē-voy'-ant,** *a.* [Fr.] Foreseeing, prescient. (*Mrs. Oliphant.*)

*** prē-wârn',** *v.t.* or *i.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *warn* (q.v.).] To warn beforehand ; to forewarn, to preadmonish.

"Comets *prewarn* whose havock in vast field
Unearthed skulls proclaim." *Two Noble Kinsmen*, v. i.

prēy, * **praie,** * **pray,** * **preie,** * **preye,** *s.* [O. Fr. *praie, preie* (Fr. *proie*), from Lat. *prædo* = booty ; cf. Wel. *praidd* = flock, herd, booty ; Ital. & O. Sp. *preda.*] [PREDATORY.]

1. Booty, spoil, plunder ; goods taken from an enemy in war ; anything taken or got by violence.

"The rest of the prisoners he dystrybuted among his souldiers every man one in name of a *pray*." —*Goldinge : Cæsar*, fo. 237.

2. A person or thing given up to another, a victim.

"Give her, as a *prey*, to law and shame." *Shakesp. : 2 Henry VI.*, ii. 1.

3. That which is, or may be, seized to be devoured by carnivorous animals. (*Job* iv. 11.)

1. The act of preying on, or of catching and devouring other creatures ; ravage, depredation.

"You sat smiling at his cruel *prey*." *Shakesp. : Midsummer Night's Dream*, ii. 2.

¶ *Beast* (or *bird*) *of prey* : A carnivorous beast or bird ; one which lives on the flesh of other animals.

*** prey-cateher, * praye-cateher,** *s.* A thief, a robber.

"Three waies, therefore, it shal be leful to discerne the true shepeherd from ye thefe or *praye-catcher*." —*Udal : John*, x.

prēy, *v.i.* [PREY, *s.*]

1. To take booty or plunder ; to plunder, to ravage, to take food by violence.

"Like an o'ergrown lion in a cage
That goes not out to *prey*." *Shakesp. : Measure for Measure*, i. 3.

2. Followed by *on* or *upon*.

(1) To rob, to plunder.

"They pray continually unto their saint, the commonwealth ; or rather not pray to her, but *prey on* her." —*Shakesp. : 1 Henry IV.*, ii. 1.

(2) To seize as prey ; to seize and devour ; to chase and seize as food.

"To *prey on* nothing that doth seem as dead." *Shakesp. : As You Like It*, iv. 3.

(3) To waste or wear away gradually ; to cause to waste or pine away : as, His misfortune *preyed on* his mind.

*** prēy'-ĕr,** * **prei-er,** *s.* [Eng. *prey*, v ; *-er.*] One who preys ; a plunderer, a robber, a devourer.

"She would needs be a preie vnto the *preier*." —*Hooker : Conquest of Ireland*, ch. i.

*** prēy'-fŭl,** * **prey-full,** *a.* [Eng. *prey* ; *-full.*]

1. Given to prey ; savage.

"The *preyfull* broode of savage beasts." *Chapman : Homer ; Hymn to Venus.*

2. Rich in prey ; killing much game. (*Shakesp. : Love's Labour's Lost*, iv. 2.)

prēy'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [PREY, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.* : (See the verb).

B. *As adjective* :

1. *Ord. Lang.* : Plundering, wasting, wearing.

2. *Her.* : Applied to any ravenous beast or bird, standing on, and in a proper position for devouring its prey.

PREYING.

prī-a-căn-thŭs, *s.* [Gr. πρίων (*prión*) = a saw, and ἄκανθα (*akantha*) = a spine.]

1. *Ichthy.* : A genus of Percidæ (q.v.). Body short, compressed, covered with small rough scales, which extend also over the short snout ; one dorsal fin with ten spines, anal with three. Præoperculum serrated, with a flat, triangular spine at the angle. Seventeen species, from the tropical seas ; all about twelve inches long ; red, piuk, and silvery-white the prevailing colours. (*Günther.*)

2. *Palæont.* : One species from the Yorkshire Carboniferous. (*Etheridge.*)

*** prī-al,** *s.* [PAIR-ROYAL.]

prī-ā-pē-an, *s.* [Lat. *priapeia* = a collection of poems upon Priapus by different authors.] A species of hexameter verse, so constructed as to be divisible into two portions of three feet each, having generally a trochee in the first and fourth feet, and an amphimacer in the third.

prī-a-pĭsm, *s.* [Fr. *priapisme.*] [PRIAPOLITE.] Morbid tension of the male genital organ.

prī-ăp-ō-līte, *s.* [From Gr. πρίαπος (*priapos*) = the god of gardens and country life, and λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone ; Fr. *priapolithe.*]

Petrol. : A limestone of stalagmitic origin, in the form of cylindrical tubercules, the nucleus of which was probably vegetable.

*** prīce** (1), *s.* [PRIZE (2), *s.*] Reward, recompense.

"What then ? is the reward of virtue bread?
That vice may merit : 'tis the *price* of toil." *Pope : Essay on Man*, iv. 151.

prīce (2), * **pris,** * **pryce,** * **prys,** *s.* [O. Fr. *pris, preis* (Fr. *prix*), from Lat. *pretium* = price ; Sp. *precio* ; Ital. *prezzo*. *Price, prize* (1), s., and *praise*, are essentially the same word.]

1. The equivalent in money, or other medium of exchange, paid or given for anything ; the sum of money paid for goods ; the value which a seller puts on his goods ; the current value of a commodity. (2 *Samuel* xxiv. 24.)

2. Value, estimation. (*Spenser : F. Q.*, V. i. 1.)

3. Worth, value, excellence. (*Matt.* xiii. 26.)

¶ The early political economists used the words value and price as synonymous terms, and they are not always discriminated even by Ricardo. John Stuart Mill and the modern

economists discriminate them, using price to express the value of a thing in relation to money, and value, or exchange value, to denote its general power of purchasing. The price of an article is regulated by the law of demand and supply.

¶ (1) *Price of money:*

Comm.: The rate of discount at which capital may be lent or borrowed.

(2) *Market price:* [Market-price].

(3) *Natural price:* [Real-value].

price-current, price-list, *s.*

Comm.: A price-list; a table or account of the current value of merchandise, stocks, &c., issued periodically.

price-list, *s.* [Price-current.]

prĭçe, *v.t.* [Price, *s.*]

† 1. To pay the price of; to pay for.

"With his own blood *price* that he hath spilt."
Spenser: F. Q., I. v. 26.

* 2. To set a price on; to value, to prize.

"Thy life with mine is evenly *priséd*."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad vii.

3. To ask the price of. (*Colloq.*)

prĭçed, *a.* [Price, *s.*] Set at a value; valued; having a price or value set on. (Used in composition, as low-*priced*, high-*priced*, &c.).

prĭçe-īte, *s.* [After Mr. T. Price, of San Francisco; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A compact mineral, sometimes chalk-like, consisting of minute rhombic crystals. Soft; sp. gr. 2·262 to 2·298; colour, milk-white; lustre, dull to satiny; feel, greasy. Compos.: a hydrated borate of lime, the analyses suggesting the formula, $3CaO,4BO_3 + 6HO$. Found in Curry county, Oregon, in layers between slate and blue steatite.

prĭçe-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *price*, s.; *-less.*]

1. Invaluable, inestimable.

2. Of no value; worthless, unsaleable.

† **prĭç-ĕr, *pryc-er,** *s.* [Eng. *pric(e)*, v.; *-er.*] One who sets or names a price; a valuer. (*Richmondshire Wills*, p. 31.)

prĭck, *prike, *prik-en, *prik-i-en, pryke, *v.t.* & *i.* [Icel. *prika*; Ger. *prikken.*] [Prick, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To pierce with a sharp-pointed instrument or substance; to puncture.

"If their wound swelleth it may be *pricked* with a brazen bodkin."—*Lovell: Animals & Minerals*, p. 238.

¶ Sometimes the effect of the pricking, rather than the thing pricked, is made the object of the verb: as, To *prick* a hole in paper.

2. *Specif.:* To spur; to drive spurs into.

"As o'er the plain the Pilgrim *prick'd* his steed."
Byron: Childe Harold, i. 43.

† 3. To urge, to spur, to goad, to incite. (Often followed by *on.*)

"My duty *pricks* me on to utter that."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 7.

4. To affect with a sharp, shooting pain.

5. To sting with remorse. (*Acts* ii. 37.)

6. To cause to pierce through.

"*Prick* a pin through the eye."—*Dr. H. Power: Experimental Philosophy*, bk. i., p. 5.

7. To mark with a pointed instrument; to mark with dots or small marks.

"Atkinson did not commence his play immediately, but *pricked* the chances on a card as they ran."—*Marryat: Japhet in Search of a Father*, ch. iii.

* 8. To mark or write down in notes.

"A valuable collection of music *pricked* mostly by himself."—*Annual Register* (1765), p. 46.

* 9. To hang or fix on a point.

† 10. To fasten by means of a pin or other pointed instrument.

11. To bed out; to plant in a bed.

"But if you draw them [seedlings] only for the thinning of your seminary, *prick* them into some empty beds."—*Evelyn: Sylva*, p. 10.

* 12. To fix by the point.

"*Pricking* their points into a board so that their edges might look towards one another."—*Newton.*

13. To cause to point upwards; to erect; said of the ears, and primarily of the pointed ears of an animal. (Generally with *up.*)

"It is alike troublesome to both the rider and his beast, if the latter goes *pricking up* his ears and starting all the way."—*Sterne: Sentimental Journey*, i. 202.

14. To mark off. [Pricking, ¶.]

"Her Majesty *pricked* the list of Sheriffs for England and Wales."—*Daily News*, Feb. 24, 1879.

15. To appoint or designate.

"He was after that *pricked* for Sheriff of Surrey."—*Johnson: Lives of the Poets; Denham.*

* 16. To mark, to describe.

"*Prick* him down for a knave."—*Norris: Practical Discourses*, p. 58.

17. To mark down; to find and mark.

"I have *pricked* a ten-horned stag."—*Mrs. Gore: Fascination*, p. 111.

18. To beat for game.

"Did you not accompany him to *prick* the wood?"—*Mrs. Gore: Fascination*, p. 109.

* 19. To dress up.

"*Pricking* up their children in vaine fashions."—*Rogers: Naaman, the Syrian*, p. 391.

* 20. To render acid or pungent to the taste. (*Butler: Hudibras.*)

* 21. To make proud, to puff up.

"Whom pronender *pricketh* are often the worse."
Tusser: Husbandry, lxxvii. 22.

* 22. To intermix, to interweave.

"*Pricke* in some flowers of that he hath learned abroad."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Travel.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Nautical:*

(1) To trace a ship's course on a chart.

(2) To run a middle seam through the cloth of a sail.

2. *Farr.:* To drive a nail into a horse's foot so as to cause lameness.

3. *Malting:* The floor of a malt-kiln is perforated with small holes which get choked during the malting season. A lad is then employed to clear each hole, which operation is called *pricking* the kiln.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To cause pain, as by a sharp-pointed instrument.

2. To suffer or feel penetration by a point or sharp pain; to be punctured.

† 3. To spur; to ride rapidly or hastily.

"A gentle knight was *pricking* on the plaine."
Spenser: F. Q., I. i. 1.

* 4. To go in state.

"And so he *pricketh* forth in his Pontificalibus."—*Jewell: Defence*, p. 281.

† 5. To aim at a point, place, or mark.

"Yet will I *pricke* at Yeuhade with another out of the same quiver, and happily go neerer to it."—*Lambarde: Perambulation of Kent*, p. 233.

† 6. To do embroidery.

"All day *pricking* on a clout."
Tusser: Husbandry, lxvii. 16.

* 7. To appoint or designate persons or things by pricking. [Pricking, ¶.]

"Our own Sovereign Lady . . . *pricks* for sheriffs."—*De Quincey: Joan of Arc* (Works, iii. 223).

† 8. To dress one's self for show.

* 9. To become acid or sour; to turn.

* 10. To run, leaving footprints behind (said of a hare).

"For when she [a hare] beateth the plaine highway, where you may yet perceive her footing, it is said she *pricketh*."—*Guillim: Display of Heraldry*, § iii., ch. xiv.

* 11. To stimulate, to incite, to urge.

"When reason aduiseth to forbeare and the appetite *pricketh* to take drinke, a man ought rather to followe reason."—*Udal: Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 3.

12. To germinate.

¶ (1) *To prick out:* To plant out for the first time. [A. I. 11.]

(2) *To prick up one's self:* To show off, to make a show.

prĭck, *pricke, *prike, *prikke, *pryk, *pryke, prykke, *s.* [A.S. *prica, prica* = a point, a dot; cogn. with O. Dut. *prick* = a prickle; Dut. *prikkel;* Dan. *prik* = a dot; Sw. *prick* = a point, a dot, a prick; Wel. *pric* = a stick, a broach; Ir. *pricaidh* = a goad, *pricat* = a sting; Dan. *prikke* = to mark with dots; Sw. *prika.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A dot, a point, a small mark; applied to

* (1) A vowel-point used in Oriental writing.

"Martinus affirmeth that these Masorites invented the *prickes*, wherewith the Hebrew is now read."—*Purchas: Pilgrimage*, bk. ii., ch. xii.

* (2) A point in geometry.

"A point or *pricke* is the beginning of a line."—*Golding: De Mornay*, ch. ix., p. 120.

* (3) The point or mark on a target at which an archer shot.

"YI thou shote and wynke
The *prycke* thou shalt hytte."
The Frere & the Boy, 90.

* (4) Hence, fig., used for the object aimed at; one's aim.

"Gain and ease
Be the only *prickes* that they shoot at."
Cox of Dice-play, p. 17.

* (5) A mark on a dial denoting the hour

"Now Phaeton hath tumbled from his car,
And made an evening at the noontide *prick*."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., i. 4.

(6) The mark made by pricking with a pointed instrument; a puncture.

2. A pointed instrument or substance, sharp enough to pierce the skin: as, a skewer; a goad for oxen.

"Beared with the pointe of a wooden *pricke* or stuffe reede."—*Hyll: Profitable Arte of Gardening* p. 120.

* 3. A sting, a thorn.

"The kyng of bees hath no *prykke* to stynge wyth."—*Heton: Mirr. of the Church*, p. 50.

4. A stinging or tormenting thought; remorse.

"The *pricks* of conscience will not so much affect us."—*Tucker: Light of Nature*, ii. 526.

5. The print or mark of a hare or deer on the ground: hence, fig. a trace, a mark.

"That discourse of whose footing we have found the *pricks* already."—*Guzman de Alfarache*, p. 122.

* 6. (See extract.)

"They bear not their first head which we call Bruches (in a fallow deare *pricket*, until they enter the second yere."—*Turberville: Boke of Venerie*, p. 52.

* 7. A mark denoting degree; pitch.

"To *prick* of highest prayse."
Spenser: F. Q., II. xii. 1.

* 8. A goal.

"He overcame them al and came fyrste of all to the *pricke*."—*Bale: Gardiner; De Vera Obedientia*, sig. G. i.

* 9. A point, a pitch, a state.

"Ther is no man can bryng hir to that *prikke*."
Chaucer: C. T., 5,442.

* 10. A pricking sensation.

"I find pimples and *pricks* all over my body."—*Pepys: Diary*, iii. 98.

* 11. A spur; an incitement.

"Examples joined with the *pricke* of emulation."—*Lamaudaye: French Academy*, bk. i., p. 256.

II. *Naut.:* A small roll: as, a *prick* of yarn or tobacco.

* ¶ *Prick and praise, prick and price, prick and prize:* The reward of excellence.

"It doth surmount and carry away the *pricke and prize* of all others."—*Newton: Touchstone of Complexions*, p. 76.

prick-eared, *pryke-eared, *a.* Having pointed ears.

"Thou *prick-eared* cur of Iceland."
Shakesp.: Henry V., ii. 1.

¶ The term was commonly applied by the Cavaliers to the Puritans, because, from their hair being cut close all round, their ears stuck up prominently.

prick-me-dainty, prick-ma-dainty, *a.* Characterized by the use of over-nice or finical language; finical, over-precise.

prick-post, *s.* [Queen-post.]

prick-punch, *s.*

Forging: A pointed instrument used by smiths to mark their centres.

* **prick-shaft,** *s.* A shaft for shooting at a mark; an arrow.

"You should use *prick-shafts*."—*Rowley: A Match at Midnight*, ii. 1.

prick-song, *s.*

Music: Written music, as opposed to extemporé descant.

"He fights as you sing *prick-song*."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, ii. 4.

prick-timber, *s.* [Prickwood.]

* **prick-wand,** *s.* A wand set up for a mark to shoot arrows at.

* **prick a-sour, *pric-a-sour,** *s.* [Prick, *v.*] A fast or hard rider.

"He was a *prick-sour* aright."
Chaucer: C. T. (Prol. 189.)

prĭck-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *prick*, v.; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who or that which pricks; a prick; a sharp-pointed instrument for pricking; a prickle.

2. A long slender iron used for probing or sounding the depth of a bog or quicksand.

* 3. A light horseman.

"Northumbrian *prickers*, wild and rude."
Scott: Marmion, v. 17.

† 4. One who tested whether women were witches, by pricking them with pins; a witch-finder.

* 5. One who beats for game.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Blasting:* [Needle, *s.*, II. 2].

2. *Gunnery:* A sharp wire introduced at the

vent to puncture the bag which holds the charge, in order that the priming may touch the powder.

3. *Naut.:* A small instrument having an enlarged head and a curved tapering point. It is similar to the fid and marlins spike, but is used for smaller work.

4. *Saddlery:* A tool used to mark stitch-holes, to render them uniform in distance.

5. *Ichthy:* The Basking-shark (q.v.).

prick-ĕt, *s.* [Prick, *s.*]

1. A buck in his second year.

"I was a *pricket* that the princess kill'd."—*Shakesp. Love's Labour's Lost*, iv. 2.

2. A wax taper.

3. *Bot.:* *Sedum acre*, *S. album*, and *S. reflexum*.

prick-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Prick, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of piercing or puncturing with a sharp-pointed instrument.

"There is that speaketh [wordes] like the *prickings* of a sword."—*Proverbs* xii. 18. (1568.)

2. A tingling pain; a sharp-shooting pain.

"By the *pricking* of my thumbs,
Something wicked this way comes."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, ii. 1.

* 3. The making an incision at the root of a horse's tail to cause him to carry it higher. [Prick (1), *v.*, B. ¶ 2.]

* 4. The prick or mark left by an animal's foot, as, by a hare, deer, &c; the act of tracing animals by such marks.

"Those which cannot discerne the footings or *prickings* of the hare."—*Topsell. Four footed Beasts*, p. 152.

* 5. The state or condition of becoming acid or sour, as wine.

II. *Farr.:* The act of driving a nail into a horse's foot while shoeing him, so as to cause lameness.

¶ *Pricking for Sheriffs:* The annual ceremony of appointing sheriffs for each county for the ensuing year. It is so called from the names of the persons chosen being marked by the prick of a pin.

pricking-note, *s.*

Comm.: A document delivered by a shipper of goods authorizing the receiving of them on board. So called from the practice of pricking holes in the paper corresponding with the number of packages counted into the ship.

pricking-up, *s.*

Plastering: The first coat of plaster on lath; the surface is scratched to form a key for the next coat.

prĭc-kle, * **prĭc-le,** *s.* [Eng. *prick*; dimin. suff. *-le.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A little mark; a dot, a jot.

2. A little prick; a small sharp point.

"Let us endure their bad qualities for their good; allow the *prickle* for the rose."—*Chapman: All Fools*, ii. 1.

3. A sharp-pointed process as from the skin of an animal; a spine.

4. A kind of basket, of willow or brier, containing rather more than a gallon measure.

5. A sieve of tilberts, containing about half a hundred-weight.

II. *Bot.:* A rigid, opaque, conical process, formed of cellular tissue, and terminating in an acute point. It may be considered a compound hardened hair developed from the epiphloem of the bark, and differs from a spine in belonging to the epidermis only, and therefore breaking off smoothly.

prickle-back, *s.* The stickleback (q.v.).

prickle-tang, *s.*

Bot.: *Fucus serratus*.

* **prickle-yellow,** *s.*

Bot.: *Xanthoxylon Clava Herculis*. In Jamaica it is esteemed a good timber tree, and is imported into England for making walking sticks. In the West Indies and the Carolinas an infusion of it is used in toothache.

* **prĭc-klc,** *v.t.* [Prickle, *s.*] To prick slightly; to prick.

"Felt a horror over me creep,
Prickle my skin and catch my breath."
Tennyson: Maud, I. xiv. 36.

prĭc-klcd (lc as **cl),** *a.* [Eng. *prick(le)*, *s.*; *-ed.*] Having prickles; prickly.

"The little red-brest to the *prickled* thorne
Return'd." *Browne: Britannia's Pastorals*, ii. 3.

prĭck'-lĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *prickly*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being prickly or having many prickles.

* **prĭck'-lŏusc,** *s.* [Eng. *prick*, and *louse.*] A word of contempt for a tailor.

"A taylor and his wife quarrelling; the woman in contempt called her husband *prick-louse*."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

prĭck'-lў, *a.* [Eng. *prickl(e)*; *-y.*]

1. Full of, or covered with, sharp points or prickles; armed with prickles.

"Fix'd in the centre of a *prickly* brake."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

2. *Bot.:* Furnished with prickles, as the stem of some roses.

prickly-ash, *s.*

Bot.: *Xanthoxylon americanum*, an aromatic plant, with yellowish flowers appearing before the leaves.

prickly-back, *s.* [Prickle-back.]

prickly bullhead, *s.*

Ichthy.: A fresh-water fish, *Cottus asper*.

prickly-cedar, *s.*

Bot.: *Cyathodes Oxycedrus*.

prickly-cockle, *s.*

Zool.: *Cardium aculeatum*.

prickly-grass, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Echinochloa.

prickly-heat, *s.*

Pathol.: *Lichen tropicus*; a skin disease, characterised by minute papulæ formed by the hyperæmia of the sweat follicles. Few European residents in the tropics escape it when they are exposed to the sun. It is not in the least dangerous.

prickly-pear, *s.* [Opuntia.]

prickly-pole, *s.*

Bot.: *Bactris Plumieriana*. (*West Indian.*)

prickly-samphire, *s.* [Echinophora.]

prickly-withe, *s.*

Bot.: *Cereus triangularis*.

prĭck'-măd-ăm, *s.* [Eng. *prick*, and *madam.*]

Bot.: *Sedum reflexum*.

* **prĭck'-shŏt,** *s.* [Eng. *prick*, and *shot.*] A bowshot.

"A *prickshot* asunder."—*Patten: Exped. to Scotland.*

prĭck'-wood, *s.* [Eng. *prick*, and *wood.*]

Bot.: The Spindle-tree, *Euonymus europæus*.

* **prĭck'-ў,** * **prick-ey,** * **prick-ie,** *a.* [Eng. *prick*, *s.*; *-y.*] Prickly.

"*Prickie* it is like a thorne."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, xix. 4.

prīde (I), * **pruide,** * **prude,** * **pryd,** *s.* [A.S. *prýte*, from *prút* = proud (q.v.). Cf. Icel. *prýthi* = an ornament; *prúdhr* = proud; Dan. *pryde*; Sw. *pryda* = to adorn.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The quality or state of being proud; inordinate self-esteem; unreasonable conceit of one's own superiority in rank, talents, accomplishments, or position, manifesting itself in reserve, distance, airs, and evident contempt of others.

"*Pride* is that exalted idea of our state, qualifications, or attainments, which exceeds the boundaries of justice."—*Cogan: Passions*, pt. i., ch. iii.

2. Generous elation of heart; a noble self-esteem arising from consciousness of upright conduct, noble actions or the like; sense of one's own worth and abhorrence of what is beneath or unworthy of one.

3. Insolence; proud or haughty behaviour towards others; haughty or arrogant bearing or conduct; insolent treatment of others; haughtiness, arrogance. (*Daniel* iv. 37.)

4. Exuberance of animal spirits; fire, mettle; hence, lust; sexual desire; espec. the excitement of the sexual appetite in a female animal.

"Were they as salt as wolves in *pride*."
Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 3.

* 5. Wantonness, extravagance, excess.

"Who in their *pride* do presently abuse it."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 864.

6. Impertinence, insolence, impudence.

"Advance their *pride* against that power that bred it."
Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, iii. 1.

7. That of which one is or may be proud; a source or cause of pride.

(1) A person, or number of persons, of whom others are proud.

"A bold peasantry, their country's *pride*,
When once destroyed, can never be supplied."
Goldsmith: Deserted Village, 55.

(2) A feature or characteristic of which one may be proud; an ornament.

(3) Ornament, decoration, beauty.

"The purple *pride* that on thy soft cheek dwells."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 99.

(4) Splendid show; ostentation.

"*Pride*, pomp, and circumstance of glorious war."
Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 3.

(5) Prime; highest excellence or pitch.

"There died my Icarus in his *pride*."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., iv. 7.

* 8. Highest point.

"A falcon towering in her *pride* of place."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, ii. 4.

* 9. The full power.

"Hardly we escaped the *pride* of France."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., iii. 2.

* 10. Excessive richness.

"The ground having his *pride* abated in the first crop."—*G. Markham: Husbandry.*

II. *Her.:* A term applied to the peacock, turkey cock, and other birds which spread their tails in a circular form and drop their wings; as, A peacock in his *pride*.

¶ *Pride* and *vanity* are not the same, or even closely akin. The proud man has so good an opinion of himself, and is so satisfied that that opinion is correct, that he does not care what the world thinks of him, and makes no special effort to conciliate its good opinion. The vain man distrusts his own favourable judgment of himself, and wishes it to be confirmed by the world. He therefore makes known his good deeds. Men really great are under temptation to be proud, while smaller men and many females tend to vanity.

pride of India, *s.*

Bot.: *Melia Azedarach*.

prīde (2) *s.* [For etym. see extract.] The sandpride or mud-lamprey. [Ammocœtes.]

"In Rodeley, county of Gloucester, certain tenants of the manor of Rodeley pay to this day, to the lord thereof, a rent called pridgavel, in duty and acknowledgement to him for the liberty and privilege of fishing for lampreys in the river Severn. Pridgavel: *prid*, for brevity, being the latter syllable of lam*prid*, as the fish was anciently called; and gavel, a rent or tribute."—*Blount's Tenures, by Beckwith*, cited by *Yarrell*, in *History of British Fishes.*

pride, *v.t.* & *i.* [Pride, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To make or consider proud; to rate highly; to plume. (It is only used reflexively.)

"Pluming and *priding* himself in all his services."—*South: Sermons*, vol. xi., ser. 14.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To be proud; to glory; to pride one's self.

"You only *pride* in your own abasement."—*H. Brooke: Fool of Quality*, i. 369.

* **prīde-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *pride* (1), *s.*; *-ful(l)*] Full of pride; proud, haughty, insolent.

"Thou didst spread thy *prideful* sail."
Blackie: Songs of Highlands & Islands, p. 60.

* **prīde-fŭl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *prideful*; *-ly.*] In a proud manner; proudly, haughtily, insolently.

* **prīde-fŭl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *prideful*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being prideful; pride, haughtiness.

* **prīde-lĕss,** * **prīde-les,** *a.* [Eng. *pride* (1), *s.*; *-less.*] Destitute of pride; not proud. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 8,806.)

* **prĭd-ĭ-an,** *a.* [Lat. *pridie* = on the day before.] Pertaining or belonging to the previous day. (*Thackeray: Shabby Genteel Story*, ch. ii.)

prīd-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Pride, *v.*]

* **prīd-ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *priding*; *-ly.*] In a proud manner; with pride; proudly.

"He *pridingly* doth set himself before all others."—*Barrow: Pope's Supremacy.*

prīē, *v.t.* [For *prieve* = prove.] To taste; to prove by tasting.

"But I am in some haste to *prie* your worship's good cheer."—*Scott: Redgauntlet*, ch. vii.

* **prīe,** *s.* [See def.] An old name for the privet.

"Lop popler and sallow, elme, maple, and *pri*."
Tusser: Husbandry, xxxv. 15.

* **prīe,** *v.i.* [Fr. *prier* = to pray.]

prie-dieu, *s.* [Fr. = pray God.] A kneeling desk for prayers.

prīēf, *s.* [Proof.]

prī'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *prie* (= pry) ; *-er.*] One who pries ; one who inquires narrowly ; one who searches into the business of others ; an inquisitive person.

prīēst, * preest, * preost, * prest, * preste, *s.* [A.S. *preost*, contracted from Lat. *presbyter* = a presbyter (q.v.) ; Ital. *presta* ; Dut. & Ger. *priester* ; Dan. *præst* ; Sw. *präst.*]

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. One who in any religion performs the sacred rites and, more or less, intervenes between the worshipper and his God, especially by offering sacrifice.

* 2. A priestess.

"The Virgine *Priest* of the Goddesse Honor."
Chapman. Masque of Middle Temple.

II. *Technically :*

1. *Ethnicism :* In the same sense as I. 1. (Gen. xlvii. 22, Acts xiv. 13.)

2. *Patriarchism :* Under this dispensation the patriarchs themselves exercised priestly functions, *e.g.*, sacrifice (Gen. xxii. 1-13) and blessing (xxvii. 28, 29). The case of Melchisedek belongs to an older ritual, by no means confined to Palestine (cf. *Virg., Æn.* iii. 80, and Serv. *in loc.*).

3. *Judaism :* Heb. כֹּהֵן (*kōh'ēn*) (Lev. xxi. 10, &c.), Sept. and New Testament Gr. ἱερεύς (*hiereus*) (Matt. viii. 4, xii. 4, 15, &c.). A descendant of Aaron, and therefore one of the sacred caste. The Jewish priests filled all the important offices in connection, first with the tabernacle and then with the temple worship, less important ones being handed over to the Levites, and those still more menial to the Nethinims (q.v.). They constituted a sacred hierarchy, of which the high priest was the head. Their chief duties were to offer sacrifices for themselves and the people, and intercede for them with God. The priests were divided into twenty-four courses for the service of the temple (1 Chron. xxiv. 1-19 ; Luke i. 5). Probably the "chief priests" were the heads of these courses, with any high priest out of office (Matt. xxvi. 3).

4. *New Test. :* A rendering of the Greek ἱερεύς (*hiereus*). [3.] In this sense applied largely to Christ (Heb. v. 6, vii. 11, 15), the Great High Priest of our profession, and, in an inferior sense, to Christians in general, inasmuch as they offer spiritual sacrifices (1 Pet. ii. 5 ; Rev. i. 6, v. 10, xx. 6), but never used of any order in the Christian ministry.

5. *Anglican :* A clergyman in priest's orders, as distinguished from a deacon. Only a priest can administer the Holy Communion and read the Absolution. [Ordination, Orders.]

6. *Roman :* A cleric who has received the third grade in holy orders, and who is thereby empowered to "offer, bless, rule, preach, and baptize." [Mass.]

priest-cap, priest's cap, *s.*

Fort. : An outwork with three salient and two entering angles.

priest's crown, *s.*

Bot. : Taraxacum Dens-leonis.

priest's tree, *s.*

Bot. : Ficus indica. [Banyan.]

prīēst, *v.t.* & *i.* [Priest, *s.*]

A. *Trans. :* To ordain priest.

* **B.** *Intrans. :* To hold the office of priest. (*Milton.*)

prīēst-craft, *s.* [Eng. *priest*, and *craft.*] Priestly policy ; fraud or imposition in religious concerns ; management of selfish and ambitious priests to gain wealth and power, or to impose on the credulity of others.

* **prīēst-craft-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *priestcraft* ; *-y.*] Pertaining to or characterized by priestcraft.

* **prīēst'-ĕr-ȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *priest* ; *-ery.*] Priests collectively ; the priesthood.

prīēst'-ĕss, *s.* [Eng. *priest* ; *-ess.*] A female priest ; a woman who officiated in sacred rites.

"Of late none found such favour in his sight
As the young *Priestess.*" *Moore : Veiled Prophet*

prīēst-hood, * preest-hod, prieste-hoode, *s.* [A.S. *préosthád.*]

1. The office or character of a priest ; priestly office. (*Udal :* 1 *Tim.* i.)

2. The order of men set apart for holy offices ; priests collectively.

* **prīēst'-ish, * prest-ish,** *a.* [Eng. *priest* ; *-ish.*] Priestly.

"This act of *prestish* maydenhede fyrst in Irelande."
—Bale : English Votaries, pt. ii.

prīēst ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *priest* ; *-ism.*] The character, influence, or government of the priesthood.

* **prīēst'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *priest* ; *-less.*] Having no priest ; destitute of a priest.

Prīēst-leў, *s.* [The Rev. Dr. Joseph Priestley (1733-1804).] (See compound.)

¶ *Priestley's green matter :* A green organised crust occurring in places where direct sunlight does not penetrate. It consists either of immature lichens or algals, or of small but mature Palmellæ. (*Berkeley.*)

prīēst'-līke, *a.* [Eng. *priest* ; *-like.*] Resembling a priest or that which belongs to priests ; befitting a priest ; priestly.

"Who, for thy drowsy *priestlike* pelfe,
Would leave the jovial horn and hound?"
Scott : The Chase, vi.

prīēst'-lĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *priestly* ; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being priestly ; the appearance or manner of a priest.

"Its *priestliness*
Lending itself to hide their beastliness."
R. Browning : Christmas Eve, i.

prīēst'-lў, *a.* [Eng. *priest* ; *-ly.*]

1. Of or pertaining to a priest, or to the priesthood ; sacerdotal.

"Winchester and Eton are under *priestly* government."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

* 2. Becoming or befitting a priest : as, a *priestly* manner of living.

* **prīēst-rĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *priest* ; *-ress.*] A priestess. (*P. Holland : Plutarch*, p. 866.)

prīēst'-rĭd-den, * prīēst-rĭd, *a.* [Eng. *priest*, and *ridden* (q.v.).] Governed, ruled, or swayed completely by priests ; under the absolute power, influence, or control of priests.

prīēst'-rĭd-den-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *priest-ridden* ; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being priest-ridden.

* **prieve,** *v.t.* [Prove.]

prĭg, *s.* [Etym. doubtful ; by some referred so far as meaning 1 to *prick*, v., or *pragmatical* ; in meaning 2 perhaps connected with *brigand* (q.v.).]

1. A pert, conceited, pragmatical person.

"Though swoln with vanity and pride,
You're but one driveller multiplied,
A *prig*." *Smart : Fables.*

2. A thief, a pilferer. (*Slang.*)

"Every *prig* is a slave."—*Fielding : Jonathan Wild*, bk. iv., ch. iii.

* **prig-man, * pryg-man,** *s.* A thief. (*Fraternitie of Vagabondes.*)

* **prig-napper,** *s.* A horse-stealer.

prĭg, * prĭgg, *v.t.* & *i.* [Prig, *s.*]

A. *Transitive :*

1. To steal, to filch, to pilfer. (*Slang.*)

"They mightn't be *prigged* more'n two or three at a time."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 4, 1885.

2. To haggle about, to cheapen. (*Scotch.*)

B. *Intransitive :*

1. To steal, to pilfer. (*Slang.*)

2. To higgle for a bargain ; to entreat earnestly, to plead hard.

"Took the pains to *prigg* for her himself."—*Scott : Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xxiv.

* **prĭg' dŏm,** *s.* [Eng. *prig* ; *-dom.*] The state or condition of a prig ; priggism.

"Do you think that men can grow out of *prigdom* ?"
—Besant & Rice : The Monks of Thelema, p. 50.

prĭg'-gĕr-ȳ, *s.* [Eng. *prig* ; *-ry.*] The manners, qualities, or conduct of a prig ; priggism.

prĭg'-gĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *prig* ; *-ish.*]

1. Like a prig ; conceited, pett ; characteristic of a prig.

2. Thievish, dishonest.

"His own *priggish* desires enslave him."—*Fielding : Jonathan Wild*, bk. iv., ch. iii.

prĭg'-gĭsh-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *priggish* ; *-ly.*] In a priggish manner ; conceitedly, pertly.

prĭg'-gĭsh-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *priggish* ; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being priggish ; priggery, priggism.

"A monster of pedantry and *priggishness*."—*Fitzedward Hall : Modern English*, p. 334.

prĭg gĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *prig* ; *-ism.*]

1. The manners or characteristics of a prig ; priggery.

"The narrowness and *priggism* so often associated with Boston."—*Scribner's Magazine*, April, 1880, p. 915.

* 2. Thievery.

"A roguery, a *priggism* they call it here."—*Fielding : Jonathan Wild*, bk. ii., ch. iv.

prike, * **prikke,** *v.t.* [Prick, v.]

prī-lĕss'-ite, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Min. : The same as Allophane (q.v.).

prill (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A stream.

"Each silver *prill* gilding on golden sand."
Davies : Microcosmos, p. 12.

prill (2), *s.* [Bull.]

prill (3), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. *Metall. :* The button of metal from an assay.

2. *Mining :* The better portions of ore from which inferior pieces (bradge) have been spalled by the cobbing-hammer.

prill, *v.i.* [Prill (1), *s.*] To flow.

"There was set up an alabaster image of Diana, water conveyed from the Thames *prilling* from her naked breast."—*Stow : London* (ed. Thoms), p. 1 *n.*

prĭl-lŏn, pril-li ŏn, *s.* [Prob. connected with *prill* (3), s.]

Mining : Tin extracted from the slag.

prĭm, prym, *a.* [O. Fr. *prim* (fem. *prime*) = prime, first . . . thin, slender, small, from Lat. *primus* = first.] [Prime.] Neat, formal, precise ; affectedly nice.

"The garden in its turn was to be set free from its *prim* regularity."—*Walpole : Anecdotes of Painting*, Vol. iv., ch. vii.

prĭm, *v.t.* & *i.* [Prim, *a.*]

A. *Trans. :* To make prim ; to deck out with great nicety or preciseness, to prink.

"She was *primmed* out."—*Richardson : Clarissa*, iii. 37.

B. *Intrans. :* To make one's self prim ; to act in a prim or formal manner.

"Tell dear Kitty not to *prim* up."—*Mad. D'Arblay : Diary*, ii. 198.

prĭm, *s.* [A contract. of *primprint* (q.v.).] A plant, the privet, *Ligustrum vulgare.* [Privet.]

"Set prime or *prim*." *Tusser. Husbandrie*, p. 53.

prī'-mą, *a.* & *s.* [Ital., from Lat. *primus.*]

A. *As adjective :*

Music : First (fem.), as *prima buffa*, chief comic actress or singer ; *prima donna*, chief female singer in the opera ; *prima viola*, first viola ; *prima vista*, at first sight ; *prima volta*, the first time, *i.e.*, before repeating.

"The lady, as she retired, curtseyed like a *prima donna*."—*Disraeli : Sybil*, bk. ii., ch. x.

B. *As substantive :*

Print. : The first forme of a sheet, the first galley for making-up, or the first folio of copy for a sheet or galley. (In this sense pron. *prī'-mą.*)

prī'-mą-çў, * prī-ma-cie, *s.* [O. Fr. *primace* (Fr. *primatie*), from Lat. *primatus* = first rank or place ; Sp. *primacia* ; Ital. *primazia.*] [Primate.]

* 1. The condition or state of being first ; first place or rank, supremacy.

"There are several kinds of *primacy*, which may belong to a person in respect of others."—*Barrow : Pope's Supremacy.*

2. The office, rank, or character of a primate ; the office, rank, or dignity of an archbishop ; the chief ecclesiastical station or dignity.

prī-mą fā'-çĭ-ē (or **çĭ** as **shī**), *phr.* [Lat.] At first sight or appearance.

¶ (1) *Prima facie case :*

Law : A case which is established by sufficient evidence, and can be overthrown only by rebutting the evidence brought forward on the other side.

(2) *Prima facie evidence :*

Law : Evidence which establishes a *prima facie* case.

prīm'-ąġe, *s.* [Prime.]

Comm. : A small contribution, usually about one-tenth the amount of the freight, formerly paid to the captain of a vessel for taking care of the cargo ; now charged as an addition to the freight.

prim-al, *a.* [Low Lat. *primalis*, from Lat. *primus* = first.] [PRIME, a.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Primary; first in time, order, or importance; original.

"The *primal* father of our line."
Blackie: Lays of Highlands, p. 42.

2. *Geol.:* A term applied to the earliest Paleozoic series of the Appalachian Basin, from its originating in the dawn of the Paleozoic day of North America. The entire thickness is considerably more than 2,000 feet. Fossils, a peculiar fucoid, a characteristic stem-like form, of doubtful affinities, and one or two brachiopodous molluscs, especially a Lingula. These strata seem to be on the horizon of the Lingula flags. (*Prof. H. D. Rogers: Geology of Pennsylvania.*)

* **prī-măl-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *primal*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being primal or first.

Prī-măr-ĭ-an ĭst, *s.* [See def.]

Church Hist.: A follower of Primarius; a Donatist.

prī-măr-ĭ-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *primary*; *-ly.*] In a primary manner; in the first or most important place; originally.

"If it does not *primarily*, and in its first design, intend it."—*South: Sermons.*

prī-măr-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *primary*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being primary or first in time, act, or intention.

prī-măr-ȳ, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *primarius*, from *primus* = first; Fr. *primaire*; Sp. & Ital. *primario.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. First in order of time; primitive, first, original.

"The ruins both *primary* and secondary were settled."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

2. First in importance or dignity; principal, chief.

3. First in intention; original, radical.

4. Lowest in order; preparatory, elementary; as, *primary* schools.

† 5. *Palæont.:* Occurring in the Paleozoic rocks: as, *primary* crinoids. (*Sedgy.*)

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* That which stands or comes first in order, rank, or importance.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astron.:* A primary planet (q.v.).

"These, with their respective *primaries* (as the central planets are called), form in each case miniature systems."—*Herschel: Astronomy* (ed. 1878), p. 533.

2. *Ornith.* (*Pl.*): The largest quill-feathers of the wing, arising from bones corresponding to those of the typical hand. [REMIGES.]

primary-alcohol, *s.*

Chem.: An alcohol in which the carbon atom, united to hydroxyl, is combined with at least two atoms of hydrogen.

primary-assembly, *s.* An assembly in which all the citizens have a right to be present, and to speak: as distinguished from a representative assembly.

primary-axis, *s.*

Bot.: The principal axis or stalk of any form of compound inflorescence.

primary-coil, *s.* [RUHMKORFF'S COIL.]

primary-colours, *s. pl.* [PRIMITIVE COLOURS.]

primary-conveyances, *s. pl.*

Law: Original conveyances, consisting of feoffments, gifts, grants, leases, exchanges, partitions.

primary-nerves, *s. pl.*

Bot.: The nerves which are given off laterally from the midrib of a leaf.

primary-planet, *s.* [PLANET.]

primary-qualities, *s. pl.* Qualities which are original and inseparable from the bodies in which they are found.

"These I call original or *primary qualities* . . . solidity, extension, figure, motion, or rest, and number."—*Locke: Hum. Underst.*: bk. ii., ch. viii., § 9.

primary-quills, *s. pl.* [PRIMARY, II. 2.]

primary-rocks, *s. pl.*

Geol.: A term formerly including all the crystalline and non-fossiliferous rocks which were deposited, it was believed, anterior to the appearance of life upon the earth. At first the term comprehended rocks afterwards called Plutonic and Metamorphic (q.v.). Then it was limited to the latter; now applied to Palæozoic rocks. [HYPOGENE, CRYSTALLINE, ¶ 5.]

prī-mate, * **prim-at,** *s.* [Fr. *primat*, from Lat. *primatem*, accus. of *primas* = a principal or chief man; *primus* = first; Sp. *primado*; Ital. *primate.*] The chief ecclesiastic in certain churches. The Archbishop of York is called the Primate of England, the Archbishop of Canterbury the Primate of All England. [PRIMUS.]

prī-mā-tēs, *s. pl.* [Lat., pl. of *primas*, genit. *primatis* = principal, chief.]

Zool.: The first and chief of Linnæus's orders of the class Mammalia. He included under it four genera: Homo (one species, five varieties), Simia (twenty-one species), Lemur (three species), and Vespertilio (seven species). Cuvier ignored the order, classing Man as Bimana (Owen's Archencephala) and Apes and Lemurs as Quadrumana (q.v.); the Bats now constitute an order by themselves [CHEIROPTERA], and the Lemurs rank as a sub-order [LEMUROIDEA.] With the advance of zoological and anatomical knowledge the use of the name has revived "for the Apes, not only by naturalists, who, like Huxley, retain Man within its limits; but also by others (*e.g.* Profs. Isidore Geoffroy St. Hilaire and Gervais), who consider he should be excluded from it" (*St. G. Mivart*, in *Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), ii. 148). Prof. Flower (*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xv. 444), breaks up the order into five families:

1. Hominidæ, containing Man.
2. Simiidæ, with four genera, Troglodytes, Gorilla, Simia, and Hylobates.
3. Cercopithecidæ, containing the rest of the Old World Monkeys.
4. Cebidæ containing the American Monkeys, with three true molars on each side of each jaw.
5. Hapalidæ, the Marmosets.

Huxley (*Introd. to Class. Anim.*, p. 99) defines the Primates as having "never more than $\frac{2-2}{2-2}$. The hallux is always provided with a flat nail (with occasional individual exceptions), and is capable of a considerable amount of abduction and adduction." He divides it into three sub-orders: (1) Anthropidæ, (2) Simiadæ (Apes and Monkeys), and (3) Lemuridæ.

"Moreover, as man is the highest animal, and zoologically considered, differs less from even the lowest ape than such ape differs from any other animal, man and apes must be placed together in one order, which may well bear its primitive Linnæan name, *Primates*."—*Prof. Mivart*, in *Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), ii. 168.

prī-mate-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *primate*; *-ship.*] The office, dignity, or position of a primate; primacy.

* **prī-mā-tĭal (tĭ as sh),** *a.* [Fr. *primat* = a primate (q.v.).] Of or pertaining to a primate.

* **prī-mā-tĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *primate*; *-ical.*] The same as PRIMATIAL (q.v.).

"The original and growth of metropolitical, *primatical*, and patriarchal jurisdiction."—*Barrow: The Pope's Supremacy.*

prīme, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *prime* = the first hour of the day, from Lat. *prima* (*hora*) = the first (hour); *primus* = first; Sp. & Ital. *primo.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. First in order of time; primitive, original, primary. (*Milton: P. L.*, ix. 940.)

2. First in rank, dignity, influence or degree.

"The *prime* man of the state."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

3. First in excellence, value, or importance.

"The season, *prime* for sweetest scents and airs."
Milton: P. L., ix. 200.

4. Capital, excellent. (*Slang.*)

"'All fun, ain't it?' '*Prime!*' said the young gentleman."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xi.

* 5. Early, blooming; being in the first stage. (*Milton: P. L.*, xi. 245.)

* 6. Ready, eager: hence, lustful, lecherous, lewd. (*Shakesp.: Othello*, iii. 3.)

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. The first or earliest stage or beginning of anything. (*Milton: P. L.*, v. 295.)

* 2. Hence, the first opening of day; the dawn, the morning.

"That sweet hour of *prime*." *Milton: P. L.*, v. 170.

* 3. The spring of the year. (*Waller: To Lady Lucy Sidney.*)

4. The spring of life; youth in full health, strength, and beauty.

"The far greater part had been cut off in their *prime*."—*Eustace: Italy*, vol. i., ch. xi.

5. Hence, a state of the highest perfection; the highest or most perfect state or condition of anything.

6. The best part of anything; that which is of the first quality.

"Give him always of the *prime*."—*Swift: Instructions to Servants.*

* 7. Persons of the first or highest rank.

"The place where he before had sat
Among the *prime*." *Milton: P. R.*, i. 413.

* 8. The same as PRIMERO (q.v.).

9. The footsteps of a deer.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Cards:* A term at primero.

2. *Fencing:* The first of the chief guards.

3. *Music:* (1) The tonic or generator; (2) the lower of any two notes forming an interval; (3) the first partial tone.

4. *Print.:* A mark over a reference letter (*a'*, *b'*, &c.) to distinguish it from letters (*a*, *b*, &c.) not so marked.

5. *Roman Ritual:* The first of the canonical hours, succeeding to lauds.

"The seuent day of Juny, Whitson euen that tyme, Died that lady, biteux vndron and *prime*."
R. Brunne, p. 243.

¶ (1) *Prime and ultimate ratio:* [RATIO].

(2) *Prime of the moon:* The new moon when it first appears after the change.

prime cock-boy, *s.* A freshman, a novice.

prime-conductor, *s.*

Electr.: The metallic conductor of an electrical machine.

prime-entry, *s.*

Comm.: An entry made on two-thirds of a ship's cargo, liable to duty before she commences to discharge. Unless the goods are landed, the duty must be paid up on an estimated amount. (*Bithell.*)

prime-factors, *s. pl.*

Arith.: The prime numbers which will exactly divide a number.

prime-figure, *s.*

Geom.: A figure which cannot be divided into any other figure more simple than itself, as a triangle, a pyramid, &c.

* **prime fine,** *s.* [FINE, s., I. 3.]

prime-meridian, *s.*

Geog.: That meridian from which longitude is measured. In Great Britain and its dependencies it is the meridian of Greenwich.

prime-minister, *s.* The first minister of state in Great Britain; the Premier.

prime-mover, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who starts or originates a movement; the original author or starter of a movement.

2. *Machinery:*

(1) The initial force which puts a machine in motion.

(2) A machine which receives and modifies force as supplied by some natural source, as a water-wheel, a steam-engine, &c.

prime-number, *s.*

Arith.: A number or quantity is prime when it cannot be exactly divided by any other number or quantity except 1. Two numbers or quantities are prime with respect to each other, when they do not admit of any common divisor except 1.

* **prime-staff,** *s.* A clog-almanack (q.v.).

* **prime-tide,** *s.* Spring.

prime-time, *s.* [PRIMETEMPS.] Spring; early years or period.

"Grafted in *prime-time*."—*Golden Boke*, ch. xl.

prime-vertical, *s.*

Navig. & Surv.: A vertical plane perpendicular to a meridian plane at any place.

Prime vertical dial: A dial drawn upon the plane of the prime vertical of the place, or a plane parallel to it.

Prime vertical transit instrument: A transit instrument, the telescope of which revolves in the plane of the prime vertical, used for observing the transit of stars over this circle.

prīme, *v.t. & i.* [Prime, *a.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To prepare or put into a condition ready for firing; to put powder in the pan of a fire-arm, or lay a train of powder to a charge.

"*Prime, prime*, your piece anew,
The powder's wet." *Tomkis Albumazar*, i. 3.

2. To make ready or prepare to act or suffer; espec. to instruct a person beforehand what he is to say or do; to post up, to coach.

"I *primed* my lips with such a ready charge of flattery."—*Observer*, No. 94.

3. To trim, to prune. (*Prov.*)

* 4. To make up; to get up; to prepare.

"She every morning *primes* her face."
Oldham: Satires.

II. *Paint.:* To cover, as a canvas, with a preparation as a ground on which the pigments are afterwards applied; to put a first coat of paint, size, &c., on, as on a wall.

"One of their faces has not the *priming* colour laid on yet."—*Ben Jonson: Silent Woman*, ii. 9.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. To be or become as at first; to be renewed.

"Night's bashful empress, though she often wane,
As oft repeats her darkness, *primes* again."
Quarles: Emblems.

2. To serve for the charge of a gun.

II. *Steam-eng.:* To carry over water with the steam from the boiler to the cylinder.

"The excessive *priming* of her boilers."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 30, 1885.

¶ *To prime a pump:* To pour water down the tube, with a view of saturating the sucker, so causing it to swell and act efficiently in bringing up water.

prīme'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *prime*, a.; *-ly.*]

* 1. In the first place; primarily, originally, at first.

"The thing *primely*, nay solely, intended by him."
—*South: Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 8.

2. Excellently, capitally.

prīme'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *prime*, a.; *-ness.*]

* 1. The quality or state of being first; primariness.

2. The quality of being prime or excellent; excellence.

*** prīm'-ēr, * primier,** *a.* [O. Fr. *primer, primier* (Fr. *premier*), from Lat. *primarius*, from *primus* = first.] Original, first, primary.

"No man can forgive them absolutely, authoritatively, by *primer* and original power."—*Mountague: Appeale to Cæsar*, p. 317.

primer-election, *s.*

Law: First choice.

primer-fine, *s.* [Prime-fine.]

*** primer-seisin,** *s.*

Law: The right of the king, when a tenant *in capite* died seized of a knight's fee, to receive of the heir, if of full age, one year's profits of the land if in possession, and half a year's profits if the land was in reversion, expectant on an estate for life. It was abolished by 12 Charles II.

"These two payments, relief and *primer seisin*, were only due if the heir was of full age."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 3

primer-serjeant, *s.* [Serjeant.]

prīm'-ēr (1), *s.* [Eng. *prime*, v., and *-er.*] One who or that which primes; specif., a wafer, cap, or tube containing a compound which may be exploded by percussion or by friction; used for igniting the charge of powder in a cannon, blasting, &c.

prĭm'-ēr (2), * prim-ere, * prym-er, * prym-ere, *s.* [Eng. *prim(e)*, s.; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A small prayer-book for church service; an office of the Virgin Mary. (In this sense often pronounced *prī'-mēr.*)

"The lomes that ich laboure with and lyflode deserve,
Ys pater-noster and my *prymer*."
Piers Plowman, p. 77.

2. A small elementary book or treatise; especially an elementary book for teaching children.

II. *Print.:* [Great-primer, Long-primer].

*** prĭ-mēr'-ō,** *s.* [Sp.] A game at cards.

Left him at *primero*
With the duke of Suffolk."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., v. 1.

*** prim-er-ole,** *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *primularius.*] A primrose.

*** prime-temps,** *s.* [Fr. *prime* = first, and *temps* = time.] Spring.

"*Primetemps* full of frontes white."
Romaunt of the Rose.

prī-mē'-văl, prī-mæ'-văl, *a.* [Lat. *primævus*, from *primus* = first, and *ævum* = an age.]

1. Original, primitive; belonging to the first or earliest period.

"Hatch *primeval* day." *Blackmore: Creation*, i.

* 2. Original, primary.

"Or when my first harangue received applause,
His sage instruction the *primeval* cause."
Byron Childish Recollections.

*** prī mē'-văl lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *primeval; -ly.*] In a primeval manner or time; originally; in the earliest times or period.

*** prī-mē'-voŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *primævus.*] The same as Primeval (q.v.).

*** primier,** *a.* [Primer, *a.*]

prĭm-ĭ-jē'-nĭ-al, *a.* [Lat. *primigenius*, from *primus* = first, and *gigno*, pa. t. *genui* = to beget.] First-born, original, primary.

"*Primigenial* innocence."—*Gharnill: Preexistence of Souls*, ch. xiv.

*** prī-mĭj'-ĕn-oŭs, * prī-mĭ-jē'-nĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *primigenius.*] First-formed or generated; original, primigenial (q.v.).

"Their *primigenious* antiquity."—*Bp. Hall: Honour of the Married Clergy*, p. 134.

*** prim-in-ar-y,** *s.* [Premunire.]

prīm'-ĭne, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *primus* = first; Eng. suff. *-ine.*]

Bot.: The outermost sac of an ovule.

prĭm'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Prime, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of one who primes, as in preparing a gun or charge for firing, &c.

2. The act of preparing or making ready; preparation.

3. That with which anything is primed.

"Prayer is the *priming* of the soul."—*Feltham: Resolves*, 59.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Fire-arms, Ordn., & Blasting:* The combustible which communicates fire to the charge; a train leading to a bursting-charge.

2. *Paint.:* The first layer of paint, size, or other material laid upon a surface which is to be painted or glazed. The priming of the gilder on wood is composed of size and whiting.

3. *Steam:* The carrying over of water with the steam into the cylinder.

¶ *Priming of the tides:*

Naut.: The acceleration of the tide-wave, or amount of shortening of the tide-day in the second and fourth quarters of the moon. Opposed to *lag of the tides.*

priming-horn, *s.*

Blasting: The powder-horn of the miner or quarryman.

priming-iron, *s.* [Priming-wire.]

priming-powder, *s.*

1. Detonating powder.

2. The train of powder connecting a fuse with a charge.

priming-tube, *s.*

Ordn.: A tube to contain an inflammable composition, which occupies the vent of a gun whose charge is fired when the composition is ignited.

priming-valve, *s.*

Steam: A spring valve fitted to the end of a cylinder, to permit the escape of water without danger to the machinery from the shock of the piston against the incompressible fluid. This water collects partly from the condensation of steam within the cylinder, but is chiefly carried over from the boiler, either as priming or in a state of suspension with the steam.

priming-wire, priming-iron, *s.*

Ordn.: A pointed wire to prick a cartridge when it is home, and clear the way for the priming or loose powder. A flat-headed wire to clear the vent of any ignited particles.

prī-mĭp'-a rą, *s.* [Lat. *primus* = first, and *paro* = to bring forth.]

Med.: A woman in her first accouchement.

*** prī-mĭp'-a roŭs,** *a.* [Primipara.] Bearing young for the first time.

*** prī-mĭp'-ĭ lar,** *a.* [Lat. *primipilaris*, from *primipilus* = the first centurion of a Roman legion.] Pertaining to the first centurion or captain of the vanguard in the Roman army.

"A primacy, such an one as the *primipilar* centurion had in the legion."—*Barrow: Pope's Supremacy.*

prī-mĭt'-ĭ-a (t as sh), *s.* [Mod. Lat.] [Primitiæ.]

Paleont.: A genus of Ostracoda (q.v.), from the Cambrian to the Upper Silurian. Known British species twenty-six.

prī mĭt ĭ-æ (t as sh), *s. pl.* [Lat., from *primus* = first.]

1. The first fruits of any produce of the earth; specif., the first year's profits of a benefice, formerly payable to the Crown, but restored to the Church by Queen Anne, under the name of Queen Anne's Bounty. [Bounty.]

2. *Obstetrics:* The waters discharged before the extrusion of the fœtus.

*** prī-mĭt'-ĭ al (t as sh),** *a.* [Lat. *primitiæ* = first-fruits.] Being of the first production; primitive, original.

prĭm'-ĭ-tĭve, * prĭm'-a-tĭve, *a. & s.* [Fr. *primitif* (fem. *primitive*), from Lat. *primitivus*, an extension of *primus* = first; Sp., Port., & Ital. *primitivo.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Pertaining or belonging to the beginning or the earliest periods; primary, original, primordial, primeval.

"The golden age of *primitive* Christianity."—*Sharpe: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 1.

2. Characterized by the manner of old times; old-fashioned.

"We abandoned our horses at a *primitive* road-side inn."—*Field*, Jan. 30, 1886.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Geol.:* The same as Primary (q.v.).

2. *Gram.:* Applied to a word in its simplest etymological form; not derivative; radical, primary; as, a *primitive* verb.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A primitive or primary word; opposed to a derivative.

* 2. An early Christian.

"This fervor of the apostles and other holy *primitives*."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 13.

¶ *Primitive axes of coordinates:*

Geom.: That system of axes to which the points of a magnitude are first referred with reference to a second set or second system, to which they are afterwards referred, and which is called the new set of axes, or the new system.

primitive-chord, *s.*

Music: That chord, the lowest note of which is of the same literal denomination as the fundamental bass of the harmony.

primitive-circle, *s.* In spherical projections, the circle cut from the sphere to be projected, by the primitive plane.

primitive-colours, *s. pl.*

Optics: The three colours from which all others can be compounded. Dr. Brewster considered them to be blue, yellow, and red; but Helmholtz and Maxwell have held that they are violet, green, and red, yellow being produced by green and red, whilst a mixture of pure blue and yellow does not make green, but white. Called also Primary colours. Modern physicists refer these primitives merely to the colour-sensation, or mechanism of the retina, and as regards the vibration or wave-motion which produces any colour in the spectrum, consider none as more primitive or secondary than others, the sole distinction being in period or wave-length. [Spectrum.]

Primitive-Methodists, *s. pl.*

Ecclesiol. & Church Hist.: A section of the Wesleyan community which arose in Staffordshire, under the leadership of Mr. Hugh Bourne (1792-1852). Having held camp meetings like those of America, he was censured for it by the Wesleyan Conference in 1807, and, seceding, formed a new connexion, the

first class-meeting of which was held at Standley, in Staffordshire, in 1810. In doctrine the Primitive Methodists agree with the Wesleyans. They more freely admit laymen to take part in their government. They are the second in numbers of the Methodist bodies. Sometimes called by their opponents Ranters.

primitive-plane, *s.* In spherical projections, the plane upon which the projections are made.

prĭm ĭ tĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *primitive; -ly.*]

1. Originally; at first; in the earliest times.

"Most kingdoms were *primitively* erected, either among Pagan nations . . . or among Christian states." —*Pygone: Treachery & Indloyalty*, pt. iii., p. 117.

* 2. Primarily; not derivatively.

3. According to the ancient or original rule or practice; in the primitive or ancient style.

prĭm ĭ tĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *primitive; -ness.*] The quality or state of being primitive or original; antiquity; conformity to primitive style or practice.

* **prĭm-ĭ-tĭv-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *primitiv(e); -ity.*] Primitiveness.

"Celebrated for more *primitivity* than the disinterestedness of Mr. Dearal."—*Walpole: To Mann*, iii. 331.

* **prĭm'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *prim(e); -ity.*] The state of being original; primitiveness.

"This *primity* God requires to be attributed to himself —*Pearson: On the Creed*, art. 1.

prĭm -lў, *adv.* [Eng. *prim; -ly.*] In a prim or precise manner; with primness or preciseness.

prĭm'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *prim; -ness.*] The quality or state of being prim or precise; stiffness, preciseness, formality.

"*Primness* and affectation of style."—*Gray: Works*, vol. ii., let. 31.

prī -mō, *a.* & *s.* [Ital.]

A. *As adjective:*

Music: First (masc.): as, *primo basso*, chief bass singer. [PRIMA.]

B. *As subst.:* The master of a lodge of the Order of Buffaloes (pron. *prī'-mō*).

* **prī-mō-jē'-nĭ-al,** * **prī-mō-jē nī-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *primigenius.*] Born, made, or generated first; original, primitive, primordial, primigenial.

"The *primogenial* light at first was diffused over the face of the unfashioned chaos."—*Glanvill: Scepsis*, ch. i.

* **prī mō-jĕn'-ĭ-tar-ў,** *a.* [PRIMOGENITURE.] Of or pertaining to primogeniture (q.v.).

* **prī-mō-jĕn'-ĭ-tĭve,** *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *primus* = first, and *genitivus* = pertaining to birth.] [GENITIVE.]

A. *As subst.:* Primogeniture; the rights of primogeniture.

"The *primogenitive* and due of birth."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, i. 3.

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to primogeniture.

* **prī-mō-jĕn'-ĭ-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat. *primus* = first, and *genitor* = a father.] The first father or ancestor; a forefather.

"If your *primogenitors* be not belied."—*Gayton: Festivous Notes.*

* **prī-mō-jĕn'-ĭ-trĭx,** *s.* [Lat. *primus* = first, and *genitrix* = a mother.] A first mother.

"Fluent as that 'affable angel' who delighted our *primogenitrix*."—*Mortimer Collins: Blacksmith & Scholar*, iii. 202.

prī-mō-jĕn'-ĭ-ture, *s.* [O. Fr. = the being eldest, the title of the eldest, from Lat. *primogenitus* = first-born: *primus* = first, and *genitus*, pa. par. of *gigno* = to beget; Sp., Port., & Ital. *primogenitura.*]

1. The state of being the eldest of children of the same parents; seniority by birth amongst children.

"He was the first-born of the Almighty, and so, by the title of *primogeniture*, heir of all things."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 10.

2. The right, system, or rule under which, in cases of intestacy, the eldest son of a family succeeds to the real estate of his father to the absolute exclusion of the younger sons and daughters.

prī-mō-jĕn' ĭ-ture-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *primogeniture; -ship.*] The right, position, or state of a first-born son.

prī mor'-dĭ-a, *s. pl.* [PRIMORDIUM.]

prī-mor'-dĭ-al, *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *primordialis* = original, from *primordium* = a beginning: *primus* = first, and *ordiri* = to begin; Sp. & Port. *primordial*; Ital. *primordiale.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* First in order; primary, original; existing from the beginning, primitive.

2. *Bot.:* Of or belonging to the part earliest developed in a plant.

† 3. *Geol.:* Exhibiting the earliest indication of life.

B. *As subst.:* An origin; a first principle or element.

"The *primordials* of the world are not mechanical, but spermatical and vital."—*More: Divine Dialogues.*

primordial-cell, *s.*

Bot.: An original cell; a cell not enclosed in a firm cell-wall.

primordial-kidneys, *s. pl.* [WOLFFIAN-BODIES.]

primordial-leaves, *s. pl.*

Bot.: The first leaves produced by the plumule.

primordial-silurian, *s.*

Geol.: The Lingula flags (q.v.). (*Murchison.*)

primordial-utricle or **vesicle,** *s.*

Bot.: A protoplasmic or formative nitrogenous layer lining the cell-wall. Some have doubted its independent existence. The term was first used by Mohl.

* **primordial-zone,** *s.*

Geol.: The Cambrian rocks of Bohemia. (*Barrande.*)

* **prī-mor-dĭ-al-ĭzm,** *s.* [Eng. *primordial; -ism.*] Continuance or observance of primitive ceremonies or the like.

prī-mor'-dĭ-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *primordial; -ly.*] At the beginning; originally; under the first order of things.

prī-mor'-dĭ-an, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A species of plum.

* **prī-mor'-dĭ-ate,** *a.* [Lat. *primordium* = origin.] Original; existing from the beginning; primordial, primitive.

prī-mor'-dĭ-ŭm (pl. **prī-mor'-dĭ-a**), *s.* [Lat.] [PRIMORDIAL.] A beginning, an origin, a first principle.

"Writers like Mr. Green find consolation in the thought that in the *primordia* of our English Constitution kings were elective."—*English Studies*, p. 72.

* **prīm-ŏs'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *prim; -osity.*] Primness. (*Memoirs of Lady H. Stanhope.*)

prĭmp, *v.t.* & *i.* [Prob. a variant of *prink* (q.v.), or from *prim* (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To deck one's self out in a prim or affected manner.

B. *Intrans.:* To be prim, formal, or affected. (*Scotch.*)

prĭmp'-ĭt, *a.* [PRIMP.] Stiffly or primly dressed; stiff, formal, prim.

prĭm'-prĭnt, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A name sometimes given to the Privet (q.v.).

"That great bushy plant, usually termed privet or *primprint*."—*Topsell: Hist. of Serpents*, p. 103.

prĭm'-rōse, * **prime-rose,** * **pryme-rose,** *s.* & *a.* [A corrupt. (due to popular etymology) of Mid. Eng. *primerole* = a primrose, from Low Lat. * *primerula*, from Lat. *primula* = a primrose, from *primus* = first; Sp. *primula.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Bot.: Primula vulgaris.* The leaves and umbels are subsessile, the former ovate, oblong, crenate, toothed, wrinkled; the scape umbellate, sessile, or stalked; the calyx tubular, somewhat inflated, teeth very acute; corolla pale yellow. Common in copses, hedge-banks, and woods, or by streams. Its rootstock is emetic. [ŒNOTHERA, POLYANTHUS.] The Peerless Primrose is *Narcissus biflorus.*

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) The earliest flower.

(2) The chief, the most excellent. (*Spenser: Shep. Cal., Feb.*)

B. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to a primrose; of the colour of a primrose; of a pale yellow colour.

2. Covered with, or abounding in, primroses.

* 3. Gay as with flowers; flowery. (*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, ii. 3.)

Primrose day, *s.* The anniversary of the death of Lord Beaconsfield, April 19 (1881). Every member of the Primrose League (q.v.) must wear a bunch of primroses on that day in token of sympathy with, and support of, the objects of the League.

Primrose-league, *s.* A league having for its objects "the maintenance of religion, of the estates of the realm, and of the Imperial ascendency of the British Empire." It works by means of "habitations," of which there are now (1903) over 2,400 in the United Kingdom, India, Africa, and the British possessions generally. Its members are divided into knights, dames, and associates, by far the greater part belonging to the latter class.

* **prĭm'-rōsed,** *a.* [Eng. *primros(e); -ed.*] Covered or adorned with primroses.

"A zig-zag, up-and-down, *primrosed* by-path."—*Savage: Reuben Medlicott*, bk. i., ch. i.

prĭm'-ŭ-la, *s.* [Fem. of Lat. *primulus* = the first, dimin. of *primus* = the first, from the early period of the year at which the primrose flowers.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Primulaceæ (q.v.). Calyx tubular or campanulate, herbaceous; corolla salver-shaped, limb spreading. Five are British: *Primula vulgaris*, the Common Primrose; *P. elatior*, the Oxlip (q.v.); *P. veris*, the Cowslip; *P. farinosa*, the Bird's-eye Primrose, and *P. scotica*, the Scottish Primrose. [PRIMROSE.] The last two are closely akin. The flowers of *P. farinosa* are lilac-purple, with a yellow eye; those of *P. scotica* deep bluish-purple, with a yellow eye. The former, which is the larger, is wild in Yorkshire, &c., the latter in the north of Scotland. The leaves of *P. Auricula* are used in the Alps as a remedy for coughs. *P. reticulata*, a Himalayan species, is said to be poisonous to cattle. It is used externally as an anodyne.

prĭm-ŭ-lā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *primul(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Primworts; an order of Perigynous Exogens, alliance Cortusales. Herbs, generally with radical exstipulate leaves. Flowers on radical scapes or umbels, or in the axil of the leaves. Calyx five-, rarely four-cleft, inferior or half superior; corolla monopetalous, regular, five-, four-, or six-cleft. Stamens equal in number to the divisions of the petals, and opposite to them. Ovary one-celled; style one, stigma capitate. Capsule with a central placenta, seeds many, peltate. Chiefly from the north temperate zone. Tribes, Primulidæ, Anagallidæ, Hottonidæ, and Samolidæ. Known genera twenty-nine, species 215 (*Lindley*). Genera eighteen, species about 200 (*Sir J. Hooker*). British genera eight.

prĭ-mū'-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *primul(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: The typical tribe or family of Primulaceæ (q.v.). Ovary superior, capsule valvular. British genera, Primula, Lysimachia, Trientalis, and Glaux.

prĭm'-ŭ-lĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *primul(a)*; *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A crystallizable substance obtained from the root of the cowslip. (*Watts.*)

prī-mŭm mŏh-ĭ-lē, *s.* [Lat. = the first mover.]

Astron.: In the Ptolemaic system, an imaginary sphere believed to revolve from east to west in twenty-four hours, carrying with it the fixed stars and the planets.

prī mŭs, *s.* [Lat. = first.] The first in dignity amongst the bishops of the Scottish Episcopal Church. He is chosen by the other bishops, at whose meetings he presides, but the position does not carry with it any metropolitan jurisdiction.

prĭm'-wŏrt, *s.* [Lat. *prim(ula)*, and Eng. *wort.*]

Bot. (*Pl.*): Lindley's name for the order Primulaceæ.

* **prīm'-ў,** *a.* [PRIME, *a.*] Being in its prime; flourishing, blooming.

"A violet in the youth of *primy* nature."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 3.

prin, *s.* [Gael.] A pin. (*Scotch.*)

"Aweel, my doo, the cat's no a *prin* the waur."—*Scott: Guy Mannering,* ch. xxxvi.

* **prĭn,** *a.* [Apparently the same word as *prim* (q.v.).] Prim, neat.

"He looks as gaunt and *prin*." *Fletcher: Poems,* p. 140.

prĭnçe, * **prynce,** *s.* [Fr. *prince,* from Lat. *principem,* accus. of *princeps* = (*a.*) taking the first place ; (*s.*) a principal person ; *primus* = first, and *capio* = to take ; Sp., Port., & Ital. *principe* ; Ger. *prinz* ; Dut. & Sw. *prins* ; Dan. *prinds, prins.*]

1. One who holds the first, or chief place, or rank ; a sovereign ; the ruler of a country or state (originally applied to either sex).

"The greatest *prince* that has ever ruled England."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. ii.

2. The ruler or sovereign of a state or territory which he holds of a superior, to whom he owes certain services.

3. The son of a sovereign, or the issue of a royal family ; as, The *princes* of the blood. In heraldic language, the title of prince belongs to dukes, marquises, and earls of Great Britain, but in ordinary use it is confined to members of the royal family. The only case in which it is a territorial title is that of the *Prince* of Wales, the official title of the heir-apparent to the throne. On the Continent the title of prince is borne by members of families of very high rank, though not immediately connected with any royal house.

CORONET OF PRINCE OF WALES.

4. The head or chief of any body of men ; one who is at the head of any class or profession, or who is pre-eminent in anything : as, a merchant *prince.*

¶ (1) *Prince Albert's Lyre-bird :*

Ornith. : Menura alberti. [Lyre-bird.]

(2) *Prince Alfred's Deer :*

Zool. : Rusa alfredi, about the size of a Fallow-deer, first described by Dr. Sclater, from a specimen brought by the Duke of Edinburgh from the Philippine Islands in 1870. The body is heavy, with short legs ; rich chocolate above, with pale yellow spots, pale yellow beneath.

* (3) *Prince of the Senate :*

Roman Antiq. : The person first called in the roll of the Senators. He was always of consular and censorian rank.

* **prince-royal,** *s.* The eldest son of a sovereign.

¶ *Princes of the Blood Royal :*

Law : The younger children of the sovereign, and other branches of the royal family, who are not in the immediate line of succession.

Prince Rupert's drops, *s. pl.* Drops of melted glass consolidated by falling into water. If a fragment be broken off the thin end, they fly to pieces with explosive force.

prince's feather, *s.*

Bot. : (1) *Amaranthus hypochondriacus,* (2) *Polygonum orientale.* (*American.*)

prince's metal, *s.* A jeweller's alloy of copper, 72 ; zinc, 28. Said to have been invented by Prince Rupert, whence its name.

prince's pine, *s.*

Bot. : Chimaphila umbellata. [Chimaphila.]

prince's wood, *s.* [Princewood.]

* **prĭnçe,** *v.i.* [Prince, *s.*] To play or act the prince ; to assume state. (*Shakesp. : Cymbeline,* iii. 3.)

* **prĭnçe'-ăge,** *s.* [Eng. *prince ; -age.*] The body of princes ; princes collectively.

* **prĭnçe'-dŏm,** * **prince-dome,** *s.* [Eng. *prince ; -dom.*]

1. The jurisdiction, rank, or estate of a prince.

¶ "The premier *princedom* of Hindostan."—*Daily Telegraph,* Nov. 24, 1885.

2. The same as Principality 6.

* **prĭnçe'-hood,** * **prince-hede,** * **prince-hode,** *s.* The dignity, rank, or position of a prince ; princely rank, sovereignty.

"The faith of hys body, and worde of his *princehode*."—*Hall : Henry VI.* (an. 4).

Prinçe-ite, *s.* [See def.]

Church Hist. (*Pl.*) : The sect into which the movement of the Lampeter Brethren developed. It was founded about 1840 by the Rev. Henry James Prince, a clergyman of the extreme Evangelical school, who asserted that the Holy Ghost was incarnate in him, and that the Gospel dispensation was thereby superseded. Prince first held the curacy of Charlinch, near Bridgewater, and his rector, the Rev. Samuel Starky, was closely associated with the sect, and the members were sometimes called, after him, Starkyites. Means to establish a community at Spaxton, near Charlinch, with Prince at its head, were obtained by "leading captive silly women ;" and the nature of the community is sufficiently indicated by its name—The Agapemone (q.v.). "The principle on which the sect was ultimately consolidated was that Jesus having suffered to redeem the spirit only, and left the flesh alienated from God, Prince took upon himself new flesh to redeem the flesh, and whosoever believes on him will not die, but will henceforth be without sickness or pain." In 1902 public attention was again called to the sect by the claims of the Rev. Smyth Pigott. [Agapemone.]

* **prĭnçe'-kĭn,** *s.* [Eng. *prince ;* dim. suff. *-kin.*] A little prince, a princeling. (*Thackeray : Newcomes,* ch. liii.)

* **prĭnçe'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *prince ; -less.*] Without a prince.

"This country is *princeless*, I mean, affords no royal nativities."—*Fuller : Worthies,* ii. 242.

* **prĭnçe'-lĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *prince ;* dim. suff. *-let.*] A petty prince, a princeling.

"German *princelets* might sell their country."—*C. Kingsley : Alton Locke,* ch. xxxii.

prĭnçe'-lĭke, *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *prince ; -like.*]

A. *As adj. :* Becoming or befitting a prince, princely.

"The wrongs he did me
Were nothing *princelike*."
Shakesp. : Cymbeline, v. 5.

B. *As adv. :* Like a prince.

"I euer set my fotestepps fre,
Princelike where none had gone."
Drant : Horace ; Ep. to Maecenas.

prĭnçe'-lĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *princely ; -ness.*] The quality or state of being princely.

* **prĭnçe'-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *prince ;* dim. suff. *-ling.*]

1. A petty prince.

"Great Powers will replace *princelings*. —*Daily Telegraph,* Oct. 17, 1885.

2. A young prince.

"Addressed . . . to a clever *princeling*."—*Scoones : Four Centuries of English Letters,* p. 43.

prĭnçe'-lў, * **prince-lye,** *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *prince ; -ly.*]

A. *As adjective :*

* 1. Of or pertaining to a prince.

"*Princely* office." *Shakesp. : Rape of Lucrece,* 628.

2. Having the appearance of or resembling a prince, or one of noble birth ; stately, dignified.

3. Having the rank or position of a prince ; royal, noble. (*Dryden : Virgil ; Æneid* i. 979.)

4. Becoming or befitting a prince ; royal, grand, noble, august, magnificent.

"Dames and chiefs of *princely* port."
Byron : Mazeppa, iv.

5. High-minded, noble ; acting like a prince.

"He was most *princely*." *Shakesp. : Henry VIII.,* iv. 2.

6. Consisting of princes or persons of noble birth.

"Take that, ere yet thou quit this *princely* throng."
Pope : Homer : Odyssey xvii. 545.

B. *As adv. :* In a princely manner ; like a prince, as becomes a prince.

"My appetite was not *princely* got."—*Shakesp. : 2 Henry IV.,* ii. 2.

prĭn'-çĕss, * **prin-ces-sa,** * **prin-cesse,** *s.* [Fr. *princesse* ; Sp. *princesa* ; Port. *princeza* ; Ital. *principessa.*]

* 1. A female sovereign ; a woman having sovereign power or the rank of a prince.

2. The daughter of a sovereign ; a female member of a royal family.

3. The wife of a prince : as, the *Princess* of Wales.

princess royal, *s.* The eldest daughter of a sovereign.

"The *princess-royal*, or eldest daughter of the king."—*Blackstone : Comment.,* bk. i., ch. 4.

* **prĭn'-çĕss-lў,** *a.* [Eng. *princess ; -ly.*] Princess-like ; having the rank of a princess.

"To engage her to her *princessly* daughter."—*Richardson : Clarissa,* i. 221.

† **prĭnçe'-ship,** *s.* [Eng. *prince ; -ship.*] The state, condition, or individuality of a prince.

"Your *princeship* will keep them jealously inside your iron palaces."—*Daily News,* March 3, 1886, p. 5.

prĭnçe'-wood, *s.* [Eng. *prince,* and *wood.*]

Bot., &c. : A light-brown West Indian wood furnished by *Cordia geruscanthoides* and *Hamelia ventricosa.* (*Treas. of Bot.*)

* **prĭn'-çĭ-fĭed,** *a.* [Eng. *prince,* and Lat. *fio* = to become.] Imitating a prince ; done in imitation of a prince ; fantastically dignified. (*Thackeray.*)

prĭn'-çĭ-pal, * **prin-ci-pall,** * **prin-cy-pal,** * **pryn-cy-pall,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *principal,* from Lat. *principalis,* from *princeps,* genit. *principis* = chief, a chief ; Sp. & Port. *principal ;* Ital. *principale.*] [Prince, *s.*]

A. *As adjective :*

1. Chief ; highest or first in rank, authority, importance, influence, or degree ; main, essential, most important : as, the *principal* men in a city, the *principal* productions of a country, &c.

* 2. Of or pertaining to a prince ; princely. (*Spenser.*)

B. *As substantive :*

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. A chief or head ; a chief party ; one who takes the lead or principal part in anything.

2. A president or governor ; one who is chief in authority, as the head of a college, university, or other institution ; the head of a firm, &c.

* 3. The principal or main point.

"Netheless let euery diligent reder knowe hymselfe miche to haue profited, if he but the chief *principalis* vnderstand."—*Joye : Expos. Daniel.* (Arg.)

* 4. One of the turrets or pinnacles of wax-work and tapers with which the posts and centre of a hearse were formerly crowned.

* 5. An heirloom ; sometimes the mortuary, the principal or best horse led before the corpse of the deceased.

"Also that my best horse shall be my *principal*."—*Testamenta Vetusta,* p. 75.

* 6. (*Pl.*) First feathers of a bird.

"A birde whose *principals* be scarce growne out."—*Spenser : Epis. to Maister Harvey.*

II. *Technically :*

1. *Carp. :* An important timber in a frame.

2. *Comm. :* A sum of money employed to produce a profit or revenue, periodically payable over a length of time under the name of interest.

3. *Fine Arts :* The chief circumstance in a work of art, to which the rest are to be subordinate.

4. *Law :*

(1) The actual or absolute perpetrator of a crime, or an abettor.

"A man may be *principal* in an offence in two degrees. A *principal* in the first degree is he that is the actor, or absolute *perpetrator* of the crime ; and, in the second degree, he is who is present, aiding and abetting the fact to be done. Which presence need not always be an actual immediate standing by, within sight or hearing of the fact ; but there may be also a constructive presence, as when one commits a robbery or murder, and another keeps watch or guard at some convenient distance. In high treason there are no accessories, but all are *principals*."—*Blackstone : Comment.,* bk. iv., ch. 3.

(2) One who employs another to act for or under him, the person so employed being termed an agent.

(3) A person for whom another becomes surety ; one who is liable for a debt in the first instance.

5. *Music :*

(1) The subject of a fugue.

(2) In an organ the chief open metal stop, one octave higher in pitch than the open diapason. On the manual four feet, on the pedal eight feet in length.

principal-axis, *s.*

Geom. : The major axis. [Axis.]

principal brace, *s.*

Carp. : A brace immediately under, or parallel to, the principal rafters, assisting with the principals to support the roof timbers.

principal-challenge, *s.* [Challenge, *s.* ¶.]

principal plane, *s.*

Geom.: In spherical projections, the plane upon which the projection of the different circles of the sphere are projected.

principal-point, *s.*

Perspective: The projection of the point of sight upon the perspective plane. It is the same as the centre of the picture.

principal-post, *s.*

Carp.: The corner-post of a timber-framed house.

principal-rafter, *s.*

Carp.: A rafter supporting the purlius and ordinary rafters.

principal-ray, *s.*

Perspective: The ray drawn through the point of sight, perpendicular to the perspeetive plane.

principal-section, *s.*

Crystall.: A plane passing through the optical axis of a crystal.

principal-subject or **theme,** *s.*

Music: One of the chief subjects of a movement in sonata form, as opposed to a subordinate theme.

prĭn-çĭ-păl-ĭ-tў, * prin-ci-pal-i-tee, * prin-ci-pal-i-tie, * prin-ci-pal-te, *s.* [Fr. *principalité*, from Lat. *principalitatem*, accus. of *principalitas* = excellence, from *principalis* = principal (q.v.); Sp. *principalidad*; Ital. *principalita.*]

* **1.** Sovereignty; supreme power.

"The gouernement and *principalitie* of the countrey of Suss."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius*, fol. 109.

* **2.** One invested with supreme power; a sovereign, a prince.

"Yet let her be a *principality*,
Sovereign to all the creatures on the earth."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 4.

3. The territory or jurisdiction of a prince.

"His *principality*, left without a head, was divided against itself."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

¶ Applied specif. to Wales, as giving the title of Prince to the heir apparent to the throne of England.

* **4.** Royal state or condition.

"Your *principalities* shall come down, even the crown of your glory."—*Jeremiah* xiii. 18.

* **5.** Superiority, predominance.

"The prerogative and *principality*, above everything else."—*Jer. Taylor: Worthy Communicant.*

6. (*Pl.*) An order of angels.

prĭn-çĭ-păl-lў, * prin-ci-pal-lye, *adv.* [Eng. *principal*; *-ly.*] In the principal place or degree; chiefly, mainly; above all.

*** prĭn'-çĭ-păl-nĕss,** s. [Eug. *principal*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being principal or chief.

*** prĭn-çĭ-pāte,** *s.* [Lat. *principatus*, from *princeps*, genit. *principis* = a prince (q.v.); Fr. *principat*; Sp. & Port. *principado*; Ital. *principato.*]

1. Sovereignty; supreme power.

"This man helde longe the *principate* of Brytayne."—*Fabyan: Chronicle*, vol. i., ch. xiv.

2. A principality, an authority, a power.

"*Principates* and powers."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 1,609.

prĭn-çĭp'-ĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Lat., pl. of *principium* = a beginning.] First principles; elements; specif., the abbreviated title of Newton's "Philosophiæ Naturalis *Principia* Mathematica."

*** prĭn-çĭp'-ĭ-ąl,** *a.* [Lat. *principialis*, from *princeps* = a prince (q.v.).] Original, initial, elementary.

*** prĭn-çĭp'-ĭ-ąnt,** *a.* [Lat. *principium* = a beginning.] Pertaining or relating to principles or beginnings.

"Those *principiant* foundations of knowledge are themselves unknown."—*Glanvill: Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. iv.

*** prĭn-çĭp'-ĭ-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *principium* = a beginning.] To begin, to initiate.

"It imports the things or effects *principiated* or effected by the intelligent active principle."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind.*

*** prĭn-çĭp-ĭ-ā'-tion,** *s.* [PRINCIPIATE.] Analysis into constituent or elemental parts.

"The third is the separating of any metal into its original or materia prima, or element, or call them what you will; which work we call *principiation*."—*Bacon: Physiological Remarks.*

*** prĭn-çĭp'-ĭ-çĭdc,** *s.* [Lat. *princeps*, genit. *principis* = a prince, and *cædo* (in comp. *-cido*) = to kill.] A murderer of a prince.

"The chances of immediate escape for a *principicide* must be taken as very small."—*St. James's Gazette*, July 18, 1881.

prĭn'-çĭ-plc, *s.* [Fr. *principe* = a principle, a maxim, a beginning, from Lat. *principium* = a beginning, from *princeps* = chief. For the added *l* cf. *syllable*; Sp. & Ital. *principio.*] [PRINCE, *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* **1.** A beginning. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, V. xi. 2.)

2. That from which anything proceeds; a source or origin; an element; a constituent part; a primordial substance.

"That one first *principle* must be."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

3. An original cause; an operative cause.

"A vital or directive *principle* seemeth to be assistant to the corporeal."—*Grew: Cosmologia Sacra.*

4. An original faculty or endowment of the mind.

5. A general truth; a fundamental truth or tenet; a comprehensive law or doctrine from which others are derived, or on which others are founded; an elementary proposition; a maxim, axiom, or postulate.

"He who fixes upon false *principles* treads upon infirm ground."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 1.

6. A tenet; a settled rule of action; that which is believed or held, whether true or not, and which serves as a rule of action or the basis of a system; a governing law of conduct.

"He firmly adhered through all vicissitudes to his *principles*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

7. A right rule of conduct; uprightness: as, a man of *principle*.

8. Ground of conduct; motive.

"There would be but small improvements in the world, were there not some common *principle* of action, working equally with men."—*Addison.* (*Todd.*)

* **II.** *Chem.:* A name formerly given to certain proximate compounds of organic bodies: as, bitter *principle*. [PROXIMATE-PRINCIPLE.]

*** prĭn'-çĭ-ple,** *v.t.* [PRINCIPLE, *s.*]

1. To establish or fix in certain principles; to impress with any tenet, good or ill.

"*Principled* by these new philosophers."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 881.

2. To establish firmly in the mind.

"The promiscuous reading of the Bible is far from being of any advantage to children, either for the perfecting their reading, or *principling* their religion."—*Locke: On Education.*

prĭn'-çĭ-pled (le as ęl), *a.* [Eng. *principle*; *-ed.*] Impressed with certain principles or tenets; holding or based on certain principles.

"A parliament, so *principled*, will sink
All antient schools of empire in disgrace."
Young: On Public Affairs.

*** prĭnck,** *v.t.* [PRINK.]

*** prĭn'-cŏck, * prĭn'-cŏx,** *s.* & *a.* [A corrupt. of Eng. *prim* and *cock*, or, according to the Rev. A. S. Palmer, a corrupt. of Lat. *præcox* = precocious (q.v.).]

A. *As subst.:* A coxcomb; a conceited person; a pert young rogue. (*Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet*, i. 5.)

B. *As adj.:* Conceited, pert.

"Naught reek I of thy threats, thou *princox* boy."
Tyrwy (?): Locrine, ii. 4.

prĭng'-lĕ-ą, *s.* [Named after Sir John Pringle (1707–1782), physician, and President of the Royal Society.]

Bot.: A genus of Cruciferous plants, family Alyssidæ. *Pringlea antiscorbutica* is the Kerguelen's Land Cabbage. Boiled, it was found a most efficient antiscorbutic in the voyage of the *Erebus* and *Terror*.

prĭ'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Javanese *prinya*, the name of the typical species.]

Ornith.: A genus of Sylviidæ, sub-family Drymœcinæ, with eleven species, from the Oriental region. (*Tristram.*) Bill rather long, much compressed, entire; feet large, strong.

prĭnk, * prĭnck, *v.i.* & *t.* [The same word as *prank*, s. (q.v.); cf. Low Ger. *prunken* = to make a show, *prunk* = show, display; Ger., Dan., & Sw. *prunk* = show; Ger. *prangen* = to make a show; Dan. *prange.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To dress for show; to prank.

"She was every day longer *prinking* in the glass than you was."—*Jane Collier: Art of Tormenting.*

2. To strut; to put on fine airs.

B. *Trans.:* To prank or dress up; to adorn fantastically.

"Just Æsop's crow, *prink'd* up in borrow'd feathers."
Tomkis: Albumazar, ii. 5.

prĭnk'-ĕr, s. [Eng. *prink*; *-er.*] One who prinks; one who dresses for show.

prĭ'-nŏs, *s.* [Gr. πρῖνος (*prinos*) = the evergreen oak.]

Bot.: Winterberry; a genus of Aquifoliaceæ. Low shrubs, with alternate leaves, rotate; a six-parted corolla, six stamens, one style and stigma, and a berry with six stones. *Prinos glabra*, an evergreen bush from North America, is used as a substitute for tea. The bitter bark of *P. verticillatus* has been given in fever and used as a lotion in gangrene. The berries are tonic and emetic.

prĭn-sĕp'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after James Prinsep, a former secretary of the Royal Asiatic Society in Calcutta.]

Bot.: A genus of Chrysobalanaceæ. An oil expressed from the seeds of *Prinsepia utilis*, a deciduous, thorny, Himalayan shrub, is used for food, for burning, as a rubefacient, and as an application in rheumatism, &c.

prĭnt, * preent, * preente, * prent, * printe, * prynt, *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Dut. *printen, prenten.*] [PRINT, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* **1.** To mark by pressing; to impress.

"On his fiery steed betimes he rode,
That scarcely *prints* the turf on which he trod."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

* **2.** To impress anything, so as to leave its mark or form.

"*Printing* their hoofs in the earth."
Shakesp.: Henry V. (Prol.)

3. To take an impression of; to form by impression; to stamp.

"Vpon his breast-plate he beholds a dint,
Which in that field young Edward's sword did *print*."
Beaumont: Bosworth Field.

4. In the same sense as II. 3.

* **5.** To fix deeply or imprint in the mind; to implant, to instil.

"How soone a loke will *print* a thought that never may remove."
Surrey: Frailtie of Beautie.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Fabric:* To stamp or impress with coloured figures or patterns; to stamp or impress figured patterns on.

2. *Photog.:* To obtain a positive picture from, by the exposure of sensitized paper beneath a negative to the sun's rays.

3. *Print.:* To form or copy by pressure, as from an inked stereotyped plate, a form of movable types, engraved steel or copper plates, lithographic stones, &c. [PRINTING.]

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To practise or use the art of typography or printing.

2. To publish books; to rush into print.

"He shall not begin to *print* till I have a thousand guineas for him."—*Thackeray: English Humourists; Swift.*

3. To come out in the process of printing: as, A negative *prints* well or badly.

prĭnt (1), *** preente, * prente, * preynt, * preynte, * printe, * prynt,** *s.* [Formed, by loss of the first syllable, from Fr. *empreinte* = a stamp, a print; prop. fem. of *empreint*, pa. par. of *empreindre* = to print, to stamp, from Lat. *imprimo* = to impress: *im-* (*in-*)=on, and *premo*=to press; O. Dut. *print.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A mark or form made by impression; a line, figure, character, or mark made by the impressing of one thing on another.

"The *print* of a foot in the sand can only prove, when considered alone, that there was some figure adapted to it, by which it was produced."—*Hume: On the Understanding*, § 11.

2. Hence, fig., a mark, impression, character, or stamp of any kind.

"If God would promise me to raize the *prints* of time,
Caru'd in my bosome."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad ix.

3. That which by pressure impresses its form on anything: as, a *print* for butter.

4. Printed letters; the impressions of types generally, considered in relation to form, size, &c.: as, large *print*, small *print*, &c.

5. The state or condition of being printed, published, or issued from the press.

"A clever speech which he made against the placemen stole into *print* and was widely circulated."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

6. That which is printed; that which is produced by the act or process of printing.

(1) The representation of anything produced by impression; specif., an engraving produced from wood, stone, steel, or copper plate.

(2) A printed publication; espec. a newspaper or other periodical.

(3) A plaster cast of a flat ornament, or a plaster ornament formed from a mould.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Fabric:* A cotton cloth printed; calico.

2. *Foundry:*

(1) A projection on a pattern which leaves a space in the sand for the purpose of supporting a core in its right position and place.

(2) A mould sunk in metal from which an impression is taken by swaging; a boss, a swage.

3. *Photog.:* A positive picture.

¶ 1. *In print:*

(1) *Lit.:* In a printed form; issued from the press; published.

"I love a ballad *in print*."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 4.

* (2) *Fig.:* In a formal manner; with exactness; in a precise manner.

"To have his maid lay all things *in print*, and tuck him in warm."—*Locke.*

2. *To rush into print:* To be over-hasty in publishing one's thoughts.

print-field, *s.* An establishment for printing and blocking cottons, &c.

print-room, *s.* A room where a collection of prints or engravings is kept.

print-seller, *s.* One who deals in prints or engravings.

"William Faithorne . . . was bred under Peake, painter and *print-seller*."—*Walpole: Anecd. of Painting*, vol. v.

print-works, *s.* An establishment where machine or block printing is carried on; a place for printing calicoes.

print (2), *s.* [A shortened form of *primprint* (q.v.).] The privet.

print'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *print*, v.; *-able.*] Capable of being printed; fit or suitable to be printed. (*Carlyle.*)

print'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Print, *v.*]

printed-carpet, *s.* A carpet dyed or printed in colours.

printed-goods, *s. pl.* Printed or figured calicoes.

printed-ware, *s.*

Pottery: Porcelain, queen's ware, &c., ornamented with printed figures or patterns; this is usually done previous to glazing the ware.

print'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *print*, v.; *-er.*] One who prints books, pamphlets, &c.; one who prints cloth; as, a calico *printer;* one who takes impressions from engraved plates, stone, &c.: as, a lithographic *printer.*

printer's devil, *s.* The newest apprentice lad in a printing office.

printer's gauge, *s.*

1. A rule or reglet cut to the length of a page, so that all pages may be made of uniform length.

2. A piece of cardboard or metal of proper size to regulate the distance between pages in imposing a forme.

printer's ink, *s.* [Printing-ink.]

print'-ĕr-y, *s.* [Eng. *print; -ery.*] An establishment for printing cottons, &c.; a printing-office. (*Amer.*)

print'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Paint, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act, process, or practice of impressing letters, characters, or figures on paper, cloth, or other material; the business of a printer; typography. There are several branches of the art, as, the printing of books, &c., by means of movable types; the printing of engraved steel or copper plates [Engraving]; the taking impressions from stone [Lithography], and the printing of figured patterns on fabrics [Calico-printing]. Letterpress-printing, or the method of taking impressions from type or letters, and other characters cut or cast in relief upon separate pieces of metal, is the most important branch of printing. The first step towards the invention of printing was the practice of taking impressions of pictures with short descriptions beneath, from blocks of wood carved with a knife. Next followed a series of blocks printed on one side only of the paper, and the leaves pasted together to form a book. The next step was the invention by John Gutenberg of the use of movable metal types cast in a mould. After long experiments at Strasburg, which involved him in a law-suit, Gutenberg removed to Mainz, where he succeeded in producing the Latin Bible about 1452-4, the marvel of after ages for perfection of typography. The first book printed with a date is the Latin Psalter, 1457, the opening page of which has a floriated letter B in three colours, of exquisite beauty of design and execution. The first book printed in Italy was *Lactantius* (Subiaco, 1465); in France, *Pergamensis Epistolæ* (Paris, 1470-1); in England, *The Dictes or Sayings of the Philosophers* (Westminster, 1477); in Spain, *Sallustius* (Valentia, 1474). The first book printed in Holland with a date appeared in 1473. Some maintain that Gutenberg derived his knowledge from Coster of Haarlem. In letterpress printing the impressions are taken directly from the surface of the types, or from stereotyped plates [Stereotype] by superficial pressure, as in the hand printing-press, or by cylindrical pressure, as in the steam printing-machine, or by the action of a roller, as in the copper plate press. The ink or pigment employed is laid upon the surface of the type with a printer's roller. Printing is divided into two departments, composition and press-work. (See these words.) In printing for the blind the letters or characters are impressed in relief on stout paper or cardboard without the use of ink.

2. *Photog.:* The process of obtaining proofs from negatives. [Autotype, Photocollotype, Platinotype, Powder-process, Silver-printing, Stannotype, Woodburytype.]

printing-body, *s.*

Pottery: A piece of ware prepared for being printed.

printing-frame, *s.*

1. *Print.:* [Frame, *s.*, II. 8].

2. *Photog.:* A frame for holding sensitive material in contact with a negative during exposure to light, for the purpose of obtaining proofs. It is usually of wood, glazed with plate glass, and having a movable back, which is divided and hinged to admit of one half of the print being occasionally raised that its progress may be watched.

† **printing-house,** *s.* A printing-office.

"He there found employment in the *printing-house* of Weichels."—*G. H. Lewes. History of Philosophy*, ii. 102.

printing-ink, *s.* The ink used by printers. Generally it is a compound of linseed-oil and lamp or ivory black.

printing-machine, *s.* A machine for taking impressions on paper from type, electrotype, or stereotype formes, steel or copper plates, lithographic stones, &c. It is moved by hand, or by steam, or other power. The impression from the formes is generally effected by cylindrical pressure. Letterpress printing machines are of three kinds: (1) Single cylinder, by which the sheet of paper is printed on one side only; (2) Perfecting, which prints both sides of the sheet at one operation; and (3) Platen, which prints one side of the sheet by flat, instead of cylindrical, pressure. There are also various kinds of Rotary machines used for printing newspapers, into which the paper is drawn from reels, instead of being fed by single sheets. The first cylinder printing-machine was patented by W. Nicholson in 1790. On Nov. 29, 1814, the *Times* was for the first time printed by machinery, at the rate of 1,100 copies per hour, by a machine invented by Konig. This machine was, however, very complicated, and was soon after superseded by one invented by Messrs. Applegarth and Cowper, in 1827, by which a rate of 8,000 copies per hour was attained. Since then successive improvements have been made, enabling as many as 30,000 or more copies per hour to be printed.

printing-office, *s.* A house or establishment where printing is executed; a printing house.

printing-paper, *s.* Paper used in printing books, papers, &c., as distinguished from writing-paper, wrapping-paper, &c. [Paper.]

printing press, *s.* A press or machine for the printing of books, &c. The first printing-press was a common screw-press with a bed, standards, a beam, a screw, and a movable platen. A contrivance for running the forme in and out was afterwards added. In the printing-press the matter to be printed is laid on an even horizontal surface, usually of iron, and the pressure is produced by a parallel surface, also usually of iron, called a platen, by means of a screw or lever, or both combined.

"It was not till more than a hundred years after the invention of printing that a single *printing-press* had been introduced into the Russian empire."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

printing-telegraph, *s.* An electro-magnetic telegraph which automatically records transmitted messages. The term is, however, generally applied only to those which record in the common alphabet, so that the message may be understood by an ordinary reader.

printing-type, *s.* [Type.]

printing-wheel, *s.* A wheel used in paging or numbering machines or in ticket-printing machines. It has letters or figures on its periphery.

printing-yarn, *s.* A machine for printing yarn for partly-coloured work.

* **print'-lĕss, *print-lesse,** *a.* [Eng. *print; -less.*] Leaving no print or impression.

print'-zī-a, *s.* [Named after Jacob Printz, a Swede, and a correspondent of Linnæus.]

Bot.: A genus of Mutisiaceæ, tribe Barnadesieæ. The leaves of *Printzia aromatica* are used at the Cape of Good Hope as a substitute for tea.

prī-ōn, *s.* [Gr. πρίων (*priōn*) = a saw.]

Ornith.: Blue Petrels; a genus of Procellariidæ (q.v.), with five species, from the South Temperate and Antarctic regions. (*Wallace.*) Prion is a much specialised form, and has a broad beak, with a fringe of lamellæ.

prī-ŏn-, prī-ŏn-ĭ-, *pref.* [Prion.] Serrated.

prī-ŏn ăs-træ'-a, *s.* [Mod. Lat.] A genus of corals.

prī-ŏn ĭ-, *pref.* [Prion-.]

prī-ō-nī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *prion(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Entom.: A sub-family of Cerambycidæ. Pronotum separated from the flanks by a sharp edge; haunches of the first pair of legs elongate, and lying in transverse sockets. The sub-family contains many of the most gigantic beetles. Some nocturnal, others diurnal. Chiefly tropical.

prī-ŏn-ĭ-rhŷn'-chŭs, *s.* [Pref. *prioni-*, and Gr. ῥύγχος (*rhungchos*) = a beak, a hill.]

Ornith.: A genus of Momotidæ (q.v.), with two species, ranging from Guatemala to the Upper Amazon. They have the habit of the family, viz., denuding the central rectrices.

prī-ō-nī'-tēş, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. πρίων (*priōn*) = a saw.]

Ornith.: Illiger's name for Momotus (q.v.).

prī-ŏn-ĭ-tūr'-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *prioni-*; *t* connect., and Gr. οὐρά (*oura*) = a tail.]

Ornith: A genus of Androglossinæ, or, in some classifications of Palæornithidæ, with three species, from Celebes and the Philippines. The central rectrices have the shaft produced, and end in a spatule or racket.

prī-ŏn'-ō-dŏn, *s.* [Prionodontes.]

Zool.: Horsfield's name for Linsang (q.v.).

prī-ŏn-ō-dŏn-tēş, *s.* [Pref. *prion-*, and Gr. ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Zool.: A genus of Dasypodidæ, with one species, the *Dasypus gigas*, of Cuvier. [Armadillo.]

prī-ō-nŏp'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *prionop(s)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: Wood-shrikes; a family of Tardiformes, separated from the older family Laniidæ (q.v.).

prī-ŏn ŏps, *s.* [Pref. *prion-*, and Gr. ὄψ (*ops*) = the face.]

Ornith.: Helmeted Wood-shrike; the typical genus of the family Prionopidæ, with nine species, from tropical Africa.

prī-ō-nō-tŭs, *s.* [Pref. *prio(n)-*, and Gr. νῶτος (*nōtos*) = the back.]

1. *Entom.:* A genus of Bugs, family Reduviidæ. *Prionotus serratus* gives an electric shock.

2. *Ichthy.:* One of the three groups into which the genus Trigla is divided. Palatine teeth are present. The American species belong chiefly to this division. [Trigla.]

prī-ō-nūr-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *prion-*, and Gr. οὐρά (*oura*) = a tail.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Acanthopterygii, family Acronuridæ. It is allied to Naseus (q.v.), but has a series of keeled bony plates on each side of the tail.

prī-ŏn-ŭs, *s.* [Prion.]

1. *Entom.:* The typical genus of the subfamily Prioninæ (q.v.). Antennæ generally pectinated. One British species, *Prionus coriarius*. It flies in the evenings or sits on old oak trees. *P. brevicornis* destroys orchard and other trees in North America.

2. *Palæont.:* One species from the Jurassic rocks.

prī-ŏr, *a.* & *adv.* [Lat. = sooner, former.]

A. *As adj.:* Former; preceding, especially in order of time; earlier, previous, antecedent, anterior, foregoing: as, a *prior* discovery, a *prior* claim.

B. *As adv.:* Previously, antecedently, before.

prī-ŏr, ***pri-our,** *s.* [O. Fr. *priour* (Fr. *prieur*), from Lat. *priorem*, acc. of *prior* = former, and hence, a superior; Sp. & Port. *prior;* Ital. *priore.*] [Prior, *a.*]

Church Hist.: A title loosely applied before the thirteenth century to any monk, who, by reason of age, experience, or acquirements, ranked above his fellows. It was thus a mark of superiority due to personal qualities, rather than an official title of dignity. Priors are now of two kinds: Conventual and Claustral. A conventual prior is the head of a religious house, either independently, as among the Regular Canons, the Carthusians, and the Dominicans, or as superior of a cell or offshoot from some larger monastery. A conventual prior, in the former sense, has generally a sub-prior under him. A claustral prior is appointed in houses in which the head is an abbot, to act as superior in the abbot's absence, and to maintain the general discipline of the house.

¶ *Grand prior:* A title given to the commandants of the priories of the military orders of St. John of Jerusalem, of Malta, and of the Templars.

***prī-ŏr-ate,** *s.* [Low Lat. *prioratus*, from *prior* = a prior; Fr. *priorat, prieuré;* Sp. & Ital. *priorato;* Port. *priorado.*] The dignity, office, or government of a prior; priorship.

"There were several distinct positions, all of which might be described as *priorates.*"—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 694.

prī-ŏr-ess, ***pri-or-esse,** *s.* [O. Fr. *prioresse.*] [Prior, *s.*]

Church Hist.: (See extract).

"A *prioress* under an abbess held nearly the same position as a claustral prior, and *prioresses* governing their own houses were like conventual priors."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 694.

prī-or'-ĭ-tȳ, ***pri-or-i-tie,** † **pri-or i-te,** *s.* [Fr. *priorité*, from Low Lat. *prioritatem*, acc. of *prioritas* = priority, from Lat. *prior* = prior, previous.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The quality or state of being prior or antecedent in point of time; the state of preceding something else; precedence in time.

"Without posteriorite or *prioritie.*"—*Chaucer: Test. of Loue*, bk. iii.

2. The quality or state of being prior or first in place or rank; precedence.

"Equalitie without all distinction of *prioritie.*"—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 156.

II. *Law:* A preference or precedence, as when certain debts are paid in *priority* to others, or when certain encumbrancers of an estate have the *priority* over others; that is, are allowed to satisfy their claims out of the estate first.

***prī-ŏr-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *prior*, a.; *-ly.*] Antecedently, previously.

"*Priorly* to that era, when it [the earth] was made the habitation of man."—*Geddes: Pref. to Trans. of the Bible.*

prī-ŏr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *prior*; *-ship.*] The state or office of a prior; a priorate.

"The archbishop, provoked the more by that, deposed him from the *priorship.*"—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 214.

prī-ŏr-y, ***pri-or-ie,** ***pri-or-ye,** *s.* [Eng. *prior*, s.; *-y:* Fr. *prieure.*]

1. A religious house of which a prior or prioress is the superior (in dignity it is next below an abbey).

"Our abbeys and our *priories* shall pay
This expedition's charge."
Shakesp.: King John, i. 1.

2. A pre-Reformation church with which a priory was formerly connected.

¶ *Alien priory:* A small religious house dependent on a large monastery in some other country.

***pris** (1), *s.* [Praise.]

***pris** (2), *s.* [Price.]

prĭs-a-căn'-thŭs, *s.* [Pristacanthus.]

***prĭs'-ăġe,** *s.* [O. Fr. = valuing, prizing, rating, from *priser* = to value.]

1. A right which belonged to the crown of taking two tuns of wine from every ship importing twenty tuns or more = one before and one behind the mast. This, by charter of Edward I., was exchanged into a duty of two shillings for every tun imported by merchant strangers, and called Butlerage (q.v.), because paid to the king's butler. Prisage was abolished by 51 George III., c. 15.

2. The share which belongs to the crown of merchandise taken as lawful prize at sea, usually one-tenth.

† **prĭs'-cạn,** *a.* [Lat. *priscus*, for *prius-cus.*] Of or belonging to former time; primitive, primeval.

"A pack of wild-dogs co-operating with *priscan* men in driving a herd of wild cattle along a track in which a pitfall had been dug."—*Greenwell: British Barrows*, p. 742.

prĭs-çĭl'-ăs, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Glass-blowing: A jaw-tool, resembling pincers, used for pinching in the neck of a bottle, or giving it some peculiar shape while it is revolved on the end of the pontil which rolls upon the arms of the glass-blower's chair.

Prĭs-çĭl'-lĭ-an ĭst, *s.* [For etym. see defs.]

Church History (Pl.):

† 1. A name sometimes given to the Montanists, from the name of one of the two ladies (Priscilla and Maxilla) who joined Montanus, and professed to have the spirit of prophecy.

2. The followers of Priscillian, bishop of Avila, in Spain, in the fourth century. They were condemned by a synod at Saragossa in 380, but lingered on till after the Council of Braga, in 563. [Heretic, II. 1.]

"The *Priscillianists* came very near in their views to the Manichæans. For they denied the reality of Christ's birth and incarnation; maintained that the visible universe was not the production of God, but of some demon or evil principle; preached the existence of Æons, or emanations from God . . . condemned marriages, denied the resurrection of the body, &c."—*Mosheim: Eccles. Hist.* (ed. Todd), p. 170.

prĭs-cō-dĕl-phĭ'-nŭs, *s.* [Lat. *priscus* = pertaining to former times, and *delphinus* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A genus of Delphinidæ, from the Miocene of Europe.

***prĭsc** (1), *v.t.* [Prize (1), *v.*]

prĭse (2), **prĭze,** *v.t.* [Prise (2), *s.*] To raise, as by means of a lever; to force open or up.

"The chest in which the church plate is kept was also *prized* open."—*Echo*, Jan. 6, 1886.

***prĭse** (1), *s.* [A contract. of *emprise.*] An enterprise. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, VI. viii. 26.)

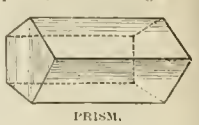
prĭse (2), **prĭze,** *s.* [Fr. *prise* = a taking, a grasp.] A lever.

prise-bolts, *s. pl.*

Ordn.: The projecting bolts at the rear of a mortar-bed or garrison gun-carriage under which the handspikes are inserted for training and manœuvring the piece. They are formed by the prolongation of the assembling bolts.

***prĭs'-ẽr,** *s.* [Prizer.]

prĭsm, ***prisme,** *s.* [Lat. *prisma*, from Gr. πρίσμα (*prisma*) = a prism, lit. = a thing sawn off, from πρίζω (*prizō*) = to saw; Fr. *prisme.*]



PRISM.

1. *Geom.:* A solid having similar and parallel bases, its sides forming similar parallelograms. The bases may be of any form, and this form (triangular, pentagonal, &c.) gives its name to the prism.

2. *Optics:* Any transparent medium comprised between plane faces, usually inclined to each other. The intersection of two inclined faces is called the edge of the prism, &c.; the inclination of the one to the other, the refracting angle. Every section perpendicular to the edge is called a principal section. The prism generally used for optical experiments is a right triangular one of glass, the principal section of which is a triangle. It is used to refract and disperse light, resolving it into the prismatic colours (q.v.). [Nicol.]

prism-shaped, *a.* [Prismatic, 3.]

prĭs-măt'-ĭc, ***prĭs-măt'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Lat. *prisma*, genit. *prismat(is)* = a prism; Eng. adj. suff. *-ic, -ical:* Fr. *prismatique.*]

1. Pertaining to or resembling a prism.

"Giving to a piece of ordinary glass a *prismatical* shape."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 487.

2. Formed by a prism; separated or distributed by a prism: as, a *prismatic* spectrum.

3. *Bot.:* Having several longitudinal angles and intermediate flat faces, as the calyx of *Frankenia pulverulenta.*

prismatic colours, *s. pl.* The colours into which a ray of light is decomposed by passing through a prism. [Spectrum.]

prismatic compass, *s.* An instrument for measuring horizontal angles by means of the magnetic meridian.

prismatic iron pyrites, *s.* [Marcasite.]

prĭs-măt'-ĭc-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *prismat'cal; -ly.*] In the form or manner of a prism; by means of a prism.

prĭs-măt-ō-car'-pĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *prismatocarp(us);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Campanulaceæ.

prĭs-măt-ō-car'-pŭs, *s.* [Gr. πρίσμα (*prisma*), genit. πρισματος (*prismatos*) = a prism, and καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Prismatocarpeæ (q.v.). *Prismatocarpus speculum* is Venus's Looking-glass.

prĭs-ma-tŏĭd'-al, *a.* [Lat. *prisma*, genit. *prismatis* = a prism, and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.] Having a prism-like form.

prĭs-mĕn'-chȳ-ma, *s.* [Gr. πρίσμα (*prisma*) = a prism, and ἔγχυμα (*engchuma*) = an infusion.]

Bot.: Prismatic tissue, a division of Parenchyma (q.v.). It is a slight modification of Hexagonienchyma (q.v.).

prĭs'-mŏĭd, *s.* [Eng. *prism; -oid.*] A volume somewhat resembling a prism. The right prismoid is the frustum of a wedge made by a plane parallel to the back of the wedge.

prĭs-mŏĭd'-al, *a.* [Eng. *prismoid; -al.*] Having the form of a prism.

"The *prismoidal* solids used in railroad cutting and embankment, are bounded by six quadrilaterals."—*Davies & Peck: Math. Dict.*

***prĭs'-mȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *prism; -y.*] Pertaining to a prism; prismatic.

prĭs'-ŏn, ***pres-on,** ***pris-oun,** ***prĭs-un,** ***prys-oun,** *s.* [O. Fr. *prisun, prison* (Fr. *prison*), from Lat. *prensionem*, accus. of *prensio* = a seizing (for *prehensio*, from *prehensus*, pa. par. of *prehendo* = to seize); Sp. *prision* = a seizure, a prison; Ital. *prigione.*]

1. A place of confinement; espec. a place for the confinement or safe custody of criminals, debtors, or others committed by legal authority; a gaol. (*Acts* v. 23.)

¶ It is frequently used adjectively, as *prison* doors, *prison* gates, &c.

* 2. A prisoner. (*Sir Ferumbras*, 1,000.)

prison-base, prison-bars, *s.* A boys' game, consisting chiefly in running and being pursued from goals or bases.

"At barley-breake or *prison-base*
Do pass the time away."
Drayton: Muses Elysium, Nymphal i.

* **prison-fellow,** *s.* A fellow-prisoner.

"I found among those my *prison-fellows* some that had known me before."—*Hacklayt: Voyages*, iii. 485.

* **prison-house,** *s.* A prison; a place of confinement. (*Scott: Rokeby*, iv. 29.)

prison-ship, *s.* A ship fitted up for the reception and detention of prisoners.

prison van, *s.* A close carriage in which prisoners are conveyed to and from prison.

* **prĭş-ŏn,** *v.t.* [Prison, *s.*]

1. To imprison; to shut up in prison.

"*Prisoned* on Cuthbert's islet gray."
Scott: Marmion, ii. 7.

2. To confine, to restrain.

"Then did the king enlarge
The spleen he *prisoned*."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad xxiii.

* **prĭş'-ŏned,** *a.* [Eng. *prison*; *-ed.*]

1. Confined in prison; imprisoned; in confinement. (*Scott: Lady of the Lake*, vi. 22.)

2. Spent or passed in prison.

"The memory of his *prisoned* years
Shall heighten all his joy."
Southey: Joan of Arc, ii.

* **prĭş'-ŏn-ĕr,** * **pris-un-er,** *s.* [Fr. *prisonnier*, from *prison*; Ital. *prigioniere*; Sp. *prisionero.*]

1. One who is confined in prison under legal arrest or warrant.

"Cæsar's ill-erected tower,
To whose flint bosom my condemned lord
Is doomed a *prisoner*."
Shakesp.: Richard II., v. 1

2. A person under arrest or in custody of a magistrate, whether in prison or not; a person charged before a judge or magistrate.

"The jury passing on the *prisoner's* life."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 1.

3. A person taken in war; a captive.

* 4. The keeper of a prison; a jailer.

"So gan him luven the *prisoner*."
Genesis & Exodus, 2,042.

5. A person, member, &c., confined or disabled by anything.

"O, then, how quickly should this arm of mine,
Now *prisoner* to the palsy, chastise thee."
Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 3.

prisoner's base, *s.* [Prison-base.]

* **prĭş'-ŏn-mĕnt,** * **pris-one-ment,** *s.* [Eng. *prison*; *-ment.*] Confinement in a prison; imprisonment, captivity.

"We subjects' liberties preserve
By *prisonment* and plunder."
Brome: Saint's Encouragement. (1643.)

prĭst-, prĭs-tĭ-, *pref.* [Pristis.] Resembling a saw; serrated.

prĭst-a-căn'-thŭs, *s.* [Pref. *prist-*, and Gr. ἀκανθα (*akantha*) = a spine.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil Plagiostomes, from the Jurassic group. (*Günther.*)

prĭs-tĕr'-ō-dŏn, *s.* [Gr. πριστήρ (*pristēr*) = a saw; suff. *-odon.*]

Palæont.: A genus of Lacertilia, from strata in Africa, believed to be of Triassic age.

prĭs-tĭ-, *pref.* [Prist-.]

prĭs'-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *prist(is)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: A family of Plagiostomous Fishes, division Batoidei (Rays, q.v.). The snout is produced into an exceedingly long flat lamina, armed with a series of strong teeth along each edge. There is a single genus, Pristis (q.v.).

* **prĭs'-tĭn-ate,** *a.* [Lat. *pristinus* = ancient, former.] Pristine, original.

"Contempt of their *pristinate* idolatry."—*Holinshed: Chronicle*, vol. i., bk. iii. col. 2.

prĭs'-tine, *a.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *pristinus* = ancient, former.] Of or belonging to an early period or state; original, primitive, ancient.

"We have an image of the *pristine* earth."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ii.

prĭs-tĭ-ŏ-phŏr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pristiophor(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: A family of Plagiostomous Fishes, division Selachoidei (q.v.). The rostral cartilage is produced and armed like the snout in the family Pristidæ (q.v.), but the gill-openings are lateral. One genus, Pristiophorus, with four species, from the Australian and Japanese seas. [Squaloraja.]

prĭs-tĭ ŏph-ŏr-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *pristi-*, and Gr. φορος (*phoros*) = bearing.] [Pristiophoridæ.]

prĭs-tĭ phō-cą, *s.* [Lat. *pristinus* = ancient, and *phoca* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A genus of Phocidæ, from the older Phocene of Montpellier.

prĭs tĭ pō ma, *s.* [Pref. *pristi-*, and Gr. πωμα (*pōma*) = a lid, a cover.]

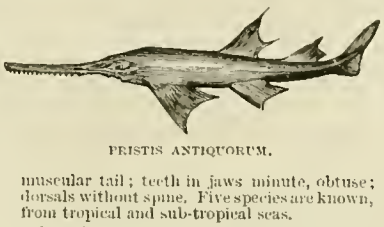
Ichthy.: A marine genus of Percidæ; in older classifications, of Pristipomatidæ. About forty species are known; they are of plain coloration, small size, and extremely common between the tropics.

† **prĭs-tĭ-pō-măt'-ĭ-dæ,** *s. pl.* [Lat. *pristipoma*, genit. *pristipomat(is)*; Lat. fem. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: A genus of Acanthopterygii, division Perciformes, containing those Percoid genera in which the palate is toothless.

prĭs'-tĭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. πριστις (*pristis*).]

1. *Ichthy.:* Sawfish (q.v.); the sole genus of the family Pristidæ (q.v.). Body depressed and elongate, gradually passing into the strong



PRISTIS ANTIQUORUM.

muscular tail; teeth in jaws minute, obtuse; dorsals without spine. Five species are known, from tropical and sub-tropical seas.

2. *Palæont.:* Saws of extinct species have been found in the London Clay of Sheppey and in the Bagshot Sands. (*Günther.*)

prĭs-tĭ-ūr' ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *pristi-*, and Gr. οὐρά (*oura*) = a tail.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Scylliidæ, allied to Scyllium (q.v.), but having small flat spines on each side of the upper edge of the caudal fin. There is but a single species *Pristiurus melanostomus*, the Black-mouthed Dogfish.

prĭtch, *s.* [A softened form of *prick* (q.v.).]

1. A sharp-pointed instrument; an instrument for making holes in the ground.

2. An eel-spear with several prongs.

* 3. Offence, pique.

"The least word uttered awry, the least conceit taken, or *pritch*."—*Rogers: Naaman the Syrian*, p. 270.

prĭtch'-ęl, *s.* [Eng. *pritch*; dimin. suff. *-el.*]

Forging: The tool employed for punching out or enlarging the nail-holes in a horseshoe.

prĭth'-cĕ, *interj.* [A corrupt. of *pray thee*, or *I pray thee*. The *I* is generally omitted.] Pray.

"Away! I *prithee* leave me!" *Rowe: Jane Shore.*

prĭt'-tle-prăt-tle, *s.* [A reduplication of *prattle* (q.v.).] Empty talk; chattering, loquacity, tittle-tattle.

"It is plain *prittle-prattle*."—*Bramhall: Church of England Defended*, p. 46.

prī'-va-çy, * **pri-va-cie,** *s.* [Eng. *privat(e)*; *-cy.*]

1. The quality or state of being private, secret, or in retirement from the company or observation of others; secrecy.

2. A place of retirement or seclusion; a retreat; a place in which one is private.

"Woe to the vassal who durst pry
Into Lord Marmion's *privacy!*"
Scott: Marmion, iii. 15.

* 3. Joint knowledge; privity.

"Frog . . . is to hearken to any composition without your *privacy*."—*Arbuthnot: Hist. John Bull.*

* 4. Secrecy, concealment. (*Shakesp.*)

* 5. Taciturnity. (*Ainsworth.*)

* 6. A private or secret matter; a secret.

"The judgment of Master Calvin . . . now no longer a *privacie*."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, VII. ii. 18.

prĭ-vā'-dō, *s.* [Sp.] A secret or intimate friend. [Private.]

"If you had been a *privado*, and of the cabinet council with your angel guardian, from him you might have known how many dangers you have escaped."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 12.

prī vāt, *a.* [Ger. = private.] (See compound.)

privat docent, *s.* A graduate of a German University who is admitted on his own application to the governing body, and after giving evidence of adequate qualifications, is recognised as a member of its staff of teachers. His lectures are announced on the official notice-board, side by side with those of the ordinary professors, and his certificate of attendance has equal force and validity with theirs for all public purposes. He has, however, no share in the government of the university, and receives nothing but what he makes by the fees of the students who attend his lectures. Many distinguished men have held the position of *privat-docent*, Kant among others, and it is often the stepping stone to an appointment as professor.

prī vāte, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *privatus*, pa. par. of *privo* = to bereave, to make single or apart; *privus* = single; Fr. *privé*; Sp. & Port. *privado*; Ital. *privato.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Alone; unconnected with others; by one's self. (*Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, ii. 2.)

2. Apart from public view; secret; not openly known or displayed.

"By public war or *private* treason."
Shakesp.: Pericles, i. 2.

3. Peculiar to one's self; pertaining to or concerning one person only; particular. Opposed to public, general, or national: as, *private* means, *private* property, *private* opinions.

4. Employed by or serving one particular person.

"Chief musician and *private* secretary of the Elector of Bavaria."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

5. Not invested with public office or employment; not holding a public position; not having a public or official character: as, a *private* citizen, a *private* member of the House of Commons, &c.

6. Connected with or pertaining to one's own family: as, a *private* life.

7. Applied to a common soldier, or one who is not an officer.

* 8. Participating in knowledge; privy.

B. *As substantive:*

1. Privacy.

"Go off! let me enjoy my *private*."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, iii. 4.

* 2. A secret message; a private intimation.

"Whose *private* with me of the Dauphin's love."
Shakesp.: King John, iv. 3.

* 3. Private or personal business, interests, or concern. (*Ben Jonson: Catiline*, iii.)

4. (*Pl.*): The privy parts; the genitals.

5. A common soldier; one of the lowest rank in the army.

"Long lists of non-commissioned officers and *privates*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

¶ *In private:* Privately; in secret; not openly or publicly.

private bill, *s.* [Bill (3), *s.*, III.]

private chapel, *s.* A chapel attached to the residence of noblemen and other privileged persons, and used by them and their families.

private way, *s.*

Law: A way or passage in which a man has a right and interest, though the ground may belong to another person.

* **prī vāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *privatus*, pa. par. of *privo* = to deprive.] To deprive.

"*Privated* of their lynes and worldely felicitee."—*Hall: Richard III.* (an. 3).

prī va-teer', *s.* [Eng. *privat(e)*; *-eer.*]

1. A ship owned and equipped as a vessel of war by one or more private persons, to whom letters of marque are granted. [Marque.]

"The *privateers* of Dunkirk had long been celebrated."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

2. The commander of a privateer.

"Kidd soon threw off the character of a *privateer*, and became a pirate."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

privateer practice, *s.* [Privateerism.]

prī va-teer', *v.i.* [Privateer, *s.*] To cruise in a privateer or commissioned private ship for the purpose of seizing the ships of the enemy, or of annoying their commerce.

"The granting of letters of marque has long been disused, the conference which met at Paris in 1856, after the close of the war with Russia, having recommended the entire abolition of *privateering*."—*Black stone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 7.

pri-va-teer'-ism, *s.* [Eng. *privateer; -ism.*]

Naut.: Disorderly conduct, or anything out of man-of-war rules. (*Smyth.*)

pri-va-teers-man, *s.* [Eng. *privateer*, and *man.*] An officer or seaman of a privateer.

pri' vate-ly, * **pri-vate-lye,** *adv.* [Eng. *private*, *a.*; *-ly.*]

1. In a private or secret manner; not openly or publicly; in private.

"She used to accommodate me with some *privately* purloined dainty."—*C. Bronte: Jane Eyre*, ch. xxi.

2. In a manner affecting an individual; personally, individually: as, He was *privately* benefited.

* **pri'-vate-ness,** *s.* [Eng. *private; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being private; privacy, secrecy.

2. Seclusion or retirement from company or society.

"A love of leisure and *privateness*."—*Bacon: Advancement of Learning*, bk. i.

3. The condition or state of a private individual, or of one not invested with office.

pri-vā'-tion, * **pri-va-ci-on,** *s.* [Fr. *privation*, from Lat. *privationem*, accus. of *privatio* = a depriving, from *privatus*, pa. par. of *privo* = to deprive; Sp. *privacion*; Ital. *privazione.*]

I. The act of removing something possessed; the removal or destruction of any thing or quality; deprivation.

2. The state of being deprived of anything; specif., deprivation of that which is necessary to life or comfort; want, destitution: as, To die of *privation.*

3. Loss, deprivation.

"In greate leopardie either of *privacion* of his realme or losse of his life."—*Hall: Richard III.* (an. 3).

* 4. The act of making private, or of reducing from rank or office.

5. Absence, negation.

"But a *privation* is the absence of what does naturally belong to the thing we are speaking of."—*Watts: Logic*, pt. i., ch. ii.

priv'-a-tive, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *privativus*, from *privatus*, pa. par. of *privo* = to deprive; Fr. *privatif*; Sp. & Ital. *privativo.*] [PRIVATE, *a.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Causing or tending to cause privation.

"To this *privative* power are required seventeen balls at least."—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 261.

2. Consisting in the absence of something; not positive. *Privative* is in things what *negative* is in propositions.

"*Privative* happiness, or, the happiness of rest and indolence."—*Scott: Christian Life*, pt. i., ch. iii.

II. *Grammar:*

1. Changing the meaning of a word from positive to negative: as, a *privative* prefix.

2. Predicating negation.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* That which depends on, or of which the essence is the absence of something, as silence exists in the absence of sound.

"Blackness and darkness are indeed but *privatives*."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

II. *Grammar:*

1. A prefix or suffix to a word which changes its signification, and gives it a meaning the opposite to its original meaning: as, *un-*, *in-*, as in *unhappy*, *inhuman*, or *-less*, as in *joyless*, &c.

2. A word which not only predicates negation of a quality in an object, but also involves the suggestion that the absent quality is naturally inherent in it, and is absent through loss or other privative cause.

privative-jurisdiction, *s.*

Scots Law: A court is said to have privative jurisdiction in a particular class of causes, when it is the only court entitled to adjudicate in such causes.

* **priv'-a-tive-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *privative; -ly.*]

1. In a privative manner; with the force of a privative.

2. By the absence of something necessary; negatively.

"*Privatively* for want of motive or inducement to do otherwise."—*Whitby: Five Points*, dis. iv., ch. i., § 5.

* **priv'-a-tive-ness,** *s.* [Eng. *privative; -ness.*] The quality or state of being privative; privation, negation.

* **prive,** *a.* & *s.* [PRIVY.]

* **prive,** * **pryve,** *v.t.* [Lat. *privo.*] To deprive.

"That he *pryued* Geffrey, yt was chosen to ye see of Yorke, of his mouables."—*Fabyan*, vol. ii. (an. 1194).

* **priv-e-ly,** *adv.* [PRIVILY.]

priv'-ĕt, * **prim-et,** * **prim-print, prim,** * **prie,** *s.* [The oldest form was perhaps *prim*, of which *primet*, corrupted into *privet*, was a diminutive. *Primprint* was a reduplication. Prob. from Provinc. Eng. *prime* = to trim trees. (*Skeat.*)]

Bot.: The genus Ligustrum (q.v.), and spec. *L. vulgare.*

privet hawk-moth, *s.*

Entom.: Sphinx ligustri. Fore wings, pale brown, streaked with black and clouded with brown; hind wings, pale rosy, with three broad bands; expansion of wings about four inches. It flies at dusk very rapidly. The eggs are deposited on the leaves of privet and lilac about the end of June. The larvæ are two to three inches long, bright green, with lilac streaks on the back and white ones on the sides; caudal horn black and yellow. The pupa is buried from August to June. Very common in the south of England, very rare in Scotland.

* **priv-e-tee,** *s.* [PRIVITY.]

* **priv-ie,** *a.* [PRIVY.]

priv'-i-lĕge, * **priv-i-leg-ie,** * **priv-i-ledge,** * **pryv-e-lage,** *s.* [Fr. *privilège*, from Lat. *privilegium* = (1) a bill against a person, (2) an ordinance in favour of a person, a privilege: *privus* = single, and *lex*, genit. *legis* = a law; Sp., Port., and Ital. *privilegio.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A peculiar benefit, right, advantage, or immunity; a right, advantage, &c., enjoyed by a person or body of persons beyond the ordinary advantages of other persons; the enjoyment of some peculiar right; exemption from certain evils or burdens; an immunity or advantage enjoyed in right of one's position.

"Borough after borough was compelled to surrender its *privileges*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

* 2. A right in general.

"Only they hath *privilege* to live."
Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 1.

* 3. An advantage; a favourable circumstance.

"Your virtue is my *privilege*."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 1.

II. *Law:* The state or quality of being a privileged communication: as, To plead *privilege.*

¶ (1) *Breach of privilege:* A breach of any of the privileges of Parliament. [PARLIAMENT, II. ¶ 2.]

(2) *Personal privileges:* Privileges attached to the person: as, the *privileges* of ambassadors, peers, members of parliament, &c.

(3) *Privileges of Parliament:* [PARLIAMENT, II. ¶ (2)].

(4) *Question of privilege:* In parliament, a question affecting the privileges appertaining to the members of either house individually, or to either house collectively, or to both houses conjointly.

(5) *Real privileges:* Privileges attached to places: as, the *privileges* of the royal palaces in England.

(6) *Water privilege:* The advantage of getting machinery driven by a stream, or a place affording such advantage.

(7) *Writ of privilege:*

Law: A writ to deliver a privileged person from custody when arrested in a civil suit.

priv'-i-lĕge, *v.t.* [PRIVILEGE, *s.*]

1. To invest with a privilege; to grant a privilege to; to grant a particular right, benefit, advantage, or immunity to.

"Such neighbour nearness to our sacred blood
Should nothing *privilege* him."
Shakesp.: Richard II., i. 1.

* 2. To license, to authorize.

"To *privilege* dishonour in thy name."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 621.

priv'-i-lĕged, *a.* [Eng. *privileg(e); -ed.*] Invested with or enjoying some privilege; holding or enjoying a peculiar right, benefit, advantage, or immunity.

"Quickness, energy, and audacity united, soon raised him to the rank of a *privileged* man."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

privileged altar, *s.*

Roman Church: Altare privilegiatum, a term applied—

(1) To an altar, by visiting which certain indulgences may be gained.

(2) To an altar, at which votive masses may be said, even on feasts which are doubles.

(3) To an altar with a plenary indulgence for one soul in purgatory attached to all masses said there for the dead.

privileged-communications, *s. pl.*

Law:

1. Communications which, though *primâ facie* libellous or slanderous, are yet, from the circumstances under which they are made, protected from being made the ground of proceedings for libel or slander.

2. Communications which a witness cannot be compelled to divulge, such as those which take place between husband and wife, or between a client and his solicitor.

privileged-copyhold, *s.*

Law: The same as CUSTOMARY-FREEHOLD.

privileged debts, *s. pl.* Debts payable before other debts, as rates, servants' wages, &c.

privileged deeds, *s. pl.*

Scots Law: Holograph deeds, which are exempted from the law which requires other deeds to be signed before witnesses.

* **privileged-place,** *s.* [SANCTUARY.]

privileged-summonses, *s. pl.*

Scots Law: A class of summonses in which, from the nature of the cause of action, the ordinary inducïæ are shortened.

privileged-villenage, *s.* [VILLENAGE.]

priv'-i-ly, * **prev-e-ly,** * **priv-e-li,** *adv.* [Eng. *privy*; *-ly.*] In a privy manner; secretly. (*Matt.* ii. 7.)

priv'-i-ty, * **priv-i-te,** * **priv-y-te,** *s.* [Eng. *privy*; *-ty.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. Privacy, secrecy. (*Wycliffe: John* vii.)

* 2. That which is to be kept private or secret; a secret.

"[Candaules] praysed her . . . and bewrayed the *privities* of wedlock."—*Goldyng: Justine*, fol. 5.

3. Joint knowledge or consciousness in any matter; it is generally considered to imply consent or concurrence.

"With the *privity* and knowledge of Numitor."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 17.

* 4. (*Pl.*): The private or secret parts; the genitals.

II. *Law:* A peculiar mutual relation which subsists between individuals as to some particular transaction; mutual or successive relationship to the same rights of property.

¶ (1) *Privity of contract:*

Law: The relation subsisting between the parties to the same contract.

(2) *Privity of tenure:*

Law: The relation subsisting between a lord and his immediate tenant.

priv'-y, * **prev-y,** * **priv-e,** * **priv-ee,** *a.* & *s.* [O. Fr. *prive* (Fr. *privé*), from Lat. *privatus* = private (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. Secret, private.

"Go thou the moost *prevyest* wayes thou canste."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. ii., ch. cxxxiii.

* 2. Private, retired, sequestered; appropriated to retirement. (*Ezekiel* xxi. 14.)

* 3. Secret, clandestine; done in secret or by stealth. (2 *Maccabees* viii. 7.)

4. Cognizant of something secret; privately knowing; participating in knowledge of something secret with another. (Followed by *to.*)

"He was *privy to* all the counsels of the disaffected party."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

B. *As substantive:*

* I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who is privy to any matter, design, &c.

"The cytezens glad of hys commynge, made not the French capitaines . . . either parties or *privies* of their entent."—*Hall: Henry VI.* (an. 13).

2. A necessary-house.

II. *Law:* A partaker: a person having an interest in any action or thing; one having an interest in an estate created by another; one having an interest derived from a contract or conveyance to which he is not a party.

privy-chamber, *s.* A private apartment in a royal residence or mansion.

¶ *Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber:* Officers of the royal household of Great Britain, who attend on the sovereign at court, state processions and ceremonies, &c.

* **privy-coat,** *s.* A light coat or defence of mail worn concealed under the ordinary dress.

privy council, *s.* The principal Council of the sovereign, consisting of members chosen at his or her pleasure. Its dissolution depends upon the royal pleasure; by common law it was dissolved *ipso facto* by the demise of the sovereign, but to prevent the inconvenience of having no council in being at the accession of a new prince, the privy council is enabled by statute to continue for six months after the demise of the crown, unless sooner dissolved by the successor. It is presided over by the Lord President of the Council, who has precedence next after the Lord Chancellor. Members of the privy council are addressed as Right Honourable. The duty of a privy councillor appears from the oath, which consists of seven articles:

1. To advise the king according to the best of his cunning and discretion; 2. To advise for the king's honour and good of the public, without partiality through affection, love, meed, doubt, or dread; 3. To keep the king's counsel secret; 4. To avoid corruption; 5. To help and strengthen the execution of what shall be there resolved; 6. To withstand all persons who would attempt the contrary; and lastly, in general, 7. To observe, keep, and do all that a good and true councillor ought to do to his sovereign lord.

The office of a privy councillor is now confined to advising the sovereign in the discharge of executive, legislative, and judicial duties. The former have, since the accession of Queen Anne, been entrusted to responsible ministers; and it has consequently become the settled practice to summon to the meetings of the council those members of it only who are the ministers of the crown. The power of the privy council is to inquire into all offences against the government, and to commit the offenders for trial; but their jurisdiction is only to inquire and not to punish, except in the case of the judicial committee, which has full power to punish for contempt and to award costs. The duties of the privy council are, to a great extent, performed by committees, as the judicial committee, who hear allegations and proofs, and report to the sovereign, by whom judgment is finally given, and the committee of council on education, presided over by the Vice-president of the Council, who is a member of the government.

privy-councillor, *s.*

1. A member of the privy council.

*2. An officer of the royal household who paid the sovereign's private expenses; now called the keeper of the privy purse.

privy purse, *s.* The income set apart for the sovereign's personal use.

privy-seal, * privy-signet, *s.*

1. The seal used in England to be appended to grants which are afterwards to pass the great seal, and to documents of minor importance, which do not require to pass the great seal. In Scotland there is a privy seal used to authenticate royal grants of personal or assignable rights.

2. The Lord Privy Seal. [SEAL (2), *s.*]

privy-tithes, *s. pl.*

Law: Small tithes.

privy-verdict, *s.*

Law: A verdict given to the judge out of court; it is of no force unless afterwards openly affirmed in court. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 13.)

* **prīze** (1), *s.* [PRIZE (1), *v.*] [PRICE (2), *s.*] Estimation, value.

"Then had my *prize* been less."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 6.

prīze (2), *s.* [Fr. *prise* = a taking . . . a prize, prop. fem. of *pris*, pa. par. of *prendre* = to take, from Lat. *prendo, prehendo;* Dut. *prijs;* Dan. *priis;* Sw. *pris.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. That which is taken from an enemy in war; that which is seized by fighting, espec. a ship, with the goods contained in her; any description of goods or property seized by force as spoil or plunder.

2. Anything gained; a valuable acquisition; a gain, an advantage. (*Massinger: New Way to Pay Old Debts*, iv. 2.)

3. That which is offered or won as the reward of exertion or contest.

"Now be witness and adjudge the *prize*."
Hoole: Orlando Furioso, xl.

4. That which is won in a lottery or similar manner.

* 5. A contest for a prize or reward.

"Like two contending in a *prize*."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 2.

II. *Law:* The law as to prizes taken at sea is regulated by international law, and jurisdiction in all matters relating to them is in England vested in the High Court of Admiralty. Prizes are condemned, that is, declared to be lawfully captured, in the courts of the captors, called Prize-courts (q.v.).

¶ (1) *Prize of war:*

Law: Property captured in war, which, by grace of the crown, to whom it belongs, is surrendered to the force by which it was captured.

* (2) *To play prizes:* To be in earnest.

"They did not *play prizes* . . . and only pretended to quarrel."—*Stillingfleet: Sermon* (Feb. 24, 1674).

prize-court, *s.* A court established to adjudicate on prizes captured at sea.

"The Court of Admiralty has, in time of war, the authority of a *prize-court*, a jurisdiction secured by divers treaties with foreign nations; by which particular courts are established in all the maritime countries of Europe for the decision of this question, whether lawful prize or not."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 3.

prize-fight, *s.* A boxing match or pugilistic encounter for a prize or stake of money.

prize-fighter, *s.* A professional pugilist; one who fights another with his fists for a prize or stake of money.

prize-fighting, *s.* Fighting with the fists or boxing for a prize or stake of money.

prize-list, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A list of prizes gained in any competition, with the names of the winners.

"All horses deemed worthy of places in *prize-lists*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 23, 1886.

2. *Naut.:* A return of all the persons on board a ship when a prize is captured, whether they belong to the ship or are supernumerary.

prize-master, *s.*

Naut.: A person put in command of a ship that has been taken as prize.

prize-money, *s.*

Naut., &c.: Money paid to the captors of a ship or place where booty has been obtained, in certain proportions according to rank, the money being realized by the sale of the booty.

prize-ring, *s.* A ring or enclosed space in which prize-fights are fought. Originally such contests, no doubt, took place within a ring formed by the spectators, but now the "ring" is a square space of eight yards. The term is also applied to the system of prize-fighting itself.

prīze (3), *s.* [PRISE (2), *s.*]

prīze (1) * **prise,** *v.t.* [Fr. *priser* = to prize, to esteem, from O. Fr. *pris* (Fr. *prix*) = a price, from Lat. *pretium.*]

* 1. To value; to set a value or price on; to rate. (*Chapman: Homer; Iliad* vii.)

2. To value highly; to set a high value on; to esteem as of great value or worth; to rate highly.

"Kind souls! to teach their tenantry to *prize*
What they themselves, without remorse, despise."
Cowper: Hope, 251.

* 3. To risk. (*Greene: Friar Bacon.*)

prīze (2), *v.t.* [PRISE (2), *v.*]

prīze'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *prize; -able.*] Valuable. (In use in Sussex.)

"Prudence is more *prizeable* in love."
Taylor: Virgin Widow, ii. 1.

prīze'-man, *s.* [Eng. *prize* (2) *s.*, and *man.*] One who wins a prize.

* **prīz'-ēr,** *s.* [Lat. *priz(e)* (1), v.; *-er.*]

1. One who estimates or sets a value on anything. (*Shakesp.: Troilus* ii. 2.)

2. One who contends for a prize; a prize-fighter. (*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, ii. 3.)

prō, *abbrev.* [See def.] A professional, as opposed to an amateur. Formerly used chiefly of actors, now extended to pedestrians, rowing men, &c.

"History did not know Myers, the *pro*, at the distances."—*Referee*, May 23, 1886, p. 1.

pro, *pref.* [Lat. = before, for; Gr. *πρό* (*pro*) = before.] A prefix having the force of for, fore, forth, forward.

¶ *Pro and con:* [For *pro* and *contra* = for and against.] A phrase equivalent to the English *for and against*: as, To hear the arguments *pro and con*. It is also used substantivally, with the meaning of "reasons or arguments for and against" a certain proposition.

"Vociferously discussing the *pros and cons* of the critical situation."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 7, 1885.

¶ It was formerly used as a verb = To weigh the arguments on both sides.

"A man in soliloquy reasons with himself, and *pros and cons* and weighs all his designs."—*Congreve: Double Dealer* (Epist. Dedic.).

pro-cathedral, *s.*

Eccles.: A church (chiefly Roman) used provisionally as a cathedral.

"Preaching often in a church in Westbourne Grove, and sometimes in the *pro-cathedral* in Moorfields."—*Illus. London News*, April 3, 1886, p. 349.

pro-leg, *s.* [PROLEG.]

pro-ostracum, *s.*

Comp. Anat.: Huxley's name for the anterior shell of a Belemnite (q.v.).

"A straight phragmacone is enclosed within a more or less conical calcified laminated structure, the guard, or rostrum, which is continued forwards into a variously-shaped, usually lamellar *pro-ostracum*. The *pro-ostracum* and the rostrum together represent the pen in the Teutbidæ."—*Huxley: Anat. Invert.*, p. 542.

pro-ratable, *a.* Capable of being prorated. (*Amer.*)

pro-rate, *v.t.* To assess *pro rata;* to distribute proportionally. (*Amer.*)

pro-slavery, *a.* In favour of slavery.

"That tumid clique of *pro-slavery* politicians."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 21, 1885.

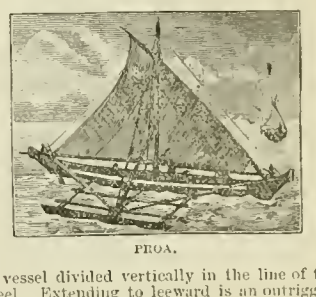
pro-tutor, *s.*

Scots Law: One who acts as a tutor to a minor without a regular title to the office.

prō'-a, prą-hû', *s.* [Malay *praû.*]

Nautical:

1. A narrow canoe, thirty feet long and three feet wide, used by the natives of the Ladrone Islands. The stem and stern are similar, the boat sailing either way. The lee side is flat, so that the canoe resembles half of



PROA.

a vessel divided vertically in the line of the keel. Extending to leeward is an outrigger, consisting of a frame at the end of which is a floating canoe-shaped timber, which prevents the crank and narrow canoe from upsetting.

2. A Malayan boat propelled by sails and oars.

"Large fleets of Malay *proas* were formerly employed in searching for this curious product of tropical seas."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 26, 1885.

* **prōach, * proche,** *v.i.* [Fr. *proche* = near.] To approach (q.v.).

"To the entent to have *proched* nerer to the poynt."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. ii., ch. ccxxxvi.

prō-âu'-lī-ŏn, *s.* [Gr. *πρό* (*pro*) = before, and *αὐλή* (*aulē*) = a hall.]

Arch.: A vestibule.

prŏb-a-bĭl'-ĭ-ōr-ĭsm, *s.* [Eccles. Lat. *probabiliorismus*, from Lat. *probabilior*, compar. of *probabilis* = probable (q.v.).]

Roman Theol.: The teaching that a law is always to be obeyed, unless an opinion clearly very probable (*probabilior*) is opposed to it.

"We cannot see that *Probabiliorism* is logical and consistent."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 693.

prŏb-a-bĭl'-ĭ-ōr-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *probabilior-(ism); -ist.*] A teacher or supporter of Probabiliorism (q.v.).

"The *Probabiliorists* put no restraint on liberty where a man was convinced on solid grounds that the balance of evidence was decidedly in favour of his liberty."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 602.

prō-bāb-ĭ-lis cāu-sa, *phr.* [Lat. = a probable cause.] (See etym. and compound.)

Probabilis causa litigandi:

Scots Law: Plausible ground of action or defence.

prŏb-a-bĭl-ĭsm, *s.* [Eccles. Lat. *probabilismus*, from *probabilis.*] [PROBABLE.]

Roman Theol.: The doctrine, first propounded by Medina, a Spanish Dominican (1528–81) and professor at Salamanca, and thus formulated by Gury, (*Comp. Theol.*, ed. 1853, i. 35), that, in matters of conscience, "of two opinions it is lawful to follow the less probable, provided that opinion rests on solid grounds." From Medina's death till about 1650 Probabilism flourished, and then a reaction set in in favour of Probabiliorism (q.v.). St. Alphonsus Liguori (1732–87) in his *Homo Apostolicus* and *Theologia Moralis* revived Probabilism, which is now the ordinary rule of confessors in the Roman Church.

"The Pope would not have made St. Liguori a Doctor of the Church had he regarded the great literary work of his life in defending and expounding *Probabilism* as a mistake."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 604.

prŏb-a-bĭl-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *probabil(ism)*; *-ist.*] A supporter of the casuist doctrine of Probabilism. They are usually divided into:

(1) Probabilists pure and simple, who hold that a man may use his liberty if he has really probable grounds for thinking the law does not bind him, though the argument on the other side is the more probable.

(2) Equiprobabilists, who hold that a man does wrong to use his liberty unless the probabilities are at least evenly balanced.

prŏb-a-bĭl-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *probabilité*, from *probable* = probable (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The quality or state of being probable; that state of a case or question of fact which arises from superior evidence, or a preponderance of argument; likelihood. (It is less than moral certainty.)

2. That which is or appears probable; anything which has the appearance of probability or truth. (In this sense the word admits of a plural number.)

"The existence of the city of Pekin, and the reality of Cæsar's assassination, which the philosopher classes with *probabilities*, because they rest solely upon the evidence of testimony."—*Stewart: Human Mind*, vol. ii., ch. iv., § 4.

II. *Math.:* Likelihood of the occurrence of an event; the quotient obtained by dividing the number of favourable chances by the whole number of chances, both favourable and unfavourable. The word chance is here used to signify the occurrence of any event in a particular way, when there are two or more ways in which it may occur, and when there is no reason why it should happen in one way rather than in another. One of the most common and useful application of the methods of probabilities is, in computing the elements employed in the subject of annuities, reversions, assurances, and other interests, depending upon the probable duration of human life.

prŏb-a-ble, *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *probabilis* = that may be proved; *probo* = to prove (q.v.); Sp. *probable;* Ital. *probabile.*]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. Capable of being proved.

"He who maintains traditions or opinions not *probable* by scripture."—*Milton: Of Civil Power in Ecclesiastical Causes.*

2. Having more evidence for than against; having evidence sufficient to incline the mind to belief, but leaving room for doubt; likely.

"Philosophers are accustomed to speak of the event as only *probable*."—*Stewart: Of the Human Mind*, vol. ii., ch. iv., § 4.

3. Rendering something probable: as, *probable* evidence.

* 4. Plausible, specious, colourable.

* **B.** *As subst.:* That which is probable; a probable thing or circumstance.

probable cause, *s.* [PROBABILIS CAUSA.]

probable error, *s.*

Astron. & Physics: When a great number of observations, each of which is liable to error, have been made for the purpose of determining any element, the element to be determined is also liable to error; the probable error is the quantity such, that there is the same probability of the true error being greater or less than it.

probable evidence, *s.*

Law: Evidence, distinguished from demonstrative evidence in this, that it admits of degrees, from the highest moral certainty to the very lowest presumption.

prŏb-a-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *probabl(e)*; *-ly.*] In a probable manner or degree; in all likelihood or probability; likely.

"To her father she had *probably* never been attached."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

* **prō-bā-çў,** *s.* [Lat. *probatio* = probation (q.v.).] Proof, trial.

"The lawes of the cete stont in *probacy*:
They usen non enquestis the wrongis for to try."
Chaucer: Marchantes Second Tale.

* **prōb-al,** *a.* [Lat. *probo* = to prove.] Calculated to bias the judgment; satisfactory.

"This advice is free I give and honest,
Probal to thinking." *Shakesp.: Othello*, ii. 3.

* **prō-băl-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *probal*; *-ity.*] Probability.

"Others might with as great *probality* derive them from the Brigantes."—*P. Holland: Camden*, ii. 84.

prō-băng, *s.* [PROBE.]

Surg.: A slender whalebone rod with a piece of sponge on one end, for pushing down into the stomach bodies which may have lodged in the œsophagus.

¶ Larger and stronger forms are used in veterinary surgery.

prō-bate, *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *probatus*, pa. par. of *probo* = to prove.]

A. *As substantive:*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Proof.

"Of Scipion's dreem what was the true *probate*."
Skelton: Poems, p. 20.

2. *Law:* The official proof of a will. This is done either in common form, which is upon the oath of the executor before the Judge of the Probate Branch of the High Court of Justice, or before one of its registrars; or *per testes* (by witnesses), in some solemn form of law, in case the validity of the will is disputed. When this is done the original will must be deposited in the registry of the court, and a copy on parchment under the seal of the court is delivered to the executors, together with a certificate of the will having been duly proved, all which together is usually styled the probate of the will.

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the proving of wills and testaments: as, *probate* duties.

probate court, *s.* A court of record established by 20 & 21 Vict., c. 77, to exercise jurisdiction and authority in relation to probate of wills and letters of administration, and to hear and determine all questions relating to matters and causes testamentary. Its principal registry is in the metropolis; but it has a number of local registries.

probate duties, *s. pl.* Duties payable on property passing under a will.

prō-bā-tion, * **pro-ba-cy-on,** *s.* [Fr. *probation*, from Lat. *probationem*, accus. of *probatio* = a proving; *probatus*, pa. par. of *probo* = to prove (q.v.); Sp. *probacion;* Ital. *probazione.*]

* 1. The act of proving; proof. (*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 12.)

* 2. That which proves anything; evidence, proof.

"Bryng fourth your honest *probacyons*, and ye shall be heard."—*Bale: Apologie*, fol. 92.

3. Any proceeding designed to ascertain truth, to determine character, qualifications, and the like; trial, examination: as, To engage a person on *probation*. Especially applied to—

(1) Novitiate; the time of trial which a person must pass in a religious house to prove his or her fitness morally and physically to bear the severities of the rule.

"I, in *probation* of a sisterhood,
Was sent to by my brother."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, v. 1.

(2) Moral trial; the state of man in this present life, in which he has the opportunity of proving his character and becoming qualified for a happier state.

"Of the various views under which human life has been considered, no one seems so reasonable as that which regards it as a state of *probation*: meaning, by a state of *probation*, a state calculated for trying us, and for improving."—*Paley: Sermons*, No. 33.

(3) The trial of a ministerial candidate's qualifications previous to his settlement in a pastoral charge. (*Chiefly Amer.*)

(4) The examination of a student for a degree. (*Amer.*)

* **probation robe,** *s.* The dress given to novices in religious and military orders.

"I'll send you a *probation-robe*; wear that
Till you shall please to be our brother."
Beaum. & Flet.: Knight of Malta, iii. 5.

* **prō-bā-tion-al,** *a.* [Eng. *probation*; *-al.*] Serving for probation or trial; probationary.

"A state of purgation they imagined to consist of a *probational* fire."—*Wheatley: Common Prayer*, ch. vi

prō-bā-tion ar-ў, *a.* [Eng. *probation*; *-ary.*] Pertaining or relating to probation; serving for probation or trial.

"It is our duty to consider this life throughout as a *probationary* state."—*Paley: Sermons*, No. 30.

prō-bā-tion-ėr, *s.* [Eng. *probation*; *-er.*]

1. One who is in a state of probation or trial, so that he may give proof of his qualifications for a certain position, place, or state.

"Every *probationer* for the corps must be unmarried."—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 30, 1885.

2. A student in divinity, who, producing certificates from the theological professors in a university of his good morals and qualifications, and showing also that he has gone through the prescribed course of theological studies, is admitted to several trials by a presbytery, and on acquitting himself satisfactorily, is licensed to preach. (*Scotch.*)

prō-bā-tion-ėr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *probationer*; *-ship.*] The state or condition of a probationer; novitiate.

* **prō-bā-tion-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *probation*; *-ship.*] A state of probation; probation, novitiate.

* **prō-bą-tĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *probativus*, from *probatus*, pa. par. of *probo* = to prove (q.v.); Fr. *probatif;* Sp. & Ital. *probativo.*] Serving for probation or proof.

"Some [judgments] are only *probative*, and designed to try and stir up those virtues which before lay dormant in the soul."—*South: Sermons*, iv. 358.

* **prō-bā-tor,** *s.* [Lat., from *probatus*, pa. par. of *probo* = to prove.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* An examiner, an approver, a prover.

"Some nominated and appointed for *probators*."—*Maybman: Naval Speculations*, p. 182.

2. *Law:* One who turns king's (or queen's) evidence; an approver (q.v.).

* **prō-bą-tor-ў,** * **pro-ba-tor-ie,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *probatorius*, from *probator;* Fr. *probatoire.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining to, or serving for, proof.

2. Serving for trial; probationary.

"The duration and continuance of their *probatory* state."—*Cheyne: On Regimen*, dis. 5.

B. *As subst.:* A house for novices.

"With whom he was in the *Probatorie* at Clarevall."—*P. Holland: Camden*, ii. 151.

prōbe, *s.* [Lat. *probo* = to prove (q.v.).]

I. *Surg.:* An instrument, usually made of silver wire, having a rounded end, and introduced into cavities in the body in exploring for balls, calculi, ascertaining the depth of a wound, the direction of a sinus, &c.

"A round white stone was . . . so fastened in that part, that the physician with his *probe* could not stir it."—*Fell: Life of Hammond*, p. xxxii.

* 2. A printer's proof.

"Ye shall see in the *probe* of the print."—*Grindal: Remains*, p. 268.

probe-scissors, *s. pl.*

Surg.: Scissors used to open wounds, the blade of which to be thrust into the orifice has a button on the end.

"The sinus was snipt up with *probe-scissors*."—*Wiseman.*

prōbe, *v.t.* & *i.* [PROBE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To apply a probe to; to search or examine, as a wound, ulcer, &c., with a probe.

2. *Fig.:* To search or examine deeply into; to scrutinize or examine thoroughly or to the bottom.

"Only to be examined, ponder'd, search'd,
Probed." *Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. iv.

B. *Intrans.:* To search or examine a wound, ulcer, &c., with a probe; to use a probe.

prŏb-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *probité*, from Lat. *probitatem*, acc. of *probitas* = honesty, from *probus* = honest; Ital. *probita;* Sp. *probidad.*] Tried honesty, sincerity, or integrity; strict honesty or uprightness; virtue, high principle, rectitude. (*Waterland: Works*, ii. 367.)

prŏb'-lĕm, * **prob-leme,** *s.* [Fr. *problème*, from Lat. *problēma*, from Gr. προβλημα (*problēma*) = anything thrown or put forward, a question put forward for discussion : πρό (*pro*) = forward, and βλημα (*blēma*) = a casting ; βαλλω (*ballō*) = to cast ; Sp. & Ital. *problema.*]

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. In the same sense as II.

2. A question proposed for solution ; a matter put forward or stated for examination or proof.

"This *problem* let philosophers revolve."
Blackmore : Creation.

3. Hence, a question involving doubt, uncertainty or difficulty.

"The grave *problem* which had hitherto defied English statesmanship."—*Standard*, Feb. 8, 1886.

II. *Geom. :* A question proposed that requires solution by some operation to be performed or some construction made, as to describe a triangle, to bisect an angle or a line, &c. It thus differs from a theorem, in which the truth of some proposition requires to be proved, or some relation or identity to be established.

prŏb-lĕ-măt'-ĭc, prŏb-lĕ-măt'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Gr. προβληματικός (*problēmatikos*), from προβλημα (*problēma*) = a problem ; Fr. *problematique.*] Of the nature of a problem ; doubtful, questionable, uncertain, unsettled.

"Mackay's own orthodoxy was *problematical.*"—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

prŏb-lĕ-măt'-ĭc-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *problematical ; -ly.*] In a problematical manner ; questionably, doubtfully.

* **prŏb'-lĕm-a-tĭst,** *s.* [Lat. *problema*, genit. *problematis* = a problem ; Eng. suff. *-ist.*] One who proposes problems.

"This learned *problematist* was brother to him, who, preaching at St. Mary's, Oxford, took his text out of the history of Balaam, &c."—*Evelyn : Letter.* (1668.)

* **prŏb'-lĕm-a-tīze,** *v.t.* [Lat. *problema*, genit. *problematis* = a problem ; Eng. suff. *-ize.*] To propose problems.

"Hear him *problematize.*"
Ben Jonson : New Inn.

* **prŏb-ŏl ĭst'-ĭc,** *a.* [Gr. προβάλλω (*proballō*).] [Problem.] Casting, throwing, or hurling forward.

"He brought his fettered heels, like a double-headed hammer, as hard as his *probolistic* swing could whirl, against the very thickest-crowded cells of bygone domicile."—*Blackmore : Cripps the Carrier*, vol. iii., ch. x.

prŏb-ŏs'-çĭ-dātc, *a.* [Proboscis.] Furnished with a proboscis ; proboscidean.

† **prŏb-ŏs-çĭd'-ĕ-a** (1), *s.* [Lat. *proboscis*, genit. *proboscid(is)* ; fem. sing. adj. suff. *-ea.*]

Zool. : A synonym of Rhynchonycteris (q.v.).

prŏb-ŏs-çĭd'-ĕ-a (2), *s. pl.* [Lat. *proboscis*, genit. *proboscid(is)* ; neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ea.*]

1. *Zool. :* An order of Mammalia, characterized by the absence of canine teeth ; the molars few in number, large, and transversely ridged or tuberculate ; incisors always present, growing from persistent pulps, and constituting long tusks. The nose is prolonged into a flexible, highly sensitive cylindrical trunk, at the extremity of which the nostrils are situated, and terminating into a finger-like prehensile lobe. Feet with thick pad, and pentadactyle, but some of the toes are only partially indicated externally by the divisions of the hoof. Clavicles absent ; testes abdominal ; two mammæ, pectoral ; placenta zonary and deciduate. One living genus, Elephas (q.v.).

2. *Palæont. :* [Dinotherium, Mastodon].

prŏb-ŏs-çĭd'-ĕ-an, prŏb-ŏs-çĭd'-ĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [Proboscidea.]

A. *As adj. :* Pertaining or belonging to the order Proboscidea (q.v.).

B. *As subst. :* Any mammal belonging to the order Proboscidea.

"Its bones have been found associated with skeletons of the mammoth and other *proboscidians.*"—*Wilson : Prehistoric Man*, ch. ii.

prŏb-ŏs çĭd'-ĕ-oŭs, *a.* [Proboscidea.]

Bot. : Having a hard terminal horn, as the fruit of Martynia.

prŏb ŏs-çĭd'-ĭ al, *a.* [Proboscidea.] The same as Proboscidate (q.v.).

prŏb-ŏs-çĭd'-ĭ an, *a.* & *s.* [Proboscidean.]

prŏb-ŏs-çĭd -ĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *proboscis*, genit. *proboscidis* = a proboscis (q.v.), and Eng. *form.*]

Zool. : Having the form of a proboscis.

prŏ-bŏs'-çĭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. προβοσκις (*proboskis*) = an elephant's trunk, lit. = a front-feeder, from πρό (*pro*) = before, and βόσκω (*boskō*) = to feed ; Sp. & Ital. *proboscide.*]

1. *Lit. & Compar. Anat. :* The elongated nose of an elephant or tapir. [Proboscidea.] Loosely applied to the spiral trunk of the Lepidoptera [Antlia], the suctorial organ of some Hymenoptera, as the Apiarea, the pharynx of the Errant Annelids, the retractile oral organ of Gephyrea, the preoral organ of Planarida, the central polypite of Medusæ, &c.

2. *Fig. :* The human nose. (Used ludicrously or in humour.)

proboscis-monkey, *s.* [Kaha.]

* **prō cā'-cious,** *a.* [Lat. *procax*, genit. *procacis.*] Forward, pert, petulant.

"Spill the blood of that *procacious* christian."—*Barrow : Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 20.

* **prō-căç'-ĭ tȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *procacitas*, from *procax* = procacious (q.v.).] Forwardness, pertness, petulance.

"Porphyrius with good colour of reason might have objected *procacity* against St. Paul in taxing his betters."—*Barrow : On the Pope's Supremacy.*

prō-căm'-bĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Lat., &c. *cambium* (q.v.).]

Bot. : A tissue formed from the entire outer zone of the plerome, or having only a few groups of cells, which are ultimately transformed into permanent cells.

prō-ca-mē'-lŭs, *s.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Lat. *camelus.*]

Palæont. : A genus of Camelidæ, closely allied to Camelus, and having one of its six species about the size of the living Camel, but with an additional premolar on each side. From the Miocene of Virginia, the Pliocene of Nebraska and Texas, and the Post-pliocene of Kansas.

prō-cat-arc'-tĭc, *a.* [Gr. προκαταρκτικός (*prokatarktikos*) = beginning beforehand ; προκατάρχω (*prokatarchō*) = to begin before : πρό (*pro*) = before ; κάτα (*kata*), used intensively, and ἀρχω (*archō*) = to begin.]

Pathol. : Precxistent or predisposing. Applied to causes, whether contingent, violent, or fortuitous, which give occasion to health or to the generation of disease.

"James IV. of Scotland, falling away in his flesh, without the precedence of any *procatarctick* cause, was suddenly cured by decharming the witchcraft."—*Harvey : Discourse of Consumptions.*

prō-ca tarx'-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. προκατάρχω (*prokatarchō*) = to begin before.] [Procatarctic.]

Pathol. : Any state of the system predisposing to disease.

* **prō çĕ-dĕn'-dō,** *phr.* [Lat.] [Proceed.]

Law (More fully *procedendo ad judicium*) :

1. (See extract).

"A writ of *procedendo ad judicium* issues out of Chancery, where judges of any subordinate court do delay the parties : for that they will not give judgment, either on the one side or the other, when they ought so to do. In this case a *procedendo* shall be awarded, commanding them to proceed to judgment. . . . This writ is, however, rarely resorted to, the remedy by mandamus being preferable."—*Blackstone : Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 4.

2. A writ by which the commission of the justice of the peace is revived after having been suspended.

prō-çēd'-ure, *s.* [Fr., from *procéder* = to proceed (q.v.).]

* 1. The act of proceeding or going forward ; progress, advancement.

"The better *procedure* of real and material religion."—*Bp. Taylor : Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 7.

2. Manner of proceeding or acting ; course or line of action ; conduct, proceeding.

"The act of the will, in each step of the forementioned *procedure*, does not come to pass without a particular cause."—*Edwards : On the Will*, pt. ii., § 6.

3. A step taken ; an act performed ; an action, a proceeding.

* 4. That which proceeds from something ; a product.

prō-çēd', * **pro-cede,** * **pro-ceedo,** *v.i.* [Fr. *proceder*, from Lat. *procedo* = to go before : *pro* = before, and *cedo* = to go ; Sp. & Port. *proceder ;* Ital. *procedere.*]

1. To pass, move, or go forward or onward ; to advance, to go on ; to pass from one place to another ; to continue or renew motion.

"Here annoyed, through whatever sign
The sun *proceeds*, I wander."—*Cowper : Task*, vi.

2. To issue or come forth, as from an origin or source ; to arise ; to be the effect or result of ; to be produced from or by something ; to have or take origin.

"He hath forced us to compel this offer :
It *proceeds* from policy, not love.
Shakesp. : 2 Henry IV., iv. 4.

3. To pass from one point, topic, or stage to another.

"To *proceed* at once to judgment and execution."—*Blackstone : Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 30.

* 4. To go on ; to continue.

"If thou *proceed* in this thy insolence."
Shakesp. : 1 Henry VI., i. 3.

5. To carry on a series of actions ; to act according to some method ; to set to work and go on in a certain way and for some particular purpose.

6. To take steps ; to set to work.

"The king . . . *proceeded* to make his arrangements."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

7. To continue, as a narrative, &c. ; to resume.

"But, without further bidding,
I will *proceed.*" *Wordsworth : Excursion*, bk. i.

8. To begin and carry on a legal action ; to take legal action ; to carry on judicial process.

* 9. To act. (*Milton : P. L.*, xi. 69.)

* 10. To be transacted or carried on ; to be done ; to happen ; to take place.

"He will tell you what hath *proceeded.*"
Shakesp. : Julius Cæsar, i. 2.

* 11. To be propagated ; to come by generation ; to spring. (*Milton : P. L.*, xii. 381.)

* 12. To take effect ; to come into effect or action ; to obtain.

"This rule only *proceeds* and takes place, when a person cannot of common law condemn another by his sentence."—*Ayliffe. Parergon.*

* **prō-çēd',** * **pro-ccde,** *s.* [Proceed, v.] Proceeds, result.

"The only *procede* (that I may use the mercantil term) you can expect is thanks."—*Howell : Letters*, bk. i., § 1, let. 29.

* **prō çēēd'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *proceed ; -er.*] One who proceeds or moves forward ; one who makes a progress.

"Quick *proceeders*, marry."
Shakesp. : Taming of the Shrew, iv. 2.

prō-çēēd -ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Proceed, v.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj. :* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive :*

1. The act or state of moving on or forward, progress, advancement.

"She . . . marched towards them to prevent their further *proceedings.*"—*North : Plutarch*, p. 42.

2. The act of one who proceeds ; espec. a measure or course taken ; a line of conduct ; a transaction.

"Such an unnatural, strange *proceeding.*"
Longfellow : The Golden Legend, i.

3. Specif. in the plural, the course of steps or procedure in the prosecution of an action at law.

"In every other part of the *proceedings*, where either side perceives any material objection in point of law."—*Blackstone : Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 12.

4. (*Pl.*) : The records, journal, or account of the transactions of a society : as, The *proceedings* of the Royal Zoological Society.

prō-çēēds, *s. pl.* [Proceed, s.] The produce or amount proceeding or accruing from some possession ; specif., the amount, sum, or value realized by the sale of goods.

"He threw it up, invested the *proceeds* as a capital, and lived on the interest as a gentleman at large."—*Lord Lytton : What will he do with it ?* bk. i., ch. vii.

prō-çĕl cŭs-măt'-ĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. προκελευσματικός (*prokeleusmatikos*) : πρό (*pro*) = before, and κελευσμα (*keleusma*) = a command, an incitement ; κελευω (*keleuō*) = to command.]

A. *As adjective :*

* 1. *Ord. Lang. :* Inciting, encouraging, animating.

"The ancient *proceleusmatick* song, by which the rowers of galleys were animated."—*Johnson : Journey to the Western Islands.*

2. *Pros. :* Applied to a foot consisting of four short syllables ; a double pyrrhic.

B. *As substantive :*

Pros. : A foot consisting of four short syllables (⏑⏑⏑⏑).

prō-çĕl-lăr-ĭ-ạ, *s.* [Lat. *procella* = a tempest.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the subfamily Procellariinæ. In older classifications the number of species was stated at eighteen, but the old genus has been divided.

prō-çĕl-lăr-ĭ-ạn, *a.* & *s.* [Mod. Lat. *procellāri(a)*; Eng. suff. *-an.*]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to the Procellariidæ.

"By supposing that these small *Procellarian* forms are less specialised than the larger ones."—*Challenger Report (Zool.)*, iv. 59.

B. *As subst.:* Any individual of the Procellariidæ.

"The ribs in the Oceanitidæ are peculiarly broad, and flattened out dorsally, to an extent not seen in any *Procellarian*."—*Challenger Report (Zool.)*, iv. 46.

prō-çĕl-la-rĭ-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *procellāri(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: A family of Tubinares (q.v.). Their anatomy and affinities are fully treated by Prof. Forbes (*Challenger Report*, iv. 1–64), who divides it into two sub families:

1. Diomedeinæ, with three genera: Diomedea, Thalassarche, and Phœbetria.

2. Procellariinæ, with five groups:—

1. Pelecanoides, a highly specialised form.
2. Procellaria, Cymochorea, and Halocyptena, distinguished by general small size and sombre coloration, comparatively long tarsi, nearly single nasal aperture, and simple triangular tongue.
3. Prion (q.v.) and (probably) Halobœna.
4. Fulmarus, Thalassœca, Ossifraga, and Aciptes, with Daption and Pagodroma intermediate between Prion and the Fulmarine group.
5. Estrelata, Puffinus, Adamastor, Majaqueus, and Bulweria.

prō-çĕl-lăr-ĭ-ĭ'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *procellāri(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*] [Procellariidæ.]

* **prō-çĕl'-lous,** *a.* [Lat. *procellosus.*] Stormy, tempestuous.

* **prō-çĕp'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *pro* = before, and *ceptio* = a taking.] Preoccupation; the act of seizing or taking something sooner than another.

"Having so little power to offend others, that I have none to preserve what is mine own from their *preoception*."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike.*

* **prō-çēre',** *a.* [Lat. *procerus.*] Tall.

"Hard of substance, *procere* of stature."—*Evelyn.* (Introd., § 3.)

† **prō-çĕr'-ĕ-brŭm,** *s.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Lat. *cerebrum* (q.v.).]

Anat.: The prosencephalon (q.v.).

* **prō-çĕr'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [O. Fr. *procérité*, from Lat. *proceritatem*, acc. of *proceritas*, from *procerus* = tall.] Tallness, height.

"Experiments in consort touching the *procerity*, and lowness, and artificiall dwarfing of trees."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 532. (Note.)

* **prō-çēr'-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *procerus.*] Lofty, high.

"The *procerous* stature of it."—*Nashe. Lenten Stuffe.*

prō-çēr'-vu-lŭs, *s.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Mod. Lat. dimin. from *cervus* = a stag.]

Paleont.: A genus of Cervidæ, from the Middle Miocene.

prō-çēs (*s* silent), *s.* [Fr.] (See compound.)

proces-verbal, *s.* In French law, a detailed authentic account of an official act or proceeding; a statement of facts; the minutes of the proceedings of a meeting.

prō-çĕss, * **pro-ces,** * **pro-cesse,** *s.* [Fr. *procès*, from Lat. *processum*, accus. of *processus* = a progress; prop. pa. par. of *procedo* = to proceed (q.v.); Sp. *proceso*; Ital. & Port. *processo.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or state of proceeding or moving forward; progressive course; progress.

"Any longe *processe* of the mater."—*Fabyan: Chronicle*, vol. ii. (an. 1595).

2. Course, lapse; a passing or elapsing. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 2,969.)

3. The way and order in which anything happens or is done; course.

"Thou shalt tell the *process* of their death."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 3.

4. A line of action or conduct; a course, a proceeding, an operation.

"Extricate himself from his financial difficulties by the simple *process* of calling a farthing a shilling."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

5. A series of operations or treatment applied to something; a series of actions or experiments: as, a manufacturing *process.*

6. A series of motions or changes going on in anything, as in growth, decay, &c., of physical bodies; continuous operation: as, the *process* of decomposition.

7. Normal or regular manner of activity natural exercise of appropriate functions: as, the *process* of nature.

8. In the same sense as II. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* An enlargement, such as the zygomatic process of the temporal bone, the vermiform process of the cerebellum, &c.

2. *Bot.:* Any extension of the surface; a protrusion whether natural or monstrous.

3. *Law:* A term applied to the whole course of proceedings in a cause, real or personal, civil or criminal, from the original writ to the end of the suit; properly, the summons citing the party affected to appear in court at the return of the original writ. This was sometimes called original process, being founded upon the original writ; and also to distinguish it from mesne or intermediate process, which issues, pending the suit, upon some collateral interlocutory matter; as to summon witnesses, and the like. Mesne process is also sometimes put in contradistinction to final process or process of execution; and then it signifies all such process as intervenes between the beginning and end of a suit. Formerly the superior common-law courts differed greatly in their mode of procedure in the case of personal actions: thus, in the Court of Queen's Bench a plaintiff might proceed by original writ, but the more usual method was by a species of process entitled a Bill of Middlesex, so entitled because the court generally sat in that county. In the Exchequer the first process was by a writ of *quo minus*, in order to give the court a jurisdiction over pleas between party and party, in which the plaintiff was alleged to be the king's farmer or debtor, and that the defendant had done him the injury complained of, *quo minus sufficiens existit*, by which he was the less able to pay the king his rent or debt. And upon this the defendant might have been arrested as upon a capias from the Common Pleas. By the Process Uniformity Act, the procedure in all personal actions except replevin, is the same in all the courts, and all actions are now commenced by a writ of summons, under the seal of the court in which the action is brought, directed to the defendant, and commanding him to cause an appearance to be entered for him on a certain day. In ecclesiastical suits the mode of commencing an action is by process termed a citation or summons, containing the name of the judge, the plaintiff, and the defendant, the cause of complaint, and the time and place of appearance. In Scots law, process is used for the proceedings in a cause, and for the connected documents.

¶ (1) *Final process:* The writ of execution used to carry a judgment into effect.

(2) *In process:* Begun but not complete; in progress; in the condition of being done.

process-server, *s.* A bailiff or sheriff's officer.

prō-çĕss, *v.t.* [Process, *s.*] To sue by legal process. (*Irrland.*)

"He was at the quarter-sessions *processing* his brother."—*Miss Edgeworth: Ennui*, ch. viii.

* **pro-cesse,** *s.* [Process.]

prō-çĕss'-iŏn (ss as sh), * **pro-ces-si-oun,** * **pro-ces-si-un,** *s.* [Fr. *procession*, from Lat. *processionem*, accus. of *processio* = an advance, a proceeding; from *processus*, pa. par. of *procedo* = to proceed (q.v.); Sp. *procesion*; Ital. *processione.*]

* **1.** The act or state of proceeding or issuing forth or from.

"The Word of God by generation, the Holy Ghost by *procession*."—*Pearson: On the Creed*, art. ii.

2. A train of persons marching on foot, or riding on horseback or in vehicles with ceremonious solemnity.

"Rank'd in *procession* walk the pious train."
Dryden. Ovid; Metamorphoses, x.

¶ *Procession of the Holy Ghost:*

1. *Theol.:* The noun procession is not found in Scripture, it was, however, legitimately framed by theologians from the verb occurring in John xv. 26, "The Spirit of truth, which proceedeth from the Father." There is no similar passage categorically stating procession from the Son, and the question arises, can equivalent language be found? If the words in John xiv. 26, "The Comforter, which is the Holy Ghost, whom the Father will send in my name," imply the procession of the Holy Ghost, so do those in xv. 26, "But when the Comforter is come, whom I will send unto you from the Father," and there is a Procession of the Holy Ghost from the Son as well as from the Father, if they are not equivalent there is no procession from the Son. (Cf. Gal. iv. 6.)

2. *Church Hist.:* The clause "filioque" [Nicene Creed], implying procession from the Father and the Son, being accepted in the West while rejected in the East, was one potent cause of the ultimate separation between the Greek and Latin Churches. [Greek-Church.] The clause was accepted by the Reformed Churches and by Nonconformists generally, and appears in the Presbyterian Confession of Faith (ch. ii., § 3).

procession-flower, *s.*

Bot.: *Polygala vulgaris.*

prō-çĕss'-iŏn (ss as sh), *v.i.* & *t.* [Procession, *s.*]

* **A.** *Intrans.:* To go in procession.

"And when theyr feastfull dayes come, they are yet in the papisticke churches of England, with no small solemnitye, mattensed, massed, candeled, lyghted, *processioned*, censed, &c."—*Bale: English Votaries*, pt. i.

B. *Trans.:* To ascertain, mark, and establish the boundary lines of; as lands. (*Amer.*)

* **prō-çĕss'-iŏn-ādе** (ss as sh), *s.* [Eng. *procession*, s.; *-ade.*] A procession.

"Proclaim a grand *processionade*."
Churchill: Ghost, iii.

prō-çĕss'-iŏn-ạl (ss as sh), *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *procession*; *-al.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to a procession; consisting in a procession; carried in a procession: as, a *processional* cross.

B. *As substantive:*

1. In the Roman Church, a service-book containing the prayers to be said, and the hymns to be sung, at different stages in religious processions.

"To bring in and deliuer vp all antiphoners, missales, grailes, *processionals*, manuals, &c."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 1,211.

2. A hymn sung during a procession.

"The bishops robed in Lambeth Palace, and, on their entering, the 48th Psalm was sung as a *processional*."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, June 21, 1884.

* **prō-çĕss'-iŏn-ạl-ĭst** (ss as sh), *s.* [Eng. *processional*; *-ist.*] One who walks, or takes part, in a procession.

* **prō-çĕss'-iŏn-ạl-lў** (ss as sh), *adv.* [Eng. *processional*; *-ly.*] By way of procession.

* **prō-çĕss'-iŏn-ạr-ў** (ss as sh), *a.* [Eng. *procession*; *-ary.*] Consisting in processions.

"In that *processionary* service."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*, bk. v., § 41.

processionary-moth, *s.*

Entom.: *Cnethocampa processionea.* The larvæ feed gregariously on oaks, advancing in cuneate processionary order. *C. pityocampa* similarly feeds on pines. The hairs of the caterpillars and the dust from their webs are exceedingly irritating to the skin. Found in the south of Europe.

prō-çĕss'-iŏn-ĕr (ss as sh), *s.* [Eng. *procession*; *-er.*]

* **1.** The same as Processional, B. 1.

2. An officer appointed to procession lands. (*Amer.*)

* **3.** One who goes in procession.

"The *processioners* seeing them running."—*Jarvis: Don Quixote*, pt. i., bk. iv., ch. xxv.

* **prō-çĕss'-iŏn-ĭst** (ss as sh), *s.* [Eng. *procession*; *-ist.*] One who takes part in a procession.

"The *processionists* groaned and shouted at them."—*Weekly Echo*, Sept. 5, 1885.

* **prō-çĕs'-sīve,** *a.* [Lat. *processus*, pa. par. of *procedo* = to proceed (q.v.).] Proceeding, going forward, advancing.

prō-çĕs' sŭm cŏn-tĭn-ụ-ăn'-dō, *s.* [Lat.]

Law: A writ for the continuation of process after the death of a judge in the commission of oyer and terminer.

prō'-chĕin, *a.* [Fr. *prochain* = (a.) near, from *proche* = (adv.) near, from Lat. *propius*, compar. of *prope* = near.] Near, nearest, next.

prochein-amy, prochein-ami, *s.* [NEXT-FRIEND.]

prochein-avoidance, *s.*

Law: A power to present a minister to a church when it shall become void.

prō-chīl'-ō-dŭs, *s.* [Gr. *πρόχειλος* (*procheilos*) = having prominent lips, and *ὀδούς* (*odous*) = a tooth.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Characinidæ, remarkable for the great length of the intestine, which is coiled round many times. They are mud-eating fishes, from South America.

* **prō-chī'-lŭs,** *s.* [Gr. *πρόχειλος* (*procheilos*).] [PROCHILODUS.]

Zool.: A name given by Illiger to *Ursus labiatus*, the Sloth-bear. He referred it to the Edentata, because the specimen first observed had accidentally lost the incisors.

prō chlōr'-īte, *s.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Eng. *chlorite.*]

Min.: A name given by Dana to a species of chlorite, which was the earliest crystallized kind recognised. Crystallization probably hexagonal. Occurs in crystals, with mica-like cleavage, also in fan-shaped groups, and granular. Hardness, 1 to 2; sp. gr. 2·78 to 2·96; translucent to opaque; lustre, feeble; colour, various shades of green, mostly dark; laminæ flexible. Compos.: silica, 26·8; alumina, 19·7; protoxide of iron, 27·5; magnesia, 15·3; water, 10·7 = 100, which yields the formula $\frac{5}{6}(MgOFeO)_3 + \frac{2}{3}Al_2O_3)SiO_2 + \frac{4}{3}HO$. It is the Ripidolite of *Brit. Mus. Cat.*

prō'-chrŏn-ĭşm, *s.* [Gr. *προχρόνισμος* (*prochronismos*), from *προχρονέω* (*prochroneō*) = to precede in time: *πρό* (*pro*) = before, and *χρονος* (*chronos*) = time; Fr. *prochronisme.*] An error in chronology, consisting in antedating something; the dating of some event, occurrence, or action before the time when it really took place.

"He had put the verb, and without *prochronism*, into the mouth of Osborne, the bookseller."—*Fitzedward Hall: Modern English*, p. 180.

prō'-çĭ-dĕnçe, *s.* [Lat. *procidentia*, from *procidens*, pr. par. of *procido* = to fall forward: *pro* = forward, and *cado* = to fall.]

Med.: A falling down, a prolapsus.

"Troubled with the *procidence* of the matrix."—*Chitmead: Ferrand; Love Melancholy*, p. 15.

prō-çĭ-dĕn'-tĭ-ą (t as sh), *s.* [PROCIDENCE.]

Pathol.: A particular case of Prolapsus (q.v.), in which the uterus protrudes beyond the vulva.

* **prō-çĭd'-ŭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *prociduus*, from *procido* = to fall forward.] [PROCIDENCE.] Falling from its proper place.

* **prō-çĭnct',** *a.* [Lat. *procinctus*, pa. par. of *procingo* = to prepare: *pro* = before, and *cingo* = to gird.] Prepared, ready.

¶ *In procinct* [Lat. *in procinctu*]: At hand, ready, close.

"War *in procinct*." *Milton: P. L.*, vi. 15.

prŏck'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *prock(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Flacourtiaceæ (q.v.). Style simple, fruit not splitting.

prŏck'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Etym. unknown. (*Loudon.*)]

Bot.: The typical genus of Prockeæ (q.v.).

prō-clāim', * **pro-clame,** *v.t.* [Fr. *proclamer*, from Lat. *proclamo*: *pro* = before, and *clamo* = to cry, to shout; Sp. *proclamar*; Ital. *proclamare.*]

1. To make known by proclamation or public announcement; to publish; to promulgate publicly. (*Milton: P. L.*, ii. 499.)

2. To declare or tell publicly or openly.

"Yet they were determined not to *proclaim*, in their legislative capacity, that they had, in their judicial capacity, been guilty of injustice."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

3. To show, to point out; to make known.

"For the apparel oft *proclaims* the man."
Shakes.: Hamlet, i. 3

* 4. To outlaw by public proclamation

"I heard myself *proclaimed*."
Shakesp.: Lear, ii. 3.

5. To declare under some special act of parliament, *e.g.*, as affected with cattle disease, or as a place in which firearms are forbidden to be carried without a licence.

"To *proclaim* whole countries."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 29, 1885.

* **prō-clāim'-ąnt,** *s.* [Eng. *proclaim*; *-ant.*] A proclaimer.

"The first *proclaimant* of her flight."—*E. Brontë: Wuthering Heights*, ch. xii.

prō clāim'-ėr, * **pro-claym-er,** *s.* [Eng. *proclaim*; *-er.*] One who proclaims or publishes; one who makes proclamation or public announcement.

"The great *proclaimer*, with a voice
More awful than the sound of trumpet, cried
Repentance." *Milton: P. L.*, i. 18.

prŏc-lą-mā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *proclamationem*, accus. of *proclamatio*, from *proclamatus*, pa. par. of *proclamo* = to proclaim (q.v.); Sp. *proclamacion*; Ital. *proclamazione.*]

1. The act of proclaiming or making publicly known; the act of publishing or notifying by public announcement; an official or general notice to the public.

"Against the *proclamation* of thy passion."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, i. 3.

2. That which is proclaimed or announced publicly; a public or general announcement; a public ordinance.

"A second and a third *proclamation* were published at Edinburgh."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

* **prō-clą-mā'-tor,** *s.* [Lat., from *proclamatus*, pa. par. of *proclamo* = to proclaim (q.v.).]

Law: An officer of the Court of Common Pleas.

Prō'-clĭ-ąn-ĭst, *s.* [See def.]

Church Hist. (*Pl.*): A sect of Montanists, named after their founder Proclus. They either denied the Incarnation altogether, or held some form of the Docetic heresy.

prō-clĭt'-ĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. *προκλίνω* (*proklinō*) = to lean forward: *πρό* (*pro*) = forward, and *κλίνω* (*klinō*) = to bend, to lean.]

A. *As adjective:*

Gram.: Applied to a monosyllabic word which leans upon, or is so closely attached to, a following word, as to have no independent existence, and therefore no accent; atonic.

B. *As subst.:* A proclitic or atonic word.

* **prō-clīve',** *a.* [Lat. *proclivis*: *pro* = forward, and *clivus* = a hill.] Inclined, bent.

"A woman is fraile and *proclive* unto all evils."—*Latimer: First Sermon before King Edward*, fol. 29.

prō-clĭv'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Lat. *proclivitas*, from *proclivis* = proclive (q.v.).]

1. Inclination, bent; natural disposition or propensity; tendency.

"Difficulty in the way of a man's duty, or *proclivity* to sin."—*Edwards: On the Will*, pt. i., § 3.

2. Readiness; facility or quickness of learning.

* **prō-clī'-voŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *proclivus.*] [PROCLIVE.] Inclined, disposed; having a natural tendency.

prō-çœ'-lĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Gr. *κοῖλος* (*koilos*) = hollow.]

1. *Zool.:* A sub-order of Owen's Crocodilia, having the dorsal vertebræ concave in front. Called also Eucrocodilia.

2. *Palæont.:* From the Greensand onward.

prō-çœ'-lĭ-ąn, *a.* & *s.* [PROCŒLIA.]

A. *As adj.:* Having the dorsal vertebræ concave in front.

B. *As subst.:* Any individual of Owen's sub-order Procœlia (q.v.).

prō-çœ'-loŭs, *a.* [PROCŒLIAN.] The same as PROCŒLIAN (q.v.).

prō cŏn-fĕs'-sō, *phr.* [Lat. = for a thing confessed.]

Law: Held or taken as confessed or admitted; as, if a defendant in chancery did not file an answer, the matter contained in the bill was taken *pro confesso*, that is, as though it had been confessed or admitted.

prō-cŏn'-sŭl, *s.* [Lat., from *pro* = for, and *consul* = a consul.]

Roman Antiq.: An officer who, though not actually holding the office of Consul, exercised in some particular locality all the powers of a consul. The office was held for a year, and appears to have been originally an extension of power during the progress of a campaign, primarily for finishing the war without a change in the command, and then for the peaceful settlement and rule of the conquered territory. Later, certain of the provinces were ruled by ex-consuls sent out from Rome on the expiration of their terms of office, with the title of proconsul, the others being under the rule of proprætors.

"Prætors, *proconsuls* to their provinces
Hastening." *Milton: P. R.*, iv. 63.

prō-cŏn'-sų-lar, *a.* [Lat. *proconsularis*: Fr. *proconsulaire.*]

1. Of or pertaining to a proconsul.

"Invested with the *proconsular* authority."—*Gordon: Tacitus: Annales*, bk. xiii., ch. v.

2. Governed by, or under a proconsul: as, a *proconsular* province.

prō cŏn'-sų-lar-ў, * **pro con-su-lar-yc,** *a.* [Eng. *proconsular*; *-y.*] The same as PROCONSULAR (q.v.).

"*Proconsularie* authority."—*Greneway: Tacitus: Annales*, bk. xiii., ch. v.

prō-cŏn'-sų-lątc, *s.* [Lat. *proconsulatus*; Fr. *proconsulat.*] The office or jurisdiction of a proconsul; the time during which a proconsul held his office.

"Britain formed part of a vast *proconsulate*."—*Elton: Origins of English History*, p. 336.

prō-còn'-sŭl-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *proconsul*; *-ship.*] The same as PROCONSULATE (q.v.).

prō-crās'-tĭn-ātе, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *procrastinatus*, pa. par. of *procrastinor* = to put off till the morrow, to delay: *pro* = forward, off, and *crastinus* = pertaining to the morrow; *cras* = to-morrow; Fr. *procrastiner*; Sp. *procrastinar*; Ital. *procrastinare.*]

* **A.** *Trans.:* To put off to a future day; to postpone or delay from day to day; to defer, to prolong.

"But ali's become lost labour, and my cause
Is still *procrastinated*." *Brewer: Lingua*, i. 1.

B. *Intrans.:* To delay; to be dilatory.

"I *procrastinate* more than I did twenty years ago."
—*Swift: To Pope.*

prō-crās-tĭ-nā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *procrastinationem*, accus. of *procrastinatio*, from *procrastinatus*, pa. par. of *procrastinor* = to procrastinate (q.v.); Ital. *procrastinazione.*] Delay, dilatoriness; the act or habit of procrastinating.

"*Procrastination* is the thief of time."
Young: Night Thoughts, i. 394.

prō-crās'-tĭ-nā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat.] One who procrastinates; one who puts off the doing of anything from day to day.

"He will tell the *procrastinator*, that the thief upon the cross was heard by our Saviour at the last hour."—*Junius: Sin Stigmatized*, p. 643.

prō-crās-tĭ-nā-tōr-ў, *a.* [Eng. *procrastinat(e)*; *-ory.*] Pertaining or given to procrastination; dilatory.

* **prō-crās'-tĭnc,** *v.t.* [Fr. *procrastiner.*] To procrastinate (q.v.). (*Hall: Henry VII.*, an. 1.)

* **prō'-crĕ ąnt,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *procreans*, pr. par. of *procreo* = to procreate (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Generating; producing young.

"The loss of liberty is not the whole of what the *procreant* bird suffers."—*Paley: Nat. Theol.*, ch. xviii.

* 2. Assisting in producing young; containing a brood.

"No colgn of vantage, but this bird hath made
His pendent bed, and *procreant* cradle."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 6.

* **B.** *As subst.:* One who or that which procreates.

"Two most unlike *procreants*, the sun and mud."—*Milton: Anim. on Remonstrant's Defence*, § 13.

prō'-crĕ-ātе, *v.t.* [Lat. *procreatus*, pa. par. of *procreo*: *pro* = before, and *creo* = to create; Fr. *procréer*; Sp. & Port. *procrear*; Ital. *procreare.*] To generate; to beget and produce; to engender.

"Since the earth retains her fruitful power
To *procreate* plants." *Blackmore: Creation.*

* **prō'-crĕ-ātе,** *a.* [Lat. *procreatus.*] [PROCREATE, *v.*] Begotten.

"*Unprocreate* Father, ever-*procreate* Son."
Drummond: Hymn on the Fairest Fair.

prō-crĕ-ā'-tion, * **pro-cre-a-ci-on,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *procreationem*, accus. of *procreatio*, from *procreatus*, pa. par. of *procreo* = to procreate (q.v.).] The act of procreating or generating; begetting and producing of young.

"To enjoye a perpetuall societie in lawfull *procreacion*."—*Joye: Exposicion of Daniel*, ch. xii.

prō-crē-ā-tīve, *a.* [Eng. *procreat(e)*; *-ive.*] Having the power or property of generating; generative, productive.

"That *procreative* light of heaven."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 515.

prō-crē-ā-tīve nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *procreative*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being procreative; power of generation; productiveness.

"These . . . have reconciled the *procreativeness* of corporeal, with the duration of incorporeal substances. —*Decay of Piety.*

prō-crē-ā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat., from *procreatus*, pa. par. of *procreo* = to procreate (q.v.).] One who begets; a begetter, a generator.

"Natural parentes and *procreatours*."—*Hall: Edward IV.*, ann. 8).

prō-crĭs, *s.* [Class. Mythol., the wife of Cephalus.]

1. *Bot.*: A genus of Urticaceæ. Shrubs from the East Indies, &c.

2. *Entom.*: A genus of Hawkmoths, family Zygænidæ. Fore-wings green, without spots, hind-wings smoky brown. Three are British: *Procris statices*, the Forester Sphinx, with the tips of the antennæ blunt; *P. globulariæ*, the Scarce Forester, with them pointed; and *P. Geryon*, the Cistus Forester, closely akin to the species last named.

pro-crūs-tē-an, *a.* [From Procrustes, a famous robber of Attica, who compelled travellers to lie down on a couch, and lopped off as much of their limbs as would suffice to make their length equal to that of the couch. If they were too short, he stretched them.]

1. *Lit.*: Of, or pertaining to, or resembling Procrustes or his mode of torture.

2. *Fig.*: Reducing to strict conformity by violent measures; producing strict conformity by force or mutilation.

"We do not believe, however, that this *Procrustean* treatment of the human mind commends itself to those who have had actual experience in missionary work."—*Scribner's Magazine*, May, 1880, p. 104.

* **prō-crūs-tē-an-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *procrustean*; *-ize.*] To stretch or contract to a given or required size or extent.

* **prō-crūs-tē-sĭ an,** *a.* [Eng. *Procrustes*; *-ian.*] The same as Procrustean (q.v.).

proc-tō çēle, *s.* [Gr. πρωκτός (*prōktos*) = the anus, and κηλή (*kēlē*) = a tumour.]

Pathol.: Hernia, or prolapsus, ani.

prŏc-tō-nō-tŭs, *s.* [Gr. πρωκτός (*prōktos*) = the anus, and νῶτος (*nōtos*) = the back.]

Zool.: A genus of Æolidæ (q.v.). Animal oblong, depressed, pointed behind; two dorsal tentacles, with eyes at their base; oval tentacles short; vent dorsal, whence the generic name. Three species, from the North Atlantic.

prŏc'-tŏr, * **prŏc'-tĕr,** * **proce tour, proke-towre,** *s.* [A shortened form of *procurator* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who is employed to manage the affairs of another; a procurator.

"Affiances made and taken by *proctors* and deputies on bothe parties."—*Hall: Richard III.* (an. 3).

2. The same as *Proctors of the Clergy* (q.v.).

"Forty-four *proctors* were elected by the eight thousand parish priests."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

* 3. A beggar.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* A person employed to manage another's cause in a court of civil or ecclesiastical law. He answers to an attorney at common law and a solicitor in equity.

2. *Univ.*: Two officials chosen from among the Masters of Arts to enforce the statutes, and preserve good order and discipline, by repressing and summarily punishing disorder.

¶ *Proctors of the Clergy:* Clergymen elected to represent cathedral or other collegiate churches, and also the common clergy of every diocese in Convocation.

* **prŏc'-tŏr,** *v.t.* [Proctor, *s.*] To manage, as a proctor or agent.

"I cannot *proctor* mine own cause so well."
Warburton On Shakespeare's Antony & Cleopatra.

* **prŏc-tŏr-āge,** *s.* [Eng. *proctor*; *-age.*] Management by a proctor or other agent; hence, management or superintendence generally.

"The fogging *proctorage* of money."—*Milton: Of Reformation in England*, bk. ii.

prŏc-tŏr'-ĭ-al, *a.* [Eng. *proctor*; *-ial.*] Pertaining to, or connected with, a proctor, espec. a proctor of a university: as, *proctorial* authority.

* **prŏc-tŏr'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *proctor*; *-ical.*] Proctorial.

"Every tutor . . . shall have *protorical* authority over his pupils."—*Prideaux: Life*, p. 231.

prŏc'-tŏr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *proctor*; *-ship.*] The office or dignity of a proctor; the time during which a proctor holds his office.

"This Mr. Savile died in his *proctorship* of this University."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*

prŏc-tō-trŭ'-pēs, *s.* [Gr. πρωκτός (*prōktos*) = the anus, the tail, and τρῦπα (*trupa*) = a hole.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Proctotrupidæ (q.v.). Lubbock discovered that, unlike other Hymenoptera, the species are aquatic, diving here and there by means of their wings.

prŏc-tō-trū'-pĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *proctotrup(es)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Hymenoptera, tribe Entomophaga. Antennæ with fourteen, fifteen, or rarely eight joints. Wings often wanting; if present, with a distinct stigma on the anterior margin, but no complete cells. Minute black ichneumons, with opaque, hairy, whitish wings.

prō-cŭm'-bent, *a.* [Lat. *procumbens*, pr. par. of *procumbo* = to lean or incline forward: *pro* = forward, and *-cumbo* = to lean or lie (only used in composition), from *cubo* = to lie down.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.*: Lying down or on the face; prone.

2. *Bot.*: Spread over the surface of the ground.

prō-cūr'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *procur(e)*; *-able.*] Capable of being procured; that may or can be procured; obtainable, acquirable.

"Even money was *procurable* about her chance."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

* **prŏc'-u-ra-çy,** * **proc-u-ra-cie,** *s.* [Fr. *procuratie*; Low Lat. *procuratia.*]

1. The office or service of a procurator; management of an affair for another.

2. A proxy or procuration.

"He sayde he would sende thither a sufficient *procuracie* and conuenient proctors."—*Hall: Henry VIII.* (an. 35).

prŏc-u-rā-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *procurationem*, accus. of *procuratio*, from *procuratus*, pa. par. of *procuro.*] [Procure.]

1. The act of procuring; specif., the act of procuring young girls for unlawful purposes.

"That if parents assented to the sale or *procuration* of their children for immoral purposes."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 5, 1885.

2. The management of affairs for another.

"I take not upon me either their *procuration* or their patronage."—*Bp. Hall: Remains*, p. 370.

3. The document by which a person is authorized to transact business for another; a proxy.

"No one is allowed to sign by *procuration* except those specially authorized."—*Bithell: Counting House Dictionary.*

4. (*Pl.*) Payments formerly made yearly by the parochial clergy to the Bishop and Archdeacons on account of visitations; they are now payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners under the Acts 23 & 24 Vict., c. 124, and 30 & 31 Vict., c. 135. They are also called proxies.

procuration-fee, *s.*

Law: The commission taken by a scrivener on effecting loans.

prŏc'-u-rā-tŏr, * **pro-cu-ra-tour,** *s.* [Lat., from *procuratus*, pa. par. of *procuro* = to take care of; Fr. *procurateur.*] [Procure.]

1. One who acts or transacts business for another under his authority; one who manages another's affairs; espec. one who undertakes the care of any legal proceeding for another, and stands in his place. In Scotland, one who represents parties in the inferior courts.

"May I not axe a libel, sire somphour,
And answere ther by my *procuratour*?"
Chaucer: C. T., 7,178.

* 2. The governor of a Roman province under the Emperors, also the officer who had the management of the imperial revenue in a province.

"The dispatches of the *procurator*, Pilate."—*Observer*, No. 11.

procurator-fiscal, *s.*

Scots Law: The officer appointed by the sheriff, magistrates of burghs, or justices of the peace, at whose instance criminal proceedings before such judges are carried on.

prŏc-u-ra-tōr'-ĭ-al, *a.* [Eng. *procurator*; *-ial.*] Of or pertaining to a procurator or proctor; done or made by a proctor.

"All *procuratorial* exceptions ought to be made before contestation of suit."—*Aylife: Parergon.*

prŏc'-u-rā-tōr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *procurator*; *-ship.*] The office of a procurator.

"The office which Pilate bore was the *procuratorship* of Judæ."—*Pearson: On the Creed*, art. iv.

prŏc'-u-rā-tōr-ў, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *procurator*; *-y.*]

* **A.** *As adj.*: Tending to procuration; authorizing procuration.

"Commended to the pope by the letters *procuratory* of the king."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 248.

B. *As subst.*: The instrument by which any person constitutes or appoints another as his procurator to represent him in any court or cause.

¶ *Procuratory of resignation:*

Scots Law: A written mandate or authority granted by a vassal, whereby he authorizes his feu to be returned to his superior, either to remain with the superior as his property, or for the purpose of the superior giving out the feu to a new vassal, or to the former vassal and a new series of heirs.

prō-cūre', *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *procurer*, from Lat. *procuro* = to take care of, to manage: *pro* = for, and *curo* = to take care, *cura* = care; Sp. & Port. *procurar*; Ital. *procurare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To manage, as agent for another; to negotiate, to arrange. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. ii. 32.)

2. To obtain or get by any means, as by loan, purchase, labour, or request; to gain; to come into possession of.

"He valued power chiefly as the means of *procuring* pleasure."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

3. *Spec.*: To get or obtain for unlawful or lustful purposes.

"Money for a *procured* child was customarily paid to the procuress."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 5, 1885.

4. To gain, to win, to attract: to cause to come on.

"Money *procures* all those advantages."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. x.

* 5. To cause, to contrive, to bring about, to effect. (*Shakesp.: Lear*, ii. 4.)

* 6. To induce to do something; to lead, to bring. (*Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet*, iii. 5.)

* 7. To entreat, to solicit earnestly.

"Of the fair Alma greatly were *procur'd*
To make there longer sojourn and abode."
Spenser: F. Q., III. i. 1.

* **B.** *Intrans.*: To pimp (q.v.).

"How doth my dear morsel, thy mistress? *Procures* she still?"—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iii. 2.

prō-cūre'-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *procure*; *-ment.*]

1. The act of procuring, gaining, or obtaining; obtainment, attainment.

* 2. The act of causing or effecting.

"Done by his consent and *procurement*."—*Goldinge: Cæsar*, fol. 16.

prō-cūr'-ĕr, * **pro-cur-our,** *s.* [Eng. *procur(e)*; *-er.*]

1. One who procures or obtains.

* 2. One who causes or effects; one who uses means to bring anything about, especially one who uses secret or corrupt means.

3. One who procures for another the gratification of his lust; a pimp, a pander.

"A statesman stooping to the wicked and shameful part of a *procurer*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

prŏc'-u-rĕss, prō-cūr'-ĕss, *s.* [Eng. *procur(e)*; *-ess.*] A female pimp; a bawd.

"Wickedly dealt with by men and *procuresses* and such like."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 17, 1885.

* **prō-cūr-vā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Eng. *curvation* (q.v.).] A bending or curving forward.

Prō-çy-ŏn, prō'-çy-ŏn, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. Προκύων (*Prokuōn*) = a dogstar.]

1. *Astron.* (*Of the form* Procyon): A star of the first magnitude in Canis Minor. It may be found by drawing a line through Orion's belt and Sirius, and another from Sirius upwards at right angles to it; the latter will cut Procyon. It has a blue colour, and is a binary star.

2. *Zool.* (*Of the form* procyon): Raccoon (q.v.); the typical genus of the family Procyonidæ. Body stout; head broad behind, with pointed muzzle; limbs plantigrade, but in walking the entire sole is not applied to the ground, as it is when the animal is standing. Tail non-prehensile. There are two well-defined species: *Procyon lotor*, from North, and *P. cancrivorus*, from South America. The specific name of the former has reference to the animal's habit of dipping all its food, except meat, in water, before eating it. Prof. Mivart (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1885, p. 347) adds a third species, *P. nigripes*, distinguished from *P. cancrivorus* by having darker feet.

3. *Palæont.*: From the Pliocene or Post-Pliocene deposits of Illinois and Carolina.

prō-çȳ-ŏn ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *procyon*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *idæ*.]

Zool.: A family of Arctoid Mammals of exclusively American habitat, ranging from British Columbia and Canada, in the north, to Paraguay and the limits of the tropical forests, in the south. There are five genera: Procyon, Bassaris, Bassaricyon, Nasua, and Cercoleptes. [Procyon, Nasua.]

prō-çȳ-ŏn-nīne, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *procyon*; Eng. suff. *-ine*.] Belonging to, or having the characteristics of, the Procyonidæ (q.v.).

"This name [Bassaricyon] has recently (1876) been given to a distinct modification of the *Procyonine* type, of which, at present, only two examples are known, one from Costa Rica and the other from Ecuador, which have been named *Bassaricyon gabbi* and *B. alleni*. They much resemble the Kinkajou (Cercoleptes) in external appearance, but the skull and teeth are more like those of Procyon and Nasua."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xv. 441.

prŏd (1), *s.* [The same word as Brod (2), *s.*]

1. A pointed instrument or weapon, as a goad, an awl, &c.

"At the other end a sharp steel *prod*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 5, 1885.

2. A prick with a pointed instrument; a stab.

*** prŏd** (2), *s.* [Prodd.]

prŏd, *v.t.* [Prod (1), *s.*] To prick with a prod or pointed instrument; to goad.

"Shall I *prod* him with my spear?"
H. Taylor: Eve of St. Clement.

*** prŏdd, * prŏd** (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of light cross-bow for killing deer.

Prō-dĭc'-ĭan (c as sh), *s.* [See def.]

Church Hist. (*Pl.*): A body of Antinomian Gnostics, who took their name from Prodicus, a heretic of the second century, the founder of the Adamites (q.v.).

prŏd'-ĭ-gal, * prod-ĭ-gall, *a., s.,* & *adv.* [O. Fr. *prodigal*, from Low Lat. *prodigalis*, from Lat. *prodigus* = wasteful, from *prodigo* = to drive forth or away; *prod-* (= *pro-*) = forward, and *ago* = to drive; Sp., Port., & Ital. *prodigo*.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Given to extravagant or excessive expenditure; expending money wastefully or without necessity; wasteful, lavish, extravagant, profuse. (Said of persons.)

"As amusing as the *prodigal* son of the family generally is in his conversation and career."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 23, 1886.

2. Characterized by extravagance or wastefulness; lavish, profuse. (Said of things.)

3. Very liberal; lavishly bountiful.

"*Prodigal* of thanks."
Daniel: Civil Wars, ii.

* 4. Excessive, superabundant.

"Oppression of their *prodigal* weight."
Shakesp.: Richard II., iii. 4

B. *As subst.*: One who expends money extravagantly or without necessity; a lavisher of money; a spendthrift, a waster.

"Worthless *prodigals* . . . despised even by fools."
—*Hume: Essays; On Morals*, § 6.

* **C.** *As adv.*: Prodigally, profusely, lavishly.

"How *prodigal* the soul lends the tongue vows."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 3.

prŏd-ĭ-găl'-ĭ-tȳ, * prod-e-gal-i-te, * prod-ĭ-gal-ĭ-tie, *s.* [Fr. *prodigalité*, from Lat. *prodigalitatem*, acc. of *prodigalitas*, from *prodigus* = prodigal (q.v.).]

1. The quality or state of being prodigal; extravagant or wasteful expenditure, particularly of money; profusion, lavishness, waste.

"*Prodigality* is the devil's steward and purse-bearer."
—*South: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 10.

2. Excessive or lavish liberality.

"The *prodigality* of nature."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 2.

*** prŏd'-ĭ-gal-ĭze,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Eng. *prodigal*; *-ize*.]

A. *Intrans.*: To act prodigally; to be extravagant or wasteful in expenditure.

B. *Trans.*: To lavish.

"Major MacIlharney *prodigalizes* his offers of service."—*Lytton: Caxtons*, bk. xvii. ch. i.

prŏd'-ĭ-gal-lȳ, * prod-ĭ-gal-lie, *adv.* [Eng. *prodigal*; *-ly*.]

1. In a prodigal, wasteful, or extravagant manner; extravagantly. (*Golden Boke*, ch. xlv.)

2. With lavish bounty; profusely, in profusion:

"She did starve the general world beside,
And *prodigally* gave them all to you."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, ii. 1.

*** prŏd'-ĭ-gāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *prodigus* = prodigal (q.v.).] To squander lavishly; to lavish, to waste. (*Thackeray.*)

*** prŏd'-ĭ-gençe,** *s.* [Lat. *prodigentia*, from *prodigens*, pr. par. of *prodigo* = to waste.] Waste, profusion, prodigality.

"This is not bounty, it is *prodigence*."—*Bp. Hall: Contemp.*; *John Baptist beheaded.*

prō-dĭg'-ĭoŭs, *a.* [Fr. *prodigieux*, from Lat. *prodigiosus*, from *prodigium* = a sign, a portent, a prodigy (q.v.); Sp. & Ital. *prodigioso*.]

* 1. Belonging to a prodigy, or portentous omen; having the character or nature of a prodigy. (*Beaum. & Flet.*: *Philaster*, v. 1.)

* 2. Extraordinary, monstrous.

"Nature breeds
Perverse, all monstrous, all *prodigious* things."
Milton: P. L., ii. 625.

3. Enormous in size, quantity, extent, &c.; huge, very great.

"An immense hall, lighted up with a *prodigious* number of candles."—*Eustace: Italy*, vol. i., ch. i.

* 4. Excessive, intense.

prō-dĭg'-ĭoŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *prodigious*; *-ly*.]

1. In a prodigious manner or degree; enormously, wonderfully, astonishingly.

"Twice every month th' eclipses of our light
Poor mortals should *prodigiously* affright."
Drayton: Man in the Moon.

* 2. Exceedingly, excessively, immensely. (*Colloquial.*)

"I am *prodigiously* pleased with this joint volume."
—*Pope.* (*Todd.*)

prō-dĭg'-ĭoŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *prodigious*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being prodigious; enormousness of size, &c.; portentousness.

"A further *prodigiousness* and honour."—*Hales: Remains*, p. 289.

prŏd'-ĭ-gў, *s.* [Fr. *prodige*, from Lat. *prodigium* = a showing before, a portent; Sp. & Ital. *prodigio*.]

1. Something extraordinary or out of the ordinary course of nature, from which omens are drawn; a portent.

"[He] trusted Heaven's informing *prodigies*."
Pope: Homer; Iliad vi. 226.

2. Something of so extraordinary a nature as to excite astonishment; a marvel.

"If a damsel had the least smattering of literature she was regarded as a *prodigy*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

3. A monster; a production of nature out of the ordinary course.

*** prō-dĭ'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *proditio*, from *prodo* = to betray.] Treachery, treason.

"It had bene better for thee not to have accused the king of this *prodition*."—*Grafton: Henry II.* (an. 18).

*** prŏd'-ĭ-tor,** *s.* [Lat., from *prodo* = to betray.] A traitor.

"Thou most usurping *proditor*."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry VI.*, i. 3.

*** prŏd-ĭ-tōr'-ĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Proditor.]

1. Treacherous, traitorous, perfidious.

"Now, *proditorious* wretch! what hast thou done?"
Daniel. (*Todd.*)

2. Apt to make discoveries or disclosures.

*** prŏd-ĭ-tōr'-ĭ-oŭs-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *proditorious*; *-ly*.] Treacherously, traitorously, perfidiously. (*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.*)

*** prŏd'-ĭ-tōr-ў,** *a.* [Proditor.] Traitorous, treacherous. (*Milton: Eikonoklastes*, § 2.)

*** prō'-drŏme,** *s.* [Fr., from Gr. πρόδρομος (*prodromos*) = a forerunner: πρό (*pro*) = before, and δρόμος (*dromos*) = a course; Lat. *prodromus*; Sp. & Ital. *prodromo*.] A forerunner.

"These may prove the *prodromes* . . . to the ruin of our monarchy."—*Sober Sadness*, p. 45.

*** prō-drŏm-oŭs,** *a.* [Prodrome.] Forerunning, preceding.

"A *prodromous* symptom."—*Allen: Synopsis Medicinæ*, i. 176.

prō-drŏm-ŭs, *s.* [Lat.] [Prodrome.]

Literature: A preliminary course, chiefly used as the title of elementary works.

prō-dūçe', *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *produco* = to bring forward; *pro* = forward, and *duco* = to lead; Sp. *producir*; Port. *produzir*; Ital. *producere*; Fr. *produire*.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To bring forward; to bring into view or notice; to exhibit: as, To *produce* a play.

2. To draw out; to lengthen. [II.]

* 3. To extend, to lengthen, to prolong.

"Perhaps our stay will be
Beyond our own will *produced*."
Ben Jonson: Sejanus, iii. 4.

4. To bring forth, to give birth to; to bear, to generate.

"The greatest jurist that his country had *produced*."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

5. To bear, to yield: as, Trees *produce* fruit.

6. To cause, to effect; to bring about; to give rise or origin to. (*Cowper: Conversation*, 378.)

7. To manufacture, to make: as, To *produce* wares.

8. To yield, to cause to accrue; to gain: as, Money *produces* interest.

II. *Geom.*: To draw out in length; to extend: as, To *produce* a line.

B. *Intrans.*: To bring forth, to bear, to yield: as, A tree *produces* well.

prŏd'-ŭçe, *s.* [Produce, *v.*] That which is produced, yielded, or brought forth; the outcome yielded by labour or natural growth; product, yield, production, result. (It is generally confined in meaning to that which is produced by land or raw products.)

produce-broker, *s.* A dealer in foreign or colonial produce, as grain, groceries, spices, dye-stuffs, &c.

*** prō-dūçe'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *produce*; *-ment*.] Production.

"The *producement* of such glorious effects."—*Milton: Apol. for Smectymnuus.*

prō-dūç'-ent, *s.* [Lat. *producens*, pr. par. of *produco* = to produce (q.v.).] One who exhibits or offers to view or notice.

"Construed to the advantage of the *producent*."—*Aglife: Parergon.*

prō-dūç'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *produc(e)*, v.; *-er*.]

1. One who or that which produces or generates.

"It is both the *producer* and the ground of all its acts."—*South: Sermons*, vol. viii., ser. 10.

2. *Specif.*: One who manufactures wares or grows produce on land.

"The very goods which they themselves most want are unsaleable because the *producers* are thus denied the possibility of purchasing them."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 16, 1886.

*** prō-dūç-ĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *producibl(e)*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being producible; capability of being produced.

"Nothing contained in the notion of substance inconsistent with such a *producibility*."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 12.

prō-dūç'-ĭ-blo, *a.* [Eng. *produc(e)*; *-ible*.]

1. Capable of being produced, exhibited, or brought forward, or into notice.

"Many warm expressions of the fathers are *producible* in this case."—*Bevan of Piety.*

2. Capable of being produced, generated, or made.

"*Producible* by the fortuitous motions of matter."—*Cudworth: Intellectual System*, p. 673.

prō-dūç'-ĭ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *producible*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being producible; producibility.

"The *producibleness* of other principles also may be discovered."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 661.

prŏd'-ŭct, *s.* [Lat. *productum*, neut. sing. of *productus*, pa. par. of *produco* = to produce (q.v.); Fr. *produit*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. That which is produced by nature, as fruits, grain, metals, &c.; that which is yielded by the soil; produce.

"Yet here all *products* and all plants abound."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey ix. 151.

2. That which is produced or formed by labour, art, or mental application; a production. ɪ composition.

3. Effect, result, consequence, outcome; something consequential.

"These are the *product*
Of those ill-mated marriages."
Milton: P. L., xi. 683.

II. *Math.*: The result obtained by taking one quantity as many times as there are units in another; the result or quantity obtained by multiplying two or more numbers or quantities together: thus the product of 3 and 6 is 18. The two quantities multiplied together are called factors. Product is the result of multiplication, as sum is of addition. The continued product of any number of factors is the result obtained by multiplying the first factor by the second, that result by the third factor, that by the fourth, and so on.

*** prō dŭct'**, *v.t.* [Lat. *productus*, pa. par. of *produco* = to produce (q.v.).]

1. To produce; to bring forward.

"Being *productcd* to his last examination."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 1,685.

2. To lengthen out; to extend.

3. To produce, to make, to generate.

"*Produced* by the working of the sea"—*Holinshed: Britaine*, ch. x.

† prō-dŭc-tą, *s.* [PRODUCTUS.]

*** prō dŭct-ĭ bĭl'-ĭ-tў**, *s.* [Eng. *productible*; *-ity.*] Producibility (q.v.).

"No produce ever maintains a consistent rate of *productibility*."—*Ruskin: Unto This Last*, p. 53.

*** prō-dŭct'-ĭ-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *product*; *-ible.*] Capable of being produced; producible.

prō-dŭc'-tĭ dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *product(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: A family of Brachiopoda, with three genera, Productus, Strophalosia, and Chonetes. (*Woodward.*) Animal unknown; shell entirely free or attached to submarine objects; no calcified supports for oral processes. Characteristic of Devonian, Carboniferous, and Permian deposits.

*** prō-dŭc-tile**, *a.* [Lat. *productilis*, from *productus*, pa. par. of *produco* = to produce (q.v.).] Capable of being produced or extended in length.

prō-dŭc-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *productionem*, accus. of *productio* = a producing, from *productus*, pa. par. of *produco* = to produce (q.v.); Sp. *producion*; Ital. *produzione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of producing, bearing, yielding, or generating.

"By its constant *production* of saleable commodities."—*Locke: Considerations on Interest.*

2. The act of producing or bringing forward into view or notice; as, the *production* of evidence, or of a witness.

* 3. The act of lengthening, or extending in length: as, the *production* of a line.

4. That which is produced, or made by nature or art: the productions of nature comprise fruits, vegetables, &c.; the productions of art, manufactures of all kinds, books, paintings, &c. (*Cowper: Progress of Error*, 527).

II. *Technically*:

1. *Polit. Econ.*: The producing of articles having an exchangeable value.

¶ The requisites of production are two, labour and appropriate natural objects. Labour is classified into productive and non-productive or unproductive: only the former is directly employed in the production of wealth. (*Mill: Polit. Econ.*, bk. i., ch. i.–iii.)

2. *Scots Law (Pl.)*: In judicial proceedings the name given to written documents or other things produced in process in support of the action or defence.

¶ *To satisfy production*:

Scots Law: To produce a document bearing on a case.

prō-dŭc'-tĭve, *a.* [Eng. *product*; *-ive.*]

1. Having the power or quality of producing.

"The former, as it produces a value, may be called *productive*, the latter, unproductive labour."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

2. Producing; bringing into being; causing to exist; originating.

"That age was *productive* of men of prodigious stature."—*Broome: On the Odyssey.*

3. Fertile; producing large crops: as, *productive* land.

prō-dŭc'-tĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *productive*; *-ly.*] In a productive manner; by production; with abundant produce.

prō-dŭc'-tĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *productive*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being productive.

"In every department of *productiveness* Texas is hard to beat."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 25, 1886.

*** prō-dŭc-tĭv-ĭ-tў**, *s.* [Eng. *productiv(e)*; *-ity.*] Power of producing; productiveness.

"They have reinforced their own *productivity*."—*Emerson: English Traits*, ch. x.

*** prō dŭc'-trĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *product*; *-ress.*] A female who produces.

prō-dŭc'-tŭs, † prō-dŭc'-tą, *s.* [PRODUCT.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of the family Productidæ (q.v.), with eighty-one species, widely distributed, and ranging from the Devonian to the Permian. Etheridge enumerates five species from the Devonian, forty-five from the Carboniferous, and two from the Permian of Britain.

prō-ĕ-gŭ'-mĕn-ąl, *a.* [Gr. προηγοῦμαι (*proēgoumai*), for προηγεομαι (*proēgeomai*) = to lead: πρό (*pro*) = before, and ἡγέομαι (*hēgeomai*) = to lead.]

Med.: Serving to predispose; predisposing.

prō'-ĕm, * pro-eme, * pro-hemc, *s.* [Fr. *proeme*, from Lat. *proœmium*; Gr. προοίμιον (*prooimion*) = an introduction, a prelude: πρό (*pro*) = before, and οἶμος (*oimos*) = a way, a path.] A preface, an introduction; introductory or preliminary observations.

"The *proeme*, or preamble, is often called in to help the construction of an act of parliament."—*Blackstone: Comment*, vol. i. (Introd., § 2.)

*** prō'-ĕm, * pro-eme**, *v.t.* [PROEM, *s.*] To preface.

"Moses might here very well *proeme* the repetition of the covenant with this upbraiding reprehension."—*South: Sermons*, vol. viii., ser. 13.

prō-ĕm'-brў-ō, *s.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Eng. *embryo.*]

Botany:

1. Hofmeister's name for a cellular mass which ultimately becomes the embryo of a seed. It consists of the suspensor and the embryonal cell at its extremity. As it develops it breaks through the embryo sac, and the embryo is formed at its lower end.

2. The youngest thallus of a lichen.

3. (*Less properly*): The prothallus (q.v.).

*** prō-ĕm'-ĭ-ąl**, *a.* [Eng. *proem*; *-ial.*] Having the character or nature of a proem; introductory, prefatory, preliminary.

"A piece of *procmial* piety."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 492.

prō-ĕmp-tō-sĭs (second *p* silent), *s.* [Gr., from προ (*pro*) = before, and ἔμπτωσις (*emptōsis*) = a falling: ἐμ- (*em-*) = ἐν- (*en-*) = in, and πτῶσις (*ptōsis*).] [PTOSIS.]

Chronol.: The lunar equation or addition of a day necessary to prevent the new moon happening a day too soon.

prō-ĕt'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *proet(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: A family of Trilobites. Head semi-circular; eyes smooth; body-rings twenty-eight.

prō'-ĕ-tŭs, *s.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Gr. ἔτος (*etos*) = a year (?).]

Palæont.: The typical genus of Proetidæ (q.v.). From the Lower Silurian to the Carboniferous.

*** prō-fąçe'**, *a.* [O. Fr. *prou face* (or *fasse*), from *prou* = profit, and *faire* = to do.] A formula, partaking of the nature of a welcome or wish on behalf of the guest uttered by the host; much good may it do you.

"Master page, good master page, sit: *profacel*"—*Shakesp.*: 2 *Henry IV.*, v. ii.

*** prŏf'-an-āte, * prŏph'-an-āte**, *v.t.* [PROFANE.] To profane. (*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 430.)

prŏf-ą-nā'-tion, * prof-a-na-ci-on, *s.* [Fr. *profanation*, from Lat. *profanationem*, accus. of *profanatio*, from *profanus* = profane (q.v.); Sp. *profanacion*; Ital. *profanazione.*]

1. The act of violating anything sacred, or of treating it with contempt or irreverence; desecration: as, the *profanation* of the Sabbath, the *profanation* of a church, &c.

2. Irreverent or indelicate treatment; the act of making unduly public or common.

"Twere *profanation* of our joys,
To tell the laity our love." *Donne.* (*Todd.*)

*** prŏ-făn'-ą-tŏr-ў**, *a.* [Eng. *profanat(ion)*; *-ory.*] Profaning.

"So *profanatory* a draught."—*C. Bronte: Villette*, ch. xxv.

prō-fāne', * prŏ-phāne', *a.* [Fr. *profane*, from Lat. *profanus* = unholy: *pro* = before, and *fanum* = a temple; Sp. & Ital. *profano.*]

1. Not sacred; not devoted to sacred or religious objects or uses; not holy; not possessing any peculiar sanctity; not consecrated; secular.

"The universality of the deluge is attested by *profane* history."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

2. Irreverent towards God or holy things; speaking or acting lightly or with contempt of sacred things; impious, blasphemous.

"But remember, that profaneness is commonly something that is external, and he is a *profane* person who neglects the exterior part of religion."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 11.

3. Characterized by, or done with, profanity; blasphemous.

"The offence of *profane* and common swearing and cursing."—*Blackstone: Comment*, bk. iv., ch. 4.

¶ Profane swearing is an offence punishable by law.

* 4. Polluted; not pure.

"Nothing is *profane* that serveth to holy things."—*Raleigh: Hist. of the World.*

5. Not initiated into certain religious rites.

prŏ-fāne', * prŏ-phāne', *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *profaner*, from Lat. *profano.*] [PROFANE, *a.*]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To treat with irreverence, impiety, or contempt; to desecrate; to violate, as something sacred; to pollute.

"But the gods of the pagan shall never *profane*
The shrine where Jehovah disdain'd not to reign."
Byron: Destruction of Jerusalem.

* 2. To turn to improper use; to misuse, to abuse.

"So idly to *profane* the precious time."
Shakesp.: 2 *Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

† **B.** *Intrans.*: To speak or act profanely; to blaspheme.

prŏ-fāne'-lў, * prŏ phāne'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *profane*; *-ly.*]

1. In a profane manner; with irreverence or contempt of sacred things; impiously, blasphemously.

"Water instead of wine is brought in urns,
And pour'd *profanely* as the victim burns."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xiii.

* 2. With abuse or disrespect; without proper or due respect for anything venerable.

"That proud scholar, intending to erect altars to Virgil, speaks of Homer too *profanely*."—*Broome: On the Odyssey.*

prŏ-fāne'-nĕss, * prŏ-phāne'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *profane*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being profane; profane actions or language; profanity; irreverence towards sacred things, especially towards God; blasphemy (q.v.).

"Nothing can equal the *prophaneness* of them, but the absurdities."—*South: Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 3.

prŏ-făn'-ėr, * prŏ-phān'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *profan(e)*; *-er.*]

1. One who acts profanely; one who profanes or treats sacred things with irreverence; one who uses profane language; a blasphemer.

2. A polluter, a defiler.

"These playhaunters and *prophaners* of his holy day."—*Prynne: 1 Histrio-Mastix*, vi. 19.

*** prō-făn'-ĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *profa(ne)*; *-ness.*] Profaneness.

prŏ-făn'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Lat. *profanitas*, from *profanus* = profane (q.v.).]

1. The quality or state of being profane; profaneness.

2. That which is profane; profane conduct or language.

*** prō-fec'-tion** (1), *s.* [Lat. *profectio*, from *profectus*, pa. par. of *proficiscor* = to set out.] Departure, progress.

"The time of the yeere hasting the *profection* and departure of the ambassador."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 288.

*** prō-fĕc'-tion** (2), *s.* [Lat. *profectio*, from *proficio* = to go forward, to advance.] A going forward, advance, progression.

"Which, together with other planets, and *profection* of the horoscope, unto the seventh house, or opposite signes every seventh year."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv., ch. xii.

***prō-fĕc-tĭ-tious,** *a.* [Lat. *profectitius*, from *proficiscor* = to set out.] Proceeding from, as from a father or ancestor; derived from an ancestor or ancestors.

"The three-fold distinction of *profectitious*, adventitious, and professional was ascertained by the jurisprudence of the code and pandects."—*Gibbon: Roman Empire*, vol. viii., ch. xliv.

prō-fĕrt, *s.* Lat. 3rd pers. sing. pr. indic. of *profero* = to bring forward, to proffer (q.v.).]

Law: (Properly an abbreviation of *profert in curia* = he produces it in court.) An exhibition of a record or paper in open court. When either party alleges any deed, he is generally obliged, by a rule of pleading, to make *profert* of such deed; that is, to produce it in court simultaneously with the pleading in which it is alleged. According to present usage, this *profert* consists of a formal allegation that he shows the deed in court, it being in fact retained in his own custody.

prŏ-fĕss', *pro fesse, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *professus*, pa. par. of *profiteor* = to profess, to avow: *pro* = before, openly, and *fateor* = to confess; Fr. *professer*; Sp. *profesar*.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To make open or public declaration of; to avow publicly; to acknowledge; to own freely; to affirm. (It is frequently followed by a clause.)

"Luther . . . *professed* openly to abhore all that might be noted Papish."—*Bp. Gardiner: Explic.*, fol. 6.

2. To lay claim openly to the position or character of; to acknowledge; to own as being.

"I *profess* myself an enemy."
Shakesp.: Lear, i. 1.

3. To declare or announce publicly one's skill in; to affirm one's self to be versed in; to hold one's self out as proficient in: as, To *profess* medicine.

4. To affirm or avow faith in or allegiance to; to declare one's adherence to: as, To *profess* Christianity.

5. To make protestations or show of; to make a pretence of; to pretend. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. x. 31.)

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To declare openly; to make open acknowledgment or avowal.

2. To make professions.

*3. To enter into a state by public declaration or profession.

*4. To declare or profess friendship.

"A man which ever *professed* to him."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2.

***prŏ-fĕs-sant,** *s.* [Eng. *profess*; *-ant.*] A professor.

"Upon the worthie and sincere proficients and *professants* of the common law."—*Brathwayt: Nature's Embassie*, p. 327.

prŏ-fĕssed', prŏ-fĕst', *pa. par.* & *a.* [PROFESS.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Having taken a final vow in a religious order or congregation. (*Gower: C. A.*, v.)

2. Avowedly declared; pledged by profession.

"To your *professed* bosoms I commit him."
Shakesp.: Lear, i. 1.

prŏ-fĕs'-sĕd-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *professed*; *-ly.*] By profession; avowedly; according to open declaration made; in profession, but not in reality.

"He which wrote *professedly* against the superstitions of ye people."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 649.

prŏ-fĕss'-ĭŏn (ss as sh), *pro-fes-si-oun, *pro-fes-i-un, *s.* [Fr. *profession*, from Lat. *professionem*, accus. of *professio* = a declaration, from *professus*, pa. par. of *profiteor* = to profess (q.v.); Sp. *profesion*; Ital. *professione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of professing; an open acknowledgment or avowal of sentiments, belief, &c.

"A naked *profession* may have credit, where no other evidence can be given."—*Ghrunall: Sermons.*

2. That which is professed; a declaration; a representation or protestation; pretence.

3. The art of declaring one's self as belonging to some particular party, opinion, creed, &c.: as, a *profession* of Christianity.

4. The business which one professes to understand and to practise for subsistence; a calling, occupation or vocation, superior to a trade or handicraft.

"All dedicated to *professions*, none left free to Arts and Sciences."—*Bacon: Advance of Learning*, bk. ii.

5. The collective body of persons engaged in or practising a particular calling or vocation.

II. Religious Orders: The act by which a novice becomes a member of a religious Order or Congregation. It is usually accompanied with impressive ceremonies; but its essence consists in a promise, freely given and lawfully accepted, by which a person of requisite age, and after, at least, a year of probation, binds himself or herself to a particular institute approved by the Church. This implies the emission of the three vows of perpetual chastity, poverty, the renunciation of ownership of the smallest thing without permission—and obedience. To these a fourth, varying with the particular institute, is usually added. A valid profession secures to the professed a right of maintenance from the institute during life, and the enjoyment of the rights and privileges of the clerical state. The institute, at the time of the profession, acquires a right to all property then in the possession of, or that may thereafter be possessed by, the person making the solemn profession. [Vows.]

prŏ-fĕss' ĭŏn-ăl (ss as sh), *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *profession*; *-al.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of, or pertaining to, a profession or calling.

"All . . . their *professional* knowledge was practical rather than scientific."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. Engaged in or practising a particular profession.

"Again, the merely *professional* man is always a narrow man."—*Burroughs: Pepacton*, p. 30.

3. Contended in by professionals.

"A *professional* foot race."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

B. *As subst.:* Generally one who follows or belongs to a profession: more commonly applied, in contradistinction to "amateur," to a person who makes his living by practising an art or occupation in which non-professionals also engage; more specifically, a person who practises an art, occupation, or sport for a living, as distinguished from one who engages in them merely for pleasure. Generally applied to professional musicians, singers, actors, rowers, cricketers, and the like.

"An amateur oarsman or sculler must be an officer of Her Majesty's Army or Navy, or Civil Service, a member of the learned professions, or of the Universities or public schools, or of any established boat or rowing club not containing mechanics or *professionals*; and must not have competed in any competition for either a stake or money, or entrance fee, or with or against a *professional* for any prize; nor have ever taught, pursued, or assisted in the pursuit of athletic exercises of any kind as a means of livelihood, nor have ever been employed in or about boats, or in manual labour, nor be a mechanic, artisan, or labourer."—*Field*, Jan. 9, 1886.

prŏ-fĕss'-ĭŏn-ăl-ĭzm (ss as sh), *s.* [Eng. *professional*; *-ism.*] The following of an art, sport, &c., as a profession; professionals collectively.

"Where the difference between this and recognition of *professionalism* is to be fixed, no one can tell."—*Globe*, Nov. 9, 1885.

***prŏ-fĕss' ĭŏn-ăl-ĭst (ss as sh),** *s.* [Eng. *professional*; *-ist.*] One who belongs to or practises a particular profession.

prŏ-fĕss'-ĭŏn-ăl-lў (ss as sh), *adv.* [Eng. *professional*; *-ly.*] In a professional manner; in manner of, or as, a profession.

"He had to request all persons not members or *professionally* engaged to withdraw."—*Evening Standard*, Jan. 12, 1886.

prŏ-fĕs'-sor, *pro-fes-sour, *s.* [Lat. *professor*, from *professus*, pa. par. of *profiteor* = to profess (q.v.); Fr. *professeur*; Sp. *profesor*; Ital. *professore*.]

1. One who professes or makes open and public declaration or acknowledgment of his sentiments, opinions, belief, &c.

"The pore preachers and *professours* of Christes verite."—*Joye: Expulsion of Daniel.* (Arg.)

2. One who makes a public profession of religion in those churches where such a rule prevails instead of confirmation. (*Amer.*)

3. One who professes or affects unusual sanctity; one who makes a show or pretence of religion.

4. One who teaches any art, science, or branch of learning; specif., a person appointed in a university, college, &c., to deliver lectures and instruct the students in any particular branch of learning: as, A *professor* of Greek, a *professor* of theology, &c.

☞ In the universities of Scotland and Germany the professors compose the governing body, and are the sole recognised instructors of the students; but at Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin the instruction is given by the tutors of the several colleges, the lectures of the professors being only auxiliary. In common use, the title is greatly abused, and is assumed by teachers of music, dancing, &c., and even by quacks, conjurors, and teachers of boxing.

prŏ-fĕs'-sor-ĕss, *s.* [Eng. *professor*; *-ess.*] A female professor. (*Thackeray: Roundabout Papers*, No. xxx.)

prŏ-fĕs-sŏr'-ĭ-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *professor*; *-ial.*] Belonging to, or characteristic of, a professor in a university. (*Bentley: Free Thinking*, § 33.)

***prŏ-fĕs-sŏr'-ĭ-ăl-ĭzm,** *s.* [Eng. *professorial*; *-ism.*] The character, manner of thinking, or habits of a professor.

prŏ-fĕs-sŏr'-ĭ-ăl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *professorial*; *-ly.*] In a professorial manner; academically.

"Merely lecturing *professorially*."—*Daily News*, June 7, 1884.

prŏ-fĕs-sŏr'-ĭ-ăte, *s.* [Eng. *professor*; *-ate.*]

*1. The position or office of a professor; professorship.

2. A body of professors; the professorial staff in a university.

prŏ-fĕs' sŏr shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *professor*; *-ship.*] The office or position of a professor.

***prŏ-fĕs sŏr'-ў,** *a.* [Lat. *professorius.*] Of or pertaining to a professor or professors; professional.

"Dedicating of foundations and donations to *professory* learning."—*Bacon: Advance. of Learning*, bk. ii.

prŏf' fĕr, *prof-er, *pro-fre, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *proférer* = to utter, to deliver, to produce, from Lat. *profero* = to bring forward: *pro* = forward, and *fero* = to bring; Sp. & Port. *proferir*; Ital. *proferire, profrire.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To offer or propose for acceptance; to make an offer or tender of.

"*Proffers* his only daughter to your grace
In marriage."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., v. 1.

*2. To attempt of one's own accord; to undertake. (*Milton: P. L.*, ii. 425.)

B. *Intrans.:* To attempt, to essay, to make an attempt.

"An engyn had thei ther in, and *profred* for to kast,
The yerde brast in tuyn."
R. de Brunne, p. 326.

prŏf' fĕr, *s.* [PROFFER, *v.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. An offer made; something proposed or offered for acceptance; a tender.

"Let us willingly accept of the *proffer*."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

*2. An essay, an attempt.

II. Law:

1. An offer or endeavour to proceed in an action.

2. The time appointed for the accounts of officers in the Exchequer, which was twice a year.

prŏf' fĕr-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *proffer*, v.; *-er.*] One who proffers; one who offers anything for acceptance.

"Since maids, in modesty, say 'No,' to that
Which they would have the *profferer* construe, 'Ay.'"
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 2.

***prŏ-fĭç'-ĭ-ăt,** *s.* [O. Fr.] A fee or benevolence bestowed on bishops, in manner of a welcome, immediately after their instalment.

"For his *proficiat* and other small fees."—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. ii., ch. xxx.

prŏ fĭe'-ĭŏn çў, *prŏ fĭe'-ĭençe (e as sh), *s.* [Eng. *proficient*; *-cy*, *-ence.*]

1. The quality or state of being proficient; advancement or improvement in anything, especially in any art, science, or knowledge; skill acquired by practice; degree of advancement attained in any branch of knowledge.

"The art . . . is one in which *proficiency* is only acquired after long practice."—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. xii., p. 274.

*2. A start, an advance.

"It [Hebrew] received a wonderful *proficiency*."—*Heylin: Life of Laud*, p. 317.

prŏ-fĭe'-ĭent (c as sh), *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *proficiens*, pr. par. of *proficio* = to make progress, to advance: *pro* = forward, and *facio* = to make; Sp. & Ital. *proficiente.*]

A. *As adj.:* Well-versed or skilled in any

business, art, science, accomplishment, or exercise; competent.

B. *As subst.:* One who is well versed or skilled in any business, art, science, accomplishment, or exercise: one who has made advances or acquired a considerable degree of skill; an adept, an expert.

"Nothing but speculation was required in making *proficients* in their respective departments."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. ii.

prŏ-fĭc-ient-lĭ (c as sh), *adv.* [Eng. *proficient*; *-ly.*] In a proficient manner or degree; with proficiency.

***prŏ-fĭc-u-oŭs**, *a.* [Lat. *proficuus*, from *proficio* = to make progress, to advance.] [Proficient.] Advantageous, profitable, useful. (*Philips: Cider*, i. 627.)

prō-file, ***pro-fil**, *s.* & *a.* [Ital. *profilo* = a border, a drawing of a picture, from *profilare* = to draw, to paint: *pro* = before, and *filo* (Lat. *filum*) = a thread, a line. The meaning is thus, a front-line or outline. Sp. & Port. *perfil*; Fr. *profil*; O. Fr. *profil*, *ponrfil*.] [Purfle.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* An outline, a contour.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Art:* The contour of the human face viewed from one of its sides; the outlines of the human face in a section through the median line; a side-view; the side-face or half-face.

"They always appear in *profile*, which gives us the view of a head very majestic."—*Addison: On Medals*, dial. iii.

2. *Building, Joinery, &c.:* The outline of a building, a figure, a series of mouldings, or of any other parts, as shown by a section through them.

3. *Engineering:*

(1) A vertical section through a work or section of country to show the elevations and depressions.

(2) *Rail.-eng.:* A profile is a vertical section of the country traversed, showing the hills and hollows, and enabling the cuttings and embankments to be so adjusted that the earth of one will furnish material for the other. [Railway.]

4. *Fortification:*

(1) A section perpendicular to the face of the work.

(2) A light wooden frame set up to guide workmen in throwing up a parapet.

B. *As adj.:* Drawn or made in profile.

"A pasteboard vehicle and a *profile* quadruped."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 23, 1885.

¶ *Profile of an order:*

Arch.: An assemblage and arrangement of essential and subservient parts. That profile is preferable wherein the parts are few, varied, and fitly applied. Some member should predominate in each division, which it should appear the office of the other parts to fortify, support, or shelter. In a cornice the corona is supported by modillions, dentils, ovolos, &c., and sheltered and covered from the effects of the weather by its cyma or cavetto.

profile-cutter, *s.*

Wood-working: The cutting-knife, usually made up of sections which correspond to parts of a given pattern of moulding, and by which moulding is cut in a machine.

***prō-file**, ***pour-fil**, *v.t.* [Fr. *profiler*.] [Profile, *s.*] To draw in profile or with a side view; to outline any object or objects.

"To marke upon the wall the shadow of her lover's face by candlelight, and to *pourfil* the same afterward deeper."—*Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxxv., ch. xii.

***prō-fil-ist**, *s.* [Eng. *profil(e)*; *-ist.*] One who draws profiles.

prŏf-it, ***prof-ite**, ***prof-yt**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *profectum*, accus. of *profectus* = advance, progress, from *profectus*, pa. par. of *proficio* = to make progress, to advance; Ital. *profitto.*] [Proficient.]

*1. Improvement, advancement, proficiency, progress.

"Jacques, he keeps at school, and report speaks goldenly of his *profit*."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, i. 1.

2. Any advantage, benefit, or accession of good resulting from labour or exertion; valuable results, useful consequence, benefit, gain; comprehending the acquisition of anything valuable or advantageous, corporeal, or intellectual, temporal or spiritual.

"Wisdom that is hid, and treasure that is hoarded up, what *profit* is in them both?"—*Ecclus.* xx. 30.

3. The advantage or gain resulting to the owner of capital from its employment in any business or undertaking; the difference between the cost of production of anything and the price for which it is sold; pecuniary gain in any action or occupation; emolument, gain.

¶ As society advances profits tend to fall to a minimum. The field of employment for capital is twofold: the land of a country, and foreign markets for its manufactured commodities. Only a limited amount of capital can be thus employed. As the quantity of capital approaches the limit, profit falls; when the limit is reached, profit is annihilated. The causes which retard this fall are the waste of capital by overtrading and rash speculation, improvements in production, new power of obtaining cheap commodities from foreign countries, and the perpetual flow of capital abroad for the sake of higher profit. (*Mill: Polit. Econ.*, bk. iv., ch. iv.)

"The revenue . . . derived from stock, by the person who manages or employs it, is called *profit*."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. i., ch. vii.

¶ 1. *Mesne profits:* [Mesne].

2. *Net profit:* The difference in favour of the seller of any commodity between the price at which it is sold, and the original cost of production, after deduction of all charges.

3. *Profit and loss:*

(1) The gain or loss arising from the buying and selling of goods, or from other contingency.

(2) A rule in arithmetic by which the gain or loss on mercantile transactions is ascertained.

4. *Rate of profit:* The proportion which the amount of profit gained from any undertaking bears to the capital employed in it.

¶ In Book-keeping both gains and losses come under the title of *profit and loss*, but a distinction is made by placing the profits on the creditor side and the losses on the debtor side.

prŏf-ĭt, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *profiter*; Ital. *profittare.*]

A. *Trans.:* To benefit, to help; to be a source of profit, gain, or advantage to.

"It *profited* not them that they heard the word."—*Hebrews* iv. 2. (1551.)

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To be of profit, use, or advantage; to benefit. (*Proverbs* xi. 4.)

2. To make improvement; to improve; to make progress.

"He who *profits* of a superior understanding."—*Burke: Speech on Army Estimates* (1790).

3. To gain any advantage or benefit; to be benefited; to benefit.

"It seemed perfectly natural that he should defend abuses by which he *profited*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

4. To gain pecuniarily; to become richer.

"The Romans, though possessed of their ports, did not *profit* much by trade."—*Arbuthnot: On Coins.*

prŏf-ĭt-a-ble, *a.* [Fr., from *profiter* = to profit; Ital. *profittabile.*]

1. Yielding or bringing profit or gain; lucrative, gainful.

"A pound of man's flesh, taken from a man,
Is not so estimable or *profitable*,
As flesh of muttons, beefs, or goats."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 3.

2. Advantageous, useful, beneficial.

"It is very commodious and *profitable* for the defence of cities."—*Goldinge: Cæsar*, fol. 191.

prŏf-ĭt-a-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *profitable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being profitable; gainfulness, advantageousness, lucrativeness, usefulness.

"That universal *profitableness* of godliness."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 2.

prŏf-ĭt-a-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *profitab(le)*; *-ly.*]

1. In a profitable manner; so as to bring or gain profit; with profit or gain.

2. With profit, benefit, or advantage; advantageously, beneficially.

"Would, I had a rod in my mouth, that I might answer thee *profitably*."—*Shakesp.: Timon*, ii. 2.

prŏf-ĭt-lĕss, ***prof-it-lessc**, *a.* [Eng. *profit*; *-less.*] Void of profit or advantage; unprofitable.

"To inquisition long and *profitless*."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

prŏf-ĭt-lĕss-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *profitless*; *-ly.*] In a profitless manner; unprofitably.

prŏf-ĭt-lĕss-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *profitless*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being profitless; unprofitableness.

"They perceive the *profitlessness* of the method."—*Scribner's Magazine*, August, 1880, p. 610.

prŏf-lĭ-gą-cў, *s.* [Eng. *profligate*; *-cy.*] The quality or state of being profligate; a profligate, vicious, or abandoned course of life; shameless dissipation; the state of being lost to the sense of shame or decency.

"The *profligacy* of the representations soon drove away sober people."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

prŏf-lĭ-gate, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *profligatus*, pa. par. of *profligo* = to dash to the ground, to overthrow, hence, abandoned, dissolute: *pro* = forward, and *fligo* = to dash.]

A. *As adjective:*

*1. Beaten down; overthrown. (*Butler: Hudibras.*)

2. Abandoned to vice; lost to all sense of shame or decency; extremely vicious; shameless in wickedness or dissipation.

"Thou art so witty, *profligate*, and thin,
That thou thyself art Milton's Death and Sin.'
Young: Epigram on Voltaire.

3. Shameless, abandoned.

"The corrupt and *profligate* conversation of the world."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 13.

B. *As subst.:* An abandoned person; one who has lost all sense of shame or decency; one who lives profligately.

"It is pleasant to see a notorious *profligate* seized with a concern for his religion, and converting his spleen into zeal."—*Addison.*

***prŏf-lĭ-gāte**, *v.t.* [Profligate, *a.*] To overthrow, to overcome, to conquer, to disperse.

"Subverted many townes and *profligate* and discomfited many of them in open battayle."—*Hall: Henry VI.* (an. 31).

prŏf-lĭ-gate-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *profligate*; *-ly.*] In a profligate, vicious, or dissipated manner; shamelessly; without principle or shame.

"Such *profligately* wicked persons."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 2.

prŏf-lĭ-gate-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *profligate*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being profligate; profligacy.

"If this country could be preserved from utter *profligateness* and ruin."—*Porteous: Life of Secker.*

***prŏf-lĭ-gā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *profligatio*, from *profligatus*, pa. par. of *profligo* = to overthrow.] [Profligate, *a.*] Overthrow, defeat, rout.

"To the *profligation* and fearefull slaughter of their owne subjects."—*Bp. Hall: To Pope Urban the Eighth.*

***prŏf-lû-ençe**, *s.* [Lat. *profluentia*, from *profluens*, pr. par. of *profluo* = to flow forward: *pro* = forward, and *fluo* = to flow.] The quality or state of being profluent; forward progress or course.

"In the *profluence* or proceeding of their fortunes, there was much difference between them."—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 164.

***prŏf-lû-ent**, *a.* [Lat. *profluens*, pr. par. of *profluo*.] [Profluence.] Flowing forward.

"Baptizing in the *profluent* stream."
Milton: P. L., xii. 446.

prō for-mā, *phr.* [Lat.] For form's sake; as a matter of form.

prō-fŏund, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *profond*, from Lat. *profundus* = deep: *pro* = forward, downward, and *fundus* = the bottom; Sp. & Port. *profundo*; Ital. *profondo.*]

A. *As adjective:*

***I.** *Lit.:* Descending far below the surface or the level of surrounding ground; having great depth; very deep.

"A broad and *profound* trench lay between him and the camp."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Bending low; lowly, humble; expressing or characterized by deep humility.

2. Intellectually deep; entering or penetrating deeply into subjects; not superficial.

"Not orators only with the people, but even the very *profoundest* disputers in all faculties, have hereby often, with the best learned, prevailed most."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

3. Characterized by intensity; deeply felt; intense, heart-felt.

"[I] worship nature with a thought *profound*."
Byron: Epistle to Augusta.

* 4. Deep-fetched, heart-felt, sincere.

* 5. Thorough, perfect; deep in skill or acquirements. (*Hosea* v. 2.)

*6. Complete, perfect.

"In most *profound* earnest."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing*, v. 1.

7. Having hidden qualities; obscure, abstruse.

"Upon the corner of the moon,
There hangs a vap'rous drop *profound*."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 5.

B. *As subst.:*

***I.** *Lit.:* The deep, the sea, the ocean.

"Who hath gathered the wind in his fists? who hath bound the waters in a garment? who hath established all the ends of the earth?"—*Proverbs* xxx. 4.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Anything deep or abstruse.

"Thou art a *profound* in my sight."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 5.

2. The deep, the abyss.

"Hell is the vast *profound*."
Milton: P. L., ii. 1.

fāte, fât, fâre, ąmidst, whăt, fâll, father; wē, wĕt, hĕre, camęl, hĕr, thĕre; pīne, pĭt, sīre, sĭr, marine; gō, pŏt, or, wore, wolf, wŏrk, whō, sŏn; mūte, cŭb, cüre, unite, cŭr, rûle, fûll; try, Sўrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

B. *As substantive:*

1. The deep, the sea, the ocean.

"The broad bosom of the dark *profound*."
Pitt: Virgil: Æneid ii.

2. An abyss. (*Milton: P. L.*, 438.)

prŏ-found', *v.t.* & *i.* [PROFOUND, *a.*]

A. *Trans.:* To cause to sink deeply; to cause to penetrate deeply.

B. *Intrans.:* To penetrate deeply; to get to the bottom.

"To *profound* to the bottom of these diversities."—*Hallywill: Scepsis*, ch. xx.

prŏ-found'-lỹ, pro-founde-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *profound*; *-ly.*]

I. In a profound manner; with deep or grave concern.

"Why sigh you so *profoundly*?"—*Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida*, iv. 2.

2. With deep penetration or insight; deeply; with great knowledge: as, one *profoundly* learned.

3. Exceedingly; excessively.

"For if your author be *profoundly* good,
'Twill cost you dear before he's understood."
Roscommon: Translated Verse.

prŏ-found'-nĕss, pro-founde-nesse, *s.* [Eng. *profound*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being profound; profundity, depth.

"*Profoundness* of wit and learning."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 193.

prō-fŭl'-gent, *a.* [Lat. *pro* = forth, and *fulgens*, pr. par. of *fulgeo* = to shine.] Shining forth; effulgent.

"*Profulgent* in preciousness, O Sinope queen,
Of all feminine bearing the sceptre and regaly."
Chaucer: Legend of Good Women.

prō-fūnd', *v.t.* [Lat. *profundo* = to pour out.] [PROFUSE.] To lavish, to squander.

"Grete expenses whiche shuld be *profunded*."—*State Papers*, i. 251.

prŏ-fŭnd'-ĭ-tỹ, pro-found-i-te, *s.* [Fr. *profondite*, from *profond* = profound (q.v.).]

1. The quality or state of being profound; depth of place, knowledge, skill, science, &c.

"We may respect the *profundity* of learning."—*Observer*, No. 75.

2. A depth, an abyss. (*Milton.*)

3. A deep or abstruse point.

"Yea, all abstruse *profundities* impart."
Drayton: Robert Duke of Normandy.

prŏ-fūse', *a.* [Lat. *profusus*, pa. par. of *profundo* = to pour out; *pro* = forward, and *fundo* = to pour; O. Fr. *profus*; Sp. & Ital. *profuso.*]

1. Poured forth lavishly, lavished; over-abundant, exuberant.

"Nor would one say, that one so young could vse,
(Vnlesse his sonne) a rhetorique so *profuse*."
Chapman: Homer: Odyssey iii.

2. Pouring forth lavishly; lavish, extravagant, prodigal; liberal to excess.

"Of what he gives unsparing and *profuse*."
Cowper: Expostulation, 677.

3. Lavishly supplied; abounding.

"On a green shady bank, *profuse* of flowers."
Milton: P. L., viii. 286.

prŏ-fūse', *v.t.* [PROFUSE, *a.*] To pour out or spend lavishly; to lavish, to squander.

"Mercurie, thy helpe hath beene *profuse*,
Euer, with most grace, in consorts of traunlers distrest."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad xxiv.

prŏ-fūse'-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *profuse*; *-ly.*] In a profuse manner or degree; lavishly, prodigally; with rich abundance; in profusion.

"And unavailing tears *profusely* shed."
Pope: Homer: Iliad xiii. 825.

prŏ-fūse'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *profuse*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being profuse; profusion, lavishness, prodigality.

"A promiscuous undistinguishing *profuseness*."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 10.

prŏ-fūs'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *profus(e)*; *-er.*] A lavisher, a squanderer.

"Fortune's a blind *profuser* of her own."
Herrick: Hesperides, p. 255.

prŏ-fū'-zhun, *s.* [Lat. *profusio*, from *profusus*, pa. par. of *profundo* = to pour out; Fr. & Sp. *profusion*; Ital. *profusione.*]

1. Profuse or lavish expenditure; extravagance, prodigality, wastefulness, lavishness.

"His prodigalite and *profusions*."—*Joye: Exposicion of Daniel*, ch. xi.

2. Profuse or lavish supply; exuberance, over-abundance.

"*Profusion* unrestrained, with all that's base."
Cowper: Task, ii. 675.

prŏ-fū'-sĭve, *a.* [Eng. *profus(e)*; *-ive.*] Profuse, lavish.

prŏg, prokke, progue, proke, prok-kyn, *v.i.* & *t.* [Wel. *procio* = to thrust, to stab; Lat. *proco* = to ask; Dan. *prakke*; Sw. *pracka* = to beg; Ger. *prachern, pracken.*] [PROWL.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To poke about.

2. To beg.

"She went out *progging* for provisions as before."—*L'Estrange.*

3. To rob, to steal, to thieve.

"And that man in the gown, in my opinion,
Looks like a *progging* knave."
Beaum. & Fl.: Spanish Curate, iii. 3.

4. To live by mean, petty, or beggarly tricks.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To poke, to prod. (*Scotch.*)

2. To pick up; to beg.

"For want of you to *prog* silly books for me."—*Elizabeth Carter: Letters*, ii. 351.

prŏg, progge, *s.* [PROG, *v.*]

1. Victuals obtained by begging; victuals generally; food.

"Albeit their *prog* be precarious."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 5, 1865.

2. One who seeks his victuals by begging and tramping; a tramp.

3. A poke, a prod.

prō-ġĕn'-ẽr-āte, *v.t.* [Lat. = *progeneratus*, pa. par. of *progenero* = to beget.] To beget, to generate.

"They were all *progenerated* colonies from Scythian or Tartar race."—*Archæologia*, ii. 280.

prō-ġĕn-ẽr-ā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *progeneratio*, from *progeneratus*, pa. par. of *progenero.*] The act of begetting; propagation, generating.

prō-ġĕn'-ĭ-tĭve, *a.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Eng. *genitive* (q.v.).] Begetting, propagating.

prō-ġĕn'-ĭ-tĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *progenitive*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being progenitive.

prō-ġĕn'-ĭ-tor, pro gen-y-tour, *s.* [Fr. *progéniteur*, from Lat. *progenitorem*, accus. of *progenitor* = an ancestor: *pro* = before, and *genitor* = a parent.] A forefather; an ancestor in the direct line; a parent.

"You have turn'd my thoughts
Upon our brave *progenitors*."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

¶ Darwin gives the word a far more extended meaning. "At a much earlier period the *progenitors* of man must have been aquatic in their habits." (*Descent of Man* (ed. 2nd), p. 161.)

prō-ġĕn'-ĭ-trĕss, *s.* [Eng. *progenitor*; *-ess.*] A female progenitor.

"A worthy *progenitress* of a long line."—*Century Magazine*, June, 1883, p. 291.

prō-ġĕn'-ĭ-tụre, *s.* [Fr.] A begetting, a birth.

prŏġ'-ĕn-ỹ, prog-en-ie, prog-en-yc, *s.* [Fr. *progénie*,, from Lat. *progeniem*, accus. of *progenies* = progeny; Sp. & Ital. *progenie.*]

1. Descent, lineage.

"Doubting thy birth and lawful *progeny*."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry VI.*, iii. 3.

2. Race, family, ancestry.

"Issued from the *progeny* of kings."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry VI.*, v. 4.

3. Offspring, children, descendants.

"And happy father of faire *progeny*."
Spenser: F. Q., II. xxii. 10.

prō-ġĕr-mĭ-nā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Eng. *germination.*] Birth, growth.

"Gave *progermination* unto them."
Herrick: Hesperides, p. 270.

prŏg'-gĭng, *a.* [PROG, *v.*] Mean, petty, paltry.

"Practised for divers years *progging* tricks."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*, vol. i.

prō-glŏt'-tĭs, *s.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Eng. *glottis* (q.v.). Named from its resemblance to the tip of the tongue.]

Zool.: The sexually mature segment of a tapeworm (q.v.), containing both male and female organs of generation. Called also Generative joint.

prŏg-năth'-ĭc, *a.* [PROGNATHOUS.]

prŏg-nā'-thĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *prognath(ic)*; *-ism.*] The state or condition of being prognathic.

prŏg-nā'-thoŭs, *a.* **prŏg-năth'-ĭc**, *a.* [Gr. πρό (*pro*) = before, and γνάθος (*gnathos*) = a jaw.] [ORTHOGNATHOUS.]

prŏg'-nō, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. Πρόκνη (*Prokné*), daughter of Pandion, who was changed into a swallow.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A swallow.

2. *Ornith.:* An American genus of Hirundinidæ, with five species. *Progne subis* (or *purpurea*) is the Purple Martin (q.v.).

prŏg-nō'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr., from πρό (*pro*) = before, and γνῶσις (*gnōsis*).] [GNOSIS.]

Med.: An opinion as to the probable result of an illness, formed from a consideration of similar cases and of the case itself.

prŏg-nŏs'-tĭc, *a.* & *s.* [O. Fr. *prognostique, pronostique* (Fr. *pronostic*), from Lat. *prognosticon*; Gr. προγνωστικόν (*prognōstikon*).]

A. *As adj.:* Foreshowing; indicating something future by signs or symptoms; foreshadowing, prognosticating.

"Omitting certain *prognostick* anagrams."—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 137.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. That which prognosticates or foreshows; an omen, a token, a prognostication.

"*Prognosticks* of a rare prosperity."
Corbet: Her Boreale.

2. A foretelling or prognosticating; a prediction.

II. *Med.:* The art or skill of foretelling diseases by symptoms; also a symptom.

"Hippocrates's *prognostick* is generally true."—*Arbuthnot: On Diet*, ch. iii.

prŏg-nŏs'-tĭc, prŏg-nŏs'-tĭck, *v.t.* [PROGNOSTIC, *a.*] To prognosticate, to foreshadow.

"The sun shines waterishly and *prognosticks* rain."—*More: Immort. Soul*, pt. iii., bk. iii., ch. v.

prŏg-nŏs'-tĭc-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *prognostic*; *-able.*] Capable of being prognosticated, foretold, or foreknown.

"Effects not *prognosticable* like eclipses."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vi., ch. viii.

prŏg-nŏs'-tĭ-cāte, pro-nos-ty-cate, *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *prognostic*; *-ate.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To foreshow by present signs; to foreshadow, to augur, to presage.

"To prevent the *prognosticated* evil."—*Burke: On the French Revolution.*

2. To predict, to prophesy, to foretell.

"I neither will, nor can *prognosticate*
To the young gaping heir, his father's fate"
Dryden: Juvenal, sat. iii.

B. *Intrans.:* To predict; to judge or pronounce from presage of the future.

"The son straight goes vnto the sooth-saying or *prognosticating* priest."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, ii. 58.

prŏg-nŏs-tĭ-cā'-tion, pro-nos-ti-ca-cy-on, *s.* [O. Fr. *prognostication, pronostication* (Fr. *pronostication*).]

1. The act of prognosticating, foretelling, or foreshowing something future by means of present signs; presage; prediction.

"A kind of prophecy or *prognostication* of things to come."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

2. That which foretells or foreshows; a foretoken, an omen, an augury, a sign.

"Some sign and *prognostication* of some wonderfull thing to come."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 114.

prŏg-nŏs'-tĭ-cā-tĭve, *a.* [Eng. *prognosticat(e)*; *-ive.*] Having the character or nature of a prognostic; predictive.

"*Prognosticative* of effusions more meritorious."—*New Annual Register* (1802), p. 348.

prŏg-nŏs'-tĭ-cā-tŏr, prog-nos-ti-ca-tour, pro-nos-ti-ca-tor, *s.* [Eng. *prognosticat(e)*; *-or.*] One who prognosticates; one who foretells or foreshows future events from present signs. (*Isaiah* xlvii. 13.)

prŏg nŏs-tĭ-cā-tōr'-ỹ, *a.* [Eng. *prognosticat(e)*; *-ory.*] Prognosticative; ominous.

prō-grăm, *s.* [PROGRAMME.]

prō grăm-ma, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. πρόγραμμα (*programma*) = a public notice in writing; πρό (*pro*) = before, openly, and γράμμα (*gramma*) = a writing; γράφω (*graphō*) = to write; Ital. *programma.*] [PROGRAMME.]

1. A public notice posted up; an edict; a proclamation.

"A *programma* stuck up in every college hall."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*

2. A preface (q.v.). (*Warton: Life of Bathurst*, p. 218.)

3. A programme.

prō-gràmme, *s.* [Fr.] [PROGRAMMA.] That which is written out and made public beforehand; specif., an outline or sketch of the order of proceedings or subjects of any entertainment, public ceremony, or performance; hence, a line of conduct or action proposed to be followed.

programme music, *s.*

Music: A composition which seeks to portray, or at least to suggest to the mind a definite series of events. A famous example is Kotzwara's Battle of Prague.

prō-grĕs-ĭs-tą, *s.* [Sp.] An advocate of progress; one of a political party in Spain in favour of local self-government.

prō-grĕss, pro gresse, *s.* [O. Fr. *progrez* (Fr. *progrès*), from Lat. *progressum*, accus. of *progressus* = an advance, from *progressus*, pa. par. of *progredior* = to advance: *pro* = forward, and *gradior* = to walk, to go; Sp. *progreso*; Ital. *progresso.*]

1. The act or state of advancing or moving forward; a moving or going forward; advancement.

"Revere the man, whose Pilcrim marks the road,
And guides the *progress* of the soul to God."
Cowper: Tirocinium, 145.

2. A journey of state; a circuit; a public and ceremonial journey.

"Official tours . . . scarcely inferior in pomp to royal *progresses*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

3. A moving forward or advancing in growth; increase: as, the *progress* of a plant.

4. Advancement in business of any kind; course: as, The negociations have made no *progress.*

5. Advancement in knowledge; moral or intellectual improvement; proficiency: as, To make *progress* in one's studies.

*6. A journey or passage from one place to another.

"From Egypt arts their *progress* made to Greece."
Denham: Progress of Learning, 21.

¶ (1) *Progress of Titles:*

Scots Law: Such a series of the title-deeds of a landed estate, or other heritable subject, as is sufficient in law to constitute a valid and effectual feudal title thereto.

(2) *To report progress:* To conclude for the day all matters connected with a bill, relegating further discussion of its provisions to a future time to be specified.

prō-grĕss', * prō'-grĕss, * pro-gresse, *v.i. & t.* [PROGRESS, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To make progress; to move forward; to advance, to proceed.

"Let me wipe off this honourable dew,
That silverly doth *progress* on thy cheeks."
Shakesp.: King John, v. 2.

2. To proceed in any course; to continue to move: as, The business is *progressing.*

3. To make progress or improvement; to advance, to improve.

"His scholarship *progressed* no better than before."
—*Kingsley: Westward Ho!* ch. ii.

***B.** *Trans.:* To go forward in; to pass over or through.

"*Progressing* the dateless and irrevoluble circle of eternity."—*Milton: Reform. in England*, bk. ii.

prō-grĕss'-ĭŏn (ss as sh), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *progressionem*, accus. of *progressio* = an advancing, from *progressus*, pa. par. of *progredior* = to advance, to progress (q.v.); Sp. *progresion*; Ital. *progressione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of progressing, advancing, or moving forward; progress, advance.

"We can easily proceed by wonderful degrees and steps of *progression*."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 4.

*2. Course, passage; lapse or process of time.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Math.:* Regular or proportional advance by increase or decrease of numbers. A series in which the terms increase or decrease according to a uniform law. There are two kinds of progressions, Arithmetical and Geometrical. [ARITHMETICAL-PROGRESSION, GEOMETRICAL-PROGRESSION.] If in a series of quantities, the following relation exist between every three consecutive terms—viz., that the first has to the third the same ratio which the difference between the first and second has to the difference between the second and third, such quantities are said to be in Harmonical Progression. Thus if *a, b, c, d,* &c. be such a series that $a : c :: a - b : b - c$; $b : d :: b - c : c - d$, and so on; then the series *a, b, c, d,* &c. forms an Harmonical Progression.

2. *Music:* There are two kinds of progression, melodic and harmonic. The former is a succession of sounds forming a tune or melody, but the term is also applied to an imitative succession of melodic phrases, that is, to a melodic sequence. Harmonic progression is the movement of one chord to another, and is diatonic or chromatic. The term is also sometimes used as synonymous with sequence.

progression-theory, *s.*

Anthrop.: The theory that, within limits, the savage state in some measure represents an early condition of mankind, out of which the higher culture has gradually been developed or evolved, by processes still in regular operation as of old. (*Tylor.*)

* **prŏ grĕss'-ĭŏn-al (ss as sh),** *a.* [Eng. *progression*; *-al.*] Pertaining to progression, advancement, or improvement.

"There is no further state to come, unto which this seemes *progressional*."—*Browne: Urn Burial*, ch. v.

prŏ grĕss'-ĭŏn-ĭst (ss as sh), *s.* [Eng. *progression*; *-ist.*]

1. One who holds that society is in a state of progress towards, and that it will ultimately attain to, perfection.

2. *Biol.:* A name used for (1) a believer in successive creations; (2) an evolutionist. (*Spencer: Prin. Biol.*, pt. vi., § 140.)

prō'-grĕss-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *progress*; *-ist.*] The same as PROGRESSIONIST (q.v.).

prŏ-grĕss'-ĭve, *a. & s.* [Fr. *progressif*, from *progres* = progress (q.v.); Sp. *progresivo*; Ital. *progressivo.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Moving forward or onward; advancing.

"*Progressive* as a stream, they seek
The middle field." *Cowper: Task*, i. 292.

2. Advancing towards perfection; improving; in a state of progression.

"It is slowly being adopted in most of the manufacturing and *progressive* countries in the world."—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. xi., p. 335.

3. Advancing in degree; increasing.

"Authorized the *progressive* injustice."—*Scott: War Song of Edinburgh Light Dragoons.* (Note.)

4. Belonging to the party of progressive municipal politics [B].

B. *As subst.:* One who is in favour of progress, one who promotes reforms. The term is applied to the advanced party in municipal politics.

progressive-development, *s.*

Biology:

1. [DEVELOPMENT, ¶ 2].

2. Lyell used the term (*Prin. Geol.* (ed. 1850), pp. 131, 553) for advance by successive creations, and for the evolution of higher from lower forms of life. [EVOLUTION, II. 2. (2).]

progressive-metamorphosis, *s.*

Bot.: Metamorphosis of a less into a more important organ, or a portion of one; as the change of petals into stamens.

progressive-types, *s. pl.*

Biol.: (See extract).

"Another combination is also frequently observed among animals, when a series exhibits such a succession as exemplifies a natural gradation, without immediate or necessary reference to either embryonic development or succession in time, as the Chambered Cephalopods. Such types I call *progressive-types.*"—*Agassiz: Classification*, p. 177.

prŏ-grĕss'-ĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *progressive*; *-ly.*] In a progressive manner; by regular course or gradual advances.

"Lost and confus'd *progressively* they fade."
Mason: Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting.

prŏ-grĕss'-ĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *progressive*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being progressive; a state of progression, advancement, or improvement.

* **prŏ-grĕss'-ŏr,** *s.* [Lat., from *progressus*, pa. par. of *progredior* = to progress (q.v.).]

1. One who progresses or advances.

2. One who makes a progress.

prō-hĭb-ĭt, *v.t.* [Lat. *prohibitus*, pa. par. of *prohibeo* = to prevent, to forbid; lit. = to have or hold in one's way: *pro* = before, and *habeo* = to have; Fr. *prohiber*; Sp. & Port. *prohibir*; Ital. *proibire.*]

1. To forbid by authority; to interdict.

"Soon after it had been *prohibited*, they discovered that it was the most graceful drapery in Europe."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. To hinder, to prevent, to bar.

"Gates of burning adamant
. . . *prohibit* all egress." *Milton: P. L.*, ii. 437.

prō-hĭb-ĭt-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [PROHIBIT.]

prohibited-books, *s. pl.* [INDEX-EXPURGATORIUS.]

prō-hĭb-ĭt-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *prohibit*; *-er.*] One who prohibits or forbids; a forbidder, an interdicter.

"Seeing from what corner the *prohibiter* would start."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Cecilia*, bk. ix., ch. viii.

prō-hĭ-bĭ'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *prohibitionem*, accus. of *prohibitio* = a forbidding, from *prohibitus*, pa. par. of *prohibeo* = to prohibit (q.v.); Sp. *prohibicion*; Ital. *proibizione.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of prohibiting or forbidding; an interdict; an order or declaration to prohibit, forbid, or hinder some action.

"'Gainst self-slaughter
There is a *prohibition.*" *Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, iii. 4.

2. *Scots Law:* A technical clause in a deed of entail prohibiting the heir from selling the estate, contracting debt, altering the order of succession, &c.

¶ *Writ of prohibition:* A writ issuing properly only out of the King's Bench, being a prerogative writ; but, for the furtherance of justice, now also out of the Chancery, Common Pleas, or Exchequer; it is directed to the judge and parties to a suit in any inferior court, commanding them to cease from the prosecution thereof, upon a suggestion, that either the cause originally, or some collateral matter arising therein, does not belong to that jurisdiction, but to the cognizance of some other court. This writ may issue, for instance, to the County Courts, if they attempt to hold plea of any matter not within their jurisdiction. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 4.)

prō-hĭ-bĭ'-tion-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *prohibition*; *-ist.*]

1. One who is in favour of the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors.

"The liquor-seller, when he finds the *prohibitionist* going beyond the demands of public sentiment."—*Scribner's Magazine*, July, 1877, p. 388.

2. One who favours such heavy duties on certain goods as almost to amount to a prohibition of their importation; a protectionist.

prō-hĭb-ĭt-ĭve, prō-hĭb'-ĭt-ŏr-ў, *a.* [Eng. *prohibit*; *-ive, -ory.*]

1. Serving to prohibit, forbid, or exclude; forbidding, excluding; implying prohibition.

"We have been obliged to guard it from foreign competition by very strict *prohibitory* laws."—*Burke: Regicide Peace*, let. 3.

2. Excessive: as, a *prohibitory* price.

prō-ĭd-ŏn ĭte, *s.* [Gr. πρό (*pro*) = before; εἶδον (*eidon*), 2 aor. of * εἴδω (*eidō*) = to see, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ital. *proidonina.*]

Min.: A name given by Scacchi to some exhalations at the eruption of Vesuvius, 1872. Compos.: fluoride of silicon; formula, SiF_4.

* **proin, * proigne,** *v.t. & i.* [PRUNE, *v.*]

prō ĭn-dĭ-vĭ-sō, *phr.* [Lat.]

Law: A term applied to rights held by two or more persons equally, and otherwise termed indivisible rights; thus, the stock of a company is held *pro indiviso* by all the partners in trust.

* **proine,** *v.t. & i.* [PRUNE, *v.*]

prŏ-jĕct', *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *projectus*, pa. par. of *projicio* = to throw forward: *pro* = forward, and *jacio* = to throw; Fr. *projeter*; Sp. *proyectar*; Ital. *progettare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To throw out or forward; to cast out; to shoot forward. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, VI. i. 45.)

2. To exhibit a form or delineation of a surface; to delineate.

3. To cast or revolve in the mind; to plot, to scheme, to contrive, to plan.

"What sit we then *projecting* peace and war?"
Milton: P. L., ii. 329.

*4. To mark out; to shape, to form, to arrange. (*Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra*, v. 2.)

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To shoot out or forward; to jut out; to be prominent; to extend beyond something else.

"*Projecting* bosses supporting the eyebrows."—*Athenæum*, Mar. 4, 1882.

*2. To plot, to scheme.

prō-jĕct, *s.* [O. Fr. (Fr. *projet*), from Lat. *projectum*, neut. sing. of *projectus*, pa. par. of *projicio* = to project (q.v.); Sp. *proyecto;* Ital. *progetto.*]

1. That which is devised, contrived, or planned; a plan, a scheme, a design, a contrivance, a plot.

"This grand *project*, which existed only in the mind of the dictator, perished with him."—*Eustace: Italy*, vol. iii., ch. ix.

2. An idle or impracticable scheme.

"Often, at midnight, when most fancies come,
Would some such airy *project* visit me."
Browning: Paracelsus, iv.

prŏ-jĕc'-tīle, *a.* & *s.* [Fr.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Projecting or impelling forward.

"The planets are constantly acted upon by two different forces, viz. gravity or attraction, and the *projectile* force."—*Cheyne: On Regimen*, dis. 5.

2. Caused by impulse; impelled forward.

B. *As subst.:* A body projected or impelled forward by force, esper. through the air. Thus, a stone discharged from a sling, an arrow from a bow, and a bullet from a rifle, are all projectiles, but the term is more particularly applied to bodies discharged from firearms.

"The greater speed of the light *projectile* at the beginning of the range."—*Field*, Feb. 13, 1886.

¶ *Theory of projectiles:* That branch of mechanics which treats of the motion of bodies thrown or driven by an impelling force from the surface of the earth, and affected by gravity and the resistance of the air.

prŏ-jĕct'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Project, *v.*]

¶ (1) *Projecting line of a point:* In the orthogonal projection, a straight line passing through the point and perpendicular to the plane of projection. In the divergent projection a straight line drawn through the point and the projecting point.

(2) *Projecting plane of a straight line:* In the orthogonal projection, a plane passing through the straight line, and perpendicular to the plane of projection. In the divergent projection, a plane passing through the line and the projecting point.

projecting-cone, *s.* A cone whose directrix is the given line, and whose vertex is the projecting point.

projecting-cylinder, *s.* In the orthogonal projection, a cylindrical surface passing through the line, and having its elements perpendicular to the plane of projection.

projecting-point, *s.* The assumed position of the eye.

prŏ-jĕc'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *projectionem*, accus. of *projectio* = a projection, from *projectus*, pa. par. of *projicio* = to project (q.v.).]

1. The act of projecting, shooting, or throwing out or forward.

2. The state or condition of projecting or extending out further than something else; a jutting out.

3. A part which projects or extends out further than something else; a portion jutting out; a prominence.

4. The act of projecting, planning, devising, or contriving; contrivance.

*5. A plan, a project, a scheme, a design.

"If my *projections* thrive."
Daveuant: The Wits, iv. 1.

6. The representation on a plane surface of the parts of an object; especially the representation of any object on a perspective plane, or such a delineation as would result were the chief points of the object thrown forward upon the plane, each in the direction of a line drawn through it from a given point of sight or central point. There are several kinds of projection of the sphere, according to the situations in which the eye is supposed to be placed in respect of the sphere and the plane on which it is to be projected; such are the Conical, Globular, Gnomonic, Isometric, Orthographic, Spherical, and Stereographic projections. (See under these words.)

*7. In alchemy, the casting of a certain portion, called *Powder of projection*, into a crucible or other vessel full of prepared metal or other matter to be transmuted into gold.

¶ (1) *Cylindrical projection:* When the eye is taken at the centre of the sphere, and the surface of an equatorial zone is projected upon a cylindrical surface tangent to the surface of the sphere, along the equator, which cylinder, with the projection, is developed upon the surface of a plane tangent to the surface of the cylinder along one of its elements.

(2) *Plane of projection:* One of the planes to which points are referred in descriptive geometry for the purpose of determining their relative position in space.

(3) *Polar projection:* When the eye is taken at the centre of the sphere, and the principal plane passes through one of the polar circles.

(4) *Projection of a curved line:* The projection of a curved line upon a plane is the intersection of the plane with a cylinder passed through the curve, and perpendicular to the given plane.

(5) *Projection of a point upon a plane:* In descriptive geometry, the foot of a perpendicular to the plane, drawn through the point.

(6) *Projection of a straight line:* The projection of a straight line upon a plane is the trace of a plane passed through the line and perpendicular to the given plane.

projection-system, *s.*

Anat.: Meynert's name for the upper, middle, and lower segments of the tract of nervous conduction in the brain.

*prŏ-jĕct'-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *project; -ment.*] Design, contrivance, projection.

"In their *projectments* of each other's confusion."—*Clarendon: Civil War.*

prŏ-jĕct'-ŏr, *s.* [Eng. *project*, v.; *-or.*]

1. One who forms plans, projects, designs, or schemes.

"*Projectors* in a state are generally rewarded above their deserts."—*Goldsmith: The Bee.*

2. One who forms wild or impracticable projects.

"The breed of political *projectors* multiplied exceedingly."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

prŏ-jĕc'-ture, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *projectura.*]

Arch.: The outjutting or prominence which the moulding and members have beyond the plane of a wall or column.

"A platband is any square moulding whose height much exceeds its *projecture*."—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. x., p. 252.

prō-jĕt (*t* silent), *s.* [Fr.] [Project, *s.*] A scheme, a plan, a draft; specif., in international law, the draft of a proposed treaty or convention.

*prōke, *v.t.* [Wel. *procio* = to stab, to thrust.] [Prog, *v.*] To goad, to urge, to stimulate.

"To prick and *proke* him forward."—*P. Holland: Ammianus Marcellinus.*

*prōk'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *prok(e); -er.*] A poker.

"Snor'd with his *proker* in his hand."
Colman: Poetical Vagaries, p. 46.

*prōk'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Proke.]

*proking-spit, *s.* A rapier.

"With a broad Scot, or *proking-spit* of Spaine."
Bishop Hall: Satires, iv. 4.

Prŏk'-nē, *s.* [Progne.]

Astron.: [Asteroid, 194].

prō-lā'-bĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Lat. *labium* (q.v.).]

Anat.: The red part of the lips. (*Parr.*)

*prō-lăpse', *s.* [Prolapsus.]

prō-lăpse', *v.i.* [Prolapse, *s.*] To fall down or out; to project too much. (Generally a medical term.)

*prō-lăp'-sion, *s.* [Lat. *prolapsio*, from *prolapsus*, pa. par. of *prolabor.*] [Prolapse, *s.*] A falling down; a prolapse.

prō-lăp-sŭs, *prō-lăpse', *s.* [Lat. *prolapsus*, pa. par. of *prolabor* = to fall forwards: *pro* = forwards, and *labor* (pa. par. *lapsus*) = to fall, to glide.]

Pathol.: A protrusion, as well as a falling-down, of a part of some viscus, so as to be partly external, or uncovered, thus differing from procidence. Chiefly used in the expressions *prolapsus ani* (a falling down and protrusion of the extremity of the rectum); *prolapsus uteri* (the protrusion of the womb beyond or at the vulva.)

*prō-lāte, *v.t.* [Prolate, *a.*] To lengthen or draw out in pronunciation or sound; to utter in a drawling manner.

"Fore-der-sed: *Prolate* it right." *Ben Jonson: New Inn*, iii. 2

prō-lāte, *a.* [Lat. *prolatus*, pa. par. of *profero* = to carry forward: *pro* = forward, and *fero* = to bear.] Extended, elongated in the direction of the polar axis.

prolate-spheroid, *s.* A solid that may be generated by revolving an ellipse about its transverse axis. Its volume is equivalent to two-thirds of that of its circumscribing cylinder.

prō-lā-tion, *pro-la-ci-on, *s.* [Lat. *prolatio*, from *prolatus* = prolate (q.v.).]

*I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of delaying or deferring; delay, procrastination.

"His alterations and *prolacions* must be pricked truely."—*Skelton: Trouth & Information.*

2. Utterance, pronunciation.

"Parrots, having been used to be fed at the *prolation* of certain words, may afterwards pronounce the same."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. ii.

II. *Music:* The subdivision of a semibreve into minims. Prolation is perfect when the semibreve is divided into three minims, imperfect when divided into two.

prō'-lĕg, *s.* [Lat. *pro* = for, and Eng. *leg.*]

Comp. Anat. (Pl.): Soft, fleshy, inarticulate pediform appendages placed behind the true legs of caterpillars, and disappearing in the mature insect. Kirby called them Propods [Caterpillar.]

*prō-lĕg'-ate, *s.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Eng. *legate* (q.v.).] A deputy legate.

prō-lĕ-gŏm'-ĕn-ą, *s. pl.* [Prolegomenon.]

*prō-lĕ-gŏm'-ĕn-ar-ў, *a.* [Eng. *prolegomen(a); -ary.*] Of the nature of a prolegomenon; preliminary, prefatory, introductory.

prō-lĕ-gŏm'-ĕn-ŏn (pl. **prō-lĕ-gŏm'-ĕn-ą**), *s.* [Gr., from πρό (*pro*) = before, and λέγω (*legō*) = to say, to speak.] A prefatory or preliminary observation. (Generally used in the plural for an introductory or preliminary discourse prefixed to a book, and containing something necessary for the reader to know, in order the better to understand the book, and to enter more closely into the author's reasoning.)

"Intended as a *prolegomenon* to this and the like essays."—*Stokes: On the Prophets.* (Pref.)

*prō-lĕ-gŏm'-ĕn-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *prolegomen(on); -ous.*] Introductory, prolegomenary.

"In the *prolegomenous* or introductory chapter."—*Fielding: Tom Jones*, bk. viii., ch. i.

prō-lĕp'-sĭs, *prō-lĕp-sў, *pro-lep-sie,** *s.* [Lat. *prolepsis*, from Gr. προλήψις (*prolēpsis*) = an anticipation: πρό (*pro*) = before, and λῆψις (*lēpsis*) = a taking; Λαμβάνω (*lambanō*), fut. Λήψομαι (*lēpsomai*) = to take; O. Fr. *prolepsie;* Fr. *prolepse.*]

1. *Rhetoric:*

(1) A figure by which a thing is represented as already done or existing, though in reality it is to follow as a consequence of the action which is described: as: To kill a man dead.

"This he spake by way of *prolepsis* or anticipation."—*Scott: Christian Life*, pt. ii., ch. vii.

(2) A figure by which objections are anticipated or prevented.

"In my *prolepsis* or prevention of his answer."—*Bramhall: Answer to Hobbes.*

(3) A necessary truth or assumption; a first or assumed principle.

2. *Chronol.:* An error in chronology, consisting in dating an event before the actual time; a prochronism.

prō lĕp'-tĭc, *prō lĕp'-tic al, *prō lĕp'-tĭck, *a.* [Gr. προληπτικός (*prolēptikos*), from πρόληψις (*prolēpsis*) = anticipation.]

*I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Anticipating, anticipatory.

2. Previous.

"In order of time before them, and *proleptic* to them."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 732

II. *Technically:*

1. *Gram.:* Applied to the use of an adjective by which anything is represented as already done or existing, though in reality it is to follow as a consequence of the action which is described.

2. *Path.:* Anticipating the usual time. Used of a disease in which the paroxysms return earlier each time.

*** prō-lĕp'-tĭc-al-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *proleptical; -ly.*] In a proleptic manner; by way of anticipation.

"Knowledge and understanding apprehend things *proleptically* to their existence."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 733.

prō-lĕp-tĭcs, *s.* [PROLEPTIC.] The art or science of prognosticating diseases in medicine.

prō'-lēs, *s.* [Lat.]

Law: Progeny.

prō'-lĕ-tāire, *s.* [Fr.] A proletarian (q.v.).

*** prō-lĕ-tā'-nē-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *proletaneus*, from *proles* = offspring.] Having a numerous offspring.

prō-lĕ-tār'-ĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *proletarius* = a citizen of the lowest class, one who was useful to the state only in begetting children; *proles* = offspring; Fr. *prolétaire*; Sp. &. Ital. *proletario.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the common people: hence, low, mean, vulgar.

"Low *proletarian* tything-men."
Butler: Hudibras, I. i. 717.

B. *As subst.:* One of the lowest class of citizens; one whose only capital is his children.

prō-lĕ-tār'-ĭ-an-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *proletarian; -ism.*] The condition or political influence of the lowest classes of the community.

prō-lĕ-tār'-ĭ-at, *s.* [PROLETARIAN.] A body of proletarians; proletarians collectively; the lower classes of the community.

"Russia has always boasted of being free from an economical *proletariat*."—*Athenæum*, Oct. 14, 1882.

prŏl'-ĕ-tar-ȳ, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *proletarius*; Fr. *prolétaire.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to proletarians or proletarianism.

B. *As subst.:* A proletarian; one of the lower classes of the community.

"He goes on to preach at immense length about the crime, though the *proletary* has probably sneaked away to the nearest wine-shop."—*Saturday Review*, Jan. 12, 1884, p. 50.

*** prō'-lĭ-çĭde,** *s.* [Lat. *proles* = offspring, and *cædo* (in comp. *-cido*) = to kill.] The crime of killing one's offspring, either in the womb or after birth.

*** prō-lĭf-ĕr-ā'-tion,** *s.* [PROLIFEROUS.]

1. *Bot.:* The production of one organ by a very different one, as of branches by flowers.

† 2. *Pathol.:* A multiplication of morbid centres in an affected organ.

"*Proliferation* of the nuclei always existing in the tissues."—*Tanner: Pract. Med.* (ed. 7th), i. 58.

prō-lĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *proles* = offspring, and *fero* = to bear; Fr. *prolifère*; Ital. *prolifero.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Bearing offspring.

2. *Bot.:* Having an unusual development of parts. Used of a plant forming young ones in numbers about the roots, or of an inflorescence which bears shoots in place of flowers.

"Sometimes the spicules are *proliferous*."—*Gardener's Chronicle*, No. 403, p. 369.

proliferous-cyst, *s.* [OVARIAN-CYST.]

† prō-lĭf'-ĕr-oŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *proliferous; -ly.*]

Bot.: In a proliferous manner.

prō-lĭf'-ĭc, **prō-lĭf'-ĭc-al,** **prō-lĭf'-ĭck,** *a.* [Fr. *prolifique*, from Low Lat. **prolificus*, from Lat. *proles* = offspring, and *facio* = to make; Ital. & Sp. *prolifico.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Producing young or fruit, especially in abundance; very fruitful or productive.

2. Causing fruitfulness or productiveness.

"Jove descends in each *prolific* shower."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey ix. 126.

3. Serving or tending to give rise or origin; generating, fruitful, fertile: as, a quarrel *prolific* of evil consequences; a *prolific* brain.

* 4. Abundant, plentiful.

"The reynard family, so *prolific* here at the commencement of the season, had betaken themselves elsewhere."—*Field*, Jan. 23, 1886.

II. *Bot.:* The same as PROLIFEROUS (q.v.).

prolific-syllis, *s.*

Zool.: Syllis prolifera. [SYLLIS.]

*** prō-lĭf'-ĭc-a-çȳ,** *s.* [PROLIFIC.] Fruitfulness; great productiveness.

"My note book bears witness to their extraordinary *prolificacy*."—*Field*, April 10, 1886.

*** prō-lĭf-ĭc-al,** *a.* [PROLIFIC.]

*** prō-lĭf'-ĭc-al-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *prolifical; -ly.*] In a prolific manner; fruitfully, abundantly.

*** prō-lĭf'-ĭc-al-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *prolifical; -ness.*] Great productiveness.

"The *prolificalness* of the rivers in that country."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 18, 1885.

*** prō-lĭf'-ĭ-cāte,** *v.t.* [PROLIFICATION.] To impregnate, to fertilize.

"A great difficulty in the doctrine of eggs is how the sperm of the cock *prolificates*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

prō-lĭf-ĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *proles* = offspring, and *facio* = to make.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* The generation of children, young animals, or plants.

"*Prolifications* descending from double origins."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. xii.

2. *Bot.:* The elongation of the apex of the floral axis above the flower, where it bears fresh buds, leaves, and flowers, as occurs normally in the syncarpous fruit of the pine-apple, and sometimes in apples and pears. Something analogous is seen in the bud of Polytrichum. Median prolification is an adventitious bud springing from the centre of the flower; axillary prolification, one springing from the centre of the axil; and lateral prolification, one springing from the centre of the inflorescence.

*** prō-lĭf'-ĭc-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *prolific; -ness.*] The quality or state of being prolific; prolification.

*** prō'-lĭ-fȳ,** *v.i.* [Lat. *proles* = offspring; Eng. suff. *-fy.*] To bring forth offspring.

"Which in time *prolified* and sent out great and wasting sins."—*Sanderson: Works*, v. 338.

prō-lĭg'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *proles* = offspring, and *gero* = to bear, to produce.] Producing offspring.

proligerous-disc, *s.*

Anat.: Von Baer's name for the cellular layer imbedding the germinal ovum of a nascent organism.

prō'-lĭx, *** pro-lixe,** *a.* [Fr. *prolixe*, from Lat. *prolixus* = extended, prolix, from *pro* = forward, and **lixus*, from the same root as *liquor* = to flow. Puttenham, in 1589, ranks this word with those quite recently introduced into the language.]

* 1. Long, extended; of long duration.

"If the appellant appoints a term too *prolix*, the judge may then assign a competent term."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

* 2. Long; reaching a considerable distance.

"With wig *prolix* down flowing to his waist."
Cowper: Tirocinium, 361.

3. Long and wordy; extending or spread out to a great length; tedious, tiresome, diffuse.

"Cowper, whose silver voice, task'd sometimes hard,
Legends *prolix* delivers in the ears."
Cowper: Henry Cowper, Esq.

4. Given to, or indulging long and wordy discourses; tedious, prosy; discussing at great length.

"I have been purposely *prolix* in this demonstration."—*Mathematical Evidence*, p. 24.

*** prō-lĭx'-ĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *prolix; -ious.*] Tiresome, wearisome, prolix, dilatory.

"Lay by all nicety, and *prolixious* blushes."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 4.

prō-lĭx'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *prolixité*, from Lat. *prolixitatem*, accus. of *prolixitas*, from *prolixus* = prolix (q.v.); Ital. *prolissità.*]

* 1. The quality or state of being prolix or extended in material length; length, extent.

"The obsolete *prolixity* of shade."
Cowper: Task, i. 265.

2. Wordiness, great length, tediousness; tiresome length of speaking.

"I have done with France, and shall recompence any *prolixity* in it with greater brevity in other kingdoms."—*Prynne: Treachery & Disloyalty*, p. 51. (App.)

prō-lĭx'-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *prolix; -ly.*]

1. In a prolix manner; at great length.

"On these, *prolixly* thankful, she enlarged."
Dryden: Hind & Panther, iii. 45.

* 2. For a long-time; over-long.

"Pursu'd *prolixly*, even the gentlest toil
Is waste of health."
Armstrong: Preserving Health, iii.

prō'-lĭx-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *prolix; -ness.*] The quality or state of being prolix; prolixity.

*** prō'-lĭxt,** *a.* [PROLIX.] Prolix, long, tedious. (*G. Douglas.*)

***prōll,** ***prolle** ***prol-lyn,** *v.t.* & *i.* [PROWL.]

A. *Trans.:* To prowl after; to rob, to plunder.

"By how many tricks did he *proll* money from all parts of Christendom."—*Barrow: Supremacy of the Pope.*

B. *Intrans.:* To prowl about; to go about in search of anything.

"And yet thei be daily and howerly comersaunt in riche mennes houses, *prollyng* for somewhat at their handes."—*Udal: Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 53.

*** prōll'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *proll; -er.*] A prowler, a thief.

prō-lŏc'-ū-tŏr, *** pro-loc-u-tour,** *s.* [Lat. = an advocate, from *prolocutus*, pa. par. of *profloquor*, from *pro* = before, publicly, and *loquor* = to speak.]

* 1. One who speaks for another; an advocate.

2. The chairman or speaker of one of the houses of Convocation. The prolocutor of the lower house is a member chosen by the house, and presented to the bishops of the higher house as the person through whom all resolutions passed by the lower house will be communicated to the upper house, and who is to act as chairman and moderator of their proceedings.

"The most important office in the Convocation was that of *Prolocutor* of the Lower House."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

prō-lŏc'-ū-tŏr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *prolocutor; -ship.*] The office or dignity of a prolocutor.

*** prō-lŏc'-ū-trĭx,** *s.* [Lat.] A spokeswoman.

"To be their advocate and *prolocutrix*."—*Daniel: Hist. Eng.*, p. 141.

*** pro-loge,** *s.* [PROLOGUE.]

*** prō'-lŏg-īze,** *v.i.* [Gr. προλογίζω (*prologizō*), from πρόλογος (*prologos*) = a prologue (q.v.).] To deliver a prologue.

"Prologues are bad huishers before the wise:
Why may not then an huisher *prologize*?"
Beaum. & Fletch.: Four Plays in One.

*** prō'-lŏg-īz-ĕr,** *** pro-log-uis-er,** *s.* [Eng. *prologiz(e); -er.*] One who makes or delivers a prologue.

"Your *prologuisers* all wear black."
Lloyd: To George Colman, Esq.

prō'-lŏgue, *** pro-loge,** *s.* [Fr. *prologue*, from Lat. *prologus*; Gr. πρόλογος (*prologos*) = a forespeech: πρό (*pro*) = before, and λόγος (*logos*) = a speech; λέγω (*legō*) = to speak; Sp., Port., & Ital. *prologo.*]

1. A preface or introduction to a discourse or performance; espec. an introductory discourse or verses spoken before a dramatic performance or play begins. [EPILOGUE.]

"It is not the fashion to see the lady the epilogue; but it is no more unhandsome than to see the lord the *prologue*."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It.* (Epilogue.)

* 2. The speaker of a prologue before a performance.

* 3. An introduction, a preface, a prelude.

"In her face excuse
Came *prologue*." *Milton: P. L.*, ix. 854.

*** prō'-lŏgue,** *v.t.* [PROLOGUE, *s.*] To introduce, to preface.

"He his special nothing ever *prologues*."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, ii. 1.

prŏ-lŏng', **** pro-long-yn,** *** pur-long-yn,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *prolonger* = to prolong, to protract, from Lat. *prolongo*, from *pro* = forward, and *longus* = long; Sp. & Port. *prolongar*; Ital. *prolungare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To extend in material length; to lengthen; to draw out.

2. To extend or lengthen in time; to lengthen out; to extend the duration of.

"The flames ascend: till evening they *prolong*
The rites." *Pope: Homer; Odyssey* xiii. 31.

* 3. To put off to a distant time; to postpone, to defer.

"This wedding-day perhaps is but *prolonged*."
Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, iv. 1.

*** B.** *Intransitive:*

1. To put off to a distant time; to postpone.

2. To be prolonged or extended.

"This page, which from my reveries I feed,
Until it seems *prolonging* without end."
Byron: Childe Harold, iii. 109.

* **prŏ-lŏn'-ą ble,** *a.* [Eng. *prolong; -able.*] Capable of being prolonged.

* **prŏ-lŏn'-gāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *prolongatus*, pa. par. of *prolongo* = to prolong (q.v.).] To prolong, to lengthen.

"His *prolongated* nose."
Combe: Dr. Syntax, III. 2.

prō-lŏn-gā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *prolongatus.*] [PROLONGATE.]

1. The act of lengthening or extending in material length: as, the *prolongation* of a line.

2. A part prolonged; an extension.

"Two remarkable processes or *prolongations* of the bones of the leg."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. xiii.

3. The act of prolonging or lengthening in time.

"Putting meat to my mouth for the *prolongation* of my life."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 6.

* 4. Extension of time by delay or postponement; delay.

"This ambassage concerned only the *prolongation* of days for payment of monies."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

prō-lŏnge', *s.* [Fr.]

Ordn.: A rope used to drag a gun-carriage without the limber, in manœuvring when it is required to move in a narrow track. It has a hook at one end and a ring at the other.

prō-lŏng'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *prolong; -er.*] One who or that which prolongs, extends, or lengthens in time or space.

"Hem and cough
Prolongers to enlightened stuff."
Butler: Hudibras, I. 2.

prō-lŏng'-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *prolong; -ment.*] The act of prolonging or extending; the state of being prolonged or extended; prolongation.

"The utmost *prolongment* of his own ineligible state."—*Shaftesbury: Characteristics*, ii. 141.

prō-lū'-sion, *s.* [Lat. *prolusio* = a prelude: *pro* = before, and *lusus* = a game; *ludo* = to play; Fr. & Sp. *prolusion*; Ital. *prolusione.*]

1. A prelude to a game or entertainment; a prelude or introduction generally; a preliminary.

"Our Saviour having mentioned the beginnings of their throes of travail, and *prolusions* of this so bloody day."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 490.

2. A preliminary essay or exercise in which the writer treats briefly of a subject with which he intends to deal more fully at a future time; a literary composition of a preliminary or preparatory character; a fugitive piece.

"Strada . . . lays the scene of two of his *prolusions* in its gardens."—*Eustace: Italy*, vol. ii., ch. vii.

* **prō-măm-mā'-lī-ą,** *s. pl.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Mod. Lat. *mammalia* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A term used by Haeckel to designate the extinct ancestors of the Monotremata and Marsupialia. [PROTOTHERIA.]

"The unknown, extinct Primary Mammals, or *Promammalia*—which lived during the Trias period, and of which the two still living orders of Beaked Animals represent but a single degenerated branch developed on one side—probably possessed a very highly developed jaw like the marsupial animals which developed from them."—*Haeckel: Hist. Creat.* (Eng. ed.), ii. 235.

* **prō-mą-nā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *pro* = forth, and *manatio* = a flowing; *mano* = to flow.] A flowing forth or out; emanation.

"Besides considering the *promanation* and intertexture of the rays of light."—*More: Philos. Cabbala*, ch. viii. (App.)

prŏm-ĕn-ade, * pour-me-nade, *s.* [Fr. *promenade* (O. Fr. *pourmenade*), from *promener* = to walk, from Lat. *promino* = to drive on by threats, to drive on: *pro* = forward, and *mino* = to drive on; *minor* = to threaten.]

1. A walk for pleasure or exercise.

"To try his fortune in another *promenade*."—*Burke: Regicide Peace*, let. 3.

2. A place for walking; a public walk.

"No unpleasant walk or *promenade* for the unconfined portion of some solitary prisoner."—*Montaigne: Devonte Essayes*, pt. i., tr. xix., § 6.

prŏm-ĕn-ade', *v.i.* [PROMENADE, *s.*] To take a walk for pleasure, exercise, or show.

prŏm-ĕn-ad'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *promenad(e); -er.*] One who promenades.

"Sabbath-breaking *promenaders* were all forbidden."—*C. Kingsley: Alton Locke*, ch. i.

* **prŏm-ĕn-ad'-ĕr-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *promenader; -ess.*] A female promenader.

"White-muslin *promenaderes* . . . leaning on your arm."—*Carlyle: French Revol.*, pt. ii., bk. vi., ch. iv.

prō-mĕ-phī'-tis, *s.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Lat. *mephitis* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: An extinct form of Mustelidæ, akin to the European Marten, to the Otters, and to the South African Zorilla. From the Upper Miocene of Pikermi. (*Wallace.*)

* **prō-mĕr'-it,** *v.t.* [Lat. *promeritus*, pa. par. of *promereor* = to deserve; *pro* = before, openly, and *mereor* = to deserve.]

1. To deserve; to procure by merit.

"Nothing in any other creature which can *promerit* or procure it to us."—*Pearson: Creed*, art. 2.

2. To confer a favour on; to oblige.

"He loves not God; no, not while He *promerits* him with his favours."—*Bp. Hall: Sermon on James* iv. 8.

3. To please, to gratify.

"Beneficence and communication do not forget; for with such hosts God is *promerited*."—*Heb.* xiii. 16. (*Douay Bible.*)

* **prō-mĕr'-ĭ-tòr,** *s.* [Eng. *promerit; -or.*] One who deserves well; a praiseworthy person.

"Whatsoever mischiefs befall them or their posterity, though many ages after the decease of the *promeritors*, were inflicted upon them in revenge."—*Christian Religion's Appeal.*

prō-mĕr-ŏ-pī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *promerops*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Nectariniidæ, with one genus, Promerops (q.v.).

prō'-mĕr ŏps, *s.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Mod. Lat. *merops.*]

Ornith.: The sole genus of the Promeropinæ (q.v.). Bill long, sub-curved; nostrils linear, in a fossa; tongue feathery; wings with ten primaries; tail long, cuneate. Two species, *Promerops* (*Merops*, Linn.) *caffer* and *P. gurneyi*, from South Africa.

Prō-mē'-thē-an, *a.* & *s.* [See def.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit. & Greek Mythol.:* Of or pertaining to Prometheus (lit. = forethought), son of Iapetus. He stole fire from the chariot of the sun, and gave it to mortals. Jupiter, enraged at this, caused him to be chained to a rock on Mount Caucasus, where for 30,000 years a vulture was to feed by day on his liver, which grew again each night.

2. *Fig.:* Life-giving.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A match tipped with melted sulphur and then with chlorate of potash. They were inflamed by dipping them in sulphuric acid.

2. A small glass tube, containing sulphuric acid, and surrounded by an inflammable mixture, which it ignited on being pressed. (An old contrivance for obtaining a ready light.)

prŏm'-ĭ-nĕnçe, prŏm'-ĭ-nĕn-çy, *s.* [Fr. *prominence*, from Lat. *prominentia*, from *prominens* = prominent (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The quality or state of being prominent; a state of standing out or projecting from the surface of anything.

2. That which is prominent or projects; a projection, a protuberance.

"The rock itself is broken into . . . insulated *prominencies*, and fantastic forms."—*Eustace: Italy*, vol. iii., ch. xi.

3. The quality or state of being prominent or conspicuous among men; distinction, conspicuousness, prominent position.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astron.* (*Pl.*): Curious red projections, mainly of glowing hydrogen gas, from the circumference of the sun's disk, existent at all times, but best seen during total eclipses.

2. *Bot.* (*Pl.*): Risings or protuberances from the surface.

prŏm'-ĭ-nent, *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *prominens*, pr. par. of *prominco* = to project: *pro* = forward, and *mineo* = to project; Sp. & Ital. *prominente.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Standing out or projecting beyond the surface of something else; jutting, protuberant.

"From some *prominent* rock."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad xvi.

2. Standing out from the multitude; conspicuous; distinguished above others.

"Personal pilgrimages on the part of *prominent* political figures."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 25, 1886.

3. Likely to attract special attention from the size, position, or other feature; most striking to the eye; principal, chief: as, a *prominent* place in a picture, procession, &c.

B. *As substantive:*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A prominence, a height.

"Till highest *prominents* . . . are hid.
Chapman: Homer; Iliad xii.

2. *Entom.* (*Pl.*): Various species of Notodontidæ, of the genera Notodonta, Ptilophora, and Ptilodontis, which have a projection on the inner margins of the fore-wings. Colours generally white, brown, or tawny, with darker margins. Caterpillars of varied and irregular forms. Called also Tooth-backs.

prŏm'-ĭ-nent lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *prominent; -ly.*] In a prominent manner or degree; conspicuously, eminently; in a striking manner.

prŏm-ĭs-cū ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *promiscu(ous); -ity.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Promiscuousness, confusion.

"A state of perplexity and *promiscuity*."—*T. A Pec: Margaudus*, lxxv.

2. *Anthrop.:* The Hetairism of M'Lennan and Communal Marriage of Lubbock (Lord Avebury)—a state in low societies where the connections between men and women are indefinite and inconstant.

"We must, I think, infer that even in prehistoric times, *promiscuity* was checked by the establishment of individual connexions, prompted by men's likings, and maintained against other men by force."—*Spencer: Sociology* (ed. 1876), 665.

prŏ-mĭs'-cu-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *promiscuus* = mixed; *pro* = forward, and *miscea* = to mix; O. Fr. *promiscue*; Sp. & Ital. *promiscuo.*]

1. Consisting of individuals mixed together in a body or mass without order; confused; mingled indiscriminately.

"Victors and vanquished join *promiscuous* cries."
Pope: Homer; Iliad iv. 512.

* 2. Forming one or part of a confused or mixed mass or crowd.

3. Distributed indiscriminately; common; not restricted to an individual; indiscriminate.

"A *promiscuous* undistinguishing profuseness."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 10.

prŏ-mĭs'-cu-oŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *promiscuous; -ly.*] In a promiscuous manner; in a confused or mixed mass or crowd; without order; indiscriminately; without distinction of kinds. (*Cowper: Retirement*, 723.)

prŏ-mĭs'-cu-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *promiscuous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being promiscuous; a state of being mixed promiscuously without order or distinction.

prŏm'-ĭse, * prom-ys, *s.* [Fr. *promesse*, from Lat. *promissa*, fem. sing. of *promissus*, pa. par. of *promitto* = to send forth, to promise: *pro* = forth, and *mitto* = to send; Sp. *promesa*; Ital. & Port. *promessa.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A declaration, verbal or written, made by one person to another, by which the person giving the promise binds himself to do, or forbear from doing, some specific act, and which gives the person to whom the promise is made a right to expect and to claim the performance or forbearance of the specified act.

"He, whiche is a *promise* breaker, escapeth not alwaye free."—*Hall: Henry VI.* (an. 14).

2. A ground or basis for expectation; earnest, pledge.

3. A ground or basis for expectation or hope of future distinction or excellence.

"A gentleman of the greatest *promise*."—*Shaksp.: Winter's Tale*, i. 1.

4. That which is promised; performance or grant of the thing promised.

"Wait for the *promise* of the father."—*Acts* i. 4.

II. *Law:* A declaration made by one person to another for a good or valuable consideration, whereby the person promising binds himself to do or forbear some act, and gives to the promisee a legal right to demand and enforce a fulfilment.

"A *promise* is in the nature of a verbal covenant, and wants nothing but the solemnity of writing and sealing to make it absolutely the same. If therefore it be to do any explicit act, it is an express contract, as much as any covenant; and the breach of it is an equal injury. The remedy is by an action on what is called the assumpsit or undertaking of the defendant; the failure of performing which is the wrong or injury done to the plaintiff, the damages whereof a jury are to estimate and settle."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 6.

¶ (1) *Promise and offer:*

Scots Law: An offer is a proposal made by the offerer to the person to whom the offer is addressed, to give or to do something either gratuitously or on an onerous consideration. A promise is an offer with this addition, that

the promiser, from the nature of his proposal, thinks it unnecessary to wait for the other party's assent, which he takes for granted. An offerer is not bound until his offer is accepted. A promiser is bound as soon as the promise reaches the party to whom it is made. A promise may be absolute or conditional, lawful or unlawful, express or implied. An absolute promise must be fulfilled in all events. The obligation to fulfil a conditional promise depends on the performance of the condition. An unlawful promise is not binding, being void by the nature of it, as being incompatible with a prior paramount obligation of obedience to the laws. An express promise is one expressed in words or writing. An implied promise is one which reason and justice dictate. A promise without deed is said to be parol, and the term is usually applied to engagement by parol only, a promise by deed being technically called a covenant (q.v.).

(2) *Breach of promise:* [Breach].

* **promise-bound,** * **promise-bounden,** *a.* Bound by a promise. (*Tennyson: Enoch Arden*, 870.)

* **promise-breach,** *s.* The breach or violation of a promise. (*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, v. 1.)

promise-breaker, *s.* One who breaks or violates his promises.

"He had also turned dissembler and *promise-breaker*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

* **promise-crammed,** *a.* Crammed or stuffed with promises. (*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 2.)

prŏm'-ĭse, *v.t.* & *i.* [Promise, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To make a promise of; to declare or engage to do, give, procure, or grant to or for another: espec. to engage the conferment of, as a benefit. (2 *Peter* ii. 18.)

2. To bind one's self under a promise to.

"Tenures *promised* the garrison of Sebastia, that, if they would surrender, no blood should be shed."—*Paley: Moral Philosophy*, bk. iii., ch. v.

3. To give promise of; to afford good reason to expect or hope.

"Besides, his expedition *promises*
Present approach." *Shakesp.: Timon*, v. 3.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To bind one's self by a promise; to make a promise or promises.

"To *promise* is most courtly."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, v. 1.

2. To afford reasonable grounds of hope or expectation; to give promise.

* 3. To stand sponsor.

"There were those who knew him near the king. And *promised* for him: and Arthur made him knight." *Tennyson: Pelleas & Ettarre*, 15.

¶ (1) *I promise you:* I assure you; I declare to you. (A phrase used indifferently of good or ill, but generally of something ill, or wonderful.)

"I do not like thy look: *I promise thee*."
Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, iv 2.

* (2) *To be promised:* To have a prior engagement.

"'Will you sup with me to-night, Casca?'
'No, *I am promised* forth.'"
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 2.

† (3) *To promise one's self:* To have strong confidence or expectation of; to assure one's self.

* **prŏm'-ĭs-ēē',** *s.* [Eng. *promis(e)*; *-ee.*] One to whom a promise is made.

"The promise is to be performed in that sense in which the promiser apprehended at the time that the *promisee* received it."—*Paley: Moral Philosophy*, bk. iii., ch. v.

* **prŏm'-ĭse-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *promise*; *-ful(l).*] Full of promises. (*Sylvester: Babylon*, 96.)

prŏm'-ĭs-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *promis(e)*; *-er.*] One who promises; one who engages, undertakes, or covenants. (*Coleridge*; 1 *Zapolya*, i.)

prŏm'-ĭs-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Promise, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Making a promise; entering into a covenant or undertaking.

2. Giving promise or just grounds for expectation or hope of future distinction or excellence; likely to turn out well: as, a *promising* youth.

C. *As subst.:* The act of making a promise or covenant.

prŏm'-ĭs-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *promising*; *-ly.*] In a promising manner; so as to give good promise of the future.

prŏm'-ĭs-or, *s.* [Eng. *promis(e).* v.; *-or.*]

Law: One who promises; one who enters into a covenant.

* **prō-mĭs'-sĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *promis(e)*; *-ive.*] Making a promise.

* **prŏ-mĭs'-sŏr-ĭl-ў,** *adv.* [Eng. *promissory*; *-ly.*] By way of promise.

"Nor was he obliged by oath to a strict observation of that which *promissorily* was unlawful."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. xiv.

prŏm'-ĭs-sŏr-ў, *a.* [Lat. *promissor* = a promiser; Eng. adj. suff. *-y.*] Containing, or of the nature of a promise or covenant to do or forbear to do something.

"As the preceptive part enjoins the most exact virtue, so is it most advantageously enforced by the *promissory*."—*Decay of Christian Piety.*

promissory-note, *s.*

Comm.: A written promise to pay a given sum of money to a certain person, at a specified date. The phrase "for value received" is usually inserted. The stamp duty is *ad valorem*, just as on Bills of Exchange.

promissory-oath, *s.* [Oath.]

prō-mŭt', *v.t.* [Lat. *promitto.*] [Promise, *v.*] To disclose, to publish, to confess.

"Promising . . . franke and free pardone of all offences and crimes *promitted*."—*Hall: Chronicle, Henry VII.*, fo. 33.

* **prŏm'-ŏnt,** *s.* [An abbrev. of *promontory* (q.v.).] A promontory.

"The shore let her transcend the *promont* to descry."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. i.

* **prŏm-ŏn-tŏr'-ĭ-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *promontory*; *-ous.*] Overhanging, like a promontory: hence, high and predominant.

"The Papists brag of their . . . *promontorious* celsitude."—*Adams: Works*, i. 422.

prŏm'-ŏn-tŏr-ў, *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *promontorium*, from *pro* = forward, and *mons* (genit. *montis*) = a mountain; Fr. *promontoire*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *promontorio.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A headland; a high point of land projecting into the sea beyond the line of the coast; it differs from a cape in being properly high land, while a cape may be either high or low. (*Milton: P. L.*, vii. 414.)

2. *Anat.:* A small projection, used chiefly,

(1) *Of the ear:* A small projection at the inner paries of the cavity of the tympanum, corresponding to the external scala of the cochlea.

(2) *Of the sacrum:* The projection formed by the union of the base of the sacrum with the last lumbar vertebra.

* **B.** *As adj.:* High, projecting.

"Rocks and *promontory* places."—*Adams: Works*, i. 428.

prŏ-mōte', *v.t.* & *t.* [Lat. *promotus*, pa. par. of *promoveo* = to promote, to further: *pro* = forward, and *moveo* = to move; Fr. *promouvoir*; Sp. & Port. *promover*; Ital. *promovere.*]

* **A.** *Intransitive:*

1. To inform; to act as an informer.

"Thou, Sinus, that lov'st still to be *promoting*,
Because I sport about King Henry's marriage."
Harington: Epigrams, p. 98.

2. To urge or incite another, especially to a wrong act.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To forward, to further, to advance; to contribute to the growth, increase, or advancement of. (*Milton: P. R.*, i. 205.)

2. To excite; to stir up.

"But why shouldst thou suspect the war's success?
None fears it more, as none *promotes* it less."
Pope: Homer: Iliad xii. 286.

3. To exalt, to elevate; to raise to a higher position or rank; to prefer.

"He was *promoted* to so high an office."—*Grafton: Henry VI.* fol. 14.

4. To get up and float, as a company.

* **prŏ-mōte'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *promote*; *-ment.*] The same as Promotion (q.v.).

prŏ-mōt'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *promot(e)*; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. An informer.

"*Promoters* be those which in popular and penal actions do defer the names or complain of offenders."—*Cowell: The Interpreter.*

2. One who or that which promotes, furthers, or advances anything; a furtherer.

"That great and learned *promoter* of experimental philosophy."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 44.

3. One who stirs up or excites.

"The first *promoter* of the conspiracy."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. 3.

4. One who promotes a company or financial undertaking; one who gets up a joint-stock company.

"He might have been the *promoter* of some . . . Gold Mining Company."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 22, 1885.

II. *Law:* The plaintiff in a suit in an ecclesiastical court.

"Mr. . . . proctor, who appeared on behalf of the *promoter*."—*Church Times*, Feb. 12, 1886.

prŏ-mō'-tion, pro-mo-ci-on, *s.* [Fr. *promotion*, from Lat. *promotionem*, accus. of *promotio*, from *promotus*; Sp. *promocion*; Ital. *promozione.*]

* 1. The act of informing; information against one. [Promote.]

"Covetousness and *promotion* and such like are that right hand and right eye which must be cut off and plucked out."—*Tyndale: Exposition of Matthew* vi.

2. The act of promoting, furthering, or advancing; advancement, encouragement.

"No premium paid for *promotion* of the company."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 15, 1886.

3. The act of promoting or raising in rank or position; preferment; exaltation in rank or position.

"Thy *promotion* will be thy destruction."
Milton: P. R., iii. 202.

* **prŏ-mō'-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *promot(e)*; *-ive.*] Tending or serving to promote, advance, or further; furthering, encouraging.

* **prŏ-mō'-tor,** *s.* [Lat.] An informer. (*P. Holland: Plutarch's Morals*, p. 428.)

* **prō-mōv'-al,** *s.* [Eng. *promov(e)*; *-al.*] Promotion, advancement.

"For the *promoval* of the good of that youth."—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. iii., ch. xxix.

prō-mōve', *v.t.* [Lat. *promoveo* = to promote (q.v.).] To promote to forward, to advance. (*Suckling: Loving & Beloved.*)

prō-mōv'-ent, *s.* [Lat. *promovens*, pr. par. of *promoveo* = to promote (q.v.).] The plaintiff in the instance court of the admiralty.

* **prō-mōv'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *promov(e)*; *-er.*] A promoter.

"Burned with all the *promovers* thereof."—*Joye: Exposicion of Daniel*, ch. vii.

prŏmpt (mp as m), * **prompte,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *prompt*, from Lat. *promptus* = brought to light, at hand, ready: prop. pa. par. of *promo* = to take or bring forward: *pro* = forward, and *emo* = to take; Sp. & Ital. *pronto.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Ready and quick to act as occasion demands; sharp.

"She that was *prompte* and redy to all euyll."—*Fabyan: Chronicle*, vol. i., ch. cxxi.

2. Given, done, or performed readily and without delay; quick, ready; characterized by, or done with, alacrity.

"That exact order and *prompt* obedience in which the strength of regular armies consists."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

3. Acting quickly and readily; ready and willing.

"A matchless horse, though something old
Prompt to his paces." *Scott: Marmion*, ii. 16.

* 4. Hasty, forward, petulant.

* 5. Inclined, disposed.

"To which the Grecians are most *prompt* and pregnant." *Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida*, iv. 4.

* 6. Unobstructed, open.

B. *As substantive:*

Comm.: (See extract).

"A *prompt* is an agreement between a shipper or importer and a merchant, in which the former engages to sell certain specified goods at a given price, and the latter to take them up and pay for them at a specified date."—*Bithell: Counting-house Dictionary.*

prompt-book, *s.* The book used by the prompter of a theatre.

prompt-side, *s.* The side of the stage, right of the audience, on which the prompter usually stands.

prŏmpt (mp as m), *v.t.* [Prompt, *a.*]

1. To urge or incite to action or exertion; to instigate.

"Revelations which *prompted* the paramount legal authority of Germany to advance so grave an impeachment."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 18, 1886.

* 2. To dictate; to suggest to the mind.

"The voices of the choir far below may . . . *prompt* the song of praise."—*Eustace: Italy*, vol iii., ch. x.

* 3. To remind; to give notice to.

4. To assist, as a speaker, when at a loss, by suggesting the words forgotten or next in order: as, To *prompt* an actor.

prŏmp′-tĕr (mp as m), * promp-tare, *s.* [Eng. *prompt*, v.; *-er.*]

1. One who or that which prompts, urges, or incites to action or exertion.

2. One who assists a speaker, when at a loss, by suggesting or repeating words. Specif., a person placed behind the scenes in a theatre, whose duty is to prompt or assist the actors when at a loss, by uttering the first words of a sentence, or words forgotten.

"No without-book prologue, faintly spoke
After the *prompter*, for our entrance.
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, i. 4.

prŏmp′-tĭ-tūde (mp as m), *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *promptitudo*, from Lat. *promptus* = prompt (q.v.).]

1. Readiness or quickness of decision and action as occasion requires.

"The greater *promptitude* of suggesting analogies."—*Hume: On the Understanding*, § 9. (Note B.)

2. Readiness of will; cheerful alacrity; promptness.

prŏmpt′-lў (mp as m), prompt′-lic, *adv.* [Eng. *prompt*, a.; *-ly.*] In a prompt manner; with promptness or alacrity; quickly, readily, expeditiously.

"Government will *promptly* repudiate his action."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 16, 1886.

prŏmpt′-nĕss (mp as m), * prompt′-nes, *s.* [Eng. *prompt*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being prompt; readiness or quickness in decision and action; promptitude, cheerful alacrity.

"Godlye *promptnes* and readinesse to believe."—*Udal: Luke* iii.

* **prŏmpt′-ŭ-ar-ў (mp as m),** *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *promptuarium*; Fr. *promptuaire.*]

A. *As subst.:* A storehouse, a repository, a magazine.

"His judicious memory being a copious *promptuary* of what was profitable."—*Howe: Funeral Sermon on Dr. Bates.*

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to, or serving to make, preparation.

* **prŏmpt′-ure (mp as m),** *s.* [Eng. *prompt*; *-ure.*] Prompting, suggestion, instigation.

"He hath fallen by *prompture* of the blood."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 1.

prŏ-mŭl′-gāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *promulgatus*, pa. par. of *promulgo* = to publish. A word of unknown origin: perhaps for *provulgo*, from *vulgus* = the people, the public; Sp. & Port. *promulgar*; Ital. *promulgare.*] To publish; to make known by public declaration, as a law, tidings, &c.; to proclaim, to announce; to teach publicly or openly.

"*Promulgating* mischievous maxims."—*Burke: French Revolution.*

prŏm-ŭl-gā′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *promulgatio*, from *promulgatus*, pa. par. of *promulgo* = to promulgate (q.v.); Fr. *promulgation*; Sp. *promulgacion*; Ital. *promulgazione.*] The act of promulgating or publishing; publication; open declaration, or announcement, or teaching.

"In the *promulgation* of the Mosaic law."—*South: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 7.

prŏm′-ŭl-gā-tŏr, prō-mŭl′-gā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat.] One who promulgates or publishes; a publisher.

"How groundless a calumny this is, appears from the sanctity of the christian religion, which excludes fraud and falsehood: so also from the designments and aims of its first *promulgators.*"—*Bevay of Piety.*

* **prŏ-mŭlge′,** *v.t.* [Lat. *promulgo* = to promulgate (q.v.); Fr. *promulguer.*] To promulgate, to publish, to teach openly.

"When Christ *promulged* his doctrine."—*South: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 6.

* **prŏ-mŭlg′-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *promulg(e)*; *-er.*] One who promulgates; a promulgator.

"He believes the Christian religion true, because the great author and *promulger* of it died, and rose again from the dead."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ix., ser. 8.

* **prō-mŭs′-çĭs,** *s.* [A corrupt form of *proboscis* (q.v.).]

Entom.: A proboscis; a beak; a rostrum.

prō-mў-çē-lĭ′-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Mod. Lat. *mycelium* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Sacs in fungals, sometimes multiplying, sometimes developing into perfect plants. Example, the so-called budding of yeast.

prō nā′-ŏs, *s.* [Gr., from πρό (*pro*) = before, and ναός (*naos*) = a temple.]

Arch.: The area immediately before a temple. The term is often used for the portico in front of a building. [NAOS.]

prō-nā′-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *pronus* = prone (q.v.).

1. That position of the hand when the thumb is turned toward the body and the palm downward.

2. The act of having the palm downwards; that motion of the arm whereby the palm is turned downwards; the opposite to supination (q.v.). It is effected by the pronator muscles.

"The muscles . . . can perform flexion, extension, *pronation*, supination."—*Smith: Portrait of Old Age*, p. 62.

prō nāt′ ŏr, *s.* [PRONATION.]

Anat.: The name given to two muscles—*pronator teres* and *pronator quadratus*—of the forearm. Both assist in pronation, and the latter bends the forearm on the arm, and conversely.

prōne, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *pronus* = inclined forward, from *pro* = forward, cogn. with Gr. πρηνής (*prēnēs*) = headlong; Sanse *pravanas* = declining, ready, prone; Sp. & Ital. *prono.*]

1. Bending forward or downward; inclined; not erect.

"That with *prone* faces crop the fruitful ground."
Blacker: Lays of the Highlands, p. 137.

2. Lying with the face downward; the opposite to supine.

"A monstrous serpent, on his belly *prone*."
Milton: P. L., x. 514.

* 3. Rushing or falling downward or headlong.

* 4. Sloping, inclined; not level.

"A *prone* and sinking land." *Blackmore: Creation.*

5. Inclined by disposition or natural tendency; disposed, propense. It is usually used in an ill sense: as, *Prone* to strife, *prone* to intemperance, &c.

6. Eager, hot.

"O, that *prone* lust should stain so pure a bed."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 684

prōne′-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *prone*; *-ly.*] In a prone manner or position; so as to bend or incline forward or downward.

prōne′-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *prone*; *-ness.*]

1. The state of being prone or bending forward or downward.

"*Proneness*, or the posture of animals looking downwards."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

2. The state of lying with the face downward; the opposite to supineness.

* 3. Descent, declivity, steepness.

4. Inclination of will; disposition, propension, propensity, tendency.

"*Proneness* to do all that a man knows of God's will."—*South: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 6.

prŏng, * pronge, * prongue, *s.* [Prob. of Celtic origin; cf. Wel. *procio* = to thrust, to poke; *procyr* = a poker; Gael. *brog* = to spur, to goad; Low Ger. *prunge* = a stake.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A sharp-pointed instrument; a fork.

"One in redoubling mazes wheels along,
And glides unhappy near the triple *prong*."
Falconer: Shipwreck, ii.

2. The spike of a fork or similar instrument; a tine.

"Portcullis spiked with iron *prong*."
Scott: Marmion, v. (Introd.)

3. A pointed projection: as, the *prongs* of a stag's antlers.

* 4. A pang, a throe, a sharp pain.

"Throwe, womannys *pronge*, sekenes. *Erumpna.*"
—*Prompt. Parv.*

II. *Bot.:* *Arundinaria falcata.*

prong-buck, *s.* [PRONG-HORN ANTELOPE.]

prong-chuck, *s.*

Turning: A burnishing chuck with a steel prong.

prong-hoe, *s.* A hoe with prongs to break the earth.

prong-horn, *s.* [PRONG-HORN ANTELOPE.]

prong horn antelope, *s.*

Zool.: *Antilocapra americana*, inhabiting the western parts of North America, from 53° N. to the plains of Mexico and California. It is rather more than four feet in length, and stands three feet at the shoulder. Pale fawn above and on the limbs; breast, abdomen, and rump white. The horns are branched, and are shed annually.

* **prŏng,** *v.t.* [PRONG, s.] To stab, as with a prong or fork. (*Thackeray: Vanity Fair*, vol. ii., ch. xvii.)

prŏnged, *a.* [Eng. *prong*; *-ed.*] Having prongs or sharp points.

* **prŏn ĭ′-tў,** *s.* [Lat. *pronitas*, from *pronus* = prone (q.v.).] Proneness, disposition, tendency.

"Vicious *promiters* and inclinations of human nature."—*Kellingbeck: Sermons*, p. 225.

prō nōm′-ĭn-al, *a.* [Lat. *pronomen*, genit *pronominis* = a pronoun (q.v.); Fr. & Sp. *pronominal*; Ital. *pronominale.*] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a pronoun.

"Thy, my, her, our, your, their, are *pronominal* adjectives."—*Loseth: Introd. to English Grammar.*

prō nōm′-ĭn al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *pronominal*; *-ly.*] As a pronoun; with the force or effect of a pronoun.

prŏ nŏn çē′, *a.* [Fr.] [PRONOUNCE.]

Lit.: Pronounced; hence, strongly marked or defined; emphasised, decided, emphatic.

pro no tar′-ў, *s.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Eng. *notary.*] A first notary. (*Wharton.*)

prō noŭn, *s.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Eng. *noun*; Lat. *pronomen*; Fr. *pronom*; Sp. *pronombre*; Ital. *pronome.*]

Gram.: A word used in place of a noun or name in order to avoid the too frequent repetition of such noun or name, but differing from a noun in not being permanently attached to any certain object or class of objects, and in not being limited in its application. Pronouns in English are divided into (1) Personal, (2) Demonstrative, (3) Interrogative, (4) Relative, and (5) Indefinite. [DEMONSTRATIVE, PERSONAL, POSSESSIVE, RELATIVE.] Interrogative pronouns are those which serve to ask a question, as *who? which? what?* Indefinite pronouns, or such as do not specify any particular object, are used, some as substantives, some as adjectives: as, *any, aught, each, every, other*, &c. In Middle English *wan, wen*, or *we* was used as an indefinite pronoun, its place being now taken by *one*, as in "*One* says." [ONE, B. 2.]

"As nouns are notes or signs of things, so *pronouns* are of nouns."—*Wilkins: Real Character*, pt. iii., ch. ii.

prŏ-noŭnçe′, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *prononcer*, from Lat. *pronuncio* = to pronounce: *pro* = forth, and *nuncio* = to tell; Sp. & Port. *pronunciar*; Ital. *pronunciare, pronunziare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To form or articulate by the organs of speech; to utter articulately; to speak; to represent vocally.

"His name is *pronounced* Broom."—*Byron: English Bards & Scotch Reviewers.* (Note.)

2. To utter formally, solemnly, or officially: as, To *pronounce* sentence of death.

3. To speak, utter, or deliver rhetorically: as, To *pronounce* a speech.

4. To declare, to affirm.

"*Pronounce* it faithfully."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, ii. 2.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To articulate.

"A man may articulate every word, *pronounce* faultlessly, read fluently, and observe the punctuation, and yet be far from a good reader."—*Earle: Philology*, § 615.

2. To declare or affirm with authority; to speak confidently.

"Those who judged after the event *pronounced* that he had not, on this occasion, shown his usual sagacity."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

* **prŏ-noŭnçe′,** *s.* [PRONOUNCE, v.] Declaration, pronouncement.

"The final *pronounce* or cannon of one archprimate."—*Milton: Reason of Church Government*, bk. i., ch. vi.

prŏ-noŭnçe′-a-blc, *a.* [Eng. *pronounce*; *-able.*] Capable of being pronounced or uttered.

prŏ-noŭnçed′, *pa. par.* & *a.* [PRONOUNCE, v.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Emphasised; strongly marked or defined.

"Parts may yet be slightly *pronounced* or emphasised."—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. xi., p. 312.

prŏ nóunçe-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *pronounce; -ment.*] The act of pronouncing; a formal declaration or announcement.

"To add anything like a *pronouncement* . . . is not the province of a general service."—*Matthew Arnold: Last Essays*, p. 217.

prŏ-nóunç-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *pronounce(), -er.*] One who pronounces, utters, or declares.

"He is the *pronouncer* and executor of right."—*Raleigh: Hist. World*, bk. ii., ch. iv., § 4.

prŏ-nóunç-ĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [Pronounce, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to, indicating, or teaching pronunciation: as, a *pronouncing* dictionary.

* **prō-nŭ-bĭ-al,** *a.* [Lat. *pronuba* = she who presides over marriage: *pro* = before, and *nubo* = to marry.] Presiding over marriage.

prō-nū-clē-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Eng. *nucleus.*]

Biology: A component part of the first embryonic or segmentation sphere, or blastosphere. Pronuclei are distinguished as male and female: the former consists of the germinal vesicle after the extrusion of polar globules from the ovum; the second is the head of a spermatozoon, which has penetrated the vitelline membrane, and sunk into the yolk substance.

"The male *pronucleus* gradually approaches the site of the female *pronucleus*; and as soon as it comes in contact with it, the latter, which was previously motionless, assumes a new activity, and the two *pronuclei*, impelled perhaps by the amœboid movements of the yolk protoplasm which accompany the change, finally unite, or are fused into one."—*Quain: Anatomy* (ed. 9th), ii. 740.

* **prŏ-nŭn-çĭ-ą-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *pronunciabilis.*] Pronounceable.

* **prŏ nŭn çi ąl,** *a.* [Lat. *pronuncio* = to pronounce.] Pertaining to pronunciation.

prō-nŭn-cĭ-ą-mĕn-tō, prō-nŭn-cĭ-ą-mĭ-ĕn-to (c as th), *s.* [Sp. *pronunciamiento.*] A manifesto; a formal declaration or announcement; a pronouncement.

prŏ-nŭn-çi-ā-tion, *s.* [Fr. *pronunciation*, from Lat. *pronunciationem*, accus. of *pronunciatio* = a pronouncing, from *pronunciatus*, pa. par. of *pronuncio* = to pronounce (q.v.); Sp. *pronunciacion*; Ital. *pronunciazione.*]

1. The act or mode of pronouncing or articulating; the act of uttering with articulation; the mode of uttering words or letters; utterance.

"One kind of difference in the *pronunciation* of different nations."—*Wilkins: Real Character*, pt. iii., ch. xiv.

2. That part of rhetoric which teaches to speak in public with propriety and gracefulness; delivery of a speech.

"Propriety of *pronunciation*."—*Blair: Lectures*, vol. ii., § 38.

prŏ-nŭn-çi-ā-tĭve, *a.* [Lat. *pronunciat(us)*, pa. par. of *pronuncio* = to pronounce (q.v.); Eng. adj. suff. *-ive.*]

1. Of or pertaining to pronunciation; pronunciatory.

2. Uttering or affirming confidently; dogmatical.

"The confident and *pronunciative* school of Aristotle."—*Bacon: Prometheus.*

* **prŏ nŭn-çi-ā-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat.] One who pronounces; a pronouncer.

* **prŏ-nŭn-çi-ā-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *pronunciator; -y.*] Pertaining or relating to pronunciation.

prō-œ' mi-ŏn, *s.* [Gr. προοίμιον (*prooimion*).] A proem (q.v.). (*Tennyson: Lucretius*, 70.)

proóf, * **preove,** * **preef,** * **preve,** * **profe,** * **preife,** * **priefe,** * **proofe,** *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *preuve* = a proof, from Low Lat. *proba*, from Lat. *probo* = to prove (q.v.); Port. & Ital. *prova*; Sp. *prueba*; Dan. *prøve*; Sw. *prof*; Dut. *proef*; Ger. *probe.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or process of proving or trying; any act, process, or operation done with a view to ascertain the truth or fact; a test, a trial.

"Put it in *proof*." *Shakesp.: Lear*, iv. 6.

2. That which serves to prove, try, or test anything; that which serves as evidence; that which proves or establishes any truth or fact; that evidence which is sufficient to satisfy the mind of the certainty of the truth of a fact, statement, or proposition.

"By *proofs* meaning such arguments from experience as leave no room for doubt or opposition."—*Hume: On the Understanding*, § 6. (Note.)

3. The state of being proved, tried, or tested, and having stood the test; firmness, hardness; firm temper; impenetrability.

"I am her knight by *proof*."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, v. 5.

* 4. Defensive arms tried and found impenetrable.

"He, Bellona's bridegroom, lapt in *proof*,
Confronted him." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, i. 2.

* 5. That which is proved or experienced; truth or knowledge gained by experience; experience.

"Who knows by history, report, or his own *proof*."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, i. 2.

6. A test applied to certain articles, manufactured or not. [Proof-spirit.]

II. *Technically:*

1. *Engraving:*

(1) An impression taken from a steel or copper plate in the course of its execution, to determine its forwardness.

(2) An early impression of a completed plate before the printing of the regular edition.

2. *Print.:* [First-proof, Revise.]

B. *As adjective:*

1. Impenetrable; able to resist physically or morally. (Frequently used in composition, as water-*proof*, fire-*proof*, &c.)

"Fight with hearts more *proof* than shields."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 4.

¶ It is now followed by *against*, formerly also by *to.*

"*Proof against* all temptation."
Milton: P. R., iv. 533.

2. Used in proving or testing: as, a *proof* charge of powder.

3. Of a certain alcoholic strength: as, *proof* spirit.

¶ (1) *Proof of sugar:* The test by which a sugar-boiler judges of the condition of the condensed syrup.

(2) *Proof of gunpowder:* Samples of powder are proved before being made up into cartridges, to see that each quantity produces the same range, and afterwards a proportion of cartridges are fired from rifles on fixed rests. These are fired in pairs at a target marked with squares, so that the exact position of the bullet-marks in a series of shots can be ascertained. Powder, when freely burnt, should leave no residuum; the grains should be even in size, well-glazed, and without dust, and its density should be uniform.

(3) *Proof of ordnance:* Guns are proved by using charges of powder considerably heavier than they would be required to bear with special bolts or projectiles. The guns are fired by electricity, and examined after every round. The number of rounds fired for "proof" is not specified.

* **proof-arm,** *v.t.* To arm so as to make proof or secure.

proof-house, *s.* A house fitted up for proving the barrels of fire-arms.

proof-plane, *s.*

Elect.: An instrument for collecting frictional electricity, or carrying their small charges from one conductor to another. It is usually a small disc of metal, or card, covered with gold leaf or tinfoil, and mounted upon a handle of some insulating material.

proof-plug, *s.* A plug screwed temporarily into the breech of a gun-barrel to be proved.

proof-print, *s.* [Proof, A. II. 1. (2).]

proof-sheet, *s.* [Proof, A. II. 2.]

proof-spirit, *s.*

Comm.: A mixture of about equal parts of distilled water and absolute alcohol. It is defined by the Act 58 Geo. III., c. 28, to be "such as shall, at a temperature of 51° of Fahrenheit's thermometer, weigh exactly $\frac{12}{13}$ parts of an equal measure of distilled water." Its sp. gr. = ·9198 at 15°, and it contains 49¼ per cent. by weight of absolute alcohol.

proof-staff, *s.* A metallic straight-edge by which a wooden staff is tested and corrected. [Red-staff.]

proof-stick, *s.*

Sugar-making: A stick with which a small quantity of syrup is lifted from the open pan or the vacuum-pan to judge, by the rapidity and character of its crystallization, the condition of the contents of the pan.

* **proof text,** *s.* A text or passage of Scripture relied upon for proving a doctrine, &c.

* **proóf'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *proof; -less.*] Unsupported by or wanting proof; unproved; not proved.

"Such questionable, not to say altogether *proofless*, conceits."—*Bayle: Works*, ii. 290.

* **proóf'-lĕss-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *proofless; -ly.*] Without proof.

prō-ŏp'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Gr. ὄψις (*opsis*) = the face, the visage.]

Anthrop.: A term applied to individuals or races having the naso-malar index above 110, as is the case with the Caucasians. [*Naso-malar Index.*]

prō-ō'-tĭc, *a.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Gr. οὖς (*ous*), genit. ὠτός (*ōtos*) = the ear.]

Compar. Anat.: Pertaining to the anterior ossification of the auditory capsule, corresponding to part of the petrous bone in man.

prŏp, *v.t.* [Prop, *s.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. To support or prevent from falling by placing something under or against as a support. (Generally followed by up: as, To *prop up* a wall.)

2. To support by standing under or against.

"Down it fell, and with it bore
Crowdero, whom it *propp'd* before."
Butler: Hudibras, i. 2.

II. *Fig.:* To support, to sustain; to save from ruin or decay. (*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, i. 6.)

prŏp, * **proppe,** *s.* [Ir. *propa* = a prop; Gael. *prop* = a support, *prop* = to prop; O. Dut. *proppe* = an iron branch, *proppen* = to prop; Dan. *prop* = a prop; Sw. *propp*; Ger. *pfropf* = a cork, a stopple, *pfropfen* = to cram, stuff, or thrust into.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A support; that which sustains a superincumbent weight; that on which anything rests for support; a stay. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Our last *prop*,
Our happy life's only remaining stay."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

2. *Vehicles:* A stem fastened to the carriage bow for the attachment of the stretcher-piece.

prop-joint, *s.*

Vehicles: The jointed bar which spreads the bows of a calash-top.

prop-stay, *s.* A transverse water-tube crossing a boiler-flue, forming a passage for the water and increasing the flue surface by the exposure of its exterior surface to the heated current.

prop-wood, *s.*

1. Saplings and underwood suitable for cutting into props.

2. Short stout lengths of fir and other wood, used for propping up the roofs of coal-mines.

prop-word, *s.* [Pillow-word.]

prō-pæ-deū'-tĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. προπαιδευτικός (*propaideutikos*), from προπαιδεύω (*propaideuō*) = to teach beforehand: πρό (*pro*) = before, and παιδεύω (*paideuō*) = to teach; παῖς (*pais*), genit. παιδός (*paidos*) = a child.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to propædeutics or the introduction to any art or science; acting or serving as an introduction to any art or science; instructing beforehand.

B. *As subst.:* An introduction to any art or science; an introduction generally.

"Kantianism . . . is being developed into a *propædeutic* to Christianity."—*Athenæum*, Dec. 20, 1881.

prō-pæ-deū'-tĭe-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *propædeutic; -al.*] The same as Propædeutic (q.v.).

prō-pæ-deū'-tĭcs, *s.* [Propædeutic.] The preliminary learning or instruction connected with any art or science; the knowledge and rules necessary for the study of any particular art, science, &c.

* **prŏp'-ą-gą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *propag(ate); -able.*]

1. Capable of being propagated or continued and multiplied by natural generation or production.

2. Capable of being propagated or spread by any means, as doctrines, principles, &c.

prŏp-a-găn'-da, *s.* [See def. 1.]

1. *Church Hist.:* The Congregation *de Propaganda Fide*, a commission of Cardinals charged with the direction of all matters connected with foreign missions in the Roman Church. The Congregation was established by Gregory XV. by the bull *Inscrutabile* (July 22, 1622), and now has its seat in the Palazzo Ferrattini, in the Piazza di Spagna, Rome. Pope Urban VIII. (1623–44) founded the Propaganda College in furtherance of the design of his predecessor; and here young men of all nations are trained for the priesthood, and take an oath to devote themselves for life to the foreign missions in whatever province or vicariate they may be appointed to by the Congregation.

"The celebrated printing-office of the *Propaganda* is rich in Oriental types, and has produced many works of great typographical beauty. . . . The annual examination of the pupils, which takes place in January [on the day before the Epiphany] is an interesting scene which few travellers, who are then in Rome, omit to attend; the pupils reciting poetry and speeches in their several languages, accompanied also by music, as performed in their several countries."—*Murray's Handbook of Rome* (ed. 1881), p. 294.

2. Hence, any institution, system, or programme for propagating any particular doctrine or set of doctrines.

"A reverent *propaganda* of unbelief."—*Echo*, Sept. 7, 1885.

prŏp-a-găn'-dism, *s.* [Eng. *propagand(a); -ism.*] The system or practice of propagating any particular doctrine or views.

"His *propagandism* has by no means been confined to Great Britain."—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 1, 1885.

prŏp-a-găn'-dist, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *propagand(a); -ist.*]

A. *As subst.:* One who devotes himself to the propagation of any particular doctrine or views.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to, or connected with, propagandism of any kind.

"*Propagandist* objects."—*Echo*, Sept. 8, 1885.

prŏp'-a-gāte, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *propagatus*, pa. par. of *propago* = to peg down, to propagate by layers, to produce, to beget: *pro-* = before, and *pag-*, root of *pango* = to fasten, to fix; allied to *propages*, *propago* = a layer; Fr. *propager*; Sp. *propagar*; Ital. *propagare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To continue or multiply by generation or successive production; to cause to reproduce itself. (Said of animals or plants.)

* 2. To scatter.

"This short harangue *propagated* the Juncto."—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 544.

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. To generate, to produce, to originate.

"Superstitious notions, *propagated* in fancy, are hardly ever totally eradicated."—*Richardson: Clarissa.*

* 2. To promote, to increase.

"Griefs of mine own lie heavy in my breast,
Which thou wilt *propagate*."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, i. 1.

3. To spread, to disseminate, to diffuse, to extend, to promote; to cause to spread or extend.

"This practise, therefore, of acting vices, doth onely *propagate* them."—*Prynne: 1 Histrio-Mastix*, iii. 3.

B. *Intrans.:* To have offspring or issue; to be reproduced or multiplied by generation, or by new shoots or plants.

"No need that thou
Should'st *propagate*, already infinite."
Milton: P. L., viii. 419.

prŏp-a-gā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *propagatio*, from *propagatus*, pa. par. of *propago* = to propagate (q.v.); Fr. *propagation.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of propagating; continuance or multiplication of the kind or species by generation or reproduction. (Rarely applied except to plants.)

"Retarding or forwarding the *propagation* of mankind."—*Hume: Essays*, pt. ii., ess. 11.

2. The spreading or dissemination of anything, as of doctrines, learning, &c.; diffusion.

"Concerning the excellency of learning and knowledge, and the excellency of the merit and true glory in the augmentation and *propagation* thereof."—*Bacon: Advancement of Learn.*, bk. 1, p. 3.

* 3. Increase, extension, augmentation, enlargement.

¶ *Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts:*

Church Hist.: A society incorporated, June 16, 1701, to remove the spiritual destitution then prevailing among the English colonists in North America. Archbishop Tenison was its first president. It raised in the first year, £452; in the second, £575; in the third, £864; and in the fourth, £1,343. Its operations were soon after extended to the Indians, and to the negroes of New York, and in 1710 to those of the West Indies. Its first Indian mission was founded in Madras in 1728, it began to work in Australia in 1795, in South Africa in 1820, and in New Zealand in 1839. It is now one of the two great missionary societies connected with the Church of England, and is the favourite of the High Church party, while the Evangelicals generally support the Church Missionary Society.

* **prŏp'-a-gā-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *propagat(e); -ive.*] Tending or having the power to propagate.

prŏp'-a-gā-tor, *s.* [Lat.]

1. One who propagates; one whose business it is to propagate plants by budding, grafting, &c.

2. One who disseminates, spreads, or promotes; a disseminator.

"The chief *propagator* of that doctrine amongst the Greeks."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 22.

* **prŏp'-a-gā-trĕss,** * **prop-a-ga-tresse,** *s.* [Eng. *propagat(e); -ress.*] A female propagator or promoter.

"Saturnia . . . the prime *propagatresse* of religion and learning."—*Howell: Parly of Beasts*, p. 89.

* **prō-pā'-gō** (pl. **prō-păg'-ĭ-nēş),** *s.* [Lat. = a layer, a shoot.]

1. *Hort.:* The branch laid down in the process of layering.

2. *Bot.* (*Pl.*): [BACILLUS].

prō-păg'-u-lŭm (pl. **prō-păg'-u-la),** *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Lat. *propago* (q.v.).]

Botany:

1. (*Sing.*): A runner, ending in a germinating bud. [OFFSET, II. 3.]

2. (*Pl.*): The grains constituting Soredia (q.v.).

prō-păl-æ-ō-thĕr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Mod. Lat *paleotherium* (q.v.).]

Paleont.: A genus of Tapiridæ, from the Eocene Tertiary of Europe. The transverse ridges of the molars are broken up into transversely-arranged tubercles.

prōp-ăl'-a-nine, *s.* [Eng. *prop(yl)*, and *alanine.*]

Chem.: $C_4H_9NO_2$ = $CH_3{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}CH(NH_2){\cdot}CO\,OH$.

Amido-butyric acid. An inodorous, crystalline compound, produced by heating bromobutyric acid with ammonia. It forms stellate groups of small needles, or leafy crystals, slightly soluble in water and alcohol, insoluble in ether, sweet to the taste, neutral to vegetable colours, and unites both with acids and bases. The nitrate, $C_4H_9NO_2{\cdot}HNO_3$, crystallizes in fern-like groups of silky needles, very soluble in water and alcohol, and having an acid reaction. A lead compound, $C_8H_{16}Pb''N_2O_4$ $H_2Pb''O_2$, is obtained as a white crystalline powder by boiling an aqueous solution of propalanine with lead oxide.

prō-pāle', *v.t.* [Lat. *pro* = forth, and *palam* = openly.] To publish, to disclose. (*Scotch.*)

prō'-pane, *s.* [Eng. *prop(yl); -ane.*]

Chem.: $C_3H_8 = CH_3{-}CH_2{-}CH_3$. Methyl-ethyl. One of the constituents of petroleum, and produced by the action of zinc and hydrochloric acid on isopropyl iodide. It is a gas, soluble in one-sixth of its volume of alcohol, and liquefies at – 20°.

prō-par'-ġyl, *s.* [Eng. *prop(yl)*, and *(pel)argyl.*]

Chem.: C_3H_3. The hypothetical radicle of dipropargyl (q.v.).

propargyl-ethyl ether, *s.* [PROPARGYLIC-ETHER.]

prō-par-ġyl'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *propargyl*; *-ic.*] Derived from, or containing, propargyl.

propargylic-alcohol, *s.*

Chem.: $C_3H_4O = CH{:}C{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}OH$. A colourless mobile liquid, obtained by distilling slowly a mixture of brom-allylic alcohol, potassic hydrate, and a little water. It has a burning taste, an agreeable smell, and is miscible with water. Sp. gr. ·9628 at 21°; vapour density, 1·9; boiling point, 114°. Its vapour burns in air with a luminous flame.

propargylic-ether, *s.*

Chem.: $C_5H_8O = CH{:}C{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}OC_2H_5$. Propargyl-ethyl ether. Obtained by digesting allylene dibromide with alcoholic potash. It is a colourless liquid, possesses a disagreeable odour, sp. gr. ·85 at 7°, and boils at 81°. With ammoniacal cuprous chloride it gives a yellow precipitate.

* **prō-păss-ĭon (ss as sh),** *s.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Eng. *passion* (q.v.).] A substitute for passion or suffering.

"The passions of Christ are by divines called rather *propassions*, than passions themselves."—*Reynolds: On the Passions*, 39.

† **prō'-pĕd,** *s.* [Lat. *pro* = for, and *pes*, genit. *pedis* = a foot.]

Entom.: Kirby's name for a proleg (q.v.).

prŏ-pĕl', *v.t.* [Lat. *propello* = to drive forward: *pro* = forward, and *pello* = to drive.] To drive forward; to cause to move forward; to urge or press forward or onward by force.

prŏ-pĕl'-lent, *a.* [Lat. *propellens*, pr. par. of *propello* = to propel (q.v.).] Driving or urging forward; propelling.

prŏ-pĕl'-lĕr, *s.* [Eng. *propel; -er.*] One who or that which propels; specif., the screw by which a steamship is driven through the water. [SCREW, *s.*]

"Projecting from the two-fold disc a row of *propellers* will be seen to be in active motion."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 31, 1885.

propeller-pump, *s.* A form of rotary pump in which the wheel resembles the propeller-wheel of the marine service.

* **prō-pĕmp'-tĭ-kŏn (mp as m),** *s.* [Gr. προπεμπτικός (*propemptikos*) = accompanying, from προπέμπω (*propempō*) = to send forth or forward: πρό (*pro*) = forward, and πέμπω (*pempō*) = to send.]

Literature: A poetical address to one about to start on a journey.

* **prŏ-pĕnd',** *v.i.* [Lat. *propendeo* = to hang forward: *pro* = forward, and *pendeo* = to hang.] [PROPENSE.] To incline to anything; to have a propensity to anything.

"My sprightly brethren, I *propend* to you,
In resolution to keep Helen still."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, ii. 3.

* **prŏ-pĕn'-dĕn-çy (I),** *s.* [Eng. *propenden(t); -cy.*] A leaning or disposition towards anything; a propensity.

* **prō-pĕn'-dĕn-çy (2),** *s.* [Lat. *pro* = forward, and *pendo* = to weigh.] Careful deliberation or consideration.

"That attention, and *propendency* of actions."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind.*

prŏ-pĕnd'-ent, *a.* [Lat. *propendens*, pr. par. of *propendeo* = to propend (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Inclining forward or toward anything.

2. *Bot.:* Hanging forward and downward.

prō'-pēne, *s.* [PROPYLENE.]

propene-alcohol, *s.*

Chem.: $C_3H_8O_2 = (C_3H_6)''(OH)_2$. A diatomic alcohol formed by the action of nascent hydrogen on glycerin. It is colourless, inodorous, soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, and boils at 188°–189°.

* **prŏ-pĕnse',** *a.* [Lat. *propensus*, pa. par. of *propendeo* = to propend (q.v.).] Leaning or inclining morally; inclined or disposed, whether to good or ill; having an inclination or propensity; prone. (*Cowper: Task*, v. 585.)

* **prŏ-pĕnse'-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *propense; -ly.*] In a propense manner; with natural tendency or inclination.

"Is there no difference betwixt one *propensely* going out of the road, and a hapless wanderer, straying by delusion?"—*Sterne: Sermons*, No. xviii.

* **prŏ-pĕnse'-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *propense; -ness.*] The quality or state of being propense; propensity; natural tendency; proneness.

"There is a *propenseness* to diseases in the body."—*Donne: Devotions*, p. 373.

prŏ-pĕn'-sion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *propensionem*, accus. of *propensio*, from *propensus* = propense (q.v.); Sp. *propension*; Ital. *propensione.*]

1. The state or condition of tending to move in any direction.

"Bodies that of themselves have no *propensions* to any determinate place."—*Digby: On Bodies.*

2. Propensity, proneness; natural tendency or inclination.

"We could not do without our stock of passions and *propensions* of all sorts."—*Matthew Arnold: Last Essays*, p. 99.

prō-pĕn'sĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Lat. *propensus* = propense (q.v.).] Bent of mind; natural tendency or inclination; disposition towards anything good or evil, but especially towards evil; proclivity, bias, proneness.

"Once the *propensity* gets hold of a man, his pen never keeps still."—*Theodore Hook: Gilbert Gurney*, vol. i., ch. iv.

***prō-pĕn'sive,** *a.* [Eng. *propens(e)*; *-ive.*] Inclined, favourable.

"His *propensive* minde towardes them."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.*

prō-pĕn'yl, *s.* [Eng. *propen(e)*; *-yl* (q.v.).] [Glycerol.]

propenyl alcohol, *s.* [Glycerin.]

propenyl bromide, *s.*

Chem.: $C_3H_5Br = CH_2{:}CH{\cdot}CH_2Br$. A compound formed by the action of bromine on allyl iodide, C_3H_5I. It is isomeric with bromopropylene, and boils at 48°.

propenyl trichloride, *s.*

Chem.: $C_3H_5Cl_3 = CH_2{\cdot}CHCl{\cdot}CHCl_2$. Formed, together with glyceryl trichloride, by heating to 170° a mixture of iodine chloride and propylene dichloride. It is a colourless oil, distilling between 138° and 140°.

prŏp'-ẽr, ***pro-pre,** ***pro-pire,** *a.* & *adv.* [Fr. *propre*, from Lat. *proprius* = one's own, proper; prob. allied to *prope* = near; Port. & Ital. *proprio.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* **1.** One's own; belonging to one's self. (Joined to any of the possessives.)

"*Our proper* son." *Shakesp.: Othello*, i. 3.

2. Peculiar; not belonging to more; not common; belonging naturally or essentially to one particular individual or state.

"Faults *proper* to himself." *Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, v.

3. Natural, original. (*Milton: P. L.*, iii. 634.)

4. Correct, just, suitable, appropriate, according to usage.

"I writ not always in the *proper* terms of navigation, land service, &c."—*Dryden: Virgil; Æneid.* (Dedic.)

5. Fit, suitable, becoming.

"'Tis *proper* I obey him." *Shakesp.: Othello*, v. 2.

* **6.** Respectable, honest, decent.

"A *proper* maid in Florence." *Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well*, iv. 3.

7. Well-made, good-looking, handsome, of good appearance. (*Hebrews* xi. 23.)

8. Properly or rightly so called; real, actual; as, the garden *proper.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* Enclosing only a single floret, flower, &c.

2. *Gram.:* Applied to a noun when it is the name of any particular person or thing, as John, Shakespeare, London, Dublin, &c.; the opposite to *common.*

3. *Her.:* Represented in its natural colour. (Said of charges.)

B. *As adv.:* Properly, greatly, very, exceedingly: as, *proper* good. (*Vulgar.*)

* ¶ *In proper:* Individually, privately, as one's own.

proper-chant, *s.*

Music: An old name for the key of *c* major, which had its Mi in B: that is, which had B for its leading note.

proper feud, *s.*

Law: An original and genuine feud held by pure military service.

proper jurisdiction, *s.*

Scots Law: Jurisdiction in virtue of office.

proper motion, *s.*

Astron.: Actual as opposed to apparent motion. Used of the fixed stars. [Star.]

***prŏp'-ẽr-āte,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *properatus*, pa. par. of *propero* = to hasten.] To hasten, to hurry.

"Awhile to keep off death which *properate*."
Vicars: Translation of Virgil.

***prŏp-ẽr-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *properatio*, from *properatus*, pa. par. of *propero* = to hasten.] The act or state of hastening; haste.

"There is great preparation of this banquet, *preparation* to eat it."—*Aldrich: Works*, i. 216.

prō-pĕr'-ĭ-spōme, *s.* [Gr. προπερισπώμενον (*properispōmenon*), from προπερισπάω (*properispaō*) = to circumflex the penult: πρό (*pro*) = before; περί (*peri*) = around, and σπάω (*spaō*) = to draw.]

Greek Pros.: A word having a circumflex accent on the penult.

prŏp-ẽr-lȳ, ***pro-pre-liche,** ***pro-pre-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *proper*; *-ly.*]

1. In a proper manner; fitly, suitably, becomingly: as, To be *properly* dressed.

2. In a strict or proper sense; strictly.

"The body *properly* hath neither."
Milton: P. L., x 797.

3. Entirely, quite, very much.

"*Properly* confounded."—*Pepys: Diary*, June 24, 1664.

prŏp'-ẽr-nĕss, ***pro-per-nes,** *s.* [Eng. *proper*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being proper; propriety.

* **2.** Good looks, good appearance, handsomeness.

"The *propernes* of the childe."—*Udal: Acts* vii.

prŏp'-ẽr-tied, *a.* [Eng. *property*; *-ed.*] Possessed of property.

"An institution devoted to the *propertied* and satisfied classes generally."—*Matthew Arnold: Last Essays*, p. 163.

prŏp'-ẽr-tȳ, ***pro-pre-tee,** ***prop-ir-te,** *s.* [O. Fr. *propreté* = fitness, property, from Lat. *proprietatem*, accus. of *proprietas* = a property, ownership, from *proprius* = one's own, proper; Fr. *propriété*; Ital. *proprietà. Property* and *propriety* are doublets.]

1. A peculiar quality of anything; that which is inherent in or naturally essential to anything; a quality, a characteristic, an attribute.

"The moral *properties* and scope of things."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.

2. Character, disposition, nature.

"It is the abject *property* of most."
Cowper: Task, v. 246.

* **3.** Propriety.

"Our poets excel in grandity and gravity, smoothness and *property*, in quickness and briefness."—*Camden: Remains.*

4. The exclusive right of possessing, enjoying, and disposing of anything; ownership. It may be a right unlimited in point of duration, and unrestricted in point of disposition, or a right limited in duration, as a life interest.

"The third absolute right, inherent in every Englishman, is that of *property*: which consists in the free use, enjoyment, and disposal of all his acquisitions, without any control or diminution, save only by the laws of the land, which are extremely watchful in ascertaining and protecting this right."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 1.

5. That which is held by such a right; that which is owned; that to which a person has the legal title, whether it is in his possession or not. Property in English Law is divided into *real* and *personal*, and in Scots Law into *heritable* and *movable.* (See these words.)

"A franchise, an office, a right of common, a peerage, or other *property* of the like unsubstantial kind."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 2.

* **6.** Participation.

"Here I disclaimed all my paternal care,
Propinquity and *property* of blood."
Shakesp.: Lear, i. 1.

7. A thing wanted for and applied to a particular purpose; an implement; specif., any article necessary for the mounting and production of a play on the stage, or for a similar performance; a stage requisite.

"The supernumeraries and *properties*, so to speak, of a theatrical pageant."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 4, 1885.

¶ *Property of matter:* [Matter].

property-man, *s.*

Theat.: The man in charge of the properties. [Property, *s.*, 7.]

"The thunders are supplied by the *property-man*."—*Emerson: English Traits*, ch. xiii.

† **property qualification,** *s.* A qualification for filling certain offices, founded on one's possessing property of certain aggregate or annual value.

property-room, *s.*

Theat.: The room in a theatre in which the properties are kept.

property-tax, *s.* A direct tax levied on property. [Income-tax, II.]

***prŏp'-ẽr-tȳ,** *v.t.* [Property, *s.*]

1. To make property of; to seize and hold as one's own; to appropriate.

"They have here *propertied* me."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, iv. 2.

2. To endow with properties or qualities.

"His voice was *propertied*
As all the tuned spheres."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, v. 2.

***prō-phāne',** *a.* & *v.* [Profane.]

prŏph-ą-sĭs, *s.* [Gr., from προφαίνω (*prophainō*) = to show before: πρό (*pro*) = before, and φαίνω (*phainō*) = to show.]

Med.: The same as Prognosis (q.v.).

prŏph'-ĕ-çy, ***proph-e-cie,** ***proph-e-sie,** ***proph-e-sy,** *s.* [O. Fr. *prophecie, prophetie*, from Lat. *prophetia*, from Gr. προφητεία (*prophēteia*) = a prediction, from προφήτης (*prophētēs*) = a prophet (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *profecia*; Ital. *profezia.*]

* **1.** The act of prophesying, foretelling, or predicting; prediction.

2. That which is prophesied, foretold, or predicted; a prediction; a declaration of something to come; specif., a prediction inspired by God. [Prophet, ¶ 1.]

"A *prophecie* sais he sall die."
Robert de Brunne, p. 282.

¶ Some consider every Scripture prophecy as having but a single sense and a single fulfilment; some, a double sense, the first referring to a near event, the second to a remote one, specially the mission or death of Christ. Extreme rationalists, on the contrary, deny that predictions exist. The fulfilment of prophecy is deemed one of the leading branches of Christian evidence.

* **3.** A book of prophecies; a history.

"The rest of the acts of Solomon . . . are they not written in the *prophecy* of Ahijah the Shilonite?"—*2 Chron.* ix. 29.

* **4.** The public interpretation of Holy Scripture; exhortation and instruction.

"*Prophecy* comprehends these three things: prediction; singing, by the dictate of the Spirit; and understanding and explaining the mysterious, hidden sense of scripture."—*Locke: Paraphrase of 1 Cor.* xii. (Note.)

* **prophecy-monger,** *s.* An inventor of prophecies. (*Fuller.*)

prŏph'-ĕ-sī-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *prophesy*; *-er.*] One who prophesies or predicts events; a prophet.

"He hath deceived me like a double-meaning *prophesier*."—*Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well*, iv 3.

prŏph'-ĕ-sȳ, ***proph-e-cy,** ***proph-e-cie,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Prophecy, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To predict, to foretell, to prognosticate.

"To *prophesy* against this house all the words that ye have heard."—*Jeremiah* xxvi. 12.

* **2.** To foreshow.

"Methought thy very gait did *prophesy*
A royal nobleness." *Shakesp.: Lear*, v. 3.

3. To give signs of beforehand; to herald.

"The blue-bird *prophesying* spring."
Longfellow: It is not always May.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To utter prophecies or predictions; to foretell future events.

"Ye hypocrites, well did Esaias *prophesy* of you."—*Matt.* xv. 7.

* **2.** To interpret or explain Holy Scripture; to preach; to exhort in religious matters.

"[The exercise] called *prophesying* was this: that the ministers within a precinct did meet upon a week-day in some principal town, where there was some ancient grave minister that was president, and an auditory admitted of gentlemen, or other persons of leisure. Then every minister successively, beginning with the youngest, did handle one and the same part of Scripture."—*Bacon: Pacification of the Church.*

¶ The English Presbyterians commenced meetings for prophesying (prayer and the exposition of Scripture) at Northampton about 1570. They were forbidden by Queen Elizabeth in 1577.

prŏph'-ĕt, ***proph-ete,** *s.* [Fr. *prophète*, from Lat. *prophetu*, from Gr. προφήτης (*prophētēs*) = one who declares things, an expounder. a prophet: πρό (*pro*) = before, publicly, and φημί (*phēmi*) = to say, to speak; Sp., Port. & Ital. *profeta.*]

1. One who prophesies; one who foretells future events; a foreteller, a predicter: specif., one who, under divine inspiration and instruction, announced future events, as Moses, David, Isaiah, &c.

"Hence, in a Roman mouth, the graceful name
Of *prophet* and of poet was the same."
Cowper: Table Talk, 501.

2. An interpreter, a spokesman.

"I have made thee a god to Pharaoh: and Aaron thy brother shall be thy *prophet*."—*Exodus* vii. 1.

1. *The Prophets:*

(1) Men divinely inspired, and who often uttered predictions of future events. Three words are applied to the Old Testament prophets; the most common is נָבִיא (*nabhi*), from the verb נָבָא (*nabha*) = primarily, to bubble forth, to send forth copious floods of speech, hence in Niphal = to speak under a divine impulse, to prophesy (1 Sam. ix. 9; 1 Kings xx. 13); the second רֹאֶה (*rōĕh*) = a seer, from רָאָה (*raah*) = to see (1 Sam. ix. 9), and the third חוֹזֶה (*chhōzĕh*) = a seer, from חָזָה (*chhazah*) = to see, to look (1 Chron. xxi. 9; xxv. 5, &c.). It is connected with חָזוֹן (*chhazon*) = a vision. The second term was the oldest (1 Sam. ix. 9). Both it and *chhozeh* suggest that the subjects of the prophecies passed before the eyes of the seer in panoramic vision (cf. Isaiah i. 1; Ezek. i. 4; Rev. i. 12), he simply recording what he saw. In many cases, however, words were communicated (Jer. i. 4, 9, 11, 12). The first word *nabhi*, suggested that when inspired communications had to be made, the prophet, like a frenzied person raving, uttered words in a copious flood, flowing forth with some considerable impulse. Abraham is called a prophet (Gen. xx. 7); it is implied that Moses was one (Deut. xviii. 15; Acts vii. 37), but the more typical prophets began with Samuel (Acts xiii. 20), who was a civil ruler as well. Yet the full development of the prophetic order was not till the separation between the two kingdoms. In Judah the general faithfulness to Jehovah left them less scope. In the kingdom of Israel, on the other hand, where the worship, even when nominally that of Jehovah, was idolatrous, and where that of Baal often prevailed, the prophets were very prominent and influential, denouncing apostasy and moral depravity. The first, like Elijah, Elisha, &c. have left no writings; the later prophets have. [(2).] The last of the Old Testament prophets passed away with Malachi, and scribes took their place. In the early church there were prophets (Rom. xii. 6; 1 Cor. xii. 28; Ephes. iv. 11, &c.). Their chief function seems to have been preaching in the church (1 Cor. xiv. 2–5).

(2) The prophetic books of the Old Testament, or the Old Testament except the books of Moses (Matt. xxii. 40; Luke xxiv. 27).

2. *School of the Prophets:* An association of the prophets in which the elder lovingly trained the younger, who were called their sons (1 Kings xx. 35). First Elijah, and then Elisha, presided over such a society.

*** prŏph'-ĕt,** *v.i.* [PROPHET, *s.*] To prophesy.

"*Prophesying* Helenus."
Stanyhurst : Virgil's Æneid iii. 727.

prŏph'-ĕt-ĕss, * prof-et-esse, * proph-et-isse, *s.* [Fr. *prophétesse*, from Lat. *prophetissa*; Port. *profetissa*; Ital. *profetessa*.] A female prophet; a woman who foretells future events.

"Say, poor Margaret was a *prophetess*."
Shakesp. : Richard III., i. 3.

prŏ-phĕt'-ĭc, prŏ-phĕt'-ĭc-al, * prŏ-phĕt'-ĭck, * pro-phet-ique, * prŏ-phĕt'-ĭc-all, *a.* [Fr. *prophétique*, from Lat. *propheticus*, from Gr. προφητικός (*prophētikos*), from προφήτης (*prophētēs*) = a prophet (q.v.); Sp. & Ital. *profetico*.]

1. Of, or pertaining to, a prophet or prophecy; containing or having the nature of a prophecy. (*Milton : P. R.*, iii., 184.)

2. Predictive, presaging, presageful.

"Lend me ten thousand eyes,
And I will fill them with *prophetic* tears."
Shakesp. : Troilus & Cressida, ii. 2.

prophetic-types, *s. pl.*

Biol.: (See extract).

"There are entire families, among the representatives of older periods, of nearly every class of animals, which, in the state of their perfect development, exemplify such prophetic relations, and afford, within the limits of the animal kingdom at least, the most unexpected evidence that the plan of the whole creation had been maturely considered long before it was executed. Such types I have for some time past been in the habit of calling *prophetic-types*."—*Agassiz : Classification*, p. 176.

*** prŏ-phĕt-ĭ-căl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *prophetical*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being prophetic; propheticalness.

prŏ-phĕt'-ĭc-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *prophetical*; *-ly*.]

1. In a prophetic manner; in manner of a prophecy; by way of prediction.

"Tis effronted where *prophetically* showne
By holy John."
Stirling : Domesday : Second Houre.

2. With knowledge of futurity.

"How oft I gaz'd, *prophetically* sad."
Young : Night Thoughts, vi. 17.

*** prŏ-phĕt'-ĭc-al-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *prophetical*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being prophetic.

prŏph'-ĕt-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *prophet*; *-ism*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act or art of a prophet; prophecy.

"This Canaanite *prophetism* then was a kind of divination."—*Robertson Smith : Old Test. in the Jewish Church*, lect. xi.

† 2. *Philos.:* In the teaching of Algazzâli, an Arabian philosopher of the latter half of the eleventh century, the fourth stage (Sensation, Understanding, and Reason being the first three) in intellectual development, when another eye is opened by which man perceives things hidden from others—[ereceives things that escape the perceptions of reason, as the objects of reason escape the understanding, and as the objects of the understanding escape the sensitive faculty. (*G. H. Lewes : Hist. Philos.* (ed. 1880), ii. 56.)

*** prŏph'-ĕt-ĭze,** *v.i.* [Fr. *prophetiser*, from Lat. *prophetizo*, from Gr. προφητεύω (*prophētizō*), from προφήτης (*prophētēs*) = a prophet (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *profetizar*; Ital. *profetizzare*.] To prophesy, to presage, to give prediction.

"Nature doth warning send
By *prophetizing* dreams." *Daniel : Civil War*, iii.

*** prŏ-phŏr'-ĭc,** *a.* [Gr. προφορικός (*prophorikos*), from προφορά (*prophorá*) = a bringing forward; προφέρω (*prophérō*) = to bring forward; πρό (*pro*) = before, and φέρω (*phérō*) = to bring.] Enumerative.

prō-phў-lăc'-tĭc, * prō-phў-lăc'-tĭck, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *prophylactique*, from Gr. προφυλακτικός (*prophylaktikos*), from προφυλάσσω (*prophulassō*) = to guard: πρό (*pro*) = before, in front, and φυλάσσω (*phulassō*) = to guard.]

A. *As adj.:* Defending or protecting against disease; preventive.

"For sanitary and *prophylactic* reasons."—*Daily News*, Feb. 1, 1886.

B. *As subst.:* A medicine or preparation which defends or protects against disease; a preventive.

"Such a *prophylactic* may be found in the muriatic acid."—*Fordyce : On Muriatic Acid*, p. 6.

*** prō-phў-lăc'-tĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *prophylactic*; *-al*.] The same as PROPHYLACTIC (q.v.).

*** prō-phў-lăx'-ĭs,** *s.* [Gr., from προφυλάσσω (*prophulassō*).] [PROPHYLACTIC.]

Med.: Preventive medicine. [HYGIENE.]

prōph-ў-sēs, *s. pl.* [Gr. πρόφυσις (*prophusis*) = a germ, a bud.]

Bot. (*Pl.*): The abortive pistillidia of the Muscales.

*** pro-pice, * pro-pise,** *a.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *propitius*.] Propitious, favourable.

"Wind and wether were to theim *propice* and convenient."—*Hall : Henry VI.* (an. 30).

*** pro-pi-ci-ate,** *v.t.* [PROPITIATE.]

*** prō-pĭ-nā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *propinatio*, from *propinatus*, pa. par. of *propino*.] [PROPINE, *v.*] The act of drinking first and then offering the cup to another.

"This *propination* was carried about towards the right hand."—*Potter : Antiq. of Greece*, bk. iv., ch. xx.

*** prō-pīne',** *v.t.* [Lat. *propino*; Gr. προπίνω (*propinō*) = to drink before or to one: πρό (*pro*) = before, and πίνω (*pinō*) = to drink.]

1. To pledge in drinking; to drink.

"Health, peace and joy *propin'd*."
Smart : The Hop Garden.

2. To offer in kindness, as when we drink to one and present the cup to him to drink after us.

"[It] *propines* to us the noblest . . . pleasures of the world."—*Jeremy Taylor : Christian Religion.*

3. To expose.

"Unless we would *propine* both ourselves, and our cause, unto open and just derision."—*Fotherby : Atheomastix*, p. 11.

*** prō-pīne** (1), *s.* [PROPINE, *v.*] Drink money; a present, a gift.

prō-pīne' (2), *s.* [Eng. *propy(ione)*; *-ine*.] [ALLYLENE.]

prō-pĭn-quāte, *v.i.* [Lat. *propinquatus*, pa. par. of *propinquo*, from *propinquus* = near.] [PROPINQUITY.] To approach; to come, or be near.

*** pro-pinque,** *a.* [Lat. *propinquus*.] [PROPINQUITY.] Near, close.

"As it is *propinque* or near, it consisteth of exhalations."—*Sworn : Speculum Mundi*, p. 81.

prō-pĭn-quĭ-tў, pro-pin-qui-tee, pro-pin-qui-tie, *s.* [Lat. *propinquitas*, from *propinquus* = near (*a.*), from *prope* = near (adv.).]

1. Nearness of place or position; proximity, neighbourhood.

"In respect of distance and *propinquity*."—*Ray : of the Creation*, pt. ii.

2. Nearness in time.

3. Nearness in blood or kindred; closeness of kindred. (*Shakesp. : Love*, i. 1.)

prō-pĭ-ŏn'-a-mīde, *s.* [Eng. *propion(e)*, and *amide*.]

Chem.: $C_3H_7NO = \frac{C_3H_5O}{H_2}\}N$. Metacetamide. Produced by the action of ammonia on ethyl-propionate. It crystallizes in colourless prisms, melts at 75°–76°, and boils above 210°. By heating with potassium it is decomposed, yielding potassic cyanide, hydrogen, and carburetted hydrogen.

prō-pĭ-ŏn'-ăte, *s.* [Eng. *propion(ic)*; *-ate*.]

Chem.: A salt of propionic acid.

prō-pĭ-ŏne, *s.* [Eng. *propi(onic)*; suff. *-one*.]

Chem.: $C_5H_{10}O = \frac{C_3H_5O}{C_2H_5}\}$. Metacetone. Ethyl-propionyl. The ketone of propionic acid, obtained by distilling sugar, starch, or gum with excess of lime. It is a colourless mobile liquid, lighter than water, boils at 101°, and is soluble in alcohol and ether.

prō-pĭ-ŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. πρῶτος (*prōtos*) = first, and πίων (*pion*) = fat. Named by Dumas because its salts have a fatty feel.] Contained in or derived from propione.

propionic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_3H_6O_2 = C_2H_5O.HO$. Metacetonic acid. Ethyl-formic acid. Discovered by Gottlieb, in 1844, among the products of the action of potash on sugar. It is found in amber-oil, cocoa-nut milk, and some wines, and is produced by the action of carbonic anhydride on sodium ethyl. It is a liquid resembling acetic acid, sp. gr. 991 at 25°, boils at 140·5°, mixes with water in all proportions, but separates as an oily layer on saturating the solution with calcium chloride. Its salts are crystalline and soluble in water. The barium salt, $Ba(OC_3H_5O)_2$, crystallizes in rhombic prisms. Cupric propionate $Cu(OC_3H_5O)_2$, obtained by adding the acid to cupric carbonate, forms regular green octahedrons.

propionic-aldehyde, *s.*

Chem.: $C_3H_6O = CH_3.CH_2.CHO$. Metacetic aldehyde. Propylaldide. Propylidene oxide. Prepared by the dry distillation of a mixture of calcic propionate and formate. It is a mobile liquid of suffocating odour; sp. gr. ·8074 at 21°, boils at 49°, and requires five volumes of water for solution.

prō-pĭ-ŏ-nĭ'-trĭle, *s.* [Eng. *propio(nic)*, and *nitrile*.]

Chem.: $C_3H_5N = C_2H_5CN$. Ethyl cyanide. Metacetonitrile. A colourless liquid of agreeable odour, obtained by distilling a mixture of ethylic iodide and potassic cyanide. It does not mix with water, boils at 98°, and has a sp. gr. of ·787.

pro-pĭ-ŏn-ўl, *s.* [Eng. *propion(e)*; *-yl*.] [PROPENYL.]

*** prō-pĭ-thē'-cŭs,** *s.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Lat. *pithecus* (q.v.).

Zool.: A genus of the old family Lemuridæ, founded by Bennett, in 1832, now merged in Indris. It embraced those forms of Indris which possess a tail.

prō-pĭt'-ĭ-a-ble (t as sh), *a.* [Lat. *propitiabilis*, from *propitio* = to propitiate (q.v.).

1. Capable of being propitiated; that may or can be rendered propitious or favourable.

"He was either irritable or *propitiable* by the omitting or performing of any mean or insignificant service."—*More*, Dion. Pref., p. v.

2. Capable of propitiating; propitiatory.

"*Propitiable*, as well for the sinner as of the devil."—*Fox : Martyrs*, p. 1,322.

*** prŏ pĭt ĭ āto** (first t as sh), *a.* Lat. *prop. ĭatus*, pa. par. of *propitio* = to propitiate, from *propitius* = propitious (q.v.).] Propitiated, favourable.

"With such sacrifices God is made favorable, or God is *propitiate*, if we shall make new Englishe."—*Bp. Gardiner: Explication*, fol. 130.

prŏ pĭt ĭ āte (first t as sh), *v.t.* & *i.* [PROPITIATE, *a.*] [O. Fr. *propitier*; Sp. *propiciar.*]

A. *Trans.*: To make propitious; to appease and render favourable; to conciliate.

"What hope, Aurora, to *propitiate* thee?"
Crashaw: Delights of the Muses.

B. *Intrans.*: To make propitiation.

"Of human victims, offered up to appease
Or to *propitiate*."—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. ix.

prŏ pĭt ĭ ā tion (first t as sh), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *propitiationem*, accus. of *propitiatio*, from *propitiatus*, pa. par. of *propitio* = to propitiate (q.v.); Sp. *propiciacion*; Ital. *propiziazione.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of propitiating, appeasing, or making propitious.

2. *Script.*: Christ, viewed as the atoning sacrifice for sin. (1 *John* ii. 2.)

3. *Theol.*: [ATONEMENT].

prŏ pĭt ĭ ā tor (first t as sh), *s.* [Lat., from *propitiatus*, pa. par. of *propitio* = to propitiate (q.v.); Ital. *propiziatore.*] One who propitiates or appeases.

prŏ pĭt ĭ ā tor ĭ lȳ (first t as sh), *adv.* [Eng. *propitiatory*; *-ly.*] By way of propitiation.

prŏ pit ĭ ā tor ȳ (first t as sh), *** pro pic i a tor ic, pro pic i a tor y,** *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *propitiatorium* (Heb. ix. 5); Fr. *propitiatoire*; Ital. *propiziatorio* = propitiatory (a.).]

*** A.** *As substantive*:

Jewish Antiq.: The mercy-seat (q.v.).

"Declared Christe to be unto all people the very *propitatory*."—*Udal: Romanes*, iii.

B. *As adj.*: Having the power of propitiating; tending or designed to propitiate.

"A sacrifice *propiciatory* for all the synnes of the worlde."—*Bp. Gardiner: Explication*, fol. 33.

prŏ pĭ tious, *a.* [Lat. *propitius*, a word used in augury, from *pro* = forwards, and *peto* = to fly, to seek. Explained in Gloss. to P. Holland's *Pliny* (1601), as if of recent introduction.]

1. Favourable; favourably disposed towards a person; disposed to be kind or gracious; kind, forgiving, merciful. (*Milton: P. L.*, xii. 612.)

2. Affording or accompanied with favourable conditions or circumstances; as, a *propitious* season.

prŏ pĭ tious lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *propitious*; *-ly.*] In a propitious manner; favourably, kindly.

"Yet ah! that fate, *propitiously* inclin'd,
Had rais'd my birth, or had debas'd my mind"
Dryden: Absalom & Achitophel.

prŏ pĭ tious nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *propitious*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being propitious; kindness.

2. Favourableness; favourable nature or conditions.

"The *propitiousness* of climate."—*Temple: Ancient and Modern Learning.*

*** prō plăsm,** *s.* [Gr. πρόπλασμα (*proplasma*): πρό (*pro*) = before, and πλάσμα (*plasma*).] [PLASM.] A mould, a matrix.

"Serving as *proplasms* or moulds to the matter."—*Woodward: Natural History.*

*** prō plăs tĭc,** *a.* [PROPLASM.] Forming a mould or cast.

prō plăs tics, *s.* [PROPLASM.] The art of making moulds for casting.

*** prōp lĕss, * prop lesse,** *a.* [Eng. *prop*; *-less.*] Without support or props; unsupported. (*Sylvester: Little Bartas*, 287.)

prŏp ō dīte, *s.* [PROPODIUM.]

Comp. Anat.: The penultimate joint of a maxillipede. (*Huxley.*)

prō pō dĭ ŭm, *s.* [Prof. *pro-*, and Gr. πούς (*pous*), genit. ποδός (*podos*) = a foot.]

Comp. Anat.: The anterior portion of the foot of a mollusc.

prŏp ō lis, *s.* [Gr. πρόπολις (*propolis*): pref. *pro-*, and πολις (*polis*) = a city.]

Entom.: A species of glutinous resin, of aromatic odour, reddish-brown colour, becoming darker and firmer. It is soluble in alcohol, ether, and fixed and volatile oils, imparting to the solvent a beautiful red colour. Huber found the varnish exuding from the buds of the wild poplar to be chemically identical with propolis. With this substance bees line the inside and all projecting portions of their hives, and cover all foreign substances too heavy for removal. If a snail should find its way into a hive, it is stung to death, and then neatly covered with propolis.

prō pōne, pro poune, *v.t.* [Lat. *propono* to set forth: *pro* = forward, and *pono* = to set.] [PROPOUND.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.*: To put forward; to propose, to propound.

"Your highnes had by your oratours *proponed* certain offres."—*State Papers: Wolsey to Henry VIII.* (1527).

2. *Scots Law*: To state; to bring forward.

¶ *Pleas proponed and repelled*:

Scots Law: Pleas stated in a court and repelled previous to decree being given.

prō pōn ent, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *proponens*, pr. par. of *propono* = to propone (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.*: Putting forward or making proposals; proposing.

B. *As subst.*: One who makes a proposal or lays down a position.

"The cardinal *proponent* of the Holy Roman Church."—*Barrow: Pope's Supremacy.* (Introd.)

prŏ pŏr tion, * pro por ci on, *s.* [Fr. *proportion*, from Lat. *proportionem*, accus. of *proportio* = proportion, from *pro* = before, and *portio* = a portion (q.v.); Sp. *proporcion*; Ital. *proporzione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The comparative relation of one thing to another as regards size, quantity, extent, degree, &c.; ratio.

"Gold incorporates with copper in any *proportion*."—*Bacon: Works*, i. 113.

2. Settled relation of comparative quantity; equal or corresponding degree.

"*Proportion* is the measure of relative quantity."—*Burke: Sublime & Beautiful*, pt. iii., § 2.

3. The relation of one part to another, or to the whole with respect to magnitude; the relative size and arrangement of parts.

"Formed in the best *proportions* of her sex, Rowena was tall in stature."—*Scott: Ivanhoe*, ch. iv.

4. Symmetrical arrangement; symmetry; the symmetrical adaptation or adjustment of parts in a whole.

"Her armes long in iust *proporcion* cast."
Tvcertaine Avctors: Description & Praise of his Loue.

* 5. That which falls to one's lot when a whole is divided according to a rule or principle; just share, lot, or portion.

"Let the women . . . do the same things in their *proportions* and capacities."—*Jeremy Taylor.*

II. *Technically*:

1. *Arch., Art, &c.*: That due observance of the balance of all parts, in a statue or picture, which constitutes excellence.

2. *Arith.*: A rule by which from three given quantities a fourth may be found bearing the same ratio to the third as the second bears to the first. Also called the Rule of Three.

3. *Math.*: The relation which one quantity bears to another of the same kind, with respect to magnitude or numerical value. This relation may be expressed in two ways: (1) by the difference of the quantities, and (2) by their quotient. When the relation is expressed by their difference, it is called an Arithmetical Proportion; when by their quotient, Geometrical Proportion, or simply Proportion. Four quantities are in proportion when the ratio of the first to the second is equal to the ratio of the third to the fourth; this relation is expressed algebraically thus, $a : b :: c : d$. This expression is called a proportion; it is read, a is to b as c is to d, and is equivalent to the expression $\frac{b}{a} = \frac{d}{c}$. Hence, a proportion may be defined to be the algebraic expression of equality of ratios.

¶ (1) *Compound proportion*: The equality of the ratio of two quantities to another ratio, the antecedent and consequent of which are respectively the products of the antecedents and consequents of two or more ratios.

(2) *Continued proportion*: [CONTINUED, ¶ (4)].

(3) *Harmonical* (or *musical*) *proportion*: [HARMONICAL-PROPORTION].

(4) *Reciprocal proportion*: A proportion in which the first term is to the second as the fourth to the third, 4 : 2 : : 3 : 6.

(5) *Rhythmical proportion*:

Music: The proportion in relation to time or measure between different notes representing durations; thus, the semibreve is to the minim as 2 : 1, the semibreve to the crotchet as 4 : 1.

(6) *Simple proportion*: The relation of equality subsisting between two ratios.

prŏ pŏr tion, *v.t.* [Fr. *proportionner.*] [PROPORTION, *s.*]

1. To adjust in a suitable proportion; to adjust harmoniously to something else as regards dimensions or extent.

"If Fate
Proportion to these themes my lengthen'd date."
Cowper: Death of Damon. (Trans.)

2. To divide proportionately; to apportion.

"I have *proportioned* my loss among my friends."—*Daily Telegraph*, August 25, 1885.

* 3. To form in due proportions or with symmetry; to give a symmetrical form to.

"Nature had *proportioned* her without any fault."—*Sidney: Arcadia.*

* 4. To bear proportion or adequate relation to; to equal.

"His ransom . . . must *proportion* the losses we have borne."—*Shakesp.*: 2 *Henry IV.*, iv. 1.

prŏ pŏr tion ą ble, *a.* [Eng. *proportion*; *-able.*]

* 1. Capable of being proportioned or made proportional.

2. Being in proportion; bearing a due comparative relation; corresponding, equal, proportional.

"The Pope thought it the only remedy *proportionable* to the malady."—*Clarendon: Religion & Policy.*

* 3. Well-proportioned, symmetrical.

prŏ pŏr tion ą ble nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *proportionable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being proportionable.

"The ground of all pleasure is agreement and *proportionableness*."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 479.

prŏ pŏr tion ą blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *proportionabl(e)*; *-ly.*] In a proportionable manner or degree; according to proportion; proportionally; in proportion.

"The streams of liberality . . . become *proportionably* shallow."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. x.

prŏ pŏr tion ąl, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *proportionalis*; Fr. *proportionnel*; Sp. & Port. *proporcional*; Ital. *proporzionale.*]

A. *As adjective*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. According to proportion; having due proportion or comparative relation; being in suitable proportion or degree: as, The several parts of a building are *proportional.*

2. Pertaining or relating to proportion: as, *proportional* parts, *proportional* compasses, &c.

II. *Math.*: Having the same or a constant ratio: as, *proportional* quantities.

B. *As substantive*:

I. *Ord. Lang.*: A quantity in proportion.

II. *Math.*: One of the terms of a proportion.

¶ (1) *Continued proportionals*: Quantities in Continued proportion (q.v.).

(2) *Mean proportional*: [MEAN, *a.*].

proportional-compasses, *s.* Compasses or dividers with two pairs of opposite legs, turning on a common point, so that the distances between the points, in the two pairs of legs, is proportional. They are generally constructed with a groove in each leg, so that they may be set to any ratio. They are used in reducing or enlarging drawings according to any given scale.

proportional-logarithms, *s. pl.* [LOGISTIC-ARITHMETIC.]

proportional parts of magnitude, *s. pl.* Parts such that the corresponding ones, taken in their order, are proportional.

proportional or **primitive-radii,** *s. pl.*

Gearing: If the line of centres connecting the centres of two wheels in gear be divided into two parts, proportioned to the number of teeth in the respective wheels, the said two portions will be the proportional or primitive radii. [CIRCLE.]

proportional-representation, *s.* An idea of representation the realization of which

would lead to the presence in a representative assembly of members divided in opinions in the same proportion in respect of numbers as the community represented. *Ex gr.*, if an assembly of 100 members had a constituency of 100,000 persons, and the constituency was divided into 60,000 of party A. and 40,000 of party B., the assembly should consist of sixty members of party A. and forty of party B.

proportional-scale, *s.*

1. A scale on which are marked parts proportional to the logarithms of the natural numbers. They are used in rough computations and for solving problems graphically, the solution of which requires the aid of logarithms.

2. A scale for preserving the proportions of drawings or parts when changing their size.

***prŏ-pŏr-tion-ăl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *proportional*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being proportional or in proportion.

"The equality or the *proportionality* of the motion." —*Grew: Cosmo. Sacra*, bk. ii., ch. ii., § 5.

prŏ-pŏr'-tion-ăl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *proportional*; *-ly.*] In a proportional manner or degree; in proportion; in due degree; with suitable comparative relation.

"[Christ] suffered the pains of hell *proportionally*." —*Latimer: Sermon before King Edward.*

***prŏ pŏr'-tion-ar-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *proportion*; *-ary.*] Proportional, proportionate.

prŏ-pŏr'-tion-ate, *a.* [Lat. *proportionatus*, from *proportio* = proportion (q.v.).] Adjusted to something else according to a certain proportion or comparative relation; proportional; in proportion. (Generally followed by *to.*)

"What penitence *proportionate*
Can e'er be felt for sin so great?"
Longfellow: Golden Legend, iii.

prŏ-pŏr'-tion-āte, *v.t.* [Proportionate, *a.*] To make proportionate or proportional; to adjust according to a settled rate or to due proportion; to proportion.

"*Proportionated* to their opportunities of conversation with the more enlightened."—*Mickle: Introd. to Lusiad.*

prŏ-pŏr'-tion-ate-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *proportionate*; *-ly.*] In a proportionate manner or degree; with due proportion; according to settled rate; proportionably.

"To this internal perfection is added a *proportionately* happy condition."—*Pearson: Creed*, art. 12.

prŏ-pŏr'-tion-ate-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *proportionate*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being proportionate; proportionableness; suitableness or justness of proportion.

"Fitness and *proportionateness* of these objective impressions."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 2.

prŏ-pŏr'-tioned, *a.* [Eng. *proportion*; *-ed.*] In proportion: having due proportion or proportions. (Often in composition: as, well-*proportioned.*)

***prŏ-pŏr'-tion-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *proportion*; *-less.*] Without proportion or symmetry of parts.

***prŏ-pŏr'-tion-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *proportion*; *-ment.*] The act of proportioning.

prŏ-pōş'-al, *pro-pos-all, *s.* [Eng. *propos(e)*; *-al.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of proposing.

"Now there could be no satisfactory confutation of this atheistic hypothesis, without a fair *proposal* first made of the several grounds of it."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 175.

2. Specif., an offer of marriage.

3. That which is proposed or offered for consideration; terms or conditions proposed; overture, scheme, design. (*Milton: P. L.*, v. 518.)

4. Offer or presentation to the mind.

II. *Law:* A statement in writing of some special matter submitted to the consideration of one of the masters of the Court of Chancery, pursuant to an order made upon an application *ex parte*, or a decretal order of the court.

prŏ-pōşe', *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *proposer*, from *pro* = before, and *poser* = to place.] [Pose.]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To set or place before or forth.

* 2. To place one's self before or in front of; to meet, to confront. (*Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus*, ii. 1.)

* 3. To call or place before the eye or mind; to picture.

"Be now the father and *propose* a son."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., v. 2.

4. To place or set before, as something to be done or gained; to point out as a goal to be reached.

"What to ourselves in passion we *propose*,
The passion ending, doth the purpose lose."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 2.

5. To place or set forward as a matter for consideration, discussion, or acceptance: as, To *propose* terms of peace, to *propose* marriage.

6. To nominate a person for election to a post or office.

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To lay or devise schemes; to plot, to scheme.

* 2. To converse, to speak.

3. To form or declare a purpose or intention; to design.

"Man *proposes*, but God disposes."—*Trans. of Thomas à Kempis.*

4. To make an offer; specif., of marriage.

"He *proposed* to her, and was accepted."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 20, 1886.

***prŏ-pōşe',** *s.* [Propose, *v.*] Talk, discourse, conversation.

"There will she hide her
To listen our *propose*."
Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, iii. 1. (Quarto.)

prŏ-pōşed', *pa. par.* or *a.* [Propose, *v.*]

***prŏ-pōş'-ĕd-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *proposed*; *-ly.*] Purposely, designedly.

"They had *proposedly* been planned."—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, i. 117.

prŏ-pōş'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *propos(e)*, v.; *-er.*]

1. One who proposes; one who offers anything for consideration or adoption.

"What the *proposer* means by 'willfully dying a Roman-catholic,' I know not."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. vii. (App.)

2. One who proposes or nominates a person for a position or office.

"His *proposer* and seconder will . . . conduct him to the chair."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 12, 1886.

* 3. A speaker, an orator.

"By what more dear a better *proposer* could charge you withal."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii. 2.

prŏp ŏ şĭ'-tion, *prop-o-si ei oun, *s.* [Fr. *proposition*, from Lat. *propositionem*, acc. of *propositio* = a setting forth, a statement, from *propositus*, pa. par. of *propono* = to propound (q.v.); Sp. *proposicion*; Ital. *proposizione*. *Proposition* is not related to *propose.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. The act of setting or placing before; the act of offering.

† 2. The act of proposing or offering for consideration or adoption; proposal, offer.

3. That which is proposed or offered for consideration, acceptance, or adoption; a proposal; an offer of terms.

4. A statement in general (often open to doubt or controversy, *i.e.*, not wholly certain of being accepted).

"This was meant to be a mere abstract *proposition*." —*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Geom. & Math.:* A statement in terms of something proposed to be proved or done. [Problem, Theorem.]

2. *Gram.:* A sentence, or part of one, consisting of a subject, a predicate, and copula.

3. *Logic:* A sentence, or part of a sentence, affirming or denying a connection between the terms; limited to express assertions rather than extended to questions and commands. Logical propositions are divided: first, as to substance, into Categorical and Hypothetical; secondly, according to quality, into Affirmative and Negative; and, thirdly, according to quantity, into Universal and Particular.

"Logicians use to clap a *proposition*,
As justices do criminals, in prison."
Butler: Miscellaneous Thoughts.

4. *Poetry:* The first part of a poem, in which the author states the subject or matter of it.

5. *Rhet.:* That which is proposed, offered, or affirmed, as the subject of a discourse or discussion.

¶ (1) *Condemned Propositions:*

Roman Theol.: Propositions condemned by a Pope or a General Council, either as heretical or in some minor degree opposed to soundness in the faith. Addis & Arnold (*Cath. Dict.*, p. 701) thus explain the terms of censure:—

"A proposition is *heretical* when it is directly opposed to a truth revealed by God, and proposed by the Church; *erroneous*, when it is contradictory to a truth deduced from two premises, one an article of faith, the other naturally certain; *proximate to error*, when opposed to a proposition deduced with great probability from principles of faith; *savouring of heresy*, when it is capable of a good sense, but seems in the circumstances to have an heretical meaning; *evil sounding*, or *offensive to pious ears*, when opposed to piety and the reverence due to divine things, according to the common mode of speaking; *scandalous*, when it gives occasion to think or act amiss; *rash*, when opposed to the common sense of the Church in matters of faith and morals."

* (2) *Loaves of proposition:* [Show-bread].

prŏp-ŏ-şĭ'-tion-al, *a.* [Eng. *proposition*; *-al.*] Of, or pertaining to, a proposition; considered as a proposition.

"If it has a singular subject, in its *propositional* sense it is always ranked with universals."—*Watts: Logic*, pt. ii., ch. ii., § 1.

prŏ pound', *v.t.* [Formed from the obsolete verb *propone*, by the addition of an excrescent *d*; cf. *sound*, *round* (v.), *compound*, &c.] [Propone.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To put forward or offer for consideration; to propose, to put forth; to put or set, as a question.

"Such questions
As by your grace shall be *propounded* him."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., i. 2.

2. *Law:* To produce as authentic.

prŏ pound'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *propound*; *-er.*] One who propounds; one who proposes something for consideration.

"Some . . . make the tradition of all ages the infallible *propounder*."—*Chillingworth: Answer to the Preface*, p. 17.

*** prŏ pōune',** *v.t.* [Propone, Propound.]

***prŏp-pąge,** *s.* [Eng. *prop*, v.; *-age.*] That which props or supports; materials for propping; a prop. (*Carlyle.*)

prŏpped, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Prop, *v.*]

prō præ'-tor, * pro prō'-tor, *s.* [Lat., from *pro* = for, and *prætor* = a prætor (q.v.).]

Rom. Antiq.: A magistrate, who, after the expiration of his term of office as a prætor, was sent out as governor of a province, with the same authority as a prætor. Generally speaking, propraetors were sent to govern provinces in which tranquillity prevailed, and which were not likely to be disturbed, proconsuls being appointed to the more important or doubtful provinces. The proprietor had supreme jurisdiction in all cases, criminal or civil, and could imprison, scourge, or even put to death, provincials; but Roman citizens, although resident abroad, had, in all criminal cases, right of appeal to Rome.

prō-præ-tōr'-ĭ-an, *a.* [Eng. *propraetor*; *-ian.*] Of, or pertaining to, a propraetor. (*De Quincey.*)

prō prē'-fect, *s.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Eng. *prefect* (q.v.).] One who acts for a prefect; the deputy of a prefect.

*** prō-prē'-tor,** *s.* [Propræton.]

***prō'-prĭ-ate,** *a.* [Lat. *proprius*, pa. par. of *proprio* = to appropriate (q.v.).] Special, appropriated. (*Combe: Dr. Syntax*, ii. 7.)

prŏ-prī' ĕ tar-ў, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *propriétaire* = (a.) proprietary, (s.) a proprietor, from Lat. *proprietarius* = an owner, from *proprietas* = property (q.v.); Sp. *propitario*; Port. & Ital. *proprietario.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A proprietor, an owner; one who has the exclusive legal right or title to anything.

"'Tis a mistake to think ourselves stewards in some of God's gifts, and *proprietaries* in others."—*Government of the Tongue.*

2. A book or list of proprietors collectively; the whole body of proprietors: as, the *proprietary* of a county.

II. *Eccles.:* A monk who had reserved goods and effects to himself, notwithstanding his renunciation of all at his profession (q.v.).

B. *As adj.:* Belonging to a proprietor or owner or to a proprietary; pertaining or belonging to ownership.

"Though sheep, which are *proprietary*, are seldom marked, yet they are not apt to straggle."—*Grew.*

prŏ prī'-ĕ-tŏr, *s.* [Fr. *propriétaire* = pro-

prietary (q.v.).] An owner; one who has the exclusive legal right or title to anything, whether in possession or not; a possessor in his own right.

"To redress the injuries of the old *proprietors*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

prŏ prī-ĕ tor-ī-al, *a.* [Eng. *proprietor*; *-ial.*] Of or pertaining to ownership; proprietary.

"*Proprietorial* rights which have been implanted in the Irish soil."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 2, 1886.

prŏ prī-ĕ tor-ship, *s.* [Eng. *proprietor*; *-ship.*] The state or condition of a proprietor; the right of a proprietor.

"He was convinced that peasant *proprietorship* was desirable."—*Evening Standard*, Sept. 11, 1885.

prŏ prī-ĕ trĕss, *s.* [Eng. *proprietor*; *-ess.*] A female proprietor or owner; a mistress, a proprietrix.

"The *proprietress* demanded possession, but the other begged her excuse."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

prŏ prī-ĕ trix, *s.* [Eng. *proprietor*; Lat. fem. suff. *-trix.*] A proprietress.

"His bride was *proprietrix* of the lands and estate of Barncleuch."—*Russell: Haigs of Bemerside*, p. 254.

prŏ prī-ĕ-tỹ, **pro prī-e-tie,** *s.* [A doublet of *property* (q.v.).]

1. Property.

"That no quarrel may arise about their *propriety*."—*Luther: Holy State*, bk. i., ch. viii.

2. An inherent property or quality; a peculiarity.

"This *propriety*, inherent and individual attribute in your majesty."—*Bacon: Adv. of Learning*, bk. i.

3. Property; rights of ownership or possession. (*Milton: P. L.*, iv. 751.)

4. Individuality; proper and particular state. (*Shakesp.: Othello*, ii. 3.)

5. Proper state or nature; suitableness to an acknowledged or correct standard or rule; accordance with established rule, customs, or principles; correctness, justness.

"All parties were agreed as to the *propriety* of requiring the king to swear that, in temporal matters, he would govern according to law."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

℃ *To play propriety:* To take a nominal, or merely formal, part in a matter, for the sake of preserving decorum.

prŏ-prŏc tŏr, *s.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Eng. *proctor* (q.v.).] An assistant or deputy proctor.

prŏps, *s.* [Prop, *s.*] A gambler's game, played with four shells.

prŏ pūgn' (*g* silent), *v.t.* [Lat. *propugno*: *pro* = for, before, and *pugno* = to fight.] To defend, to vindicate, to contend for.

prŏ pūg-nā-cle, *s.* [Lat. *propugnaculum*, from *propugno*.] A fortress.

"The chiefest *propugnacle* of the protestants."—*Howell: Letters.*

prŏ pūg-nā tion, *s.* [Lat. *propugnatio*, from *propugnatus*, pa. par. of *propugno*.] Defence, vindication, means of combat.

"What *propugnation* is in one man's valour."
Shakesp. Troilus & Cressida, ii. 2.

prŏ pūgn-ĕr, prŏ pūgn-ŏr (*g* silent), *s.* [Eng. *propugn*; *-er*, *-or.*] A defender, a vindicator.

"So zealous *propugners* are they of their native creed."—*Sacrament of the Tongue.*

prŏ pŭl-sā-tion, *s.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *propulsatio.*] [Propulse.] The act of driving, keeping off, or repelling; a keeping at a distance.

"The just cause of war is the *propulsation* of injuries."—*Bp. Hall.*

prŏ-pŭlse', *v.t.* [Lat. *propulso*, intens. from *propulsus*, pa. par. of *propello* = to propel (q.v.); Sp. *propulsar*; Ital. *propulsare.*] To drive away or off; to repel; to keep at a distance.

"Force is to be repelled and *propulsed* with force."—*Prynne: Treachery & Disloyalty*, pt. ii., p. 50.

prŏ pŭl-sion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *propulsus.*] [Propulse.] The act of driving forward or propelling.

"All the spirits are hush upon trouble, and intend *propulsion*, defence, displeasure, or revenge."—*Bp. Hall: Cases of Conscience*, dec. 3, case 5.

prŏ pŭl-sĭ-tỹ, *s.* [Eng. *propulse*; *-ity.*] Propulsion. (*Davies: Summa Totalis*, p. 10.)

prŏ pŭl-sive, *a.* [Lat. *propulsus*, pa. par. of *propello* = to propel (q.v.).] Having power to propel; tending to propel; propellent.

prŏ-pŭl-sŏr-ỹ, *a.* [Eng. *propuls(e)*; *-ory.*] The same as Propulsive (q.v.).

prō-pỹl, *s.* [Eng. *prop(ionic)*; *-yl.*]

Chem.: C_3H_7. Trityl. The third of the series of the alcohol-radicals, C_nH_{2n+1}.

propyl-carbinol, *s.* [Butyl-alcohols.]

propyl formic acid, *s.* [Butyric-acid.]

prŏp-ỹ-læ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat, from Gr. προπύλαιον (*propulaion*), from προ (*pro*) = before, and πυλη (*pulē*) = a gate.]

PROPYLÆUM.

Greek Arch.: A portico in front of a gate or temple doorway; the entrance to a Greek temple, a sacred enclosure, consisting of a gateway flanked by buildings: specif., the entrance to the Acropolis of Athens [see illustration], the last architectural work executed under the administration of Pericles.

prō-pỹl-āl'-dīde, *s.* [Eng. *propyl*, and *aldehyde.*] [Propionic-aldehyde.]

prō-pỹl-a-mĭne, *s.* [Eng. *propyl*, and *amine.*] [Tritylamine.]

prō-pỹl-ēne, *s.* [Eng. *propyl*; *-ene.*]

Chem.: $C_3H_6 = CH_2{:}CH{\cdot}CH_3$. Tritylene. Propene. A product of the dry distillation of organic bodies, and obtained, nearly pure, when allylic iodide is treated with zinc and hydrochloric acid in presence of alcohol. A gas somewhat resembling ethylene, density 1·498, liquefying on great compression.

propylene-glycol, *s.*

Chem.: $C_3H_8O_2 = C_3H_6(OH)_2$. Tritylene glycol. Trityldiolic alcohol. A colourless, syrupy liquid obtained by decomposing propylene dibromide with argentic acetate and saponifying by means of potash. It has a sweet taste, a sp. gr. of 1·051 at 0°, a vapour density of 2·596, and boils at 188°.

propylene-hydrate, *s.* [Propylic-alcohol.]

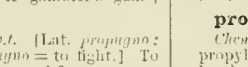
prō-pỹl-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *propyl*; *-ic.*] Contained in or derived from propyl.

propylic-alcohol, *s.*

Chem. (*Pl.*): $C_3H_8O = C_2H_7{\cdot}OH$. Primary propylic alcohol or ethyl carbinol is prepared by the repeated fractional distillation of that portion of fusel oil which distils between 85° and 100°. It may also be prepared synthetically, by acting upon propionic aldehyde with nascent hydrogen. It is a colourless, agreeable-smelling liquid; sp. gr. ·812, boils at 97°, and is miscible with water. Secondary propylic alcohol, or dimethyl carbinol, is prepared by the action of sodium amalgam on aqueous acetone. It is a colourless liquid; sp. gr. ·791, boils at 84°, and is miscible with water and alcohol. By oxidising agents it is converted into acetone.

prō-pỹl-ī-dēne, *s.* [Propyl.]

Chem.: An unsaturated hydrocarbon dyad radical, isomeric with propylene, and having



the graphic formulæ

propylidene-oxide, *s.* [Propionic-aldehyde.]

prō-pỹ-līte, *s.* [Pref. *pro-*; Gr. πυλη (*pulē*) = a gate, and suff. *-ite* (*Petrol.*).]

Petrol.: A name given by Richthofen to a group of rocks which he regarded as the earliest volcanic rocks of the Tertiary period, and as possessing a composition and structure distinct from related rocks of the same age. These are now shown to be altered andesites, both the mineralogical and chemical composition agreeing with the less altered varieties of the same geological age.

prŏp-ỹ-lŏn, *s.* [Gr. πρόπυλον (*propulon*).] [Propylæum.]

Arch.: A gateway standing before the entrance of an Egyptian temple or portico.

prō-pỹl-phỹ-çīt-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *propylphycit(e)*; *-ic.*] Derived from propylphycite.

propylphycitic-acid, *s.* [Tritylphycitic-acid.]

prō rās-tō-mŭs, *s.* [Gr. πρῶρα (*prōra*) = a prow, and στομα (*stoma*) = the mouth.]

Palæont.: A genus of Sirenia, described by Owen, from the Tertiary of Jamaica, and named *Prorastomus sirenoides*. It possesses upper and lower canines, as well as incisors and molars. It is allied to the Manatees, but not so specialised. [Manatee.]

prō rā'-tā, *phr.* [Lat.] In proportion, proportionally. Used in law and commerce: as, Shareholders participate in profits *pro rata* to their interest or holding.

prōre, *s.* [Lat. *prora*, from *pro* = before.] The prow; the fore part of a ship.

"Twelve galleys with vermilion *prores*."
Pope: Homer's Iliad ii. 773.

prō-rĕc tor, *s.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Eng. *rector.*] An officer in a German university, who presides in the senate or academic court.

prō-rĕc tor-ate, *s.* [Eng. *prorector*; *-ate.*] The office of a prorector.

prō rē nā-tā, *phr.* [Lat.] According to circumstances or exigencies. A *pro re nata* meeting is one called on an emergency.

prō-rĕp-tion, *s.* [Lat. *proreptus*, pa. par. of *prorepo* = to creep forward: *pro* = forward, and *repo* = to creep.] The act of creeping on or forward.

prō-rĕx, *s.* [Lat. *pro* = for, and *rex* = a king.] A viceroy.

"Create him *prorex* of all Africa."
Marlowe: 1 Tamburlaine, ii. 1.

prŏr-ĭ-tā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *prorito* = to irritate.] Provocation, challenging.

"After all your *proritation*."—*Bp. Hall: Works*, x. 399.

prŏr-ō-don, *s.* [Gr. πρῶρα (*prōra*) = a prow; suff. *-odon.*]

Zool.: The sole genus of the family Prorodontidæ (q.v.), with seven species, mostly from fresh water.

prŏr-ō-dŏn-tī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *prorodon*, genit. *prorodont(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Holotrichous Infusoria, with a single genus, Prorodon (q.v.).

prŏr-ō-gāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *prorogatus*, pa. par. of *prorogo* = to prorogue (q.v.).] To prorogue, to adjourn, to put off. [Prorogation, ¶ (1).]

prŏr-ō-gā-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *prorogationem*, accus. of *prorogatio*, from *prorogatus*, pa. par. of *prorogo* = to prorogue (q.v.); Sp. *prorogacion*; Ital. *prorogazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of continuing, proroguing, or protracting; continuance in time or duration; a lengthening out in time; prolongation.

"He saw here no *prorogation* of the time."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius*, fo. 35.

2. The act of proroguing; the interruption of a session and the continuance of parliament to another session, as distinguished from an adjournment, which is from day to day, and may be of either or both houses, while a prorogation is of parliament.

"*Prorogation* of Parliament . . . is still effected at the close of a Session by the Sovereign present either in person or by Commission; but when Parliament is not sitting, any further *prorogation* is done by Proclamation. Before the year 1867, such a Proclamation was necessarily followed by a Writ or Commission under the Great Seal, but this additional formality was abolished by the Statute 30 and 31 Vict., cap. 81. The *Prorogation* is, of course, to a day named; and Parliament, if not further prorogued, . . . must meet on that day, to be formally opened by the Sovereign or by Royal Commission."—*Standard*, Nov. 20, 1885.

3. The time during which parliament is prorogued

"It would seem extraordinary, if an inferior court should take a matter out of the hands of the high court of parliament, during a *prorogation*."—*Swift.*

II. *Scots Law*: A prolongation of the time appointed for reporting a diligence, lodging a paper, or obtempering any other judicial order.

¶ (1) *Prorogation of a judge's jurisdiction:*

Scots Law: Allowing a judge, by consent of both parties, to adjudicate on matters properly without his jurisdiction.

(2) *Prorogation of a lease:*

Scots Law: An extension of the time.

prō-rōguc', pro-roge, *v.t.* [Fr. *proroger*, from Lat. *prorogo* = to ask publicly, to propose a further extension of office, to prorogue, to defer; *pro* = before, openly, and *rogo* = to ask; Sp. & Port. *prorogar*; Ital. *prorogare.*]

* 1. To protract, to continue, to prolong, to extend.

"To *prorogue* Cæsar's government for five years more."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 650.

* 2. To delay, to defer, to put off.

"I hear thou must, and nothing may *prorogue* it,
On Thursday next be married to this county."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iv. 1.

3. To interrupt the session of and continue to another session, or to an indefinite period.

"The Parliament was *prorogued* to Westminster."—*Hall: Henry V.* (an. 2).

*** prō-rŭp'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *prorumptio*, from *prorumpo*, pa. par. of *prorumpo* = to burst forth: *pro* = forth, and *rumpo* = to burst.] The act or state of bursting out or forth.

"The latter brood, impatient by a forcible *prorumption*, anticipates their period of exclusion."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xvi.

prō-şā'-ĭc, prō-şā'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Lat. *prosaïcus*, from *prosa* = prose (q.v.); Fr. *prosaïque*; Sp. & Ital. *prosaico.*]

I. *Literally:*

* 1. Of or pertaining to prose; in the form of prose; resembling prose: as, a *prosaic* narrative.

* 2. Writing in prose.

"Greek writers, both satirical and *prosaical*."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 261.

II. *Fig.:* Dull, heavy, uninteresting, lifeless, spiritless, commonplace.

"Some persons may think that Burt was a man of vulgar and *prosaical* mind."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

prō-şā'-ĭc-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *prosaical*; *-ly.*] In a prosaic, dull, or uninteresting manner; dully.

*** prō-şā'-ĭ-şĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *prosaic*; *-ism.*] The character of prose.

"Through this species of *prosaicism*."—*E. A. Poe: Marginalia*, xxviii.

*** prō-şā'-ĭşm,** *s.* [Lat. *prosa* = prose; Eng. suff. *-ism.*] A prose idiom; a prosaic manner.

"A mode liable to degenerate into a creeping *prosaism* and trivial love of detail."—*G. H. Lewes: Hist. of Philosophy*, ii. 123.

*** prō-şā'-ĭst,** *s.* [Lat. *prosa* = prose; Eng. suff. *-ist.*]

1. A writer of prose.

2. One devoid of poetical temperament.

"Mignet is heartily and altogether a *prosaist*."—*Carlyle: Miscellanies*, iv. 121.

*** prōş'-al,** *a.* [Eng. *pros(e)*; *-al.*] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, prose; prosaic.

"The priest not always composed his *prosal* raptures into verse."—*Browne: Miscellany Tract* xi.

*** pros a-pie,** *s.* [Lat. *prosapia.*] Stock, progeny.

"Of a manne's *prosapie*."—*Udal: Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 69.

prō-sçē'-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. προσκήνιον (*proskēnion*) = the part before the scene where the actors appeared: πρό (*pró*) = before, and σκηνή (*skēnē*) = a scene.]

1. *Arch.:* The stage of a theatre, or the space included in the front of the scene; in contradistinction to the postscenium, or space behind the scene. In the modern theatre it is improperly used to designate the ornamental framework from which the curtain hangs when performances are not going on, dividing the spectator from all engaged on the stage.

* 2. The front of anything.

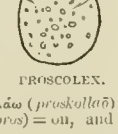
"The *proscenium* of the face."
Herrick: Hesperides, p. 146.

*** prō şçĭnd',** *v.t.* [Lat. *prosciudo.*] To rend.

"They did . . . *prescind* and prostitute the Imperial purple."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 573.

prō-scō-lĕx, *s.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Mod. Lat. *scolex* (q.v.).]

Zool.: The minute embryo of a tapeworm, liberated when the ovum has been swallowed by a warm-blooded vertebrate. It is a minute vesicle, provided with three pairs of siliceous spines for boring through the tissues of its host.



PROSCOLEX.

prŏs-cŏl'-la, *s.* [Gr. προσκολλάω (*proskollaō*) = to glue on, or to: προς (*pros*) = on, and κολλάω (*kollaō*) = to glue.]

Bot.: A viscid gland on the upper side of the stigma of orchids to which the pollen masses become attached. (*Trans. of Bot.*)

prŏ scrĭbe', *v.t.* [Lat. *proscribo* = to write publicly: *pro* = before, openly, and *scribo* = to write; Fr. *proscrire*; Sp. *proscribir.*]

1. In old Roman history, to publish the name of, as doomed to death and forfeiture of property; to declare doomed to destruction and liable to be killed by anyone.

"Write him in the list of my *proscribed*."
Ben Jonson: Catiline, i.

2. To put out of the protection of the law; to outlaw, to banish, to exile.

"Though *proscribed* and a fugitive, he was still, in some sense, the most powerful subject in the British dominions."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

* 3. To denounce or condemn as dangerous, and not worthy of reception; to reject utterly.

4. To interdict, to forbid, to prohibit, to exclude.

"They [plays] have been zealously *proscribed* by the godly in all ages."—*Hume: Essays*, ii. 490. (Notes.)

prŏ-scrĭb'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *proscrib(e)*; *-er.*] One who proscribes; one who dooms to destruction; one who forbids or interdicts.

"The triumvir and *proscriber* had descended to us in a more hideous form."—*Dryden: Virgil; Æneid.* (Dedic.)

*** prō-scrĭpt,** *s.* [Lat. *proscriptus*, pa. par. of *proscribo* = to proscribe (q.v.).]

1. One who is proscribed.

"Each *proscript* rose and stood
From kneeling in the ashen dust."
D. G. Rossetti: Dante at Verona.

2. A proscription, an interdiction.

"For whatsoeuer he were which for the diminution of the liberties of the church were excommunicat, and so continued a yeeres space, then he should be within the danger of this *proscript*."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 271 (an. 1250).

prŏ-scrĭp'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *proscriptionem*, accus. of *proscriptio*, from *proscriptus*, pa. par. of *proscribo* = to proscribe (q.v.); Sp. *proscripcion*; Ital. *proscrizione.*] The act of proscribing; a dooming to death and forfeiture of property; outlawry, banishment, denunciation, interdiction, prohibition.

"Some . . . large categories of *proscription*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

*** prŏ scrĭp'-tion-al,** *a.* [Eng. *proscription*; *-al.*] Pertaining to proscription; proscriptive.

*** prŏ scrĭp'-tion-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *proscription*; *-ist.*] One who proscribes; a proscriber.

*** prŏ-scrĭp'-tĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *proscript(us)*, pa. par. of *proscribo* = to proscribe; Eng. adj. suff. *-ive.*] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, proscription; proscribing.

"Our constitution is not made for great general and *proscriptive* exclusions."—*Burke: To Sir H. Langrishe.*

prōşe, *s.* & *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *prosa*, for *prorsa*, in the phrase *prorsa oratio* = straightforward or unembellished speech, from *prorsus* = forward, for *proversus*, from *pro* = before, forwards, and *versus*, pa. par. of *verto* = to turn; Sp., Port., & Ital. *prosa.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Language not arranged in or confined to poetical measure; the ordinary written or spoken language of man; opposed to verse or poetry.

"Mould the future poem into *prose*."
Pitt: Vida: Art of Poetry, i.

2. Dull or commonplace language or discourse; prosaic language.

II. *Roman Church:* A rhythm sometimes sung between the epistle and gospel at Mass; a sequence (q.v.).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Relating to, or consisting of, prose; written in prose; not metrical or poetic; prosaic: as, a *prose* sketch.

2. Using, or writing in, prose; as, a *prose* writer.

3. Dull, commonplace, prosaic.

*** prose-man,** *s.* A writer of prose; a proser.

"Let them . . . send forth all their powers,
Their verse-men and *prose-men*."
Garrick, in *Boswell's Johnson*, ii. 53.

prōşe, *v.i.* & *t.* [Prose, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To write prose, as opposed to verse.

"*Prosing* or versing."—*Milton: Church-gov.*, bk. ii.

2. To write or speak in a dull, prosy, commonplace, or prosaic style.

"I'll both houses had *prosed* and divided."
Moore: Twopenny Post-bag.

*** B.** *Trans.:* To write or relate in a dull, prosy manner.

prō sĕc'-tŏr, *s.* [Lat. *pro* = before, and *sector* = a cutter; *seco* = to cut.] One who prepares subjects for anatomical lectures; an anatomist.

*** prŏs'-ĕ-cūt-a-blc,** *a.* [Eng. *prosecut(e)*; *-able.*] Capable of being prosecuted; liable to prosecution.

prŏs'-ĕ-cūte, * pros-e-quute, *v.t.* & [Lat. *prosecutus*, *prosequutus*, pa. par. of *prosequor* = to pursue: *pro* = forward, and *sequor* = to follow. *Prosecute* and *pursue* are doublets.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To pursue or follow up with a view to attain, execute, or accomplish; to proceed in or go on with; to continue endeavours to attain or accomplish; to carry on.

"Why should not I then *prosecute* my right?"
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, i. 1.

2. In the same sense as II. 2.

II. *Law:*

1. To seek to obtain by legal process: as, to *prosecute* a claim in a court of law.

2. To accuse and proceed against for some crime or breach of law before a court of justice; to pursue for redress or punishment before a legal tribunal: as, to *prosecute* a person for trespass. A person instituting civil proceedings in a court of law is said to *prosecute* his action or suit; one who institutes criminal proceedings against another is said to *prosecute* the person accused.

B. *Intrans.:* To institute and carry on a prosecution; to act as a prosecutor.

"He [the king] is therefore the proper person to *prosecute* for all public offences."—*Blackstone: Commentaries*, bk. i., ch. 7.

prŏs-ĕ-cū'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *prosecutio*, from *prosecutus*, pa. par. of *prosequor* = to prosecute (q.v.); Sp. *prosecucion.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of prosecuting or of endeavouring to attain, execute, or accomplish; the pursuit of any object by efforts of mind or body; the carrying on or following up of any matter or scheme: as, the *prosecution* of a scheme, a claim, a war, &c.

* 2. The act of following in haste; pursuit.

"When I should see behind me
Th inevitable *prosecution* of disgrace and horror."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iv. 12.

3. In the same sense as II. 2.

II. *Law:*

1. The instituting and carrying on of a suit in court of law or equity to obtain some right or to redress and punish an injury or wrong.

2. The act or process of exhibiting formal charges against an offender before a legal tribunal, and pursuing them to final judgment; the instituting and continuing of criminal suit against any person or persons. [Presentment, Indictment.]

"The next step towards the punishment of offenders is their *prosecution*, or formal accusation; which either upon a previous finding of the fact by an inquest or grand jury, or without such previous finding."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 23.

3. The party by whom criminal proceedings are instituted; the prosecutor or prosecutors collectively.

prŏs'-ĕ-cū-tŏr, *s.* [Lat.] [Prosecute.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who prosecutes or carries on any purpose, plan, or business.

2. *Law:* One who prosecutes or institutes and carries on proceedings in a court of law whether civil or criminal. It is generally applied to the person who prosecutes another criminally.

"In prosecutions for offences the sovereign appears in another capacity, that of *prosecutor*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 7.

prŏs'-ĕ-cu-trĭx, *s.* [Eng. *prosecu(te)*; *-trix.*] A female who prosecutes.

prŏs'-ĕ-lўte, * prŏs-ĕ-lite, *s.* [O. Fr. *proselite* (Fr. *proselyte*), from Lat. *proselytus*; Gr. προσήλυτος (*prosēlutos*) = one converted to Judaism, a convert, from προσέρχομαι (*proserchomai*) = to come to: πρός (*pros*) = to, and ἔρχομαι (*erchomai*) = to come; Sp. & Ital. *prosélito*; Port. *proselyto.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A new convert to some religion, sect, opinion, party, or system.

"Every *proselyte* too must be reckoned twice over."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

2. *Judaism:* A gentile convert. Two kinds were discriminated: (1) Proselytes of the gate, who followed a few Old Testament rules, and (2) proselytes of righteousness, who accepted the whole Mosaic ritual.

* **prŏs-ĕ-lyte,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Proselyte, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To make proselytes or converts of; to convert to some religion, sect, opinion, party, or system.

"Those profane and conceited men who must needs *proselyte* others to their own dotards."—*Berkeley: Alciphron*, dial. vii., § 33.

B. *Intrans.:* To endeavour to make proselytes or converts; to proselytize.

"He seemed to have no taste for *proselyting*."—*Scribner's Magazine*, August, 1877, p. 548.

prŏs-ĕ-lyt-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *proselyt(e)*; *-ism.*]

1. The act or practice of making proselytes or converts to any religion, sect, opinion, party, or system.

"To turn national education into an engine of aggressive and unscrupulous *proselytism*."—*Brit. Quart. Review* (1870), lvii. 210.

* 2. Conversion to any religion, creed, system, or party.

"Spiritual *proselytism* to which the Jew was wont to be washed as the Christian is baptized."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 590.

prŏs-ĕ-lyt-ĭze, prŏs-ĕ-lyt-ĭşe, *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *proselyt(e)*; *-ize.*]

A. *Trans.:* To make a proselyte or convert of; to convert to any religion, sect, opinion, party, or system.

"One of those whom they endeavour to *proselytize*."—*Burke: Letter to a Noble Lord.*

B. *Intrans.:* To make, or endeavour to make, proselytes or converts.

"A militant, aggressive, *proselytizing* body."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 11, 1886.

prŏs-ĕ-lyt-ĭz-ĕr, prŏs-ĕ-lyt-ĭş-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *proselytiz(e)*; *-er.*] One who proselytizes; one who makes, or endeavours to make, proselytes or converts.

* **pro-sĕm'-ĭ-nar-y,** *s.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Eng. *seminary* (q.v.).] The lower of two institutions connected with education, in which the actual, or probable, candidates for admission into the higher were trained.

"Merchant Taylors' school in London was then just founded as a *prosceminary* for Saint John's College, Oxford."—*Warton: Hist. Eng. Poetry.*

* **prō-sĕm ĭ nā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *proseminatio*, from *proseminatus*, pa. par. of *prosemino*: *pro* = forward, and *semino* = to sow; *semen*, genit. *seminis* = a seed.] Propagation by seed.

"We are not, therefore, presently to conclude every vegetable *spontè natum*, because we see not its *proseminations*."—*Hale: Orig. Mankind*, p. 268.

prŏs-ĕn-çĕ-phăl'-ĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *prosencephal(on)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ic.*] Pertaining or relating to the prosencephalon; pertaining to the forehead or front of the cranium; frontal.

prŏs-ĕn çĕph'-ą-lŏn, *s.* [Pref. *pros-*, and Eng. *encephalon.*]

Anat.: The forebrain in the embryo of man and other mammals. From it are developed the cerebral hemispheres, *corpora striata*, *corpus callosum*, the lateral ventricles, and olfactory bulb. Sometimes called Procerebrum.

prŏs-ĕn'-chỹ-ma, *s.* [Pref. *pros-*, and Gr. ἔγχυμα (*engchuma*) = an infusion.]

Bot.: Link's name for tissue composed of fibre. [Fibre, *s.*, II. 2, (1).] One of its most characteristic forms is woody fibre. [Fibre, *s.*, ¶ (3).]

prŏs-ĕn-chỹm'-ą-toŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *prosenchyma*; *-t* connect., and Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Of, belonging to, or composed of, prosenchyma (q.v.).

"The *prosenchymatous* cells of the xylem."—*Thomé: Botany* (ed. Bennett), p. 364.

prŏs ĕn nĕ ą-hē' dral, *a.* [Gr. πρός (*pros*) = towards, and Eng. *enneahedral* (q.v.).]

Crystall.: Having nine faces on two adjacent parts of the crystal.

prŏş'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *pros(e)*; *-er.*]

* 1. A writer of prose.

"And surely Nashe, though he a *prosaer* were,
A branch of laurel yet deserves to bear."
Dryden: Poets & Poesy.

2. One who proses; one who describes anything, in writing or verbally, in a dull, tedious, or prosy style.

"With the unfailing dexterity peculiar to *prosers*, he contrived to dribble out his tale to double its usual length."—*Scott: Pirate*, ch. xiv.

Prŏs-ĕr'-pĭn ą, *s.* [Lat.] [Proserpine.]

Zool. & Palæont.: (1) A sub-genus of Helix. (*Woodward.*) (2) The type of a family, Proserpinidæ (q.v.). The shell is depressed, shining, callous beneath, aperture toothed inside, peristome sharp. Recent species six, from the West Indies and Mexico. Fossil, from the Eocene onward. (*Tate.*)

Proserpine.

Prŏs' ĕr pĭne, *s.* [See def. 1.]

1. *Class. Mythol.:* The daughter of Ceres and Jupiter, and wife of Pluto, who seized her as she was gathering flowers in Sicily, and carried her away to the infernal regions. The chief seats of her worship were Sicily and Magna Græcia; but she had temples also at Corinth, Megara, Thebes, and Sparta.

2. *Astron.:* [Asteroid, 26].

prŏs-ĕr-pĭn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *proserpin(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Pulmonifera. Shell heliciform, imperforate, the base callous; animal with a short annulated muzzle, and two lateral subulate tentacles. (*Tate.*)

* **prō-sĭl'-ĭ ĕn çy,** *s.* [Lat. *prosiliens*, pr. par. of *prosilio* = to leap forward: *pro* = forward, and *salio* (in comp. *-silio*) = to leap.] The act of leaping or springing forward; projection. (*Coleridge.*)

prō-sy'-ĭ-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *prosy*; *-ly.*] In a prosy manner; tediously, tiresomely.

prō-sy-ĭ-mĕt'-rĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *prosy*, and *metrical.*] Consisting both of prose and verse.

* **prō-sĭm'-ĭ ą,** *s.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Mod. Lat. *simia* (q.v.).]

Zool.: Boisson's name for the Linnæan genus Lemur.

† **prō-sĭm'-ĭ-æ,** † **prō-sĭm'-ĭ-ī,** *s. pl.* [Prosimia.]

Zool.: Half-apes (Ger. *Halbaffen*). The first form was used by Storr, in 1780, and the second by Illiger, in 1811, for the old genus Lemur, the present sub-order Lemuroidea (q.v.).

prō-sy'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *prosy*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being prosy.

prō-sy'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Prose, *v.*]

prō-sy'-ĭng-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *prosing*; *-ly.*] In a prosing or prosy manner; prosily.

* **prosne,** *s.* [O. Fr., Fr. *prône* = a lecture, a sermon.] (See extract.)

"The *prosnes* are the Publications of the Feasts and Fasts of the Church, Banes of Matrimony, Excommunications, &c."—*Colton: Life of Espernon*, bk. ix., p. 514. (Side-note.)

prŏs-ō-brăn'-chĭ-ā'-tą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *proso-*, and Mod. Lat. *branchiata.*]

1. *Zool.:* An order of Gasteropoda, founded by Milne-Edwards, embracing the Pectini-, Scuti-, Cyclo-, and Tubulibranchiata of Cuvier. The gills are pectinated and in advance of the heart; the soft parts are protected by a shell, into which the animal can usually withdraw its body; eye-pedicels and tentacles on same stalk; sexes distinct. There are two divisions of the order, Holostomata and Siphonostoma (q.v.).

2. *Palæont.:* From the Silurian onward.

prŏs-ō-brăn'-chĭ-ąte, *a.* [Prosobranchiata.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Prosobranchiata.

* **prŏs-ō-dĭ'-ą-cal,** *a.* [Eng. *prosody*; *-acal.*] Pertaining or relating to prosody; prosodical.

* **prŏs-ō-dĭ'-ą-cal-lỹ,** *adv.* [Eng. *prosodiacal*; *-ly.*] In a prosodiacal manner; according to the rules of prosody.

* **prŏ-sō-dĭ-al,** *a.* [Eng. *prosody*; *-al.*] Pertaining or relating to prosody; prosodiacal.

* **prŏ-sō-dĭ-al-lỹ,** *adv.* [Eng. *prosodial*; *-ly.*] Prosodiacally.

* **prŏ-sō-dĭ-an,** *s.* [Eng. *prosody*; *-an.*] One who is versed in prosody or the rules of pronunciation and metrical composition.

"Some have been so bad *prosodians*, as from thence to derive 'malum,' because that fruit was the first occasion of evil."—*Browne: Vulg. Err.*, bk. vii., ch. i.

* **prŏ-sŏd'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *prosody*; *-cal.*] Of or pertaining to prosody; according to the rules of prosody; prosodiacal.

"Not destitute of *prosodical* harmony."—*Warton: Hist. Eng. Poetry*, ii. 356.

prŏ-sŏd'-ĭc-al-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *prosodical*; *-ly.*] In a prosodical manner; prosodially.

* **prŏs'-ō-dĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *prosod(y)*; *-ist.*] One versed in prosody; a prosodian.

"The exact *prosodist* will find the line of swiftness by one time longer than that of tardiness."—*Johnson: Life of Pope.*

prŏs ō dy, * **pros-o-die,** *s.* [Fr. *prosodie*, from Lat. *prosodia*; Gr. προσῳδία (*prosōdia*) = a song sung to a lute, a tone, an accent. prosody: πρός (*pros*) = to, accompanying, and ᾠδή (*ōdē*) = a song; Sp. & Ital. *prosodia.*]

Gram.: That part of grammar which treats of the quantities of syllables, of accent, and of the laws of versification. In Greek and Latin every syllable had its determinate value or quantity, and verse was constructed by a system of recurring feet, each consisting of a certain number of syllables, possessing a certain quantity and arrangement. In English, verse is constructed simply by accent and number of syllables.

prō-sō'-ma, *s.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Gr. σῶμα (*sōma*) = the body.]

Comp. Anat.: The anterior part of the body; used chiefly of the Cephalopoda.

prŏs-ŏn-ŏ-mā'-şĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. πρός (*pros*) = to, towards, and ὀνομάζω (*onomazō*) = to call, to name; ὄνομα (*onoma*) = a name.]

Rhet.: A figure in which allusion is made to the likeness of sound in several names or words; a sort of pun.

prŏs ō păl'-ğĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. πρόσωπον (*prosōpon*) = a face, and ἄλγος (*algos*) = pain.]

Pathol.: Tic-douloureux, or brow-ague (q.v.).

prŏs-ō-pĭd-ō-clī'-nĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Gr. προσωπεῖον (*prosōpeion*) = a mask; εἶδος (*eidos*) = form; κλίνη (*klinē*) = a couch, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Euphorbiaceæ. Ovule, solitary; involucre, globose, bladdery, containing from three to six flowers; flowers, dicœcious, apetalous.

prŏs-ō-pĭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. προσωπίς (*prosōpis*) = the burdock (?).]

1. *Bot.:* A genus of Euminoseæ. Trees, prickly, thorny, or both; from the warmer parts of both hemispheres. The legume, in some species twisted, is generally filled with a sweetish substance, which may be eaten by men or cattle. *Prosopis dulcis* is the Algaroba of Paray, *P. glandulosa* that of Texas. The latter has a hard, durable, and beautifully-grained wood; it yields a gum like gum arabic, as does *P. spicigera*. *P. pubescens* is the Screw-bean (q.v.). *P. spicigera*, a native of arid places in India, is planted in the Punjaub, its wood furnishing excellent fuel. It is not good for carpentry, being easily destroyed by insects. Its legume is astringent. Its bark is good for tanning, as are those of the American *P. pallida* and *P. pubescens*. The leaves and branches of *P. inliflora* are poisonous to cattle.

2. *Entom.:* A genus of Andrenidæ, generally making their nests in bramble-sticks.

prŏs'-ō-pīte, *s.* [Gr. προσωπεῖον (*prosopeion*) = a mask; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A monoclinic mineral occurring only in crystals associated with iron-glance. Hardness, 4·5; sp. gr. 2·89; lustre, feeble; colourless or grayish. Analysis yielded: silicon and fluorine, 10·71; alumina, 42·68; protoxide of manganese, 0·31; magnesia, 0·25; lime, 22·98; potash, 0·15; water, 15·50 = 92·58. Found at the tin mines of Altenberg, Saxony, the crystals being much altered.

*** prŏs-ō-pŏg'-rą-phў, * pros-o pog-ra-phie,** *s.* [Gr. προσωπογ (*prosōpon*) = a face, a person, and γραφω (*graphō*) = to describe.] The description of the personal appearance of any one.

"First touching the *prosopographie* or description of his person."—*Holinshed: Stephan* (an. 1154).

*** prŏs-ō-pō-lĕp'-sў,** *s.* [Gr. προσωπολημψια (*prosōpolepsia*) = respect of persons: προσωπον (*prosōpon*) = a face, a person, and λῆψις (*lēpsis*) = a taking; λαμβανω (*lambanō*), fut. ληψομαι (*lēpsomai*) = to take.] Regard or favour to personal appearance; personal partiality or bias; an opinion or prejudice formed against a person from his personal appearance.

"Without the injustice of *prosopolepsy*."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 567.

prŏs-ŏp-ō-nīs-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. προσωπον (*prosōpon*) = look, and Mod. Lat. *onisus* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A genus of Amphipod Crustaceans (?), with one species, *Prosoponiscus problematicus*, found in the English Magnesian Limestone (Permian).

prŏs-ō-pō-pē'-ią, prŏs-ō-pō-pœ'-ią (i as y), * pros-o-pop-cy, *s.* [Lat. *prosopopœia*, from Gr. προσωποποια (*prosōpopoiia*), personification; προσωποποιεω (*prosōpopoieō*) = to personify: προσωπον (*prosōpon*) = a face, a person, and ποιεω (*poieō*) = to make.]

Rhet.: A figure by which things are represented as persons, or inanimate objects as animate beings, or by which an absent person is represented as speaking, or a deceased person as alive and present. It is more extensive than personification.

"Of the *prosopopœia*, or personification there are two kinds: one, when action and character are attributed to fictitious, irrational, or even inanimate objects; the other, when a probable but fictitious speech is assigned to a real character."—*Lowth: Lectures; Gregory*, vol. i.

*** prŏs-ō-pŏs'-cō-pў,** *s.* [Gr. πρόσωπον (*prosōpon*) = a face, a person, and σκοπεω (*skopeō*) = to see.] A kind of divination or magic by which the face or person of one absent or dead was made to appear in a mirror.

"As when in mirror bright we see
A face by *prosoposcopy*."
The Poet Banter'd (1702), p. 10.

prŏs'-pĕct, *s.* [Lat. *prospectus* = a look out, a distant view, from *prospectus*, pa. par. of *prospicio* = to look forward: *pro* = forward, and *spicio* = to look; Ital. *prospetto.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*** 1.** View of things within the reach of sight; survey, sight.

"Which to our general sire gave *prospect* large."
Milton: P. L., iv. 144.

2. That which is presented to the eye; a place and objects seen; scenery, a scene.

"*Prospects*, however lovely, may be seen,
Till half their beauties fade."
Cowper: Task, i. 509.

*** 3.** A place or position which affords a wide or extended view.

"Him God beholding from his *prospect* high."
Milton: P. L., iii. 77.

*** 4.** The position, as of the front of a building, &c., looking towards a certain point of the compass; aspect.

"Their *prospect* was toward the south."—*Ezekiel* xl. 44.

*** 5.** A view delineated, drawn, or painted; a sketch; a picturesque representation, as of a landscape.

"A composition of the various draughts which he has previously made from various beautiful scenes and *prospects*."—*Reynolds: Discourses.*

*** 6.** A looking forward; a view into futurity; foresight, anticipation.

"Is he a prudent man . . . that lays designs only for a day, without any *prospect* to, or provision for, the remaining part of his life?"—*Tillotson.*

7. Expectation; ground of hope or expectation.

"The near *prospect* of reward animated the troops."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

8. The outlook; probable result or outcome of events: as, The *prospect* is discouraging.

9. (*Pl.*): The chances of future success or fortune.

"The *prospects* of the mine are improving daily."—*Money Market Review*, Feb. 20, 1886, p. 326.

*** 10.** An object of view or contemplation.

"Man to himself
Is a large *prospect*." *Denham: Sophy.*

II. *Mining:* Among gold-miners, what one finds in examining the first panful of earth. (*Amer.*)

"We got many good *prospects*."—*Mark Twain: Roughing It*, p. 445.

prŏ-spĕct', *v.i.* & *t.* [Prospect, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

*** 1.** To look forward or towards.

"The mountaynes *prospecting* towards the north."—*Eden.*

2. To look around; to seek, to search, to explore.

"He *prospected* around for a more propitious place of settlement."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 3, 1885.

3. Specif., in mining, to search for mines or deposits of gold or silver.

"This is a *prospecting* party, which, being interpreted, means that they are on the look-out for ore."—*Literary World*, June 3, 1848.

B. *Transitive:*

Mining: To examine or explore, in search of gold or silver.

"I shall be able to spare time for *prospecting* other parts of the Company's property."—*Money Market Review*, Feb. 20, 1886, p. 326.

*** prŏ-spĕc'-tion,** *s.* [Prospect, *v.*] The act of looking forward; providence, foresight.

"The *prospection*, which must be somewhere, is not in the animal."—*Paley: Nat. Theol.*, ch. xviii.

prŏ-spĕc'-tĭve, *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *prospectivus*, from *prospectus*, pa. par. of *prospicio* = to look forward.] [Prospect, *s.*]

A. *As adjective:*

*** 1.** Perspective; suitable for viewing at or from a long distance.

"Time's long and dark *prospective* glass."
Milton: Vacation Exercise, 71.

2. Looking far ahead in time; acting with or characterized by foresight or prudence; looking to the future.

"The French king and king of Sweden are circumspect, industrious, and *prospective* too in this affair."—*Child.*

3. Being in prospect or expectation; looked forward to; probable.

"The evil, if evil existent or *prospective* there was, seemed to lie with me only."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xxiii.

*** B.** *As substantive:*

1. A prospect; the scene viewed around or before one.

"The whole scene of affairs was changed from Spain to France, there now lay the *prospective*."—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 219.

2. Outlook, forecast, foresight, providence. (*Bacon.*)

3. A point of view; a standpoint.

"Men, standing according to the *prospective* of their own humour."—*Daniel: Defence of Rhyme.*

4. A perspective glass; a glass through which things are viewed. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 10,547.)

† prŏ-spĕc'-tĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *prospective*; *-ly.*] In a prospective manner; with regard or reference to the future.

"Dispensations were granted only as to canonical penances, but not *prospectively*."—*Hallam: Middle Ages*, ch. vii. (Note.)

*** prŏ-spĕc'-tĭve-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *prospective*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being prospective; regard had to the future; foresight.

*** prŏs'-pĕct-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *prospect*; *-less.*] Having no prospect or view.

"As dismal and *prospectless* as if it stood on Stanmore wintry wild."—*Walpole: Letters*, iii. 330.

prŏ-spĕc'-tŏr, *s.* [Eng. *prospect*, v.; *-or.*]

Mining: One who prospects or searches for precious stone or metals.

"Leaving long strips of pebbly strand exposed to the scrutiny of the *prospectors*."—*Chambers' Journal*, July, 1879, p. 366.

prŏ-spĕc'-tŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a prospect (q.v.).] A brief sketch or plan of some proposed commercial enterprise or undertaking, as a literary work, containing the details of the general plan or design, the manner and terms of publication, &c.; specif. applied to a document issued by the directors or promoters of a new company or joint-stock association, containing the objects of the association, the names of the directors and other officers, the amount of capital required, the security offered, the profits estimated to be realised, and such other details as may assist the public in judging of the feasibility of the undertaking.

prŏs'-pĕr, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *prospérer*, from Lat. *prospero*, from *prosperus*, *prosper* = prosperous (q.v.); Sp. *prosperar*; Ital. *prosperare.*]

A. *Trans.:* To make prosperous, fortunate, or successful; to favour; to give or bring prosperity to. (*Genesis* xxiv. 40.)

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To be prosperous, fortunate, or successful; to succeed, to make gain.

"I wish in all things that thou *prosperest* and farest well."—*3 John.* (1851.)

2. To thrive; to be in a healthy state.

"All things do *prosper* best, when they are advanced to the better."—*Bacon.*

3. To be in a successful or favourable state; to go on or turn out successfully; to succeed, to thrive.

"Things *prospered* with him still more and more."—*2 Maccabees*, viii. 8.

4. To give or bring prosperity.

"Greatest blessings *prospering* Peace imparts."
Sterling: Panaretus to Prince Henry.

*** 5.** To increase in size; to grow.

"Black cherry-trees *prosper* even to considerable timber."—*Evelyn: Sylva.*

prŏs-pĕr'-ĭ-tў, * pros-per-i-te, *s.* [Fr. *prospérité*, from Lat. *prosperitatem*, accus. of *prosperitas*, from *prosperus*, *prosper* = prosperous (q.v.); Sp. *prosperidad*; Ital *prosperità.*] The state of being prosperous; good progress or success in any business or enterprise; advance or gain in anything good or desirable; attainment of wishes or the object desired.

"*Prosperity* is but a bad nurse to virtue."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 2.

prŏs'-pĕr-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *prosperus*, *prosper* = according to one's hopes, favourable: *pro* = forward, and *spes* = hope, *spero* = to hope; Fr. *prospere*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *prospero.*]

1. In a state of prosperity; successful, thriving; making progress or advancement.

"In *prosperous* counties the weekly wages of husbandmen amount to twelve, fourteen, and even sixteen shillings."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. Attended with good fortune or success; successful, favourable, fortunate, auspicious.

"To bring the negotiations with Tyconnel to a *prosperous* issue."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

3. Favourable, favouring success; helpful: as, a *prosperous* wind.

prŏs'-pĕr-ŏŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *prosperous*; *-ly.*] In a prosperous manner; with good fortune or success; thrivingly, fortunately.

"That concern goes on *prosperously*."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 4.

*** prŏs'-pĕr-ŏŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *prosperous*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being prosperous or successful; prosperity.

*** prŏs-phў-ō-dŏn'-tēs,** *s. pl.* [Gr. προσφύω (*prosphuō*) = to cause to grow to, and ὀδους (*odous*), genit. ὀδοντος (*odontus*) = a tooth.]

Zool.: Wiegmann's name for Wagler's Pleurodontes (q.v.).

prŏs' phў-sis (pl. **prŏs'-phў-sēs**), *s.* [Gr. προσφυσις (*prosphusis*) = a growing to; προσφυω (*prosphuō*) = to cause to grow to: προς (*pros*) = to, and φυω (*phuō*) = to bring forth.]

Bot. (*Pl.*): Ehrart's name for the pistillidia of Mosses.

*** prŏ-spĭc'-ĭęnçe (c as sh),** *s.* [Lat. *prospiciens*, pr. par. of *prospicio* = to look forward.] [Prospect, *s.*] The act of looking forward.

prŏss, *s.* [A variant of *prose* (q.v.).] Talk, generally of a gossiping nature; gossip. (*Prov.*)

prŏs-tăn'-thĕr-ą, *s.* [Gr. προσθήκη (*prosthēkē*) = an appendage, and ἀνθηρός (*anthēros*) = flowery.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Prostantheræ (q.v.). *Prostanthera lasianthes* is cultivated.

prŏs-tăn-thĕr'-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *prostanther(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ex.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Labiatæ.

prŏs'-tāte, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. προστάτης (*prostatēs*) = one who stands before; προστατεω (*prostateō*) = to stand before, to guard: προ (*pro*) = before, and στα- (*sta-*) = root of ἱστημι (*histēmi*) = to stand (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Standing before; prostatic.

B. *As subst.:* The same as Prostate gland.

prostate-gland, *s.*

Anat.: The largest of all the organs connected with the male generative system. It is an aggregation of glands of the racemose type, resembling a chestnut in size and shape, situated before the neck of the bladder, behind the *symphysis pubis*, and surrounding the first portion of the urethra. Its secretion

(a white viscid humour, discharged into the urethra by ten or twelve excretory outlets) is probably allied to that of the *vesiculæ seminales*, for which it serves as a vehicle.

prŏ-stăt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *prostat(e)*; *-ic.*] Pertaining or relating to the prostate gland; as, *prostatic* ducts.

prostatic-calculi, *s. pl.*

Pathol.: Concentrically laminated concretions, deposited from the secretion of the prostate. They occur almost universally in advanced age.

prŏs-ta-tī'-tĭs, *s.* [Eng. *prostat(e)*; suff. *-itis* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the prostate-gland.

* **prŏs-tẽr-nā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *prosterno* = to strew forth or forward.] [PROSTRATION.] The state of being cast down or depressed; depression, dejection, prostration.

"There is a *prosternation* in assaults unlookt for."—*Feltham: Resolves*, 60.

prŏs-thĕ-ma-dĕr'-a, *s.* [Gr. πρόσθεμα (*prosthema*) = an appendage, and Att. δέρη (*derē*) = the neck.]

Ornith.: Poe-bird (q.v.); a genus of Melidhagidæ, with a single species, from New Zealand.

prŏs'-thĕ-sĭs, *s.* [Gr., from πρός (*pros*) = to, and θέσις (*thesis*) = a placing.]

1. *Philol.:* The addition of one or more letters to the beginning of a word, as in *be*loved, *be*reft. The opposite to apharesis (q.v.).

2. *Surg.:* The addition of an artificial part to supply a defect of the body, as a wooden leg, &c.; a flesh growth filling up an ulcer or fistula. Also called Prothesis.

prŏs-thĕt'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. προσθετικός (*prosthetikos*), from προστίθημι (*prostithēmi*) = to add.] Of or pertaining to prosthesis; prefixed, as a letter to a word.

* **prŏs-tĭb'-u-lŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *prostibulum* = a prostitute.] Pertaining to prostitution, meretricious, fornicating.

"The adrowterous cardinals, the *prostibulous* prelates and priests."—*Bale: Image*, p. 11.

prŏs'-tĭ-tūte, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *prostitutus*, pa. par. of *prostituo* = to set forth, to expose openly, to prostitute: *pro* = openly, and *statuo* = to place; Fr. *prostituer*; Sp. *prostituir.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To offer for sale; to offer freely.

"Whereas here whole shires of fruitfull rich grounds, lying now waste for want of people, do *prostitute* themselves unto us."—*Hacklugt: Voyages*, iii. 686.

2. To offer for lewd purposes; to expose for hire for indiscriminate lewdness. (*Lev.* xix. 19.)

3. To offer or expose upon vile terms or to unworthy persons.

"*Prostituting* holy things to idols."
Milton. Samson Agonistes.

4. To give up or devote to low, base, or unworthy uses or purposes; to use for base or wicked purposes; to abuse shamefully.

"Compelled by want to *prostitute* their pen."
Roscommon: Essay on Translated Verse.

B. *Intrans.:* To associate with prostitutes; to commit fornication or adultery.

"Marrying or *prostituting* as befell."
Milton: P. L., xi. 716.

* **prŏs'-tĭ-tūte,** *a.* [Lat. *prostitutus.*] [PROSTITUTE, *v.*] Prostituted; given up to lewdness or to base and unworthy purposes.

"Now *prostitute* to infamy and hate."
Drayton. Barons' Wars, i.

prŏs'-tĭ-tūte, *s.* [Lat. *prostituta*; Fr. *prostituee.*]

1. A female abandoned to indiscriminate lewdness; a strumpet, a harlot.

"The vilest *prostitute* in all the stews."
Congreve: Juvenal, sat. xi.

2. A base hireling; a mercenary; one who will undertake the basest employment for hire. (*Byron: Childe Harold*, iv. 113.)

prŏs-tĭ-tū'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *prostitutionem*, accus. of *prostitutio*, from *prostitutus*, pa. par. of *prostituo* = to prostitute (q.v.); Sp. *prostitucion*; Ital. *prostituzione.*]

1. The act or practice of prostituting or giving one's self up to indiscriminate lewdness for hire; harlotry; the life or habits of a prostitute.

"Fornication supposes *prostitution*; and *prostitution* brings and leaves the victims of it to almost certain misery."—*Paley: Moral Phil.*, bk. iii., pt. iii., ch. ii.

2. The act of employing for base or unworthy purposes for hire.

"[It] renders their mental *prostitution* more to be regretted."—*Byron. English Bards & Scotch Reviewers* (3rd ed. Pref.).

prŏs'-tĭ-tu-tôr, *s.* [Lat.] One who prostitutes; one who submits himself or offers another to vile purposes; one who prostitutes anything to base uses.

"The *prostitutors* of the Lord's supper."—*Hurd To Warburton*, let. 150.

prŏ-stŏ'-mĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. προστόμιον (*prostomion*) = a mouth, specif. of a river: pref. *pro-*, and Gr. στομα (*stoma*) = mouth.]

Zool.: A portion of an animal before the mouth. Used of the Planarida and certain Annelids.

prŏs'-trāte, *a.* [Lat. *prostratus*, pa. par. of *prosterno* = to throw forward on the ground; *pro* = forward, and *sterno* = to throw on the ground, to strew.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Lying at full length on the ground or other surface.

"It is good to slepe *prostrate* on their bellies."—*Sir T. Elyot. Castel of Helth*, bk. ii., ch. xxx.

2. Lying in a posture of humility or humblest adoration.

"I am torn up by the roots, and lie *prostrate* on the earth!"—*Burke: Let. to a Noble Lord.*

3. Lying at mercy, as a suppliant.

"They left their steeds, and *prostrate* on the place,
From the fierce king implored the offenders' grace."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, ii. 326.

II. *Bot.:* Lying flat upon the ground.

prŏs'-trāte, *v.t.* [PROSTRATE, *a.*] [Fr. *prosterner*; O. Sp. & Port. *prostrar*; Sp. *postrar*; Ital. *prostrare.*]

1. To cause to fall or lie prostrate; to lay flat; to throw down.

"*Prostrating* and laying corn growing in the fields."—*Woodward: Nat. Hist.*

2. (*Reflex.*): To throw one's self down or fall in a posture of the deepest humility or adoration; to bow in reverence. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, I. xii. 6.)

3. To reduce totally; to cause to sink; to deprive of all strength or energy: as, *He was prostrated by sickness.*

* 4. To destroy utterly; to demolish; to ruin utterly.

"In the streets many they slew, and fired divers places, *prostrating* two parishes almost intirely."—*Hayward.*

prŏs-trā'-tion, * **pros-tra-ci-on,** *s.* [Fr. *prostration*, from Lat. *prostrationem*, accus. of *prostratio*, from *prostratus* = prostrate (q.v.); Sp. *postracion*; Ital. *prostrazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of prostrating, throwing down, or laying flat.

2. The act or state of falling down in deepest humility or adoration; properly, the act of falling prostrate on the face, but applied generally to kneeling or bowing in adoration or reverence.

"To serve or worship them with any reuerent behauiour ether by adoracion, *prostracion*, knelyng, or kissing."—*Joye: Exposicion of Daniel*, iii.

* 3. Servile submission.

"Can *prostration* fall deeper? could a slave bow lower?"—*Thackeray: English Humourists; Swift.*

4. Great depression or dejection.

"Weakness with *prostration*, inferiority, and submission."—*Stewart: Phil. Essays*, ess. ii., ch. iii.

II. *Pathol.:* Great but temporary oppression of the system, depressing but not permanently exhausting the vital energies.

* **prŏs'-trāt-ŏr,** *s.* [Lat., from *prostratus*, pa. par. of *prosterno* = to prostrate (q.v.).] One who prostrates or overturns.

"Infallible *prostrators* of all religion."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 189.

prŏs'-tўle, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *prostylus*, from Gr. προστυλος (*prostulos*): πρό (*pro*) = before, and στῦλος (*stulos*) = a pillar, a column.]

Architecture:

1. A temple which has a portico in one front, consisting of insulated columns with their entablatures and fastigium [AMPHIPROSTYLE.]

2. A portico in which the columns stand out quite free from the walls of the building to which it is attached.

"The *prostyle*, whose station, being at front, consisted of only four columns."—*Evelyn: Architects & Architecture.*

prō-sў'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *pros(e)*; *-y.*] Consisting of or like prose; prosaic, dull, tedious, tiresome.

"Her *prosy* fat Camille in spectacles."—*Thackeray: The Newcomes* (ed. 1861), ii. 87.

prō-sўl'-lō-gĭsm, *s.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Eng. *syllogism* (q.v.).]

Logic: (See extract).

"A *prosyllogism* is when two or more syllogisms are so connected together, that the conclusion of the former is the major or the minor of the following."—*Watts: Logic.*

prōt-, *pref.* [PROTO-.]

* **prŏ-tăc'-tĭc,** *a.* [Gr. προτακτικός (*protaktikos*).] Placed or being at the beginning; previous; giving a previous narrative or explanation, as of the plot or personages of a play.

prō'-ta-gŏn, *s.* [Gr. πρωταγός (*prōtagos*) = leading the van.]

Chem.: $C_{116}H_{291}N_4PO_{22}$ (?). A phosphoretted fatty body extracted from the brain-substance by alcohol of 85 per cent. It is colourless, without smell, slightly soluble in water and ether, very soluble in warm alcohol, from which it crystallizes in bundles of fine needles. When boiled in absolute alcohol it decomposes with separation of oily drops.

prō-tăg'-ŏn-ĭst, *s.* [Gr. πρωταγωνιστής (*prōtagōnistēs*), from πρῶτος (*prōtos*) = first, and ἀγωνιστής (*agōnistēs*) = an actor.]

1. *Greek Drama:* The leading character or actor in a play.

"Behind whose mask the *protagonist* spoke during the play."—*Donaldson. Theatre of the Greeks*, p. 108.

2. A leading character generally.

"To take his place in history for all time as one of its foremost *protagonists*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 2, 1885.

prō-tā'-mĭ-a, *s.* [Pref. *prot-*, and Mod. Lat. *amia* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A genus of Amiidæ, from the Tertiary deposits of Wyoming, U.S.A.

prōt-a-mœ'-ba, *s.* [Pref. *prot-*, and Mod. Lat. *amœba.*]

Zool.: A genus of Haeckel's order Lobomonera. They are minute masses of protoplasm, increasing by symmetrical fission.

prō-tăn'-droŭs, prŏt-ĕr-ăn'-droŭs, *a.* [Pref. *prot-*, *proter(o)-*; Gr. ἀνήρ (*anēr*), genit. ἀνδρός (*andros*) = a man, here = a stamen, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Of or belonging to plants in which the stamens are ready to discharge their pollen before the stigma is ready to receive it, thus inviting cross fertilization. Examples: *Digitalis purpurea*, *Potentilla anserina*, &c.

prō tăn'-drў, *s.* [PROTANDROUS.]

Bot.: The state of being protandrous.

prō tăn'-tō, *phr.* [Lat.] For so much.

* **prōt'-arch,** *s.* [Pref. *prot-*, and Gr. ἄρχω (*archō*) = to rule.] A chief ruler.

"National *Protarchs* or Patriarchs."—*Bramhall: Works*, ii. 149.

prŏt-a-sĭs, *s.* [Gr., from προτείνω (*proteinō*) = to stretch before, to present.]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* A proposition, a maxim.

"I would I had not cause to give you this *protasis*."—*Morton: Discharge of the Five Imputations*, p. 277.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anc. Drama:* The first part of a comedy or tragedy, in which the several characters are displayed and the argument of the piece explained.

"Do you look for conclusions in a *protasis*? I thought the law of comedy had reserved them to the catastrophe."—*Ben Jonson: Magnetic Lady*, i. 1.

2. *Gram. & Rhet.:* The first clause of a conditional sentence, being the condition on which the main term (*apodosis*) depends, or notwithstanding which it takes place: as, *Although he was incompetent* (*protasis*), *he was elected* (*apodosis*).

prōt-ăs'-ta-çĭne, *a.* [Pref. *prot-*; Mod. Lat. *astac(us)*, and Eng. suff. *-ine.*] Belonging to, resembling, or connected with the hypothetical ancestor of the Crayfishes. (*Huxley: Crayfish*, p. 344.)

prō-tăs'-tẽr, *s.* [Pref. *prot-*, and Gr. ἀστήρ (*astēr*) = a starfish.]

Palæont.: A genus of Ophiuroidea, with four species from the Silurian and two from the Upper Devonian. The body consists of a

circular disc, covered with small, imbricated, calcareous plates, with five long, flexuous arms, each with two rows of ventral plates, so disposed as to give origin to a series of distinct pores.

*** prŏ tăt'-ĭc, * prŏ tăt'-ĭck,** *a.* [Gr. προτατικός (*protatikos*); Lat. *protaticus*; Fr. *protatique.*] Of or pertaining to protasis; introductory.

"There are *protatick* persons in the ancients, whom they use in their plays to hear or give the relation."—*Dryden.*

prō-tē'-a, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from *Proteus* (q.v.), from the diverse appearance of the species.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the Proteaceæ (q.v.). Small trees or shrubs, chiefly from South Africa, with large heads of flowers, often surrounded by bracts. An elongated two-parted calyx, the broader lip with three nearly sessile stamens, the narrower lip with one; fruit a hairy one-seeded nut. The species are many, and with beautiful foliage and flowers. The wood of *Protea grandiflora* is made into waggon wheels; its bark is given in diarrhœa. The honey from the flowers of *P. mellifera* and *P. speciosa* is boiled down and taken for coughs.

prō-tē-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *prote(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

1. *Bot.:* Proteads; an order of Perigynous Exogens, alliance Daphnales. Shrubs or small trees, with hard dry leaves, calyx in four divisions, corolla none, stamens four, some of them sterile; ovary superior, with one ascending ovule, or two, or two rows. From the Cape of Good Hope and Australia. Sub-orders Nucamentaceæ and Folliculares. Known genera forty-four, species 650.

2. *Palæobot.:* Various Proteads, some apparently of the existing genera, Dryandra, Banksia, Grevillea, &c., exist in the Cretaceous rocks of Aix-la-Chapelle, others in the Upper Molasse of Switzerland.

prō-tē-ā'-ceoŭs (ee as sh), *a.* [Proteaceæ.] Of or pertaining to the Proteaceæ.

prō'-tē-ăd, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *prote(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ad.*]

Bot. (*Pl.*): The order or tribe Proteaceæ. (*Lindley.*)

prō-tē'-an, *a.* [Proteus.] Of or pertaining to Proteus: hence, readily assuming different shapes; exceedingly variable, versatile.

"In all the *protean* transformations of nature."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 32.

*** prō-tē'-an-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *protean*; *-ly.*] In a protean manner; with the assumption of many shapes.

"*Proteanly* transformed into different shapes."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 36.

prŏ-tĕct', *v.t.* [Lat. *protectus*, pa. par. of *protego* = to protect: *pro-* = before, in front, and *tego* = to cover; Fr. *protéger*; Sp. *proteger*; Ital. *proteggere.*]

1. To cover, shield, or defend from injury, harm, hurt, or danger of any kind. It is a word of very general import, both literally and figuratively: thus, a house *protects* us from the weather, a fort *protects* a harbour from the enemy, clothes *protect* the body from cold, a shade *protects* us from the heat of the sun, a father *protects* his children, &c.

"'Gainst the height of Ilion you never shall prevaile, Jove with his hand *protecteth* it."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad ix.

2. To encourage or support artificially by means of protective duties.

"Their industries were *protected* and ours were not."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 29, 1885.

* 3. To act as regent or protector for.

"Why should he then *protect* our sovereign?"
Shakesp.: 2 *Henry VI.*, i. 1.

*** prŏ-tĕc-tēē',** *s.* [Eng. *protect*; *-ee.*] A person protected, a protégé.

"Your *protectee* . . . was clerk to my cousin."—*W. Taylor (of Norwich): Memoirs*, ii. 198.

prŏ-tĕct'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Protect.]

*** prŏ-tĕct'-ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *protecting*; *-ly.*] In a protecting manner; by protecting.

prŏ-tĕc'-tion, * pro-tex-ci-on, *s.* [Fr. *protection*, from Lat. *protectionem*, accus. of *protectio*, from *protectus*, pa. par. of *protego* = to protect (q.v.); Sp. *proteccion*; Ital. *protezione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of protecting; the state of being protected; defence; shelter from danger, hurt, injury, or evil; preservation from anything hurtful or annoying.

"No one doubts that both sexes of many birds have had their colours adapted for the sake of *protection.*"—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, pt. ii., ch. xvi.

2. That which protects, shelters, or preserves from danger, injury, or evil; a shelter, a defence: as, Clothes are a *protection* against the cold.

* 3. A writing which assured safety or protection; a passport, a safe-conduct.

4. Exemption from arrest in civil suits. [Arrest, *s.*, B. I. 1.] Also a special protection given by virtue of the royal prerogative against suits in law or other vexations, in respect of the party being engaged in the sovereign's service.

II. *Polit. Economy:* Protection in this sense is said to have been derived from the name of the Society for the Protection of Agriculture (1844-53). But the idea is old, and has been known to a greater or less extent in all ages and in all lands. Taxes levied solely for the raising of revenue operate in restraint of free trade, and are therefore a form of protection, but the term is generally limited to cases in which these taxes are imposed for other than fiscal purposes. Their most common aim is to shield some languishing trade, occupation, or profession from open competition. Free Traders urge that protection to the farmer makes every loaf smaller, thus taxing for the benefit of a class the very poorest person in the country, and aggravating the effects of any famine that may arise. [Corn-laws.] Navigation laws make it more expensive to work a ship, and diminish the probability of its being largely employed in the carrying trade of the world. [Navigation-laws.] A bounty on exportation is a present made to foreign countries, and *vice versâ.* [Bounty.] It is believed that the protectionist system on a large scale was first proposed by the Chancellor de Birague, an Italian in the suite of Catherine de Medici. It was developed by Colbert in 1664, and has not since passed away. In 1692 England retaliated on France, according to Adam Smith, taxing goods imported from that country in 1696 75 per cent. or more. Bounties were abolished in Britain between 1818 and 1824, and this, with the repeal of the Corn and Navigation Laws, dealt a severe blow to the protectionist system in this country. Since then the "Revivers" have attempted to restore Protection to its former position. Some of its doctrines have been advocated under the name first of Reciprocity and then of Fair Trade. [Trade.] In 1903 the advocacy of Protection, especially in the form of Retaliatory and Preferential Tariffs, was actively revived by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain and his followers. In many of the colonies, and in the United States, protection still carries with it the mass of the people and the government, though a minority are in favour of Free Trade.

¶ *Writ of Protection:*

Law:

* 1. A writ by which the sovereign exempted a person from arrest.

2. A writ issued to a person required to attend court, as party, juror, &c., to protect him against arrest for a certain time.

*** protection-order,** *s.*

Law: An order formerly obtained from the Court of Divorce or from a magistrate to protect the earnings of a deserted wife from her husband. The Married Women's Property Act has rendered these orders unnecessary. [Married, ¶.]

*** prŏ-tĕc-tion-al,** *a.* [Eng. *protection*; *-al.*] Of or pertaining to protection.

prŏ-tĕc-tion-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *protection*; *-ism.*] The doctrine or principles of protectionists; the doctrine or system of protection.

"Spanish *protectionism* won the day."—*Times*, April 13, 1886.

prŏ-tĕc-tion-ĭst, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *protection*; *-ist.*]

A. *As subst.:* One who supports the system of protection; one opposed to free-trade.

B. *As adj.:* Advocating or maintaining protection in commodities of home production; opposed to free-trade.

"*Protectionist* countries, as well as free-trade England, were alike suffering from over-production."—*Echo*, Sept. 3, 1885.

prŏ-tĕc-tive, *a.* [Eng. *protect*; *-ive*; Fr. *protectif.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Affording protection; sheltering, defending, defensive.

"*Protective* of his young."—*Thomson: Spring*, 782.

2. *Polit. Econ.:* Protecting commodities of home production by means of duties.

protective resemblance, *s.* [Mimicry, II.]

*** prŏ-tĕc-tivo-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *protective*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being protective.

"Imbued with that blessed *protectiveness.*"—*G. Eliot: Daniel Deronda*, ch. lxx.

prŏ-tĕc-tŏr, * pro-toe-tour, *s.* [Fr. *protecteur*, from Lat. *protectorem*, accus. of *protector*, from *protectus*, pa. par. of *protego* = to protect (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *protector*; Ital. *protettore.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which protects, guards, shelters, or defends against danger, injury, hurt, or evil of any kind; a defender, a guardian, a supporter, an encourager, a patron.

"Charles I., a *protector* of the arts."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. ii., ch. ii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Eng. Hist.:* One who had the care of the kingdom during the minority of the king; a regent; specif. applied to Oliver Cromwell, who took the title of Lord Protector in 1653.

"What's a *protector?* He's a thing
That apes it in the non-age of a king."
Cleveland.

2. *Eccles.:* A cardinal belonging to one of the more important Catholic nations, who, in Rome, watches over questions affecting his country. There are also Cardinal Protectors of religious orders, colleges, &c.

¶ *Protector of the Settlement:*

Law: The person appointed by the Fines and Recoveries Act, in substitution of the old tenant to the præcipe, whose concurrence in barring estates-tail in remainder is required in order to preserve, under certain modifications, the control of the tenant for life over the remainder man.

*** prŏ-tĕc'-tŏr-al,** *a.* [Eng. *protector*; *-al.*] Pertaining or relating to a protector; protectorial.

"The representative system and the *protectoral* power."—*Godwin: Mandeville*, i. 225.

prŏ-tĕc-tŏr-ate, *s.* [Eng. *protector*; *-ate*; Fr. *protectorat*; Sp. *protectorado*; Ital. *protettorato.*]

1. Government by a protector or regent; specif. applied to that period of English history during which Oliver Cromwell was Protector.

"In the days of the *Protectorate*, he had been a judge."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. A position sometimes assumed by a strong country towards a weak one, in virtue of which the former protects and upholds the interests of the latter, taking in return a greater or less interest in the management of its domestic and foreign affairs.

"In favour of an English *Protectorate* for Egypt."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 25, 1885.

*** prŏ-tĕc-tŏr-ĭ-al,** *a.* [Eng. *protector*; *-ial.*] Pertaining or relating to a protector; protectoral. (*Noble: Biog. Hist. Eng.*, iii., 70.)

*** prŏ-tĕc-tŏr-ĭ-an,** *a.* [Eng. *protector*; *-ian.*] Pertaining to the Protector; Cromwellian.

"During the tyranny of the *Protectorian* times."—*Fuller: Worthies*, i. 46.

*** prŏ-tĕc'-tŏr-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *protector*; *-less.*] Destitute of a protector; having no protector; unprotected.

prŏ-tĕc'-tŏr-ship, * pro-tee-tour-ship, *s.* [Eng. *protector*; *-ship.*] The position or office of a protector; a protectorate.

"She caused the duke of Yorke to be dyscharyed of his *protectourshyp.*"—*Fabyan: Chron.*, vol. ii. (an. 1457).

*** prŏ-tĕc'-trĕss, * prŏ-tĕc'-trĭçe,** *s.* [Fr. *protectrice.*] A female who protects.

"Of all christen *protectrice* and tutele."
Chaucer: Ballade in Commemoration of our Lady.

*** prŏ-tĕc'-trix,** *s.* [Low Lat.] A protectress.

protége, protégée (as **pro tā zhā**), * [Fr., pa. par. of *protéger* = to protect (q.v.).] One who is under the protection and care, or who enjoys the kindly consideration, of another.

prō-tē-ĭ-dæ (1), *s. pl.* [Lat. *prote(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Ichthyoidea, group Perennibranchiata. Four feet are present, and persistent external branchiæ. In some classifications Proteus is the sole genus; in others Menobranchus (q.v.) is included.

prō-tē-ĭ-dæ (2), *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *prote(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: The typical family of the tribe or sub-order Nucamentaceæ (q.v.).

prō-tē-ĭds, *s. pl.* [PROTEIN.] [ALBUMINOIDS.]

prō'-tē-ĭn, *s.* [Gr. *πρωτεύω* (*prōteuō*) = to be the first; *πρῶτος* (*prōtos*) = first; suff. *-in* (*Chem.*). Named from holding the first place among albuminous principles.] [ALKALI-ALBUMIN, ALBUMEN, I.]

prō-tē-ĭ'-na, *s. pl.* [Lat. *prote(us)*; neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

Zool.: Wallich's name for a group of Rhizopoda, having both a nucleus and a contractile vesicle. There are two divisions: Actinophryna, with monomorphous, and Amœbina, with polymorphous pseudopods.

prō-tē-ĭn-ā-ceoŭs (**ce** as **sh**), **prō'-tē-ĭn-oŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *protein*; *-aceous, -ous.*] Pertaining to protein; containing or consisting of protein.

prō-tē-ĭ-nī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *protein(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Entom.: A sub-family of Staphylinidæ (q.v.).

prō-tē-ĭ'-nŭs, *s.* [PROTEUS.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Proteininæ (q.v.). Antennæ slightly perfoliated, inserted in front of the eyes; elytra covering the major part of the abdomen.

prō-tĕ-lēs, *s.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Gr. *τελήεις* (*telēeis*) = complete, because the fore feet are pentadactyle, as in the Canidæ, while in the Hyænas they are tetradactyle. (*D'Orbigny.*)]

Zool.: Aard-wolf; *Proteles lalandii*, an aberrant form, constituting the family Protelidæ, a connecting link between the Viverridæ and the Hyænidæ. It is about the size of a full-grown fox; hyæna-like in colour, with dark-brown stripes and a black muzzle. It resembles the fox in habits, and feeds on ants and carrion. It was discovered and described by Sparmann, about 1725, rediscovered by Delalande, and the genus was founded by Isidore Geoffroy St. Hilaire.

PROTELES.

prō-tĕl'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *protel(es)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Æluroidea, with one genus, Proteles (q.v.).

prō-tĕm'-nō-dŏn, *s.* [Gr. *προτέμνω* (*protemnō*) = to cut off in front; suff. *-odon.*]

Paleont.: A genus of Diprotodont Marsupials, related to Dendrolagus (q.v.), from late Tertiary or Post-Tertiary deposits of Australia.

prō tĕm' pŏr ĕ, *phr.* [Lat.] For the time; temporarily. (Frequently abbreviated to *pro tem.*)

***prō-tĕnd'** *v.t.* [Lat. *protendo*, from *pro* = forth, forward, and *tendo* = to stretch.] To hold out; to stretch forth.

"[He] threatened with his long *protended* spear."
Dryden: Virgil: Æneid x. 1,256.

***prŏ-tĕnse',** *s.* [Lat. *protensus*, pa. par. of *protendo* = to protend (q.v.).] Extension. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, III. iii. 4.)

***prŏ-tĕn'-sĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *protens(us)*, pa. par. of *protendo* = to protend (q.v.); Eng. adj. suff. *-ive.*] Drawn out, extended, continued. (*Sir W. Hamilton.*)

prō'-tē-ō-līte, *s.* [After Proteus of Greek mythology, and Gr. *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Petrol.: A very hard and compact rock, consisting of an intimate mixture of quartz, felspar, and mica, and showing distinct traces of bedding, associated with granites. Regarded as a result of contact metamorphism. A variety of Cornubianite (q.v.). Occurs in Cornwall.

prō-tē-ō-mўx'-a, *s. pl.* [Lat. *proteus*; *o* connect., and Gr. *μύξα* (*muxa*) = slime.]

Zool.: A class of Protozoa, consisting of Gymnomyxa, exhibiting in the amœba phase various forms of pseudopodia often changing in the same individual, and not producing elaborate spore cysts. Its founder (Prof. E. R. Lankester) does not group the genera into families and orders.

prŏt-ĕr-ăn'-droŭs, *a.* [PROTANDROUS.]

† **prŏt-ĕr-ăn'-thoŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *protero(-)*, and Gr. *ἄνθος* (*anthos*) = a flower.]

Botany:

1. A term used when the leaves of a plant appear before the flowers. (*Lindley.*)

2. Protandrous (q.v.). (*Darwin.*)

Prō-tĕr'-ĭ-an, *s.* [See def.]

Church Hist. (*Pl.*): The Catholic party in Alexandria who maintained the orthodox faith, for which Proterius, after whom they were called, was barbarously murdered.

prŏt-ĕr-ō-, *pref.* [Gr. *πρότερος* (*proteros*), compar. of *πρό* (*pro*) = before.] Before, either in time or space.

prŏt-ĕr-ō bāse, *s.* [Gr. *πρότερος* (*proteros*) = prior, and Eng. (*di*)*base.*]

Petrol.: A rock regarded as intermediate in composition between diabase and diorite.

prŏt-ĕr-ō glўph'-ĭ-a, *s. pl.* [Pref. *protero-*, and Gr. *γλυφή* (*glyphē*) = a carving.]

Zool.: Poisonous Colubrine Snakes; a division of the sub-order Thanatophidia (q.v.). The first fangs of the upper jaw are grooved along the front, and the general appearance of the species resembles that of the harmless snakes. There are two families: Elapidæ (terrestrial), some of the genera with the power of expanding their neck into a kind of hood; and Hydrophidæ (aquatic).

prŏt-ĕr-ŏg'-ўn-oŭs, *a.* [PROTOGYNOUS.]

prŏt-ĕr-ŏp'-ō-dēs, *s. pl.* [Pref. *protero-*, and Gr. *πούς* (*pous*), genit. *ποδός* (*podos*) = a foot.]

Ichthy.: A division of Siluridæ (q.v.). Rayed dorsal always present, and rather short; ventrals inserted below (very rarely in front of) the dorsal.

prŏt-ĕr-ŏp'-tĕr-æ, *s. pl.* [Pref. *protero-*, and Gr. *πτερόν* (*pteron*) = a fin.]

Ichthy.: A division of Siluridæ (q.v.). The rayed dorsal belongs to the abdominal portion of the vertebral column, and is always in advance of the ventrals.

prŏt-ĕr-ō-sâu-rŭs, *s.* [PROTOROSAURUS.]

prŏt-ĕr-ō-spŏn'-gĭ-a, *s.* [Pref. *protero-*, and Gr. *σπόγγος* (*sponggos*) = a sponge.]

Zool.: A genus of Phalansteriidæ (q.v.), formed by Saville Kent (named at first Protospongia). He considers it, "so far as is known, the nearest concatenating form between the respective groups of the ordinary Choano-Flagellata and the Spongida," and that it may be "consistently accepted as furnishing a stock-form, from which, by the process of evolution, all sponges were primarily derived." (*Man. Infus.*, i. 365.) There is a single species, *Proterospongia haeckeli*, from the lake in Kew Gardens.

***prō-tĕr'-vĭ-tў,** *s.* [Lat. *protervitas*; *protervus* = perverse.] Perverseness, petulance.

"A vain and frail *protervity*, an envious prattling."
—Lennard: Of Wisdom, bk. i., ch. xxxv., § 5.

prŏ-tĕst', *v.i.* & *t.* [Fr. *protester*, from Lat. *protesto*, *protestor*, from *pro* = openly, and *testor* = to bear witness; *testis* = a witness; Sp. & Port. *protestar*; Ital. *protestare.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To make a solemn affirmation, declaration, or protestation; to affirm with solemnity; to declare or affirm solemnly; to asseverate.

"I doe *protest*
The processe of my plaint is true."
Gascoigne: Divorce of a Lover.

2. To make a solemn or formal declaration (often in writing) against some act or proposition. (Followed by *against.*)

B. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To make a solemn affirmation or declaration of; to affirm or assert solemnly; *i.q.* asseverate.

"I *protest* true loyalty to her."
Shakesp. Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 2.

* 2. To call as a witness to affirm or deny a statement or affirmation; to appeal to.

"*Protesting* fate supreme." *Milton: P. L.*, x. 480.

* 3. To prove, to show, to declare, to publish.

"Do me right, or I'll *protest* your cowardice."
Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, v. 1.

* 4. To promise solemnly; to vow.

"On Diana's altar to *protest*
For aye austerity an I single life."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, i. 1.

II. *Comm.:* To mark or note a bill before a notary public, for non-payment or non-acceptance. [PROTEST, *s.*, II. 1. (2).]

"The bill . . . if not taken up this afternoon, will be *protested*."—*Column: The Spleen*, 1.

prō'-tĕst, *s.* [PROTEST, *v.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A solemn affirmation or declaration of opinion (frequently in writing), generally in opposition to some act or proposition; a solemn affirmation by which a person declares either that he entirely dissents from and disapproves of any act or proposition, or else only conditionally gives his assent or consent to an act or proposition to which he might otherwise be considered to have assented unconditionally.

"The Opposition, content with their *protest*, refrained from calling for a division."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 23, 1886.

II. *Law:*

1. *Commerce:*

(1) A formal declaration by the holder of a bill of exchange or promissory note, or by a notary public at his direction, that acceptance or payment of such bill or note has been refused, and that the holder intends to recover all expenses to which he may be put in consequence of such non-acceptance or non-payment.

"In England, the process of noting is accepted as a sufficient *protest* for Inland Bills, but Foreign Bills must be protested in a more formal way."—*Bithell: Counting-House Dictionary.*

(2) *Marine Insurance:* (See extract).

"A *protest* is a declaration made on oath by the captain of a vessel which has met with any disaster at sea, or has been compelled to run into a foreign or intermediate port for safety. The *protest* should be made as soon as he enters the port, . . . the limit usually assigned being within twenty-four hours of his arrival."—*Bithell: Counting-House Dictionary.*

(3) A declaration made by a party before or while paying a tax, duty, or the like demanded of him, which he deems illegal, denying the justice of the demand, and asserting his own rights and claims, in order to show that the payment was not voluntary.

2. *Parl. procedure:* (See extract).

"Each peer has a right, by leave of the house, when a vote passes contrary to his sentiments, to enter his dissent on the journals of the house, with the reasons for such dissent; which is usually styled his *protest*."
—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 2.

prŏt'-ĕs-tan-çў, ***prot-es-tan-cie,** *s.* [Eng. *protestan(t)*; *-cy.*] Protestantism.

"What miserable subdivisions are there in our *protestancie*."—*Bp. Hall: Quo Vadis?* § 16.

prō-tĕs-tăn'-dō, *s.* [Lat.]

Law: A protestation. [PROTESTATION, II.]

prŏt'-ĕs-tant, *a.* & *s.* [Fr., pr. par. of *protester* = to protest (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Making a protest; protesting.

2. Pertaining or relating to the Protestants, their doctrines, or forms of religion.

"The general consent of all sound *protestant* writers."
—*Milton: Civil Power in Eccles. Causes.*

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who protests.

2. *Church Hist.:* The name given to those princes and others who, on April 19, 1529, at the second diet of Spire, protested against the decision of the majority, that the permission given three years before to every prince to regulate religious matters in his dominions till the meeting of a General Council should be revoked, and that no change should be made till the council met. Besides protesting, they appealed to the emperor and to the future council. The diet rejecting their protest, they presented a more extended one next day. Those first Protestants were John, Elector of Saxony, the Margrave George of

Brandenburg, Onolzbach, and Culmback, the Dukes Ernest and Francis of Luneberg, the Landgrave Philip of Hesse, Wolfgang, Prince of Anhalt, and the representatives of the imperial cities of Strasburg, Ulm, Nuremberg, Constance, Reutlingen, Windsheim, Memmingen, Lindau, Kempten, Heilbron, Isny, Weissenburg, Nordlingen, and St. Gall. The name is now extended to all persons and churches holding the doctrines of the Reformation and rejecting Papal authority. In the army, the classification according to faith is sometimes said to be Protestants, Presbyterians, and Roman Catholics, in which case Protestants mean members of the Church of England, English Nonconformists, &c.

¶ Among the minor sects, societies, or parties having registered places of worship in England there figure the following:—Protestant Members of the Church of England, Protestant Trinitarians, the Protestant Union, and Protestants adhering to Articles I.-XVIII.

protestant dissenters, *s. pl.* [Dissenter.]

protestant succession, *s.* [Succession.]

* **prŏt-ĕs-tănt-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *protestant*; *-ical.*] Protestant.

"The *protestantical* Church of England."—*Bacon: Observations on a Libel.*

† **prŏt-ĕs-tant-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *protestant*; *-ism.*] The state of being a protestant; protestants collectively; the principles or religion of protestants.

"The only thing that makes *protestantism* considerable in Christendom is the Church of England."—*South: Sermons*, v. 64.

* **prŏt-ĕs-tant-ize,** *v.i.* [Eng. *protestant*; *-ize.*] To render protestant; to convert to protestantism.

* **prŏt-ĕs-tant-ly,** *a.* [Eng. *protestant*; *-ly.*] Like a protestant; in conformity with protestantism or protestants.

"Nothing more *protestantly* can be permitted."—*Milton: Civil Power in Eccles. Causes.*

prŏt-ĕs-tā-tion, * **prot-es-ta-ci-on,** * **prot-es-ta-ti-oun,** *s.* [Fr. *protestation*, from Lat. *protestationem*, accus. of *protestatio*, from *protestatus*, pa. par. of *protesto*, *protestor* = to protest (q.v.); Sp. *protestacion*; Ital. *protestazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A solemn affirmation or declaration of a fact, opinion, or resolution; an asseveration.

"But, to your *protestation*; let me hear"
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

2. A solemn declaration of dissent; a protest.

"If the lords of the council issued out any order against them, some noblemen published a *protestation* against it."—*Clarendon: Civil War.*

3. A solemn vow or promise.

"Upon his many *protestations* to marry me."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, v. 3.

* **4.** A calling upon; an appeal.

"He made no lengar *protestacion* to his souldiors, but that they should haue in remembrance theyr auncient prowesse."—*Goldinge: Cæsar*, fo. 57.

II. *Law:*

* **1.** *Eng. Law:* A declaration in pleading by which the party interposed an oblique allegation or denial of some fact, by protesting that it did, or did not, exist, and at the same time avoiding a direct affirmation or denial.

2. *Scots Law:* A proceeding taken by the defender where the pursuer neglects to proceed, to compel him either to proceed, or to suffer the action to fall.

* **prŏt-ĕs-tā-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat.] One who protests; a protester.

prŏ-tĕst-ĕr, * **pro-test-our,** *s.* [Eng. *protest*; *-er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who protests; one who utters a solemn protest, affirmation, or declaration. (*Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar*, i. 2.)

2. *Law:* One who protests a bill of exchange or promissory note.

prŏ-tĕst-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Protest, v.]

prŏ tĕst ĭng lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *protesting*; *-ly.*] In a protesting manner; by way of protest; with protests or protestations.

* **pro-tes-ti-on,** *s.* [Eng. *protest*, v.; *-ion.*] Protestation.

"Your greatest *protestion* any assurance of deepe affection."—*Greene: Menaphon*, p. 54.

prō-tĕ-ŭs, prō-tēūs, *s.* [Lat. = the name of Neptune's herdsman. He changed his shape at will. (*Virgil: Georg.* iv. 41-508.)]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* (See etym.).

2. *Fig.:* A changeable, shifty, or fickle person; one who readily changes his principles.

"Being such *proteuses* in religion that nobody was ever able to discover what shape or standard their consciences are really of."—*Maundrell: Travels*, p. 13.

II. *Zoology:*

1. The typical genus of the Proteidæ (q.v.). [Hypochthon.]

* **2.** The name given by Rösel in 1755, to the genus Amœba (q.v.). As Proteus was occupied [1.] it is no longer used in this sense.

* **protcus animalcule,** *s.*

Zool.: The same as Proteus, II. 2.

* **prōt-ĕ-văn-gĕ-lĭ-ŏn,** *s.* [Gr. πρῶτος (*prōtos*) = first, and εὐαγγελιον (*euangelion*) = a gospel.] [Evangelist.] An apocryphal gospel, ascribed to St. James the Less.

* **prō-thą-lā-mĭ-ŏn, prō-thą lā'-mĭ-ŭm,** *s.* [Gr. πρό (*pro*) = before, and θάλαμος (*thalamos*) = the marriage-bed.] A song addressed to, or in honour of, the bride and bridegroom, with which the marriage ceremonies opened. [Epithalamion.]

"Poets wrote *prothalamiums* in their praise."
Drayton: The Miseries of Queen Margaret.

prō-thăl'-lŭs, prō thăl'-lĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Lat. *thallus*; Mod. Lat. *thallium.*] [Thallus.]

Bot.: The first result of germination after the impregnation of a cell in the archegonia of some higher cryptogams, as Ferns, Equisetaceæ, and Marsileaceæ. It differs in the different orders.

prō'-thĕ-ĭte, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Min.: A name given by Ure to a dark-green variety of Sahlite (q.v.), resembling fassaite, found in the Zillerthal, Tyrol.

prōth'-ĕ-sĭs, *s.* [Gr., from προτίθημι (*protithēmi*) = to place before.]

1. *Eccles.:* A credence-table (q.v.).

2. *Surg.:* The same as Prosthesis (q.v.).

prō-thō-nō-tăr ĭ ăt (th as t), prō-tō-nō tăr ĭ ăt, *s.* [Fr.] The college constituted by the twelve apostolic prothonotaries in Rome.

prō-thō-nō'-tar-ȳ (th as t), prō-tō-nō-tar-y, *s.* [Low Lat. *protonotarius*, from Gr. πρῶτος (*prōtos*) = first, and Lat. *notarius* = a notary (q.v.). The proper spelling thus is *protonotary.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A chief clerk or notary.

"I joynt you to be *protonotary*
Of Fame's court." *Skelton: Poems*, p. 23.

II. *Technically:*

* **1.** *Eng. Law:* A chief clerk in the Court of Common Pleas and in the King's Bench; there were three such officers in the former court and one in the latter. The offices are now abolished.

2. *United States Law:* A chief clerk of court in certain states.

3. *Roman Church:* A title introduced into the West from Constantinople about A.D. 800, replacing the term *primicerius notariorum.* It is now applied to any member of the College of Protonotaries Apostolic of the Curia, twelve in number. They register the Pontifical acts, and make and keep the official records of beatifications.

4. *Greek Church:* The chief secretary of the patriarch of Constantinople, who superintends the secular business of the province.

prō-thō-nō-tar-ȳ-shĭp (th as t), pro-tho no-tar-i-ship, prō-tō no'-tar-ȳ-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *prothonotary*, &c.; *-ship.*] The office or position of a prothonotary.

"Her majesty . . . gave him [G. Carew] a *prothonotaryship* in the chancery."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.* i.

prō-thōr'-ăx, *s.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Eng., &c. *thorax* (q.v.).]

Entom.: The anterior ring of the thorax, carrying the first pair of legs.

prō'-thȳ rŭm, *s.* [Gr. πρό (*pro*) = before, and θύρα (*thura*) = a door.]

Arch.: A porch before the outer door of a house. (*Gwilt.*)

prōt ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *prot(e)in*; *-ic.*] (See the compound.)

protic acid, *s.*

Chem.: An acid discovered by Lamprecht in the flesh-juice of the roach (*Leuciscus rutilus*) It forms a yellow brittle mass insoluble in water, slightly soluble in dilute acids, but soluble in ammonia, potash, and soda. When boiled with dilute sulphuric acid, it yields a large quantity of leucine.

prōt ĭch nĭ-tēs, *s.* [Pref. *prot-*, Gr. ἰχνος (*ichnos*) = a track, and suff. *-ites.*]

Palæont.: Owen's name for certain tracks or markings from the Potsdam Sandstone of Canada, which he considered to have been made by Trilobites. Principal Dawson ascribes them to fossil Eurypterids, and the smaller forms of Protichnites occurring in the Carboniferous to Belinurus, akin to the recent Limulus (q.v.).

prō tĭs-ta, *s. pl.* [Ger. *protisten*, from Gr. πρῶτος (*prōtos*) = first in point of time.]

Zool.: A kingdom proposed by Haeckel, in order to overcome the difficulty long felt by zoologists and botanists in differentiating the lowest of the Protozoa from the highest of the Protophyta. In *Das Protistenreich* (Leipzig, 1878) he gives the following classification:

Classes.	Orders.
Monera . . .	Lobomonera, Tachymonera, Rhizomonera.
Lobosa . . .	Gymnolobosa, Thecolobosa.
Gregarina . .	Monocystida, Polycystida.
Flagellata . .	Nudo-, Theco-, Cilio-, and Cysto-flagellata.
Catallacta . .	
Ciliata . . .	Holo-, Hetero-, Hypo-, and Peritrichia.
Acinetæ . . .	Monacinetæ, Synacinetæ.
Labyrinthulæ	
Bacillariæ . .	Naviculatæ, Echinellatæ, Lacernatæ.
Fungi	Phyco-, Conio-, Asco-, Gastro-, and Hymenomycetes.
Myxomycetes .	Physareæ, Stemonitææ, Trichiaceæ, Lycogalæ.
Thalamophora .	Monostegia, Polystegia, Monothalamia, Polythalamia.
Heliozoa . . .	Aphro-, Chlamydo-, and Desmo-thoracea.
Radiolaria . .	Pancollæ, Paucacanthæ, Panspheriæ, Plegmideæ, Spharidea, Discideæ, Cyrtideæ.

prō tō , prōt-, *pref.* [Gr. πρῶτος (*protos*) = first.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A prefix used to express priority: as, *proto*-martyr, &c.

2. *Chem.:* A prefix originally used to denote the first of a series of binary compounds arranged according to the number of atoms of the electronegative element. At present it is used to designate that compound in a series which contains one atom of the electronegative element.

prō-tō-bās'-tītc, *s.* [Pref. *proto-*, and Eng. *bastite.*]

Min.: A variety of the Enstatite group of minerals found in the Hartz mountains, Germany; and believed by Streng, who named it, to have been the original mineral from which bastite was derived.

prō tō căl'-çītc, *s.* [Pref. *proto-*, and Eng. *calcite.*]

Petrol.: The same as Crystalline-limestone (q.v.).

prō-tō-căm'-pŭs, *s.* [Pref. *proto-*, and Gr. κάμπος (*kampos*) = a sea-animal.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Syngnathidæ, with one species, *Protocampus hymenolomus*, from the Falkland Islands. "It may be regarded as an embryonal form of Nerophis" (*Günther*).

prō-tō-căt-ĕ-chū'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *proto-*, and Eng. *catechuic.*] Contained in, or derived from, catechu or other resin.

protocatechuic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_7H_6O_4$. A frequently occurring product of the decomposition of resins by fusion with potassic hydrate, and readily produced by the action of melted potash on piperic acid. It crystallizes, with one molecule of water, in plates and needles, soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, and melts at 199°. Its aqueous solution is coloured a dark bluish-green with ferric chloride, changing to red on the addition of soda or potash.

protocatechuic-aldehyde, *s.*

Chem.: $C_7H_6O_3 = C_6H_3(OH)_2CHO$. Dioxybenzaldehyde. A crystalline body produced by the action of chloroform on an alkaline solution of pyrocatechin. It is soluble in

water, melts at 170°, and is coloured deep green by a solution of ferric chloride. By fusion with potash it is converted into protocatechuic acid.

prō-tō-cŏc'-çī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *protococc(us)*: Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Palmellee. Chlorospermous Algæ, having the slimy substratum obsolete.

prō-tō-cōc'-cŭs, *s.* [Pref. *proto-*, and Mod. Lat. *coccus* = a berry.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the family Protococcidæ. In one of the two conditions in which it occurs it is a spheroidal body, $\frac{1}{1000}$ to $\frac{1}{700}$ of an inch in diameter, consisting of a structureless, tough, transparent wall, inclosing viscid and granular protoplasm. It multiplies by fission. In certain circumstances it becomes locomotive. It occurs in the mud which accumulates in roof-gutters, water-butts, and shallow pools. (*Huxley & Martin: Elementary Biology*, p. 11.) *Protococcus nivalis* is Red Snow (q.v.). *P. pluvialis* (?) is common in Britain on stones, leaves, straws, &c. Dunal says that the crimson colour of the salt-water tanks on the shores of the Mediterranean is caused by *P. salinus*.

prō'-tō-cōl, *s.* [O. Fr. *protocole*, *protecole*, from Low Lat. *protocollum*, from late Gr. = πρωτόκολλον (*prōtokollon*), orig. the first leaf glued on to MSS. to register under whose administration and by whom the MS. was written, afterwards applied to documents drawn up by notaries because accompanied by such a first leaf or fly-leaf: Gr. πρῶτος (*prōtos*) = first, and κολλάω (*kollaō*) = to glue; κόλλα (*kolla*) = glue.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. The original draft or copy of a deed, contract, or other document.

"An original is stiled the *protocol*, or *scriptura matrix*."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

2. In the same sense as II.

"Endorsing *protocols* with the most intense regard for the proprieties."—*Scribner's Magazine*, March, 1880, p. 712.

* 3. In Scotland, a record or registry; on the admission of a notary he receives from the clerk-register a marked book, called a protocol. In this the notary must insert copies of all the documents he may execute, to be there preserved, as in a record.

II. *Diplomacy:* The minutes or rough draft of an instrument or transaction; the original copy of a treaty, despatch, or other document; a document serving as the preliminary to diplomatic negotiations; a diplomatic document or minute of proceedings, signed by the representatives of friendly powers in order to secure certain political ends peacefully; a convention not subject to the formalities of ratification.

prō'-tō-cōl, *v.i. & t.* [Protocol, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To draw up protocols or first drafts.

"Serene Highnesses who sat there *protocolling*."—*Carlyle: French Revol.*, pt. ii., bk. vi., ch. iii.

B. *Trans.:* To make a protocol of; to enter on a protocol.

* **prō-tō-cōl'-ĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *protocol*; *-ic*.] Pertaining or relating to protocols.

"His favourite portfolio was now in your Lordship's *protocolic* custody."—*D'Israeli: Letters of Baringmeade*, p. 101.

* **prō'-tō-cōl'-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *protocol*; *-ist*.]

1. A registrar or clerk.

2. One who draws up protocols.

"M. Hanoteux, Secretary of the French Embassy, will act as *protocolist*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 30, 1885.

* **prō'-tō-cōl'-īze,** *v.i.* [Eng. *protocol*; *-ize*.] To write or draw up protocols.

'Kept *protocolizing* with soft promises and delusive delays."—*Father Mahoney: Reliques of Father Prout*, p. 35. (Note.)

* **prō-tō-dŏr'-ĭc,** *a.* [Pref. *proto-*, and Eng. *Doric* (q.v.).] Belonging to, or characteristic of, the earliest period of Doric architecture.

"The architect invents the *protodoric* column."—*Cooper: Monumental Hist. Egypt*, p. 21.

Prō-tō-ĝĕ-nēī'-ą, *s.* [Gr. πρωτογένεια (*prōtogeneia*), pecul. fem. of πρωτογενής (*prōtogenēs*) = first-born.]

Astron.: [Asteroid, 147].

prō-tŏĝ'-ĕn-ēs, *s.* [Protogeneia.]

Zool.: A genus of Haeckel's Lobosa and Lankester's Proteomyxa; apparently the same as *Amœba porrecta* of Schultze.

prō-tō-ĝinc, prō'-tō-ĝin, *s.* [Pref. *proto-*, and Gr. γενος (*genos*) = age, origin.]

Petrol.: A name used to designate varieties of granite and gneiss (q.v.), which contain talc or chlorite as a constituent, in place of ordinary mica. Abundant in the Swiss Alps.

protogin-gneiss, protogin granite, *s.* [Protogine.]

prō-tŏĝ'-ўn ŏŭs, *a.* [Eng. *protogyn(y)*; *-ous*.]

Bot.: Having the stigma mature before the pollen is so.

prō-tŏĝ'-ў-nў, *s.* [Pref. *proto-*, and Gr. γυνή (*gunē*) = a woman.]

Bot.: The development of the stigma of a plant before the stamens are mature. It is less common than protandry. Examples, *Ranunculus sceleratus*, *Plantago major*, &c.

prō-tō-hĭp'-pŭs, *s.* [Pref. *proto-*, and Gr. ἵππος (*hippos*) = a horse.]

Palæont.: A genus of Equidæ, from the Lower Pliocene of North America. Some of the species equalled an ass in size, and the feet resembled those of Hipparion.

prō-tō-hĭs-tor'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *proto-*, and Eng. *historic*.]

Archæol.: Belonging to, or connected with, the earliest period of which history gives any account.

"The populations and their languages must have been largely modified by *prohistoric* influences."—*Journ. Anthrop. Instit.*, iv. 157.

prō-tō-lăb'-ĭs, *s.* [Pref. *proto-*, and Gr. λαβίς (*labis*) = a handle.]

Palæont.: A genus of Camelidæ, from deposits of Pliocene age.

prō-tō-lĭth'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *proto-*, and Eng. *lithic*.]

Anthrop.: Belonging to the dawn of the Stone Age.

"A possible *protolithic* period of still older geological epochs."—*Wilson: Prehistoric Man*, i. 97.

prō'-tō-mar tўr, *pro tho-mar-tyr, *s.* [Fr. *protomartyre*, from Lat. *protomartyr*; Gr. πρωτομαρτυρ (*prōtomartur*), from πρῶτος (*prōtos*) = first, and μάρτυρ (*martur*) = a witness, a martyr (q.v.).]

1. The first martyr; applied especially to St. Stephen, the first Christian martyr.

"In the honoure of that holy *prothomartyr*, seynt Albon."—*Fabyan: Chronicle*, vol. i., ch. cli.

2. The first who suffers in any cause.

"Hampden, firm assertor of her laws,
And *protomartyr* in the glorious cause."
Boyse: Triumphs of Nature.

prō-tō-mĕr'-ўx, *s.* [Pref. *proto-*, and Gr. μήρυξ (*mērux*) = a fish supposed to ruminate.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil Camelidæ, from the Lower Miocene of North America.

prō-tō-mŏn'-ăs, *s.* [Pref. *proto-*, and Mod. Lat. *monas* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A genus of Proteomyxa (q.v.).

prō-tō-mўx'-ą, *s.* [Pref. *proto-*, and Gr. μύξα (*muxa*) = slime.]

Zool.: A genus of Haeckel's Rhizomonera, with one species, *Protomyxa aurantiaca*, found by him in the form of orange-yellow flakes, consisting of branching and reticular protoplasm on shells of Spirula on the coasts of the Canaries. This condition is a plasmodium, formed by the union of several young amœbæ.

prō-tō-nē'-mą, *s.* [Pref. *proto-*, and Gr. νῆμα (*nēma*) = yarn.]

Bot.: A filiform prothallus.

prō-tō-nō-tär'-ĭ-ăt, *s.* [Protonotariat.]

prō-tō-nō'-tą-rў, *s.* [Protonotary.]

* **prō'-tō-nўm,** *s.* [Pref. *prot-*, and Gr. ὄνυμα (*onuma*) = a name.] The first person or thing of a particular name.

"The wrecked canal-boat, the 'Evening Star,' ignominiously quenched in the twilight, with its heavenly *protonym* palpitating in the vapor above it."—*Scribner's Magazine*, March, 1880, p. 667.

prō-tō-păp'-ăs, *s.* [Gr. πρῶτος (*prōtos*) = first, and πάπας (*papas*) = a father, a priest.]

Greek Church.: A chief priest; a priest of superior rank, corresponding with a dean or archdeacon in the English Church.

* **prō-tō-pär'-ent,** *s.* [Pref. *proto-*, and Eng. *parent*.] A first parent. (*Davies: Microcosmos*, p. 23.)

prō-tō-phўl'-lŭm, *s.* [Pref. *proto-*, and Gr. φύλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf.]

Bot.: The first leaf of a cryptogamic plant when germination begins.

prō-tō-phў'-tą, *s. pl.* [Gr. πρωτόφυτος (*prōtophutos*) = first produced: πρῶτος (*prōtos*) = first, and φυτός (*phutos*) = grown.]

Bot.: Perleb's name for plants of the lowest and simplest organization.

prōt'-ō-phўte, *s.* [Protophyta.] Any individual of the Protophyta (q.v.).

prō-tō-phў-tŏl'-ō-ĝў, *s.* [Pref. *proto-*, and Eng. *phytology* (q.v.).] Palæobotany.

prō-tō-pĭ-thē'-cŭs, *s.* [Pref. *proto-*, and Lat. *pithecus* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A genus of Celæidæ (Platyrhina), of large size, from the bone-caves of Brazil of Post-Pliocene age.

prō-tō-plăsm, †prō-tō-plăs'-mą, *s.* [Gr. πρῶτος (*prōtos*) = first, and πλάσμα (*plasma*) = anything formed or moulded.]

Biol., &c.: "The living matter from which all kinds of living beings are formed and developed, and to the properties of which all their functions are ultimately referred" (*Encyc. Brit.*, ed. 9th, xix. 828). It was first noticed and described by Roesel v Rosenhof, in his account of the Proteus-animalcule, and was named sarcode by Dujardin in 1835. In 1846 v. Mohl gave the name protoplasm to the "tough slimy granular, semi-fluid" portion of the contents of the vegetable cell. Colin suggested the identity of vegetable protoplasm and animal sarcode, which was established by Schultze (*Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.* (Leipzig), 1861, pp. 1–27), whose conclusions were probably aided by the researches of De Bary and Koelliker. Protoplasm is a transparent homogeneous, or granular-looking substance. Under high microscopic power, in many instances, it shows a more or less definite structure, composed of fibrils more or less regular, and in some instances grouped into a honeycombed or fibrillar reticulum, in the meshes of which is a homogeneous interstitial substance. The closer the meshes of the reticulum, the less there is of this interstitial substance, and the more regularly granular does it appear. Water, dilute acids, and alkalies cause protoplasm to swell up, and ultimately become disintegrated, and it is coagulated by those substances that coagulate proteids. Its composition is a problem with which science has still to deal.

"It is now known that in the embryo and adult, in plant and animal, vertebrates and invertebrates, all kinds of cells, before their *protoplasm* undergoes division, show complicated change of their nucleus, leading to division."—*Klein: Elements Histology*, p. 7.

prō-tō-plăs'-mĭc, *a.* [Eng. *protoplasm*; *-ic*.] Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling protoplasm.

prō'-tō-plăst, *s.* [Lat. *protoplastus*; Gr. πρωτόπλαστος (*prōtoplastos*), from πρῶτος (*prōtos*) = first, and πλάσσω (*plassō*) = to mould.] The original; the thing first formed, as a pattern to be copied; the first individual or pair of individuals of a species.

"The original sinner in this kind was Dutch; Gallobelgicus, the *protoplast*."—*Cleveland: Works* (ed. 1699), p. 83.

prō-tō-plăs'-tĭc, *prō-tō-plăs'-tĭck, *a.* [Eng. *protoplast*; *-ic*.] First formed.

"Our *protoplastick* sire,
Lost paradise." *Howell: Lexicon Tetraglotton.*

prō-tŏp'-ō-dīte, *s.* [Pref. *proto-*, and Gr. πούς (*pous*), genit. ποδός (*podos*) = a foot.]

Comp. Anat.: The basal segment of a typical maxillipede.

"The *protopodite* and the endopodite, taken together, are commonly called the 'stem' of the maxillipede, while the exopodite is the 'palp.'"—*Huxley: The Crayfish*, p. 167.

prō-tō-pōpe, *s.* [Russ. *protopop*.] In Russia the same as a Protopapas (q.v.).

† **prō-tŏp'-tĕr-ĭ,** *s. pl.* [Pref. *proto-*, and Gr. πτερόν (*pteron*) = a fin.]

Ichthy.: Owen's name for the Dipnoi (q.v.).

prō-tŏp'-tĕr-ĭs, *s.* [Pref. *proto-*, and Gr. πτερις (*pteris*) = a fern.]

Palæobot.: A genus of Tree-ferns, with one species, from the coal-measures of Whitehaven.

prō-tŏp'-tĕr-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *proto-*, and Gr. πτερόν (*pteron*) = a fin.]

Ichthy.: African Mud-fish; a genus of Sirenidæ, with a single species, *Protopterus annectens*, from tropical Africa. Very similar to Lepidosiren (q.v.). In the dry season these fish imbed themselves in mud, from which they emerge when the rains fill the pools. In this state the clay balls containing the fish are often dug out, and the imbedded fishes can be transported to Europe and released by being immersed in slightly tepid water. They are carnivorous, and attain a length of six feet. (*Owen*, in *Trans. Linn. Soc.*, 1848, xviii.)

prōt-or-nīs, *s.* [Pref. *prot-*, and Gr. ὄρνις = a bird.]

Palæont.: A genus of Passerine birds, with one species, *Protornis glarienisis*, from the Lower Eocene Slates of Glaris. It was somewhat similar to a lark, and is the earliest known Passerine.

prŏt-ōr-ō-sâur, *s.* [Protorosaurus.] Any individual of the genus Protorosaurus (q.v.). (*Owen: Palæont.* (ed. 2nd), p. 281.)

prŏt ōr-ō-sâu-rŭs, prōt-ēr-ō-sâu-rŭs, *s.* [Pref. *protero-*, and Gr. σαῦρος (*sauros*) = lizard. (*Agassiz.*)]

Palæont.: A genus of Lacertilia, founded by Von Meyer, to include what was deemed the fossil monitor of Thuringia. The neck is long, the skull of moderate size, the tail long and slender, the teeth sharp-pointed and implanted in sockets, the cervical vertebræ slightly amphicœlous. Two species, *Protorosaurus speneri* and *P. huxleyi*, from the Permian marl slates of Durham, and the corresponding Kupferschiefer in Germany, are the earliest lizards known. They were six or nine feet in length. Owen places them among the Thecodontia (q.v.), whilst Seeley thinks they were Dinosaurs.

prō-tō-sâlt, *s.* [Pref. *proto-*, and Eng. *salt.*]

Chem.: A salt corresponding to the lowest oxide of a metal.

prō-tō-spŏn-gĭ-ą, *s.* [Pref. *proto-*, and Gr. σπόγγος (*spongos*) = a sponge.]

1. *Zool.:* [Proterospongia].

2. *Palæont.:* A genus of Keratoda (?), with four species, from the Lower Silurian. "The minute structure of this old type is very imperfectly known." (*Nicholson.*) *Protospongia fenestrata* is from the Lower Cambrian. (*Hicks.*)

prō'-tō-spōre, *s.* [Gr. πρωτοσπόρος (*prōtosporos*) = sowing or begetting first: πρῶτος (*prōtos*) = first, and σπόρος (*sporos*) = a seed.]

Bot.: Berkeley's name for the first apparent spores of the Pucciniei, which are analogous to the prothallus in the higher cryptogams.

prō-tō-tăx-ī-tēs, *s.* [Pref. *proto-*, and Mod. Lat. *taxites* (q.v.).]

Palæobot.: A fossil genus, from the Lower Devonian of Canada, regarded by Sir J. Wm. Dawson as coniferous, but, according to Mr. Carruthers, founded on trunks of gigantic seaweeds, and called by him Nematophycus. The trunks vary in diameter from one to three feet, exhibit concentric rings, and are made up of tubes, the larger running in the direction of the axis, and the smaller passing in and out among the larger in a horizontal direction.

prō-tō-thēr-ĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *proto-*, and Gr. θηρίον (*thērion*) = a wild animal.]

Zool.: Huxley's name for those primary mammals, from which, it is conceived, the Monotremata were evolved.

"In all probability they were as widely different from Ornithorhynchus and Echidna as the Insectivora are from the Edentata . . . Hence, it will be convenient to have a distinct name, *Prototheria*, for the group which includes these, at present, hypothetical embodiments of that lowest stage of mammalian type, of which the existing monotremes are the only known representatives."—*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1880, p. 653.

prō-tō-thēr'-ĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [Mod. Lat. *prototheri(a)*; Eng. suff. *-an.*]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to or characteristic of the Prototheria.

"*Prototherian* characters."—*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1880, p. 654.

B. *As subst.:* Any individual of the Prototheria.

prō-tō-trŏc'-tēs, *s.* [Pref. *proto-*, and Gr. τρώκτης (*trōktēs*) = a nibbler.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Haplochitonidæ, with two species, *Prototroctes maurænа*, common in South Australia, and *P. oxyrhynchus*, in New Zealand. The settlers call them Grayling. They have the habit of Coregonus, are scaly, and are provided with minute teeth.

prō-tō tȳpe, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *prototypum*, accus of *prototypus* = original; Gr. πρωτότυπον (*prōtotupon*) = a prototype, prop. neut. sing. of πρωτότυπος (*prōtotupos*) = according to the first form: πρῶτος (*prōtos*) = first, and τυπος (*tupos*) = type (q.v.). An original or model after which anything is copied; the pattern of anything to be engraved, cast, or otherwise copied; exemplar, archetype.

"He and his favourite, Charles Brandon, were the *prototypes* of those illustrious heroes."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i., ch. iv.

* **prō-tō tȳp' ĭc ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *prototyp(e)*; *-ical.*] Of the nature of a prototype.

"The strongest *prototypical* node with the biggest . . . forefeet."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, May 11, 1882.

prō-tō vèr mĭc' ų-līte, *s.* [Pref. *proto-*, and Eng. *vermiculite.*]

Min.: A vermiculite-like mineral found in large folia at Magnet Cove, Arkansas. Sp. gr. 2·269; lustre, submetallic; colour, grayish-green. Analysis yielded: silica, 33·28; alumina, 14·88; sesquioxide of iron, 6·36; protoxide of iron, 0·57; magnesia, 21·52; water, 3·36; hygroscopic water, 20·54 = 100·51.

prō-tō vèr' tĕ-brąl, *a.* [Eng. *protovertebr(a)*; *-al.*] Of or belonging to the protovertebræ.

* **prō-tō vĕs'-tĭ-ar-ў,** *s.* [Pref. *proto-*, and Lat. *vestiarius* = pertaining to clothes; *vestis* = clothes.] The head keeper of the wardrobe.

"Magister and *protovestiary*, or wardrobe keeper."—*Warton: English Poetry*, i. 129.

prō tŏx' īde, *s.* [Pref. *prot-*, and Eng. *oxide.*]

Chem.: When a metal forms more than one oxide, the one containing the least proportion of oxygen is called the protoxide.

¶ Protoxide of copper = *Melaconite*; protoxide of nickel = *Bunsenite*; protoxide of zinc = *Zincite*; protoxide of lead = *Massicot.*

prō tŏx' ĭ dīze, *v.t.* [Eng. *protoxid(e)*; *-ize.*]

Chem.: To combine with oxygen, as any elementary substance, in the proportion of one equivalent of oxygen, and one of the other.

prō-tō-zō-ą, *s. pl.* [Protozoon.]

Zool.: A group of animals, occupying the lowest place in the animal kingdom. They consist of a single cell, or of a group of cells not differentiated into two or more tissues; incapable, as a rule, of assimilating nitrogen in its diffusible compounds (ammonia or nitrates, or carbon in the form of carbonates). The food is taken into the protoplasm, either by a specialised mouth or by any part of the cell substance, in the form of particles. Prof. Ray Lankester (*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xix. 830-66) has brought together the results of the latest investigations on the nature of these minute organisms, and adds full bibliography. He divides them into two grades:

1. Gymnomyxa, with seven classes—Proteomyxa, Myxetozoa, Lobosa, Labyrinthulidea, Heliozoa, Reticularia, and Radiolaria.
2. Corticata, with six classes—Sporozoa, Flagellata, Dinoflagellata, Rhynchoflagellata, Ciliata, and Acinetaria.

prō-tō zō'-ąn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *protozo(a)*; Eng. suff. *-an.*] Any member of the sub-kingdom Protozoa (q.v.); a protozoon.

prō-tō zō' ĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *protozo(a)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ic.*]

1. *Geol.:* Of or belonging to the strata in which, or to the time when, life first appeared.

"The *protozoic*, or first era of life."—*Murchison: Siluria* (ed. 1854), p. 11.

2. *Zool.:* Of or belonging to the Protozoa (q.v.).

prō-tō-zō-ōn, *s.* [Pref. *proto-*, and Gr. ζῷον (*zōon*) = an animal: ζῶ (*zō*) = to live.] Any individual of the Protozoa (q.v.).

prō-trăct', * **pro track,** *v.t.* [Lat. *protractus*, pa. par. of *protraho* = to draw out, to prolong: *pro-* = forth, forward, and *traho* = to draw.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To draw out or extend in duration; to prolong, to continue. (*Bacon: Conquest*, i. 17.)

2. To extend or draw out in length; to lengthen out in space.

3. To delay, to defer, to postpone; to put off to a distant time: as, To *protract* the decision of a question.

II. *Surv.:* To plot; to draw to a scale; to lay down the lines and angles of by means of a scale and protractor.

* **prō trăct,** *s.* [Protract, *v.*] Tedious delay or continuance.

"Without further *protract* and dilation of time."—*Wyatt: Wyatt, Henry VIII. to Wyatt* (an. 1524).

prō trăct' ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Protract, *v.*]

protracted meeting, *s.* A religious meeting protracted or continued for several days, chiefly among Dissenters. (*Amer.*)

prō trăct'-ĕd lў, *adv.* [Eng. *protracted*; *-ly.*] In a protracted or prolonged manner; tediously.

prō trăct' ĕd nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *protracted*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being protracted; long duration.

prō trăct' ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *protract*, *v.*; *-er.*]

1. One who protracts or lengthens out in time.

2. A protractor (q.v.).

prō trăc' tion, *s.* [Lat. *protractio*, from *protractus*, pa. par. of *protraho* = to protract (q.v.); Ital. *protrazione.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of protracting or lengthening out in time; the act of delaying the completion or termination of anything; a putting off or deferring anything; delay.

"The other manager . . . had recourse to the old mystery of *protraction*, which he exercised with such success, that the season was almost consumed."—*Smollett: The Regicide.* (Pref.)

II. *Surveying:*

1. The act of plotting or laying down on paper the figure or dimensions of a piece of land, &c.

2. That which is plotted on paper; a plan.

* **prō trăc' tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *protract*; *-ive.*] Protracting or lengthening out in time; prolonging, continuing, delaying.

"The *protractive* trials of great Jove."—*Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida*, i. 3.

prō trăc'-tòr, *s.* [Eng. *protract*; *-or.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which protracts; a protracter.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* A muscle which draws forward a part.

2. *Surg.:* An instrument, resembling a pair of forceps, for drawing extraneous bodies out of a wound.

3. *Surv.:* An instrument, of various forms and materials, for laying down angles on paper, &c.

4. *Tailoring:* An adjustable, expansible tailor's pattern.

* **prō trĕp' tic ąl,** *a.* [Gr. προτρεπτικός (*protreptikos*) = urging forward, hortatory, from προτρέπω (*protrepo*) = to urge on: πρό (*pro*) = forward, and τρέπω (*trepō*) = to turn.] Hortatory, persuasive, persuasory.

"The means used are partly didactical and *protreptical*."—*Ward: On Infidelity.*

* **prō' trīte,** *a.* [Lat. *protritus*, pa. par. of *protero* = to rub to pieces.] Worn out, obsolete.

"*Protrite* and putrid opinions."—*Camden: Tears of the Church*, p. 195.

prō-trī tŏn, *s.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Mod. Lat. *triton* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A genus of Tailed Amphibians (?) of Permian age. The skin seems to have been naked; the head was larger than that of Salamandra, and the tail relatively much shorter; the ribs were short, limbs short and tetradactylous.

* **prō trūd ą ble,** *a.* [Eng. *protrud(e)*; *-able.*] Protrusile.

"The *protrudable* trunk or proboscis of other animals."—*Darwin: Vegetable Mould & Earthworms*, p. 17.

prō trūde, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *protrudo* = to thrust forth or forward: *pro* = forward, and *trudo* = to thrust.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To thrust or push forward; to drive or ree along.

2. To shoot out, to project, to cause to project. (*Cowper: Familiarity Dangerous.*)

3. To thrust or put forth, as from confinement; to cause to come forth.

"When young Spring *protrudes* the bursting gems."
Thomson: Autumn, 1,310.

B. *Intrans.*: To be thrust out or forward; to project, to shoot forward.

* **prŏ-trū'-sĭle,** *a.* [Lat. *protrusus*, pa. par. of *protrudo* = to protrude (q.v.).] Capable of being protruded and withdrawn.

prŏ-trū'-şion, *s.* [PROTRUSILE.]

1. The act of protruding or thrusting forward; a push; a thrusting beyond the proper or usual limits or bounds.

2. The state of being protruded; projection.

"Which to conceive in bodies inflexible, and without all *protrusion* of parts, were to expect a race from Hercules his pillars."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. i.

3. An urging or driving forward; incitement.

"Some sudden *protrusion* to good."—*Bp. Hall: Sermon on Romans* viii. 14.

* **4.** That which protrudes.

* **prŏ-trū'-şive,** *a.* [Lat. *protrus(us)*, pa. par. of *protrudo* = to protrude (q.v.); Eng. adj. suff. *-ive.*] Protruding; thrusting or pushing forward.

* **prŏ-trū'-şive-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *protrusive*; *-ly.*] In a protrusive manner; obtrusively. (*Carlyle.*)

prŏ-tū'-bĕr-ąnçe, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *protuberans* = protuberant (q.v.).] A part which swells above the rest; a swelling, a prominence, a knob, a bunch; anything which is swelled or pushed above the level of the surrounding or adjacent surface; a hill, a knoll, an elevation. It is used in this sense in Anatomy, as the occipital, the external, and internal protuberances.

"So many wens and unnatural *protuberances* upon the face of the earth."—*More: Antidote against Atheism*, pt. i., bk. ii., ch. iii.

† **prŏ-tū'-bĕr-ąn-çy,** *s.* [Eng. *protuberant(t)*; *-cy.*]

1. The quality or state of being protuberant.

2. A protuberance, a swelling.

prŏ-tū'-bĕr-ąnt, *a.* [Lat. *protuberans*, pr. par. of *protubero* = to bulge out; *pro* = forward, forth, and *tuber* = a swelling.] Swelling, bulging out; swollen or prominent above the surrounding or adjacent surface.

"With glowing life *protuberant* to the view."
Thomson: Autumn, 137.

prŏ-tū'-bĕr-ąnt-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *protuberant*; *-ly.*] In a protuberant manner; with a protuberance.

* **prŏ-tū'-bĕr-āte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *protuberatus*, pa. par. of *protubero* = to bulge out.] [PROTUBERANT.] To swell out or rise above the surrounding or adjacent surface; to bulge out; to be prominent.

"If the navel *protuberates*, make a small puncture with a lancet through the skin."—*Sharp: Surgery.*

* **prŏ-tū'-bĕr-ā'-tion,** *s.* [PROTUBERATE.] The act or state of swelling or bulging out beyond the surrounding or adjacent surface; protuberance.

"The *protuberation* or bunching out of the parastate."—*Cooke: Descrip. Body of Man*, p. 206.

prŏ-tū'-bĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *protuber(o)* = to protuberate; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Protuberent, bulging out.

"Being *protuberous*, rough, crusty, and hard."—*Smith: On Old Age*, p. 183.

prŏt-ŭ-la, *s.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Gr. τύλος (*tulos*) = a knot.]

Zool.: A genus of Tubicola, sub-family Serpulinæ; it is widely distributed. In *Protula dysteri* after sixteen somites have developed the seventeenth enlarges, and becomes the head and thorax of a new zooid.

* **prŏûd,** * **prowd,** *v.t.* & *i.* [PROUD, *a.*]

A. *Trans.*: To make proud.

"Sister *proudes* sister; brother hardens brother."
Sylvester: Trophies, 1,393.

B. *Intrans.*: To be or become proud.

"There *prowdeth* Pow'r."
Sylvester: Henrie the Great, 117.

prŏûd, proudo, prout, * **prut,** *a.* [A.S. *prût* = proud; *prûting* = pride; Icel. *þrûthr* = proud; Dan. *prud* = stately, magnificent.]

1. Feeling, displaying, or actuated by pride, either good or bad:

(1) Having an excessive or unreasonable opinion of one's self, or of one's own qualities, accomplishments, power, position, &c.; filled with or displaying inordinate self-esteem; acting with haughty or lofty airs or mien; haughty, arrogant, presumptuous, conceited.

"I would assay, *proud* queen, to make thee blush."
Shakesp.: 3 *Henry VI.*, i. 4.

(2) Possessing an honourable and justifiable pride or self-esteem.

(3) Priding one's self; feeling pride; valuing one's self: as, *proud* of one's country.

2. Lofty of mien; of fearless and high-spirited character.

"In look and language *proud* as *proud* might be."
Scott: Vision of Don Roderick, 29.

3. Spirited, mettlesome, untamable.

"The *proudest* panther in the chase."
Shakesp.: *Titus Andronicus*, ii. 2.

4. Pleased, gratified. (*Amer.*)

5. Affording reason or grounds for pride, self-gratulation, or boasting; splendid, magnificent, grand, gorgeous.

"Their deeds as they deserve,
Receive *proud* recompense." *Cowper: Task*, v. 705.

6. Noble, honourable.

"The *proudest* boast of the most aspiring philosopher."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. xiv.

7. Proceeding from, or characterized by, pride or arrogance; daring, presumptuous.

* 8. Excited by the animal appetite. (Applied to the female of certain animals.)

"He gave it unto a hitch that was *proud*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

9. Luxuriant, exuberant, abundant.

proud-flesh, *s.* A fungous growth or fleshy excrescence arising in wounds or ulcers.

"The sores had generated *proud-flesh*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 20, 1885.

proud-hearted, *a.* Haughty, arrogant, proud. (*Shakesp.*: 3 *Henry VI.*, v. 1.)

* **proud pied,** *a.* Gorgeously variegated. (*Shakesp.*: *Sonnet* 98.)

* **proud-stomached,** *a.* Of a haughty spirit; haughty, high-tempered, arrogant.

† **prŏûd'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *proud*; *-ish.*] Somewhat proud.

* **prŏûd'-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *proud*; *-ling.*] A proud person.

"To *proudlings* sterne and stiict."
Sylvester: Henrie the Great, 152.

prŏûd'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *proud*; *-ly.*] In a proud manner; with pride, haughtiness, or loftiness of mien; haughtily, arrogantly; with spirit or mettle.

"He spoke, and *proudly* turned aside."
Scott: Rokeby, v. 10.

* **prŏûd'-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *proud*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being proud; pride.

"Set aside all arrogancy and *proudness*."—*Latimer: Second Sermon on the Lord's Prayer.*

proust'-ite, *s.* [After the French chemist, J. L. Proust; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An important silver ore occurring also in distinct crystals. Crystallization, rhombohedral. Hardness, 2 to 2·5; sp. gr. 5·42 to 5·56; lustre, adamantine; colour and streak, cochineal-red; transparent to subtranslucent; fracture, uneven, conchoidal; brittle. Compos.: sulphur, 19·4; arsenic, 15·2; silver, 65·4 = 100; yielding the formula, $3AgS + As_2S_3$; isomorphous with pyrargyrite (q.v.). Found in many silver mines. A group of crystals in the Natural History Museum, South Kensington, from the mines of Chañarcillo, Copiapo, Chili, is stated to be unique for size and perfection of form.

prôv'-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *prov(e)*; *-able.*]

1. Capable of being proved or demonstrated; demonstrable.

"Proof supposes something *provable*."—*Mill: System of Logic*, pt. i., ch. iii., § 1.

2. Capable of being proved or established as valid.

"Many of the claims were . . . not *provable* in bankruptcy."—*Evening Standard*, Feb. 1, 1886.

* **prôv'-ą-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *provable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being provable; capability of being proved.

prôv'-ą-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *provable*; *-ly.*] In a manner capable of being proved; so as to be proved.

"No fault can *provably* be laid unto him."—*Udall: Titus*, i.

* **prŏv'-ąnd,** * **prŏv'-ęnd,** * **prŏv-ąnt, prov-ende,** *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *provende* = provender (q.v.).]

A. *As substantive:*

1. Food, provisions, supplies, provender.

"Camels . . . have their *provand* only for bearing burdens."
Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, ii. 1.

2. A prebend.

B. *As adj.*: Provided for the use of the general body of soldiers; hence, of inferior quality; inferior, common.

"A knave . . . with a *provant* sword
Will slash your scarlet."
Massinger: Maid of Honour, i. 1.

provant-master, *s.* A person who supplied clothes for the soldiers.

* **prŏv'-ąnt,** *v.t.* [PROVAND, *s.*] To supply with food or necessaries; to victual.

"To *provant* and victuall this monstrous army of strangers."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.*

prôve, preeve, * **preov-en,** * **preve, prieve,** *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *prover*, *pruver* (Fr. *prouver*), from Lat. *probo* = to test, try, or prove the good quality of anything; *probus* = good, excellent; A. S. *prófian*; Dut. *proeven*; Icel. *prófa*; Sw. *pröfva*; Dan. *prøve*; Ger. *proben*, *probiren*, *prüfen*; Sp. *probar*; Port. *provar*; Ital. *provare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To test or try by an experiment, in order to ascertain the quality of, according to a certain standard; to make trial of; to bring to the test. (*Lit. & fig.*) (1 *Thess.* v. 21.)

2. To experience; to gain personal experience of; to try by suffering, encountering, or passing through. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, IV. vi. 34.)

3. To evince; to show by argument, reasoning, or testimony; to establish, or ascertain as truth, reality, or fact; to demonstrate.

"If on the Book itself we cast our view,
Concurrent heathens *prove* the story true."
Dryden: Religio Laici, 147.

4. To establish the authenticity or validity of: as, To *prove* debts in bankruptcy; to obtain probate of: as, To *prove* a will. [PROBATE.]

II. *Arith.*: To show or ascertain the correctness of, as by a farther calculation; thus in addition the result may be proved by subtraction, and in multiplication by division.

B. *Intransitive:*

* **1.** To make trial; to try, to essay.

2. To be found by experience or trial; to have its qualities ascertained by experience or trial.

"All esculent and garden herbs, set upon the tops of hills, will *prove* more medicinal, though less esculent."—*Bacon.*

3. To be ascertained by the event or result; to turn out to be.

"Lest on the threshing floor his hopeful sheaves
Prove chaff." *Milton: P. L.*, iv. 985.

* **4.** To make certain; to have or attain certain proof or demonstration.

"Believing where we cannot *prove*."
Tennyson: In Memoriam. (Prol.)

† **5.** To succeed.

"If the experiment *proved* not, it might be pretended, that the beasts were not killed in the due time."—*Bacon.*

¶ *To prove masteries*: To make trial of skill; to try for the mastery.

† **prove,** *s.* [PROOF.]

prŏ-vĕct', * **pro-vecte,** *a.* [Lat. *provectus*, pa. par. of *provcho* = to carry forward: *pro* = forth, forward, and *veho* = to carry.] Carried forward, advanced.

"The fancies and gesture of them that be *provecte* in years."—*Sir T. Elyot: The Governour*, bk. i.

prŏ-vĕc'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *provectio*, from *provectus*, pa. par. of *provcho* = to carry forward.]

Philol.: The carrying on of the terminal letter of a word, and attaching it to the succeeding word, when it begins with a vowel, as *a newt* for *an eut*; *a nickname* for *an ekename.*

"Another fertile source of error lies in the habit of what Mr. Whitley Stokes calls '*Provection*,' a word which may well take a place in the nomenclature of Philology."—*Key: Philological Essays*, p. 227.

***prŏ-vĕ-dĭ-tŏr,** *s.* [Fr. *providiteur;* Ital. *proveditore,* from *provedire* = to provide (q.v.).] A purveyor, a provider; one employed to provide supplies for an army.

"Can any one dare to make Him . . . his *proveditore* for such things as can only feed his pride and flush his ambition?"—*South: Sermons,* iii. 194.

***prŏv-ĕ-dōre,** *s.* [Sp. *provedor.*] A provider; one who provides or supplies; a proveditor.

"An officer . . . busied with the duties of a *provedore.*"—*Washington Irving.*

prōv-ĕn, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Prove, *v.*] (It is used now only in poetry and in the verdict Not proven.)

¶ *Not proven:*

Scots Law: A verdict given by a jury in a criminal case when there is sufficient evidence to raise strong suspicion of the guilt of the accused, but not sufficient to convict him.

Provençal (as **Prŏ-vân-sal**), *s.* & *a.* [Fr.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A native of Provence.

2. The Langue d'oc (q.v.).

"The chief dialect of southern France, the *Provençal.*"—*Whitney: Life & Growth of Language,* ch. x.

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Provence, its language or inhabitants.

Provence (as **Prŏv-ânṡ**), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *provincia* = a province (q.v.).]

Geog.: A province in the south of France.

Provence-oil, *s.*

Chem.: A name applied to olive oil obtained by cold pressure from the ripe fruits immediately after gathering. (*Watts.*)

Provence-rose, *s.* [Cabbage-rose.]

Prŏ-vĕn-çiąl (ci as sh), *a.* [Fr. *Provençal.*] Of or pertaining to Provence; Provençal.

***prov-end, *prov-ende,** *s.* [Provand, *s.*]

prŏv-ĕn-dĕr, *prov-en-dre, *s.* [From Mid. Eng. *provende* (three syllables), from Fr. *provende,* from Lat. *præbenda;* Dut. *provande.*] [Prebend, Provand.]

* 1. Provisions, food, meat.

2. Dry food for beasts, as hay, corn, straw.

"Give their fasting horses *provender.*"
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 2.

* 3. A prebendary; a person enjoying a prebend. (*Robert de Brunne,* p. 81.)

***prŏv-ĕn-dĕr,** *v.t.* [Provender, *s.*] To supply with provender or food; to feed.

"His horses are *provendered* as epicurely."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.*

***prov-en-dre,** *s.* [Provender, *s.*]

prov-ent, *s.* [Provend.]

prō-vĕn-trĭc'-ų-lŭs, *s.* [Pref. *pro-,* and Lat. *ventriculus* = the belly.] [Ventricle.]

Compar. Anat.: The second cavity in the œsophagus of birds below the crop. It corresponds to the cardiac portion of the stomach in mammals, but is the chief place where digestion is carried on. Used also of a muscular crop in the earthworm.

***prŏv'-ĕn-ųe,** *s.* [Provend.] Provision.

"The dainty *provenues* of our gardens."—*Bp. Hall: Works,* vi. 376.

prōv'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *prov(e),* v.; *-er.*]

1. One who or that which proves or tries.

"Make that demand of the *prover.*"—*Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida,* ii. 3.

† 2. An approver. (*Wharton.*)

prŏv'-ĕrb, *prov-erbe, *s.* [Fr. *proverbe,* from Lat. *proverbium* = a common saying, a proverb: *pro* = openly, publicly, and *verbum* = a word; Sp., Port., & Ital. *proverbio.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. An old and common saying; a short or pithy sentence often repeated, and containing or expressing some well-known truth or common fact ascertained by experience or observation; a sentence which briefly and forcibly expresses some practical truth; a maxim, a saw, an adage, an aphorism, an apophthegm.

"A *proverb* is usually defined, an instructive sentence, or common and pithy saying, in which more is generally designed than expressed, famous for its peculiarity and elegance, and therefore adapted by the learned as well as the vulgar, by which 'tis distinguished from counterfeits which want such authority."—*Ray: Proverbs.* (Pref.)

2. A by-word; an expression or name of contempt, hatred, or reproach. (1 *Kings* ix. 7.)

3. A short dramatic composition, chiefly French, in which some well-known proverb or popular saying is taken as the foundation of the plot.

II. *Scripture:*

1. A moral saying or maxim, enigmatical or allegorical in its nature. (*Proverbs* i. 6.)

2. (*Pl.*) *Old Test. Canon:* Heb. מִשְׁלֵי (*mishlê*), pl. of מָשָׁל (*mashâl*) = (1) a similitude, a parable (Ezek. xvii. 2, xxiv. 3); (2) a pithy saying, generally involving latent comparison; (3) a proverb properly so-called; (4) a song or poem, prophetic (Num. xxiii. 7, 18), didactic (Job xxvii. 1), or derisive (Isaiah xiv. 4), &c. The noun, מָשָׁל (*mashâl*), is from the verb מָשַׁל (*mashal*) = to make like, to assimilate. (*Gesenius.*) It was therefore to be expected that the book of Proverbs would not consist exclusively of proverbs properly so called; nor does it. For instance, ch. ii. is not a series of detached sayings, but a didactic treatise. Dr. Otto Zöckler (*Prov. Solomon* (ed. Aiken), pp. 35–37) divides the Book into five leading portions: (1) Introductory (i. 7–ix. 18); (2) original nucleus of the collection, genuine Proverbs of Solomon (x. 1–xxii. 16); (3) additions made before Hezekiah's day (xxii. 17–xxiv. 34); (4) gleanings by the men of Hezekiah (xxv.–xxix.); (5) the Supplements (xxx.–xxxi.), the first being the words of Agur (xxx.), and the second the words of Lemuel, with the poem in praise of the matron (xxxi.). Chapter xxxi. 10–31 constitutes an alphabetical acrostic. Chapters i.–xxix. are generally attributed to Solomon, who was "wiser than all men," and "spake 3,000 proverbs" (1 Kings iv. 31, 32), which do not seem to have been founded solely on his own experience, but on the shrewd observation of the nation at large (i. 6). The collection made under Hezekiah repeats many proverbs which appeared in the earlier one. The lives of Agur and of King Lemuel's mother, and the dates of the two appendices ascribed to them, are unknown. The New Testament directly quotes from this book in very many instances.

Cf. Prov. iii. 11, 12 with Heb. xii. 5, 6, Rev. iii. 19; Prov. iii. 34 with James iv. 6; Prov. xi. 31 with 1 Pet. iv. 18; Prov. xxv. 21, 22 with Rom. xii. 20; Prov. xxvi. 11 with 2 Pet. ii. 22. Allusion is made to Prov. i. 16 in Rom. iii. 15; to Prov. iii. 7 in Rom. xii. 16, and to Prov. x. 12 in 1 Pet. iv. 8.

***prŏv'-ĕrb,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Provere, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To speak of, or mention in or as, a proverb.

"Am I not sung and *proverbi'd* for a fool
In ev'ry street?" *Milton: Samson Agonistes,* 20.

2. To provide with a proverb.

"I am *proverb'd* with a grandsire phrase."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, i. 4.

B. *Intrans.:* To utter proverbs; to speak in proverbs.

"All their pains taken to seem so wise in *proverbing* serve but to conclude them downright slaves."—*Milton: Articles of Peace.*

prō-vĕrb'-ĭ-ąl, *pro-verb-i-all, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *proverbialis,* from *proverbium* = a proverb (q.v.); Sp. *proverbial;* Ital. *proverbiale.*]

1. Mentioned in a proverb or proverbs; used as a proverb; as familiar or well-known as a proverb; used or current in a proverb.

"The loyalty of Lochiel is almost *proverbial.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiii.

2. Suitable for a proverb.

"This river's head being unknown, and drawn to a *proverbial* obscurity, the opinion became without bounds."—*Browne.*

3. Resembling a proverb: as, To speak with *proverbial* brevity.

prō vĕrb ĭ-ąl-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *proverbial; -ism.*] A proverbial saying or phrase.

***prō vĕrb'-ĭ-ąl-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *proverbial; -ist.*] A writer, compiler, collector, or admirer of proverbs. (*Langhorne: Theodosius & Constantia,* pt. ii., let. 3.)

***prō vĕrb'-ĭ-ąl-ĭze,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *proverbial; -ize.*]

A. *Trans.:* To make into a proverb; to turn into a proverb.

B. *Intrans.:* To use proverbs; to speak in proverbs.

"I forbear from any further *proverbializing.*"—*Kennet: Erasmus: Praise of Folly,* p. 135.

prō vĕrb ĭ-ąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *proverbial; -ly.*] In a proverbial manner; by way of proverb; as a proverb; in proverbs.

"The like we affirm *proverbially* of the beetle."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. ii., ch. xviii.

prō vĕrb'-ĭ-ze, *v.t.* [Eng. *proverb; -ize.*] To make into a proverb.

"They *proverbized* the Attik home."
Sylvester: Du Bartas, seventh day, first week, 653.

prov-es, *s.* [See def.] A corrupt. of provost (q.v.). (*Burns: Reign of Ayr.*)

prō-vide', ***pro-vyde,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *provideo* = to see beforehand, to foresee, to act with foresight: *pro* = before, and *video* = to see; Ital. *provedere;* O. Fr. *porveoir, porveir;* Fr. *pourvoir;* Sp. *proveer;* Port. *prover.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To foresee.

"*Providing* the hurts these licentious spirits may do."—*Ben Jonson: Volpone.* (Dedic.)

2. To get ready, procure, collect, or prepare beforehand; to procure or get ready for future use.

"*Provide* your block and your axe"
Shakesp. Measure for Measure, iv. 2.

¶ It is frequently followed in this sense by *for* or *against:* as, To *provide* warm clothing *for* winter, to *provide* a refuge *against* attack.

3. To furnish, to supply. (Now followed by *with;* formerly also by *of.*)

"I am *provided of* a torch bearer."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, II. 4.

4. To supply with what is needed, to make ready.

"I pr'ythee, let us be *provided*
To shew them entertainment"
Shakesp. Timon of Athens, i. 2.

5. To make or lay down as a previous or preliminary arrangement, condition, or provision; to stipulate.

* **II.** *Eccles.:* To appoint to a benefice before it is vacant. [Provisor, Provision.]

B. *Intrans.:* To make preparations; to make provision; to take measures for protection against, or escape from, a possible or probable evil, or for comfort, safety, or supply of all things necessary. (Followed by *for* or *against.*)

"Warn wiser princes to *provide for* their safety."
Ben Jonson: Sejanus, v.

prō-vĭd'-ĕd, *pa. par., a., & conj.* [Provide.]

A. & **B.** *As pa. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As conj.:* It being agreed, arranged, or understood beforehand; on condition. (Frequently followed by *that.*)

"*Provided that* you do no outrages"
Shakesp. Two Gentlemen, iv. 1.

¶ In the use as a conjunction, *provided* is really a past participle agreeing with the word *this* or the whole sentence, as a Latin ablative absolute; thus, the above example might be rendered, "*This being provided, that,* &c."

prŏv'-ĭ-dençe, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *providentia,* from *providens* = provident (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *providencia;* Ital. *providenza. Providence* and *prudence* are doublets.]

* 1. Foresight, timely care, prevision, prudence; the act of making provision for the future.

"*Providence* is, whereby a man not onely foreseeth commodyties and incommodities, prospectiue and aduersitie, but also consulteth."—*T. Elyot: Gouernour,* bk. i., ch. xxiii.

2. Frugality, economy, or prudence in the management of one's concerns.

3. The care of God over his creatures; divine superintendence.

"To His due time and *providence* I leave them."
Milton: P. R., iii. 440.

4. Hence, used for God himself, regarded as exercising care, foresight, and direction over his creatures.

"But *Providence* Himself will intervene."
Cowper: Table Talk, 444.

5. A manifestation of the care and superintendence which God exercises over his creatures; an act or event in which the providence and care of God over his creatures are directly exhibited and seen; often used almost synonymously with mercy or blessing: as, It was a *providence* he was not killed.

prŏv ĭ dęnt, *prov-i-dențe, *a.* [Lat. *providens,* pr. par. of *provideo* = to foresee, to provide (q.v.); Fr. *prévident;* Sp. *previ dente;* Ital. *provvidente. Provident* and *prudent* are doublets.]

* 1. Foreseeing, forecasting, prescient. (Followed by *of*.)

2. Foreseeing and making provision for future wants; prudent in preparing or providing for the future. (Sometimes followed by *of*.)

"He is like to a *providente* and circumspecte builder."—*Udal: Luke* vi.

3. Frugal, economical, not wasteful.

"So just and yet so *provident* of blood."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, iii. 527.

prŏv ĭ dĕn tiąl (ti as sh), *a.* [Eng. *provident*; *-ial.*]

1. Effected by divine providence; referrible to the providence of God; proceeding from divine direction or superintendence; as, a *providential* escape from danger.

2. Provident; exercising foresight and care.

"Sustain'd alone by *providential* heav'n."
Thomson: Spring, 684.

* 3. Characterized by foresight and care.

"Be his guard thy *providential* care."
Pope: Homer: Iliad xvi. 298.

prŏv ĭ dĕn tiąl lў (ti as sh), *adv.* [Eng. *providential*; *-ly.*] In a providential manner; by an act of divine providence.

"Every animal is *providentially* directed to the use of its proper weapons."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

prŏv ĭ dęnt lў, *adv.* [Eng. *provident*; *-ly.*] In a provident or prudent manner; with foresight, and wise precaution; prudently.

"[He] *providently* caters for the sparrow."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 3.

* **prŏv ĭ dęnt nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *provident*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being provident; providence, foresight, prudence.

"*Providentness*, good heede-giving."—*Ascham: Toxophilus*, bk. i.

prō vīd ẽr, * **pro vyd er**, *s.* [Eng. *provid(e)*; *-er.*] One who provides, procures, or supplies that which is necessary.

"The United States are our principal *providers* in cereals."—*Echo*, Sept. 8, 1885.

prō vīd ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *conj.* [PROVIDE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As conj.:* Provided; on condition that; it being understood that. (PROVIDED, ¶.)

* **prŏv ĭ dōre**, *s.* [PROVEDORE.]

prŏv ĭnçe, * **prov ynce**, *s.* [Fr. *province*, from Lat. *provincia* = a territory, conquest; a word of doubtful etymology; Sp., Port., & Ital. *provincia.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) *Orig.:* A country or district of considerable extent, beyond the confines of Italy, completely subjugated, deprived of its independence, under the rule of a governor sent from Rome, and liable to such taxes and contributions as the Roman Senate saw fit to decree.

"Every *province* from Britain to Egypt had its own Augustus."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

* (2) A region of country; a district, a tract.

"Over many a tract
Of heav'n they march'd, and many a *province* wide."
Milton: P. L., vi. 77.

(3) A colony or dependent country at a distance from the ruling state; a division of a kingdom, country, or state; as, The *provinces* into which France was divided previous to the Revolution.

(4) *Pl.:* Districts or portions of a country at a distance from the metropolis, as distinguished from the capital, or home counties.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) The proper sphere, duty, office, or business of a person or body; sphere of action; proper or peculiar functions.

"The deep inroad which the prerogative had made into the *province* of the legislature."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

(2) A division or department of knowledge or speculation; a department or branch of learning.

"They never look abroad into other *provinces* of the intellectual world."—*Watts.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Ecclesiastical:*

(1) *Anglican:* A division of the country for ecclesiastical purposes, under the jurisdiction of an archbishop. In England there are two provinces, Canterbury and York.

(2) *Roman:* [PROVINCIAL, B. 2.].

2. *Biol. & Geog.:* A division of the earth's surface characterized by peculiar species, or by peculiar assemblages of animals or plants. [REGION, II.] The term province is chiefly used with reference to marine-life, and the most important provinces will be found in this Dictionary under the adjective denoting their locality or range. Provinces existed in geological times.

3. *Zool.:* A sub-kingdom. (*Owen.*)

province-rose, *s.* [PROVENCE-ROSE.]

prŏ vĭn ciąl (c as sh), * **pro vin ci all**, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *provincial*, from Lat. *provincialis* = pertaining to a province (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *provincial*; Ital. *provinciale.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining or relating to a province: as, a *provincial* government, a *provincial* dialect.

"In the reign of Charles the Second no *provincial* town in the kingdom contained thirty thousand inhabitants."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. Constituting or forming a province appendant to the principal kingdom or state.

3. Pertaining to an ecclesiastical province, or to the jurisdiction of an archbishop: as, a *provincial* synod.

4. Characteristic of a province; exhibiting the manners or peculiarities of a province; hence, countrified; rustic, rude, unpolished.

"The base allay of their *provincial* speech."—*Sir W. Temple: On Poetry.*

5. Used in a province; characteristic of a province.

"This participle is *provincial*."—*Earle: Philology*, § 305.

* 6. Exercising jurisdiction over a province.

7. *Specif.:* Of or pertaining to Provence in France; Provençal.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who belongs to a province, or to the provinces; a native or inhabitant of any part of the country except the metropolis.

"When the Roman legions were finally withdrawn, the *provincials* . . . fell a prey to the ravages of the Celtic tribes."—*Gardiner & Mullinger: Introd. to Eng. Hist.*, ch. ii.

2. *Roman Church:* The religious who, being appointed by the General or a chapter, has general superintendence of a province committed to his charge. Provinces are of varying extent; but, generally speaking, the more numerous the religious houses, the smaller the province containing them.

provincial-constitutions, *s. pl.*

Eccles.: (See extract).

"The *provincial-constitutions* are principally the decrees of provincial synods, held under divers archbishops of Canterbury, from Langton in the reign of Henry III. to Chichele in the reign of Henry V.; and adopted by the province of York in the reign of Henry VI."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, § 2. (Introd.)

provincial-courts, *s.*

Eccles.: The archiepiscopal courts in the two provinces of England. (*Wharton.*)

* **provincial-rose**, *s.*

1. The same as PROVENCE-ROSE (q.v.).

2. An ornamental shoe-tie, probably from its resemblance to a Provence-rose.

"With two *provincial-roses* on my razed shoes."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 2.

prō vĭn ciąl ĭsm (c as sh), *s.* [Eng. *provincial*; *-ism.*] A manner of speaking, or a word or expression, peculiar to a province or districts remote from the mother country, or from the metropolis, and not recognized in the literary language of the time, or in more polished circles; words, phrases, or idioms peculiar to persons residing in, or natives of, the provinces.

"To get this *provincialism* accepted or at least permitted."—*Earle: Philology*, § 221.

prō vĭn ciąl ĭst (c as sh), *s.* [Eng. *provincial*; *-ist.*]

1. An inhabitant or native of a province; a provincial.

2. One who uses provincialisms.

prō vĭn cĭ ăl ĭ tў (c as sh), *s.* [Eng. *provincial*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being provincial; provincial peculiarities of language; a provincialism.

"That circumstance must have added greatly to the *provinciality*, and consequently to the unintelligibility of the poem."—*Warton: Rowley: Enquiry*, p. 46.

prō vĭn ciąl īze (c as sh), *v.t.* [Eng. *provincial*; *-ize.*] To render provincial.

prō vĭn ciąl lў (c as sh), *adv.* [Eng. *provincial*; *-ly.*] In a provincial manner.

* **prō vĭn ciąl shĭp (c as sh)**, *s.* [Eng. *provincial*; *-ship.*] The office or dignity of a provincial. [PROVINCIAL, B. 2.]

"In the said generalship or *provincialship* he succeeded Dr. Henry Standish."—*Wood: Fasti Oxon.*, vol i.

* **prō vĭn cĭ ąte (c as sh)**, *v.t.* [Eng. *province*; *-ate.*] To turn into a province.

"A design to *provinciate* the whole kingdom."—*Howell: Vocal Forest.*

* **prō vīne'**, *v.i.* [Fr. *provigner*, from *provin* = a layer of a vine, from Lat. *propagineum*, accus. of *propago* = a layer, a shoot. The spelling of the French *provigner* has no doubt been influenced by Fr. *vigne* = a vine.] To lay a stock or branch of a vine in the ground for propagation.

prō vĭ ĭng, * **preev ing**, * **prev ing**, **prevying**, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [PROVE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of one who proves, tries, or ascertains; the act of trying, ascertaining, or demonstrating; proof, trial; an experiment to test or ascertain the strength of anything.

"The *preuying* of youre feithe."—*Wycliffe: James* i.

¶ *Action of proving the tenor:*

Scots Law: An action, peculiar to the Court of Session, by which the terms of a deed which has been lost or destroyed may be proved.

prō vĭ şion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *provisionem*, accus. of *provisio* = a foreseeing, foresight, provision, from *provisus*, pa. par. of *provideo* = to provide (q.v.); Sp. *provision*; Ital. *provisione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of providing beforehand; previous preparation.

"Five days we do allot thee for *provision*."
Shakesp.: Lear, i. 1.

2. A measure taken beforehand; a precautionary measure taken to provide against contingencies.

3. The providing or accumulation of stores or materials for a proposed undertaking; a stock or store provided beforehand.

"He had made such vast *provision* of materials for the temple."—*South: Sermons.*

4. A stipulation or condition; a measure proposed in an enactment or the like; a proviso.

"No *provision* made for the abolishing of their barbarous customs."—*Davies: On Ireland.*

5. A stock or store of food provided: hence food generally; victuals, eatables, provender.

* **II.** *Eccles.:* The previous nomination by the pope to a benefice before it became vacant, by which act the rightful patron was deprived of his right of presentation. Provisions were made by Clement V. about 1307 A.D., it being stated that all ecclesiastical benefices belonged to the pope. John XXII. (A.D. 1316–1334) gave them an increased impulse. The Council of Basle abolished them March 25, 1436.

"And in the thirty-fifth year of his [Ed. I.] reign was made the first statute against papal *provisions*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. vi., ch. 8.

provision-dealer, provision merchant, *s.* A general dealer in articles of food, as cheese, butter, eggs, bacon, &c.

prō vĭ şion, *v.t.* [PROVISION, *s.*] To provide or stock with necessaries, especially with victuals; to victual.

prō vĭ şion ąl, *a.* [Eng. *provision*; *-al.*] Provided or established for the time or present need; temporarily established; temporary; not permanent. (*Wotton: Remains*, p. 495.)

prō vĭ şion ąl lў, *adv.* [Eng. *provisional*; *-ly.*] In a provisional manner; by way of provision for present time or need; temporarily; not permanently.

"The French ministers have taken up this equality of government only *provisionally*."—*Bp. Hall: Episcopacy by Divine Right*, pt. i., § 5.

* **prō vĭ şion ąr ў**, *a.* [Eng. *provision*; *-ary.*]

1. Provident, making provision.

"His master might have reasons of his own for wishing a *provisionary* settlement."—*Carlyle: Reminiscences*, i. 58.

2. Provided for present time or need; provisional.

3. Containing a provision or proviso.

"He subjoined a *provisionary* salvo for the worship of God the Son."—*Waterland: Works*, v. 378.

*** prō-vĭ'-ṣion-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *provision*; *-less.*] Foodless.

"The night was fanged with frost,
And they *provisionless.*"
Coleridge: Destiny of Nations.

prō-vī'-ṣo, * pro-vy-so, *s.* [Lat. law phr. *proviso quod* = it being provided that, from Lat. *provisus*, pa. par. of *provideo* = to provide (q.v.).] A provisional condition; a qualifying clause in any legal document by which a condition is introduced, generally beginning with the words *provided that*; a conditional stipulation affecting an agreement, contract, law grant, or the like.

"To insert a *proviso* in favour of Lord Dover."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

¶ *Trial by proviso:*

Law: A trial, at the instance of the defendant, in a case in which the plaintiff, after issue joined, fails to proceed to trial.

"The defendant being fearful of such neglect in the plaintiff, and willing to discharge himself from the action, will himself undertake to bring on the trial, giving proper notice to the plaintiff. Which proceeding is called the *trial by proviso*; by reason of the clause which was formerly in such case inserted in the sheriff's venire, viz., 'proviso, provided that if two writs come to your hands, that is, one from the plaintiff and another from the defendant, you shall execute only one of them.'"—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 13.

prō-vī'-ṣor, * pro-vi-sour, *s.* [Fr. *provisseur*, from Lat. *provisorem*, accus. of *provisor*, from *provisus*, pa. par. of *provideo* = to provide (q.v.).]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who provides; a provider.

*** II.** *Ecclesiastical:*

1. A person appointed by the pope to a benefice before it was vacant by the death of the incumbent, and to the prejudice of the rightful patron. Acts against the appointment of provisors were passed in the reigns of Richard II. and Henry IV.

"Whoever disturbs any patron in the presentation to a living by virtue of any papal provision, such *provisor* shall pay fine and ransom to the king at his will, and be imprisoned till he renounces such provision."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 8.

2. The purveyor, steward, treasurer, or manciple of a religious house.

*** prō-vī'-sōr-ĭ-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *provisory*; *-ly.*] In a provisory manner; conditionally; with a proviso.

*** prō-vī'-ṣōr-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *provisor*; *-ship.*] The office of a provisor.

"A worthy fellow he is: pray let me entreat for
The *provisorship* of your horse."
Webster: Duchess of Malfy, i. 2.

*** prō-vī-sōr'-ў,** *a.* [Fr. *provisoire*; Sp. & Ital. *provisorio.*]

1. Containing a proviso; conditional.

2. Provisional, temporary.

prō-vī-vĕr'-rą, *s.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Mod. Lat. *viverra* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A genus of Viverridæ, from the Lower Miocene of Europe.

*** prō-vōc'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Provokable.]

prŏv-ō-cā'-tion, * prov-o-ca-ci-on, *s.* [Fr. *provocation*, from Lat. *provocationem*, accus. of *provocatio* = a challenging, a provoking, from *provocatus*, pa. par. of *provoco* = to provoke (q.v.); Sp. *provocacion*; Ital. *provocazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of provoking or stirring up to anger or vexation; vexation; the act of rousing the passions.

"By meanes of *provocacion* on eyther party vsed, the Romaynes issued oute of the cytie and gaue batayl to the Brytons."—*Fabyan: Chronicle*, vol. i., ch. lxiv.

2. Incitement, stimulus: as, a *provocation* to mirth.

3. Anything which excites anger; a cause of anger, resentment, or vexation.

"Haughtiness of temper which is ever finding out *provocations*."—*Paley: Moral Philosophy*, bk. iii., pt. iii., ch. vii.

II. *Technically:*

*** 1.** *Law:* An appeal to a court or judge. (A Latinism.)

"A *provocation* is every act, whereby the office of the judge or his assistance is asked."—*Aylife: Pareryon.*

2. *Script.:* The time of the Jewish wanderings in the wilderness, when they provoked God by their backslidings and unbelief.

"Harden not your hearts, as in the *provocation* and as in the day of temptation in the wilderness."—*Psalm* xcv. 8.

*** prŏv-ō-cā'-tious,** *a.* [Provocation.] Causing provocation.

"High *provocatious* and rebellious attempts."—*Christian Religion's Appeal*, p. 138.

¶ Possibly, as this is an isolated instance of the word, it may be a misprint for *provocations.*

prō-vŏc'-ą-tĭve, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *provocativus*, from *provocatus*, pa. par. of *provoco* = to provoke (q.v.); Sp., Port., & Ital. *provocativo*; O. Fr. *provocatif.*]

A. *As adj.:* Tending to provoke, excite, or stimulate; exciting or inciting to passion; rousing the passions.

"No bargaining line there, no *provocative* verse."
Cartwright: To the Memory of Ben Jonson

B. *As subst.:* Anything which tends to provoke, excite, or stimulate; a stimulant; anything apt or tending to excite the passions or appetite.

"Then there is another *provocative* to unity, if not union."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 12, 1866.

prō-vŏc'-ą-tĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *provocative*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being provocative or stimulating.

*** prō-vŏc'-ą-tōr-ў,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *provocatorius.*]

A. *As adj.:* Tending to provoke or excite; provocative.

B. *As subst.:* A challenge.

*** prō-vōk'-ą-ble, * prō-vōc'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *provok(e)*; *-able.*] Capable of being provoked; easily provoked.

"A spirit easily *provocable* and revengeful."—*Rawlins: Sermon at Worcester*, p. 8 (1770).

prō-vōke', *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *provoquer* = to provoke, from Lat. *provoco* = to call forth, to challenge, to provoke: *pro* = forth, and *voco* = to call; *vox*, genit. *vocis* = a voice; Sp. & Port. *provocar*; Ital. *provocare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

*** 1.** To challenge, to call out.

"He now *provokes* the sea-gods from the shore."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid vi. 252.

2. To rouse; to excite or stimulate to action; to incite.

"They gladly hear also the young men: yea, and purposely *provoke* them to talk."—*More: Utopia*, bk. ii., ch. v.

3. To excite or stir to anger; to incense; to enrage, to exasperate, to irritate, to offend.

"Son, what furie hath thus *provoked* thee?"
Surrey: Virgil; Æneis ii.

4. To stir up, to cause, to produce, to excite, to arouse.

"The meditation of his bounty and goodness will *provoke* love and gratitude."—*Wilkins: The Gift of Prayer*, ch. vi.

B. *Intransitive:*

*** 1.** To appeal. (A Latinism.)

"Ev'n Arius and Pelagius durst *provoke*
To what the centuries preceding spoke."
Dryden: Religio Laici, 346.

2. To excite or produce anger; to irritate; to give provocation.

*** prō-vōke'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *provoke*; *-ment.*] Provocation.

"The excellency of her beauty was no *provokement* to him."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius*, fol. 81.

prō-vōk'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *provok(e)*; *-er.*]

1. One who or that which excites, stimulates, or promotes.

"Drink, sir, is a great *provoker* of three things."—*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, ii. 3.

***** 2. One who excites or stirs up sedition or war.

3. One who or that which provokes, irritates, or incenses.

"And my *provokers* hereby doo augmente."
Wyatt: Psalme, 58.

prō-vōk'-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [Provoke.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Tending to provoke, annoy, or incense; annoying, exasperating.

prō-vōk'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *provoking*; *-ly.*] In a provoking manner or degree; so as to provoke or annoy; vexatiously.

"They sank into impiety, made wars, and became *provokingly* human."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 23, 1885.

prŏv'-ōst, * prov-est, *s.* [O. Fr. *prorost*, *prorost* (Fr. *prévôt*), from Lat. *præpositum*, acc. of *propositus* = one who is set over, a prefect, from *præpositus*, pa. par. of *præpono* = to set before or over: *præ* = before, and *pono* = to place, to set; A.S. *préfost*; Sp. & Port. *preboste*; Ital. *prevosto*, *preposto*, *prepositi*; Dut. *prorost*, *provest*; Dan. *provst*; Icel. *profasti*; Sw. *prost*; Ger. *profosz*, *probst*, *propst.*] One who is set over others; one who is appointed to superintend or preside over something; the principal, head, or chief of certain establishments or bodies; applied to:

***** 1. A gaoler; the head or governor of a prison.

"The *provost* hath
A warrant for his execution."
Shakesp. Measure for Measure, i. 4.

2. The heads or principals of several colleges in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge; the principal of the University of Dublin.

3. The chief dignitary of a cathedral or collegiate church.

4. In Scotch burghs, the chief magistrate, corresponding to the mayor in English boroughs. The provosts of Edinburgh and Glasgow are styled lord provosts, as the provost of Perth formerly was; the same title is popularly given to the provost of Aberdeen.

provost-marshal (provost as **prō-vō),** *s.*

Mil.: A commissioned officer specially appointed, at great permanent camps or in the field on active service, to carry out sentences of military law. Formerly they had powers of immediate punishment on the commission of offences against published orders; but now they can only arrest, and detain for trial, offenders and carry the punishments awarded by court martial into effect.

*** prō-vōst'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *provost*; *-er.*] A provost, a chief, a head teacher.

"Masters to teach it, with his *provosters*, ushers, and scholars."—*Ascham: Schoole of Shootinge*, bk. i.

*** prŏv'-ōst-rў,** *s.* [Eng. *provost*; *-ry.*] The office or dignity of a provost; prefecture, provostship.

"Certes the dignite of the *provostry* [prefectura] of Rome was whilom a great power."—*Chaucer: Boecius*, bk. iii.

prŏv'-ōst-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *provost*; *-ship.*] The office of a provost.

"Worth more than my *provostship*."—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 327.

prōw (1), *** prowe,** *s.* [O. Fr. *proüe* (Fr. *proue*), from Lat. *prora* = a prow, from Gr. πρώρα (*prōra*), from πρωί (*prōi*) = in front; Sp. *proa*; Ital. *prora*, *prua.*] The stem or forward post of a vessel, often used for the vessel itself; the bow.

"That, of a thousand vessels, mine should be
The foremost *prow* in pressing to the strand."
Wordsworth: Laodamia.

prow (2), *s.* [Proa.]

*** prow** (3), *** prou,** *s.* [O. Fr. *prou.*] Advantage, benefit, profit. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 12,244.)

*** prōw,** *a.* [O. Fr. *prou*; Fr. *preux.*] [Prowess.] Brave, valiant. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, III., iii. 28.)

prōw'-ĕss, * prow-es, * prow-esse, * pru-essc, *s.* [Fr. *prouesse*, from O. Fr. *prou* (Fr. *preux*) = valiant, origin doubtful; Sp. & Port. *proeza*; Ital. *prodezza.*]

*** 1.** Integrity, honour.

"Nowe than so as bountie and *prowesse* ben made to good folke."—*Chaucer: Boecius*, bk. iv.

2. Valour, bravery; gallantry and intrepidity in war or danger; fearlessness.

"Lochiel was especially renowned for his physical *prowess*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, xiii.

*** prow-essc,** *s.* [Prowess.]

*** prōw'-ĕssed,** *a.* [Eng. *prowess*; *-ed.*] Distinguished for prowess; valiant.

"More fatal than the *prowess'd* foe."
Fenton: Homer Imitated.

*** prōw'-ĕss-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *prowess*; *-ful(l).*] Powerful, vigorous.

"His *prowceful* pollax."
Sylvester: Babylon. (Argument.)

prōwl, * proule, * prol-lyn, * prollc, *v.t.* & *i.* [A word of doubtful origin. According to Skeat "a contracted frequentative form standing for *progle*, weakened form of *prokle*; where *progle* is the frequentative of *progue* or *proq* = to search about, espec. for provisions, and *prokle* is an old verb meaning to thrust or poke."] [Prog, v.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To rove or wander over or through in a stealthily manner.

"He *prowls* each place, still in new colours dekt
Sandys.

***** 2. To gather or get together by plunder.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To rove or wander stealthily, as one in search of prey or plunder.

"Her crews, distributed among twenty brigantines, *prowled* for booty over the sea."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. To rove and plunder; to pillage, to prey, to plunder.

prowl, *s.* [Prowl, *v.*] The act of prowling or roving about stealthily, as in search of prey or plunder: as, To be on the *prowl.* (*Colloq.*)

prowl-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *prowl*, v.; *-er.*] One who prowls or roves about stealthily, as for prey or plunder.

"There are so many young *prowlers* on the lookout that they'd precious soon empty a bin."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 4, 1885.

* **prowl-ĕr-y,** *s.* [Eng. *prowl*; *-ery.*] Robbery, plunder, pillage.

"Thirty-seven monopolies, with other shocking *prowleries*."—*Hatchet: Life of Williams*, pt. i., p. 51.

prowl-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Prowl, *v.*]

prowl-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *prowling*; *-ly.*] In a prowling manner.

prŏx, *s.* [A contract. of *proxy* (q.v.).] A ticket or list of candidates at elections, presented to voters for their votes. (*Amer.*)

* **prŏx-ēne,** *s.* [Fr. *proxène*; Gr. πρόξενος (*proxenos*), from πρό (*pro*) = before, and ξένος (*xenos*) = a friend, a guest.]

Greek Antiq.: An official who had the charge of showing hospitality to strangers.

* **prŏx-ĕn-ĕt,** *s.* [Fr. *proxénète*; Lat. *proxeneta*, from Gr. προξενητής (*proxenētēs*), from προξενέω (*proxenĕō*) = to act as a proxene (q.v.).] A go-between, a negociator.

"He being the common *proxenet* or contractor of all natural matches."—*More: Immort. of the Soul*, pt. iii., bk. iii., ch. xiii.

* **prŏx-ĭc-al-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *proxy*; *-cally.*] By, or as by, proxy. (*Southey: Letters*, iv. 113.)

prŏx-ĭm-al, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *proximus* = very near, superlative of *prope* = near.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the part of a limb or other organ nearest the point of attachment.

B. *As substantive:*

Anat., Bot., & Zool.: The comparatively fixed end of a limb or an organism: the more slowly growing end; spec the fixed end of a limb or organism in the Hydrozoa. Opposed to distal.

prŏx-ĭ-mate, *a.* [Lat. *proximatus*, pa. par. of *proximo* = to approach, from *proximus* = very near.] Nearest, next, immediate.

"The *proximate* capacity of its efficient."—*Glanvill: Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. xii.

proximate-analysis, *s.* [Analysis.]

proximate-cause, *s.* That which immediately precedes and produces the effect, as distinguished from the remote, mediate, or predisposing cause.

"We were to shew the *proximate* natural *causes* of it."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

proximate-principles, *s. pl.*

Chem.: The definite constituents forming the substance of plants or animals. They embrace such compounds as albumin, fibrin, fat, cellulose, starch, sugar, organic acids, ethers, alkaloids, &c., some of which can be formed artificially.

prŏx-ĭ-mate-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *proximate*; *-ly.*] In a proximate manner, position, or degree; immediately, directly; with immediate or direct relation to or effect on.

"They know it immediately or *proximately* from their proper guides."—*Waterland: Works*, v. 287.

* **prŏx-ĭme,** *a.* [Lat. *proximus*, superl. of *prope* = near.] Next; immediately preceding or following. (*Watts: Logick*, bk. ii., ch. i.)

* **prŏx-ĭm-ĭ-ŏŭs,** * **prŏx-ĭm-ŏus,** *a.* [Lat. *proximus.*] Nearest, proximate.

prŏx ĭm-ĭ-tў, * **prox-im-i-tie,** *s.* [Fr. *proximité*, from Lat. *proximitatem*, accus. of *proximitas* = nearness, from *proximus*, superl. of *prope* = near; Sp. *proximidad*; Ital. *prossimità.*] The quality or state of being proximate or next; immediate nearness in place, blood, or alliance; close relationship.

"By way of nearness and inward *proximity* to it."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vii., ser. 13.

prŏx-ĭ mō, *s.* [Lat. masc. and neut. ablative of Lat. *proximus* = the next.] The month which succeeds the present. Often contracted to *prox.*: as, I shall come on the 10th *prox.*

* **prŏx-ĭm-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Proximious.]

prŏx ў, * **procke-sy,** * **proke-eye,** *s.* [A contract. of *procuracy* (q.v.), from Low Lat. *procuratia*; Lat. *procuratio* = management.] [Procuration.]

1. The agency of another who acts as a substitute for a principal; the agency of a substitute; authority to act for another, especially in voting.

"All may easily be done by *proxy*."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Oct., 1878, p. 898.

2. One who acts as a substitute for another; one who is deputed to act for or in the place of another, especially in voting. A member of the House of Lords could formerly depute any member of the same order to be his proxy, to vote for him in his absence, but this right was suspended by a Standing Order on March 31, 1886.

"The scale was but just turned by the *proxies*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

3. A written document authorizing one person to act or vote for another, as at a meeting of the shareholders of a company, &c.

4. The same as Procuration (q.v.).

5. The same as Prox (q.v.).

6. Anything intended to take the place or perform the functions of something else; a substitute.

* **proxy-wedded,** *a.* Wedded by proxy. (*Tennyson: Princess*, i. 33.)

prŏx-ў, *v.i.* [Proxy, *s.*] To vote or act by proxy or by the agency of another.

prŏx-ў-shĭp, * **prŏx-ĭ-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *proxy*; *-ship.*] The position, office, or agency of a proxy.

"The same correspondency and *proxiship* between these spirits and their images."—*Brevint: Saul & Samuel*, ch. xvi., p. 394.

* **prûçe,** *s.* [See def.]

1. An old name for Prussia.

2. Prussian leather.

"Folded hides and other shields of *prucr*."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, iii. 30.

prûde, *s.* [Fr. *prude* = virtuous, prudent; O. Fr. *prude*, *prode*, fem. of *prud*, *prod* = excellent.] A woman who affects great reserve, coyness, and excessive virtue; a woman of affected or over-sensitive modesty or reserve; a woman who is overnice or precise.

"Though *prudes* may condemn me, and bigots reprove."
Byron: First Kiss of Love.

prude-like, *a.* Over-precise or nice.

"It is the more *prude-like* and disagreeable thing of the two."—*Berkeley: Alciphron*, dial. iii., § 9.

prû'-dențe, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *prudentia*, from *prudens* = prudent (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *prudencia*; Ital. *prudenza.*]

1. The quality or state of being prudent; wisdom applied to practice; the habit of acting with deliberation and discretion.

"Under *prudence* is comprehended, that discreet, apt suiting and disposing as well of actions as words, in their due place, time, and manner."—*Peacham.*

2. Frugality, economy, providence.

¶ Blair thus discriminates between *wisdom* and *prudence*: "*Wisdom* leads us to speak and act what is most proper: *prudence* prevents our speaking and acting improperly. A *wise* man employs the most proper means for success; a *prudent* man the safest means for not being brought into danger." (*Rhetoric* (1817), i. 231.)

* **prû'-dęn-çў,** * **pru-den-cie,** *s.* [Lat. *prudentia.*] Prudence, discretion.

"O marvellous political and princely *prudencie*."—*Hacklayt: Voyages*, i. 7.

prû'-dent, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *prudentem*, accus. of *prudens*, for *providens* = provident (q.v.); Sp. & Ital. *prudente.*]

* 1. Provident, foreseeing.

"The *prudent* crane." *Milton: P. L.*, vii. 430.

2. Cautious or circumspect in determining on or adopting an action or line of conduct; practically wise; careful of the consequences of any measures, actions, or business undertaken. (*Proverbs* xiv. 18.)

3. Characterized, dictated, or directed by prudence: as, *prudent* measures.

4. Frugal, economical, provident: as, a *prudent* expenditure of money.

* 5. Correct and decorous in manner; discreet: as, a *prudent* woman. (*Latham.*)

¶ Used in a bad sense in Matt. xi. 25. The R.V. has "understanding."

prû-dĕn'-tiąl (ti as sh), *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *prudent*; *-ial*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Characterized by, or proceeding from, prudence; prudent, discreet.

"Check each impulse with *prudential* rein."
Byron: Childish Recollections.

2. Exercising prudence; hence, advisory, discretionary.

3. Superintending the discretionary concerns of a society: as, a *prudential* committee.

* **B.** *As subst.:* A matter requiring prudence or discretion. (*Watts.*)

* **prû-dĕn'-tiąl-ĭst (ti as sh),** *s.* [Eng. *prudential*; *-ist.*] One who acts from, or is governed by, prudential motives.

prû-dĕn-ti-ăl'-ĭ-tў (ti as shĭ), *s.* [Eng. *prudential*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being prudential or directed by prudential motives.

"Rightly to judge the *prudentiality* of affairs."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. i., ch. iii.

* **prû-dĕn'-tial-lў (ti as sh),** *adv.* [Eng. *prudential*; *-ly.*] In a prudential manner; with prudence; prudently.

"His conscience is *prudentially* conniving at such falsities."—*More: On Enthusiasm*, pt. ii., § 47.

prû'-dent-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *prudent*; *-ly.*]

1. In a prudent manner; with prudence or discretion; warily, discreetly, judiciously.

"To walk *prudently* and safely."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 5.

2. With frugality or economy; frugally, economically.

prûd'-ĕr-y, *s.* [Fr. *pruderie.*] [Prude.] The quality or state of being prudish; the manners or characteristics of a prude; affected or excessive niceness or preciseness; coyness.

"Instances of this *prudery* were rare indeed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

prû-d'hŏmme', *s.* [Fr. = a skilful man; O. Fr. *prud* = excellent, and *homme* = a man.] A skilful or discreet man; specif., in France, a member of a board composed of masters and workmen whose office is to arbitrate in trade disputes. They existed as early as the fifteenth century, and were revived in France by Napoleon I. in 1806. The expression is used for the typical French citizen; Jacques Prudhomme answering to the English John Bull.

prûd-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *prud(e)*; *-ish.*] Like a prude; affectedly or excessively reserved, precise, or nice; coy, reserved.

"Vainly the dotard mends her *prudish* pace."
Byron: Reply to some Elegant Verses.

prûd'-ĭsh-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *prudish*; *-ly.*] In a prudish manner; like a prude.

"Though Christchurch long kept *prudishly* away."
Pope: Dunciad, iv.

prû'-ĭn-ăte, *a.* [Lat. *pruina* = a hoar-frost.] Hoary, pruinose.

prû'-ĭn-ōse, prû'-ĭn-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *pruinosus*, from *pruina* = hoar-frost; Fr. *pruineux*; Ital. *pruinoso.*]

Ord. Lang. & Bot. (*the latter of the form* pruinose): Appearing as if covered with hoar-frost; hoary, frosted (q.v.).

prû-ĭn-ŏŭs, *a.* [Pruinose.]

prûne, * **proin,** * **proine,** * **proyn,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Prob. from Fr. *provigner* = to plant or set suckers or slips, to propagate, from O. Fr. *provain*; Fr. *provin* = a vine-sucker set in the ground, from Lat. *propaginem*, accus. of *propago* = a shoot, a sucker; Ital. *propaggine.*] [Provine.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To cut or lop off, as the superfluous branches or shoots of trees; to cut or lop off the superfluous branches or shoots of; to trim with a knife.

"It improves greatly under high culture and *pruning*."—*Scribner's Magazine*, April 1880, p. 827.

* 2. To free from anything superfluous or overabundant.

"One sees him clipping his apricots and *pruning* his essays."—*Thackeray: English Humourists: Swift.*

* 3. To dress up; to make trim and neat.

"A husband that loveth to trim and pamper his body, causeth his wife by that means to study nothing else but the tricking and *pruning* of herself. *P. Holland: Plutarch's Morals*, p. 318.

4. To trim or dress with the bill.

"To *prune* his ruffled wing."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, i. 20.

* **B.** *Intrans.*: To dress up; to prink. (*Dryden: Epil. to All for Love.*)

prûne, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *prunum* = a plum, from Gr. προῦνον (*prounon*), for προύμνον (*proumnon*) = a plum); προῦνος (*prounos*), for προύμνος (*proumnos*) = a plum-tree; Sp. *pruna*; Ital. *pruna*, *prugna*.] The dried fruit of *Prunus domestica*, especially of the varieties called St. Catherine and Green Gage. Chiefly prepared in France and Portugal. They contain a large proportion of sugar, &c., so that brandy can be distilled from them. Used as a condiment and as a domestic laxative medicine, but they are apt to gripe.

prune-tree, *s.*

Bot.: *Prunus occidentalis*. (*West Indies.*)

prû-nĕ'-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *prun(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ew.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Rosaceæ. Calyx deciduous, carpel one; ovules two, pendulous; fruit a drupe. (*Sir J. Hooker.*)

prû-nĕl'-la (1), *s.* [Lat. *prunella* = a sloe, dimin. from *prunum* = a plum; Fr. *prunelle*. So called probably from the dark colour.]

Fabric: A smooth, dark-coloured, woollen stuff, used as lasting, for making the uppers of shoes and gaiters, and for clergymen's gowns. Also spelt prunello.

"Worth makes the man, and want of it the fellow:
The rest is all but leather or *prunello*."
Pope: Essay on Man, iv. 303.

prû-nĕl'-la (2), *s.* [Altered from Mod. Lat. *brunella*, from Ger. *braüne*=the quinsy.]

Bot.: Self-heal; a genus of Scutellareæ (*Lindley*), of Stachydeæ (*Sir J. Hooker*). Upper lip of the calyx plane, three-toothed, lower bifid; upper lip of the corolla nearly entire, arched, lower three-lobed. Known species three; one, *Prunella vulgaris*, Common Self-heal, is common in Britain in moist and barren pastures, the flowers, which are densely whorled, are violet-blue. It is a febrifuge.

* **prû-nĕl'-laed**, *a.* [Eng. *prunella* (1); *-ed.*] Gowned, from barristers' gowns being made of the stuff called prunello.

"Nods the *prunellaed* bar, attorneys smile."
J. & H. Smith: Rejected Addresses, p. 136.

prû-nĕlle', *s.* [Fr.] (See compound.)

pruncelle-salt, *s.*

Chem.: Fused saltpetre.

prû-nĕl'-lō, *s.* [Prunella (1).]

1. The same as Prunella (1). (q.v.).

2. A kind of dried plum, imported from France. Called also Brignole.

prûn'-ĕr, * **proin-er**, *s.* [Eng. *prun(e)*; *-er.*]

1. One who prunes or trims trees or plants.

"The *pruners* have not the slightest horticultural knowledge."—*Field*, Jan. 16, 1886.

2. One who removes or cuts away anything that is in excess or superfluous.

prû-nĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *prunum* = plum; *fero* = to bear, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*] Bearing or producing plums.

prûn'-ĭn, *s.* [Lat. *prun(us)* = a plum; *-in* (*Chem.*).] [Bassorin.]

prûn'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Prune, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par.* & *particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As substantive*:

1. The act of lopping or cutting off what is superfluous; specif., the act of lopping or cutting off superfluous branches or shoots of trees, &c., with a view to strengthening those that are left, or to bringing the tree or plant to a particular form.

2. *Falconry*: That which is cast off by a bird when it prunes its feathers; refuse, leavings.

pruning-chisel, *s.* A chisel for pruning trees.

pruning-hook, *s.* A cutting tool with a hooked blade, used in trimming trees, shrubs, and vines.

pruning-knife, *s.* A knife with a concave edge used for pruning.

pruning-saw, *s.* A saw set in a stock of buckhorn, and having double teeth sharpened to points on alternate sides. The edge is thicker than the back, which serves for a set.

pruning-shears, *s.* A jaw-tool for trimming trees, shrubs, and hedges, pruning fruit trees, vines, &c.

prûn'-nĕr-ĭte, *s.* [After Prunner of Cagliari, Sardinia; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).

Min.: A variety of calcite occurring in very obtuse rhombohedrons, of a pale plum-blue colour, and chalcedony-like aspect. Found at Hestoe, Faroe Islands, associated with apophyllite.

prûn'-ŭs, *s.* [Lat.] [Prune.]

1. *Bot.*: Plum and Cherry. Calyx five-cleft, petals five, nut of the drupe smooth, or furrowed at the margin. Species about eighty, chiefly from the north temperate zone. Three are British: (1) *Prunus communis*, with the sub-species *P. spinosa*, the sloe (q.v.), *P. insititia*, the Bullace, and *P. domestica*, the Wild Plum [Prune]; (2) *P. Cerasus*, the Dwarf Cherry, with a sub-species, *P. Avium*; and (3) *P. Padus*, the Bird Cherry. *P. armeniaca* is the Apricot (q.v.). *P. Laurocerasus* the Cherry Laurel. The bark of *P. Coccomilia* as a febrifuge, that of *P. Capollin* is given in Mexico against dysentery; the kernel of *P. brigantiaca* yields a fixed oil. The scented kernels of *P. Mahaleb* are used by native doctors in India as a substitute for prussic acid, and they prescribe the kernel of *P. Puddum* in stone and gravel.

2. *Palæobot.*: Prunus occurs in the Bournemouth beds (Eocene), in the Italian Pliocene, and in the English Pleistocene.

prû'-rĭ-ençe, prû'-rĭ-en-çy, *s.* [Eng. *prurien(t)*; *-ce*, *-cy.*]

1. The quality or state of being prurient; an itching or longing desire or appetite for something.

"There is a *prurience* in the speech of some."
Cowper: Conversation, 31.

2. A tendency or disposition towards, or a dwelling upon, lewdness and lascivious thoughts.

"If such action were prompted by motives of *pruriency* or lust."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 11, 1885.

prû'-rĭ-ent, *a.* [Lat. *pruriens*, pr. par. of *prurio* = to itch.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Itching after, or eagerly desirous of, something.

2. Inclined or disposed to lewdness or lascivious thoughts; having a lecherous imagination.

"To excite the *prurient* imaginations of his readers."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Dec., 1878, p. 297.

3. Characterized by pruriency or lewdness.

"The vendors or hawkers of *prurient* publications."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 25, 1885.

II. *Bot.*: Stinging.

prû'-rĭ-ent-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *prurient*; *-ly.*] In a prurient manner; with longing desire or lasciviousness.

prû-rĭg'-ĭn-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *prurigin-osus*, from *prurigo*, genit. *prurigĭnis* = an itching, from *prurio* = to itch; Sp. & Ital. *prurigin-oso*; Fr. *prurigineux.*] Affected with prurigo; caused by, or of the nature of, prurigo.

prû-rī'-gō, *s.* [Lat.]

Pathol.: Serous exudation and cell-proliferation into and within the papillæ and follicles of the skin, also from the effects of *prurigo senilis*, a form of phthiriasis (q.v.).

prû-rī'-tŭs, *s.* [Lat.]

Pathol.: An intolerable itching of the mucous membrane, chiefly of the vulva or of the anus.

Prŭss'-ĭan (**ss** as **sh**), *a.* & *s.* [See def.; Fr. *Prussien*; Ital. *Prussiano.*]

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to Prussia.

B. *As substantive*:

1. A native or inhabitant of Prussia.

2. The ancient language of Prussia proper, now extinct, it being superseded by Low German. It belonged to the Slavonic family.

Prussian blue, *s.*

1. *Chem.*: [Ferrocyanide of iron].

2. *Min.*: A pulverulent variety of vivianite (q.v.).

Prussian brown, *s.*

Chem.: Ferrocyanide of copper.

Prussian carp, *s.*

Ichthy.: (See extract).

"The Crucian Carp (*Carassius carassius*) is generally distributed over Central and Northern Europe, and extends into Italy and Siberia. It inhabits stagnant waters only. . . . It is much subject to variation of form; very lean examples are commonly called *Prussian-carp*."—*Günther: Study of Fishes*, p. 491.

Prussian green, *s.*

Chem.: An intimate mixture of Prussian-blue and chrome yellow. It forms a useful green for oil colours.

prŭs'-sĭ-ate, prŭs'-sĭ-ate, *s.* [Eng. *prussi(c)*; *-ate.*]

Chem.: A ferri- or ferrocyanide. Thus the Red prussiate of potash is Ferricyanide, and the Yellow prussiate of potash is Ferrocyanide of Potassium.

prŭs'-sĭc, prŭs'-sĭc, *a.* [Fr. *Prussique.*] (See compound.)

prussic acid, *s.* [Hydrocyanic acid.]

prŭs'-sĭn, *s.* [Eng. *pruss(ic)*; *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: Graham's name for the hypothetical radical, $C_3N_3 = Cy_3$ or Pr, which may be supposed to exist in the ferro- and ferricyanides.

Prŭ-tĕn'-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *Prutenicus.*] Prussian, a term applied to certain astronomical tables published by Rimbold in the sixteenth century, founded on the principles of Copernicus.

"To perfect such *Prutenic* tables."—*Milton: Doctrine of Divorce*, ch. i.

prў (1), * **prie**, * **pri en**, * **pry en**, *v.i.* [The same word as Mid. Eng. *prien* = to peer.] [Peer (3), *v.*] To peep narrowly; to inspect or look closely or narrowly; to try to discover anything, whether impertinently or not.

"To *pry* into every part of the executive administration."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

prў (2), *v.t.* [An abbrev. of *prize*, v.] To move or raise by means of a lever; to prize up or open.

"The barn or house was *pried* up."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Nov., 1878, p. 46.

† **prў** (1), *s.* [Pry (1), *v.*] A peeping, a prying; narrow inspection, impertinent peeping.

"Secluded from the teasing *pry*
Of Argus' curiosity." *Smart: A Noon-piece.*

prў (2), *s.* [Pry (2), *v.*] A large lever used to raise, move, or force open heavy substances.

prў-ăn, *s.* [Corn. *pryi* = clay.]

Mining: A felspathic clay, containing nodules or pebbles of metalliferous ore.

prў'-ĕr, *s.* [Prier.]

prў'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Pry (1), *v.*] Looking closely into; peeping, inquisitive, curious.

"The foremost of the *prying* band."
Byron: Bride of Abydos, ii. 42.

prў'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *prying*; *-ly.*] In a prying or inquisitive manner; with inquisitiveness or impertinent peeping.

* **pryk**, *s.* [Prick, *s.*] A spur; hence, in feudal law, a kind of tenure or service under which the tenants holding land had to find a spur for the king.

* **prў'-mĕr**, *s.* [Primer.]

* **pryse**, *v.t.* [Price, *v.*]

prўt-a-nē'-ŭm, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. πρυτανεῖον (*prutaneion*), from πρύτανις (*prutanis*) = prytanis (q.v.).]

Greek Antiq.: The public hall in ancient Greek states or cities; espec. the public hall at Athens, in which the duties of hospitality were exercised towards citizens and strangers. Foreign ambassadors were entertained there, and envoys on their return from a successful mission. The prytanes, and others to whom the privilege was granted, also took their meals there at the public cost.

prўt-a-nĭs (pl. **prўt-a-nēs**), *s.* [Gr. πρύτανις (*prutanis*).]

Greek Antiquities:

1. One of a committee of fifty, composed of five deputies chosen by lot from each of the ten phylai or tribes, and so forming one-tenth of the Council or Senate at Athens. Out of

these one was chosen by lot as chief-president. Their term of office was somewhat more than a month, during which time all treaties and public acts ran in their name. [PRYTANY.]

2. One of the chief magistrates in several states, as at Corinth, Miletus, &c.

prȳt ą nȳ, *s.* Gr. πρυτανεία (*prutaneia*).]

Greek Antiq.: The presidency at Athens; a period of 35 or 36 days, during which the prytanes of each phulē in turn presided in the Senate. The first SIX in the year consisted of 35, the last four of 36 days.

prȳth ĕē, *interj.* [PRITHEE.]

prz ĭ brăm ĭte (prz as prętz), *s.* [After Przibram, Bohemia; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Mineralogy:

1. A variety of Gothite (q.v.), occurring in stellate groups of acicular crystals, having a velvety surface.

2. A variety of Blende (q.v.) containing cadmium.

¶ *Ps* and *pt* are pronounced as *s* and *t*.

psăl ĭ dō prŏc nō, *s.* [Gr. ψαλίς (*psalis*), genit. ψαλίδος (*psalidos*) = a pair of shears, and Πρόκνη (*Prokne*) = the daughter of Pandion, King of Athens.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the sub-family Psalidoprocninæ (q.v.), with ten species, from tropical and southern Africa.

psăl ĭ dō prŏc nī næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *psalidoprocn(e)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

Ornith.: Rough-winged Swallows, a sub-family of Hirundinidæ, with two genera, Psalidoprocne and Stelgidopteryx. In the males the outer margin of the first primary has a strongly serrated edge.

psalm (*l* silent), * **psalme, salm,** *s.* [Lat. *psalmus*, from Gr. ψαλμός (*psalmos*) = a touching, espec. the strings of a harp, the sound of a harp, a song, a psalm, from ψάλλω (*psallō*) = to touch, to twang; A.S. *sealm*; O. F. *psalme, salme*; Fr. *psaume*; Sp. & Ital. *salmo*; Port. *psalmo*.] A sacred song or hymn; a song or hymn composed on sacred subjects, and in praise or worship of God; espec. one of the hymns composed by David, and other Jewish sacred writers.

¶ *The Book of Psalms:*

Old Test. Canon.: Heb. תְּהִלִּים (*tĕchillīm* or *tĕchillim*), an abnormal pl. of masc. form to the fem. תְּהִלָּה (*techillah* or *tehillah*) = (1) praise; (2) a hymn of praise; (3) glory. In one codex the Septuagint calls the book Ψαλμοί (*Psalmoi*) = Psalms; in another Ψαλτήριον (*psalterion*) = a stringed instrument. It was the praise-book or psalter of the Hebrew temple or synagogues. In the present Hebrew Bibles it is placed just after the Prophets at the head of the Hagiographa (q.v.), and in Luke xxiv. 44, is generally supposed to stand for that division of the Old Testament books. The hundred and fifty psalms are arranged in Hebrew in five books, each terminating with a doxology, in some cases closing with "Amen and amen." The R.V. prints them separately. Book 1 contains i.-xli.; book 2, xlii.-lxxii.; book 3, lxxiii.-lxxxix.; book 4, xc.-cvi., and book 5, cvii.-cl. All but thirty-four psalms have titles in the Hebrew Bible: the latter were called by the Rabbins orphan psalms. In the Septuagint all but two have titles. Though not as a rule accepted as part of Scripture, they are ancient, and worthy of high respect. They attribute all Book 1 to David, except Ps. i., ii., x., and xxxiii. The name of the Supreme Being used in this book is chiefly Jehovah. Book 2 assigns Psalms to David, to Korah, to Asaph, and to Solomon, and leaves others anonymous. The name for the Supreme Being in this book is Elohim (q.v.). Book 3 ascribes Psalms to David, to Korah, to Asaph, to Ethan, and to Heman the Ezrahite. Elohim and Jehovah are about equally common in the book, the former, however, being apparently preferred. Book 4 ascribes Psalm xc. to Moses, the others not anonymous to David. Book 5 leaves many psalms anonymous, attributing others to David. The Hebrew Bible, but not the Septuagint, assigns Psalm cxxvii. to Solomon. This volume contains the Songs of Degrees. The book was evidently brought together from many sources. It was commenced, rather than entirely composed, by David. Its composition and compilation extended over centuries. Psalm cxxxvii. speaks of the Babylonish captivity as an event recently gone by. Psalm xliv. and lxxix. seem very suitable to the time of the persecution under Antiochus Epiphanes (B.C. 168-165). If the Talmudic statement, discovered by Gratz, that the night service alluded to in Psalm cxxxiv. did not become part of the Jewish ritual till the time of Queen Alexandra (B.C. 79-70), it, and perhaps others of the Songs of Degrees may be slightly more recent than that date. The book of Psalms is quoted or alluded to as an inspired composition by Our Saviour and his Apostles at least seventy times: no Old Testament book is more frequently quoted. Its canonical authority has never been seriously doubted. It has become the psalter of the Christian Church. Its rhythmical form and careful parallelism (q.v.) (now rendered obvious by the R.V.) adapt it for the musical part of public worship. [MESSIANIC.]

* **psalm** (*l* silent), *v.t.* [PSALM, *s.*] To sing, to celebrate in psalms.

"*Psalming* his praise." *Sylvester: Handie-Crafts*, 75.

psalm ĭst (*l* silent), **psăl mist,** *s.* [Lat. *psalmista*, from late Gr. ψαλμιστης (*psalmistēs*), from ψαλμος (*psalmos*) = a psalm (q.v.); Fr. *psalmiste*; Sp. & Ital. *salmista*; Port. *psalmista, salmista*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A writer or composer of psalms; a title applied especially to the authors of the scriptural psalms, and specifically, with the definite article prefixed, to David.

"She tuned to pious notes the *psalmist's* lyre."
Hughes: On Divine Poetry.

2. *Church Hist.:* Singers in the early Church whose duty it was to lead the people. They were set apart for the office by a ceremony performed by a priest, who gave them this charge: "See that thou believest in thy heart what thou singest with thy lips; and manifest by thy actions what thou believest in thy heart."

* **psalm ĭs trȳ** (*l* silent), **psăl' mĭs-trȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *psalmist*; *-ry*.] The act of singing psalms, psalmody; the use of psalms in devotion. (*Milton.*)

* **psăl-mŏd' ĭc,** * **psăl mŏd' ĭc ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *psalmod(y)*; *-ic*, *-ical*.] Pertaining or relating to psalmody. (*Mason: Church Musick*, p. 170.)

* **psalm'-ō dĭst** (*l* silent), **psăl'-mō dĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *psalmod(y)*; *-ist*.] A composer or singer of psalms or sacred songs; a psalmist.

"The spirits and inflamed affections, and voices of *psalmodists*."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 1.

* **psalm'-ō dīze,** * **psalm'-ō dīse** (*l* silent; or as **psăl-mō dīse**), *v.i.* [Eng. *psalmod(y)*; *-ize*, *-ise*.] To sing psalms; to practice psalmody. (*Cooper: Ver-vert*, c. ii.)

psalm' ō dȳ (*l* silent). **psăl' mō dȳ,** *s.* [Fr. *psalmodie*, from Low Lat. *psalmodia*; Gr. ψαλμῳδία (*psalmōdia*) = a singing to the harp: ψαλμός (*psalmos*) = a psalm, and ᾠδή (*ōdē*) = a song; Sp. & Ital. *salmodia*; Port. *psalmodia*.]

I. The act, art, or practice, of singing psalms or sacred songs; psalmistry.

"They that allot any constant part of their time to private *psalmody*."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 7.

2. Psalms collectively; metrical versions of the Psalms to which short airs are either set or adapted.

* **psalm ō dȳ** (*l* silent), * **psăl mō dȳ,** *v.t.* [PSALMODY, *s.*] To celebrate in psalms; to sing.

"An event which may still . . . be celebrated and *psalmodied*."—*Carlyle: Miscellanies*, iv. 119.

* **psăl mō grăph,** *s.* [Eng. *psalm*; *o* connect., and suff. *-graph*.] A writer or composer of psalms or sacred songs or hymns; a psalmist.

"Following the saieng of king David the *psalmograph*."—*Foxe: Martyrs*, p. 149 (an. 1056).

* **psalm ŏg' rą phēr** * **psalm ŏg' rą phĭst** (*l* silent), * **psăl mŏg' rą phēr,** * **psăl mŏg' rą phĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *psalmograph(y)*; *-er*, *-ist*.] A psalmiograph (q.v.).

"The *psalmographer*, that for the well tuning of his tongue is called the Sweet Singer of Israel."—*Adams: Taming of the Tongue*, p. 264.

* **psăl mŏg' rą phȳ,** * **psalm ŏg' rą phȳ** (*l* silent), *s.* [PSALMOGRAPH.] The act or practice of writing or composing psalms or sacred songs.

psăl tĕr, * **psaul ter,** * **saut er,** *s.* [O. Fr. *psaltier* (Fr. *psautier*), from Lat. *psalterium*=(1) a psaltery, (2) a song sung to the psaltery, the Psalter; Sp. *salterio*; Ital. *salterio, saltero*; Port. *psalterio, salterio*; A.S. *psaltere*.] [PSALTERY.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The Book of Psalms; also a book containing the Psalms separately printed, and with musical accompaniment adapted to each; also specif., the version of the Psalms in the Book of Common Prayer.

2. *Roman Ritual:* The daily office in the Breviary.

¶ *Our Lady's Psalter:* The Little Office. [OFFICE.]

* **psăl-tĕr'-ĭ-ąn,** *a.* [Eng. *psaltery*; *-an*.] Sweet, like the notes of a psaltery.

"Warm, tremulous, devout, *psalterian*."
Keats: Lamia.

psăl tĕr ĭ ŭm, *s.* [Lat.] [PSALTERY.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A psalter (q.v.).

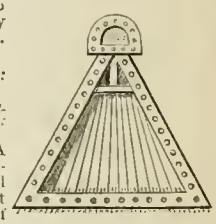
2. *Comp. Anat.:* The omasum (q.v.).

psăl'-tĕr ȳ, *s.* [O. Fr. *psalterie*, from Lat. *psalterium*, from Gr. ψαλτήριον (*psaltērion*) = a stringed instrument, from ψαλτήρ (*psaltēr*) = a harper; ψάλλω (*psallō*) = to play on the harp; Fr. *psalterion*.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* The Psalter.

"Gotten the *psaltery*." — *Hammond: Works*, iv. 7.

2. *Music:* A stringed instrument of music used by the ancient Jews, the form of which is not known. That which is now used is in the form of a trapezium or triangle truncated at the top, having thirteen strings of wire, mounted on two bridges at the sides, and is struck with a plectrum.



PSALTERY.

"Sirens, with harps and silver *psalteries*
Shall wait with music at thy frigate's stem."
Greene: Friar Bacon.

* **psăl'-trĕss,** *s.* [Gr. ψαλτήρ (*psaltēr*) = a harper.] A female player on the psaltery.

"But sprug-wing, like a dancing *psaltress*, passing
Over her breast to waken it."
Browning: Paracelsus, v.

psăm' mą, *s.* [PSAMMO-.]

Bot.: Marrum grass; a genus of Arundinaceæ. Lindley makes it a synonym of Ammophila (q.v.). Sir J. Hooker revives it, and calls *Ammophila arundinacea*, *Psamma arenaria*.

psăm' mīte, *s.* [Gr. ψαμμός (*psammos*) = sand; suff. *-ite* (*Petrol.*).]

Petrol.: The same as SANDSTONE (q.v.).

psăm mĭt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *psammit(e)*; *-ic*.] Pertaining to or containing psammite; of the nature of psammite.

psăm-mō-, *pref.* [Gr. ψάμμος (*psammos*) = sand.] Living in, connected with, or resembling sand.

psăm-mŏb ą tĭs, *s.* [Pref. *psammo-*, and Lat. *batis* = a ray.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Rajidæ, from the southern coasts of South America. The disc is circular, and only five inches wide; the tail is three and a half inches long.

psăm-mō bĭ ą, *s.* [Pref. *psammo-*, and Gr. βιόω (*bioō*) = to live.]

Zool. & Paleont.: Sunset-shell; a genus of Conchifera, family Mactridæ (q.v.). Shell oblong, compressed, gaping slightly at both ends; siphons very long and slender. They inhabit sand and mud, and range from the littoral zone to 100 fathoms. Fifty recent species, from Britain, Norway, India, New Zealand, and the Pacific. Fossil fifty, from the Eocene Tertiary of the United States and Europe.

psăm' mō dŭs, *s.* [Pref. *psamm(o)-*, and Gr. ὀδους (*odous*) = a tooth.]

Paleont.: A genus of Cestraphori, with three species, founded on teeth from the Coal-measures of Armagh, Bristol, and Oreton.

psăm-mō dȳ-năs tēs, *s.* [Pref. *psammo-*, and Gr. δυνάστης (*dynastēs*) = a ruler.]

Zool.: A genus of Psammophidæ (q.v.), with two species, ranging from Sikkim to Cochin China, Borneo, and the Philippines. *Psammodynastes pulverulentus* is a native of British India. "Its aspect is very repulsive; its dark, undefined colours, short and thick head, and swollen lips caused by large hidden fangs, give it the appearance of a venomous snake." (*Gunther: Rept. Brit. India*, p. 292.)

psăm-mō-lĭth'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *psammo-*, and Eng. *lithic.*]

Geol.: Consisting in large measure of sand. Used of groups of strata. (*Seeley.*)

psăm-mō-nē-ma ta, *s. pl.* [Pref. *psammo-*, and pl. of Gr. νῆμα (*nēma*) = yarn.]

Zool.: A sub-order of Cerospongia, having foreign bodies, and notably sand, within the axis of the spongine fibre. Example the Bath sponge.

psăm-mŏph'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *psammoph(is)*: Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: Desert-snakes; a family of Colubriformes, with five genera, characteristic of the Ethiopian and Oriental regions. Body and tail generally elongate, sometimes stout, rounded; head very distinct from the neck.

psăm'-mŏph-ĭs, *s.* [Pref. *psamm-*, and Gr. ὄφις (*ophis*) = a serpent.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Psammophidæ (q.v.), with sixteen species, ranging from West Africa to Persia and Calcutta. *Psammophis condanarus* is about forty inches in length.

psăm-mō-săur'-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *psammo-*, and Gr. σαῦρος (*sauros*) = a lizard.]

Zool.: Sand-monitor; a genus of Monitoridæ, with one species, *Psammosaurus arenicus*, from the north of Africa and northwestern India. The genus is often merged in Monitor (q.v.).

psăr'-ō-nīte, * **psăr-ō-līte,** *s.* [Psaronius.] Any individual of the genus Psaronius.

psą-rō'-nĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. = an unknown precious stone (*Pliny*).]

Paleobot.: A genus of Tree-ferns. It is probably the interior of the stem of Stemmatopteris. Twenty-four were described by Göppert (1864–5). From the Devonian to the Permian. Valued by collectors for the conservation of their fibre and the fine polish they take.

psăth'-ȳ-rīte, *s.* [Gr. ψαθύρος (*psathuros*) = friable; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as Xyloretinite (q.v.).

psăt'-u-rōse, *s.* [Gr. ψαθυρός (*psathuros*) = friable.]

Min.: The same as Stephanite (q.v.).

psăt'-ȳ-rĭn, *s.* [Gr. ψαθυρός (*psathuros*) = friable; *-in* (*Chem.*).] (Martin.)

psĕ-lăph'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pselaph(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: An anomalous family of Palpicornia. Very small beetles, with clavate and often nodose antennæ, short elytra, and three-jointed tarsi. Many of them found in ants' nests. They occur in most countries. Nine genera are British.

psĕl'-a-phŭs, *s.* [Gr. ψηλαφάω (*psēlaphaō*) = to feel or grope, as in the dark.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Pselaphidæ (q.v.). Two species are British.

† **psĕl-lĭs'-mŭs,** *s.* [Gr. ψελλισμός (*psellismos*) = stammering; ψελλός (*psellos*) = failing in speech.]

Pathol.: A generic term for all defects in speech, as stammering, &c.

psēph'-ĭsm, *s.* [Gr. ψήφισμα (*psēphisma*), from ψηφίζω (*psēphizō*) = to vote by pebbles: ψῆφος (*psēphos*) = a pebble, a round stone, and ψάω (*psaō*) = to rub.]

Greek Antiq.: A public vote of the people of Athens, given by means of pebbles; a decree or statute enacted by such a vote.

psēph'-īte, *s.* [Gr. ψῆφος (*psēphos*) = a small stone; suff. *-ite* (*Petrol.*).]

Petrol.: A name given by Naumann to those breccias and conglomerates in which the fragments are not larger than a hazel-nut.

psēph-ūr-ŭs, *s.* [First element doubtful; second, Gr. οὐρά (*oura*) = a tail.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Polynemoidæ, differing from Polynemus in having the rostral process less depressed and more conical. Upper caudal fulcra (six) enormously developed. *Psepharus gladius* inhabits the Yan-tse-kiang and Hoang-ho.

psĕt-tich thȳs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *psett(us)*, and Gr. ἰχθύς (*ichthus*) = a fish.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Pleuronectidæ, confined to the western coast of North America.

psĕt-tō dēs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *psett(us)*, and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Pleuronectidæ, with one species, *Psettodes erumei*, common in the Indian Ocean. It has retained more of symmetrical structure than the other members of the family; the eyes are as often found on the right as on the left side, and it not unfrequently swims in a vertical position.

psĕt'-tŭs, *s.* [Lat. *psettu*, from Att. Gr. ψῆττα (*psēttai*) = a flat fish; not the modern genus.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Carangidæ. Body much compressed and elevated; snout rather short; one dorsal, ventrals rudimentary; teeth villiform, none on palate; scales small, ctenoid. Three species are known. *Psettus argenteus*, about ten inches long, is very common in the Indo-Pacific.

pseūd-, *pref.* [Pseudo-.]

pseud hæmal, pseudo hæmal, *a.*

Comp. Anat.: A term applied to a system of canals in the Annelida, in some cases communicating freely with the perivisceral cavity, but in the majority of cases shut off from it. (See extract.)

"These canals are filled by a clear, usually non-corpuscular fluid, which may be red or green, and constitute the *pseud-hæmal* system. . . . It seems probable that the fluid of the *pseud-hæmal* vessels, as it contains a substance resembling hæmoglobin, represents a sort of respiratory blood."—*Huxley: Anat. Invertebrates*, p. 57.

pseūd æ-lūr'-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *pseud-*, and Mod. Lat. *ælurus.*] (Ailurus.)

Palæont.: A genus of Felidæ, akin to Felis, but with an additional premolar in the lower jaw. From the Miocene of Europe and the Pliocene of North America.

pseūd-æs-thē-sī'-a, *s.* [Pref. *pseud-*, and Gr. αἰσθησια (*aisthēsia*) = perception.] Imaginary or false feeling; imaginary sense of touch in organs that have been long removed.

* **pseūd-a-pŏs'-tle (tle** as **ęl),** *s.* [Pref. *pseud-*, and Eng. *apostle* (q.v.).] A false apostle.

"Philippian *pseudapostles.*"—*Bp. Hall: Sermon on Phil.* iii. 18, 19.

pseūd-ăs-ta-çīne, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *pseudastac(us)*; *-ine.*] Belonging to, resembling, or connected with the genus Pseudastacus (q.v.).

pseūd-ăs'-ta-cŭs, *s.* [Pref. *pseud-*, and Mod. Lat. *astacus.*]

Palæont.: A genus of Microurous Decapoda, with one species, *Pseudastacus pustulosus*, from the lithographic slates of Solenhofen and the Chalk of the Lebanon.

pseūd-ĕch-ĕ-nē'-ĭs, *s.* [Pref. *pseud-*, and Mod. Lat. *echeneis.*]

Ichthy.: A genus of Siluridæ (q.v.) with one species, from the mountain-streams of Khassya. There is a thoracic adhesive apparatus, formed by transverse plaits of the skin between the pectorals, enabling the fish to cling to stones, thus preventing the current from sweeping it away.

pseūd-ĕch'-ĭs, *s.* [Pref. *pseud-*, and Gr. ἔχις (*echis*) = a viper.]

Zool.: A genus of Elapidæ, from Australia. *Pseudechis porphyriacus*, the Australian Black Snake, is the commonest venomous snake in that country. It frequents wet and marshy places, and resembles the cobra in many of its actions.

pseūd-ĕl-ĕ-gī'-nŭs, *s.* [Pref. *pseud-*, and Mod. Lat. *elegnus.*]

Palæont.: A genus of Trachinidæ, from the Miocene of Licata.

pseūd-ĕm'-brȳ-ō, *s.* [Pref. *pseud-*, and Eng., &c., *embryo* (q.v.).

Zool.: Sir Wyville Thomson's name for the larva of the Echinodermata.

* **pseūd ŏp-ĭ-graph-ĭc,** *a.* [illegible] The same as [illegible] Phocis (q.v.).

"This last claim [pseudonymous] is the . . . Robertson Smith: *Old Test. in Jewish Church*, Lect. v.

* **pseūd-ŏ-pig-ra-phous,** *a.* [Gr. ψευδεπιγραφος (*pseudepigraphos*) [illegible] from ψευδος (*pseudos*) = false, and επιγραφω (*epigraphō*) = to inscribe.] Inscribed with a false name; falsely or wrongly ascribed.

"To exclude the Orphic poems and even the pseudepigraphous Ordination Hymn."—*Grote: Hist. Greece*, pt. i. ch. [illegible]

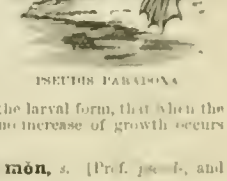
* **pseūd-ŏ-pig-ra-phy,** *s.* [Pref. *pseud-*, and Eng. *epigraphy* (q.v.).] The assumption of false names as authors to books.

* **pseūd-ŏ-pis-cŏ-pa-cy,** *s.* [Pref. *pseud-*, and Eng. *episcopacy* (q.v.).] False or pretended episcopacy.

"He stands up for all the rest . . . [illegible] usurpation and constituted *pseudepiscopacy* [illegible]."—*Milton: Reformat. Defence.* (Pref.)

pseū-dis, *s.* [Gr. ψεῦδις (*pseudis*), [illegible] for ψευδος (*pseudos*) = false.]

Zool.: Jakie; a genus of Ranidæ with one species, *Pseudis paradoxa*, from Guiana. It is greenish, spotted with brown, and has irregular linear markings of brown along its thighs and legs. So relatively large is the larval form, that when the tail is absorbed no increase of growth occurs in the adult.



PSEUDIS PARADOXA

pseūd ī sŏd ŏ mŏn, *s.* [Pref. *pseud-*, and Eng. *isodomon.*]

Greek Arch.: A mode of building in which the walls were filled in between the headstones or stretchers with rubble or small stones bedded in mortar, with course of equal height. (*Weale.*)

pseūd ŏ, *pref.* [Gr. ψευδης (*pseudēs*) = false; ψεῦδος (*pseudos*) = a falsehood.] A prefix, signifying false, counterfeit, or spurious; in scientific compounds, having a deceptive appearance.

• Obvious compounds: *pseudo-apostle, pseudo-bard, pseudo-clergy, pseudo-sacerdotism, pseudo-martyr, pseudo-philosopher, pseudo-philosophy, pseudo-republican*, &c.

pseudo acetic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_4H_8O_2$=$C_2H_4O_2$. Butyracetic acid. Obtained in the free state by the fermentation of tartrate of calcium, and by adding to sulphuric acid an equivalent of a butyrate and acetate. It is isomeric with propionic acid, and in many respects behaves like it, but differs in being resolved by distillation into butyric and acetic acids. It is a mobile liquid, freely miscible in alcohol and water, and boiling at 140°.

pseudo-alkarmin, *s.* [Anchusin.]

pseudo branchiæ, *s. pl.* [Pseudobranchiæ.]

pseudo bulb, *s.*

Bot.: A stem like a bulb. Example, the thickened aerial stem of some orchises.

pseudo butene, *s.*

$$\begin{matrix} CH{-}CH_3 \\ \| \\ CH{-}CH_3 \end{matrix}$$

Chem.: Formed by heating pseudo butyl iodide with alcoholic potash. It boils at 3° and solidifies at a low temperature.

Pseudo-butyl-alcohol:

$$\begin{matrix} CH_3 \\ | \\ CH_2CH_2OH \end{matrix}.$$

Chem.: Secondary butyl alcohol. An isomer of normal butyl alcohol obtained from erythrite by distilling with fuming hydriodic acid. The iodide formed is treated with moist oxide of silver, which yields the alcohol as a colourless oil, which, having a burning taste, a specific gravity of .850 at 0°, and boiling at 97°.

pseudo calculi, *s. pl.*

Pathol.: Calculi of fibrin or blood coagula, or of mineral salts. They are very rare.

pseudo cerain, *s.*

Chem.: A neutral amorphous fatty substance found in bees' wax, and obtained by saponifying with potash and precipitating with an acid.

pseudo china, *s.*

Bot.: *Smilax Pseudo-China*, a native of North America. In South Carolina the root stocks are manufactured into beer, and also used to fatten hogs.

pseudo-compounds, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Pseudols. A term applied generally to substances having a degree of resemblance to certain other bodies without being identical in composition, or similar in properties, as pseudo-quinine. In a more restricted sense it is used to describe secondary compounds, as pseudo-propyl alcohol, which contains two alcohol radicals united by the group CHHO, thus $\frac{1}{1}\frac{CH_3}{C(CH_3)HHO}$, and is converted by oxidation into a ketone instead of into an acid.

pseudo costate, *a.* [Falsely-ribbed.]

pseudo cotyledon, *s.* [Proembryo.]

pseudo curarine, *s.*

Chem.: An alkaloid obtained from the leaves of the oleander. The aqueous decoction is treated with tannic acid, the soluble portion boiled with litharge and the filtrate evaporated nearly to dryness. It is then washed with ether, and the part insoluble in that liquid dissolved in alcohol. On evaporation pseudocurarine remains as a yellowish tasteless varnish, very soluble in water and alcohol. It neutralises acids, but the compounds are not crystallizable.

pseudo diptcral, *a. & s.*

Architecture:

A. *As adj.:* Falsely or imperfectly dipteral; applied to a disposition in temples wherein there were eight columns in front and only one range round the cell. It is called false or imperfect, because the cell only occupying the width of four columns, the sides from the columns to the walls of the cell have no columns therein, although the front and rear present a column in the middle of the void.

B. *As subst.:* A temple arranged on a pseudo-dipteral plan.

pseudo erythrin, *s.*

Chem.: The old name for orsellinate of ethyl, C_9H_{10}, $C_8H_7O_4$, obtained by exhausting *Roccella tinctoria*, with boiling alcohol. It is crystalline and readily soluble in water, alcohol, and ether.

pseudo gyrate, *a.*

Bot.: Having a false ring. (Used when the elastic ring of the spore case in ferns is confined to the apex.)

pseudo hæmal, *a.* [Pseud-hemal.]

pseudo-heart, *s.*

Comp. Anat. (Pl.): Certain contractile cavities connected with the atrial system of the Brachiopoda, formerly considered to be true hearts, but now known to be connected with reproduction. Rolleston thought they corresponded to the Organ of Bojanus (q.v.) in the Lamellibranchiata.

pseudo-hexene-glycol, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_{14}O_2 = (C_3H_5)_2H_2(OH)_2$. Diallyl dihydrate. Prepared by converting diallyl into the hydriodide by heating in a closed vessel, acting on the iodide with acetate of silver, and decomposing the acetate formed with an alkali. It is a colourless syrup of sp. gr. = 9638 at 0°, and boils about 214°.

pseudo-hymenium, *s.*

Bot.: A false hymenium, covering the sporida in Algals, and resembling a hymenium in other plants. (*Fries.*)

pseudo membrane, *s.* A false membrane arising from inflammation.

pseudo-metallic, *a.* Falsely or imperfectly metallic; specif. applied to a kind of lustre which is perceptible only when held towards the light, as in minerals.

pseudo-monocotyledonous, *a.*

Bot. (*Of cotyledons*): Cohering. Example: the horse-chestnut.

pseudo-morphinc, *s.* [Phormine.]

pseudo-navicellæ, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The embryonic forms of the Gregarinidæ, so called from their resemblance to the genus Navicula (q.v.).

pseudo navicular, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, the Pseudo-navicellæ (q.v.).

pseudo nitropropane, *s.*

Chem.: $\frac{1}{1}\frac{CH_3}{CH_2}$>$CH(NO_2)$. A limpid liquid, boiling at 112–117°, obtained by the action of silver nitrite on pseudo-propyl iodide.

pseudo-orcin, *s.* [Erythrite, Erythromannite.]

pseudo-peripteral, *a.*

Arch.: Falsely or imperfectly peripteral. Applied to a temple having the side-columns attached to the walls instead of separated by an interval, as in a peripteral temple.

pseudo propyl-alcohol, *s.*

Chem.: $\frac{1}{1}\frac{CH_3}{CH(CH_3)HO}$. Secondary propylic alcohol. An isomer of propyl alcohol obtained by the action of nascent hydrogen on acetone. A colourless liquid of a peculiar odour; having a sp. gr. ·791 at 15°, and boiling at 83°. It mixes with water in all proportions.

pseudo-purpurin, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{12}O_9$. Trioxyalizarin. A substance obtained along with purpurin by extracting madder according to Kopp's method. It is insoluble in alcohol but dissolves in warm benzene, from which it crystallizes in slender brick-red needles, and is converted into purpurin by heating with alcohol to 180°–200°. It forms with mordants a rather unstable colouring matter. According to Rosenstiehl, it consists of purpurin-carbonic acid, as $C_{14}H_7O_5CO_2H$, inasmuch as it is resolved by heat into purpurin and carbonic acid.

pseudo-quina, *s.*

Bot.: *Strychnos Pseudo-Quina*, a Brazilian plant, with edible fruit; it furnishes Colpache bark, considered to be as good a febrifugal medicine as quinine.

pseudo-quinine, *s.*

Chem.: A base said to have been obtained from a cinchona extract of unknown origin. It crystallized in prisms, was insoluble in ether, but soluble in alcohol. It was tasteless, and its sulphate was scarcely bitter.

pseudo-stearoptene, *s.*

Chem. (*Pl.*): A term applied to certain crystalline bodies separated from volatile oils, differing from the true stearoptenes by their greater solubility in water, *e.g.*, primrose camphor from *Primula Auricula*, and the camphors derived from other species of the same genus.

* **pseudo-strata,** *s. pl.*

Geol.: Masses of rock extending in tabular plates, but not laminated. (*MacCulloch.*)

pseudo-sulpho-cyanogen, *s.* [Pen-sulpho-cyanogen.]

† **pseudo-tinea,** *s.*

Entom.: The larva of certain Moths, spec. the Bee-moth (q.v.).

pseudo-toxine, *s.*

Chem.: A light yellow poisonous extract obtained from belladonna leaves, soluble in water and weak alcohol. It is not a pure substance, and is believed to owe its poisonous properties to the presence of atropine.

pseudo-uric acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_5H_6N_4O_4$. Formed by the action of potassium cyanate on uramil. The compound is precipitated from its potash-salt by hydrochloric acid as a white powder made up of prisms. It is without taste or smell, is slightly soluble in water, and forms crystalline salts with the alkalis and metals.

pseudo-veratrine, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{14}H_{26}N_2O_3$ (?). Veratrin-resin. Helonine. A brown resinous substance obtained from the alcoholic extract of sabadilla seeds after the removal of sabadilline and veratrine. It melts at 185°, is soluble in alcohol, insoluble in ether and water, and does not neutralise acids.

pseudo-volcanic, *a.* Pertaining to, or produced by, a pseudo-volcano.

pseudo volcano, *s.* A volcano which emits smoke and sometimes flame, but not lava; also, a burning mine of coal.

pseū-dō-ăl'-bīte, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Eng. *albite.*]

Min.: The same as Andesine (q.v.).

pseū-dō-ăp'-ą-tīte, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Eng. *apatite.*]

Min.: Apatite pseudomorphous after pyromorphite (q.v.).

pseū-dō-bą-sält', *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Eng. *basalt.*]

Petrol.: A name given by Humboldt to the semi-vitreous varieties of trachyte.

pseū-dō-bĕr'-ȳx, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Mod. Lat. *beryx* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A genus of Berycidæ, with abdominal ventrals, from the Chalk of Mount Lebanon.

pseū-dō-bĕr-zē'-lī-īte, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Eng. *berzeliite.*]

Min.: An anisotropic form of berzeliite (q.v.).

pseū-dō-blĕp'-sĭs, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Gr. βλεψις (*blepsis*) = sight; βλέπω (*blepō*) = to see; Fr. *pseudoblepsie.*]

Med.: False, deceptive, or imaginary vision.

pseū-dō-brăn'-chĭ-æ, *s. pl.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Mod. Lat. *branchiæ* (q.v.).]

Compar. Anat.: The remains of an anterior gill performing respiratory functions during embryonic life. In the adult fish these organs lose those functions, and appear as *retia mirabilia*, receiving oxygenised blood, which, after having passed through the capillary system, is carried to the other parts of the head.

pseū-dō-brook'-īte, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Eng. *brookite.*]

Min.: A mineral occurring in thin tabular crystals, associated with szaboite (q.v.), in andesite, at Aranyer Mount, Transylvania. Crystallization, orthorhombic. Hardness, 6·0; sp. gr. 4·98; lustre, adamantine to greasy; colour, dark-brown to black, thin crystals red; streak, ochre-yellow.

pseū'-dō-carp, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Gr. καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit.]

Bot.: A similitude of a true fruit, consisting of the mature ovary combined with other parts of the flower. Example, a rose fruit, which consists of the mature ovaries and the enveloping calyx-tube.

pseū-dō-chĭr'-ūs, pseū-dō-cheĭr'-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Gr. χειρ (*cheir*) = the hand.]

Zool.: A genus of small arboreal marsupials. *Pseudochirus nudicaudata* measures from tip of nose to root of tail about twelve inches; its upper surface is of a brownish-gray, under surface pale-buff; hands and feet pinky. *P. peregrinus* is the common Ring-tailed Phalanger.

pseū-dō-chrō'-mĭ-dēs, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pseudochrom(is)*; Lat. pl. adj. suff. *-ides.*]

Ichthy.: A group of Trachinidæ, having one continuous dorsal fin, and the lateral line interrupted. Genera: Opisthognathus, Pseudochromis, Cichlops, and Pseudoplesiops. They inhabit coral reefs and coasts.

pseū-dō-chrō'-mis, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Mod. Lat. *chromis* (q.v.).] [Pseudochromides.]

pseū-dō-chrȳ'-sō-līte, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Eng. *chrysolite*; Ger. *pseudochrysolith.*]

Petrol.: A name given to the dark olive-green vitreous fragments, formerly regarded as obsidian, and known as Bottlestone, found in Bohemia. They are of artificial origin.

pseū-dō-clăs'-tic, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Eng. *clastic.*] A name suggested for various tuffs and breccias of volcanic rocks.

pseū-dō-cō-tŭn'-nīte, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Eng. *cotunnite.*]

Min.: A name given by Scacchi to some acicular yellow crystals, observed by him as a sublimation product after the 1872 eruption of Vesuvius.

pseū-dō-dŏg'-ȳ-ŏn, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Gr. κύων (*kuōn*) = a dog.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil Canidæ, from the Miocene of Europe.

pseū-dō-dăx, *s.* [Pref. *pseud-*, and Mod. Lat. *-odax.*]

Ichthy.: A genus of Labridæ, with one species, *Pseudodax moluccensis*, from the East Indian archipelago. Four broad incisors in each jaw, teeth of lower pharyngeal confluent, pavement-like.

pseū-dō-dī-al-lą̆ge, pseū-dō-dī-ăl-lą-ge, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Eng. *diallage.*]

Min.: The same as VANADIN-BRONZITE (q.v.).

* **pseū-dō-dŏx,** *a.* & *s.* [Gr. ψευδόδοξος (*pseudodoxos*), from ψευδής (*pseudēs*) = false, and δόξα (*doxa*) = opinion.]

A. *As adj.:* Not true in opinion; false.

B. *As subst.:* A false opinion.

"To maintain the atheisticall *pseudodox*."—*Adams: Works*, i. 435.

* **pseū-dō-dŏx-all,** *a.* [Eng. *pseudodox*; *-al.*] False, mistaken. (*Howell: Parley of Beasts*, p. 122.)

pseū-dō-fŭn-gĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Mod. Lat. *fungidæ* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A family of Aporose Actinozoa. Only known genus Merulina.

pseū-dō-ga-lē-na, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Eng. *galena.*]

Min.: The same as BLENDE (q.v.).

pseū-dō-gāy-lŭs-sīte, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Eng. *gaylussite.*]

Min.: Crystals of gaylussite wholly or partly replaced by carbonate of lime.

* **pseū-dō-grăph, pseu-dŏg-ra-phy,** *s.* [Gr. ψευδογραφία (*pseudographiā*), from ψευδής (*pseudēs*) = false, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] False writing; a forgery.

"Many other *pseudographs* were circulated in the name of Clement."—*Supernatural Religion*, vol. i., pt. ii., ch. i.

* **pseu-dŏg-ra-phīze,** *v.i.* [PSEUDOGRAPH.] To write or spell words incorrectly.

"A wide-spread conspiracy among old printers to *pseudographize*."—*Fitzedward Hall: Mod. Eng.*, p. 159.

pseū-dō-ġўps, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Lat. *gyps* (q.v.).]

Ornith.: A genus of Vulturinæ (q.v.), allied to Gyps, but with only fourteen tail-feathers. Two species, from north-east Africa and Senegal, India, and Burmah.

pseū-dō-lī-bĕth-ĕn-īte, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Eng. *libethenite.*]

Min.: A mineral having the form of libethenite, but the composition of ehlite (q.v.).

pseū-dō-līte, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Min.: A variety of Talc (q.v.). (*Adam.*)

pseūd-ō-lī-va, *s.* [Pref. *pseud-*, and Mod. Lat. *oliva.*]

Zool. & Palæont.: A genus of Buccinidæ. Six recent species, from Africa and California; five fossil, from the Eocene.

* **pseu-dŏl-ō-ġĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *pseudolog(y)*; *-ist.*] A retailer of falsehood; a liar.

* **pseu-dŏl-ō-ġy,** *s.* [Gr. ψευδολογία (*pseudologia*), from ψευδής (*pseudēs*) = false, and λόγος (*logos*) = a word.] Falsehood of speech.

"It is not according to the sound rules of *pseudology*, to report of a pious prince, that he neglects his devotion."—*Arbuthnot.*

pseūd-ōls, *s. pl.* [Pref. *pseud-*; Lat. *-oleum.*] [PSEUDO-COMPOUNDS; SECONDARY-ALCOHOLS.]

pseū-dō-măl-a-chīte, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Eng. *malachite.*]

Min.: An orthorhombic (monoclinic?) mineral, rarely found well crystallized, but mostly reniform or massive, with an indistinct fibrous structure. Hardness, 4·5 to 5; sp. gr. 4 to 4·4; lustre, adamantine; colour, various shades of dark green; streak, paler than the colour; translucent to opaque. Compos.: essentially a hydrated phosphate of copper, but the proportions of these constituents vary very much. Dana divides it into: (1) Ehlite, with the formula $(5CuO)PO_5+3HO$; (2) Dihydrite, with formula $(5CuO)PO_5+2HO$; and (3) Pseudomalachite, with the formula $(6CuO)PO_5+3HO$. Occurs in various localities, but the best has been found near Rheinbreitenbach, and at Ehl, on the Rhine.

* **pseū-dō-mănt-ĭst,** *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Gr. μαντις (*mantis*) = a prophet.] A false prophet. (*Gaule.*)

pseū-dō-morph, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Gr. μορφη (*morphē*) = form.]

Min.: A mineral which has replaced another, or which appears in crystal-forms which are foreign to its original formation. Massive varieties of minerals are more subject to such changes, but the action is frequently more difficult to trace. There are three kinds: (1) Pseudomorphs proper, divided originally by Blum into: (*a*) those formed by loss of a constituent; (*b*) by gain of a constituent; (*c*) by change of constituents; (*d*) by total replacement, among which are included certain fossils; (2) Epimorphs, which are formed by the encrustation of another mineral; and (3) Paramorphs (q.v.).

pseū-dō-morph-ĭc, pseū-dō-morph-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *pseudomorph*; *-ic*, *-ous.*] Pertaining to Pseudomorphism (q.v.).

pseū-dō-morph-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *pseudomorph* (q.v.); *-ism.*]

Min.: The process by which one mineral replaces another.

pseū-dō-nā-trō-līte, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Eng. *natrolite.*]

Min.: A mineral occurring in minute acicular crystals. Crystallization, orthorhombic (?). Hardness, 5·6; lustre, vitreous to pearly; colourless. An analysis yielded: silica, 62·64; alumina, 14·76; lime, 8·54; lithia, soda, and potash, 1·00; water, 14·82 = 101·76. Found in the granite of Elba.

pseū-dō-nĕph-ĕl-ine, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Eng. *nepheline.*]

Min.: An altered variety of nepheline (q.v.), found at Capo di Bove, near Naples.

pseū-dō-nĕph-rīte, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Eng. *nephrite.*]

Min.: The same as AGALMATOLITE (q.v.).

pseū-dō-nēū-rŏp-tĕr-ą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Mod. Lat. *neuroptera.*]

1. *Entom.:* A group or sub-order of Orthoptera, having the wings, when present, membranous and reticulated. It is divided into four tribes: (1) Socialia (Termitidæ); (2) Corrodentia (Embiidæ, Psocidæ); (3) Plecoptera (Perlidæ), and (4) Subulicornia (Ephemeridæ and Libellulidæ). Some authorities place here the Thysanoptera and Mallophaga, and many regard the latter as degraded Pseudoneuroptera, while giving them sub-ordinal rank.

2. *Palæont.:* According to Mr. McLachlan *Bregeria borinensis*, from the Belgium Coal-measures, belongs to the Ephemeridæ; other authorities place it with the Saturnidæ.

pseū-dŏn-ō-mā-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Pref. *pseud-*; Gr. ὄνομα (*onoma*) = a name, and Eng. *mania* (q.v.).] A form of insanity characterized by a morbid propensity to lying.

pseū-dō-nўm, *s.* [Fr. *pseudonyme*, from Gr. ψευδώνυμος (*pseudōnumos*) = called by a false name: ψεῦδος (*pseudos*) = a falsehood, and ὄνομα (*onoma*) = a name.] A false, feigned, or fictitious name; a nom-de-plume.

* **pseū-dō-nўm-ĭ-ty,** *s.* [Eng. *pseudonym*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being pseudonymous, or of bearing a false name or signature; the act or practice of writing under an assumed name.

pseu-dŏn-ў-moŭs, *a.* [PSEUDONYM.] Bearing a false name or signature. Applied either to the author who publishes a book under a fictitious name, or nom-de-plume, or to the work so published.

* **pseu-dŏn-ў-moŭs-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *pseudonymous*; *-ly.*] Under a false name or title; falsely.

"A stuff by drapers most *pseudonymously* termed everlasting."—*Barham: Ing. Leg.*: *Jarvis's Wig.*

pseū-dō-păr-ą-sīte, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Eng. *parasite.*]

Bot.: A parasite on dead tissues only.

pseū-dō-par-ĕn-chў-ma, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Eng., &c. *parenchyma* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A tissue having filaments of distinct cells arranged in rows. Example, the pileus of certain Fungi.

pseū-dō-pē-rĭd-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Mod. Lat. *peridium* (q.v.).

Bot.: A false peridium; a covering of the sporidia in Algals resembling a peridium in other plants. (*Fries.*)

pseū-dō-pēr-ĭ-thē-çi-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Mod. Lat. *perithecium* (q.v.).

Bot.: A false perithecium; a covering of the sporidia in Algals resembling a perithecium in other plants. (*Fries.*)

pseu-do phīte, *s.* [Pref. *pseud(o)*, and Eng. *opalite.*]

Min.: A compact massive mineral resembling serpentine. Hardness, 2·5; sp. gr. 2·75 to 2·77; lustre, feeble; colour, shades of green; feel, unctuous. Compos. similar to that of hoganite, and, like it, referred to pennine (q.v.). It forms the matrix of enstatite at Mount Zdjar, Moravia.

pseu-dō-phōne, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Gr. φωνή (*phonē*) = a sound.]

Acoustics: The name given by Prof. Silvanus Thompson to an instrument illustrating the laws of the acoustic perception of space by the illusions it produces. [PSEUDOSCOPE.] It consists of several adjustable reflectors which can be attached to the head, and which perform the function of the natural pinnæ in hearing. (*Brit. Assoc. Report* (1879), p. 2[illegible].)

pseū-dō-phў-çis, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-* and Mod. Lat. *physcis* (q.v.).]

Ichthy.: A genus of Gadidæ, with two species. *Pseudophycis barbata* is common on the coast of New Zealand.

pseū-dō-plē-sī-ŏps, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Mod. Lat. *plesiops* (q.v.).] [PSEUDOCHROMIDES.]

pseū-dō-pŏd, *s.* [PSEUDOPODIA.] Any individual of the Protozoa furnished with pseudopodia (q.v.).

pseū-dō-pō-dĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Gr. πους (*pous*), genit. ποδος (*podos*) = a foot.]

Compar. Anat.: Organs of locomotion and prehension in the lower Protozoa. They consist simply of prolongations of the protoplasm of the cell-body, which can usually be emitted from the greater part of the general surface, and are capable of being again retracted, and blending completely with the body-substance.

"These *pseudopodia* are sometimes broad short lobes, at others, elongated filaments. When lobate, the *pseudopodia* remain distinct from one another, their margins are clear and transparent, and the granules which they may contain plainly flow into their interior from the more fluid central part of the body. But, when they are filiform, they are very apt to run into one another, and give rise to nets or webs, the constituent filaments of which, however, readily separate, and regain their previous form; and whether they do this or not, the surfaces of these *pseudopodia* are often beset by minute granules which are in incessant motion."—*Huxley: Anat. Invert.*, p. 78.

pseū-dō-pō-dĭ-al, *a.* [Eng. *pseudopod*; *-al.*] Of, or pertaining to, a pseudopod or pseudopodia. Chiefly used of the apertures in the tests of many of the Foraminifera, through which the pseudopodia are emitted.

pseū-dō-por-phў-rў, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Eng. *porphyry.*]

Petrol.: The same as MELAPHYRE (q.v.).

pseū-dō-prŏs-tўle, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Eng. *prostyle* (q.v.).

Arch.: The name given to a portico the projection of which from the wall is less than the width of its intercolumniation.

pseū-dō-pūs, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Gr. πους (*pous*) = a foot.]

Zool.: A genus of Zoanthidæ (q.v.), with two species: one, *Pseudopus pulchella*, from south-eastern Europe, the other from Assam and the Khasya Hills. Rudimentary hind limbs are present, and there are traces of shoulder and pelvic girdles.

pseū-dō-pў-rēn-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Mod. Lat. *pyrenium* (q.v.).]

Bot.: The perithecium of certain fungals.

pseū-dō-rhōm-būs, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Mod. Lat. *rhombus* (q.v.).]

Ichthy.: A genus of Pleuronectidæ, with seventeen species, mostly tropical, chiefly from the Indo-Pacific. Lateral line with a strong curve anteriorly; eyes on left side.

pscū-dō-scàp'-ō-līte, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Eng. *scapolite.*]

Min.: Scapolite, which has become altered by chemical changes.

pscū-dō-scär'-ùs, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Mod. Lat. *scarus* (q.v.).]

Ichthy.: A tropical genus of Labridæ, with about seventy species. The upper jaw projects beyond the lower, and together they form a strong beak, the teeth being soldered together; two or more series of scales on the cheeks. The species are beautifully coloured, but the tints change with age, vary greatly in the same species, and fade rapidly after death. Many are upwards of three feet in length. The majority are eaten, but some acquire poisonous properties from their food (corals or fucus). (*Günther.*)

pscūd-ŏs'-çi-nēs, *s. pl.* [Pref. *pseud-*, and Mod. Lat. *oscines* (q.v.).]

Ornith.: A group of the old Insessores, equivalent to the *Acromyodi normales* of Garrod, and comprising the two genera, Menura and Atrichia (Scrub-bird, q.v.).

pscūd'-ō-scōpe, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Gr. *σκοπέω* (*skopeō*) = to see.]

Optics: An instrument, invented by Wheatstone, for producing an apparent reversion of the relief of an object to which it is directed, by the transposition of the distances of the points which compose it. A false impression is thus conveyed to the eye, a globe becoming apparently concave and a hollow body assuming a convex form.

pscū-dō-scor'-pĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Eng. *scorpion* (q.v.).] Any individual member of the family Pseudoscorpionidæ (q.v.).

pscū-dō-scor-pī-ŏn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Mod. Lat. *scorpionidæ.*] [Cheliferidæ, Book-scorpion.]

pscū-dō-sŏm'-mīte, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Eng. *sommite.*]

Min.: The same as Pseudonepheline (q.v.).

pscū-dō-spĕr'-mĭc, pscū-dō-spĕr'-moŭs, *a.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Eng. *spermic* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Having a pericarp so closely enveloping a single seed that it might be mistaken for one. Example, the fruits of the Labiatæ and Boraginaceæ. (*Henslow*, &c.)

pscū-dŏs'-pōr-ą, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Gr. *σπόρος* (*sporos*) = seed.]

Zool.: The sole genus of the family Pseudoporidæ (q.v.). The anterior extremity bears two long equal flagella; food ingested at any point of the periphery. One species, *Pseudospora volvocis*, parasitic on *Volvox globator.*

pscū-dō-spŏr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pseudospor(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Pantostomatous Flagellata, with one genus, Pseudospora (q.v.).

pscū-dō-stē'-ą-tīte, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Eng. *stattite.*]

Min.: The same as Bole (q.v.).

pscū-dō-stĕl'-ląe, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Lat. *stella* = a star.] A meteor resembling a star.

pscū-dō-stŏm'-ą-tą, *s. pl.* [Gr. *ψευδόστοματα* (*pseudostomata*), pl. of *ψευδόστομα* (*pseudostoma*) = a false mouth, as of a river: *ψευδής* (*pseudēs*) = false, and *στόμα* (*stoma*) = mouth.]

Anat.: Flattened connective-tissue corpuscles passing up from the interior to the surface of the serous membranes. (*Quain.*)

pscū-dō-strō'-mą, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Gr. *στρῶμα* (*stroma*) = a mattress.]

Bot.: The receptacle or perithecium of certain fungals.

pscū-dō-sȳ'-ęn-īte, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Eng. *syenite.*]

Petrol.: The same as Monzonite (q.v.).

pscū-dō-sȳn-carp, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Mod. Lat. *syncarpium* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A pseudocarp formed from a multiple fruit.

pscū-dō-tăch'-ȳ-līte, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Eng. *tachylite.*]

Petrol.: The same as Hyalomelane (q.v.).

pscū-dō-tălc'-īte, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Eng. *talcite.*]

Petrol.: A sedimentary rock containing sufficient talcose material to render it unctuous to the touch. It occurs in the Silurian and Carboniferous formations.

pscū-dō-tŏ-trăm'-ĕ-rą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Mod. Lat. *tetramera.*]

Entom.: Westwood's name for Burmeister's section Cryptotetramera (q.v.).

pscū-dō-tĕ-trăm'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Pseudotetramera.] Belonging to, or having the characteristics of, the Pseudotetramera. (*Westwood: Class. Insects*, i. 391.)

pscū-dō-thăl'-lŭs, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Lat. *thallus* (q.v.).]

Bot.: An axis of one-peduncled cymes or sarmentidia formed by a series of peduncles so fitted into each other as to look like a single stalk. Example, *Hemerocallis fulva.*

pscū-dōth'-ȳ-rŭm, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Gr. *θύρα* (*thūra*) = a door.]

Arch.: A false door.

pscū-dō-trĭm'-ĕ-rą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Mod. Lat. *trimera.*]

Entom.: Westwood's name for Burmeister's section Cryptotrimera (q.v.).

pscū-dō-trĭm'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Pseudotrimera.] Belonging to, or having the characteristics of, the Pseudotrimera (q.v.).

pscū-dō-trĭp'-līte, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Eng. *triplite.*]

Min.: A variety of triplite (q.v.), occurring as a coating on triphylite, and resulting from its alteration.

pscū-dō-trī'-tŏn, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Lat. *triton* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A genus of Salamandridæ. A small red amphibian with black spots, found in North America.

pscū-dō-tŭr-bĭn-ŏl'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Mod. Lat. *turbinolidæ* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A family of Aporose Actinozoa, having each septum composed of three laminæ united externally by a single costa. One genus, Dasmia, from the Cretaceous and Tertiary.

pscū-dō-tŭr'-quŏïse (qu as k), *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Eng. *turquoise.*]

Min.: A name applied to fossil or semi-fossil teeth of animals, which have become coloured a fine blue by copper, and are worked and sold as true turquoise.

pscūd-ō'-vą, *s. pl.* [Pseudovum.]

pscūd-ō-vär'-ĭ-ąn, *a.* [Eng. *pseudovari(um)*; suff. *-an.*] Belonging to, or connected with, a pseudovarium (q.v.).

pscūd-ō-vär'-ĭ-ŭm, pscūd-ō-vąr-ȳ, *s* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Mod. Lat. *ovarium* or Eng. *ovary.*]

Biol.: (See extract).

"The young [of viviparous Aphides] are developed within organs which resemble the ovarioles of the true females in their disposition, and may be termed *pseudovaries.* The . . . anterior chamber of each pseudovarian tube is lined by an epithelium, which encloses a number of nucleated cells. One of the hindermost of these cells enlarges, and becomes detached from the rest as a pseudovum. It then divides, and gives rise to a cellular mass . . . which gradually becomes fashioned into the body of a larval Aphis. A portion of the cells of which it is composed becomes converted into a *pseudovarium*, and the development of new pseudova commences before the young leaves the body of its parent. It is obvious that this operation is comparable to a kind of budding. If the pseudovum remained adherent to the parental body the analogy would be complete."—*Huxley: Anat. Invert.*, pp. 447, 448.

pscūd-ō'-vąr-ȳ, *s.* [Pseudovarium.]

pscū-dō-vō'-mēr, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Mod. Lat. *vomer* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A genus of Carangidæ, from the Miocene marls of Licata (Sicily).

pscūd-ō'-vŭm (pl. **pscūd-ō-vą**), *s.* [Pref. *pseud-*, and Lat. *ovum* = an egg.] [Pseudovarium.]

pshâw, pshā, *interj.* [From the sound.] An exclamation of contempt, disdain, or dislike.

pshâw, *v.i.* [Pshaw, *interj.*] To utter the interjection *pshaw*; to utter sounds indicative of contempt or dislike.

psĭ-ā'-dĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. *ψιάς* (*psias*); *ψιάδος* (*psiados*) = a drop. Named from the glutinous drops on the leaves.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Psiadieæ (q.v.). Shrubby plants from Madagascar and the Mauritius.

psĭ-ā-dī-ē'-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *psiadi(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Composites, tribe Asteroideæ.

psī-dī-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. *σίδιον* (*sidion*) = pomegranate-peel.]

Bot.: Guava; a genus of Myrteæ. *Psidium Guaiava* is the Guava (q.v.); *P. Cattleyanum*, the Purple Guava, *P. albidum*, the Jabuli. All have excellent fruit. [Guava.]

* **psīl-ăn-thrŏp'-ĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *psilanthrop(y)*; *-ic.*] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, psilanthropy.

* **psīl-ăn'-thrō-pĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *psilanthrop(y)*; *-ism.*] The same as Psilanthropy (q.v.).

* **psīl-ăn'-thrō-pĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *psilanthrop(y)*; *-ist.*] A supporter of the doctrine of psilanthropy; one who believes that Christ was a mere man; a humanitarian.

"Your proper name is *Psilanthropists*—believers in the mere human nature of Christ."—*Coleridge: Table Talk.*

* **psīl-ăn'-thrō-pȳ,** *s.* [Prof. *psilo-*, and Gr. *ἄνθρωπος* (*anthrōpos*) = a man.] The doctrine of the mere human existence of Christ.

psī-lō-, *pref.* [Gr *ψιλός* (*psilos*) = naked.] Naked, bare, mere.

* **psĭ-lŏl'-ō-ğy,** *s.* [Prof. *psilo-*, and Gr. *λόγος* (*logos*) = a word, speech.] Love of idle talk. (*Coleridge.*)

psī-lŏm'-ĕ-lāne, *s.* [Prof. *psilo-*, and Gr. *μέλας* (*melas*) = black; Ger. *psilomelan.*]

Min.: An amorphous mineral occurring massive or in botryoidal, reniform, and stalactitic forms. Hardness, 5 to 6; sp. gr. 3·7 to 4·7; lustre, submetallic; streak, brownish-black; colour, iron-black; opaque. Compos.: very variable, but it consists essentially of the proto- and sesquioxides of manganese, protoxide of barium, and in some cases water. A common ore.

psī-lō-phȳ'-ton, *s.* [Prof. *psilo-*, and Gr. *φυτόν* (*phutou*) = a plant.]

Palæobot.: A genus of plants described by Principal Dawson from the North American Devonian, and which is found also in that of Britain. He considers it to have possessed a rhizome and circinate vernation like that of ferns, with stems and rudimentary leaves like those of Lycopodiaceæ. A second species (?), from Callender in Scotland, is described by Mr. Carruthers in *Quar. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, xxxiii. (1877), 217–219.

* **psī-lŏs'-ō-phēr,** *s.* [Prof. *psilo-*, and Gr. *σόφος* (*sophos*) = wise.] A would-be or pretended philosopher; a sham sage; a pretender to philosophy.

psī-lō'-tĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *psilot(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Lycopodiaceæ. Sporangia many-celled.

* **psī'-lō-thrŏn,** *s.* [Gr., from *ψιλόω* (*psiloō*) = to make naked or bare; *ψιλός* (*psilos*) = naked, bare.] A medicine or application for removing the hair; a depilatory.

psī-lō'-tŭm, *s.* [Gr. *ψιλός* (*psilos*) = bare. Named from having only minute leaves.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Psiloteæ. Capsules tubercular. Exotic plants.

psī-lūr'-ą, *s.* [Prof. *psilo-*, and Gr. *οὐρά* (*oura*) = a tail.]

Entom.: A genus of Liparidæ (q.v.). *Psilura monacha* is the Black Arches.

psī-mȳth'-īte, *s.* [Gr. *ψιμύθιον* (*psimuthion*) = white lead; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as Leadhillite (q.v.).

psĭt-tā-ceoŭs (ceas sh), *a.* [Lat. *psittacus* = a parrot.] Pertaining to the genus Psittacus, or to the family Psittacidæ, or Parrots; psittacid.

psĭt'-tą-çī, *s. pl.* [Psittacus.]

Ornith.: Parrots; an order of birds, formerly (and still by some taxonomists) regarded

as a family of Scansores. Bill large and powerful, much arched, tip clongated, with a cere containing nostrils; wings and tail usually long; two toes directed forward and two backward. Sclater divides it into two families:

(1) Stringopidæ; (2) Psittacidæ, with the sub-families Cacatuinæ, Arinæ, Platycercinæ, Psittacinæ, Lorinæ, and Nestorinæ.

Garrod (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1874, pp. 586–98) made them a sub-order, or cohort, with two families:

(1) Palæornithidæ, with two sub-families, Palæornithinæ and Cacatuinæ; (2) Psittacidæ, with the sub-families Arinæ, Stringopinæ, Pyrrhurhinæ, Platycercinæ, and Chrysotinæ.

Reichenow (*Journ. f. Ornith.*, 1881), has the following families:

Stringopidæ, Plissolophidæ, Platycercidæ, Micropsittacidæ, Trichoglossidæ, Palæornithidæ, Psittacidæ, Conuridæ, and Pionidæ.

Widely distributed, chiefly in tropical and sub-tropical regions.

psit'-ta-çid, *a.* [Lat. *psittac(us)* = a parrot; Eng. suff. *-id.*] The same as PSITTACEOUS (q.v.).

psit-tăç'-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *psittac(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornithology:

1. A family of Psittaci (q.v.).

2. A family of Zygodactylæ, co-extensive with Psittaci (q.v.). Finsch (*Die Papageien* (1868), i. 233–8) thus divides it:

SUB-FAMILIES.	GENERA.
1. STRINGOPINÆ	Stringops.
2. PLICTOLOPHINÆ.	Plictolophus, Callipsittacus, Nasiterna, Calyptorrhynchus, Microglossus.
3. SITTACINÆ.	Sittace, Henicognathus, Conurus, Palæornis, Brotogerys, Bolborhynchus, Melopsittacus, Pezoporus, Euphema, Platycercus.
4. PSITTACINÆ	Psittacus, Dasyptilus, Eclectus, Pionias, Chrysotis, Psittacula, Corylis.
5. TRICHOGLOSSINÆ	Domicella, Trichoglossus, Nestor.

psit-ta-çī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *psittac(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Psittacidæ (q.v.). Bill large, sides compressed, arched to lengthened tip, edge toothed or festooned; wings long and pointed, tail squared, tarsi short.

psit-ta-çīn'-īte, *s.* [Lat. *psittacinus* = like a parrot; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in crypto-crystalline crusts, sometimes botryoidal. Colour, siskin-green. A mean of five analyses gave the formula $3PbgV_2O_8 + Cu_3V_2O_8 + 6CuH_2O_2 + 12aq$. Vanadic acid, 19·32; protoxide of lead, 53·15; protoxide of copper, 18·95; water, 8·58 = 100. Found in Montana, U.S.A.

psit-ta-cō-mor'-phæ, *s. pl.* [Gr. ψίττακος (*psittakos*), and μορφή (*morphē*) = form.]

Ornith.: Parrots; in Huxley's classification a family of Desmognathæ. (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1867, p. 465.)

psit-tăc'-u-la, *s.* [Dimin. from *psittacus* (q.v.).]

Ornith.: A genus of Psittacinæ, with six species, ranging from Brazil to Mexico. Edges of bill festooned, ends of tail feathers square or pointed.

psit'-ta-cŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. ψίττακος (*psittakos*) = a parrot.]

I. *Ornithology:*

* (1) A Linnæan genus, co-extensive with the Psittaci (q.v.).

(2) The type-genus of Psittacinæ (q.v.), with two species, from Western Africa. Upper mandible deeply scooped, lower deeply waved and sharp-edged.

2. *Palæont.:* Remains have been found in the Miocene of France, apparently allied to Psittacus.

PSITTACUS ERYTHACUS.

psō-ăd'-ic, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *psoas*, genit. *psoadis.*]

Anat.: Pertaining to, connected with, or constituted by the psoas (q.v.).

psō'-ăs, *s.* [Gr. ψόα (*psoa*) = the muscles of the loins.]

1. *Anat.:* Two muscles; the *psoas magnus* and *psoas parvus*, connected with the lumbar vertebræ.

2. *Entom.:* A genus of beetles allied to Bostrichus.

psō-çī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *psoc(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Pseudoneuroptera, tribe Corrodentia, with four genera. They frequent the trunks of trees, palings, old walls, stones covered with lichens, old books, fodlingon mere minute animalcula or decaying animal matter.

psō-cŭs, *s.* [Gr. ψώω (*psōō*) = to rub or grind, because *Atropos pulsatorius* (Leach), which Latreille considered a larval form of his *Psocus abdominalis*, makes a slight tapping noise, similar to that produced by Anobium.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Psocidæ (q.v.). Head broad, posterior margin of fore-wings with three cells. Forty-three species, including part of the Linnæan genus Hemerobius.

psŏph-ī-a, *s.* [Gr. ψόφος (*psophos*) = any inarticulate sound.]

Ornith.: Trumpeter; the sole genus of the family Psophiidæ. Bill shorter than the head, culmen arched, and curving downward, plumage thick and close; tarsus scaled in front and behind. Six species from the Amazon Valley, where the range of each species appears to be bounded by some of the great rivers. (*Wallace.*)

psō-phī'-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *psophi(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: A family of Grallæ, with a single genus Psophia (q.v.).

psŏph-ō-car'-pŭs, *s.* [Gr. ψόφος (*psophos*) = a sound, and καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit. So named because the ripe seeds rattle when the legumes are shaken.]

Bot.: A genus of Euphascoleæ, often merged in Dolichos. *Psophocarpus* (*Dolichus*) *tetragonolobus* is cultivated in India, the seeds being used in pickles.

* **psōr'-a,** *s.* [Lat., from Gr. ψώρα (*psōra*); ψάω (*psaō*) = to touch or rub; ψώω (*psōō*) = to rub, to grind.]

Pathol.: Scabies (q.v.).

psora-leprosa, *s.* [PSORIASIS (q.v.).]

psōr-ā-lĕ'-a, *s.* [Fem. of Gr. ψωραλέος (*psōraleos*) = itchy, scabby, from the little tubercles with which most of the species are covered.]

1. *Bot.:* The typical genus of Psoraliee (q.v.). *Psoralea corylifolia* is considered by Indian doctors to be stomachic and deobstruent. An extract from it, prepared with oil or ointment, is used externally in leprosy. Camels are fond of *P. plicata.*

2. *Paleobot.:* Occurs in the Italian Pliocene.

psōr-ā-lī-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *psoral(ea)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Loteæ (q.v.).

psōr'-a-līne, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *psoral(ea)*; *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: The name given to a crystallizable nitrogenous substance obtained from the leaves of *Psoralea glandulosa*, Paraguay tea. It is now believed to be identical with caffeine, which is present to the extent of 1·2 per cent. in the dried leaves.

psōr'-ī-a-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. ψωρίασις (*psōriasis*) = a being itchy or mangy; ψωριάω (*psōriaō*) = to have the itch.] [PSORA.]

Pathol.: A cutaneous disease—the scaly tetter. The *rete mucosum* and the contiguous surface of the cutis are inflamed; and there is a secretion of an unhealthy epidermis forming itself into scales, which exfoliate, and are again and again renewed. It is often hereditary, and is akin to lepra.

psōr'-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *psoricus*, from Gr. ψωρικός (*psōrikos*).] [PSORA.] Pertaining to, connected with, or suffering from, psora (q.v.).

psōr-ŏph-thăl'-mī-a, *s.* [Gr. ψωροφθαλμία (*psōrophthalmia*) = a disease of the eyes, attended with itching: ψώρα (*psōra*) = the itch, and ὀφθαλμία (*ophthalmia*) = ophthalmia (q.v.).] (For def. see etym.)

psōr-ō-spĕr-mī-æ, *s. pl.* [Gr. ψωρός (*psōros*) = scabby, and σπέρμα (*sperma*) = seed.]

Zool.: Microscopic, oval, depressed or discoidal corpuscles, with or without a tail, contained in the minute cysts within the bodies of fishes. They were discovered in 1841 by J. Müller, and appear to represent the [illegible] forms of some Gregarinida.

psȳch, psȳ-cho, *pref.* [PSYCHO-] Pertaining to the soul or the mind.

* **psȳch-al,** *a.* [Gr. ψυχή (*psuchē*) = the soul, Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*] Of, or pertaining to, the soul; psychic. (*E. A. Poe, Mesmeric Revelation.*)

psȳ-chō, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. ψυχή (*psuchē*) = breath, the soul; ψύχω (*psuchō*) = to blow.

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The soul, the mind.

2. A cheval dressing-glass.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astron.:* [ASTEROID, 1.].

2. *Ent.:* The typical genus of Psychidæ (1), (q.v.).

3. *Greek Myth.:* A nymph, the personification of the soul. Her great beauty excited the jealousy and hatred of Venus, who ordered Cupid to inspire her with love for some contemptible being. Cupid, however, fell in love with her himself, and after many persecutions by Venus, a reconciliation was effected, and Psyche was made immortal. The allegory is first known to us by the romance of Apuleius, but it is presumed to be of much earlier origin, from its occurrence in relics of works of art.

* **psȳ-chī-a-tĕr,** *s.* [Prof. [illegible], and Gr. ἰατρος (*iatros*) = a physician.] One who cures diseases of the mind.

* **psȳ-chī-a-trĭc,** *a.* [Eng. psychiatr(y), and suff. *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to psychiatry.

"Ours is not a work intended to collect and explain the reason of suicide from the *psychiatric* side."—*Moselli: Suicide*, p. 4.

psȳ-chī-a-trȳ, *s.* [PSYCHIATER.] Medical treatment of diseases of the mind.

psȳ-chic, psȳ-chĭc-al, *a.* [Lat. *psych(e)*; Gr. ψυχικος (*psuchikos*), from ψυχη (*psuchē*) = the soul; Fr. *psychique.*]

1. Of or pertaining to the human soul, spirit, or mind; psychological.

"The *psychical* condition of the babe or child.—*Foster: Physiol.* ed. 4th), 687.

† 2. Relating to analogous phenomena in the lower animals. (*Owen: Anat. Invert.*)

psychic force, *s.* The name given in 1871, by Mr. W. Crookes, F.R.S., to what he believed to be a certain hitherto unrecognized force, which produced the phenomena of spiritualism. (*Quart. Journ. Science*, 1871.)

psȳ-chic-al, *a.* [PSYCHIC.]

psȳ-chĭcs, *s.* [PSYCHIC.] The same as PSYCHOLOGY (q.v.).

psȳ-chī-dæ (1), *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. psych(e); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Moths, group Bombycina. Male with antennæ pectinated, wings broad. Female, antennæ simple or wanting; wings none. Larva lives in a moveable case. Six are British.

psȳ-chī-dæ (2), *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. psych(e); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Cruciferæ, tribe Orthoploceæ.

psȳ-chī-nē, *s.* [Gr. ψυχη (*psuchē*) = a butterfly. From the pod being winged.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Psychideæ (2).

psȳ-chĭs, *s.* [PSYCHE.]

Biol.: Life.

psȳ-chĭsm, *s.* [Eng. psych(e); *-ism.*]

1. The doctrine of Quesne, that a certain subtle fluid everywhere diffused is the animating principle in men and the inferior animals, the different effects which it produces in each being caused by the difference in their several organizations. (*Ency.*)

2. The doctrine that there exists in nature a certain psychic force (q.v.).

psȳ-chĭst, *s.* [Eng. psych(e); *-ist.*] A believer in psychic force; a spiritualist.

psȳ-cho, *pref.* [PSYCHO-.]

psȳ-chō-da, *s.* [Gr. ψυχη (*psuchē*) = a moth, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Psychodidæ (q.v.). *Psychoda phalænoides* is common.

psy-chō dī dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *psychod(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of small Dipterous Insects, tribe Nemocera. They are hairy, and resemble moths. Akin to Cecidomyidæ.

psy-chō-ġĕn-ĕ-sĭs, *s.* [Pref. *psycho-*, and Eng. *genesis* (q.v.).]

Biol.: The origin or generation of the mind as manifested by consciousness. (*Nature*, Nov. 20, 1884, p. 64.)

psy-chŏg'-ra-phy, *s.* [Pref. *psycho-*, and Gr. γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] Writing said by spiritualists to be done by spirits; spirit-writing.

psy-chō-lŏġ'-ĭc, psy-chō-lŏġ'-ĭc al, *a.* [Eng. *psychologic(y)*; *-ic*, *-ical.*] Pertaining or relating to psychology, or to a treatise on the soul. The term *psychological* medicine includes the study and treatment of insanity.

psy-chō-lŏġ'-ĭc al ly, *adv.* [Eng. *psychological*; *-ly.*] In a psychological manner; with relation to psychology.

"*Psychologically*, he said, it was much less interesting."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 22, 1885.

psy-chŏl'-ō-ġĭst, *s.* [Eng. *psycholog(y)*; *-ist.*] One who studies, writes on, or is versed in psychology.

* **psy'-chō-lŏġue,** *s.* [Psychology.] A psychologist.

psy-chŏl'-ō-ġy, *s.* [Pref. *psycho-*, and Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a word, a discourse; Fr. *psychologie*; Sp. & Ital. *psicologia.*]

Philos.: That branch of Metaphysics (q.v.) which has for its subject the human soul, its nature, properties, and operations.

"*Psychology*, the science conversant about the phenomena, or modifications, or states of the Mind, or Conscious-subject, or Soul, or Spirit, or Self, or Ego."—*Hamilton: Metaphysics*, i. 129.

* **psy-chŏm'-a-chy,** *s.* [Gr. ψυχομαχία (*psuchomachia*), from ψυχή (*psuchē*) = the soul, and μάχη (*machē*) = a battle; Lat. *psychomachia*; Fr. *psychomachie.*] A conflict of the soul with the body.

* **psy-chō-măn-cy,** *s.* [Pref. *psycho-*; Gr. μαντεια (*manteia*) = prophecy, divination; Fr. *psychomancie.*] Divination by consulting the souls or spirits of the dead; necromancy.

* **psy-chō-nŏs-ŏl'-ō-ġy,** *s.* [Pref. *psycho-*, and Eng. *nosology.*] That branch of medical science which treats of the nature and classification of mental diseases.

* **psy-chō-păn'-nÿ-chĭsm,** *s.* [Pref. *psycho-*; Gr. πᾶς (*pas*), neut. πᾶν (*pan*) = all, and νύξ (*nux*) = night.] The doctrine or belief that the soul falls asleep at death, and does not wake until the resurrection of the body.

* **psy-chō păn'-nÿ-chĭst,** *s.* [Psychopannychism.] A believer in psychopannychism.

"The *Psychopannychists* might deny the soul's immortality."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 283.

* **psy-chŏp'-a-thy,** *s.* [Pref. *psycho-*, and Gr. πάθος (*pathos*) = suffering.] Mental disease.

psy-chō-phŷs'-ĭc al, *a.* [Psychophysics.] Of or pertaining to psychophysics; involving the action of mutual relations of the psychical and physical in man.

psy-chō-phŷs'-ĭcs, *s.* [Pref. *psycho-*, and Eng. *physics*; Fr. *psychophysique.*]

Nat. Science: The science which investigates the physical basis of mind in man and the inferior animals.

* **psy'-chō-pŏmp,** *s.* [Pref. *psycho-*, and Gr. πομπός (*pompos*) = a conductor.] A guide or conductor of spirits or souls.

psy-chō-sĭs, *s.* [Psyche.] Mental constitution or condition.

"It is, in fact, attended with some peculiar difficulty, because not only are we unable to make brute *psychosis* a part of our own consciousness, but we are also debarred from learning it by a process similar to that which enables us to enter into the minds of our fellow-men—namely, rational speech."—*St. G. Mivart.*

psy-chŏt'-rĭ-a, *s.* [Said to be from Gr. ψυχή (*psuchē*) = life, because of the powerful medical qualities of *P. emetica.*]

Bot.: The typical genus of Psychotridæ (q.v.). Tropical shrubs with white flowers, cultivated in English stoves. The bark of *Psychotria Simira*, from Brazil, stains red. *P. noxa*, also Brazilian, is considered poisonous.

psy-chŏt'-rĭ dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *psychotr(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Coffeæ (q.v.).

* **psy'-chrō-lūte,** *s.* [Psychrolutes.] One who bathes in cold water.

"Many were also *psychrolutes*, bathing in winter in all states of the river."—*Bp. Selwyn*, in "*University Oars*," by *Dr. Moryan*, p. 302.

psy-chrŏ-lū'-tēs, *s.* [Gr. ψυχρολούτης (*psuchroloutēs*) = a bather in cold-water.] [Psychrolutidæ.]

psy-chrŏ-lū'-tĭ dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *psychrolut(es)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: A family of Acanthopterygii, with one genus containing two species: *Psychrolutes paradoxus*, from Vancouver Island, without a first dorsal, and *Neophrynichthys latus*, from New Zealand, with two dorsals. Both are very scarce marine fishes.

psy-chrŏm'-ĕ-tēr, *s.* [Gr. ψυχρός (*psuchros*) = cold, and Eng. *meter.*]

Physics: A form of hygrometer. [Hygrometer, (3).]

† **psy-chrŏ-mĕt'-rĭc, psy-chrŏ-mĕt'-rĭc al,** *a.* [Eng. *psychrometr(y)*; *-ic*, *-ical.*] Of, or pertaining to, a psychrometer; ascertained by psychrometry; hygrometrical.

† **psy-chrŏm'-ĕ-try,** *s.* [Eng. *psychrometer*; *-y.*] Hygrometry (q.v.).

† **psy-chrŏ-phō'-bĭ-a,** *s.* [Gr. ψυχρός (*psuchros*) = cold, and φόβος (*phobos*) = fear.] Fear of cold, especially of cold water; impressibility to cold.

* **psych'-tĭc,** *s.* [Fr. *psychtique*, from Gr. ψυκτικός (*psuktikos*) = cooling, from ψυχρός (*psuchros*) = cold.] A cooling medicine.

psÿl'-la, *s.* [Gr. ψύλλος (*psullos*) = a flea.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Psyllidæ (q.v.), with twenty-seven species; head moderately notched in front, antennæ slender, wing-covers membranous.

psÿl'-lĭ dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *psyll(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Homopterous Insects, section Dimera, with three genera, Psylla, Livilla, and Livia. Antennæ eight- or ten-jointed, terminated by a pair of fine bristles; three ocelli, legs short, with thick femora; tarsi two-jointed, forewings sub-coriaceous. The species rarely exceed an eighth of an inch in length. They do considerable damage to the young shoots and inflorescence of trees.

* **psÿl'-lÿ,** *s.* [Lat. *psyllium*; Gr. ψύλλιον (*psullion*).] The flea-wort, *Inula coryza.*

"The sorrow-bringing *psylly*."
Sylvester: The Times, 1/6.

¶ *Pt* is pronounced as *t.*

* **ptar'-mĭc,** *s.* [Ptarmica.] A sternutatory.

* **ptar'-mĭc-a,** *s.* [Gr. πταρμικός (*ptarmikos*) = causing to sneeze, from πταίρω (*ptairō*) = to sneeze.]

Bot.: A genus of Anthemideæ, sometimes placed under Achillæa (q.v.). *Ptarmica vulgaris* (*Achillæa Ptarmica*) is Sneezewort (q.v.). The heads of *P. nana*, *P. atrata*, and *P. moschata* are used in the Swiss Alps for tea. *P. moschata* is the basis of an aromatic liquor.

ptar'-mĭ gan, *s.* [Gael. *tarmachan*; Ir. *tarmocan.* The needless initial *p* is probably due to the French spelling.]

Ornith.: *Lagopus mutus*, a game-bird, found in Great Britain, the North of Europe, especially in Norway and Sweden, and in North America. In winter the plumage of the male is almost wholly white, with a small patch behind the eye; the shafts of the primaries and the bases of the exterior tail-feathers are black, and there is a patch of bare red skin round the eye. In the summer the black retains its position, but the white is mottled and barred with black and gray. The length of the adult male is rather more than fifteen inches. Their call is a harsh croak.

PTARMIGAN.
1. Summer Plumage. 2. Winter Plumage.

ptĕl-ē'-a, *s.* [Gr. πτελέα (*ptelea*) = the elm.]

Bot.: A genus of Xanthoxylaceæ. *Ptelea trifoliata* is the Shrubby Trefoil of North America. The bitter and aromatic fruits have been used for hops.

ptĕl-eÿ-ĕl, *s.* [Etym. not apparent.]

Chem.: C_3H_3. A radical, supposed by Kane to exist in the mesitylene compounds.

ptĕn-ŏ-chĭr'-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. πτηνός (*ptēnos*) = feathered, and χειρ (*cheir*) = the hand.]

Zool.: Cynopterus jagorii, a bat from the Philippine Islands (*Dobson*). Peters makes it a sub-genus of Cynopterus.

ptĕr-, ptĕr-ĭ-, *pref.* [Ptero-.]

ptĕr-ăn'-ŏ-dŏn, *s.* [Pref. *pter-*, and Gr. ἀνόδουν (*anodoun*).] [Anodon.]

Palæont.: A genus of Pterosauria, or the typical genus of Marsh's Pteranodontia (q.v.). The species, which are of gigantic size, have the general structure of Pterodactylus (q.v.), but the jaws are wholly destitute of teeth, and were probably ensheathed in horn. The tail is short and slender.

ptĕr-ăn-ŏ-dŏn'-tĭ-a (or **tĭ** as **shĭ**), *s. pl.* [Pteranodon.]

Palæont.: According to Prof. Marsh, a distinct section of Pterosauria, with two genera, Pteranodon and Nyctisaurus, both from the Chalk of North America.

ptĕr-ăs'-pĭs, *s.* [Pref. *pter-*, and Gr. ἀσπίς (*aspis*) = a shield.]

Palæont.: A genus of Placodermi, having the cephalic shield finely grooved, and composed of seven pieces. It had a rostrum in front, and its lateral angles were produced so as to form short cornua. So far as is known, it is the most ancient fish-form, two species being known from the Upper Silurian, and six from the Lower Devonian of Orkney and Perthshire.

ptĕr-ĭ-, *pref.* [Ptero-.]

ptĕr-ĭch'-thys, *s.* [Pref. *pter-*, and Gr. ἰχθύς (*ichthus*) = a fish.]

Palæont.: A genus of Placoderms, discovered by Hugh Miller in the Old Red Sandstone. The head and anterior part of the trunk were defended by a buckler of large ganoid scales, united by sutures, the cuirass articulating at the sides with a back plate; the rest of the body covered with small ganoid scales. Pectorals long and wing-like; Owen is of opinion that they enabled the animal to scramble along if stranded at low water; a small dorsal, two ventrals, and a heterocercal caudal were also present; tail scaly and short; jaw small, with confluent denticles. Twelve species: eight from the Lower, and four from the Upper Devonian of Orkney, Cromarty, Caithness, and Ireland.

PTERICHTHYS MILLERI.
d. Dorsal fin; *c.* Pectoral limb; 2—10 Head-bucklers; 11—14 Dorsal-bucklers.

ptĕr-ĭd'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Latinised dimin. from Gr. πτερον (*pteron*) = a wing.]

Bot.: A samara (q.v.). (*Mirbel.*) [Pterodium.]

ptĕr-ĭ-dŏl'-ō-ġĭst, *s.* [Eng. *pteridolog(y)*; *-ist.*] One who studies, writes upon, or is versed in, pteridology.

"In place of these workers there are annelidists, *pteridologists*."—*Standard*, Nov. 11, 1885.

ptĕr-ĭ-dŏl'-ō-ġy, *s.* [Gr. πτέρις (*pteris*), genit. πτεριδος (*pteridos*) = a fern; suff. *-ology.*] That branch of botany which treats of ferns; the science of ferns; a treatise on ferns.

ptĕr-ĭ-dō-mā'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. πτέρις (*pteris*), genit. πτεριδος (*pteridos*) = a fern, and Eng. *mania.*] A mania or rage for ferns. (*Kingsley.*)

ptĕr-ĭ-nĕ-ą, ptĕr-ĭ-næ'-ą, *s.* [Gr. πτερινος (*pterinos*) = winged.]

Zool.: A sub-genus of Avicula (*S. P. Woodward*): the typical genus of Pterinеinæ, a sub-family of Aviculidæ (*Tate*). Lower Silurian to the Carboniferous.

ptĕr-ĭ-nĕ-ĭ-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pterine(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*] [PTERINEA.]

*** ptĕr-ĭ-plĕ-gĭst'-ĭc,** *a.* [Pref. *pteri-*, and Gr. πληγη (*plegē*) = a blow.] Relating to fowling or shooting birds.

ptĕr'-ĭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. πτερίς (*pteris*) = a kind of fern, so called from its feathery leaves.]

1. *Bot.:* A genus of Polypodeæ. Sori continuous, linear, marginal; involucre scarious or membranous, confluent with the recurved margin of the frond. Known species eighty, of world-wide distribution. One, *Pteris aquilina*, is British. [BRAKE (2), 2.] *P. esculenta* is the Tasmanian Fern-root, eaten raw by pigs, and, when roasted, by the aborigines.

2. *Palæobot.:* From the Eocene onward.

ptĕr-ĭ-tăn'-nĭc, *a.* [Pref. *pteri-*, and Eng. *tannic.*] Derived from fern, and having the properties of tannic-acid.

pteritannic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{21}H_{20}O_{13}$. An acid extracted from the root of *Aspidium Filix-mas*, with boiling alcohol and precipitation with sodic sulphate. From an ethereal solution it is obtained as a black-brown shining substance, tasteless, and having a slight odour and acid reaction. It is insoluble in water, soluble in ether and alcohol, and forms green precipitates with ferric salts.

ptĕr-ŏ-, ptĕr-ĭ, ptĕr-, *pref.* [Gr. πτερόν (*pteron*) = a wing, a feather.] A prefix used in scientific compounds = having wings or wing-like processes; winged.

ptĕr-ŏ-brăn'-chĭ-ą, † ptĕr-ŏ-brăn-chĭ-ā'-tą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *ptero-*, and Gr. βράγχια (*branchia*) = the gills.]

Zool.: A section of Polyzoa, with two genera, Cephalodiscus and Rhabdopleura (q.v.).

† ptĕr-ŏ-brăn-chĭ-ā'-tą, *s. pl.* [PTEROBRANCHIA.]

ptĕr-ŏ-brăn'-chĭ-ate, *a.* [PTEROBRANCHIA.] Belonging to, or connected with, the Pterobranchia. (*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xix. 436.)

ptĕr-ŏ-car'-pŭs, *s.* [Pref. *ptero-*, and Gr. καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit.]

Bot.: A genus of Dalbergieæ, having a thin wing at the edge of the fruit. Large trees, chiefly from the tropics. *Pterocarpus Marsupium, P. indicus*, and *P. macrocarpus* furnish East Indian kino, and *P. erinaceus*, African kino. *P. Draco* and *P. Santalinus*, Red Sandal-wood, *P. dalbergioides*, a good Indian wood, and *P. indicus*, the excellent Andaman Red-wood. Cattle and goats feed on the leaves of *P. Marsupium.*

☞ *Pterocarpi lignum* is the Red Sandal-wood of the Pharmacopœia.

ptĕr-ŏ-cär'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Pref. *ptero-*, and Mod. Lat. *carya* (q.v.).]

Palæobot.: A genus of plants apparently akin to Carya. From the Lower Miocene of Bovey Tracey.

ptĕr-ŏç'-ĕr-ăs, *s.* [Pref. *ptero-*, and Gr. κέρας (*keras*) = a horn.]

1. *Zool.:* Scorpion shell: Spider shell. Shell, when young, like that of Strombus; afterwards the outer lip becomes prolonged into several long claws, one of them forming a posterior canal. Recent species twelve, from India or China.

2. *Palæont.:* Species numerous, from the Lias to the Upper Chalk. (*Woodward.*)

ptĕr-ŏ-clēs, *s.* [Pref. *ptero-*, and Gr. κλείς (*kleis*) = the tongue of a clasp, in allusion to the pointed feathers of the tail.]

1. *Ornith.:* The typical genus of the Pteroclidæ, with fourteen species, having the range of the family.

2. *Palæont.:* Occurs in the Miocene of France and Central Europe.

ptĕr-ŏc'-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ptero-cl(es)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: Sand-grouse (q.v.). Rock-pigeons; a family of Gallinæ, with two genera, Pteroclcs and Syrrhaptes, and sixteen species, characteristic of the Ethiopian region and Central Asia, extending into southern Europe and Hindostan.

ptĕr-ŏ-cŏc'-cŭs, *s.* [Pref. *ptero-*, and Gr. κοκκος (*kokkos*) = a berry.]

Bot.: A genus of Polygonaceæ. The pounded roots of *Pteroscocus ophyllus* yield a mucilage like gum tragacanth, eaten in Russia.

ptĕr-ŏ-dăc'-tĭl, ptĕr-ŏ-dăc'-tўle, *s.* [PTERODACTYLUS.] Any reptile belonging to the genus Pterodactylus (q.v.).

ptĕr-ŏ-dăc-tĭl'-ŏŭs, *a.* [Eng. *pterodactyl*; *-ous.*] Pertaining to, or resembling, the pterodactyls.

ptĕr-ŏ-dăc'-tўl-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *ptero-*, and Gr. δακτυλος (*daktulos*) = a finger.]

Palæont.: A genus of Pterosauria (q.v.), with seven species from the Jurassic, two from the Wealden, and four from the Chalk. (*Etheridge.*) There are four phalanges in the wing-finger, the jaws for their whole length are armed with long and slender teeth; tail short and movable.

† ptĕr-ŏ-dĕr'-mą, *s.* [Pref. *ptero-*, and Gr. δερμα (*derma*) = the skin.]

Zool.: Gervais' name for a genus of Phyllostomidæ, akin to Phyllostoma (q.v.).

ptĕr-ŏ'-dĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. πτερόν (*pteron*) = a wing, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Bot.: A samara. (*Desvaux.*)

ptĕr-ŏ-dŏn, *s.* [Gr. πτερόν (*pteron*) = a wing; suff. *-odon.*]

Palæont.: A genus of Hyænodontidæ, allied to the type-genus, from the Upper Eocene of France.

ptĕr-ŏ-glŏs'-sŭs, *s.* [Pref. *ptero-*, and Gr. γλῶσσα (*glossa*) = the tongue.]

Ornith.: A genus of Rhamphastidæ. Nostrils vertical, naked; wings short, rounded; tail lengthened, graduated.

ptĕr'-ŏ-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. πτερόεις (*pterocis*) = feathered, winged.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Scorpænidæ, with nine species, from the tropical Indo-Pacific. They are beautifully coloured, and the pectoral rays are prolonged. It was formerly believed that, like Dactyloporus, they could take short flights, but the membrane connecting the pectoral rays is too short to enable them to raise themselves from the surface of the water.

ptĕr-ŏ-lĭte, *s.* [Pref. *ptero-*, and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Min.: An altered lepidomelane (q.v.), occurring in plumose groups.

ptĕ-rō'-mą, *s.* [Gr., from πτερόν (*pteron*) = a wing.]

Arch.: The spaces between the walls of the cella of a temple and the columns of a peristyle.

ptĕr-ŏ-mўs, *s.* [Pref. *ptero-*, and Gr. μῦς (*mus*) = a mouse.]

Zool.: A genus of Sciurinæ, with twelve species, confined to the wooded regions from the Western Himalayas to Java and Borneo, with species in Formosa and Japan. (*Wallace.*) Tail cylindrical; limbs united by a cutaneous expansion forming a parachute, the supporting cartilage of which springs from the carpus.

† ptĕr-ŏ-nō-tŭs, *s.* [Pref. *ptero-*, and Gr. νῶτος (*nōtos*) = the back.]

Zool.: According to Gray and Peters, a subgenus of Chilonycteris, in which Dobson places it as *Chilonycteris davyi.* The wings are attached along the course of the spine.

ptĕr-ŏ-nŭr'-ą, *s.* [Gr. πτερόν (*pteron*) = a wing, and οὐρά (*oura*) = a tail.]

Zool.: Margined-tailed Otter; a genus of Lutrinæ, with one species, *Pteronura sumbuchii*, from Brazil and Surinam.

ptĕr-ŏph'-ą-nēs, *s.* [Pref. *ptero-*, and Gr. φανός (*phanos*) = bright.]

Ornith.: Sapphire-wing; a genus of Trochilidæ (q.v.). Wings large and sickle-shaped, tarsi clothed. Bill very stout and slightly turned-up at the point. The female has much more sombre plumage than the male. One species only known, *Pter[illegible]*, ranging into Columbia, through Ecuador, to Peru and Bolivia.

ptĕr-ŏ-phŏr-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ptero-phor(us)*, Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of small Moths, constituting the group Pterophorina. Generally with the anterior wings bifid and the posterior ones trifid. British species twenty-nine.

ptĕr-ŏ-phŏr-ĭ-ną, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ptero-phor(us)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina.*] [PTEROPHORIDÆ.]

ptĕr-ŏph-ŏr-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. πτερόφορος (*pteroph-oros*) = feathered: pref. *ptero-*, and φορος (*phoros*) = bearing.]

Entom.: Plume-moths; the typical genus of Pterophoridæ. Small grey or white moths. Twenty-eight are British.

ptĕr-ŏ-phўl'-lŭm, *s.* [Pref. *ptero-*, and Gr. φυλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf.]

Palæobot.: A genus of Cycadaceæ (?), with winged leaves. From the Rhetic, the Oolite, and the Wealden of England, &c.

ptĕr'-ŏ-pī, *s. pl.* [PTEROPUS.]

ptĕr'-ŏ-pĭd, *a.* [PTEROPUS.] Belonging to, or having the characteristics of, the family Pteropidæ (q.v.). (*Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, i. 330.)

ptĕr-ŏp'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ptero-p(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: Fruit-bats, sometimes called Flying-foxes; the sole family of the sub-order Megachiroptera (q.v.), the Frugivora of Wagner. They are pretty evenly distributed over the tropical regions of the Old World and Australia, and form two groups: Macroglossi and Pteropi. [PTEROPUS, 2.]

ptĕr'-ŏ-pĭne, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *ptero-p(us)*; Eng. suff. *-ine.*] The same as PTEROPID (q.v.). (*Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, i. 276.)

ptĕr-ŏ-plăt'-ĕ-ą *s.* [Pref. *ptero-*, and Gr. πλατυς (*platus*) = broad.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Trygonidæ, with six species, from temperate and tropical seas. Body twice as broad as long; tail very short and thin, with serrated spine, and sometimes with rudimentary fin. *Pteroplatea altavela* occurs in the Mediterranean.

ptĕr-ŏ-plăx, *s.* [Pref. *ptero-*, and Gr. πλαξ (*plax*) = anything flat or broad.]

Palæont.: A genus of Labyrinthodonts, from the Northumberland Coal-measures.

*** ptĕr-ŏ-plĕ-gĭst'-ĭc,** *a.* [PTERIPLEGISTIC.]

ptĕr'-ŏ-pŏd, *s.* [PTEROPODA.] Any individual of the Pteropoda (q.v.).

ptĕr-ŏp-ŏ-dą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *ptero-*, and Gr. ποῦς (*pous*), genit. ποδος (*podos*) = a foot.]

Zoology:

1. A class of Cuvier's [illegible] or sub-kingdom Mollusca.

2. A sub-class of Cephalopoda, in which the mid-region of the foot is drawn out into a pair of wing-like muscular lobes, used as paddles. The hind-region is often absorbed, but may carry an operculum; the fore-region is sometimes drawn out into tentacles, provided with suckers. There are two orders, [illegible]nata (q.v.) and Gymnosomata.

ptĕr-ŏp-ŏ-doŭs, *a.* [Eng. *pte[illegible]*.] Belonging to the Pteropoda; wing-[illegible]ted.

ptĕr-ŏp-tō-chĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pteroptoch(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: Bush-wrens; a family of Songless Birds, confined to the temperate regions of South America, with a few species in Southeast Brazil, and one in the valley of Madeira. There are eight genera and nineteen species, remarkable for enormous feet and scaled tarsi.

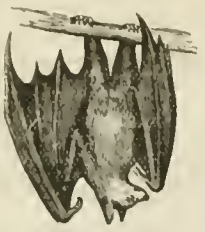
ptĕr-ŏp-tō-chŭs, *s.* [Pref. *ptero-*, and Gr. πτωκας (*ptōkas*) = shy, timorous. Named from the habits of the family.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the family Pteroptochidæ (q.v.), with two species from Chili. [HARKING-BIRD.]

ptĕr-ŏ pŭs (pl **ptĕr-ŏ pī**), *s.* [Pref. *ptero-*, and Gr. πους (*pous*) = a foot.]

Zoology:

1. *Sing.:* The typical genus of the group Pteropi [2]. Muzzle long, narrow, and cylindrical; nostrils projecting; upper lip a vertical groove in front; tail-less; interfemoral membrane deeply emarginate behind, in some species scarcely developed in the centre. This genus includes the largest and some of the most brilliant coloured of the Chiroptera. Dobson enumerates and describes forty-one species. The bright-hued fur of some of these bats is probably due to protective mimicry. Dobson (*Cat. Chirop.*, p. 17, Note †) says:



PTEROPUS.

"Any one who has seen a colony of these Bats suspended from the branches of a banyan-tree, or from a silk-cotton tree, must have been struck with their resemblance to large ripe fruits; and this is especially noticeable when they hang in clusters from the leaf-stalks of the cocoanut-palm, where they may be easily mistaken for a bunch of ripe cocoanuts."

2. *Pl.:* The typical group of the Pteropodidæ (q.v.), with six genera: Epomophorus, Pteropus, Cynonycteris, Cynopterus, Harpyia, and Cephalotes.

ptĕr-ō-sâur, *s.* [Pterosauria.] Any member of the order Pterosauria (q.v.).

ptĕr-ō-sâu'-rĭ-a, *s. pl.* [Pref. *ptero-*, and Gr. σαῦρος (*sauros*) = a lizard.]

Palæont.: An order of flying Reptilia of Mesozoic age. No exoskeleton; dorsal vertebræ procœlous, anterior trunk-ribs double-headed; broad sternum, with median keel, and ossified sternal ribs. Jaws generally armed with teeth, implanted in distinct sockets. The fore-limb consists of a humerus, ulna, and radius, carpus, and hand of four fingers, the inner three unguiculate, the outer clawless and enormously elongated. Supported by this finger, the side of the body, and the comparatively short hind limb, was a patagium, or flying membrane. The bones were pneumatic. Chief genera: Pterodactylus, Dimorphodon, Rhamphorhynchus, Pteranodon, and Ornithopterus. Prof. Seeley, having regard to the ornithic type of brain, and the pneumaticity of the bones of the Pterosauria, places them in a distinct class, Ornithosauria which he regards as most nearly related to, but coequal with, the class Aves. Marsh separated from the order the group Pteranodontia (q.v.), in which he has been followed by Gunther and St. G. Mivart.

ptĕr-ō-spĕr'-mŭm, *s.* [Pref. *ptero-*, and Gr. σπέρμα (*sperma*) = seed.]

Bot.: A genus of Dombeyeæ. Shrubs or trees with scaly down, fragrant white flowers, woody capsules, and winged seeds. Fourteen known species, from Tropical Asia. The down on the leaves is used in India to stop wounds.

ptĕr-ŏs-pŏr-a, *s.* [Pref. *ptero-*, and Gr. σπόρα (*spora*) = a seed.]

Bot.: A genus of Monotropaceæ. Only known species, *Pterospora Andromedea*, used by the North American Indians as an anthelmintic and diaphoretic.

ptĕr-ŏs-tĭ-chī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pterostich(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Entom.: A sub-family of Carabidæ. Some are British, but the finest are Australian.

ptĕr-ŏs'-tĭ-chŭs, *s.* [Pref. *ptero-*, and Gr. στιχος (*stichos*) = a row, a line.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Pterostichinæ.

† **ptĕr-ō-trā'-chē-a,** *s.* [Pref. *ptero-*, and Lat., &c. *trachea* (q.v.).]

Zool.: Forsk's name for Firola (q.v.).

ptĕr-ŏx'-ў-lŏn, *s.* [Pref. *ptero-*, and Gr. ξυλον (*xulon*) = wood.]

Bot.: A doubtful genus of Sapindaceæ. *Pteroxylon utile*, a native of Southern Africa, yields a timber like mahogany.

ptĕr-ўg'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. πτερύγιον (*perugion*), dim. from πτέρυξ (*pterux*), genit. πτέρυγος (*pterugos*) = a wing.]

1. *Bot.:* Any wing-like membranous expansion of a seed.

† 2. *Pathol.:* A film on the eye. Popularly called a web.

3. *Surg.:* A delicate pointed instrument for removing a web from the eye. [2.]

ptĕr-ў gō-, *pref.* [Gr. πτέρυξ (*pterux*), genit. πτερυγος (*pterugos*) = a wing.]

Nat. Science: Winged, pterygoid (q.v.). In anatomy there are pterygo-palatine plates, a pterygo-maxillary ligament and fissure, &c.

ptĕr-ў-gō-çĕph'-a-lŭs, *s.* [Pref. *pterygo-*, and Gr. κεφαλη (*kephalē*) = the head.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil fishes from the Eocene of Monte Bolca, probably belonging to the Blenniidæ.

ptĕr'-ў-gŏid, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. πτέρυξ (*pterux*), genit. πτερυγος (*pterugos*) = a wing, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

A. *As adjective:*

Anat.: Wing-shaped.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Anat.:* The interior pterygoid plates.

2. *Comp. Anat.:* A bone in the vertebrate skull corresponding to the internal pterygoid processes in man.

pterygoid-plates, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Two plates in the skull, an external or exterior, and an internal or interior one; the former is the broader, its outer surface bounds the zygomatic fossa; the latter is prolonged into a hamular process.

pterygoid-process, *s.*

Anat. (*Pl.*): Two processes projecting downwards, and slightly forwards, between the body and the great wings of the sphenoid bone.

ptĕr-ў-gō-plĭch'-thўs, *s.* [Pref. *pterygo-*; second element doubtful, and Gr. ἰχθύς (*ichthus*) = a fish.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Siluridæ, from the fresh waters of Brazil. There are long bristles round the margin of the snout and interopercullum.

ptĕr-ў-gō'-ta, *s.* [Pterygotus.]

Bot.: A genus of Sterculeæ. The seeds of *Pterygota alata*, an East Indian Tree, are said to be narcotic.

ptĕr-ў-gō'-tŭs, *s.* [Pref. *pteryg(o)-*, and Gr. οὖς (*ous*), genit. ὠτός (*ōtos*) = an ear.]

Palæont.: A genus of Eurypteridæ. It has been restored by Dr. Henry Woodward. Anterior portion of the body with a carapace, having a pair of large compound eyes and a pair of minute larval ones. Five pairs of appendages beneath the carapace; the first pair chelate, and constituting the antennæ, the next three pair spinous organs, and the last pair rowing organs. Beside the head there are thirteen free segments, counting the telson as one. Various species are known; from the Silurian and Devonian of England, Scotland, Bohemia, &c. *Pterygotus anglicus*, called by the Scotch quarrymen Seraphim, from the wing-like form and feather-like ornament of the thoracic appendage, must have been five to six feet long, and more than a foot across.

ptĕr'-ў-læ, *s. pl.* [Gr. πτερόν (*pteron*) = a feather, and ὕλη (*hulē*) = a wood, a forest.]

Ornith.: Nitzsch's name for what are now known to English ornithologists as "feather-tracts"—clumps or tracts of feathers, with bare spaces between them, the whole forming the pterylosis (q.v.). John Hunter and Macartney had previously noticed these feather-tracts; the remarks of the latter were published in 1819 (*Rees' Cyclop.*, art. Feathers), and Owen introduced Hunter's observations into his *Catalogue* of the Museum of the College of Surgeons (vol. iii., pt. ii., p. 311), but in neither case is there any indication of the taxonomical value of the distribution of the pterylæ, which has since been recognised.

ptĕr-ў-lō-grăph'-ĭc, ptĕr-ў-lō-grăph'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *pterylograph(y)*; *-ic*, *-ical.*] Pertaining to, or connected with, pterylography (q.v.); treating of the distribution of the feather-tracts.

ptĕr-ў-lō-grăph'-ĭc-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *pterylographical*; *-ly.*] With reference to the distribution of the feather tracts.

"This group, although inferior to the preceding in extent, is, nevertheless, much more variable, *pterylographically.*"—*Nitzsch: Pterylography* (ed. Sclater), p. 83.

ptĕr-ў-lŏg'-ra-phў, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *pterylographia*; Mod. Lat. *pteryl(æ* (q.v.), and Gr. γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.]

Ornith.: "An enumeration and detailed description of the feathered regions of the bodies of birds." The study of the pterylosis of birds was begun systematically by Nitzsch in his academical thesis, *Pterylographiæ Avium pars prior*, published at Halle, 1833–4, elaborated by him, and published, after his death, in 1840, under the editorship of Burmeister, with the title, *System der Pterylographie*. An English edition, translated by W. S. Dallas, F.L.S., and edited by Dr. Sclater, was published by the Ray Society in 1867.

ptĕr-ў-lō'-sĭs, *s.* [Pterylæ.]

Ornith.: The arrangement of the feather-tracts in any family, genus, or species, considered as a whole. Nitzsch enriched his *Pterylographie* with numerous figures of pterylosis, and was of opinion that they furnished "equally significant and important characters for the certain and natural discrimination of the families of birds."

"The *pterylosis* of this cuckoo is not widely different from that of Cuculus."—*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1885, p. 175.

ptĭl-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ptil(idium)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Jungermanneæ.

ptĭ-lĭd'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. πτίλον (*ptilon*) = a feather, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Ptilidæ (q.v.).

ptĭl-ō-, *pref.* [Gr. πτίλον (*ptilon*) = a feather, down.]

Nat. Science: Feathered, plumose.

ptĭl-ō-çĕr'-cŭs, *s.* [Pref. *ptilo-*, and Gr. κέρκος (*kerkos*) = a tail.]

Zool.: A genus of Tupaiidæ (q.v.), with one species, *Ptilocercus lowii*, the Pentail (q.v.).

ptĭl-ŏn-ō-rhўn'-chŭs, *s.* [Gr. πτίλον (*ptilon*), genit. πτιλόνος (*ptilonos*) = a feather, and ῥύγχος (*rhunchos*) = a beak, a bill.]

Ornith.: Satin Bower-bird; a genus of Tectonarchinæ, with one species, *Ptilonorhynchus violaceus*, from Australia. Bill rather stout, culmen curved to emarginate tip; nostrils basal, lateral, nearly concealed by frontal feathers; wings rather long, pointed; tail short, square; tarsi covered with numerous scales, toes long and stout, claws curved and acute. *P. rawnsleyi* is considered by Elliot to be a hybrid between this species and *Sericulus melinus*.

ptĭl'-ō-pŭs, *s.* [Pref. *ptilo-*, and Gr. πούς (*pous*) = a foot.]

Ornith.: A genus of Columbidæ, with fifty-two species, from the Australian region (excluding New Zealand) and the Indo-Malay sub-region. Jerdon (*Birds of India*, ii. (pt. ii.), p. 455) describes them as "pigeons of very large size, adorned in many cases with rich and metallic colours, with the lower parts usually pale and glossless. The tarsus is short, and the feet are broad. The forehead is low in profile, and the feathers advance on the soft portion of the bill; gape wide. So far as is known, they lay but a single egg."

ptĭl'-ŏr-ĭs, *s.* [Pref. *ptilo-*, and Gr. ῥίς (*rhis*) = the nose.]

Ornith.: Rifle-bird (q.v.); a genus of Epimachinæ, with four species, from New Guinea and Australia. Bill longer than the head, slightly curved; nostrils partly hidden by froutal feathers; wings moderate, concave, rounded; tail rounded, of twelve feathers. Tarsi moderate, covered by a single scale; toes slender, claws much curved.

ptĭn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ptin(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: An aberrant family of Malacodermata (?). Antennæ generally long and filiform; body convex, oval, or rounded. Larvæ destructive to furniture, &c.

ptĭ'-nŭs, *s.* [Gr. φθίνω (*phthinō*), for φθίω (*phthiō*) = to waste away; in fut. to cause to waste, to destroy.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Ptinidæ (q.v.). Body oblong, with the antennæ inserted between the eyes, which are prominent or convex. Some females wingless. They inhabit garrets, &c., and the larvæ feed on dried plants, prepared skins, &c.

ptĭ-săn, * **pty-sane,** *s.* [Fr. *ptisanne*; Lat. *ptisana*; Gr. πτισανη (*ptisanē*) peeled barley, barley-water; πτίσσω (*ptissō*) = to peel, to husk; Sp. & Ital. *tisana*.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A decoction of barley with other ingredients.

2. *Med.:* A weak drink, containing little or no medicinal agent; a tisane.

"Take this *ptisan*. What will it cost?"
Francis: Horace; Sat., bk. ii.

* **ptĭz-ĭc-ăl,** *a.* [Phthisical.]

* **ptō-chŏg'-ŏn-ў,** *s.* [Gr. πτωχός (*ptōchos*) = a beggar, and γονή (*gonē*) = a generation.] (See extract.)

"The whole plan of the Bishop of London is a *ptochogony*, a generation of beggars."—*Sydney Smith: Third Letter to Archd. Singleton.*

Ptŏl-ĕ-mā-ĭc, *a.* [See def.] Pertaining to any of the numerous Ptolemies of antiquity, and specially to the astronomer who flourished at Alexandria in the second century, A.D.

Ptolemaic-system, *s.*

Astron.: The hypothesis maintained by Ptolemy in his *Almagest* that the earth was a fixed body, remaining constantly at rest in the centre of the universe, with the sun and moon revolving round it as attendant satellites. To account for the more complicated movements of the planets, a contrivance was devised by which each planet revolved in a circle, whilst the centre of that circle described another circle round the earth, for the ancient physicists refused to admit that any movement except in a circle could be perfect. The Ptolemaic system prevailed till Copernicus propounded what is now accepted as the true system of the universe. [Epicycle, Deferent, Copernican system.]

Ptŏl-ĕ-mā'-ĭst, *s.* [Ptolemaic.] A believer in or supporter of the Ptolemaic system of astronomy.

ptō'-mā-ĭne, ptō-mā-ĭn, *s.* [Formed from Gr. πτῶμα (*ptōma*) = a corpse.]

Chem.: Any alkaloid formed from the putrefaction of organic matter, or produced by pathogenetic bacteria.

ptō-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. = a falling, from πίπτω (*piptō*) = to fall.]

Pathol.: A falling; as *Ptosis palpebræ*, a paralysis of the muscle which should keep the upper eyelid from falling.

ptў'-ą-lĭn, *s.* [Gr. πτύαλον (*ptualon*) = saliva; suff. *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A sulphuretted albuminous substance contained in the saliva of the parotid gland. It differs in some of its reactions from albumin, mucin, and casein. (*Watts.*)

ptў'-ăl-ĭşm, *s.* [Gr. πτυαλισμός (*ptualismos*), from πτύω (*ptuō*) = to spit.]

Med.: Salivation; a morbid and excessive secretion of saliva.

"*Ptyalism* admonished us to suspend the use of calomel."—*Latham: Lectures on Clinical Medicine*, lect. ix.

ptў-ăl-ō-gŏgue, *s.* [Gr. πτύαλον (*ptualon*) = saliva, and ἀγωγός (*agōgos*) = leading, bringing; ἄγω (*agō*) = to lead, to bring.]

Pharm.: A medicine or preparation which induces salivation or a flow of saliva.

ptў'-ăs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. πτυάς (*ptuas*) = a fabulous serpent, said to spit venom into the eyes of those who meddled with it. (*Pliny: H. N.*, xxviii. 6, 18.)]

Zool.: A genus of Colubrinæ, with two species, widely distributed in tropical and sub-tropical regions. The body is elongate, more or less compressed; tail rather more than one-third of the total length; the head distinct from neck. *Ptyas mucosus* is the Rat-snake (q.v.).

ptўch-, *pref.* [Prycho-.]

ptў-cha-căn'-thŭs, *s.* [Pref. *ptych-*, and Gr. ἄκανθα (*akantha*) = a spine.]

Palæont.: A genus of Plagiostomous Fishes, with two species from the Lower Devonian of Herefordshire and Monmouthshire, and one from the Coal-measures near Edinburgh.

ptў-chō-, ptўch-, *pref.* [Gr. πτύξ (*ptux*), genit. πτυχος (*ptuchos*) = a fold, leaf, layer, or plait.]

Nat. Science: Having a process or processes like a fold, leaf, layer, or plait.

ptў-chŏ-cĕr-ăs, *s.* [Pref. *ptycho-*, and Gr. κερας (*keras*) = a horn.]

Palæont.: A genus of Ammonitidæ. The shell bent once upon itself, the two straight portions in contact. Eight species. From the Neocomian to the Chalk of Britain, France, and India. (*S. P. Woodward.*)

ptў-chōde, *s.* [Pref. *ptych-*, and Gr. ἑδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Nat. Science: A membrane within a cell; protoplasm.

ptў-chō-dŭs, *s.* [Pref. *ptych-*, and Gr. ὀδους (*odous*) = a tooth.]

Palæont.: A genus of Cestraphori, with more or less quadrate teeth, the crown having transverse parallel plications surrounded by a granulated area. Etheridge enumerates fifteen species, from the Chalk.

* **ptў-chō-ğĕn,** *s.* [Pref. *ptycho-*, and Gr. γεννάω (*gennaō*) = to engender.]

Bot. (*Pl.*): Endogenous plants, with venation of the typical kind, *i.e.*, with the veins running parallel to each other from the base to the apex. Opposed to Dictyogen (q.v.).

ptў-chō-lĕp'-ĭs, *s.* [Pref. *ptycho-*, and Gr. λεπις (*lepis*) = a scale.]

Palæont.: A genus of Sauridæ, with three species from the Lias.

ptў-chō'-tĭs, *s.* [Pref. *ptycho-*, and Gr. οὖς (*ous*), genit. ωτος (*otos*) = an ear.]

Bot.: A genus of Umbelliferous plants, family Ammoniæ. Small annuals or biennials from the South of Europe, India, &c. *Ptychotis Ajowan* is the Ajowan, Ajowain, or Ajwain. Called also Bishop's Weed and Lovage. Cultivated in many parts of India for its aromatic seeds. [Ajwains.]

ptў-chŏ-zō-ŏn, *s.* [Pref. *ptycho-*, and Gr. ζῷον (*zōon*) = an animal.]

Zool.: A genus of Geckotidæ, with one species, *Ptychozoön homalocephalum*, the Flying Gecko, from the islands of the East Indian Archipelago, occurring also in British India. It is about seven inches long, and its integuments are dilated into broad folds, forming wing-like expansions along the sides.

ptў-ŏ-nō'-tŭs, *s.* [Gr. πτύον (*ptuon*) = a fan, and νωτος (*notos*) = the back.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Triglidæ, from Lake Ontario.

ptўş'-mą-gŏgue, *s.* [Gr. πτύσμα (*ptusma*) = saliva, and ἀγωγός (*agōgos*) = leading; ἄγω (*agō*) = to lead.]

Pharm.: A ptyalogogue (q.v.).

pŭb, *s.* [A contract. of *public* (q.v.).] A public-house. (*Slang.*)

"The difficulty will be to persuade him to come out of the domestic paradise into a world without *pubs*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 31, 1885.

* **pŭb'-ble,** *a.* Prob. a variant of *bubble* (q.v.). Puffed out; fat, pudgy.

"Thou shalt fynde me fat, and wel fed,
As *pubble* as may be."
Drant: Horace; Epistle to Tybullus.

* **pū'-bĕr-ăl,** *a.* [Lat. *puber* = of ripe age; Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*] Pertaining to puberty.

pū'-bèr-tў, * **pu-ber-tie,** *s.* [Fr. *puberté*, from Lat. *pubertatem*, accus. of *pubertas* = the age of maturity; *puber* = of mature age; *pubes* = the signs of manhood, hair; Sp. *pubertad*; Ital. *pubertà*.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The age at which persons are capable of begetting or bearing children; the period marked by the functional development of the generative system in both male and female, and their corresponding aptitude for procreation. In males this usually occurs in temperate climates between the ages of thirteen and sixteen, and in females a year or two before. In very hot and very cold climates puberty is reached somewhat earlier.

"The powers of imagination and reflection do not display themselves till a much later period: the former till about the age of *puberty*, and the latter till we approach to manhood."—*Stewart: Of the Human Mind*, vol. i., ch. vii., § 7.

II. *Technically:*

† **1.** *Bot.:* The period at which a plant first begins to bear flowers.

2. *Law.:* The age of puberty is fixed in the case of males at fourteen years, and in the case of females at twelve. They are then held to be capable of contracting marriage.

pu-bŏr-u-lənt, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *puberulus*, dimin. from Lat. *pubes* = arrived at the age of puberty.]

Bot.: Covered with down so short as to be scarcely perceptible. (Crom.)

pū-bēş, *s.* [Lat. = hair.]

1. *Anat.:* (1) The middle part of the hypogastric region, so called because at the period of puberty it becomes covered with hair. (2) The hair itself.

† **2.** *Bot.:* The down of plants.

pu-bĕs-çənçe, * **pu-besç-ən-çў,** *s.* [Eng. *pubescent*, and suff. *-ce*, *-cy*.]

* **1.** *Ord. Lang.:* The state of having arrived at the age of puberty; the state of puberty.

"Sol is divided into ten septenaries, in the first is dedentition or falling of teeth, in the second *pubescence*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv., ch. xii.

2. *Bot.:* Down closely pressed to the surface; hairs forming a short, soft stratum, lay partially covering the cuticle. Example, *Geranium* &c.

3. *Entom. & Zool.:* The soft hairy down on insects, &c.

pu-bĕs-çənt, *a.* [Lat. *pubescens*, pr. par. of *pubesco* = to grow hairy; *pubes* = hair.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Arriving at the age of puberty; of mature age.

"That women are menstruant, and men *pubescent*, at the year of twelve or seven, is asserted a plain truth."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv., ch. x.

II. *Bot. & Zool.:* Covered with short, weak, thin hairs; downy.

pū'-bĭc, *a.* [Pubis.] Pertaining or relating to the pubis (q.v.).

pū'-bĭs, *s.* [Lat.]

Anat.: The share-bone; one of the bones constituting the pelvic arch in vertebrates.

pŭb-lic, pŭb-lick, * **pub-like,** * **pub-lykc,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *public*, from Lat. *publicus*; O. Lat. *poplicus*, *poplicos*, *poplicas*, from *populus* = the people; Sp. & Port. *publico*; Ital. *pubblico*.] [People, *s.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining to or affecting the whole people; belonging or relating to a state, nation, or community; general; opposed to private: as, the *public* service, the *public* welfare, a *public* act of parliament, &c.

2. Open to common or general use.

"The unequal combat in the *public* square."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid ii. 186.

3. Proceeding from the people or the many; belonging to the people at large; common, not restricted to any particular class or set.

"A dismal universal hiss, the sound
Of *publick* scorn."
Milton: P. L., x. 509.

4. Circulating among people generally; open to the knowledge of all; general, notorious, not private or secret. (*Matthew* x. 19.)

5. Regarding not private or selfish interests, but the interests of the community at large; directed towards or tending to promote the interests of a people, nation, or community: as, *public* spirit.

B. *As substantive:*

1. The people generally and collectively; the general body of mankind; the members generally of a state, nation, or community; the people indefinitely. (Used with the definite article.)

"Receive me, languishing for that repose
The servant of *the public* never knows."
Cowper: Retirement 870.

2. Any particular section of the people to whom an author, actor, or other public character directly appeals.

"She has carried away successive *publics* by her own almost unaided genius."—*Athenæum*, May 8, 1886, p. 627.

3. A public-house, an inn.

"Ye may come over the night as far as Riccarton, where there is a *public*."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxii.

* *In public:* In open view; openly, publicly; not in private or secret. (*Milton: P. R.*, ii. 84.)

public-chapel, *s.* A chapel-of-ease (q.v.). (*Wharton.*)

* **public-hearted,** *a.* Public-spirited.

public-house, *s.* A house licensed for the retail of intoxicating liquors; an inn.

Public-house plant:

Bot.: *Asarum canadense*.

public law, *s.* International law (q.v.).

public-minded, *a.* Public-spirited.

public-mindedness, *s.* Public-spiritedness.

public orator, *s.* [Orator, II. 2.]

public prosecutor, *s.* An officer appointed to originate and conduct prosecutions in the public interest.

public-right, *s.*

Scots Law: A heritable right granted by a vassal, to be held, not of himself, but of his superior.

public-spirited, *a.* Having regard to the public interest and welfare, rather than to private interests or advantage; willing to make private sacrifices for the public advantage; prompted by a public spirit; patriotic.

public-spiritedly, *adv.* In a public-spirited manner, with public spirit.

public-spiritedness, *s.* The quality or state of being public-spirited; a public spirit; a willingness to make private sacrifices in order to promote the public interests and welfare.

"The spirit of charity, the old word for *public-spiritedness*."—*Whitlock: Manners of the English.*

public-works, *s. pl.* Fixed or permanent works executed by civil engineers for public use, as railways, canals, docks, &c.; more strictly, military or civil engineering works executed at the public cost.

pŭb-lĭc-an, * **pup-plic-an,** *s.* [Lat. *publicanus* = a farmer of the public revenue, from *publicanus* = pertaining to the public revenue, from *publicus* = public (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *publicano*; Ital. *pubblicano.*]

I. *Orig.:* A collector of the revenues, or farmer of the taxes consisting of tolls, tithes, harbour-duties, duties for the use of pasture-lands, mines, salt-works, &c. in Roman provinces. From the nature of their office, and the oppressive exactions of many of their number, these officials were generally regarded by the inhabitants with detestation and contempt. (*Matt.* ix. 10.)

* 2. A collector of toll, tribute, customs, or the like.

"How like a fawning *publican* he looks."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 3.

3. An innkeeper.

* **pŭb-lĭ-cāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *publicatus*, pa. par. of *publico* = to publish (q.v.).] To publish, to make publicly known.

"Little sins, if *publicated*, grow great by their scandall."—*Gunden: Tears of the Church,* p. 115.

pŭb-lĭ-cā-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *publicationem*, accus. of *publicatio*, from *publicatus* [Publicate]; *publicus* = public (q.v.); Sp. *publicacion*; Ital. *pubblicazione.*]

1. The act of publishing, or making known publicly; the act of notifying to the world, by words, writing, or printing; proclamation, promulgation; divulgation, notification.

"The communication of a libel to any one person is a *publication* in the eye of the law."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 2.

2. *Specif.:* The act of offering a book, map, print, or other literary or musical composition to the public by sale or by gratuitous distribution, or by printing in a newspaper, journal, &c.

"[The letters] were written without thought of *publication*."—*B. Disraeli: Lit. Beaconsfield's Correspondence.* (Introd.)

3. A work printed and published; a book, pamphlet, &c., printed and offered for sale, or to public notice.

pŭb-lĭ-çĭst, *s.* [Fr. *publiciste*; Ital. *publicista.*]

1. A writer on the laws of nature and nations; one who writes or treats on, or is versed in public or international law.

"The arguments that the ingenuity of *publicists* could devise."—*Macaulay: Hist. of Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

2. One who writes on current social or political topics, espec. in magazines, reviews, &c.; a journalist.

"An international commission, to consist of three authors, three publishers, and three *publicists*."—*Scribner's Magazine,* May, 1889, p. 138.

pŭb-lĭç-ĭt-y, *s.* [Fr. *publicité.*] The quality or state of being public, or known to the people at large; notoriety.

"The modern system of *publicity* brings vice more to the surface."—*Daily Telegraph,* March 2, 1886.

pŭb'-lĭc-lў, * **pŭb'-lĭck-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *public*; *-ly.*]

1. In a public manner; openly, without secrecy or concealment; in public.

"*Publicly* affronted by Sandfield."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

2. In the name of the community.

"Great rewards are *publickly* offered for its supply."—*Addison.*

* **pŭb'-lĭc-nĕss,** * **pŭb'-lĭck-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *public*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being public, or of belonging to the community.

"Nor does the *publickness* of it lessen propriety in it."—*Boyle: Works,* i. 292.

2. The quality or state of being public, or open to the view or knowledge of the people at large; publicity, notoriety.

pŭb'-lish, * **pub-lisch-en,** * **pub-lish-en,** * **pup lisch en,** * **pup-lis-en,** * **pup-plishe,** *v.t.* [Fr. *publier*, from Lat. *publico* = to make public; *publicus* = public (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *publicar*; Ital. *publicare.*]

1. To make public or known, either by words, writing, or printing; to notify publicly; to proclaim, to promulgate, to divulge.

"That the sacred and saving truth of God bee openly *published*."—*Hooker: Eccles. Politie*, bk. v., § 18.

* 2. To expose publicly.

"He was rightful and wolde not *pupplishe* hir."—*Wycliffe: Matthew* i. 19.

3. To make known or notify by posting or reading in a church: as, To *publish* banns of marriage.

4. To cause to be printed and offered for sale; to issue from the press to the public; to put into circulation.

"Not to *publish* this satire with my name."—*Byron: English Bards & Scotch Reviewers.* (Pref.)

5. To utter, pass, or put into circulation: as, To *publish* counterfeit paper. (*Amer.*)

* **pŭb'-lĭsh-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *publish*; *-able.*] Capable of being published; fit to be published.

"An editor accepted from a little-known correspondent what seemed a *publishable* tale."—*Athenæum,* Feb. 9, 1884.

pŭb'-lĭsh-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *publish*; *-er.*]

1. One who publishes or makes known what was before private or unknown; one who divulges, promulgates, or proclaims publicly.

"Love of you
"Hath made me *publisher* of this pretence."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 1.

2. One who publishes or prints and issues to the public books and other literary matter, maps, engravings, music, and the like for sale; one who prints and offers books, &c., for sale.

"Our respectable *publishers* are decidedly in favour of the international copyright."—*Scribner's Magazine,* May, 1889, p. 137.

3. One who utters, passes, or puts into circulation counterfeit paper. (*Amer.*)

pŭb'-lĭsh-mĕnt, * **pub-lysshe-ment,** *s.* [Eng. *publish*; *-ment.*]

* 1. The act of publishing or making known to the public; public exposure.

"[He] rebuked them by open *publysshement* and otherwyse."—*Fabyan: Chronicle,* vol. iii., ch. ccxix.

2. An official notice made by a town-clerk of an intended marriage; the publication of the banns of marriage.

pū-bō-, *pref.* [Pubis.]

Anat.: Of or pertaining to the pubis, as the pubo-femoral ligament.

pŭc'-çine, *s.* [Eng. *pucc(oon)*; *-ine.*]

Chem.: A doubtful alkaloid said to exist in the root of *Sanguinaria canadensis.*

pŭc-cĭ-nĭ-a, *s.* [Named after T. Puccinius, a professor of anatomy at Florence.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Puccineæ (q.v.). Protospores uniseptate, stipitate, not bound together by gelatine. The genus is parasitic and destructive to the plants on which it grows. *Puccinia graminis*, the common mildew, causes the rust or blight in corn.

pŭc-cĭ-nĭ-æ'-ī, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *puccini(a)*; Lat. masc. pl. adj. suff. *-æi.*]

Bot.: A sub-order of Coniomycetes (q.v.). Formerly restricted to genera with septate protospores, but now extended to those which have a single cell but no peridium.

pŭc-coön', *s.* [Native name.]

Bot.: *Sanguinaria canadensis*, the Blood-root. About six inches high, thick creeping rootstock, a single leaf, and flower with two sepals and eight to twelve petals. It has been used by dyers: the American-Indians formerly smeared themselves with its juice.

pūçe, *a.* [Fr. (O. Fr. *pulce*) = a flea: *couleur-puce* = puce-coloured, from Lat. *pulicem*, accus. of *pulex* = a flea.] Of a dark-brown or reddish-brown colour; of the colour of a flea.

* **pu-cel,** *s.* [Pucelle.]

* **pūç'-el-āge,** *s.* [Fr.] [Pucelle.] A state of virginity.

"The *pucelage* and virginity of women."—*Browne: Religio Medici,* § 10.

pu-çĕl'-lās, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] [Pusillas.]

* **pu-çĕlle',** *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *pullicella*, dimin. of Lat. *pullus* = a young animal.] A virgin, a maid.

"The affection that rose in the centre of that modest and sober *pucelle's* mind."—*Painter: Palace of Pleasure,* ii., sig. I, i. 7.

¶ *La Pucelle:* Joan of Arc.

pūç'-ĕr-ŏn, *s.* [Fr., from *puce* = a flea.] [Puce.] The aphis, vine-fretter, or plant-louse.

pū'-çha-pāt, *s.* [Patchouli.]

pū'-chĕr-ite, *s.* [After the Pucher mine, Schneeberg, Saxony, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral occurring in small crystals with bismite and asbolite. Hardness, 4·0; sp. gr. 5·91; lustre, subadamantine; colour, reddish-brown; streak, yellow; translucent to opaque. Compos.: oxide of bismuth, 71·67; vanadic acid, 28·33 = 100, equivalent to the formula BiO_3VO_3.

pŭck, * **pouke,** *s.* [Ir. *puca* = an elf, a sprite; Wel. *pwca*, *pwci* = a hobgoblin; cogn. with Gael. and Ir. *bocan* = a spectre, an apparition; Corn. *bucca* = a hobgoblin, a bugbear; Wel. *bwg*; Icel. *púke* = an imp; Ger. *spuk*; Eng. *bug.*] [Bug (1), *s.*] A sprite, elf, or fairy, celebrated by Shakespeare in his *Midsummer Night's Dream*, and known also by the names of Robin Goodfellow and Friar Rush.

pŭc'-ka, *s.* [Hind. *pakka* = ripe.] Solid, substantial, as opposed to *kutcha* = soft, flimsy. Thus, *pucka* bricks are those burnt in a kiln, as opposed to kutcha bricks dried in the sun. (*Anglo-Indian.*)

pŭck'-ĕr, *v.t. & i.* [A frequent. from the same root as *poke* = a bag, a sack, the allusion being to the top of a poke or bag when drawn closely together by means of the string; cf. *purse*, in To *purse* the lips.]

A. *Trans.:* To gather into puckers, small folds, or wrinkles; to contract into ridges and furrows; to wrinkle. (Frequently followed by *up.*)

"A petticoat or *puckered* skirt of velvet."—*Knight: Pictorial Hist. Eng.*, ii. 857.

B. *Intrans.:* To become wrinkled or gathered into folds or wrinkles.

pŭck'-ĕr, *s.* [Pucker, *v.*] A fold, a wrinkle; a number of folds or wrinkles.

¶ *To be in a pucker:* To be in a state of flutter, agitation, or anxiety.

"The whole parish *was in a puckery*."—*Smollett: Peregrine Pickle,* ch. ii.

pŭck'-ĕred, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Pucker, *v.*]

pŭck'-ĕred-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *puckered*; *-ness.*] The state or condition of being puckered or wrinkled.

pŭck'-ĕr-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *pucker*, *v.*; *-er.*] One who or that which puckers.

pŭck'-ĕr-ĭdge, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The Nightjar or Goatsucker, *Caprimulgus europæus.* (*Hampshire.*)

* **pŭck'-ĕr-y,** *a.* [Eng. *pucker*; *-y.*]

1. Producing, or tending to produce, puckers.

"Some of these wildings are acrid and *puckery*, genuine verjuice."—*Thoreau: Excursions,* p. 291.

2. Full of puckers or wrinkles; inclined to become puckered or wrinkled.

pŭck'-fĭst, pŭck'-fōĭst, *s.* [A corruption of Ger. *bofist* = a puff-ball.]

1. (*Of the form* puckfist): A puff-ball (q.v.).

2. (*Of both forms*): A term of reproach,

equivalent to "vile fungus," "scum of the earth." (*Nares.*)

"O they are pinching *puck-fists*."
Ben Jonson: New Inn.

***pŭck'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *puck*; *-ish.*] Resembling, characteristic of, or suited to, the sprite Puck.

***pŭck'-rĕl,** *s.* [A double dimin. from *puck* (q.v.).] A little fiend. (*Gifford: Dial. on Witches*, 1603.)

pu-crā-şĭ-a, *s.* [Latinised from *pucras*, the native name.] (*Cent. Dict.*)

Ornith.: A genus of Phasianidæ, sub-family Lophophorinæ. Bill short, culmen much arched, nostrils nearly concealed by feathers. Head covered with a long crest; wings rounded, tail rather long, wedge-shaped. Tarsi equal to middle toe, toes rather long. (*Elliot.*) There are three species: *P. macrolopha*, the Pucras Pheasant; *P. xanthopila*, the Buff-spotted Pucras, and *P. duvaucelii*, Duvancel's Pucras, all from the Oriental region.

pŭd, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. *pad* (2), s.] The hand, the fist, a jaw. (*Colloq.*)

pŭd'-den-ĭng, *s.* [Prob. from *pudding* (q.v.).] *Nautical:*

1. A thick wreath or grommet of matting or oakum tapering towards the ends, and used as a fender. [DOLPHIN, *s.*, II. 6.]

2. A braid of yarns around the ring of an anchor when a hempen hawser is to be bent thereto.

***pŭd'-dĕr,** *s.* [The older form of *pother.*]

***pŭd'-dĕr,** *v.i. & t.* [PUDDER, *s.*]

A. *Intraus.:* To make a pother, fuss, bustle, or tumult; to potter.

"Sons almost always *pudder* in the mud."
Sylvester: Du Bartas, Fifth day, First week, 172.

B. *Trans.:* To confuse, to bother, to perplex, to embarrass.

pŭd'-dĭng, ***pod-ynge,** *s.* [Irish *putog* = a pudding, the numbles of a deer; Gael. *putag* = a pudding; Wel. *poten* = a paunch, a pudding; Corn. *pot* = a bag, a pudding. Probably from the same root as *pad* (2), s., *pod*, *podgy.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. An intestine; the gut of an animal.

"As sure as his guts are made of *puddings*."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, ii. 1.

2. An intestine stuffed with meat, &c.; a sausage.

3. A kind of food, of a soft or moderately hard consistency, variously compounded, but generally made of flour or other farinaceous substance, with milk and eggs, and sometimes enriched with fruit.

"In nice balance, truth with gold she weighs,
And solid *pudding* against empty praise."
Pope: Dunciad, i. 54.

4. Food or victuals generally.

"Eat your *pudding*, slave, and hold your tongue."
Prior: Merry Andrew.

II. *Naut.:* The same as PUDDENING (q.v.).

¶ Obvious compounds: *pudding-bag*, *pudding-cloth.*

pudding-faced, *a.* Having a fat, round, and smooth face, like a pudding.

pudding-fish, *s.*

Ichthy.: *Sparus radiatus*; body deep steel-blue; with oblique blue streaks on the cheek, and blue spots on the ventrals.

pudding-grass, *s.*

Bot.: Pennyroyal (q.v.).

pudding-headed, *a.* Stupid, dull.

***pudding-heart,** *s.* A coward.

"Go, *pudding-heart!*"
Taylor: 2 Philip Van Artevelde, iii. 1.

***pudding-house,** *s.* A stomach. (*Nashe.*)

pudding-pie, *s.*

1. A pudding with meat baked in it. (*Halliwell.*)

2. A kind of open cheese-cake with currants. (*Kent.*)

"Some cry the covenant, instead
Of *pudding-pies* and gingerbread."
Butler: Hudibras, i. 2.

pudding pipe-tree, *s.*

Bot.: *Cassia* (*Cathartocarpus*) *Fistula.*

***pudding-prick,** *s.* The skewer which fastened the pudding-bag.

pudding sleeve, *s.* A sleeve of the full-dress clerical gown.

"About each arm a *pudding-sleeve*."
Swift: Baucis & Philemon.

pudding-stone, *s.*

Petrol.: A name given to certain siliceous conglomerates, notably that of Hertfordshire, in which the rounded, jaspery flint pebbles resemble the plums in a plum-pudding.

***pudding-time,** *s.*

1. The time of dinner; the time at which pudding, formerly the first dish, was set upon the table.

2. The nick of time; the critical moment.

"Mars that still protects the stout,
In *pudding-time* came to his aid."
Butler: Hudibras, i. 2.

*** pudding-tobacco,** *s.* A kind of tobacco, perhaps made up into a roll like a pudding.

"He prays but for a pipe of *pudding-tobacco*."—*Ben Jonson: Cynthia's Revels*, ii. 1.

†pŭd-dĭng-ў, *a.* [Eng. *pudding*; *-y.*] Resembling or suggestive of a pudding; round and plump.

pŭd-dle, ***pod el,** ***pud-le,** ***pud del,** *s. & a.* [Irish *plodach* = a puddle, mire; Gael. *plodan* = a small pool, dimin. from Irish & Gael. *plod* = a pool; Low Ger. *pudel* = a pool; Dut. *poedelen* = to puddle.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A small muddy pool or plash; a pool of muddy water.

"The pure quick streams are marshy *puddles* found."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 68.

* 2. Dirty, muddy water.

"Obliged to fly with his wife and to drink *puddle*."
—*Burke: From the Old to the New Whigs.*

* 3. A dull, stupid-headed person.

"Hearing her called a limping old *puddle*."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Cecilia*, bk. viii., ch. v.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Build.:* The same as PISE (q.v.).

2. *Hydr.-eng.:* Well-tempered clay and sand used to render banks or dikes impervious.

*** B.** *As adj.:* Muddy, dirty.

"With *puddle* water him they lewdly drest."
Drayton: Barons' Wars, v.

puddle-ball, *s.*

Iron-manuf.: The lump or ball of red-hot iron, in a pasty state, taken from the puddling-furnace to be hammered or rolled.

*** puddle-poet,** *s.* A mean, petty poet.

"The *puddle-poet* did hope that the jingling of his rhymes would drown the sound of his false quantity."
—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, I. iii. 1.

puddle-rolls, *s. pl.*

Iron-manuf.: The first, or roughing, rolls of a rolling-mill, by passing through which the loop, or ball of puddled iron, after a preliminary forging, is drawn out. It is then a rough bar.

puddle-train, *s.*

Iron-manuf.: A train of rolls for reducing squeezed puddle-balls to puddle- or muck-bars.

pŭd'-dle, *v.t. & i.* [PUDDLE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

***I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* To make dirty or muddy; to befoul.

"They threw on him
Great pails of *puddled* mire to quench the hair."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, v.

2. To befoul, to muddle.

"Cockney admirations *puddling* such a head."—*Carlyle: Reminiscences*, i. 319.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Hydr.-eng.:* To work puddle into; to render watertight by means of puddle.

2. *Iron-manuf.:* To convert into wrought-iron by the process of puddling (q.v.).

"The effect of the *puddling* is still farther to remove the carbon."—*Cassell's Tech. Educator*, pt. xi., p. 271.

*** B.** *Intrans.:* To make a dirty stir.

pŭd'-dlĕr, *s.* [Eng. *pudll(e)*; *-er.*] One who or that which puddles; specif., in iron manufacture, one who is engaged in the process of puddling iron. Mechanical puddlers have also been adopted. [PUDDLING-MACHINE.]

"The constant attendance of the *puddler* and his assistant."—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. xi., p. 274.

pŭd'-dlĭng, *pr. par. & s.* [PUDDLE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Iron-manuf.:* The act or process of working plastic clay behind sheet-piling, to a cofferdam, a wall in a dike, the lining for a canal, or any other material, to resist the penetration of water; generally as a supplementary to a main structure, and forming a retentive stratum or clothing the river.

2. *Iron-manuf.:*

(1) The lining of the hearth or bashes of a furnace in which metal is melted. The term puddling arose from the fact that the hearth was originally made by a puddling of clay upon the backs or masonry of the furnace. The clay is now superseded by ore, cinder, and scrap, banked up around the bashes to protect them from the heat.

(2) The process of converting cast into wrought iron by heating and stirring it, by which the oxygen and carbon of the cast iron are expelled by the decarbonizing action of the atmospheric air which passes through the furnace.

"*Wet puddling:*" [Pig-boiling].

puddling furnace, *s.*

Iron-manuf.: A kind of reverberatory furnace for puddling iron.

puddling machine, *s.*

Iron-manuf.: A mechanical puddler, operating by means of mechanical rabbles, or by rotation of the furnace.

pŭd'-dlў, *a.* [Eng. *puddl(e)*, *s.*; *-y.*] Muddy, dirty, miry, foul.

"Limy, or thick *puddly* water [with them]."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall.*

pŭd-dock, *s.* [A variant of *paddock*, (1) & (2) (q.v.).]

puddock-stool, *s.* A toadstool. (*Scotch.*)

"May sprout like simmer *puddock-stools*"
Burns: Epistle to William Creech.

pŭd'-dў, *a.* [PUDGY.] Fat, pudgy.

*** pū-den-çў,** *s.* [Lat. *pudens*, pr. par. of *pudeo* = to be ashamed.] Modesty, shamefacedness.

"A *pudency* so rosy, the sweet view on't
Might well have warm'd old Saturn."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, ii. 5.

pu-dĕn'-da, *s. pl.* [Lat. neut. pl. of *pudendus*, fut. pass. par. of *pudeo* = to be ashamed.] The parts of generation, the privities.

† pu-dĕn-dal, *a.* [PUDENDA.] Pertaining or relating to the pudenda or private parts; pudic; as, the *pudendal* nerve.

*** pu-dĕn dous,** *a.* [Lat. *pudendus*, fut. pass. par. of *pudeo* = to be ashamed.] Fit or proper to be ashamed of; disgraceful, shameful.

"A feeling laughable in a priestess, *pudendous* in a priest."—*Sydney Smith: Peter Plymley's Letters*, let. ii.

pŭdg-ў, *a.* [A variant of *podgy* (q.v.).] Fat and short; thick, podgy; short and wide.

"The new *pudgy* north and south aisles."—*Transmission: Level of Holyhill Chace*, p. 201

pūd ic, pūd-ic al, *a.* [Lat. *pudicus*, from *pudeo* = to be ashamed.] Pertaining to the pudenda: as, the *pudic* artery.

*** pu-dĭç'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Fr. *pudicité*, from Lat. *pudicitia*, from *pudicus* = modest.] [PUDIC.] Modesty, chastity.

"The sacred fire of *pudicity* and continence."—*Howell: Letters*, iv. i.

pŭd'-ўsh, *a.* [PUDGY.]

pū-dū, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: A genus of Cervidæ, with one species, *Pudu humilis*, the Venada, from Chili. (*Gray.*) It is the *Cervus humilis* of Bennett, but is often known as *C. pudu.*

*** puc,** *s.* [PEW, *s.*]

pūc, *v.i.* [From the sound.] To cry or chirp like a bird; to make a low, whistling sound.

"The birds likewise with chirps and *pucing*."
Pembroke: Arcadia, bk. iii., p. 6[illegible]

pucr, *s.* [PUNE, *s.*]

pū-cr'-ar-i-a, *s.* [Named after M. M. N. Pucrari, a professor at Cape Chag-os.]

Bot.: A genus of Chloriceæ. Plants from southern and eastern Asia, with small blue or purple flowers and linear leaflets. *Pucraria tuberosa* is an Indian alpine climber, with large tuberous roots, which are eaten. The natives apply it as a poultice to swelled

joints, and give it as a demulcent and refrigerant in fevers.

pū-ĕr-īle, *a. & s.* [Fr. *puéril*, from Lat. *puerilis* = boyish, from *puer* = a boy; Sp. & Port. *pueril*; Ital. *puerile*.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Boyish, childish, juvenile; suited for children: as, *puerile* amusements. (Usually with idea of contempt.)

2. *Pathol.:* A term used in the expression puerile breathing or respiration; breathing like that of a child, *i.e.*, attended with considerable sound, arising in pulmonary phthisis.

* **B.** *As subst.:* A childish toy or thing. (*Gauden.*)

* **pū-ĕr-īle-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *puerile*; *-ly.*] In a puerile or childish manner; childishly, trifingly.

pū-ĕr-īle-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *puerile*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being puerile; puerility.

pū-ĕr-īl-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *puérilité*, from Lat. *puerilitatem*, accus. of *puerilitas*, from *puerilis* = puerile (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The quality or state of being puerile; boyishness, childishness.

"A reserve of *puerility* not shaken off from school."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. i., ch. vii.

2. That which is puerile or childish; childish or silly acts, thoughts, or expressions.

"The . . . self-evident or identical *puerility*."—*Stewart: Human Mind*, vol. ii., ch. iii., § 2.

* 3. The time of childhood.

"I learnt it in my lessons of *puerility*."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, i. 3.

II. *Civil Law:* The period of life from the age of seven years to that of fourteen.

pu-ĕr'-pĕr-al, pu-ĕr-pĕr-ĭ-al, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *puerperi* = childbirth, from *puer* = a boy, and *pario* = to bear, to produce.] Of or pertaining to childbirth.

"With *puerperiel* pain."
Beaumont: Psyche, c. xvi., st. v. (1651).

puerperal-convulsions, *s. pl.*

Pathol.: Convulsions sometimes occurring in the later months of pregnancy. Thirty per cent of the cases are fatal.

puerperal-fever, *s.*

Pathol.: The low fever of childbed, commencing with rigors and chills from septic infection and contamination of fluids, with local lesion of structure in most cases, and often severe peritonitis. There are three marked varieties: the simple inflammatory, the mild epidemic with nervous disturbance, and the putrid or malignant epidemic. It is highly infectious, and even contagious, sometimes associated with erysipelas, but oftener caused by retained clots, dirty habits, intemperance, carelessness, &c. It may be regarded as a putrid adynamic fever in the puerperal state, and of aggravated form.

puerperal-mania, *s.*

Pathol.: Mania sometimes attacking women the fourth or fifth day after childbirth, or later, or before delivery. There is often an aversion to food, as well as to the husband, and the child, &c. Recovery is general.

* **pu-ĕr-pĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *puerpera* = childbirth; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Puerperal.

* **pu-et,** *s.* [Pewit.]

pŭff, * puffe, *s.* [Puff, *v.*] [Ger. *puff*; Wel. *puff*; Dan. *puff.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. A short sudden and single emission of the breath from the mouth; a quick forcible blast; a whiff. (*Pope: Moral Essays*, i. 1.)

2. A sudden and sharp blast of wind.

"Not one *puffe* of winde there did appeare."
Spenser: F. Q., II. xii. 22.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. The same as Puff-ball (q.v.).

2. Anything of a light and porous or light and swollen substance: as, *puff*-paste.

3. A light puffed-up tart.

4. A substance of a light and loose texture, used to sprinkle powder on the hair or skin: as, a powder-*puff*.

5. A fashion of dressing the hair in rolls or curls. (*Miss Wetherall: Lamplighter* (ed. 1854), p. 313.)

6. An exaggerated and empty commendation; espec. a written commendation, as of a book, the playing of an actor, tradesmen's goods, or the like.

"The society's money had been used to obtain *puffs* in papers."—*Morning Post*, Jan. 16, 1880.

* 7. One who writes puffs for hire; a puffer.

puff-adder, *s.*

Zool.: *Vipera* (*Clotho*) *arietans*, one of the most venomous serpents of South Africa. In length, when full grown, it is from four to five feet, and is as thick as a man's arm. The head is very broad, the tail suddenly tapered; prevailing colour, brown, chequered with a darker shade and with white. It usually glides along partially buried in the sand, and, when disturbed, puffs out the upper part of its body, whence its popular name. The Bosjesmans smear their arrow with its venom.

PUFF-ADDER.

puff-ball, *s.* A fungus of the genus Lycoperdon (q.v.). They mostly grow on the ground, and are roundish, at first firm and fleshy, but afterwards powdery within; the powder consisting of the spores, among which are many fine filaments, loosely filling the peridium.

puff-birds, *s. pl.*

Ornith.: The family Bucconidæ (q.v.).

puff-dart, *s.* A dart projected by puffing through a tube.

"Make about as deep and lasting an impression upon any parochial body within hearing of Big Ben as would a schoolboy's *puff-dart* on a robust rhinoceros."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 13, 1886.

puff-legs, *s. pl.*

Ornith.: Eriocnemis, a genus of Hummingbirds, remarkable for the tuft of pure downy feathers which envelopes each leg.

"The *Puff-legs* are in great demand among the dealers."—*Wood: Illust. Nat. Hist.*, ii. 233.

puff-paste, *s.* Rich dough used for the light covers of tarts, &c.

* **puff-roar, * pufroare,** *s.* A noisy blowing. (*Stanyhurst.*)

* **puff-wig,** *s.* A species of wig.

"A drugget suit and a *puff-wig*."—*Farquhar: The Inconstant*, i.

pŭff, * poffe, *v.i. & t.* [Of imitative origin: cf. Ger. *puffen* = to puff, to pop; Dan. *puffe* = to pop; Sw. *puffa* = to crack, to push; Wel. *puffio* = to come in puffs.]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To blow with puffs or short, sudden, and single blasts.

"Wherefore do you follow her,
Like foggy south, *puffing* with wind and rain?"
Shakesp.: As You Like It, iii. 5.

2. To breathe with thick and hard gasps, as after hard exertion.

* 3. To blow, as in scorn or contempt.

"As for his enemies, he *puffed* at them."—*Psalm* x. 5.

* 4. To swell with air; to be dilated or distended.

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. To act or move in a hurried or bustling manner; to bustle about with an important air; to assume importance.

"[They] attempt to hide their total want of consequence in bustle and noise, and *puffing*, and mutual quotation of each other."—*Burke: On the French Revolution.*

2. To write puffs; to puff or praise goods extravagantly.

"The line which separates deliberate deceit from harmless *puffing*."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 16, 1886.

B. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To drive with a puff or blast of wind, air, or breath.

"Pines and plomtrees were *poffed* to the erthe."
P. Plowman, p. 81.

2. To inflate, swell, or distend, with air.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To swell or inflate, as with pride, conceit, or the like. (Generally with *up.*)

"*Puffed up* with pride." *Spenser: Colin Clout.*

* 2. To blow or drive with a blast in scorn or disgust.

3. To praise in an exaggerated manner, without regard to the real merits of the thing praised; to commend for hire: as, To *puff* a book or a play.

pŭff'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *puff*; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* One who puffs.

2. *Fig.:* One who puffs or praises for hire with exaggerated and noisy commendation; one who attends sales by auction for the purpose of running up the prices of goods offered for sale, and exciting the eagerness of bidders. Called also a bonnet or whitebonnet. (*Cotton: A Fable.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Cloth-man.:* A vat in which goods are boiled in an alkaline solution.

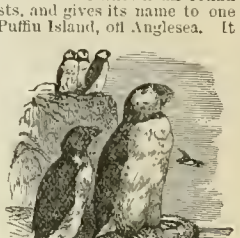
2. *Ichthy.:* The Globe-fish (q.v.).

* **pŭff'-ĕr-y,** *s.* [Eng. *puff*; *-ery.*] The act of puffing; exaggerated or extravagant praise. (*Southey: Letters*, iv. 63.)

pŭff'-ĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *puffy*; *-ly.*] In a puffy manner.

pŭff'-ĭn, *s.* [For etym. see extract.]

1. *Lit. & Ornith.:* *Fratercula arctica*, a common Scandinavian sea-bird, with many popular names—Bottlenose, Coulterneb, Pope, Sea-Parrot, and Tammy Norie, with others that are only locally known. By extension, the name is applied to other species of the genus. The Common Puffin is well known all round the British coasts, and gives its name to one of its haunts—Puffin Island, off Anglesea. It is rather larger than a pigeon; plumage glossy black above, under-surface pure white; feet orange-red; bill very deep, and flattened laterally, particoloured—red, yellow, and blue, and grooved during the breeding-season, and undergoing a kind of moult at its close—a peculiarity shared by other species. (Cf. *W. Bingley: Tour Round North Wales*, i. 309, and a paper by Dr. Bureau, in *Bull. Soc. Zool. France*, ii. 377–399, an abstract of which appeared in the *Zoologist*, July, 1878.) Puffins lay a single egg—white, with gray markings—in a burrow sometimes excavated by themselves, but frequently in one from which a rabbit has been driven. They were formerly used for food, and, being "reputed for fish" (*Carew: Surv. Corn.*, fol. 35), were eaten in Lent.


PUFFIN.

"There cannot be much doubt that the name *Puffin* given to these young birds, salted and dried, was applied on account of their downy clothing, for an English informant of Gesner's described one to him (*Hist. Avium*, p. 110) as wanting true feathers, and being covered only with a sort of woolly black plumage. It is right, however, to state that Cæsius expressly declares (*Horior. anim. lib.*, fol. 21) that the name is derived '*a naturali voce pupin.*' Prof. Skeat says that the word is a diminutive, which favours the view that it was originally used as a name for these young birds."—*Prof. Newton*, in *Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xx. 101. (Note.)

2. A puff-ball.

* **puffin-apple,** *s.* A species of apple.

pŭff'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *puffy*; *-ness.*] The quality, or state of being puffy, tumid, or turgid.

pŭff'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Puff, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Given to praising in extravagant or exaggerated terms; boasting, bragging.

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of writing or circulating puffs.

2. A puff.

"The now usual admixture of knots of ribbon and *puffings* of drapery."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 26, 1885.

puffing-billy, *s.* A popular name for an early form of the locomotive steam engine.

pŭff'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *puffing* ; *-ly.*]

1. In a puffing manner; with puffing or shortness of breath.

"In thousands *puffingly* to Fife they run."
Tennant : Anster Fair, ii. 12.

2. With puffs or extravagant praise or commendation; in puffs.

pŭf'-fĭn-ŭs, *s.* [Named by Ray, who mistook them for the birds described by Gesner (*Hist. Avium*, p. 110).]

Ornith. : Shearwater, a genus of Procellariinæ (q.v.), with several species. The tip of the lower mandible curves downwards, and the nostrils open separately.

pŭff'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *puff* ; *-y.*]

I. *Literally :*

1. Swelled with air; swollen, puffed; distended with air or wind; tumid with a soft substance.

2. Puffed out, fat, too fleshy.

"They say that Laravan looks *puffy*."—*Disraeli : Sybil*, bk. i., ch. i.

* **II.** *Figuratively :*

1. Tumid, turgid, swollen, bombastic. (*Dryden.*)

2. Puffed up, conceited.

"Better than you, or all your *puffy* race,
That better would become the great battalion."
Dryden : Duke of Guise, ii. 2.

puffy-faced, *a.* Having a puffed or bloated face.

pŭf-lèr-ite, *s.* [After Puffler-loch, Tyrol, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min. : According to Dana a variety of hypostilbite (q.v.), found in small globular groups of radiating acicular crystals implanted on an old dolerite. The fibres have two unequal cleavages at right angles with one another. *Brit. Mus. Cat.* makes it a variety of stilbite.

pŭg (1), *s.* [A weakened form of *puck* (q.v.).]

* **1.** An imp; a little demon.

"Agrippa kept a Stygian *pug*."
Butler : Hudibras, ii. 3.

* **2.** An elf, a sprite, a hobgoblin.

"Such as we *pugs* and hobgoblins call." *Heywood.*

* **3.** A monkey. (*Addison.*)

4. A pug-dog.

"Poor *pug* was caught: to town conveyed,
There sold." *Gay : Fable* xiv.

5. A fox.

"Here, a fresh fox having joined the hunted one out of the gorse, *pug* managed to beat his adversaries."—*Field*, Feb. 13, 1886.

* **6.** Used as a term of intimacy, good fellowship, or endearment.

"Call it *pugges* and pretye peate."
Drant : Horace, bk. ii., sat. 3.

* **7.** A salmon in its third year. (*Harrison : Descript. Eng.*, bk. iii., ch. iii.)

* **8.** A prostitute, a strumpet. (*Colgrave.*)

* **9.** Chaff; the refuse of grain. (*Holland.*)

pug-dog, *s.*

Zool. : A dwarf variety of the common dog, like a diminutive bull-dog or mastiff. They are noisy and snappish, but affectionate. Dutch and French pugs somewhat differ, the latter are the more diminutive.

pug-faced, *a.* Having a face like a monkey or pug.

pug-moth, *s.*

Entom. : The genus Eupithecia, belonging to the Larentidæ. Small moths, the males with the antennæ pubescent; abdomen often crested, wings smooth, cloudy, with numerous wavy slender lines; wings in repose spread out and closely applied to the surface on which the insect rests. British species forty.

pug-nose, *s.* A short squat nose; a snub nose.

"His little pug-dog with his little *pug-nose*.
Barham : Ingoldsby Legends ; Hand of Glory.

pug-nosed, *a.* Having a short snub nose.

pug-piles, *s. pl.*

Hydr.-eng. : Piles dovetailed into each other.

pug-piling, *s.*

Hydr.-eng. : A method of securing piles by dovetailing them into each other.

pŭg (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. *Ord. Lang.* : Clay tempered and worked so as to make it plastic.

2. *Pottery* : The same as Pug-mill (q.v.).

pug mill, *s.* A mill by which clay is worked, to blend its materials and render it plastic, for bricks or pottery. It has an upright cylinder armed with intruding blades, and an upright revolving axis armed with radial blades, which work in the intervals of the former. The blades force the clay constantly downward towards the exit.

pug tub, *s.*

Metall. : A cistern in which argentiferous slimes are stirred up with water, in order to remove some of the mud which becomes suspended in the water.

pŭg, *v.t.* [Pug (2), *s.*]

1. To work and temper clay in a pug-mill.

2. To stop with clay; to puddle. [Pugging, *s.*]

pŭg-ar-ee, pŭg-gèr-ee, pŭg-gèr-y, pŭg-gree, pŭg-ree, *s.* [Hind. *pagri* = a turban.] A piece of muslin wound round a hat or helmet in hot climates or warm weather, the ends being left falling down, to protect the head by keeping off the rays of the sun.

"The helmet, with or without a *puggree*, is pretty generally worn."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 25, 1885.

* **pŭg'-gard,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A thief.

"Cheaters, lifters, nips, foists, *puggards*."
The Roaring Girl.

* **pŭg'-gèred,** *a.* [Perhaps for *puckered.*] Puckered, wrinkled.

"Nor are we to cavil at the red *puggered* attire of the turkey."—*More : Against Atheism.*

pŭg'-gĭng, *s.* [Pug (2), *s.*]

1. The act of placing a lining between floor-joists with coarse mortar to prevent the passage of sound.

2. Stuff laid on partition-walls to deaden sound; felt, saw-dust, tan-bark.

3. The act of tamping or stopping with clay; puddling.

4. Grinding of clay, with a sufficiency of water to render it plastic.

* **pŭg'-gĭng,** *a.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. *puggard.*] Thievish.

"A white sheet bleaching on a hedge
Doth set my *pugging* tooth on edge."
Shakesp. : Winter's Tale, iv. 2.

pŭg'-gree, *s.* [Pugaree.]

pŭgh (*gh* silent), *interj.* [From the sound.] An exclamation indicating contempt or disdain; pooh!

* **pū-ĭl** (1), *s.* [Fr. *pugille*; Lat. *pugillus, pugillum* = a handful.] As much as is taken up between the thumb and first two fingers.

"Take violets, and infuse a good *pugil* of them in a quart of vinegar."—*Bacon : Nat. Hist.*, § 17.

* **pū-ĭl** (2), *s.* [Lat.] A pugilist (q.v.).

"Dioxippus the *pugil*."—*Hacket : Life of Williams*, ii. 37.

pū'-ĭl-ĭsm, *s.* [Lat. *pugil* = a boxer; Eng. suff. *-ism.*] The practice or science of boxing or fighting with the fists; prize-fighting.

"*Pugilism* being at the time reckoned defunct."—*Bell's Life*, Feb. 17, 1886.

pū'-ĭl-ĭst, *s.* [Lat. *pugil* = a boxer; Eng. suff. *-ist.*] One who boxes or fights with the fists; a boxer, a prize-fighter.

"Slow, about the worst fault a really good *pugilist* could be guilty of."—*Bell's Life*, Feb. 17, 1886.

pū-ĭl-ĭst-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *pugilist*; *-ic.*] Pertaining to pugilism or pugilists.

"The aspect generally of a person of *pugilistic* tendencies."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 8, 1882.

pŭg-nā-cious, *a.* [Lat. *pugnax* (genit. *pugnacis*), from *pugno* = to fight; *pugnus* = the fist; *pugna* = a fight; Sp. *pugnaz.*] Disposed or inclined to fight; fighting, quarrelsome.

"How nobly gave he back the Poles their Diet,
Then told *pugnacious* Poland to be quiet!"
Byron : Age of Bronze, x.

pŭg-nā-cious-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *pugnacious*; *-ly.*] In a pugnacious manner.

pŭg-nā-cious-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *pugnacious*; *-ness.*] Pugnacity, quarrelsomeness.

pŭg-năç'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *pugnacité*, from Lat. *pugnacitatem*, accus. of *pugnacitas*, from *pugnax* = pugnacious (q.v.). The quality or state of being pugnacious; inclination or disposition to fight; quarrelsomeness.

"That which cometh with *pugnacity* and contention."—*Bacon : Advancement of Learning*, bk. ii.

pûg nant, [illegible] [Lat. [illegible] pr. part. of [illegible] (q.v.).]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

* **pūk-ĭsh, * puk-ishc,** *a.* [Eng. *puk(e)*, a.; *-ish.*] Puke-coloured.

pū lăs, *s.* [Malay.] A twine made by the Malays from a species of nettle.

* **pūl-chri-tūde,** *s.* [Lat. *pulchritudo*, from *pulcher* = beautiful; Sp. *pulchritud*; Ital. *pulchritudine.*] Beauty, handsomeness, grace, comeliness; elegance of figure.

"Figured in shape and stature with force and *pulchritude*."—*Hall. Henry VIII.* (an. 12).

pūle, * peulo, *v.i.* & *t.* [Fr. *pieuler* = to peep as a bird, from Lat. *pipilo*, frequent. of *pipo* = to chirp; Ital. *pigolare.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To cry or chirp, as a chicken.

2. To whine, to whimper, as a complaining child.

"*Puling* over the insolent demands of a band of conspirators."—*Morning Post*, Jan. 16, 1880.

* **B.** *Trans.:* To utter in a whining or whimpering tone.

"I say, You love; you *peule* me out a No."
Drayton Idea 5.

* **pūl-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *pul(e)*; *-er.*] One who whines; a whimperer.

"If she be pale in complexion, she will prove but a *puler*."—*Man in the Moon*, sig. G.

pū lĭcx, *s.* [Lat. = a flea.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the Pulicidæ (q.v.). Gervais enumerated twenty-five species; most of them are confined to one animal. *Pulex irritans* or *hominis* is the common flea [Flea]; *P.* or *Sarcopsylla penetrans*, the Chigre (q.v.); *P. felis* is the cats' flea; *P. canis* that of the dog and fox; *P. gallinæ* the fowls' flea; *P. columbæ* the pigeons' flea.

† **pū-lĭc,** * **pū-lĭck,** *s.* [Lat. *pulic(aria).*] Any plant of the genus Pulicaria (q.v.).

pū-lĭ-căr-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat. = a plant; perhaps *Plantago psyllium*, not one of the present genus; from *pulex*, genit. *pulicis* = a flea, which the modern genus was supposed to drive away by its powerful smell.] [Fleabane.]

Bot.: *Pulicaria crispa*, dried and bruised, is used in the Indian Salt Range as a vulnerary to bruises of cattle.

pū-lĭ-ĝĕne, *a.* [Lat. *pulex*, genit. *pulicis* = a flea.] Pertaining or relating to fleas; pulicous.

pu-lĭç'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *pulex*, genit. *pulic(is)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: Fleas; a family of Aphaniptera. Some place them as an aberrant and wingless form of the Diptera. Head small, compressed; eyes simple; antennæ four-jointed; mouth with two lancet-like mandibles, forming, with the maxillæ, a suctorial beak, with a slender bristle-like tongue, coarsely toothed on the outer surface, and traversed throughout its entire length by a canal, the whole enclosed between two three-jointed plates. The legs are large; the hinder ones adapted for leaping. The family contains but a single genus, Pulex (q.v.).

* **pū-lĭ-cōse,** * **pū-lĭ-coŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *pulicosus*, from *pulex*, genit. *pulicis* = a flea.] Abounding with fleas.

pūl'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Pule.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Crying like a young chicken; whining, whimpering.

"The unmasculine rhetoric of any *puling* priest or chaplain."—*Milton: Tenure of Kings.*

* 2. Infantine, childish, trifling.

"This *puling* jargon is not as innocent as it is foolish."—*Burke: On a Regicide Peace*, let. 3.

C. *As subst.:* Whining, whimpering.

"Leave this faint *puling*, and lament as I do."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iv. 2.

pūl'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *puling*; *-ly.*] In a puling manner; with whines or whimpers.

"Go *pulingly*
Like a poor wench had lost her market money."
Beaum. & Flet.: Captain, iii. 1.

pŭlk, pulke, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A pond. (*Prov.*)

"It is easy for a woman to go to a pond or *pulke* standing near to her door."—*Rogers: Naaman the Syrian*, p. 842.

pŭlk'-hą, *s.* [Native word.] A travelling sled or sleigh used by Laplanders. It is shaped like a boat, constructed of light material, and covered with skin of the reindeer. It is drawn by a single reindeer.

PULKHA.

pŭll, * pulle, *v.t.* & *i.* [Prob. an English word, though the A.S. *pullian*, given in Somner's Dict., is not found; the pa. par. *apullad* occurs in *A.S. Leechdoms*, i. 362; cf. Low Ger. *pulen* = to pick, to pinch, to pull, to tear; Lat. *pello* (pa. t. *pepuli*) = to drive.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To draw, or endeavour to draw, towards one; to draw forcibly; to drag, to haul, (*Genesis* viii. 9.)

2. To pluck; to gather with the hand.

"Flax, *pulled* in the bloom, will be whiter and stronger than if let stand till the seed is ripe."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

3. To move or set in motion by drawing or pulling: as, To *pull* a bell.

4. To tear, to rend (followed by a qualifying word or phrase). (*Acts* xxiii. 10.)

5. To carry in a boat by means of oars.

"You have allowed more than one-half of the men to *pull* us on shore."—*Marryat: Peter Simple*, ch. xiv.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Print.:* To take an impression of.

"A number of proofs which appeared to have been *pulled* from it."—*Standard*, March 1, 1886.

2. *Racing:* To prevent, as a horse, from winning by pulling him back. (*Slang.*)

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To give a pull, to tug, to haul, to drag; as, To *pull* at a rope.

2. To row a boat.

"His boat was lowered down, and getting in with his men, he *pulled* to another vessel."—*Marryat: Peter Simple*, ch. lviii.

¶ 1. *To pull a long face:* To look dejected.

2. *To pull a thing off:* To succeed in accomplishing something; to succeed in: as, To *pull* a match *off.*

3. *To pull apart:*

(1) *Trans.:* To pull asunder or into pieces.

(2) *Intrans.:* To become separated or broken by pulling: as, A rope *pulls apart.*

4. *To pull down:*

(1) To demolish or take in pieces by separating the parts.

"Shall all our houses be *pulled down*?"—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, i. 2

(2) To demolish, to destroy, to subvert.

"In political affairs . . . it is far easier to *pull down* than to build up."—*Howel: Vocal Forest.*

(3) To bring down; to degrade, to humble.

"It was onely a *pulling down* and tying short of too much greatness."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 276.

(4) To weaken; to deprive of strength.

"A fit of common sickness *pulls* thee *down*."
Blair: The Grave.

* 5. *To pull down a side:* To endanger or destroy the chance of the party or side to which one is attached.

6. *To pull faces:* To make grimaces.

7. *To pull off:*

(1) To separate by pulling; to pluck.

(2) To take or draw off: as, To *pull* off a coat.

8. *To pull on:* To draw on: as, To *pull on* one's boots.

9. *To pull one through:* To help one through or extricate one from a difficulty.

"His extra speed *pulled him through*."—*Field*, Jan. 23, 1882.

10. *To pull one's self together:* To rally; to exert one's self more; to rouse one's self.

"The Middlesex men now *pulled themselves together*."—*Field*, Feb. 27, 1886.

11. *To pull out:* To draw or drag out; to extirpate, to eradicate.

12. *To pull the long bow:* To exaggerate; to lie boastingly.

13. *To pull* (or *draw*) *the strings* (or *wires*): To be the real though secret promoter or mover; to set in action secretly.

"Some men with cooler heads who *pulled the strings* that influenced the mob."—*Our Own Country*, ii. 257.

14. *To pull through:* To manage to get through with any undertaking; to succeed with difficulty.

15. *To pull together:* To cooperate.

16. *To pull up:*

(1) *Transitive:*

(*a*) To drag up forcibly; to pluck up; hence, to eradicate, to extirpate. (*Amos* ix. 15.)

(*b*) To stop by means of reins, &c.: as, To *pull up* a horse.

(*c*) Hence, to stop in any course or action, especially in a bad one.

(*d*) To stimulate; to rouse or excite to greater exertion.

(*e*) To apprehend; to cause to be apprehended and taken before a court or justice. (*Colloquial.*)

(2) *Intransitive:*

(*a*) To be stopped; to come to a stop or stand; to stop.

"Before the train *pulls up* at the next station."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 9, 1882.

(*b*) To overtake or come nearer to one who is in front.

17. *To pull up stakes:* To change one's residence; to remove. (*Amer.*)

pŭll, *s.* [Pull, *v.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. The act of pulling, drawing, or dragging; an effort to move by drawing towards one; a haul, a tug.

"Waiting a happy Spring to ripen full
His long'd-for harvest, to the reapers *pull*."
Beaum. & Flet.: Four Plays in One. (Epil.)

* 2. A contest, a struggle.

"For many a man that may not stand a *pull*,
Yet liketh it him at the wrestlying for to be."
Chaucer: Assembly of Fowles.

3. That which is pulled: as—

(1) The knob and stem of a door-bell or door-gong: a bell-pull.

(2) A catch or lip upon a drawer or door by which it is pulled open.

(3) The lever of a beer-engine or counter-pump.

4. The act of rowing a boat; an excursion in a rowing boat.

"The crew prepared for a *pull* over the full course."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 19, 1886.

5. A drink, a draught.

"Taking a long and hearty *pull* at the rum-and-water."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. lii.

II. *Fig.:* A haul, a venture; hence, an advantage.

"The *pull* in the weights alone enabled Ivanhoe to win by a length."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 21, 1885.

B. *Technically:*

Printing:

(1) The space on the forme which was impressed by the platen, in the old style of printing-press, where two impressions were sometimes required for a large forme.

(2) A single impression.

pull-down, *s.*

Music: A wire which is attached to the under side of the pallet of an organ, and by which the pallet is opened as the key of the manual is depressed; the pull-down passes through a perforation in a brass plate on the bottom of the wind-chest, and connected by stickers, roller-boards, trackers, &c., with the key.

pull-iron, *s.* The piece at the hind end of the tongue of a street-car by which it is attached to the car.

pull-over, *s.*

Hat-making: A conical cap of felted fur, forming a nap to be pulled over a hat-body.

pull-piece, *s.*

Horol.: The wire attached to the striking mechanism, by pulling which the clock is made to strike.

pull-pipes, *s. pl.*

Bot.: The stems of some Equiseta.

pull-to, *s.* The same as Lay-cap (q.v.).

***pul-laile,** *s.* [Fr. *poulaille.*] Poultry.

***pul-lain, *pol-ayne, *pul-len,** *s.* [Fr. *poulain.*] Poultry; a chicken.

"[He] came like a false foxe, my *pullain* to kill and mischeefe." *Gammer Gurton's Needle,* v. 2.

***pŭll-băck, *pul-back,** *s.* [Eng. *pull,* and *back.*] That which pulls or keeps one back from proceeding; a drawback, a hindrance.

"A kind of *pullback* from the sin that he has been about to engage in."—*South: Sermons.*, vol. vii., ser. ii.

***pul-len,** *s.* [Pullain.]

pŭll'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *pull,* v.; *-er.*] One who or that which pulls.

"Proud setter up and *puller* down of kings." *Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI.*, iii. 3.

pŭl'-lĕt, *pol-et, *pol-ete, *s.* [O. Fr. *polete* (Fr. *poulet*) = a chicken, dimin. of *poule* = a hen.] [Poult.] A young hen; a chicken.

***pullet-sperm,** *s.* Treadle. (*Shakesp.: Merry Wives,* iii. 5.)

pŭl'-leў, *pol-eyne, *pol-ive, *pol-ley, *pul-lie, *pul-ly, *s.* [Fr. *poulie* = a pulley. The form *polive* (in *Chaucer: C. T.,* 10,498) is hard to explain, but *puleyne* (*Prompt. Parv.*) is from Fr. *poulain* = "a fole, or colt, also the rope wherewith wine is let down into a cellar, a pulley-rope" (*Cotgrave*), from Low Lat. *pullanus* = a colt, from Lat. *pullus* = the young of any animal (cogn. with Eng. *foal*). For the transference of sense cf. *horse* = a kind of frame; Fr. *poutre* = a filly . . . a beam; *chèvre* = a goat . . . a crane; Eng. *crane* = in its double meaning; Gr. ὄνος (*onos*) = an ass, a crane, a pulley, &c.]

1. *Mech.:* One of the six simple machines or mechanical powers. It consists of a small circular plate or wheel which can turn round an axis passing through the centres of its faces, and having its ends supported by a framework which is called the block. The circular plate has a groove cut in its edge to prevent a string from slipping off when it is put round the pulley. With a single fixed pulley (that is one in which the block in which the pulley turns is fixed), there is neither gain nor loss of power; for, as the tension in every part of the cord is the same, if a weight be suspended at one extremity, an equal weight must be applied at the other to maintain equilibrium. Hence, the effect of a fixed pulley is simply to change the direction of a force. By means of moveable pulleys one can gain mechanical advantage, greater or less, according to the number and mode of combination of the pulleys. This advantage may be computed by comparing the velocity of the weight raised with that of the moving power, according to the principle of virtual velocities. Thus:

In a single moveable pulley with the strings parallel when there is equilibrium the weight is twice the power.

It may, therefore, be considered a lever of the second class, in which the distance of the power from the fulcrum is double that of the weight from the fulcrum.

In a system of pulleys in which each pulley hangs by a separate string and all the pulleys are parallel, when there is equilibrium the weight is equal to the power multiplied by $2n$, where n is the number of pulleys.

In a system of pulleys in which the same string passes round all the pulleys and the parts of it between the pulleys are parallel, when there is equilibrium the weight is equal to the power multiplied by the number of strings at the lower block.

In a system of pulleys in which each string is attached to the weight, and all the strings are parallel when there is equilibrium, the weight is equal to the power multiplied by 2^n-1, where n is the number of pulleys.

2. *Mach.:* A wheel with a grooved, flat, or slightly convex rim, adapted to receive a cord or band, which runs over it. It transmits power or changes the direction of motion.

¶ (1) *Cone pulley:* [Cone-pulley].

(2) *Conical pulley:* [Cone-pulley, 2.].

(3) *Fast pulley:* A pulley firmly attached to the shaft from which it receives or to which it communicates motion.

(4) *Loose pulley:* A pulley running free on the shaft, to receive the belt and allow it still to traverse without being affected by, or affecting the motion of, the shafting.

(5) *Sliding pulley:* A kind of coupling in which the band-pulley is slipped into or out of engagement with an arm freely attached to the shaft and rotating therewith.

(6) *Speed pulley:* [Cone-pulley, 2.].

pulley-block, *s.* A shell with a sheave or sheaves.

pulley-box, *s.*

Loom: A frame containing the pulleys for guiding the tail-cords in a draw-loom.

pulley-check, *s.* An automatic device by which the rope is kept from running back over a pulley.

pulley clutch, *s.* A contrivance for fastening a pulley to a beam or rafter.

pulley-drum, *s.* The block inclosing the sheave.

pulley mortice, *s.* [Chase-mortice.]

† pulley-shaped, *a.*

Bot.: Resembling a pulley, circular, compressed, and contracted in the middle of the circumference.

pulley-stone, *s.* A popular name for a detached segment of an encrinite (q.v.).

***pŭl-leў,** *v.t.* [Pulley, *s.*] To raise or hoist with a pulley.

"Their heavy sides th' inflated bellows heave, Tugged by the *pulley'd* line." *Joys. Edge-Hill*, bk. iii.

pŭl'-lĭ-cat, pŭl'-ĭ-eat, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of coloured, chequered silk handkerchief.

pŭl'-lŏck, *s.* [See def.] A put-log, of which word it is a corruption.

Pŭll'-man, *s.* [The name of the inventor.] (See compound.)

Pullman car, *s.* [Palace-car.]

***pŭl-lu-lāte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *pullulatus*, pa. par. of *pullulo* = to germinate, from *pullus* = a shoot; Fr. *pullular.*] To germinate, to shoot, to bud.

"Whose root remaineth still within, and *pullulateth* again."—*Grainger: On Ecclesiastes*, p. 175.

***pŭl-lu-lā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *pullulatio.*] The act of germinating or budding; a germination.

"But the genuine *pullulations* of the animal life."—*More: Defence of the Moral Cabbala*, ch. ii.

pŭl-lŭs, pal-as, pal-a-si, *s.* [Bengalee, Hindi., &c.]

Bot.: [Butea].

pŭl'-mō-, pŭl-mŏn-, pŭl mŏn ĭ-, *pref.* [Lat. *pulmo*, genit. *pulmonis* = a lung.] Of, or belonging to, the lungs.

† pŭl-mō-brăn-chĭ-ā-ta, *s. pl.* [Pref. *pulmo-*, and Mod. Lat. *branchiata.*]

Zool.: De Blainville's name for the Pulmonifera (q.v.).

† pŭl-mō-brăn'-chĭ-ate, *a.* & *s.* [Pulmobranchiata.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to the Pulmobranchiata.

B. *As subst.:* Any member of the order Pulmobranchiata.

† pŭl-mō-găs tĕr ŏp'-ō-da, *s. pl.* [Pref. *pulmo-*, and Mod. Lat. *gasteropoda* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A synonym of Pulmonifera (q.v.).

***pŭl-mō grā'-da,** *s. pl.* [Pref. *pulmo-*, and Lat. *gradior* = to walk.]

Zool.: An order of the old sub-class Acalephæ, embracing the Discophora and (in part) the Lucernaridæ.

pŭl'-mō-grāde, *a.* & *s.* [Pulmograda.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or relating to the Pulmograda; resembling a pulmograde; moving like a pulmograde.

B. *As subst.:* A member of the Pulmograda.

pŭl-mŏn-ār'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Fem. of Lat. *pulmonarius* = consumptive. Named from its being formerly used in pulmonary affections.]

Bot.: Lungwort; a genus of Lithospermeæ. Calyx five-partite; corolla regular, funnel-shaped, with a naked throat; stamens included, filaments short, nutlets stony, smooth. Known species five; from Europe and North Asia. One *Pulmonaria angustifolia*, Narrow-leaved Lungwort, with the flowers first pink and then bright blue, is a native of the south of England, but rare. *P. officinalis*, Common Lungwort, with pale purple flowers, is only an escape, as is *P. virginica.*

***pŭl-mō-năr'-ĭ-æ,** *s. pl.* [Pulmonata.]

Zool.: A division of Arachnida (q.v.).

***pŭl mō nar ĭ oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *pulmo*, genit. *pulmonis* = a lung] Diseased in the lungs. (*Ash.*)

pŭl mŏn a-rў, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *pulmonaire*] [Pulmonaria.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Med.:* Pertaining to the lungs, affecting the lungs.

"Whence either *pulmonary* lobe expires, And all the interior cold breath retires." *Broome: Universal Beauty*, bk. iv.

* 2. *Entom.:* Pertaining or relating to the Arachnidan order Pulmonaria (q.v.).

B. *As substantive:*

Bot.: Lungwort (q.v.).

pulmonary sedatives, *s. pl.*

Pharm.: Garrod's third order of Medicines affecting the respiratory organs and passages. Examples: opium, morphia, belladonna, &c.

pŭl mō nā ta, *s. pl.* [Lat. *pulmo*, genit. *pulmonis* = a lung.]

Zool.:

1. Cuvier's name for the Pulmonifera (q.v.).

2. The same as Pulmonaria (q.v.).

pŭl mō nāte, *a.* [Lat. *pulmo*, genit. *pulmonis*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ate.*] Having lungs or organs that act as lungs.

pŭl mŏn ĭ brăn chĭ ā ta, *s. pl.* [Pulmobranchiata.]

pŭl mŏn ĭ brăn chĭ ate, *a.* & *s.* [Pulmobranchiate.]

pŭl-mŏn'-ic, *pŭl-mŏn'-ick, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *pulmonique*, from Lat. *pulmo*, genit. *pulmonis* = a lung.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. The same as Pulmonary (q.v.).

"Those that are subject to nervous or *pulmonick* distempers, ought either to go into the country, or to be home soon after sunset." *Cheyne: On Health*, ch. i., § 8.

2. Useful, or intended for diseases of the lungs.

*** B.** *As substantive:*

1. One affected with a disease of the lungs.

"*Pulmonicks* are subject to consumptions, and the old to asthmas. —*Arbuthnot.*

2. A medicine for diseases of the lungs.

*** pŭl mŏn ic al,** *a.* [Eng. *pulmonic*, *-al.*] The same as Pulmonic (q.v.).

pŭl-mŏn'-ĭ fĕr, *s.* [Pulmoniferæ.] An animal having lungs; specif., a member of the Pulmonifera (q.v.).

pŭl mŏ nif'-ĕr a, *s. pl.* [Pref. *pulmo-*, and Lat. *fero* = to bear.]

Zool.: An order of Gasteropoda. Breathing organ, the simplest form of lung, resembling the bronchial chamber of the stomach of the sea-snail, but lined with a network of respiratory vessels. Foot broad, generally a spiral shell. It contains the land snails. Sections Inoperculata and Operculata. (*S. P. Woodward.*)

2. *Fabront.:* From the Carboniferous onward.

pŭl mŏ nif'-ĕr oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *pulmonifer(a)*; *-ous.*]

1. Having lungs, or organs which act as lungs; pulmonate (q.v.).

2. Pertaining or belonging to the Pulmonifera (q.v.).

pŭl mŏn ĭ grā da, *s. pl.* [Pulmograda.]

† pŭl-mŏ trăch ē ar ĭ a, *s. pl.* Pref. *pulmo-*, and Mod. Lat. *Trachearia* (q.v.).]

Zool.: The Aranedida or Araneidæ.

pŭlp, * pulpe, *s.* [Fr. *pulpe*, from Lat. *pulpa* = the fleshy portion of animals, pulp, pith.] A soft, moist, slightly cohering mass of undissolved animal or vegetable matter; specif.:

(1) The juicy portion of a fruit or the juicy tissue found in the interior of plants.

"The grub . . . her secret cave Enlarges hourly, preying on the *pulp*. Ceaseless . . . *Phelps*, under bk. i.

† (2) The succulent hymenium of fungals.

(3) Paper-making material, cut fine, and suspended in water, ready for manufacturing into paper.

(4) The soft, vascular substance, richly supplied with nerves, in the interior of a tooth.

pulp boiler, pulp-digester, *s.* An apparatus for treating paper stock, especially ground wood or cut straw, to remove gum, silex, starch, &c., from the fibre.

pulp digester, *s.* [PULP-BOILER.]

pulp dresser, *s.* A machine for removing specks and knots from paper-pulp.

pulp grinder, *s.* A machine for grinding paper stock for pulp.

pulp strainer, *s.* A strainer used for straining the pulp used in paper-making.

pŭlp, *v.t.* & *i.* [PULP, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To make or convert into pulp.

"The economy of *pulping roots* is frequently recognized."—*Field*, Jan. 2, 1886.

2. To extract the pulp or pulpy substance from.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To be, or to become, ripe and juicy, like the pulp of fruit.

* **pūl-pa-toon',** *s.* [Fr.] An article of confectionery, probably made from the pulp of fruit.

"With a French troop of *pulpatoons*, mackaroons, . . . grand and excellent."—*Nobbes: Microcosmus.*

pŭlp'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *pulp*, v.; *-er.*]

1. An instrument or apparatus for reducing roots, &c., to pulp.

"There is a prejudice against the use of the *pulper* and chopper."—*Field*, Jan. 2, 1886.

2. A machine for reducing paper stock to pulp.

3. An apparatus for freeing the coffee-berry from the fleshy pulp by which it is surrounded.

pŭlp-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *pulpy; -ness.*] The quality or state of being pulpy.

pŭl'-pĭt, * **pul-pet,** *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *pulpite*, from Lat. *pulpitum* = a scaffold, a stage for actors; Fr. *pupitre*; Sp. & Ital. *pulpito.*]

A. *As substantive:*

* 1. A stand from which disputants pronounced their dissertations and authors recited their works; a rostrum.

"Some to the common *pulpit*, and cry out, Liberty, freedom, and enfranchisement!"
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iii. 1.

2. A raised place or desk in a church, from which the preacher delivers his sermon. They are now generally made of wood, but were formerly also made of stone, richly carved and ornamented.

3. Hence, used figuratively, for preachers generally or preaching; the teaching of preachers.

"I say the *pulpit* (in the sober use
Of its legitimate, peculiar pow'rs)
Must stand acknowledg'd, whilst the world shall
The most important and effectual guard, [stand,
Support, and ornament of virtue's cause."
Cowper: Task, ii. 332.

B. *As adj.:* Belonging, pertaining, or suited to the pulpit: as, *pulpit* eloquence, &c.

* **pūl-pĭt,** *v.t.* [PULPIT, *s.*] To place in or supply with a pulpit. (*Milton.*)

* **pūl-pĭ-tär'-ĭ-ăn,** *s.* [Eng. *pulpit; -arian.*] A pulpiteer.

"Had netled the aggrieved *pulpitarians*."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, i. 99.

* **pūl-pĭt-eēr',** * **pūl-pĭt-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *pulpit; -eer.*] A term of contempt for a preacher.

"What ails this pragmatical *pulpiteer*, thus to talk of government?"—*South: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 2.

* **pūl-pĭt-ĭc-ăl,** *a.* [Eng. *pulpit; -ical.*] Of, or pertaining to, a pulpit; suited to a pulpit.

* **pūl-pĭt-ĭc-ăl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *pulpitical; -ly.*] In a manner suited to the pulpit; in manner of a sermon.

"To proceed regularly and *pulpitically*."—*Chesterfield: Letters.*

* **pūl'-pĭt-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *pulpit; -ish.*] Smacking of the pulpit; like a pulpit performance.

* **pūl'-pĭt-măn,** *s.* [Eng. *pulpit*, and *man.*] A preacher.

"He was an excellent *pulpitman*, happy in raising the affections of his auditory."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, X. iii. 33.

* **pūl'-pĭt-rў,** *s.* [Eng. *pulpit; -ry.*] The teaching of the pulpit; preaching.

"To teach thus were mere *pulpitry*."—*Milton: Reform. in Eng.*, bk. ii.

pŭlp-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *pulposus*, from *pulpa* = pulp (q.v.); Fr. *pulpeux*; Sp. *pulposo*; Ital. *polposo.*] Consisting of pulp; like pulp; pulpy.

"The red-streak's *pulpous* fruit
With gold irradiate."
Philips: Cider, i. 513.

pŭlp'-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *pulpous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being pulpous; pulpiness.

pŭlp'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *pulp; -y.*] Consisting of pulp; like pulp; of the consistence of pulp; soft, pappy.

"In the walnut and plumbs is a thick *pulpy* covering."—*Ray: Creation.*

pŭl-quē (**qu** as **k**), *s.* [Sp.] A vinous beverage, made in Mexico, by fermenting the juice of the various species of the agave. It resembles cider, but has a disagreeable odour, like that of putrid meat.

pŭl'-sāte, *v.i.* [Lat. *pulsatus*, pa. par. of *pulso* = to beat, frequent. from *pello* = to drive.] To beat, to throb.

"*Pulsating* like the heavings of rudimentary lungs."—*Scribner's Magazine*, June, 1877, p. 157.

pŭl'-sa-tĭle, *a.* [Lat. *pulsatilis*, from *pulsatus*, pa. par. of *pulso* = to beat; Sp. *pulsatil*; Ital. *pulsatile.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Capable of being struck or beaten.

"The rattle . . . is a musical instrument of the *pulsatile* kind."—*Musical Dict.*, p. 194. (1769).

2. *Pathol.:* Beating as a pulse; throbbing. (Applied to tumours.)

pŭl-sa-tĭl'-la, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from *pulsatio* = a beating.] The pasque flower.

pulsatilla-camphor, *s.* [ANEMONIN.]

pŭl-sā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *pulsationem*, accus. of *pulsatio*, from *pulsatus*, pa. par. of *pulso* = to beat; Sp. *pulsacion*; Ital. *pulsazione.*] [PULSATE.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of beating; a beat or stroke by which some medium is affected, as in the propagation of sound.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Med.:* The beating or throbbing of the heart or of an artery; a beat of the pulse; a throb.

"The wild *pulsation* that I felt before the strife."
Tennyson: Locksley Hall.

* 2. *Law:* An assault or beating without causing pain.

"Distinguishing verberation, which was accompanied with pain, from *pulsation*, which was attended with none."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 8.

* **pŭl'-sa-tĭve,** *a.* [Fr. *pulsatif*; Sp. & Ital. *pulsativo.*] Beating, throbbing.

* **pŭl'-sā-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat.] A beater, a striker.

pŭl'-sa-tŏr-ў, *a.* [Fr. *pulsatoire*: Sp. & Ital. *pulsatorio.*] Capable of pulsating; beating, throbbing.

"An inward, pungent, and *pulsatory* ache within the skull."—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 418.

pŭlse (1), * **poulce,** * **pous,** * **puls** (1), *s.* [Fr. *pouls* = the pulse, from Lat. *pulsum*, accus. of *pulsus* = a beating, . . . a pulse, from *pulsus*, pa. par. of *pello* = to drive; Sp. & Port. *pulso*; Ital. *polso.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II.

2. *Fig.:* Any measured regular or rhythmical beat; any short quick motion regularly repeated; pulsation, vibration.

"When the ear receives any simple sound, it is struck by a single *pulse* of the air."—*Burke: Sublime & Beautiful*, pt. iv., § 11.

II. *Physiol.:* The beat or shock felt in any artery when slight pressure is made on it, caused by the systole of the heart. At birth the number of beats is about 140, at the end of the first year 120, at the end of the second 110; during middle life between 70 and 80, and in old age usually a little more. It is slower in man than in woman, and is also affected by the position of the body, being about five beats more in the sitting than in the recumbent posture, and 10 more per minute in the standing than in the sitting posture.

¶ *To feel one's pulse:* (*Fig.*) To sound one; to try to discover one's opinions, views, or feelings.

"So much matter has been ferretted out that this Government wishes to tell its own story, and *my pulse was felt*."—*Southey: Letters*, iv. 139.

pulse-glass, *s.* An instrument invented by Franklin to exhibit the ebullition of liquids at low temperatures. The bulbs are connected by a slender stem and partially charged with water, the supernatant air having been expelled by boiling, and the opening hermetically sealed by a blow-pipe. By grasping one of the bulbs the heat of the hand will cause the formation of vapour and drive the liquid into the other bulb, producing a violent ebullition in the latter.

pŭlse (2), * **puls** (2), *s.* [Lat. *puls* = pottage made of meal, pulse, &c.; cf. Gr. πόλτος (*poltos*) = porridge.] A general name for leguminous plants or their seeds; leguminous plants, such as beans, peas, &c.

"If all the world
Should in a pet of temperance feed on *pulse*."
Milton: Comus, 721.

* **pŭlse,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *pulso* = to beat.]

A. *Trans.:* To drive by a pulsation of the heart.

B. *Intrans.:* To beat, as the pulse; to throb.

"The *pulsing* of her engines thinned down."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 7, 1882.

pŭlse'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *pulse* (1), *s.*; *-less.*]

1. Having no pulsation.

"She was in a state of extreme collapse and almost *pulseless*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 3, 1885.

2. In a state of torpor; languid, lifeless.

"In a blank and *pulseless* torpor."
Moore: Veiled Prophet.

pŭlse'-lĕss-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *pulseless; -ness.*] The quality or state of being pulseless; cessation of the pulse.

* **pŭl-sĭf'-ĭc,** * **pŭl-sĭf'-ĭck,** *a.* [Lat. *pulsus* = a beating . . . the pulse, and *facio* = to make.] Causing or exciting pulsation; exciting the pulse.

"A *pulsifick* corporeal quality in the substance of the heart itself."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 161.

pŭl-sĭm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *pulse; i* connect., and *meter.*] A sphygmometer (q.v.).

* **pŭl'-sion,** *s.* [Lat. *pulsio*, from *pulsus*, pa. par. of *pello* = to drive; Fr. *pulsion*; Ital. *pulsione.*] The act of driving forward, in opposition to suction or traction.

"Examples of suction are not the only noted ones of attraction that may be reduced to *pulsion*."—*Boyle: Works*, iv. 129.

* **pŭl-sĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *puls(e)*, v.; *-ive.*] Constraining, compulsory.

"To end, my *pulsive* brain no art affords
To mint, or stamp, or forge new coyned words."
John Taylor.

pŭl-sŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Lat. *pulsus* = pulse, and Eng. *meter.*] A form of pump for raising water, by the condensation of steam, in a vessel situated at such elevation above the water-supply that the atmospheric pressure will raise the water to the chamber and operate the valves.

* **pŭl-tā'-ceoŭs** (**ce** as **sh**), *a.* [Lat. *puls*, genit. *pultis* = pottage.] [PULSE (2), *s.*] Macerated, softened, nearly fluid.

pŭl-tĕn-æ'-a, *s.* [Named after W. Pulteney, M.D., a botanical writer.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Pulteneæ (q.v.). Beautiful, little Australian shrubs, mostly with yellow flowers, of which more than fifty are cultivated in Britain.

pŭl-tĕn'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pultenæa* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Podalyrieæ (q.v.).

* **pult-er,** *s.* [POULTER.]

* **pul-tesse,** * **pul-tise,** *s.* [POULTICE.]

* **pŭl'-ture,** *s.* [PUTURE.]

pū'-lu, *s.* [Hawaiian.] A vegetable silk; a yellow fibre, like that of cotton, but shorter, weaker, and more elastic; imported into Europe from Hawaii since 1844. It is used for stuffing mattresses; as a styptic, &c.

pŭl'-vĕr-ą-ble, *a.* [Lat. *pulvis*, genit. *pulveris* = dust, and Eng. *-able.*] Capable of being pulverized; pulverizable.

"Consistent and *pulverable* bodies."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 636.

pŭl-vĕr-ā'-ceoŭs (**ce** as **sh**), *a.* [Lat. *pulvis*, genit. *pulveris* = dust; Eng. adj. suff. *-aceous.*] Having a dusty or powdered surface; pulverulent.

pŭl-vĕr-ăr'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Fem. of Lat. *pulverarius* = pertaining to dust or sand.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Pulveraridæ.

pŭl-vĕr-ăr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pulverar(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Lichens, tribe Coniothalameæ.

* **pŭl'-vĕr-ātc,** *v.t.* [Lat. *pulveratus*, pa. par. of *pulvero* = to cover with dust; *pulvis*, genit. *pulveris* = dust.] To reduce to powder or dust; to pulverize.

"Dried in the sunne and *pulverated*."—*Sandys: Travels*, p. 65.

pŭl'-vĕr-în, pŭl'-vĕr-īne, *s.* [Fr. *pulvérin*, from Lat. *pulvis*, genit. *pulveris* = dust.] Ashes of barilla.

pŭl'-vĕr-īz-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *pulveriz(e)*; *-able.*] Capable of being pulverized or reduced to powder or dust.

pŭl-vĕr-ī-zā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *pulveriz(e)*; *-ation.*] The act of pulverizing or reducing to powder or dust.

pŭl'-vĕr-īze, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *pulvériser*, from Low Lat. *pulverizo*, from Lat. *pulvero* = to cover with dust; *pulvis*, genit. *pulveris* = dust; Sp. *pulverizar*; Port. *polverizar.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To reduce to dust or fine powder, by beating, grinding, &c.

"Fire itself doth scarce after separate, but only *pulverize* them."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 489.

2. *Fig.:* To demolish in argument.

"It is quite refreshing to read how he *pulverizes* his opponent."—*Standard*, Oct. 30, 1885.

B. *Intrans.:* To become reduced to dust or fine powder.

pŭl'-vĕr-īz-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *pulveriz(e)*; *-er.*] One who or that which pulverizes.

Pŭl'-vĕr-mach-ĕr, *s.* [Name of the inventor.] (See etym. and compound.)

Pulvermacher-chain, *s.*

Galvanism: A form of battery consisting of a series of small wooden cylinders on which a zinc and a copper wire are coiled side by side, but without touching each other. The zinc of one cylinder, touching the copper of the adjacent one, forms with it a couple. The whole is immersed in vinegar diluted with water. A chain of 120 couples forms a very powerful battery.

* **pŭl'-vĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *pulvereus*, from *pulvis*, genit. *pulveris* = dust; Sp. & Port. *pulvoroso*; Ital. *polveroso.*] Of the nature of powder; like powder; consisting of dust or powder.

* **pŭl-vĕr'-ŭ-lençe,** *s.* [Eng. *pulverulen(t)*; *-ce.*] Dustiness; abundance of dust or powder.

pŭl-vĕr'-ŭ-lent, *a.* [Lat. *pulverulentus*, from *pulvis*, genit. *pulveris* = dust; Fr. *pulvérulent.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Dusty; consisting of dust or fine powder; powdery.

"Calcareous stone is sometimes found in the *pulverulent* form."—*Sir J. Hill: Materia Medica.*

* 2. Addicted to lying or rolling in the dust, as fowls.

II. *Bot.:* Covered with powdery matter.

* **pŭl-vil',** *s.* [Pulvillo.]

* **pŭl-vil',** *v.t.* [Pulvillo.] To sprinkle with pulvil; to powder.

"Have you *pulvilled* the coachman and postilion, that they may not stink of the stable?"—*Congreve: Way of the World*, iv.

* **pŭl-vil-ĭ-ō,** *s.* [Pulvillo.]

* **pŭl-vil'-lō,** * **pŭl-vil'-ĭ-ō,** * **pŭl-vil',** *s.* [Sp., from Lat. *pulvillus* = a light cushion filled with perfumes, contract. from *pulvinulus*, dimin. from *pulvinus* = a cushion; *pulvis* = powder.] A sweet-scented powder, formerly used as a perfume, and contained in a little bag.

"The nauseous scents of their perfumes and *pulvilios*."—*Country Gentleman's Vade-mecum* (1699).

pŭl-vil'-lŭs, *s.* [Pulvinulus.]

pŭl-vī'-nar, *s.* [Lat. = a splendidly covered cushioned couch.]

Anat.: The posterior tubercle of the cerebrum.

pŭl'-vĭn-ate, *a.* [Lat. *pulvinatus*, from *pulvinus* = a cushion.]

Bot.: The same as Pulviniform (q.v.).

pŭl-vĭn-āt-ĕd, *a.* [Pulvinate.]

Arch.: A term applied to a frieze whose face is convex instead of plain, from its supposed resemblance to the side of a cushion, which swells out when pressed upon.

PULVINATED.

pŭl-vĭn-ī-form, *a.* [Lat. *pulvinus* = a cushion, and *forma* = form.]

Bot.: Cushion-like, convex, or somewhat flattened.

pŭl-vĭn-ŭ-lŭs, pŭl-vil-lŭs (pl. **pŭl-vĭn-ŭ-lī, pŭl-vil-lī**), *s.* [Lat., dimin. from *pulvinus* = a cushion.]

1. *Botany:*

(1) A heap of naked spores.

(2) *Pl.:* Spongy excrescences, sometimes like minute trees rising from the thallus of lichens. (*Greville.*)

2. *Entom.* (*Pl.*): The cushions on the feet of the Diptera, as the fly.

pŭl-vī-nŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a cushion.]

Bot.: A protuberance at the base of the petiole where it joins the stem. It is the remains of a swollen articulation. (*Ruellius, Link*, &c.) Example, the Spruce Fir.

pū'-ma, *s.* [Probably of native origin, but introduced into European literature by early Spanish writers on South America.]

Zool.: *Felis concolor*, the *cougar* of the French, the *lion* of the South Americans, and the panther or "painter" of the trappers. It is the largest feline of the New World, measuring forty inches from the nose to root of tail, which is about twenty inches more; the head is small, mane absent; general colour of upper surface tawny yellowish-brown, varying in intensity in different individuals; lower parts of the body and inner surface of limbs dirty white. The young, when born, are spotted with brown, and the tail is ringed. The puma is destructive, and slays far more than it can eat, but rarely, if ever, attacks man, and may be tamed with little difficulty. Edmund Kean had one which followed him about like a dog. It ranges from Canada to Patagonia, being most numerous in the forest districts of Central America.

* **pū'-mĭ-cāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *pumicatus*, pa. par. of *pumico*, from *pumex*, genit. *pumicis* = pumice (q.v.).] To pumice (q.v.).

pŭm'-ĭçe, * **pom-eys,** * **pom yce,** *s.* [A.S. *pumice-stán* = pumice-stone, from Lat. *pumex*, genit. *pumicis*, for *spumex*, from *spuma* = foam, from its spongy nature, resembling sea-foam; Fr. *ponce*; Sp. *piedra pómez*; Dut. *puimsteen*; Ger. *bimstein*; O. H. Ger. *pumez, pumiz*; M. H. Ger. *pumz, bimz.*]

1. *Petrol.:* A very porous, or cellular, froth-like rock, of extreme lightness, floating on water. Structure, web-like, consisting of vitreous threads either intimately interwoven or parallel. Like the more compact forms of vitreous lavas, it varies much in chemical composition, which, however, is mostly that of trachytic rocks. It owes its cellular structure to the enormous expansion of aqueous vapour consequent on the relief from pressure during the extrusion of vitreous lavas at the earth's surface.

2. *Comm.:* Pumice-stone. It is imported from the Lipari Isles, and is used for polishing metals and marble, and smoothing the surface of wood and pasteboard. It is said to be a good glaze for pottery.

* 3. A hollow stone.

"Their vaulted roofs are hung in *pumices*."—*Dryden: Virgil: Georgic* iv. 61.

pumice-stone, *s.* The same as Pumice, 2.

pŭm'-ĭçe, *v.t.* [Pumice, *s.*] To rub or make smooth with a pumice.

pu-mĭc'-eoŭs (c as sh), *a.* [Lat. *pumiceus.*] Pertaining to pumice; consisting of, or resembling, pumice.

pu-mĭç'-ĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *pumex*, genit. *pumicis* = pumice, and *forma* = form.] Resembling pumice; light, spongy.

* **pū mi cōso,** *a.* [Lat. *pumex*, genit. *pumicis*, and *s.*] Pumiceous (q.v.).

* **pu mĭd,** *s.* [Pumy.]

* **pu mĭd,** *v.* [Lat. *pumex*, genit. *pumicis*, and *-ed.*] Swollen, inflated.

"The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

pump handle, *s.* The same as PUMP-BRAKE (q.v.).

"[He] made a motion with his arm, as if he were working an imaginary *pump-handle*."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xvi.

pump-head, *s.* An arrangement for causing all the water raised by a chain-pump to be directed into the discharge-spout.

pump-hood, *s.* A semi-cylindrical frame of wood covering the upper wheel of a chain pump.

pump hook, *s.* A hook used for setting the lower pump-box in the barrel.

pump-kettle, *s.* A convex perforated diaphragm placed at the bottom of a pump-tube to prevent the entrance of foreign matter.

pump-room, *s.* A room in connection with a mineral spring in which the waters are drunk.

"The register of the distinguished visitors . . . will be at the *pump-room* this morning at two o'clock."—*Dickens. Pickwick*, ch. xxxv.

pump-scraper, *s.* A round plate for cleaning out the pump-barrel.

pump-spear, *s.* The rod suspended from the end of the brake and attached at its lower end to the bucket.

pump-staff, *s.* The pump-spear in a hand-pump.

pump-stock, *s.* The solid body of a pump.

pump-vale, *s.* [PUMP-DALE.]

pump-valve, *s.* A hinged, oscillating, sliding, rotating, or lifting plate, lid, or ball in the barrel, the bucket, or both, to alternately open and close the apertures as the piston reciprocates.

pump-well, *s.*

Shipwright.: A compartment extending from the ship's bottom to the lower or the upper deck, as the case may be, to contain the pump-stocks, &c.

pŭmp (2), * **pumpe,** *s.* [Fr. *pompe* = pomp (q.v.); so called because worn for *pomp* or ornament by persons in full dress.] A light shoe, or slipper, with a single unwelted sole, and without a heel; chiefly worn by dancers. They were formerly ornamented with ribbons formed into the shape of flowers.

"Good strings to your beards, new ribbons to your *pumps*."—*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, iv. 2.

pŭmp, *v.t.* & *i.* [PUMP (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To raise, as water or other liquid, with a pump.

2. To free from water or other fluid by a pump: as, To *pump* a ship.

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. To draw something out from; to extract, win, or obtain something from.

"I'll in to *pump* my dad, and fetch thee more."
Randolph: Muse's Looking-glass, ii. 4.

2. To elicit or draw out by artful interrogations.

3. To question or examine artfully for the purpose of eliciting a secret or information.

"Undergoing the process of being *pumped*."—*Dickens. Pickwick*, ch. xvi.

4. To exhaust of breath; to wind. (*Slang.*)

"Tiger . . . had all the best of a long *pumping* course."—*Field*, Jan. 28, 1882.

B. *Intrans.:* To raise water with a pump; to work a pump.

"To *pump* over his head and face, until he was perfectly restored."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xvi.

pŭmp'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *pump*, v.; *-er.*]

1. *Lit.:* One who or that which pumps.

"The *pumper* began to draw out air."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 26.

2. *Fig.:* A race, course, &c., which exhausts the wind. (*Slang.*)

pŭm'-pĕr-nĭc-kĕl, *s.* [Ger.] A species of coarse bread, made from unbolted rye, which forms the chief food of the Westphalian peasants. It is slightly acid, but very nourishing.

pŭm'-pĕt, *s.* [POMPET.]

pŭmp'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [PUMP, *v.*]

pumping-engine, *s.* A steam pump.

* **pŭm'-pĭ-ŏn,** *s.* [POMPION.]

pŭmp'-kĭn, *s.* [A corrupt. of *pompon* or *pumpion*, from Fr. *pompon* = a pumpion or pumpkin.] [POMPION.]

Hort. & Bot.: *Cucurbita Pepo*, or more loosely any gourd akin to it. The pumpkin has rough leaves, the flowers large, solitary; corolla hardly cut half way down into fine yellow petals; stamens three, inserted low down in the calyx, anthers connate. It is a native of Astrachan, but is now cultivated throughout India and other parts of the tropics; also in England, into which it was introduced in 1570. It is often raised under a frame. The young tender leaves are eaten instead of spinach, the fruit is used for soup or baked with pears, &c., in tarts; or when young is boiled like vegetable marrow. The seeds are considered to be anthelmintic.

* **pum-ple,** *s.* [PIMPLE, *s.*] (*Colgrave.*)

* **pū'-mȳ,** * **pū-mĭĕ,** *a.* [POMEY.] Large and rounded; pommel-shaped.

pŭn (1), * **punn,** *s.* [PUN (1), *v.*] A play on words, similar in sound but different in meaning; an expression in which two different applications of a word present an odd or ludicrous idea; a kind of verbal quibble or equivocation.

"Expert in science, more expert at *puns*."
Byron: English Bards & Scotch Reviewers.

pŭn (2), *s.* [PUN (2), *v.*] A pound for cattle. (*Scotch.*)

pŭn (1), * **punne,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *punian* = to pound, to bruise; hence, to *pun* is to pound or bruise words to beat them into new senses.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To pound, to bruise.

"He would *pun* thee into shivers with his fist."—*Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida*, ii. 1.

2. *Fig.:* To persuade by a pun. (*Addison.*)

B. *Intrans.:* To make puns; to play upon words.

"Who dealt in doggrel, or who *pun'd* in prose."
Dryden: Juvenal; sat., x. 188.

pŭn (2), *v.t.* [POUND (2), *s.*] To shut up in a pound; to pound.

Pŭ'-nạ, *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: A table-land to the east of Arequipa, in Peru.

Puna-wind, *s.* A cold and remarkably dry wind which blows from the Cordilleras across Puna.

pŭnch (1), *s.* [From the older *puncheon* or *punchon* = an awl.] [PUNCHEON.]

1. *Gen.:* A tool operated by pressure or percussion, employed for making apertures, or in cutting out shapes from sheets or plates of various materials.

2. *Carpentry:*

(1) Studding used to support a roof.

(2) A tool for driving nail-heads below the surface.

3. *Dent.:* An instrument to extract stumps of teeth.

4. *Die-sinking:* A hardened piece of steel, with the design projecting from its face, used to make impressions in the faces of dies.

5. *Hydr.-eng.:* An extension piece on the end of a pile, when the latter is beyond the stroke of the monkey.

6. *Mason.:* A stonemason's chipping-tool.

7. *Mining:* A timber balk to support the roof of a gallery.

punch-pliers, *s.* An instrument or tool used by shoemakers, and for mutilating tickets to prevent their being used a second time. One jaw has a hollow punch, and the other forms a flat dye against which the punch operates.

pŭnch (2), * **pounche,** *s.* [Hind. *panch* = five, from its consisting originally of five ingredients, viz. aqua-vitæ, rose-water, juice of citron, sugar, and arrack.] A beverage, introduced from India, and now compounded of spirit (whiskey, brandy, rum, &c.), water (or milk), lemon-juice, sugar, and spice.

"I take *punch* to relieve me in my agony."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

punch-bowl, *s.* A bowl in which punch is made, or from which it is ladled out.

punch-ladle, *s.* A small ladle, of silver, wood, &c., used for lifting punch from the punch-bowl into a glass, &c.

pŭnch (3), *s.* [PUNCH (2), *v.*] A blow, as with the fist or elbow.

"Giving him, when prostrate on the ground, many violent *punches* on the breast with their knees."—*Memoir of Sir E. Godfrey*, p. 72

Pŭnch (4), *s.* [A contract. of *punchinello* (q.v.). There is prob. a confusion with *punch*, a. (q.v.).] The chief character in the popular comic show of Punch-and-Judy; he is represented as a short hump-backed man.

"I'll look as pleased as *Punch*, ha, ha!"—*Morton: Secrets worth Knowing*, i. 1.

pŭnch (5), *s.* [PUNCH, *a.*]

1. A short, fat fellow.

2. (See extract.)

"*Punch* is a horse that is well-set and well-knit, having a short back and thin shoulders, with a broad neck, and well lined with flesh."—*Farrier's Dictionary.*

pŭnch, pŭnch'-ȳ, *a.* [Prob. connected with *bunch* or *paunch* (q.v.).] Short and fat; thick.

pŭnch (1), * **punch-yn** (1), *v.t.* [PUNCH (1), *s.*]

1. To perforate, or stamp with, or as with, a punch.

"The ticket is *punched* a few times."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Aug. 1877, p. 465.

2. To bore, to perforate. (*Marston: Antonio's Revenge*, iii. 1.)

pŭnch (2), * **punch-yn** (2), *v.t.* [An abbreviation of *punish* (q.v.). Cf. to *punish* a man about the head.] To give a blow or knock to; to strike.

"If I'd been your friend in the green jemmy—*punch* his head—'cod I would."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. ii.

pŭn'-çha-yĕt, *s.* [Hind.] A native jury of arbitration in Hindustan. Every caste has a separate punchayet to decide on offences against its regulations.

pŭnçh'-eŏn, * **pŭnçh'-ĭŏn,** * **punch-on,** *s.* [O. Fr. *poinson* (Fr. *poinçon*), from Lat. *punctionem*, accus. of *punctio* = a pricking, a puncture, from *punctus*, pa. par of *pungo* = to prick, to puncture (q.v.). O. Fr. *poinson* (Fr. *poinçon*) also means a wine-cask, but it is not quite clear that it is the same word as *poinson* = a bodkin. Cf. Sp. *punzon* = a punch; Ital. *punzone* = a bodkin; Bavarian *punzen*, *ponzen* = a cask.] [PUNCH (1), *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A punch; a perforating or stamping tool.

"That other signet of gold, with my *puncheon* of ivory and silver, I geue and bequeath unto Robert my secunde sone."—*Fabyan: Chronicle*, vol. i., pref. p. vii.

* 2. A staff. (*Phaer: Virgil; Æneidos* vii.)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Carpentry:*

(1) A short post; a stud or quarter to support a beam at an intermediate point between principals.

(2) The small quarters of a partition over the head of a door.

(3) A slab of split timber, with the face smoothed with an axe or adze.

2. *Stone-working:* The punch of the marble worker.

3. *Weights & Meas.:* A measure for liquids, or a cask containing from 84 to 120 gallons; the quantity varying in different countries and trades.

* **puncheon-staff,** * **punchion-staff,** *s.* A staff with a sharp point.

"He did teach his soul-diers to carry long javelins or *puncheon-staves*."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 130.

pŭnçh'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *punch* (1), v.; *-er.*] One who or that which punches or perforates; a punch.

"He was a rival of the former, who used puncheons for his graving, which Johnson never did, calling Simon a *puncher*, not a graver."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, ch. iii.

pŭnch-ĭ-nĕl'-lō, *s.* [A corrupt. of Ital. *pulcinello*, a character in Neapolitan comedy representing a foolish peasant who utters droll truths, dimin. from *pulcino* = a young chicken, a variant of *pulcella* (Fr. *pucelle*) = a maiden, from Lat. *pullus* = the young of any animal; Ital. *pulcinello*, thus = (1) a little chicken, (2) a little boy, (3) a puppet. (*Skeat.*)] A buffoon, a punch. [PUNCH (4), *s.*]

"'Well,' said he, 'I must duh him the *Punchinello*.'"—*Boswell: Life of Johnson.*

† **pŭnçh'-ĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *punchy*; *-ness.*] The state or condition of being punchy; corpulence.

"A short stout man, inclining to *punchiness*."—*Leigh Hunt: Autobiography*, ch. iii.

pŭnch'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Punch (1), v.]

punching-bear, *s.* A machine for making holes in sheet-metal.

* **pŭnch'-ĕon,** *s.* [Puncheon.]

pŭnch'-y, *a.* [Punch, *a.*]

pŭnc-tär'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from *punctum* = a puncture, a dot. Named from the numerous dotted fructifications.]

Bot.: A genus of Fucaceæ, family Dictyotidæ. It is sometimes made the type of a family, Punctariaceæ (q.v.) Fructification of sori scattered all over the frond in minute dots. Two or three species are British.

pŭnc-tär-ĭ-ā-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *punctaria(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe or family of Fucoids. Root a minute naked disc, frond cylindrical or flat, unbranched, cellular, having oval oosporanges intermixed with jointed threads in groups on the surfaces. Three British genera.

pŭnc'-tāte, pŭnc-tāt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *punctum* = a point (q.v.).]

* **1.** *Ord. Lang.:* Ending in a point or points; pointed.

2. *Botany:*

(1) Dotted, covered with minute impressions as if made by the point of a pin, as the seed of *Anagallis arvensis.*

(2) Having the colour disposed in very small round spots. (*Lindley.*)

pŭnc'-tā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat. *punctum* = a point.] One who marks with points or dots; specif., applied to the Masorites, who invented Hebrew points.

* **pŭnc-tĭc'-ŭ-lar,** *a.* [Lat. *punctum* = a point.] Comprised in a point; a mere point as to size.

"The *punctiular* originals of periwinkles and gnats." —*Browne: Urn Burial*, ch. iii.

pŭnc'-tĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *punctum* = a point, and *forma* = form.] Having the form of a point.

pŭnc-tĭl'-ĭ-ō, * **pŭnc-tĭl'-lō,** *s.* [Sp. *puntillo* = a nice point of honour, dimin. from *punto*, from Lat. *punctum* = a point (q.v.); Ital. *puntiglio.*]

* **1.** An exact point; a moment.

"In that *punctilio* of time."—*Hart: Miscell.*, iv. 4.

2. A nice point, especially in conduct, ceremony, or proceeding; particularity or exactness in forms.

"To be nice and scrupulous about the *punctilios* of the Lord's day service."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 9.

pŭnc-tĭl'-ĭ-ŏŭs, *a.* [Eng. *punctilio*; *-ous.*] Attentive to punctilios; very nice, precise, or exacting in forms of ceremony or proceeding; over precise or particular.

"Haughty and *punctilious* men."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

pŭnc-tĭl'-ĭ-ŏŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *punctilious*; *-ly.*] In a punctilious manner; with punctiliousness or exactness.

"The Iliad of Salvini every reader may discover to be *punctiliously* exact."—*Johnson: Lives of the Poets: Pope.*

pŭnc-tĭl'-ĭ-ŏŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *punctilious*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being punctilious; exactness in observance of rules or forms; nicety or preciseness of behaviour or proceeding.

pŭnc'-tion, * **pun-ci-on,** *s.* [Lat. *punctio*, from *punctus*, pa. par. of *pungo* = to prick.] The act of pricking or puncturing; specif. in surgery, a puncture.

"This was no dream, but a *puncion* and pricke of hys synfull conscyence."—*Hall: Richard III.* (an. 3).

* **pŭnc'-tĭst,** * **pŭnc'-tu-ĭst,** *s.* [Lat. *punctum* = a point; Eng. suff. *-ist.*] The same as Punctator (q.v.).

* **pŭnc'-tō,** *s.* [Sp. & Ital. *punto*, from Lat. *punctum* = a point (q.v.).]

1. A nice point in ceremony or behaviour; a punctilio.

"All the . . . religious *punctos* and ceremonies that were observed."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 105.

2. The point in fencing.

"To see thee pass thy *puncto*."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 3.

pŭnc'-tu-ąl, * **pŭnc'-tu-all,** *a.* [Fr. *ponctuel*, from Low Lat. *punctualis*, from Lat. *punctum* = a point (q.v.); Sp. *puntual*; Ital. *puntuale.*]

* **1.** Consisting in a point.

"This *punctual* spot." *Milton: P. L.*, viii. 23.

* **2.** Entering into minute detail.

"I could not be too *punctual* in describing the animal life."—*H. More: Mystery of Godliness*, Pref., p. 2.

* **3.** Observant of nice points; exact, punctilious.

* **4.** Nice, exact, precise.

"So much on *punctual* niceties they stand." *Pitt: Vida; Art of Poetry*, ii.

5. Exact or particular in observing and keeping engagements or appointments; careful to keep engagements.

"The undeviating and *punctual* sun." *Cowper: Task*, vi. 127.

6. Done, made, or occurring with punctuality or at the exact time: as, *punctual* payment.

* **pŭnc'-tu-al-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *punctual*; *-ist.*] One who is very exact in observing forms and ceremonies.

"As circumstantially as any *punctualist* of Casteel." —*Milton: Church Government*, bk. ii., ch. i.

pŭnc-tu-ăl'-ĭ-tў, * **punc-tu-al-ĭ-tie,** *s.* [Fr. *ponctualite*; Sp. *puntualidad*; Ital. *puntualita.*]

* **1.** The quality or state of being punctual; scrupulous or over-precise observance of minute details; exactness, nicety, precision; punctiliousness.

"The true and particular transactions in that affair are remembered with so much *punctuality* in all languages."—*Clarendon: Religion & Policy*, ch. viii.

2. A careful observance of the exact time of attending appointments or keeping engagements.

pŭnc'-tu-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *punctual*; *-ly.*]

* **1.** In a punctual or minute manner; with attention to minute points or details; nicely, exactly.

"Every one is to give a reason of his faith; but priests or ministers more *punctually* than any."—*H More: Mystery of Godliness*, ch. xii., p. 10.

* **2.** Exactly.

"I knew not *punctually* where the rest of my countrymen were."—*Knox: Nineteen Years' Captivity* (*English Garner*, i. 361).

3. With careful observance of the exact time of attending appointments or keeping engagements; with punctuality.

"Every engagement should have been *punctually* fulfilled."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

pŭnc'-tu-al-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *punctual*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being punctual; punctuality.

"I can obey those, wherein I think power is unguided by prudence, with no less *punctualness* and fidelity."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 413.

pŭnc'-tu-āte, *v.t.* [Fr. *ponctuer*, from Low Lat. *punctuo* = to determine, to define, from Lat. *punctum* = a point (q.v.).] To mark with points; to divide into sentences, clauses, &c., by means of points or stops.

pŭnc-tu-ā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from *ponctuer* = to punctuate (q.v.).] The act, art, or method of punctuating or pointing a writing or discourse; the act, art, or method of dividing a discourse into sentences, clauses, &c., by means of points or stops. Punctuation is performed with four points or marks, viz., the period (.), the colon (:), the semicolon (;), and the comma (,). The other points used in composition are the note of interrogation or enquiry (?), and of exclamation, astonishment, or admiration (!). The first printed books had only arbitrary marks here and there, and it was not until the sixteenth century that an approach was made to the present system by the Manutii of Venice.

"*Punctuation* is the art of marking in writing the several pauses, or rests, between sentences, and the parts of sentences."—*Loeth: English Grammar.*

* **pŭnc'-tu-ā-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *punctuat(e)*; *-ive.*] Pertaining or relating to punctuation.

pŭnc-tu-ā-tŏr, *s.* [Eng. *punctuat(e)*; *-or.*] One who punctuates; a punctuist.

* **pŭnc-tu-ĭst,** *s.* [Punctist.]

pŭnc'-tu-lāte, *a.* [Punctulate, *v.*] Marked with small spots.

"Irregularly, biseriately *punctulate*."—*Trans. Amer. Philos. Society*, xiii. 121 (1873).

* **pŭnc'-tu-lāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *punctul(um)*, dimin. from *punctum* = a point; Eng. suff. *-ate.*] To mark with small spots.

"The studs have their surface *punctulated*, as if set all over with other studs infinitely lesser."—*Woodward: On Fossils.*

pŭnc' tŭm, *s.* [Lat.] A point (q.v.).

punctum cæcum, *s.*

Anat.: A circular spot on the retina on which the rays of light produce no impression. The diameter of the *punctum* [illegible] is one seventh the diameter of the eye; its situation is just where the optic nerve seems to expand in the interior of the eye.

pŭnc-tu-rā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *puncture(e)*; *-ation.*]

Surg.: The same as Acupuncture (q.v.).

pŭnc'-ture, *s.* [Lat. *punctura* = a prick, a puncture, prop. fem. sing. of *punctus*, fut. part. of *pungo* = to prick, to puncture; Sp., Port., & Ital. *puntura.*] The act of puncturing, pricking, or perforating with a pointed instrument; a small hole made with a pointed instrument; a slight wound, as one made with a needle, a prickle, &c.

"When pricked by a sharp-pointed weapon, which kind of wound is called a *puncture*, they seem not to be regarded."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

pŭnc'-ture, *v.t.* & *i.* [Puncture, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To make a puncture in; to prick; to pierce with a small pointed instrument.

"To *puncture* the still supplicating sage." *North: Dispensary*, vi.

2. *Fig.:* To prick, and so burst or explode, as one would a bladder by pricking.

"A message . . . that would *puncture* the fallacies of the inflationists."—*Harper's Monthly*, Sept., 1868.

B. *Intrans.:* To make punctures or holes.

"Occasioned by the *punctures* of the red spider." —*Field*, Oct. 3, 1868.

pŭnc-tu-rĕl'-la, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from *punctura* = a puncture (q.v.).

Zool. & Palæont.: A genus of Fissurellidæ, with six (?) species, widely distributed in 20-100 fathoms. Shell conical, elevated, apex recurved; perforation in front of apex, with a raised border internally; surface cancellated. Fossil, in glacial deposits of North Britain. (*Woodward.*) One species from the Upper Greensand. (*Etheridge.*)

pŭnd, *s.* [Pound.] (*Scotch.*)

pŭn'-dĭt, pan'-dĭt, *s.* [Sansc. *pandita* = learned, a wise or learned man, from *pund* = to heap up.]

1. A learned Brahman; one learned in the Sanscrit language, and in the science, laws, and religion of India.

2. One who makes a great show of learning, without really possessing it.

* **pŭn'-dle,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps a variant of *bundle.*] A short and fat woman.

* **pu-nēse',** * **pu-nise',** *s.* [Fr. *punaise.*] The bed-bug.

"His flea, his morpion, and *punese*,
He 'ad gotten for his proper ease"
Butler: Hudibras, iii. 1.

Pŭn'-fĭeld, *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: A place in Dorsetshire.

Punfield-beds, *s. pl.*

Geol.: Prof. Judd's name for beds, partly of brackish, partly of marine origin, found at Punfield. They are higher than the Wealden proper. Some of the shells characterize also the Upper and Middle Neocomian of the North of Spain.

pŭng, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A rude sort of sleigh or oblong box, made of boards and placed on runners, used in the United States for drawing loads on snow by horses. (*Bartlett.*)

pŭn'-gar, *s.* [Cf. Gr. παγουρος (*pagouros*).] A crab. (*Prov.*)

pŭn'-gĕn-çў, * **pŭn-ġençe,** *s.* [Eng. *pungen(t)*; *-cy.*]

1. The quality or state of being pungent; heat or sharpness on the tongue or to the smell; acridness.

"The warm *pungence* of wet boiling tar"
Crabbe: Borough, let. i.

2. Keenness, sharpness, causticity, rancour, acrimoniousness.

"Many of us have envied the rare *pungency* of the comedy of the last century."—*Daily Telegraph*, May 15, 1866.

pŭn-ġent, *a.* [Lat. *pungens*, pr. par. of *pungo* = to prick, to puncture; Sp. *punzante*; Ital. *pungente*, *pungente*. *Pungent* and *poignant* are doublets.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. Piercing, sharp, biting, poignant, severe.

"His passion is greater, his necessities more *pungent*."—*Bp. Taylor Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 4.

2. Sharply affecting the sense of smell.

"The *pungent* grains of titillating dust."
Pope: Rape of the Lock, v. 84.

3. Affecting the tongue, as with small prickles; biting, sharp, acrid.

"Simple tastes, such as sweet, sour, bitter, hot, *pungent*."—*Stewart Philos. Essays*, ess. i., ch. v.

4. Sharp, bitter, or severe to the mind or feelings; caustic, keen, racy, biting, stinging: as, *pungent* language.

II. *Bot.*: Terminating gradually in a hard sharp point, as the leaves of *Ruscus aculeatus*.

pŭn'-ĝent-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *pungent*; *-ly.*] In a pungent, sharp, or biting manner.

pŭn'-gled (lo as el), *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] Shrivelled, shrunk; applied specif. to grain whose juices have been extracted by the insect *Thrips cerealium*.

pŭn'-gў, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A small sloop or shallop or a large boat with sails.

Pū'-nĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *Punicus*, from *Puni* or *Pœni* = the Carthaginians.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.*: Pertaining or relating to the Carthaginians. (*Milton: P. L.*, v. 340.)

2. *Fig.*: Amongst the Romans *Punica fides* or Punic faith, was proverbial for bad faith or treachery, hence, *punic* is used for treacherous, untrustworthy, faithless.

"Yes, yes, his faith attesting nations own,
'Tis *punic* all." *Brooke: Jerusalem Delivered.*

B. *As subst.*: The language of the Carthaginians. It was an offshoot of Phœnician, belonging to the Canaanitish branch of the Semitic tongues.

Punic-wars, *s. pl.*

Hist.: Three great wars between the Romans and the Carthaginians. The first (B.C. 264–241) was for the possession of Sicily, and ended by the Carthaginians having to withdraw from the island. The second (B.C. 218–202), the war in which Hannibal gained his great victories in Italy, was a death struggle between the two rival powers; it ended with decisive victory to the Romans. The third (B.C. 149–146) was a wanton one for the destruction of Carthage, which was effected in the last-named year.

pū'-nĭ-ca, *s.* [Lat. *Punica* (*arbor*) = a pomegranate tree, so called from having been first found, or from abounding at, Carthage.]

Bot.: Pomegranate; a genus of Myrteæ, with a single species. [Pomegranate-tree.]

*** pu-niçe',** *s.* [Punese.]

*** pu-nice,** *v.t.* [Punish.]

pu-nĭe-eoŭs, pu-nĭc'-eal (c as sh), *a.* [Lat. *puniceus*.] Of a scarlet or purple colour.

pū'-nĭ-çĭn, *s.* [Lat. *punic(a)*; *-in.*]

Chem.: An acrid uncrystallizable substance, obtained from the bark of the pomegranate tree, *Punica Granatum*. (*Watts.*)

*** pū'-nie-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *puny*; *-ship.*] Early beginning; youth.

"In the *punieship* or nonage of Cerdiche Sandes."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.*

pū'-nĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *puny*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being puny; pettiness.

pŭn'-ĭsh, * pon-ysche, * pun-ĭsch-en, * pun-ishc, * pun-ysh, * pu-nice, *v.t.* [Fr. *puniss-*, root of *punissant*, pr. par. of *punir* = to punish; Lat. *punio*; O. Lat. *poenio* = to punish, to exact a penalty; *pœna* = a penalty; Sp. & Port. *punir*; Ital. *punire.*] [Pain, *s.*]

1. To inflict a penalty on: to visit judicially with pain, loss, confinement, or other penalty; to chastise. (Applied to the offender.) (*Leviticus* xxvi. 18.)

2. To inflict a penalty on a person for; to reward or visit with a penalty imposed on the offender. (Applied to the offence.)

"Loath as thou art to *punish* lawless lust."
Pope: Homer; Iliad iv. 43.

3. To inflict pain, or injury on, generally, but especially in boxing.

"—— afterwards *punished* his opponent very scientifically."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 5, 1886.

4. To exhaust, to deprive of strength.

"Each course to-day was of the most *punishing* kind."—*Field*, Jan. 28, 1882.

5. To make a considerable inroad on; to consume a large quantity of.

"I shall . . . *punish* the old gentleman's sherry."—*Cassell's Saturday Journal*, March 6, 1886, p. 359.

6. *Cricket*: To make many runs off; to hit freely: as, To *punish* a bowler or his bowling.

pŭn'-ĭsh-a-ble, * pun-ysh-a-ble, *a.* [Fr. *punissable.*] Deserving of punishment; liable to punishment; capable of being punished by law.

"The Russian laws had made it *punishable*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. xxiii.

pŭn'-ĭsh-a-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *punishable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being punishable.

pŭn'-ĭsh-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *punish*; *-er.*] One who punishes; one who inflicts punishment, pain, loss, or other penalty, for an offence or crime.

"This knows my *Punisher*." *Milton: P. L.*, iv. 103.

pŭn'-ĭsh-mĕnt, * pun-isshe-ment, *s.* [Fr. *punissement.*]

1. The act of punishing; the infliction of pain, loss, confinement, or other penalty, for a crime or offence. (1 *Peter* ii. 14.)

2. That which is inflicted as a penalty; any pain, loss, confinement, or other penalty, inflicted on a person for any crime or offence by a duly qualified authority to which the offender is subject; penalty imposed by law.

"*Punishments* of unreasonable severity have less effect in preventing crimes, and amending the manners of a people, than such as are more merciful in general, yet properly intermixed with due distinctions of severity."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 1.

3. Pain or injury inflicted in a general sense, especially the pain or injuries inflicted by one person on another in a boxing match.

*** pu-nĭ'-tion, * pu-ni-ci-on, * pu-nis-sy-on, * pu-nys-y-on,** *s.* [Fr. *punition*, from Lat. *punitionem*, accus. of *punitio*, from *punitus*, pa. par. of *punio* = to punish (q.v.); Sp. *punicion*; Ital. *punizione.*] The act of punishing; punishment.

"Upon payne of great *punissyon*."—*Berners: Froissart; Croniycle*, vol. ii., ch. xxxix.

*** pūn'-ĭ-tĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *punitus*, pa. par. of *punio* = to punish.] Pertaining or involving punishment; awarding or inflicting punishment; punitory.

"His *punitive* and remunerative justice."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 288.

*** pūn'-ĭ-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [Punitive.] Punishing; tending to punishment.

Pŭn'-jâub, Pŭn'-jâb, Pan'-jâb, *s.* [Pers. *panj* = five, and *ab* = water. Named from the five rivers, the Jhelum, the Chenaub, the Ravee, the Beas, and the Sutlej, traversing the region. Perhaps at first the Indus may have been included, and the Beas, the shortest of the whole, omitted.]

Geog.: An extensive territory in the north-west of India, most of it under direct Anglo-Indian authority, and ruled by a lieutenant-governor, a large portion of the remainder constituting the protected state of Cashmere.

Punjaub wild-sheep, *s.*

Zool.: *Ovis cycloceros*, the Oorial (q.v.).

pŭn'-jŭm, *s.* [Native name.]

Fabric: A fine, heavy, unbleached long-cloth, made in India.

*** pŭnk, * pŭnck,** *s.* [A contract. of *spunk* (q.v.).]

1. Tinder made of a fungus, *Boletus igniarius*; decayed or rotten wood used as tinder; touchwood.

2. A prostitute, a whore.

"This *punk* is one of Cupid's carriers."
Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, ii. 2.

pŭn'-ka, pŭn'-kah, *s.* [Hind. *pankhá* = a fan, allied to *pankha* = a wing, a feather; Sansc. *puksha* = a wing; Pers. *pankan* = a sieve, a fan.] A large, broad fan, suspended from the ceiling, or a number of such fans, acting simultaneously, and worked by an attendant. It is common in India, being suspended over a table or bed. It has a line attached to one end, which passes through the wall or door to an attendant outside.

"The atmosphere . . . so delightfully tempered as to render *punkahs* and wind-sails all but unnecessary."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 23, 1885.

*** pŭnk'-ish,** *a.* [Eng. *punk*; *-ish.*] Meretricious.

"These *punkish* outsides beguile the needy traveller."—*Adams: Works*, i. 28.

*** pŭnk'-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *punk*; dimin. suff. *-ling.*] A young prostitute, a little strumpet.

"Squiring punks and *punklings* up and down the city."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Martial Maid*, ii. 1.

*** pŭn'-naġe,** *s.* [Eng. *pun*, s.; *-age.*] Punning.

"Such chapters of *punnage*."—*E. A. Poe: Marginalia*, clxxvii.

pŭnned, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Pun (1), *v.*]

pŭn'-nẽr, *s.* [Eng. *pun* (1), v.; *-er.*]

1. One who pounds or rams; a heavy tool used for ramming and consolidating earth; a beetle.

2. One who puns; a punster.

pŭn'-nĕt, *s.* [Cf. Ir. *buinne* = a twig, a branch.] A small, but broad, shallow basket used for displaying fruit and flowers.

"The pickers advance through the strawberry quarters carrying two *punnets* each."—*Blackmore: Alice Lorraine*, ch. xvi.

pŭn'-nĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Pun (1), *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *As adj.*: Given to making puns; exhibiting a pun or play upon words.

C. *As subst.*: The act or practice of making puns.

"The very language of the court was *punning*."—*Shaftesbury: Freedom of Wit & Humour*, pt. i., § 2.

punning-arms, *s. pl.* [Allusive-arms.]

*** pŭn'-nĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *punning*; *-ly.*] In a punning manner; with a pun or puns. (*Carlyle.*)

*** pŭn-nŏl'-ŏ-ġў,** *s.* [Eng. *pun*; *-ology.*] The art of making puns.

*** pŭn'-nў,** *s.* [Eng. *pun*, v.; *-y.*] A punner, a rammer.

"Hearing the harmonious noise made with beetle and *punny*."—*Smith: Lives of Highwaymen*, i. 299.

pŭn'-stẽr, *s.* [Eng. *pun* (1), v.; suff. *-ster*, as in trick*ster*, &c.] One who makes puns; one who is given to, or is skilful in, making puns; a quibbler on words.

"If you ask him to help you to some bread, a *punster* should think himself very 'ill-bred' if he did not; and if he is not as 'well-bred' as yourself, he hopes for some 'grains' of allowance."—*Steele: Spectator*, No. 504.

pŭnt (1), *v.i.* [Fr. *ponter*, from *ponte* = a punt, from Sp. *punto* = a point (q.v.).] To play at basset and ombre. (*Pope: The Basset Table.*)

pŭnt (2), *v.t.* & *i.* [Punt, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To propel by pushing along with a pole through the water; to force along by pushing.

2. To convey in a punt.

B. *Intrans.*: To push a punt along.

"We found it most difficult to *punt* along the narrow passages."—*Field*, Dec. 19, 1885.

pŭnt (3), *v.t.* & *i.* [Etym. doubtful.]

A. *Trans.*: To kick, as a football.

B. *Intrans.*: To kick a football.

"Moore, getting away again, *punted* up to Hayley."—*Field*, Jan. 28, 1882.

pŭnt (1), *s.* [Punt (1), *v.*] The act of playing at basset and ombre; a punter.

pŭnt (2), *s.* [A.S., from Lat. *ponto* = a boat.] [Pontoon.]

1. A large, square-built, flat-bottomed vessel, without masts, used as a lighter for conveying goods, &c., and propelled by poles.

2. A small, flat-bottomed boat, with square ends, used in fishing, and propelled by poles.

pŭnt (3), *s.* [Punt (3), *v.*] A kick of the ball at football.

"Littledale, by a splendid *punt* into touch, relieved the stress."—*Field*, Jan. 28, 1882.

pŭnt (4), *s.* [Pontee.]

pŭnt'-ẽr (1), *s.* [Eng. *punt* (1), v.; *-er.*] One who punts or plays at basset and ombre: hence, a gambler generally.

"A crowd of awestruck amateurs and breathless *punters*."—*Thackeray: Newcomes*, ch. xxviii.

pŭnt'-ẽr (2), *s.* [Eng. *punt* (2), v.; *-er.*] One who propels or manages a punt; a punt-man.

pŭn'-tĭl, *s.* [PONTEE.]

* **pŭn'-tō**, *s.* [Ital. & Sp., from Lat. *punctum* = a point (q.v.).]

1. A dot or point in music.

2. A thrust or pass in fencing.

punto dritto, *phr.* A direct point or hit.

punto reverso (or **riverso**), *phr.* A back-handed stroke.

"Ah, the immortal passado! the *punto reverso!* the hay!"—*Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet*, ii. 4.

pŭnts-măn, *s.* [Eng. *punt* (2), and *man.*] One who manages a punt; specif., one who shoots wildfowl from a punt.

"The *puntsman* followed every twist and turn."—*Field*, Dec. 19, 1885.

pŭnt'-ỹ, *s.* [PONTEE.]

pū'-nỹ, * **puis-ny**, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *puis-né* = after-born, *i.e.*, younger, inferior; from Lat. *post* = after, and *natus* = born.] [PUISNE.]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. Lately born; born later than or after another; young. (*Milton: P. L.*, ii. 367.)

2. Imperfectly developed in size and growth; small and weak; feeble, petty, insignificant, diminutive.

"Each *puny* wave in diamonds roll'd."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, iv. 13.

* **B.** *As subst.:* One born after another, therefore younger and weaker than he; a junior, a freshman, a novice; an inexperienced person.

"If *punies* or freshmen should regret the axioms and principles of Aristotle."—*Jackson: Eternal Truth of Scriptures*, ch. i.

* **pū'-nỹ**, *s.* [Fr. *punaise.*] A bed-bug.

"These *punies* or wall lice."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxix., ch. iv.

puoy, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A spiked pole used in propelling a barge or boat.

pŭp, *v.i.* & *t.* [PUP, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To bring forth puppies or whelps, as the female of the canine species.

B. *Trans.:* To bring forth, as a puppy or whelp.

"They were *pupped* rather late."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

pŭp, *s.* [An abbrev. of *puppy* (q.v.).]

1. A puppy.

2. A young seal.

pū'-pa, pūpe, *s.* [Lat. *pupa* = a young girl, a doll, a puppet; fem. of *pupus* = a boy.]

1. *Entom.:* The third stage in the development of an insect. [NYMPH, CHRYSALIS.] On reaching its full growth the larva ceases to eat, and some time later becomes encased in a closed shell or case, whence after a certain lengthened period, which typically is one of repose, it emerges as a perfect insect.

"The *pupæ* of this species are suspended."—*Field*, Jan. 16, 1886.

2. *Zool. & Palæont.:* Chrysalis-shell; a genus of Helicidæ. Shell rimate or perforate, cylindrical, or oblong; aperture rounded, often toothed; margins distant, mostly united by a callous lamina. Recent species, 256, widely distributed in both hemispheres; fossil 40, from the Coal-measures of America and the Eocene of Europe. Three recent sub-genera: Vertigo, Axis, and Stenogyra. (*Woodward.*)

pū'-pal, *a.* [Eng. *pupa*(*a*), *-al.*] Pertaining or relating to a pupa.

"The larval and *pupal* conditions."—*Athenæum*, Dec. 1, 1884.

pu-pär'-ĭ-al, *a.* [Eng. *pupa*(*a*); *-arial.*] Of, or belonging to, a pupa; pupal.

pū'-pāte, *v.i.* [Eng. *pupa*(*a*); *-ate.*] To assume the form or state of a pupa.

"Butterflies of the Danian group never go to earth to *pupate*."—*Field*, Jan. 30, 1886.

pu-pā'-tion, *s.* [PUPATE.] The act or state of becoming a pupa; the condition or state of a pupa; pupal state.

"Remaining so marked till the period of their *pupation*."—*Academy*, Sept. 3, 1881.

pūpe, *s.* [PUPA.]

pu-pē'-lō, pū-pĕ-lō, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Cider brandy. (*Amer.*)

pū'-pĭl (1), * **pu-pille**, *s.* [O. Fr. *pupile* (Fr. *pupille*), from Lat. *pupillum*, accus. of *pupillus* = an orphan-boy, a ward, dimin. from *pupus* = a boy; Sp. *pupilo, pupila*; Port. & Ital. *pupillo, pupilla.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A young person of either sex under the care of a teacher or tutor; a scholar, a disciple.

"Feed a *pupil's* intellect with store
Of syntax."
Cowper: Tirocinium

2. One under the guardianship of another; a ward.

II. *Law:* A boy or girl under the age of puberty.

* **pupil-monger**, *s.* One who takes or teaches pupils. (*Fuller.*)

pupil-teacher, *s.* A young person of either sex who is at the same time a pupil and a teacher, teaching the junior pupils, and receiving instruction from the head-teacher; one in apprenticeship as a teacher. The training is finished at normal schools and training colleges, and on passing the necessary examinations the pupil-teacher becomes a certificated teacher.

pū'-pĭl (2), *s.* [Fr. *pupille*, from Lat. *pupilla* = a little girl, the pupil of the eye; Sp. *pupila*; Port. & Ital. *pupilla.*]

Anat.: The circular opening of the iris (q.v.). Its direction is slightly to the nasal side of the iris; its contractions are caused by the circular layer of the iris, and dilation by the radiating fibres of the anterior or muscular layer.

"When you shut one eye, the *pupil* of the other, that is open, dilateth."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 865.

¶ *Pin-hole pupil:*

Pathol.: The pupil of the eye when so contracted that it is suggestive of a pin hole.

pū'-pĭl-ăġe, * **pū-pĭl-ląġe**, *s.* [Eng. *pupil* (1); *-age.*]

1. The condition or state of being a pupil or scholar; the period during which one is a pupil or scholar.

"I cannot altogether forget what I learned in my years of *pupillage*."—*Geddes: Trans. of Bible.* [Pref.]

2. The condition or state of being a ward or minor; minority.

"As if he still were in his *pupilage*."
Daniel: Civil Wars, v.

pu-pĭ-lar'-ĭ-tỹ, *s.* [Fr. *pupillarité*, from *pupille* = a pupil.]

Scots Law: The interval between birth, and the age of puberty (q.v.).

pū'-pĭl-ar-ỹ, pū-pĭl-lar-ỹ, *a.* [Fr. *pupillaire*; Lat. *pupillaris.*]

1. Of, or pertaining to, a pupil or scholar.

2. Of, or pertaining to, the pupil of the eye.

pupillary-membrane, *s.*

Anat.: A delicate transparent membrane closing the pupil of the eye in the middle period of fœtal life.

pu-pĭp'-a-ra, *s. pl.* [Lat. *pupa* (q.v.), and *pario* = to bring forth.]

Entom.: A sub-order of Diptera, in which the larvæ reside within the body of the mother till after they have become pupæ. Families, Hippoboscidæ and Nycteribiidæ (q.v.).

pu-pĭp'-a-roŭs, *a.* [PUPIPARA.]

Entom.: Of, or pertaining to, the Pupipara; bringing forth the young in the pupa state.

* **pu-pĭv'-ŏr-a**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *pupa* (q.v.), and *voro* = to devour.]

Entom.: The Entomophaga (q.v.). (*Latreille.*)

* **pū'-pĭ-vŏre**, *s.* [PUPIVORA.] Any insect belonging to the group Pupivora.

pu-pĭv'-ŏr-oŭs, *a.* [PUPIVORA.] Entomophagous (q.v.).

pŭp'-pĕt, * **pop-et**, * **pop-etto**, * **pup-pit**, *s.* [O. Fr. *poupette*, dimin. from Lat. *pupa* = a doll.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. Anything like a child or baby; a doll.

"Dead images, which be but great *puppets* and babies for old fools."—*Homilies: Sermon against Idolatry.*

2. A small image, generally in the human form, moved by cords or wires, in a comic drama; a marionette.

3. One who acts at the instigation or will of another; a tool.

"That the poor *puppet* might perform his part."
Scott: Don Roderick, xliii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mach.:* [PUPPET-VALVE].

2. *Lathe:* [HEADSTOCK, TAIL-STOCK].

puppet head, *s.* [PUPPET-HEAD.]

puppet play, *s.* [PUPPET-PLAY.]

puppet player, *s.* One who manages the motions of puppets.

puppet show, puppet play, *s.* A mock drama performed by puppets, a marionette-show.

"A youth, just landed at the Brille, resembles a coxcomb at a *puppet-show*."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. xiii.

puppet valve, *s.* A disc with a stem and vertical motion to and from its seat.

* **pŭp-pĕt-ish**, * **pop et-isho**, *a.* [Eng. *puppet*, *-ish.*] Of the nature of a puppet; puppet-like.

"Sensinge wyth other *popetishe* gaudes."—*Bale: Image*, pt. ii.

* **pŭp-pĕt-lỹ**, *a.* [Eng. *puppet*; *-ly.*] Like a puppet; puppet-like.

* **pŭp'-pĕt măn**, * **pŭp'-pĕt-mas tŏr**, *s.* [Eng. *puppet*, and *man*, or *master.*] The same as PUPPET-PLAYER (q.v.).

* **pŭp'-pĕt-rỹ**, * **pop-et-ry**, * **pup-ot-ry**, *s.* [Eng. *puppet*; *-ry.*]

1. *Lit.:* A puppet-show; mimic representation.

"The *pupetry* in the church of the Minerve, representing the Nativity."—*Evelyn: Diary*, Dec. 24, 1644.

2. *Fig.:* Finery, outward show; affectation.

"Adorning female painted *puppetry*."
Marston: Scourge of Villany, iii. 4.

* **pŭp'-pĭ-fỹ**, * **pup-pi-fie**, *v.t.* [Eng. *puppy*; suff. *-fy.*] To make a puppy of.

"Did fool and *puppifie* themselves."—*Howell: Parts of Beasts*, p. 22.

* **pŭp'-pĭ-lỹ**, *a.* [Eng. *puppy*; *-ly.*] Puppy-like; like a puppy.

"To keep up with its *puppily* dancings."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, v. 79.

pŭp-pỹ, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *poupée* = a doll, a puppet.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* A whelp; the young of a bitch or female of the canine species.

"Thy playe, like blind-born *puppies*, should be drownd."
Dorset: To M. K. Howard.

2. *Fig.:* A term of contempt applied to one who is conceited, affected, and impertinent; a silly coxcomb, a fop.

"The unbred *puppy*, who had never seen
A creature look so gay or talk so fine."
Rochester: From Artemisia to Chloe

B. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to a puppy; hence, immature. (*Cowper: Dog & Water Lily.*)

puppy-dog, *s.* A puppy. (*Shakesp.: King John*, ii. 2.)

puppy-headed, *a.* Silly, childish. (*Shakesp.: Tempest*, ii. 2.)

* **pŭp-pỹ**, *v.i.* [PUPPY, *s.*] To bring forth puppies or whelps; to pup.

"The skin which commeth away after she hath *puppied*."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xxx., ch. xiv.

pŭp-pỹ-hood, *s.* [Eng. *puppy*; *-hood.*] The condition or state of a puppy.

"A hound that had not yet quite thrown off the instincts of *puppyhood*."—*Field*, Feb. 7, 1885.

pŭp'-pỹ-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *puppy*; *-ism.*] The characteristics or manners of a puppy; that which causes a person to be considered a puppy; empty conceit or affectation.

"The *puppyism* of his manner."—*Miss Austen: Sense & Sensibility*, ch. xxx ii.

* **pŭr**, *v.i.* [PURR, *v.*]

* **pŭr**, *s.* [PURR, *s.*]

pū-ra'-na, *s.* [Sans. = old, ancient, from *pura* = old, past.]

Hindu Lore: The last great division of Hindu sacred literature. Eighteen principal Puranas are enumerated, called Brâhma, Pâdma, Brahmanda, Agni, Vishnu, Gâruda, Brahmavaivarta, Siva, Linga, Nâradiya, Skanda, Mârkandeya, Bhavishyat, Matsya, Vârâha, Kaurma, Vâman, and Bhâgavat. None of them is dated. Some quote from others, and the period of their redaction embraces perhaps a dozen centuries. In their present form none of them appears older than the ninth century A.D. The most celebrated are the Vishnu and the Bhâgavat Purânas. They are full of legends relating to holy places and ceremonial rites, with minute fragments of history. Modern Hinduism is largely founded on these compositions, some of which are sectarian productions, advocating

the claims of particular divinities to the disparagement of others. In addition to the eighteen principal Purânas, there are eighteen Upapurânas or secondary Purânas, enumerated by H. H. Wilson (*Vishnu Purâna*, Introd.), and these do not complete the list of Puranic literature.

pū-răn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *puran(a)*; *-ic.*] Pertaining or relating to the Purânas.

Pûr-bĕck, *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: A peninsula running out from the coast of Dorsetshire, about ten miles with a breadth of seven.

Purbeck-beds, *s. pl.*

Geol.: A series of beds generally considered the highest part of the Upper Oolite; but meriting, according to Mr. Etheridge, a distinct place, as between it and the Oolite there is a complete break, stratigraphically and palæontologically. The Purbeck beds chiefly consist of freshwater limestones, clays, shales, and sandstones. They are found on the isle or peninsula of Purbeck, in Durdlestone Bay, near Swanage, Dorsetshire, and at Lulworth Cove. They are divided into three groups, a lower series with Dirt-beds [Dirt-bed], 140 feet; a middle with "cinder beds" (five out of nine sections of it Marine), 130 feet; and an upper at Lulworth, 27 feet. The flora consisted of Characeæ, Cycadaceæ, &c. *Mantellia nidiformis* is a cycad; being a typical species. In the Purbecks have been found: 33 Coleoptera, 18 Neuroptera, 15 Diptera, 18 Homoptera, 9 Orthoptera, and 2 Hymenoptera, Crocodilia, Lacertilia, Chelonia, &c., with 12 genera and 28 species of Marsupials, the last all from the Middle Purbecks.

Purbeck-limestone, *s.*

Geol., Comm., &c.: A freshwater limestone in the Purbeck. Formerly used as a synonym of the whole Purbeck beds. It has been employed for paving.

Purbeck-marble, *s.*

Geol., Comm., &c.: A marble full of Paludina shells, found in the Upper Purbeck. It has been used as a building stone for cathedrals, &c.

pûr'-blĭnd, ***pore-blind,** ***pure-blynde,** ***pur-blynde,** *a.* [Eng. *pure* = wholly, and *blind.*]

* 1. Wholly blind, completely blind.

"*Purblind* Argus, all eyes and no sight."—*Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida*, i. 11.

2. Near-sighted, short-sighted; having dim or poor sight.

"The truth appears so naked on my side,
That any *purblind* eye may find it out."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry VI.*, ii. 4.

pûr'-blĭnd-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *purblind*; *-ly.*] In a purblind manner.

pûr'-blĭnd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *purblind*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being purblind; dimness or shortness of sight; near-sightedness.

* **pur-chas,** *s.* [Purchase, *s.*]

* **pûr'-chas-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *purchas(e)*; *-able.*] That may or can be purchased; capable of being purchased.

"New varieties raised in this way were not *purchasable*."—*Field*, March 8, 1884.

pûr'-chąse, ***por-chac-y,** ***pur-chace,** ***pur-ches,** *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *purchucer* (Fr. *pourchasser*) = to pursue, to purchase, to procure: *pur* (Fr. *pour*) = for, and *chasser* = to chase.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To obtain, acquire, or gain in any way or by any means.

"Sicker I hold him for a greater fou,
That loves the thing he cannot *purchase*."
Spenser. Shepheards Calender; April.

* 2. To steal.

3. To obtain or acquire by payment of money or its equivalent; to buy for a price. (*Genesis* xxv. 10.)

4. To obtain or gain by an expenditure of labour, danger, or other sacrifice.

"It was necessary to *purchase* concession by concession."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

* 5. To redeem, to expiate, to pay for.

"Nor tears nor prayers shall *purchase* out abuses."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iii. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:*

(1) To sue out and procure, as a writ.

(2) To acquire by any means except descent or inheritance.

2. *Naut.:* To apply a purchase to; to raise or move by mechanical power: as, To *purchase* an anchor.

B. *Intransitive:*

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. To strive, to exert one's self.

2. To acquire wealth.

II. *Naut.:* To draw in: as, A capstan *purchases* apace; that is, draws in the cable apace.

pûr'-chąse, ***pur-chas,** ***pur-chace,** ***pour-chas,** ***pur-ches,** *s.* [O. Fr. *purchas* (Fr. *pourchas*) = eager pursuit.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. The acquisition of anything by any means; acquirement.

* 2. That which is obtained or acquired in any way or by any means; an acquisition.

"Who now but Arcite mourns his bitter fate,
Finds his dear *purchase*, and repents too late?"
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, i. 382.

* 3. Robbery, plunder, pillage.

"A heavy load he bare . . .
Which he had got abroad by *purchas* criminall."
Spenser: F. Q., I iii. 16.

* 4. Booty, plunder.

"Thou shalt have a share in our *purchase*."—*Shakesp.:* 1 *Henry IV.*, ii. 1.

5. The acquisition of anything by payment of money or its equivalent; the act of buying.

6. That which is acquired by the payment of money or its equivalent.

"A *purchase* which will bring him clear
Above his rent four pounds a year." *Swift.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:*

(1) The suing out and obtaining a writ.

(2) The obtaining or acquiring the title to lands and tenements by money, deed, gift, or any means except descent.

"King William, Queen Mary, and Queen Anne, did not take the crown by hereditary right or descent, but by way of donation or *purchase*, as the lawyers call it."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 3.

2. *Mech.:* A means of increasing applied power; any mechanical hold, advantage, power, or force applied to the raising or removing of heavy bodies; mechanical advantage gained by the application of any power.

"A Kanake of Honolulu . . . tore the outer husk off with his teeth, getting *purchase* on the nut with his feet and hands, like a monkey."—*Lindsay: Mind in the Lower Animals*, i. 41.

¶ *To be worth so many years' purchase:* Said of property which will return in the specified term of years a sum equal to that paid for it. Thus, an estate bought at twenty years' purchase will return in twenty years a sum equivalent to that paid for it. Hence this and similar phrases are used figuratively, as when we say that a man's life is not worth an hour's *purchase*; that is, is in extreme peril, or is not likely to last an hour.

purchase-block, *s.*

Naut.: A double-strapped block, having two scores in the shell for that purpose. The strap is wormed, parcelled, served, and spliced together. It is then doubled so as to bring the splice at the bottom of the block.

purchase-money, *s.* The money paid, or contracted to be paid, for anything purchased.

purchase-system, *s.*

Milit.: The system under which commissions in the British army were allowed to be obtained for money. The regulation prices ranged from £450 for an ensigncy or cornetcy to £4,500 for a lieutenant-colonelcy, but much larger sums were actually paid. The system was abolished in 1871.

pûr'-chąs-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *purchas(e)*; *-er.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who purchases or acquires the right or title to anything by the payment of money or its equivalent; a buyer.

II. *Law:* One who acquires or obtains by deed or gift, or in any way other than by descent or inheritance. (Sometimes written *purchasor.*)

"The first *purchaser*, perquisitor, is he who first acquired the estate to his family."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 14.

pûr'-ẽŏn, *s.* [See def.] The native name for a priest of the Oriental fire-worshippers.

pûr'-dąh, *s.* [Hind. = a curtain.]

Fabric: An Indian blue and white striped cotton cloth.

pûre, ***pur,** *a., adv., & s.* [Fr. *pur* (fem. *pure*), from Lat. *purus* = pure, clean, from the same root as Sanse. *pû* = to purify; Sp., Port., & Ital. *puro.*] [Fire, *s.*; Purge.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Free from anything which contaminates, defiles, or blemishes; as

(1) Free from moral blemish or defilement; innocent, blameless, spotless, chaste. (Said of persons.) (*Proverbs* xxx. 12.)

(2) Free from admixture with any extraneous matter; unmixed, unadulterated.

"*Pure* and mixt, when applied to bodies, are much akin to simple and compound."—*Watts: Logick.*

¶ A pure colour is one without the admixture of any other: as, *pure* white.

(3) Free from anything foul or polluting; clear; not filthy.

"Replenish'd from the *purest* springs,
The laver straight with busy care she brings."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xix. 450.

(4) Free from all that vitiates, pollutes, or degrades; stainless, genuine, real. (Said of actions, thoughts, motives, or the like.) (*James* i. 27.)

* 2. Ritually or ceremonially clean; unpolluted. (*Ezra* vi. 20.)

* 3. Free, clear, innocent, guiltless. (*Proverbs* xx. 9.)

* 4. Not vitiated or blemished by corruptions.

"As oft as I read those comedies, so oft doth sound in mine ear the *pure* fine talk of Rome."—*Ascham.*

5. Mere, sheer, absolute, very.

"We did it for *pure* need."—*Shakesp.:* 2 *Henry VI.*, ii. 1.

6. Right, well.

B. *As adv.:* Very, quite. (*Prov.*)

"Mrs. Talbot is *pure* well."—*Miss Jeffries: Miss Carter's Letters*, iii. 198.

C. *As substantive:*

* 1. Purity. (*Tennyson: Merlin & Vivien.*)

2. Dogs' dung.

"The name of *Pure*-finders has been applied to the men engaged in collecting dogs' dung from the public streets."—*Mayhew: London Labour*, ii. 158.

3. *Leather manuf.:* A bath, consisting of a solution of dogs' and birds' dung, used to counteract the action of the lime used in unhairing.

pure-mathematics, *s.* [Mathematics.]

pure-obligation, *s.*

Scots Law: An unconditional obligation.

* **pure-villenage,** *s.*

Feudal Law: A tenure of lands by uncertain services at the will of the lord, so that the tenant is bound to do whatever is commanded of him.

* **pûre,** *v.t.* [Lat. *puro.*] [Pure, *a.*] To purify, to cleanse.

"Let hem with bred of *pured* whete be fed."
Chaucer: C. T., 5,725.

pû'-reĕ, *s.* [Fr.] A kind of thick soup, made of meat, fish, or vegetables boiled into a pulp, and passed through a sieve.

pûre'-lў, ***pure-liche,** ***pur-liche,** *adv.* [Eng. *pure*; *-ly.*]

1. In a pure manner; with entire freedom from anything polluting or defiling; cleanly; with freedom from admixture with any extraneous matter or substance.

"Bent on some object, which is *purely* white."
Drayton: Elegy to the Lady J. S.

2. With freedom from all that defiles, degrades, or pollutes; innocently; in a manner free from guilt or sin; chastely.

3. Merely, absolutely, completely; without reference to anything else; perfectly, totally: as, It was *purely* an accident.

4. Very, wonderfully, remarkably. (*Prov.*)

"He has picked up again *purely*."—*Gray: Correspondence of Gray & Mason*, p. 288.

pûre'-nĕss, ***pure-nes,** *s.* [Eng. *pure*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being pure or free from admixture with any extraneous matter or substance; freedom from anything polluting or defiling; cleanness: as, *pureness* of gold, *pureness* of air.

2. Freedom from all that pollutes, degrades, or defiles; freedom from guilt or sin; innocence; moral cleanness. (*Golden Boke*, ch. vi.)

3. Freedom from vicious or corrupt words, phrases or modes of speech; purity.

"This good propriety of words, and *pureness* of phrases in Terence."—*Ascham: Schoolmaster.*

***pur-file,** *s.* [PURFLE.]

pûr'-fle, ***pur-file,** *v.t.* [Fr. *pourfiler*, from *pour* (Lat. *pro*) = for, and *fil* (Lat. *filum*) = a thread.] [PROFILE.]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* To decorate with a wrought or flowered border (used specif. of stringed instruments); to embroider.

"With rubies edg'd, and *purfled* o'er with gold."
Barte. Vision of Death.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* To decorate richly, as with sculpture.

2. *Her.:* To border, as with ermines, &c.

pûr'-fle, pûr'-flew (ew as ū), *s.* [Fr. *pourfilure.*] [PURFLE, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A border of embroidered work.

2. *Her.:* A border or embroidery of fur shaped exactly like vair; when of one row it is termed purflewed, when of two counter-purflewed, when of three vair.

PURFLE.

pûr'-fled (le as ęl), pûr'-flewed (ew as ū), *a.* [Eng. *purfle, purflew; -ed.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Ornamented with a flowered or puckered border.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* Ornamented with crockets.

2. *Her.:* Trimmed or garnished; applied to the studs and rims of armour, being gold: as, A leg in armour, *purfled*, or.

pûr'-flĕr, *s.* [Eng. *purfle*, *v.*; *-er.*] One who purfles; specif. one who ornaments stringed instruments with purfling (q.v.).

"The prince of *purflers* was Stradivarius."—*Grove: Dict. Music*, iii. 53.

***pûr-flĭng,** *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *purfl(e)*; *-ing.*]

A. *As adj.:* Ornamented with embroidered edging; purfled.

"The sleeve is more large and *purfling*, like those we see worn by bishops."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels.*

B. *As subst.:* The ornamental border with which the backs and bellies of stringed instruments are usually finished. (*Grove.*)

***pûr'-gą-mĕnt,** *s.* [Lat. *purgamentum*, from *purgo* = to purge (q.v.).]

1. That which purges; a purge, a cathartic.

2. That which is excreted from anything; an excretion.

"The humours . . . are commonly passed over in anatomies as *purgaments*."—*Bacon: Works*, i. 123.

pûr-gā'-tion, *pur-ga-ci-on, *pur-ga-ci-oun, *s.* [Fr. *purgation*, from Lat. *purgationem*, accus. of *purgatio*, from *purgatus*, pa. par. of *purgo* = to purge (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of purging or freeing from impurities, defilements, or anything extraneous or superfluous; a clearing or cleansing from admixture or adulteration.

"The *purgation* of the Universities."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

2. The act of purging or evacuating the intestines by means of purgatives.

"After that the *purgacion* hath wrought."—*Elyot: Castel of Helth*, iii. vi.

II. *Law:* The act of cleansing or clearing one's self from a crime of which one has been publicly accused or suspected. Purgation was of two kinds, Canon or Compurgation [COMPURGATOR, 2], or Vulgar [ORDEAL, *s.*].

"The Duke of Glocester sent his *purgation* upon oath by the bishop of London."—*Prynne: Treachery & Disloyalty*, pt. i., p. 24.

¶ *To put one to his purgation:* To call for explanations; to cause one to justify or clear himself.

pûr'-gą-tĭve, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *purgativus*, from *purgatus*, pa. par. of *purgo* = to purge; Fr. *purgatif.*]

A. *As adj.:* Having the quality or power of purging or cleansing; specif., having the quality or power of evacuating the intestines; cathartic.

B. *As substantive:*

Pharm. (*Pl.*): Cathartics (q.v.).

***pûr-gą-tĭve lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *purgative*; *-ly.*] In a purgative manner; so as to purge; cleansingly.

pûr-gą-tor'-ĭ-ąl, *a.* [Fr. ; *-al.*] The same as PURGATORIAN (q.v.).

"The idea of *purgatorial* suffering, which hardly seems to have entered the minds of the lower races, expands to immense vigour in the great Aryan religions of Asia. In Brahmanism and Buddhism, the working out of good and evil actions into the necessary consequence of happiness and misery is the very key to the philosophy of life, whether the successive transmigrations be in animal, or human, or demon births on earth, or in luxurious heavenly places of gold and jewels, or in the agonizing hells where oriental fancy riots in the hideous inventory of torture."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1870), ii. 92.

***pûr-gą-tor'-ĭ-ąn,** *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *purgatory*; *-an.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to purgatory.

"The apparitions of *purgatorian* ghosts."—*Mede: Apostasy of Latter Times*, p. 45.

B. *As subst.:* A believer in, or supporter of, the doctrine of purgatory.

"With many Divines and all *Purgatorians*."—*Boswell: Life of Johnson*, iii. 193.

***pûr-gą-tor'-ĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *purgatorius*, from *purgatus*, pa. par. of *purgo* = to purge (q.v.).] Connected with, or having the nature of, purgatory. (*Milton.*)

pûr'-gą-tor-ў, *pur-ga-tor-io, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *purgatoire*, from Lat. *purgatorius.*]

* **A.** *As adj.:* Tending to purge or cleanse; cleansing, purgative.

"This *purgatory* interval is not unfavourable to a faithless representative."—*Burke: French Revolution.*

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Compar. Religions:* Any place or state succeeding the present life, and serving as a means of moral purification. (See extract under PURGATORIAL.)

2. *Roman Theol.:* A place in which souls who depart this life in the grace of God suffer for a time, because they still need to be cleansed from venial, or have still to pay the temporal punishment due to mortal sins, the guilt and eternal punishment of which have been remitted. (*Addis & Arnold.*) The existence of a purgatory was defined by the Councils of Florence (1438-9) and Trent. At the latter council (sess. xxv., Dec. 3, 4, 1563) it was declared that the "souls in Purgatory are assisted by the suffrages of the faithful, and especially by the Sacrifice of the altar." Beyond this nothing is defined, and the same decree enjoins bishops "to abstain from difficult and subtle questions" in their discourses on the subject, and prohibits curious inquiries, superstitious practices, and the making of purgatory a source of gain as "scandals and stumbling-blocks to the faithful."

3. *Anglican:* Art. XXII. treats of Purgatory, and most Protestants consider that it denies Scriptural evidence for the existence of such a place. High Churchmen, on the contrary, hold that the Anglican Church has no authoritative teaching on the point, and that the article is rather directed against an erroneous view of the Roman doctrine than that doctrine itself. Prayers for the dead—the natural outcome of the doctrine of purgatory—are in many instances offered privately by her members, and in some few instances publicly requested in her churches.

pûrge, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *purger*, from Lat. *purgo*, for *purigo*, from *purus* = pure, and *ago* = to do, make, or cause; Sp. & Port. *purgar*; Ital. *purgare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To cleanse or purify by removing, separating, or carrying off impurities or superfluities; to clear or free from impurities.

2. To clarify, to defecate, as liquors.

3. To remove by cleansing or purification; to wash or clear away. (Generally followed by *away* or *off.*)

"*Purge away* my sins."—*Psalm* lxxix. 9.

4. To make atonement or satisfaction for; to clear or free from consequences.

"Whiche sonne . . . hath by his owne person *purged* our synnes."—*Hebrewes* i. 3. (1551.)

5. To clear or free from moral defilement, pollution, or guilt. (Followed by *of*, *off*, or *from.*)

"The blood of Christ shall *purge* our conscience *from* dead works."—*Hebrewes* ix. 14.

6. To clear from accusation or suspicion of a crime.

"To *purge* himself with words."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, v. 6.

7. To operate on by means of a purge or cathartic.

[illegible] 8. To [illegible]

[illegible] 9. To [illegible]

"They felt the weight and [illegible] me."
Rowe: Queen Catherine, i. 1.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To grow or become [illegible]

2. To cause or produce [illegible] the intestines.

"Why does physic [illegible] and make us [illegible]?"—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

3. To use purgatives.

"I'll *purge* and leave sack [illegible]"
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., v. 4.

pûrge, *s.* [Purge, *v.*]

* 1. The act of purging.

2. That which purges; [illegible] that evacuates the intestines, a purgative.

pûrg'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *purge*), *v.* ; *-er.*]

1. One who or that which purges or cleanses.

"Penitence is the very *purger* of [illegible]"—*Luther: Sermon Pub. on Ps. xxxviii.*, p. 18.

2. A purge, a cathartic.

"If you can refrain the *purging* virtue of it, and take away the unpleasant taste [illegible]"
Bacon: Nat. Hist.

pûrg'-ẽr-ў, *s.* [Eng. *purger*; *-y.*]

Sugar-manuf.: The portion of a sugar-house where the sugar from the coolers is packed in hogsheads [HOLLANDS-HOUSE] or [illegible], and allowed to drain off its molasses or imperfectly crystallized candy-juice.

pûrg'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Purge, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par.* & [illegible] (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of cleansing; purgation.

2. A diarrhœa or dysentery, [illegible] of the bowels.

3. That which is evacuated or [illegible], a deposit.

"The *purgings* of the seas [illegible] as, as man's fatty wouldst make the [illegible]"
Quintus Curtius, fol. [illegible]

purging cock, *s.*

Steam-engin.: The hand-cock or [illegible] valve of a steam-boiler.

purging flax, *s.* [FLAX, *s.* ¶ (2).]

purging nut, *s.* [CURCAS.]

pûr ĭ fĭ cā'-tion, *pur ĭ fi ca ci oun, *s.* [Fr. *purification*, from Lat. [illegible], accus. of *purificatio*, from *purificus* = to purify (q.v.); Sp. *purificacion*; Ital. [illegible]

1. The act of purifying, or making pure; the act or operation of freeing from extraneous or superfluous matter.

"A very feeble instrument [illegible]"
Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. [illegible]

2. The act or process of purifying [illegible] monially by removing pollution or defilement; lustration.

"But the feast of Lupercalia, considering the time of celebrating thereof, [illegible] a ordained for a *purification*."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 5.

¶ There were various ceremonial observances under the Mosaic law. (Their period after child-birth see Leviticus xii.)

3. A cleansing from guilt or the [illegible] sin; the extinction of sinful desires [illegible]

¶ *Feast of the Purification:* [CANDLEMAS].

pûr ĭ fĭ cā'-tĭve, *a.* [Lat. [illegible] pa. par. of [illegible] to purify (q.v.), Fr. [illegible] *-if.*] Having the power [illegible] purifying; purificatory.

pur ĭ fĭ cā'-tor, *s.* [Lat. [illegible] pa. par. of [illegible] to purify (q.v.), one who or that which purifies; a purifier.

pur ĭ fĭ cā'-tor-ў, *a.* [As if from a Lat. [illegible]] The same as PURIFICATIVE.

pur ĭ fi'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *purify*; *-er.*] One who or that which purifies or makes pure; a refiner, a refiner. (*Malachi* iii. 3.)

pur ĭ form, *a.* [Lat. [illegible] pus, and *forma* = form.]

Med.: In the form of pus; like pus.

pur ĭ fy, pur ĭ fie, * [illegible] Ital. [illegible] pure, and *fare* = to make. Sp. & Port. *purificar*; Ital. *purificare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To make pure or clear; to free from admixture of foreign or superfluous matter: as, To *purify* gold or water.

2. To free from pollution ceremonially; to cleanse from all that defiles or pollutes.

"In the dal suynge he was *purified* with hem and entride into the Temple. —*Wycliffe: Dedis* xxi.

3. To free from the pollution of guilt or sin; to purge from that which is sinful, vile, or base.

"Faith is a great purger and purifier of the soul; *purifying* your hearts by faith."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 3.

4. To free or clear from improprieties, corruptions, or barbarisms: as, To *purify* a language.

B. *Intrans.:* To grow or become pure or clear.

"Let them begin to *purify* at the same time."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

Pûr'-ĭm, *s.* [Heb. פּוּרִים (*pûrîm*) = lots.] The Festival of Lots, which was instituted by Mordecai (Esther ix. 27–x. 3), and is celebrated to this day by the Jews on the 14th and 15th of the month Adar (March), in commemoration of their wonderful deliverance from the destruction with which they were threatened by Haman. On these festive days the book of Esther is read, presents are interchanged, and gifts are sent to the poor. The great popularity of this festival in the days of Christ may be gathered from the following remarks of Josephus, "even now all the Jews that are in the habitable earth keep these days as festivals and send portions to one another." (*Antiq.*, bk. xi., ch. vi., § 13.) It is supposed that it was this feast which Jesus went up to celebrate at Jerusalem (John v. 1).

pūr'-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *pur(e)*; *-ism.*] Affectation of exact purity; specif., excessive nicety in the choice of words.

"To evince the egregious folly of *purism*."—*Fitzedward Hall: Modern English*, p. 31.

pūr'-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *pur(e)*; *-ist.*]

1. One who is excessively nice or precise in the choice of words; a rigorous critic of purity in literary style.

* 2. One who maintains that the New Testament was written in pure Greek.

Pūr'-ĭ-tan, ***Pūr'-ĭ-tant,** *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *purit(y)*; *-an.*]

A. *As substantive:*

Church Hist.: The name given, at first perhaps in contempt, to those clergymen and others in the reign of Queen Elizabeth who desired a simpler and what they considered to be a purer form of worship than the civil and ecclesiastical authorities sanctioned. The Puritan controversy commenced as early as 1550, when Hooper, appointed to the See of Gloucester, refused to be consecrated in the ecclesiastical vestments then in use. The name first given to those who objected to vestments and ceremonies was Nonconformists. According to Fuller it was not till 1564, or according to Strype till 1569, that the name Puritan arose. When, towards the close of Queen Elizabeth's reign, many of the Anglican clergy began to lean towards Arminianism, the Puritans remained sternly Calvinistic. [For their subsequent history see Church of England and Dissenters.]

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to the Puritans or dissenters from the Church of England: as, *puritan* principles.

pūr-ĭ-tăn'-ĭc-al, ***pūr-ĭ-tăn'-ĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *puritan*; *-ical*, *-ic.*]

1. Pertaining to the Puritans or their doctrines or practice.

2. Precise in religious matters; over-scrupulous or exact; rigid.

"These precise *puritanical* angels."—*Prynne: 1 Histrio-Mastix*, viii. 6.

pūr-ĭ-tăn'-ĭc-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *puritanical*; *-ly.*] In a puritanical manner; with excessive exactness or preciseness; according to the teachings or practice of the Puritans.

"*Puritanically* educated under the tuition of Sam. Radcliff."—*Wood: Fasti Oxon.*, vol. i.

pūr'-ĭ-tan-ĭşm, ***pur-ĭ-tan-ĭsme,** *s.* [Eng. *Puritan*, *-ism.*]

1. The doctrines, notions, or practice of the Puritans.

2. Purism. (*J. S. Brewer: Eng. Stud.*, p. 63.)

* **pūr'-ĭ-tan-ĭze,** *v.i.* [Eng. *Puritan*; *-ize.*] To conform to the doctrines, notions, or practice of the Puritans; to affect or teach Puritanism.

"He faine would *puritanize* it."—*Montague: Appeale to Cæsar*, ch. xxiv.

* **pūr'-ĭ-tan-ĭz-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *puritanize*; *-er.*] One who puritanizes; one who affects Puritanism.

"If I wink at a like sin on the side of *Puritanizers*."—*Bp. Wilberforce*, in *Life*, i. 198.

* **Pūr'-ĭ-tant,** *s.* & *a.* [PURITAN.]

pūr'-ĭ-tў, ***pur-e-te,** ***pur-i-te,** *s.* [O. Fr. *purité*; Fr. *pureté*, from Lat. *puritatem*, accus. of *puritas*, from *purus* = pure (q.v.); Sp. *puridad*; Ital. *purità*.] The quality or state of being pure: as,

(1) Freedom from admixture with extraneous or superfluous matter: as, the *purity* of gold, the *purity* of water, &c.

* (2) Freedom from foulness or dirt; cleanness: as, the *purity* of a dress.

(3) Freedom from guilt or the defilement of sin; innocence. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. vii. 62.)

(4) Chastity; chasteness.

"Virgin *purity* and conjugal fidelity were made a jest."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

(5) Freedom from improper or sinister motives or views: as, the *purity* of one's designs.

(6) Freedom from foreign or vicious idioms, corruptions, or barbarisms.

Pŭr-kĭn'-jĕ, *s.* [From the Bohemian physiologist, Purkinje (1787–1869), the discoverer.] (See compounds.)

¶ *Cells of Purkinge:*

Anat.: Certain cells or corpuscles lying in a single layer between the outer and inner layers of the cortex of the cerebellum.

Purkinge's figures, *s. pl.*

Optics: Figures produced on a wall of uniform colour when a person entering a dark room with a candle moves it up and down approximately on a level with the eyes. From the eye near the candle an image of the retinal vessels will appear projected on the wall.

pûrl (1), **pẽarl,** *s.* [A contract. of *purfle*, s. (q.v.).]

1. An embroidered or pnckered border; the plait or fold of a ruff or band.

"One of the *purls* of your band is, without all discipline, fallen out of his rank."—*Massinger: Fatal Dowry*, ii. 2.

2. A loop used to decorate the edges of pillow lace.

3. An inversion of the stitches in knitting which gives to the work in those parts in which it is used a different appearance from the general surface.

4. A gold or silver wire, formed into a spiral, used in lace work.

pûrl (2), *s.* [PURL (2), *v.*]

1. A circle made by the motion of a fluid; a ripple, an eddy.

"Whose stream an easie breath doth seem to blow; Which on the sleuklings gravel runs in *purles*."
Drayton: Mortimeriados.

2. A continued murmuring sound, as of a shallow stream running over small stones.

pûrl (3), *s.* [According to Skeat, for *pearl*, from Fr. *perle* = a pearl; Ger. *perlen* = to rise in small bubbles like pearls, to pearl; *perle* = a pearl, a bubble.] Originally beer or ale with an infusion of wormwood; now applied to beer warmed nearly to boiling heat, and flavoured with gin, sugar, and ginger.

"It appears to have been the practice at some time or other in this country to infuse wormwood into beer or ale previous to drinking it, either to make it sufficiently bitter, or for some medicinal purpose. This mixture was called *purl*."—*Mayhew: London Labour & London Poor*, ii. 198.

purl-man, *s.* A man who sold purl to the sailors on board vessels in the Thames.

"The drink originally sold on the river was purl, or this mixture, whence the title *purl-man*."—*Mayhew: London Labour & London Poor*, ii. 198.

pûrl (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [A contract. of *purfle* (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To form an embroidered edging on; to decorate with fringe or embroidery.

"Reddle roses *purled* with fine gold."—*Hall: Henry VIII.*, bk. ii.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To embroider.

"Shall he spend his time in pinning, painting, *purling*, and perfuming as you do."—*Beaum. & Fletch.: Love's Cure*, i. 2.

pûrl (2), *v.i.* [A frequent. from *purr* (q.v.); cf. Sw. *porla* = to bubble as a stream, to purl.]

1. To ripple; to run in ripples or eddies.

2. To murmur as a shallow stream running over small stones; to flow or run with a gentle murmur.

"Louder and louder *purl* the falling rills."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xxi.

* 3. To curl; to run or rise in circles; to wind.

"Thin winding breath, which *purl'd* up to the sky."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,407.

* **pûrl** (3), *v.t.* [PURL (3), *s.*] To infuse wormwood in.

"'Ale, squire, you mean?' quoth he briskly again. 'What must it be *purled*?'"
Cotton: Voyage to Ireland in Burlesque.

pûrl (4), *v.t.* & *i.* [For *pirl*, from *pirr* = to whirl; O. Ital. *pirla* = a whipping-top; *pirlare* = to twirl round. (*Skeat.*)]

A. *Trans.:* To throw from horseback. (*Hunting slang.*)

B. *Intrans.:* To turn over.

"His hat . . . never sinks, only *purls*."—*Reade: Never Too Late to Mend*, ch. xxxviii.

pûrl'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *purl* (3), v.; *-er.*] A fall from horseback.

"To trifle with this innovation means a certain *purler*."—*Field*, Dec. 26, 1885.

pûr'-lieu, ***pur-lue,** ***pour-lieu,** ***pur-luy,** ***pur-ley,** *s.* [A corrupt. of O. Fr. *puralee*, from Lat. *perambulatio* = a perambulation (q.v.): *pur*, used for Lat. *per* = through, and *aller* = to go.]

* 1. A piece of land which, having been added to an ancient and royal forest unlawfully, was afterwards disafforested, and the rights remitted to the former owners, the extent being ascertained by perambulation, whence the name.

"From the river to the *purlieus* of Smithfield."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

* 2. The land lying adjacent to a forest.

"Then as a tiger, who by chance hath spied
In some *purlieu* two gentle fawns at play."
Milton: P. L., iv. 404.

3. Adjacent parts or district; environs, neighbourhood.

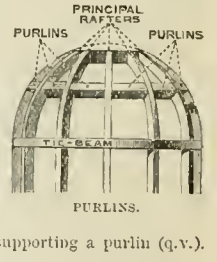
"Brokers had been incessantly plying for custom in the *purlieus* of the court."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

***purlieu-man,** ***purlie-man,** *s.* A person who, having land within the purlieu or border of a forest, and being able to dispend forty shillings a year freehold, was licensed to hunt within his own purlieu.

"Notwithstanding the purlieu is exempt from the Forest, yet the *Purlieu-man* is in some cases restrained, for he must not hunt in his own purlieu in the night nor on a Sunday."—*Nelson: Laws of Eng. concerning Game*, p. 208.

pûrl'-ĭn, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Carp.: A horizontal timber resting on a principal rafter, or a purlin-post, which is stepped into the tie-beam, and helps to support the rafters of the roof.



PURLINS.

purlin-post, *s.*

Carp.: A strut supporting a purlin (q.v.).

pûr-lŏĭn', ***pur-long-en,** ***pur-long-yn,** ***pro-long-yn,** *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *purloigner*, *purloignier* = to prolong, to retard, to delay; Lat. *prolongo* = to prolong (q.v.). The original sense is to put away or remove. *Purloin* and *prolong* are doublets.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To carry away for one's self; to steal, to filch; to take by theft.

"For fear that some their treasure should *purloin*."
Drayton: The Owl.

* 2. To take by plagiarism; to plagiarize. (*Byron: English Bards.*)

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To steal, to practise theft. (*Titus* ii. 10.)

* 2. To go away or apart; to retire. (*Andrewes: Patterne of Catechistical Doctrine*, p. 139.).

pûr-lŏĭn'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *purloin*; *-er.*] One who purloins; a pilcher, a thief, a robber.

"These *purloiners* of the public."—*Swift: The Examiner*, No. 28.

pur-par-ty, ***pur-par-tie,** *s.* [POURPARTY.]

pûr'-ple, *pur-pre, *pur-pur, *a. & s.* [O. Fr. *porpre, pourpre* = purple, from Lat. *purpura* = the purple-fish, purple dye; Gr. πορφύρα (*porphura*) = the purple-fish; πορφύρεος (*porphureos*) = purple. Probably a dull red. For the change of *r* to *l* cf. *marble* for *marbre*, from Fr. *marbre*, Lat. *marmor*. Ital. & Sp. *purpureo* = purple (a.); Sp. & Port. *purpura* = purple (s.); Ital. *porpora*; A.S. *purpur*.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Lit.:* Of a colour compounded of red and blue blended.

"The poop was beaten gold,
Purple the sails."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, II. 2.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Imperial, regal; from purple being the distinctive colour of the robes of royal or imperial personages.

2. Red, livid; dyed as with blood; dark-coloured.

"Their mangled limbs
Crashing at once, [death] dyes the *purple* seas."
Thomson: Summer, 1,024.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A secondary colour, composed of red and blue in equal proportions.

(2) A purple dress or robe.

"There was a certain rich man, which was clothed in *purple* and fine linen."—*Luke* xvi. 19.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Imperial or regal power, from the colour of the royal robes: as, To be born in the *purple*. [PORPHYROGENITUS.]

(2) The cardinalate; from the scarlet hat, stockings, and cassock worn by cardinals.

"The Cardinal, by the privilege of his *purple*, having been strangled in prison."—*Clarendon: Religion & Policy*, ch. viii.

(3) [PURPLES].

* (4) A kind of shell-fish.

¶ *Purple of mollusca:* A viscid liquor secreted by *Purpura lapillus* and other species of the genus. It gives a crimson dye.

purple-and-gold, *s.*
Entom.: Pyrausta punicealis.

purple bar, *s.*
Entom.: Melanthia ocellata, a British geometer moth.

purple-barred yellow, *s.*
Entom.: A British geometer moth, *Lythria purpurariu.*

purple-beech, *s.* A variety of the beech, with brown or purple foliage.

purple-black, *s.* A preparation of madder, of a deep purple hue, approaching to black; its tints, with white-lead, are of a purple colour. It is very transparent and powerful, glazes and dries well in oil, and is a durable and eligible pigment, belonging perhaps to the semi-neutral class of marone.

purple-clay, *s.*
Entom.: Noctua brunnea.

purple-clover, *s.* [CLOVER.]

purple-cloud, *s.*
Entom.: A British night moth, *Cloantha perspicillaris.*

purple copper-ore, *s.* [BORNITE.]

purple-cruorin, *s.*
Chem.: A name for the colouring matter of the blood when partially deoxidised.

purple egg-urchin, *s.*
Zool.: Echinus lividus.

purple-emperor, *s.* [EMPEROR, II., ¶.]

purple hair-streak, *s.* [HAIR-STREAK.]

purple-heart, *s.* [PURPLE-WOOD.]
Purple-heart urchin:
Zool.: Spatangus purpureus.

purple-heron, *s.*
Ornith.: Ardea purpurea, about the same size as the Common Heron (*A. cinerea*), but of much darker plumage; the occipital plumes are glossy black, tinged with purple. It is an occasional visitor to Britain, and is probably the Black Heron of Sir Thomas Browne. His editor (S. Wilkin, F.L.S.) says, "No British species appears to correspond so nearly with Dr. Browne's description as *Ardea purpurea*." (*Miscellanies; Birds of Norfolk*).

purple kalcogo, *s.*
Ornith.: Euplocamus horsfieldi from the North-west Himalayas.

purple lily, *s.*
Bot.: The Martagon Lily.

PURPLE LOOSESTRIFE.

purple-lip, *s.*
Bot.: Vanilla claviculata.

purple-loosestrife, *s.*
Bot.: Lythrum Salicaria.

purple-marbled, *s.*
Entom.: A British night moth, *Mamestra cestrina.*

purple-martin, *s.*
Ornith.: Progne subis (Baird), from the whole of United States and North Mexico. Plumage entirely lustrous steel-blue, with a purplish gloss.

purple of cassius, *s.*
Chem.: $Au_2Sn_3O_6,4H_2O$. A brownish purple powder obtained by adding stannous chloride to a dilute solution of auric chloride. It is used for colouring the ruby glass of Bohemia.

purple-starling, *s.*
Ornith.: Sturnus purpurascens, from Asia Minor and Persia.

purple-thorn, *s.*
Entom.: Selenia illustraria, a British geometer moth.

purple-wood, *s.* A species of wood from the Brazils, the heart-wood of *Copaifera pubiflora* and *C. bracteata*. It is a handsome wood of a rich plum colour, very strong, durable, and elastic. It is imported in logs from eight to twelve inches square, and eight to ten feet long, principally used for ramrods, inlaid-work, marquetry, and turnery. Called also Purple-heart.

†pûr'-ple, *v.t. & i.* [PURPLE, *a.*]

A. *Trans.:* To make or dye of a purple colour; to stain or tinge with purple or a deep-red colour.

"Till ruddy morning *purpled* o'er the east."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey IX 653.

B. *Intrans.:* To be or become of a purple or deep-red colour.

"The landmark to the double tide
That *purpling* rolls on either side."
Byron: Siege of Corinth, i.

pûr'-pleş, *s. pl.* [PURPLE, *a.*] [EARCOCKLE.]

pûr'-ple-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *purple*, and *wort*.]
Bot.: Comarum palustre.

pûr'-plish, *a.* [Eng. *purpl*(*e*); *-ish*.] Somewhat purple in colour.

"The yellow filaments are tipped with *purplish* apices."—*Grainger: The Sugar-Cane*, iv.

pûr'-pŏrt, *s.* [O. Fr. *pourport*.] [PURPORT, *v.*]

* 1. Disguise. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, III. i. 52.)

2. Meaning, tenor, import; intended signification; drift.

"A look so piteous in *purport*."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, II. i.

pûr'-pŏrt, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *purporter, pourporter* = to intend, from *pur* (Fr. *pour*) = Lat. *pro* = according to, and *porter* = to carry.]

A. *Trans.:* To import, to signify, to mean; to convey, as a meaning or import; to intend.

B. *Intrans.:* To have a certain purport, meaning, or signification; to import, to signify.

"There was an article against the reception of the rebels, *purporting*, that if any such rebel should be required of the prince confederate, that the prince confederate should command him to avoid the country."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

pûr-pŏrt-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *purport*, s.; *-less*.] Having no purport, meaning, or import; meaningless.

pûr'-pŏse, *por-pos, *pur-pos, *s.* [O. Fr. *pourpos*, a variant of *propos* = a purpose, drift, or end, from Lat. *propositum* = a thing proposed, prop. neut. sing. of *propositus*, pa. par. of *propono* = to propose, to propound (q.v.).

1. That which a person sets before himself as the object to be gained or accomplished; the end or aim which one has in view in any plan, measure, or exertion.

"Who ne'er his *purpose* for remorse gave o'er."
Scott: Don Roderi, x. xxxv.

2. That which one intends to do; intention, design, plan, project.

"Far from the *purpose* of his coming hither
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 113.

3. That which is proper or fit to be done; question, matter, or subject in hand.

"Haste her to the *purpose*.

4. That which a person thinks fit to say or express; [illegible] tention, intent.

"The little that I [illegible] Hath [illegible] the [illegible]
[illegible]

* 5. That which a person demands; request, proposition, proposal.

"Your *purpose* to the [illegible]

* 6. Instance, example.

"To [illegible] their own spares as for the *purpose* [illegible] of power.—*Bacon: Essays.*

* 7. Conversation, discourse. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. vi. 6.)

* 8. An enigma, a riddle, cross *purposes*, a sort of conversational game. (CROSS-PURPOSES.]

"Cabala, catches, *purposes*, questions.—*Burton: Anat. Melancholy.*

9. Effect, result.

"To small *purpose* had the [illegible] of Jerusalem been assembled.—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

* (1) *On purpose*, * *in purpose*, * *of purpose*: Purposely, intentionally, designedly; of set purpose.

(2) *To the purpose*, * *to purpose*: With close relation to the matter in question.

"He was wont to speak plain and *to the purpose*."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing*, II. 3.

pûr'-pŏse, *v.t. & i.* O. Fr. *[illegible]*, a variant of *proposer* = to propose (q.v.). *Purpose* and *propose* are doublets. *Purpose*, v., is distinct in origin from *purpose*, s., though completely confounded with it in association. (Skeat.)

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To set forth; to bring forward. (*Wyclif.*)

2. To intend, to design; to determine or resolve on something, as an end or object to be gained or accomplished.

"We have friends
That *purpose* merriment.
Shakesp. Merchant of Venice, v. 2.

* 3. To mean, to wish, to intend.

"I have possessed your grace of what I *purpose*."
Shakesp. Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To discourse.

"She in merry sort
Them gan to bord, and *purpose* [illegible]
Spenser: F. Q., II. xii. 14.

2. To intend, to design; to have intention or design.

"Yet did I *purpose* as they do [illegible]."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI. i. 2.

pûr'-pŏsed, *pa. par. & a.* [PURPOSE, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Having a purpose or design, resolved, determined.

"I am *purposed* that my mouth shall not transgress."—*Psalm* xvii. 3.

* **pûr'-pŏsed-lỹ,** *adv.* [Eng. [illegible]] According to or with a purpose; purposely, designedly, intentionally, on purpose.

"Driven either casually or *purposedly*."—*North's Plutarch*, p. 613.

†pûr'-pŏse-fûl, †pûr'-pŏse-fŭll, *a.* [Eng. *purpose*; *-full*.]

1. Full of purpose or intention, designed, intentional.

"With Mary he had [illegible] and [illegible] to *Miss Thackeray*, *Miss* [illegible] to [illegible]

2. Important, material.

"Most [illegible] *purposefull* [illegible]."—*Tatler: Prim. Culture*, i. 62.

* **pûr'-pŏse-fûl-lỹ,** *adv.* [Eng. [illegible]; *-ly*.] Of set purpose or design; with purpose or intention, intentionally, designedly, purposely.

"Cavalry that will charge home and [illegible] may be employed *purposefully*."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Dec., 1883, p. 814.

pûr'-pŏse-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. [illegible]] Having no purpose, effect, or result, objectless.

"A vain and *purposeless* [illegible]."—*Bp. Hall: Serm. on Eccles.* iii. 4.

† pûr'-pŏse-like, *a.* [Eng. *purpose*, [illegible]] Having the appearance of purpose or design, fit to answer any particular design or purpose.

"A *purposelike* determination [illegible] longer in the future as [illegible]."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 7, 1883.

pûr'-pŏse-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. [illegible]; *-ly*.] Of set purpose or design; on purpose, intentionally, designedly.

"I have been *purposely* [illegible]
their."—*Jackson: On Matthew* [illegible]

pûr-pôs-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *purpos(e)*, v. ; *-er.*]

* 1. One who proposes or brings forth anything ; a setter-forth.

2. One who purposes or intends.

* **pûr'-pôs-ĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *purpos(e) ; -ive.*] Having an aim, object, or purpose ; designed for some purpose.

"Those apparently *purposive* adaptations of structures and functions." —*Nature*, vol. xxiv., p. 505.

* **pûr-pôs-ĭve-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *purposive ; -ness.*] The quality or state of being purposive or designed for an end.

pûr-prĕs-ture, *s.* [Pourpresture.]

* **pûr'-prĭse,** * **pour prise,** *s.* [Fr. *purpris.*] [Pourpresture.] A close or inclosure ; the whole compass of a manor.

"Environ the whole *pourprise* and precinct thereof. —*P. Holland : Plutarch*, p. 399.

pûr'-pu-ra, *s.* [Lat., a name given to many molluscs yielding a purple dye, and hence the dye itself.]

1. *Zool. & Palæont.* : A genus of Buccinidæ ; shell striated, imbricated, or tuberculated ; spine short, aperture large, slightly notched in front, upper lip much worn and flattened. Recent species 140, very widely distributed, ranging from low-water to twenty-five fathoms. Many yield a dull crimson dye, formerly utilised. *Purpura lapillus*, the sole British species, abounds on the coast at low water, and is very destructive to mussel-beds. Forty fossil species, commencing in the Tertiary and coming down to the Pleistocene.

¶ Tate makes the genus the type of a family Purpuridæ.

2. *Pathol.* : A peculiar unhealthy condition of the blood and tissues, evinced by purple spots, chiefly on the legs, due to unhealthy surroundings, want of proper food, intemperance, and other depressing causes ; it sometimes accompanies chronic diseases. It may be simple or hæmorrhagic, acute or chronic, and if uncomplicated usually ends in recovery.

pûr'-pu-rate, *a. & s.* [Purpura.]

A. *As adj.* : Of or pertaining to purpura.

B. *As substantive* :

Chem. (*Pl.*) : Salts of purpuric acid.

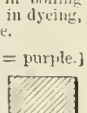
purpurate of ammonia, *s.*

Chem. : $C_8H_8N_6O_6H_2O$. Murexide. Prepared by boiling four parts of uramil, with three parts of mercuric oxide and water, and filtering while hot. On cooling it separates in the form of square prisms, which by reflected light exhibit a metallic-green lustre ; by transmitted light, a deep red colour. It is insoluble in alcohol and ether, difficultly soluble in cold, but very soluble in boiling water. It was formerly much used in dyeing, but is now superseded by rosaniline.

pûr'-pûre, *s. & a.* [Lat. *purpura* = purple.]

A. *As substantive* :

Her. : The term used for purple. It is represented in engraving by diagonal lines from the sinister chief of the shield to the dexter base.



Purpure.

B. *As adj.* : Purple.

"Overclad with blood in *purpure* hew."
Hudson : Judith, v. 242.

* **pûr-pûr'-ĕ-al,** *a.* [Lat. *purpureus.*] Purple.

"A light so mild, so powerful . . . ;
Shed a *purpureal* halo round the scene."
Shelley : Queen Mab, i.

pûr'-pu-rein, *s.* [Purpura.]

Chem. : $C_{20}H_{13}NO_8$. Purpuramide. Formed by the action of ammonia on purpurin. On addition of dilute hydrochloric acid it is precipitated, and separates from its solution in alcohol in crimson needles with fine green colour when seen by reflected light. It is easily soluble in hot water, alcohol, and dilute alkalis, and imparts to silk and wool a fine rose colour, but does not permanently colour vegetable fabrics.

pûr-pûr'-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *purpura* ; Eng. suff. *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the genus Purpura, or the dye thence obtained.

purpuric acid, *s.*

Chem. : $C_8H_5N_5O_8$. The hypothetical acid of the purpurates. It has not been isolated.

† **pûr-pûr'-ĭ-dæ,** *s. pl.* [Purpura, ¶.]

* **pûr-pu-rĭf'-ẽr-a,** *s. pl.* [Lat. *purpura* = purple, and *fero* = to bear.]

Zool. : A group of Mollusca, essentially the same as the modern Buccinidæ. (*Lamarck.*)

pûr'-pu-rĭn, *s.* [Lat. *purpur(a)* ; *-in.*]

Chem. : $C_{20}H_{12}O_7$. Oxyalizaric acid. A red colouring matter obtained from madder in the same way as alizarin. It may be separated from the alum liquid from which the alizarin has deposited, by adding sulphuric acid, and washing out the alumina by hydrochloric acid from the precipitated purpurin. It crystallizes from alcohol in red or orange coloured needles, dissolves in alcohol and ether, and is more soluble in water than alizarin. It dissolves in boiling alum water and in caustic alkalis, forming bright red solutions, and is less easily attacked by nitric acid than alizarin.

pûr-pûr-ŏx ăn'-thĭc, *a.* [Eng. *purpuroxanth(in) ; -ic.*] Derived from or containing purpuroxanthin.

purpuroxanthic acid, *s.*

Chem. : $C_{15}H_9O_6 = C_{14}H_7O_4CO_2H$. An acid obtained by boiling purpurin in a solution of alum. It is slightly soluble in water, soluble in hot alcohol, from which it crystallizes in yellow needles, and melts at 231°. At a higher temperature it splits up into carbonic acid and purpuroxanthin.

pûr-pûr-ŏx-ăn'-thĭne, *s.* [Eng. *purpur(in) ; o(xygen)*, and *xanthine.*]

Chem. : $C_{14}H_{10}O_5 = C_{14}H_5(OH)_3O_2H_2$. The product of the reduction of an alkaline purpurine solution by phosphorus. It is soluble in alcohol, acetic acid, benzene, and alkalis.

pŭrr, * **pŭr,** *v.i. & t.* [An imitative word ; cf. Scotch *purr* = a gentle wind ; Icel. *byrr* = a wind.]

A. *Intrans.* : To make a soft murmuring sound, as a cat when pleased.

"With hunger pinch'd, and pinch'd for room,
She now presaged approaching doom,
Nor slept a single wink, or *purr'd*."
Cowper : Retired Cat.

B. *Trans.* : To signify by purring or by making a murmuring noise.

"The secretary *purred* delighted approval."—*C. Kingsley : Hypatia*, ch. xxiii.

pŭrr (1), * **pŭr,** *s.* [Purr, *v.*] The soft murmuring noise made by a cat when pleased.

"Here is a *purr* of fortune's, sir, or of fortune's cat (but not a musk-cat)."—*Shakesp : All's Well that Ends Well*, v. 2.

pŭrr (2), **pŭrre,** *s.* [Prob. from the cry.] A sea-lark, a dunlin.

"Six dozen *purres* or stints."—*Gentleman's Magazine*, Feb., 1885, p. 152.

pur-re, *s.* [Perry.]

pŭr'-rĕĕ, *s.* [Hind. *peori* = yellow.]

Chem. : A yellow colouring matter imported from India and China, supposed to be obtained from the urine of camels, elephants, and buffaloes. It is brown on the outside, of a deep orange colour within, and is used in the preparation of Indian yellow.

pŭr-rē'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *purre(e) ; -ic.*] Contained in, or derived from purree (q.v.).

purreic acid, *s.* [Euxanthic acid.]

pŭr'-rĕn-one, *s.* [Purree.] [Euxanthone.]

† **pŭr'-rĕt,** *s.* [Porret.]

pŭr'-rŏck, *s.* [Parrock.] A paddock.

pûrse, * **pers,** * **purs,** * **burs,** *s.* [O. Fr. *borse* (Fr. *bourse*) = a purse, from Low Lat. *bursa* = a purse, from Gr. βερση (*bursē*) = a skin or hide ; Ital. *borsa* ; Sp. & Port. *bolsa* ; Dan. & Sw. *börs* ; Dut. *beurs.*]

1. A small bag, pouch, or case in which money is contained or carried in the pocket.

"Shall the son of England prove a thief, and take *purses*? a question to be asked."—*Shakesp. : 1 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

2. Hence, treasury, resources, finance : as, To exhaust the public *purse*.

3. A sum of money offered as a prize, or collected as a present : as, To present a person with a *purse* of money.

4. A specific sum of money. In Turkey it consists of 500 Turkish piastres, and its value is £4 10s. 3½d. sterling ; in Egypt a purse consists of 500 tariff piastres, value £5 2s. 6½d. sterling ; in Persia, 50 tomans, value £23 4s. 7d. sterling.

¶ (1) *A light purse, an empty purse* : Poverty, want of resources.

(2) *A long purse, a heavy purse* : Wealth, riches, large resources.

(3) *Sword and purse* : The military power and wealth of a nation.

(4) *To make a purse* : To put together a sum of money. (*Thackeray : Vanity Fair*, ch. liv.)

purse-bearer, *s.* One who carries the purse of another.

purse-crab, *s.*

Zool. : The genus Birgus (q.v.).

* **purse-ful,** * **purse-full,** *a.* Rich.

* **purse-leech,** *s.* One who grasps at money.

* **purse-milking,** *s.* Extortionate. (*Burton : Anat. Melancholy ; To the Reader.*)

* **purse-mouth,** *s.* A pursed-up mouth. (*Tennyson : Maud*, I. i. 71.)

* **purse-mulgent,** *a.* Sucking or draining the purse ; extortionate.

"In like manner this *purse-mulgent* physician not long since dealt with a gentlewoman."—*Venner : Baths of Bathe*, p. 364.

purse-net, *s.* A net, the mouth of which can be drawn together and closed like a purse.

purse-pinched, *a.* Poor.

"*Purse-pinched* and soul-pain'd."
Davies : Microcosmos, p. 14.

* **purse-pride,** *s.* Pride or insolence arising from the possession of wealth.

"Even *purse-pride* is quarrellous."—*Bp. Hall : Superaunecaries.*

purse-proud, *a.* Proud of one's money ; puffed up with the possession of money or riches.

"What is so hateful to a poor man as the *purse-proud* arrogance of a rich one?"—*Observer*, No. 12.

purse-taking, *s.* The act of taking or stealing purses ; thieving.

"From praying to *purse-taking*."—*Shakesp. : 1 Henry IV.*, i. 2.

purse-tassels, *s.*

Bot. : *Muscari comosum.*

pûrse, *v.t. & i.* [Purse, *s.*]

A. *Transitive* :

* 1. To put into a purse.

"With that he *purs'd* the gold." *Solimon & Pers.*

2. To draw up or contract, as the opening of a purse ; to wrinkle, to pucker.

"Contract and *purse* thy brow together."
Shakesp. : Othello, iii. 3.

B. *Intrans.* : To take or steal purses ; to thieve ; to pick pockets. (*Beaum. & Fl.*)

pûrse'-fûl, *s.* [Eng. *purse ; -ful(l).*] As much as a purse will hold.

pûrs'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *purs(e) ; -er. Purser* and *bursar* are doublets.]

1. *Navy* : The officer who had to keep the accounts of the ship to which he was attached, and who had charge of the provisions, clothing, pay, &c., now called a paymaster.

"In those days . . . the commanders of the vessels were also the *pursers*."—*Marryat : Smarleyow*, ch. iii.

2. *Mining* : The paymaster or cashier of a mine, and the official to whom notices of transfer are sent for registration in the cost-book.

"To consist of not less than two nor more than four of the adventurers, one of whom should be the *purser*."—*Times*, March 23, 1886.

pûrs'-ẽr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *purser ; -ship.*] The office or position of a purser.

pûr'-sĭll, *s.* [Scotch = a purse full.]

Bot. : *Alaria esculenta.* (*Scotch.*)

pûr'-sĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *pursy ; -ness.*] The quality or state of being pursy or short-winded ; shortness of breath.

pûrs'-lăne, * **purse-lane,** * **purs-lain, pours-lane,** *s.* [O. Fr. *porcelaine*, *pourcelaine* ; Ital. *porcellana*, from *porcilaca* (Pliny), *portulaca* = purslane.]

Botany :

1. The genus Portulaca (q.v.).

2. (*Pl.*) : The order Portulacaceæ. (*Lindley.*)

purslane-tree, *s.*

Bot. : The genus Portulacaria. The African Purslane-tree is *Portulacaria afra.*

* **pûr-sū'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *pursu(e) ; -able.*] Capable of being pursued, followed, or prosecuted ; fit to be pursued.

***pûr-sū'-al,** *s.* [Eng. *pursu(e)*; *-al.*] The act of pursuing; pursuance.

pûr-sū'-ançe, *s.* [Eng. *pursuan(t)*; *-ce.*] The act of pursuing, following, or prosecuting; a following after; a carrying out or prosecuting of a design, order, &c.

"In *pursuance* of the Imperial army."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., let. vi.

¶ *In pursuance of:* In fulfilment or execution of; in consequence.

"Jupiter, *in pursuance of* the request of Thetis, sends a deceitful vision to Agamemnon."—*Pope: Homer's Iliad* ii. (Arg.)

pûr-sū'-ant, *a.* & *adv.* [O. Fr. *porsuiant, poursuiant*, from *porsuir, poursuir*, *purs tir* = to pursue (q.v.).]

* **A.** *As adj.:* Done in consequence, or in fulfilment, or execution, of something; hence, agreeable, consonant, conformable.

B. *As adv.:* In consequence of; agreeably, conformably; in accordance with. (Followed by *to.*)

"My master, *pursuant to* the advice of his friend, carried me in a box the next market-day to the neighbouring town."—*Swift: Gulliver's Travels*, pt. ii., ch. ii.

pûr-sū'-ant-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *pursuant*; *-ly.*] Agreeably, conformably, pursuant; in accordance.

pûr-sūe', **per-sew,** **por-sue,** *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *porsuir, poursuir* (Fr. *poursuivre*), from *pur-*, *por-* (Fr. *pour*) = Lat. *pro-*, and *suir* (Fr. *suivre*) = Lat. *sequor* = to follow.] [Prosecute.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To follow with a view to overtake; to follow after; to chase.

"Onward they drive, in dreadful race
Pursuers and *pursued*."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, vi. 17.

* 2. To follow closely; to attend, to accompany.

"Fortune *pursue* thee."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iii. 12

* 3. To follow with enmity; to persecute, to seek to injure.

"If thei han *pursued* me, thei schulen *pursue* yhou also."—*Wycliffe: Jon* xv.

4. To prosecute; to proceed in; to follow up; to carry on.

"Had we *pursued* that life."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, I. 2.

* 5. To follow as an example; to imitate. (*Dryden.*)

6. To follow with a view to the attainment or accomplishment of some object.

"Men like these, united by one bond, *pursuing* one design."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. vi.

7. To use or adopt measures to obtain; to seek: as, To *pursue* a remedy at law.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To follow after another; to go in pursuit.

"And the Indians . . . *pursued* not after them."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius*, fol. 241.

2. To go on; to proceed, to continue.

"I have, *pursues*, Carneades, wondered chymists should not consider."—*Boyle.*

II. *Law:* To follow a matter judicially; to act as prosecutor.

***pûr-sūe',** ***per-sue,** *s.* [Pursue, *v.*] Track.

"By the great *persue* which she there perceav'd,
Well hoped shee the beast engor'd had beene."
Spenser: F. Q., III. v. 28.

pûr-sū'-ẽr, ***per-sew-er,** ***pur-su-ere,** *s.* [Eng. *pursu(e)*; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who pursues or follows after another.

"The *pursuers* took him."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., v. 5.

* 2. A persecutor; one who follows with enmity.

"I first was a blasphemer and *pursuer*."—*Wycliffe: 1 Tim.* i. 13.

II. *Scots Law:* One who institutes and insists in an ordinary action; a plaintiff, a prosecutor.

pûr-sūit', ***pour-suitt,** **pur-sute,** *s.* [O. Fr. *poursuite*, prop. fem. of *poursuit*, pa. par. of *poursuir* = to pursue (q.v.).]

1. The act of pursuing or following with a view to overtake; a following with haste, either for sport, or in a spirit of hostility.

"Arm, warriors, arm for fight! the foe at hand,
Whom fled we thought, will save us long *pursuit*."
Milton: P. L., vi. 537.

* 2. A following in enmity or hatred; persecution.

3. The act of following with a view to obtain, reach, or accomplish; an endeavour to reach or attain to. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. iv. 1.)

4. Prosecution; following up or carrying on; continuance of endeavour: as, the *pursuit* of a design.

5. A course of business or occupation; employment; occupation with a view to some end.

"*Pursuits* better suited to his temper."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

***pûr-suī-vant** (u as w), ***pûr sẽ vant,** *s.t.* [Pursuivant, *s.*] To follow or overtake by a pursuivant. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Dr. Baker was in the beginning of the rebellion *pursuivanted* and imprisoned."—*Wood: Fasti Oxon.*, 226.

***pûr-suī-vant** (u as w), ***pûr-sī vant,** *s.* [Fr. *poursuivant*, pr. par of *poursuivre* = to pursue (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A follower; an attendant.

"Fain would I find the guide you want,
But ill may spare a *pursuivant*."
Scott: Marmion, I. 21.

2. *Her.:* An attendant on the heralds; one of the third and lowest order of heraldic officers. There are four pursuivants attached to the English College of Arms, styled Rouge Croix, Blue Mantle, Rouge Dragon, and Portcullis. To the court of Lyon King-of-Arms, in Scotland, there were formerly six pursuivants attached, viz., Unicorn, Carrick, Bute, Kintyre, Ormond, and Dingwall, but the last three have been abolished.

***pûr-sū-mẽnt,** *s.* [Eng. *pursue*; *-ment.*] The act of pursuing; pursuit.

"Their flights, their flights, or *pursuments*."—*Sandys Travels*, p. 48.

pûrs-ỹ, ***purs-if,** ***pur cy,** ***pur cyf, pursc-yf,** ***purs-ie,** *a.* [O. Fr. *pourcif*, for *poulsif* (Fr. *pousif*), from O. Fr. *poulser*; (Fr. *pousser*) = to push (q.v.).]

1. Short-winded; fat and short-winded; asthmatical.

"Grown fat and *pursy* by retail."
Butler: Hudibras, III. 1.

* 2. Puffed up or swollen with pampering.

"The fatness of these *pursy* times."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, III. 4.

***pûr'-tẽ nançe, pur-te naunce,** *s.* An abbrev. of *appurtenance* (q.v.).] Appurtenance: that which belongs to anything; specif., the pluck of an animal, or the heart, liver, and lungs.

pûr'-ụ-lençe, pûr'-ụ len-çỹ, *s.* [Fr. *purulence*, from Lat. *purulentus*, from *purus* = purulent (q.v.).] The quality or state of being purulent; generation of pus or matter.

"Consumptions are induced by *purulency* in any of the viscera."—*Arbuthnot: On Diet.*

pûr'-ụ-lent, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *purulentus* = full of pus or matter; *pus*, genit. *puris* = pus (q.v.).] Consisting of pus or matter; containing, resembling, or of the nature of pus.

"To probe and search a *purulent* old sore."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ii., sect. 8.

pûr'-ụ-lent-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *purulent*; *-ly.*] In a purulent manner.

pûr-vẽy', ***por vey,** ***pur-vei en, pur vay,** *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *purveir* (Fr. *pourvoir*) = to provide (q.v.) *Purvey* and *provide* are doublets.]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To foresee.

* 2. To provide beforehand.

3. To provide; to supply; espec. to provide or supply provisions for a number of persons.

"Mar bade I should *purvey* them steed."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, vi. 7.

1. To procure.

"From outmost land and *sea purveyed*."
Thomson: Summer.

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To contrive; to plot; to plan.

"The Norreis [Northern people] *purueied*, to do him a despite."
R. Brunne, p. 74.

2. To provide; espec. to provide a supply of provisions, &c., for a number of people; to make provision.

"So well this day thou hast *purveyed*."
Milton: P. L., ix. 1,029.

* 3. To pander (followed by *to*). (*Rowe.*)

pûr-vẽy'-ançe, *pur-vei ance, *pur-ve-ance, *s.* From an O. Fr. form corresponding with Fr. *pourvoyance*, and therefore a doublet of *providence* (q.v.).

* **I.** [illegible]

1. *Prov.* [illegible]

"The h[illegible]

2. The act of purveying or providing, or furnishing; a purveying or supplying of provisions for a number of persons.

"[illegible]

3. That which is purveyed or provided, provision.

* Whence many [illegible]

* **II.** *Law:* The royal prerogative of buying up provisions and other necessaries for the king's purveyors, for the use of the royal household, at an appraised value, and of impressing carriages and horses for the conveyance of timber, baggage, &c. Abolished by 12 Charles II., c. 24.

pur veyo, *v.t.* [Purvey.]

pûr-vẽy ôr, *pur-vey er, *pur vei our, pur ve our, [illegible] corresponding with Fr. [illegible] provider.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who purveys or provides victuals, &c., especially for a large [illegible] who supplies eatables or eatables for a [illegible], a caterer; a dealer in provisions.

"*Purveyor* of his feasts [illegible]"
Longfellow: [illegible]

* 2. One who provides the means of gratifying lust; a procurer; a pimp; a pandar.

"The stranger, ravished at his [illegible] of reason, troubled to some imaginary throne, [illegible] her representatives of some of the [illegible]"
Addison. (*Todd.*)

* **II.** *Law:* An officer of the royal household who provided or exacted provisions for the king's table.

pûr-view (ew as ū), *s.* [O. Fr. *purveir* (Fr. *pourvoir*), pa. par. of *purveier* (Fr. *pourvoir*) = to purvey (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A provise; a condition.

* 2. The limit or scope of authority.

"If any fair or market have been kept in any church yard, these are profanations within the *purview* of several statutes."—*Bacon: Charge upon Inq. for the Verge.*

3. Limit or sphere of authority; scope.

II. *Law:* The body of a statute, or that part which begins with "Be it enacted," as distinguished from the preamble.

"And many times the *purview* of an act is larger than the preamble of the petition."—*Howell: Lex Mercatoria.*

pûr' voc, *s.* [Mahratta *p[illegible]*] The writer caste in Bombay. (*Asiatic Researches.*)

pûs, *s.* [Lat.; cogn. with Gr. πύον (*puon*) = matter; Sanse. *pû* = pus, from *pû* = to stink, whence also *putrid, putrefy, &c.*

Pathol.: The product of suppuration, a thick, viscid, yellow fluid, consisting of [illegible] pus corpuscles, and other histological particles. It may be healthy or laudable, sebaceous or watery, purulent or serous, sanious, &c., and it may become chalky or even [illegible] calcify.

*** pu sanc,** *s.* [O. Fr.]

Arch. [illegible]: The [illegible] to profit.

pûsch kin itc, *s.* [After [illegible], a Russian senator; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A pleonastic variety of [illegible] (q.v.), found in [illegible] crystals on [illegible] sands, near Ekaterinburg, Russia.

Pû şcÿ ism, *s.* [Named after the Rev. Edward Bouverie Pusey, D.D. (1800–1882), Canon of Christ Church, and Regius Professor of Hebrew in Oxford University.]

Church Hist.: A name given to the tenets of the Oxford School, of which Dr Pusey was a prominent member. [Tractarianism.]

Pû şcÿ ist ic, Pû şcÿ ist ic al, *a.* [Puseyism.] Of or belonging to Dr Pusey or his followers; Tractarian (q.v.).

Pû şcÿ ite, *a.* & *s.* [Puseyism.]

A. *Adj.:* The same as Puseyistical (A.).

B. *As subst.:* A supporter of the [illegible] or doctrines advocated by the Oxford School, a Tractarian.

pŭsh, * **posse,** * **posh,** * **puss,** * **puss en,** *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *pousser, pousser* (Fr. *pousser*), from Lat. *pulso* = to beat, to strike, to thrust; frequent. from *pello* (pa. par. *pulsus*) = to drive; Sp. & Port. *pulsar, pujar*; Ital. *bussare.*] [PULSATE, PULSE (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To press against with force or strength; to drive or impel by pressure; to drive or force, or endeavour to drive or force, along by continued and steady pressure without striking; to shove. (Opposed to *draw* or *drag.*)

"Backward she *pushed* him."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 41.

* 2. To butt; to strike with the head or horns. (*Exodus* xxi. 32.)

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To press or urge forward; to press towards completion.

"*Push* on this proceeding."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, ii. 1.

2. To urge, to drive, to impel.

"Ambition *pushes* the soul to such actions, as are apt to procure honour to the actor."—*Spectator.*

3. To enforce or press, as an argument; to drive to a conclusion: as, To *push* an argument to its conclusion.

4. To press, to urge; to ply hard; to bear hard upon; to embarrass.

"We are *pushed* for an answer."—*Swift* (*Todd.*)

* 5. To importune; to press with solicitation; to tease.

6. To promote, to advance; to prosecute or follow closely and energetically: as, To *push* a business.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To make a thrust or push; to press, to shove.

"You may as well *push* against Paul's as stir them."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., v. 3.

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. To make an attack. (*Daniel* xi. 40.)

* 2. To make an effort.

"War seem'd asleep for nine long years; at length
Both sides resolved to *push*, we try'd our strength."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

3. To press or thrust one's self forward or onward; to make or force one's way, as in society.

"This *pushing*, talkative divine."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

4. To push a business or trade; to be energetic in business.

* 5. To burst out, as a shoot or bud.

¶ *To push on:*

1. To urge one's course forward; to press on or forward.

"Now *push* we *on*, disdain we now to fear,
A thousand wounds let every bosom bear."
Rowe: Lucan; Pharsalia, vi.

2. To hasten towards completion.

"Their south dock extension was being steadily *pushed on*."—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 3, 1885.

pŭsh (1), * **pushe,** *s.* [PUSH, *v.*]

I. *Lit.:* The act of pushing, thrusting, or pressing against; a steady and continued pressure against; a thrust, a shove.

"They immediately went beyond the precincts of the Court, drew, and exchanged some *pushes*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. An assault, an attack; a vigorous effort; a forcible onset.

"Through the prowesse of our owne souldiours practysed in former conflicts, they were not able to abyde one *pushe* of us."—*Goldinge: Cæsar*, fol. 78.

* 2. An effort or attempt.

"Exact reformation is not to be expected at the first *push*."—*Milton: Reform. in England.*

3. An emergency, a trial, an extremity, an experiment.

"'Tis common to talk of dying for a friend; but when it comes to the *push*, 'tis no more than talk."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

4. Persevering energy; enterprise; steady and persevering application in business; that quality which enables one to force himself onward or forward: as, He has plenty of *push.* (*Colloq.*)

¶ (1) *Push of an arch:* [THRUST].

(2) *To be put to the push:* To be put to the trial; to be placed in a position of difficulty or trial.

* **push a-pike,** *s.* Push-pin.

"When at *push-a-pike* we play
With beauty, who shall win the day?"
Hudibras Iledivious.

push-holc, *s.*

Glass-making: A hole in the flattening-furnace for annealing and flattening plate-glass.

push-penny, *s.* A name given to the annual scattering in public of twenty shillings in copper by the Dean and Chapter of Durham on Guy Fawkes' day.

push pin, *s.* A game in which pins are pushed alternately; putpin.

"And every effort ends in *push-pin* play."
Cowper: Table Talk, 547.

pŭsh (2), *s.* [Fr. *poche.*] A pustule, a pimple. (*Prov.*)

"He that was praised to his hurt should have a *push* rise upon his nose."—*Bacon: Essays: Of Praise.*

pŭsh (3), *s.* [A native term in the Himalayas.] (See extract.)

"The natural tint of *push*, the under fur of hill game, is the thing to copy."—*Field*, Feb. 27, 1886.

pŭsh'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *push*, v.; *-er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who pushes, thrusts, or presses forward.

2. *Weaving:* A form of bobbin-net machine, having independent pushers to propel the bobbins and carriages from front to back, instead of pulling or hooking them, as in other arrangements.

* **pŭsh'-ĕr-ў,** *s.* [Eng. *push*; *-ery.*] Pushing, forwardness.

"The first piece of *pushery* I ever was guilty of."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Diary*, iv. 45.

pŭsh'-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [PUSH, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Enterprising or pressing in business; energetic.

"We live in *pushing*, inventive days."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 25, 1886.

pushing-jack, *s.* A jack for moving a railway-car or other object through a small distance.

pŭsh'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *pushing*: *-ly.*] In a pushing manner; vigorously, energetically.

pŭsh-tō, pŭsh'-too, *s.* [Native name; *pushtaneh*=Afghans.] The language of the Afghans.

* **pū-sĭl,** *a.* [Lat. *pusillus* = very little.] [PUSILLANIMOUS.] Very little; petty. (*Bacon.*)

* **pu-sil-la-nime,** *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *pusillanimus.*] Pusillanimous, cowardly.

"That bee should bee so *pusillanime*."—*Foxe: Martyrs*, p. 905.

pū-sĭl-la-nĭm'-ĭ-tў, * **pu-sil-la-nim-it-tee,** *s.* [Fr. *pusillanimité*, from Lat. *pusillanimitatem*, accus. of *pusillanimitas*, from *pusillanimus* = pusillanimous (q.v.); Sp. *pusilanimidad*; Ital. *pusillanimità.*] The quality or state of being pusillanimous; want of spirit, courage, or fortitude; faintheartedness, cowardice, dastardliness, cowardliness; meanness of spirit.

"Parted with some of his ancient territories, out of his *pusillanimity*, against his nobles' consent."—*Prynne: Treachery & Disloyalty* (App.), p. 105.

pū-sĭl-lăn'-ĭ-moŭs, *a.* [Lat. *pusillanimus*, from *pusillus* = very small, dimin. of *pusus* = small (allied to *puer* = a boy), and *animus* (q.v.); Fr. *pusillanime*; Sp. *pusilanime*; Ital. *pusillanimo.*]

1. Destitute of spirit, courage, firmness, or strength of mind; mean-spirited; faintheartedly, cowardly, dastardly. (Said of persons.)

"The most fickle, the most *pusillanimous*, of mankind."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. Proceeding from or exhibiting pusillanimity; characterized by faintheartedness or cowardice.

"Showed a *pusillanimous* anxiety about his personal safety."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

† **pū-sĭl-lăn'-ĭ-moŭs-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *pusillanimous*; *-ly.*] In a pusillanimous or mean-spirited manner.

"He might have behaved as *pusillanimously* as any of the wretched runaways."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

* **pū-sĭl-lăn'-ĭ-moŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *pusillanimous*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being pusillanimous; cowardliness.

† **pū-sĭl'-loŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *pusillus* = very little.] *Bot.:* Weak, diminutive. (*Paxton.*)

pŭss, * **pussc,** *s.* [An imitative word from the sound made from a cat spitting. Cf. Dut. *poes*; Low Ger. *puus, puus-katte*; Sw. dial. *pus*; Irish & Gael. *pus*, all = a cat.]

1. A fondling or pet name for a cat.

2. A hare.

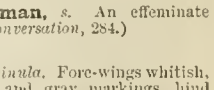
"Dusting her hare about half a dozen times up to the fence, where *puss* escaped."—*Field*, Feb. 27, 1886.

* 3. A pet name applied to a child or young woman.

* **puss-gentleman,** *s.* An effeminate man. (*Cowper: Conversation*, 284.)

puss-moth, *s.*

Entom.: Cerura vinula. Fore-wings whitish, with black spots and gray markings, hind wings white in the male, clouded with gray in the female, both with a dark central lunule. Expansion of wings from two and a half to three inches. Larva of odd appearance, dark green, with two projecting caudal appendages. It feeds on sallows, poplars, and willows in July and August, the perfect insect appears in the following May or June.



PUSS-MOTH.

* **pŭs'-sĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *pussy*, a.; *-ness.*] Pursiness.

* **pŭs'-sў,** *a.* [PURSY.]

pŭs'-sў, * **pŭs'-sĭe,** *s.* [Eng. *puss*; *-y, -ie.*] A diminutive of puss.

"*Pussy* was seen coming back towards them."—*Field*, Dec. 19, 1885.

pŭs'-tu-lant, *s.* [Lat. *pustulans*, genit. *pustulantis*, pr. par. of *pustulo* = to cause blisters; *pustula* = a blister, a pustule (q.v.).]

Pharm.: Garrod's third order of his class Irritants. They, even more than epispastics, cause an effusion of fluid from the vessels of the affected part or its vicinity. Examples, croton-oil, a solution of nitrate of silver, &c.

pŭs'-tu-lar, *a.* [Eng. *pustul(e)*; *-ar.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Having the character of, or proceeding from, a pustule or pustules; consisting of pustules.

2. *Bot.:* Covered with glandular excrescences like pustules. Example, *Pelargonium pustulosum.* Called also Pustulate.

pŭs'-tu-lāte, *v.t.* [PUSTULATE, *a.*] To form into pustules or blisters.

pŭs'-tu-late, *a.* [Lat. *pustulatus*, from *pustula* = pustule (q.v.).] [PUSTULAR, 2.]

pŭs-tu-lā'-tion, *s.* [PUSTULATE.] The formation or breaking out of pustules.

pŭs'-tūle, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *pustula*, for *pusula* = a blister. Allied to Gr. *φυσαλίς, φύσκη* (*phusalis, phuskē*) = a bladder, a pustule.]

1. *Bot.:* A pimple, a little blister.

2. *Pathol.:* A vesicle containing pus, as in ecthyma, furunculus, and small-pox. Malignant pustule or charbon is a disease transmitted to man from sheep or oxen, occasionally from horses, to some exposed part, lip or face usually, and nearly always fatal.

pŭs-tu-lĭp'-ŏr-a, pŭs-tu-lŏp'-ŏr-a, *s.* [Lat. *pustula* = a pustule, and *porus* = a passage.]

Zool. & Polyont.: A genus of Polyzoa, family Idmoneidæ. From the Cretaceous onward. Called also Entalophora.

pŭs'-tu-loŭs, *a.* [Lat. *pustulosus*, from *pustula* = a pustule (q.v.).] Full of, or covered with, pustules.

pŭt, * **put-en,** * **putte,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *potian* = to thrust, from Gael. *put* = to push, to thrust; Welsh *putio* = to push, to poke; Corn. *poot* = to kick, like a horse; Dan. *putte* = to put; Gael. *puc* = to push, to jostle; Irish *poc* = a blow, a kick; Corn. *poc* = a push, a shove.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To move in any direction; to push, to thrust, to impel. (Obsolete except in conjunction with adverbs, as to *put* by, to *put* away, &c.)

2. To push with the horns; to butt, to push, to thrust. (Pron. *pŭt.*) (*Scotch.*)

3. To cast or throw, as a heavy stone or weight, with an upward and forward motion of the arm. (Pron. *pŭt.*) (*Scotch.*)

"Ever drove a bowl . . . or *putteth* a stone."—*Scott. Antiquary*, ch. xxix.

4. To drive, as the ball in golf, towards the hole.

5. To place, set, lay, deposit, bring, or cause to be in any position, place, or situation. (*Exodus* iv. 15.)

6. To repose, to place. (1 *Chronicles* v. 20.)

7. To bring to, or place in any state or condition.

"Chose ten legislators to *put* them in form."—*Swift: Contests in Athens & Rome.*

*8. To lay down; to give up; to resign.

"No man hath more love than this, that a man *putte* his lyf for hise frendis."—*Wyclif: John* xv.

9. To set before one for consideration, discussion, judgment, or decision; to propose.

"I'll *put* another question to thee."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, v. 1.

10. To state or express in language; to lay down.

"His uncritical way of *putting* it."—*Beames: Comp. Gram. Aryan Lang.* (ed. 1872), i. 284.

11. To apply, as in any effort, exercise, or use; to set. (*Luke* ix. 62.)

12. To produce, to cause, to set.

13. To set; to place in a reckoning.

*14. To urge, to incite, to encourage. (Followed by *upon*.)

*15. To oblige, to compel, to force, to constrain.

"Had I first been *put* to speak my mind."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 1.

*B. *Intransitive:*

1. To go; to move; to sprout; to shoot.

"In fibrous roots, the sap delighteth more in the earth, and therefore *putteth* downward."—*Bacon.*

2. To steer; to direct the course.

"Who *put* unluckily into this bay."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, v.

¶ 1. *To put about:*

(1) *Ord. Lang.:* To put out; to put to inconvenience.

(2) *Naut.:* To change the course of a ship; to tack. (*Trans. & Intrans.*)

2. *To put an end to:* To bring to a conclusion; to stop.

3. *To put away:*

(1) To store away; to put in a place of deposit or safe keeping.

(2) To renounce; to discard. (*Joshua* xxiv. 14.)

(3) To divorce. (*Mark* x. 2.)

(4) To eat; to swallow. (*Slang.*)

(5) To get rid of; to make away with.

4. *To put back:*

(1) To restore to the original place; to replace.

(2) To set, as the hands of a watch, to an earlier hour.

(3) To hinder; to delay; to postpone: as, Dinner was *put back* an hour.

*(4) To refuse; to say no to; to deny.

"Coming from thee, I could not *put* him *back*."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 843.

5. *To put by:*

(1) To put or set aside; to put away; to place in safe keeping: as, *To put by* something for a rainy day.

(2) To thrust aside; to ward off.

"He *put* it *by* with the back of his hand, thus."—*Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar*, i. 2.

(3) To turn aside or away; to divert.

"Smiling *put* the question *by*."
Tennyson: Day Dream, 164.

*(4) To desist from; to leave off.

"*Put by* this barbarous brawl."
Shakesp.: Othello ii. 3.

6. *To put down:*

(1) To lay down; to set down.

(2) To crush; to quell; to overthrow: as, *To put down* a rebellion.

(3) To degrade; to deprive of authority, power, or place.

"*To put* me *down* and reign thyself."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., i. 1.

(4) To put a stop to by authority: as, *To put down* gambling.

(5) To bring into disuse.

"Till eating and drinking be *put down*."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iii. 2.

(6) To confute; to silence; to put to silence.

"Mark now, how a plain tale shall *put* you *down*."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

(7) To write or set down; to enter in a list: as, *To put* one *down* as a subscriber.

*7. *To put fair for:* To be in a fair way of attaining.

"He had *put fair for* it, had not death prevented him."—*Heylin: Hist. Presbyterians*, p. 130.

8. *To put forth:*

(I) *Transitive:*

(*a*) To stretch or reach out; to hold out or forth; to extend. (*Genesis* viii. 9.)

(*b*) To shoot out; to send out.

"He said, Let the earth
Put forth the verdant grass, herb yielding seed."
Milton: P. L., vii. 31.

(*c*) To publish, as a book.

*(*d*) To offer to notice; to propound. (*Judges* xiv. 12.)

(*e*) To exert; to bring into action.

*(2) *Intransitive:*

(*a*) To shoot; to bud; to germinate.

"Before one leaf *puts forth*."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 416.

(*b*) To leave a port or harbour; to put to sea.

"Order for sea is given,
They have *put forth* the haven."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iv. 12.

9. *To put in:*

(1) *Transitive:*

(*a*) To insert: as, *To put in* a bud or scion.

(*b*) To introduce among others; to interfere: as, *To put in* a word.

(*c*) To instate or install in an office.

"To *put* his own son *in*."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., ii. 2.

(*d*) To enter; to put forward: as, *To put in* a claim.

(*e*) *Naut.:* To conduct or guide into a harbour.

(2) *Intransitive:*

*(*a*) To offer or put in a claim.

"If a man should *put in* to be one of the knights of Malta, he might modestly enough prove his acts and descents against a less qualified competitor."—*Collier.*

(*b*) *Naut.:* To enter a harbour; to sail or come into port.

10. *To put in for:* To put one's self forward as a candidate for.

11. *To put in force:* To enforce.

12. *To put in mind; To put in remembrance:* To call to remembrance; to remind.

13. *To put in practice:* To apply; to make practical use of.

14. *To put in the pin:* To give over; to cease a certain line of conduct, especially bad conduct. (*Vulgar.*)

15. *To put off:*

(1) *Transitive:*

(*a*) To lay aside; to take off from one's person. (*Nehemiah* iv. 23.)

(*b*) To push from land: as, *To put off* a boat.

(*c*) To discard; to dismiss; to lay aside.

"I will *put off* my hope."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iii. 3.

(*d*) To turn away; to elude; to baffle; to disappoint.

"You *put* me *off* with limber vows."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2.

*(*e*) To pass fallaciously; to cause to be circulated or received: as, *To put off* a report. (*Swift.*)

(*f*) To defer; to delay; to postpone.

"The kyng was apoyntyd to goo to Calys, and now hyt ys *putte off*."—*Paston Letters*, ii. 354.

*(*g*) To refuse; to decline.

"Which (invitation) my near occasions did urge me to *put off*."—*Shakesp.: Timon of Athens*, iii. 6.

(2) *Intrans.:* To leave land; to leave port.

"Which cheers the spirit, ere its bark
Puts off into the unknown dark."
Moore: Paradise and the Peri.

16. *To put on* (or *upon*):

(1) *Transitive:*

(*a*) To invest with, as clothing. (*Genesis* xxviii. 20.)

(*b*) To set, as the hands of a clock to a later hour.

(*c*) To assume, to sham, to feign.

"'Twas all *put* on that I might hear and rave."
Dryden: Duke of Guise, i. 1.

(*d*) To impose, to inflict. (2 *Kings* xviii. 14.)

(*e*) To impute; to charge with; to ascribe to; as, To *put* the blame on another.

*(*f*) To promote, to advance, to instigate, to incite.

"Devils will the blackest sins *put on*."
Shakesp.: Othello, ii. 2.

(*g*) To set to work; to bring into work or action: as, To *put* men on a job, to *put* on steam, &c.

(*h*) To deceive; to cheat; to trick.

"The stork found that he was *put upon*, but set a good face however upon his entertainment."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

(*i*) *Law:* To claim; to allege: as, To *put* in a plea; to *put* in an answer, &c., to plead not guilty, to stand one's trial.

(2) *Intrans.:* To be in motion, to move rapidly.

17. *To put to sea:* To embark; to set sail.

18. *To put up:*

(1) *Intrans.:* To start, to rise, to show, to reach out.

"*Put up* your lily hand."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, v. 2.

(2) To cause to deliver out to expose. (*Luke* xvi. 1.)

(3) To shoot out, to put forth, as a shoot or leaves.

(4) To publish; to make public.

"When I was at Venice they were putting out writings to challenge the sea to fight."—*Addison: Italy.*

*(5) To place at interest, to lend out at usury. (*Luke* xix. 23.)

(6) To expose to sale. As, To *put up* a stable.

(7) To improve of a sight, to illumine.

"Betwixt [sight] and [sight] my eyes *put up*."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, xii.

(8) To dislocate.

"She [illegible] her shoulder out."—*Field*, 1873.

(9) To confuse, to disconcert, to interrupt.

"I have *put* you *out*."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 4.

19. *To put over:*

(1) *Intransitive:*

(*a*) To set a place in authority over.

*(*b*) To refer; to send.

"I *put* you *over* to hear it and to my next."
Mad. of Many Jests, i.

*(*c*) To defer, to postpone, to put off.

*(2) *Intrans.:* To sail over or across.

20. *To put through:* To carry through successfully. (*Slang.*)

21. *To put to* (or *unto*):

(1) To add, to join, to unite. (*Isaiah* iii. 14.)

*(2) To expose.

"Having but two of their bravest commanders at sea, they durst not *put* it to a battle at sea."—*Bacon.*

(3) To punish or kill by.

"And *put* the Englishmen unto the sword."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 1.

(4) To offer to sell: as, I *put* it to him at £10. (*Amer.*)

*22. *To put the hand to* (or *unto*):

(1) To take hold of; to undertake.

"Ye shall rejoice in all you *put* your hand to."—*Deut.* xii. 7.

(2) To take, as in theft; to steal.

"To see whether he have *put* his hand unto his neighbour's goods."—*Exodus* xxii. 8.

23. *To put to death:* To kill, to execute.

24. *To put to it:* To distress; to press hard; to place in a position or state of difficulty or distress.

"They have a leader
Tullus Aufidius, that will *put* you *to it*."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 1.

25. *To put to sea:* To set sail; to leave a port.

*26. *To put to a stand:* To stop; to arrest by obstacles or difficulties.

27. *To put to rights:* To arrange in an orderly condition; to set in proper order.

28. *To put to a trial, to put to the trial:*

(1) To bring before a court for trial.

(2) To put to the test; to test, to try.

29. *To put together:* To unite, to join into one mass.

30. *To put two and two together; to put two and two to make four:* To draw a conclusion from certain circumstances, to infer from certain premises.

31. *To put up:*

(1) *Intransitive:*

(*a*) To lodge; to remain.

"To *put up* her lady."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, v. 2.

(*b*) To come forth; to start forth, to spring up.

(*c*) To put one's self in a position, as a candidate.

(2) *Transitive:*

(*a*) To put into use or display: as, a thing is kept when not in use.

"*Put* thy sword *up*."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, v. 1.

(*b*) To hoard, to put away.

(*c*) To preserve, to store up, as for preservation, as, To *put up* fruit for winter use.

(*d*) To hide; to put a stop or end to: as, to *put up* a petition.

Why should we [illegible] seek to *put up* [illegible]?—*Sandys: Paraphrase.*

(*e*) To store away in a cover.

By [illegible] the flesh [illegible] usually seen.—*Paley: Nat. Theol.*, ii.

(*h*) To expose; to offer publicly: as, To *put up* goods for sale.

* (*i*) To overlook; to pass over unrevenged; to pocket. (The phrase now is To *put up with*.)

"I will, indeed, no longer endure it; nor am I yet persuaded to *put up* in peace what already I have foolishly suffered. —*Shakesp.: Othello*, iv. 2.

(*j*) To accommodate with lodging; to lodge, to entertain.

(2) *Intrans. use:*

(*a*) To offer one's self as a candidate.

"Upon the decease of a lion, the beasts met to chuse a king, when several *put up*."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

(*b*) To lodge; to take up one's lodgings.

(*c*) To stop.

"I wondered at what house the Bath coach *put up*." —*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xxxv.

32. *To put up to:*

(1) *Trans.:* To give information respecting; to explain, to teach: as, To *put* one *up to* a trick or dodge.

*(2) *Intrans.:* To make up to; to advance, to approach.

"With this he *put up* to my lord." *Swift.* (*Todd.*)

33. *To put up with:*

(1) To overlook; to pass over unresented: as, *To put up with* insolence.

(2) To take without dissatisfaction or grumbling; to tolerate; as, *To put up with* bad fare.

34. *To put the helm up for a place:* To direct the course of a vessel towards a place.

"The storm that forced her *to put her helm up for* Queenstown."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 14, 1885.

* **put-case**, *phr. & s.*

A. *As phrase:* An elliptical expression for "suppose that it may be so;" "state a possible or probable case."

"*Put-case* that the soul after departure from the body may live."—*Bp. Hall: Satan's Darts, &c.*, v.

B. *As subst.:* One who suggests or argues hypothetical cases.

"No man could be a good lawyer that was not a *put-case*."—*North: Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 20.

put-off, *s.* Excuse, shift.

"This is very bare, and looks like a guilty *put-off*."—*Leslie: Short Method against the Jews.*

put-on, *s.* An artifice, a trick; anything assumed for the purpose of deceiving; a sham.

* **put-pin**, *s.* Push-pin.

"Playing at *put-pin*, doting on some glasse."
Marston: Satires, bk. i.

pŭt (1), *s.* [Put, *v.*]

* 1. The act of putting or placing in any position or state.

2. A thrust, a push.

3. A question, a thrust.

"To answer the captain's home *put*."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, iv. 316.

4. The act of throwing a stone or weight overhand. (*Scotch.*)

* 5. A forced action to avoid something; an action of distress.

"The stag's was a forc'd *put*, and a chance rather than a choice."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

6. In golf, the act of driving the ball, with a view to putting it in the hole. (Pron. *pŭt.*)

"He twice partly missed his *puts*."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

7. A game at cards, played by two, three, or four players. The whole pack is used, but only three cards are dealt at a time. The player who gains all the tricks, or two out of three, scores five points, which is game. (Pron. *pŭt.*)

"Steeds of genius are expert at *put*."
Young: To Sir Spencer Compton.

pŭt (2), * **putt**, *s.* [Wel. *put* = a short thick person.] A clown, a rustic; a silly fellow.

"Queer country *putts* extol Queen Bess's reign."
Brimsley.

* **pŭt** (3), *s.* [O. Fr. *pute, putain.*] A strumpet, a prostitute.

* **pŭ-tăge**, *s.* [Put (3), *s.*]

Law: Prostitution or fornication on the part of a woman.

"If any heir female under guardianship were guilty of *putage*, she forfeited her part to her coheirs."—*Jacob: Law Dictionary.*

pu-tā-mĕn, *s.* [Lat. = peel; *puto* = to clean.] [Endocarp.]

* **pŭ-tą-mĭn'-ĕ-ą**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *putamen*, genit. *putamin(is)*; neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ea.*]

Bot.: Linnæus's thirty-first natural order of plants. Genera, Capparis, &c

* **pŭ'-tan-ĭsm**, *s.* [O. Fr. *putanisme.*] [Put (3), *s.*] Lewdness or prostitution on the part of a woman.

pŭt'-ą-tĭve, *a.* [Fr. *putatif*, from Lat. *putativus* = imaginary, presumptive, from *putatus*, pa. par. of *puto* = to think; Sp. & Ital. *putativo.*] Reputed, supposed; commonly thought, reputed, or believed.

"If a wife commits adultery, she shall lose her dower, though she be only a *putative*, and not a true and real wife."—*Aylife: Parergon.*

putch-er, *s.* [Native name.] A contrivance used in Kamtschatka for catching salmon.

"The chief method of their capture here is the common one of *putchers*. These are funnel-shaped baskets of wicker-work set at right angles to the shore, into which the salmon press themselves in trying to pass through, and are unable to return."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 18, 1885.

pŭtch'-ŏck, pŭtch'-ŭk, *s.* [Hind. *puchuk*; Tamil *putchuk.*]

Bot. & Comm.: The roots of *Aplotaxus Lappa* (*Saussurea Lappa, Calc. Exhib. Rep.*). [Costus.] It is a tall composite plant, with purple florets, growing on the mountains of Cashmere, at an elevation of eight or nine thousand feet. The root is collected in enormous quantities, and exported to China, to be used as incense. It has an odour like orris-root, a pungent, aromatic taste, and is used as a perfume. It is given in India in cough, asthma, fever, cholera, dyspepsia, &c. Its dried powder is the principal ingredient in an ointment for ulcers; it is also a hair wash.

pŭ'-tĕ-ąl, *s.* [Lat., from *puteus* = a well.] The enclosure surrounding the opening of a well, to protect persons from falling into it. It was either round or square, from three to four feet high.

pŭt'-ĕ-lĭ, *s.* [Native name.] A large flat-bottomed boat used on the Ganges for conveying goods. It is from forty-six to sixty-five feet long, and carries a single square sail.

* **put-en**, *s.* [Petunia.] Tobacco.

* **put-er ie**, *s.* [Fr.] Harlotry, whoredom.

"What say we also of putours, that liue by the horrible sinne of *puterie*, and coustreine women to yelde hem a certain rent of hir bodily *puterie*, ye sometime his owen wif or his childe."—*Chaucer: Parsones Tale.*

* **pū'-tĭd**, *a.* [Lat. *putidus*, from *puteo* = to stink, from the same root as *pus* (q.v.); Fr. *putide.*]

1. Foul, dirty, disgusting.

2. Mean, low, worthless, disgusting.

"There was no ostentation of a *putid* eloquence."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

* **pu-tĭd'-ĭ-tў**, *s.* [Eng. *putid*; *-ity.*] The same as Putidness (q.v.).

* **pū'-tĭd-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *putid*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being putid.

"To make their *putidness* less perceptible."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 199.

pŭt'-lŏg, pŭt'-lŏck, *s.* [Eng. *put*, v., and *log.*]

Build.: One of a number of short pieces of timber about seven feet long, used in building scaffolds. They lie at right angles to the wall, with one of their ends resting upon it, and the other upon the poles which lie parallel to the side of the wall of the building.

putlog-holes, *s. pl.*

Build.: Small holes left in walls for the use of the workmen in erecting scaffolding.

pu-tŏr'-ĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. *putor* = a stench; *puteo* = to stink.]

Zool.: A genus of Mustelinæ, with thirteen species, having a wide geographical range through both hemispheres, and including the animals commonly known as Polecats, Ferrets, Weasels, and Minks. Teeth more sharply cusped than in Mustela; body longer and more slender, and limbs shorter; neck disproportionately long. *Putorius vulgaris*, the Weasel, and *P. fœtidus*, the Polecat, are British; *P. furo*, the Ferret, is domesticated.

* **pu-tour**, *s.* [O. Fr.] A whoremonger, a whoremaster. (*Chaucer: Parsones Tale.*)

pú-trăn-jĭ'-vą, *s.* [Hindi., &c. *putrajiva*: Sanse. *putra* = a son, and *jiva* = life. So named because Hindoo parents string the seeds round their children's necks, for the preservation of their health.]

Bot.: A genus of Euphorbiaceæ. *Putranjiva Roxburghii* is a moderate-sized evergreen tree from India. The seeds yield an olive-brown oil used for burning. The wood, which is close-grained and very hard, is employed for tools and turnery; the leaves and the stone of the fruit is sometimes given in decoction in colds and fevers; the former are also lopped for fodder.

* **pu-trĕd'-ĭn-ŏŭs**, *a.* [Lat. *putredo* (genit. *putredinis*) = rottenness, from *putreo* = to become putrid.] Stinking, rotten; proceeding from, or of the nature of, putrefaction; having an offensive smell.

"A *putredinous* ferment coagulates all humours, as milk with runnet is turned."—*Floyer: Animal Humours.*

* **pu-trĕ-făct'-ĕd**, *a.* [Lat. *putrefactus.*] [Putrefaction.] Putrefied.

"Vermin breed of *putrefacted* slime.
Marston: Antonio's Revenge, iv. 3.

pu-trĕ-făc'-tion, * **pu-trĭ-făc'-tion**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *putrefactus*, pa. par. of *putrefacio* = to make putrid: *putreo* = to be rotten; *puter, putris* = rotten, putrid, and *facio* = to make; Sp. *putrefaccion*; Ital. *putrifazione.*]

1. *Ord. Lang. & Chem.:* The apparently spontaneous decomposition of organic substances, especially those rich in nitrogen. It differs from fermentation (q.v.) in being accompanied by the evolution of fetid and noxious gases. In the process of putrefaction, organic bodies of a higher order are changed, sometimes into lower organic compounds, sometimes into inorganic compounds, as ammonia, sulphuretted hydrogen, &c., and sometimes into simple substances, as hydrogen and nitrogen. Putrefaction may be prevented, or its further progress arrested by various means:

(1) By keeping the substance in a vacuum, or in a vessel containing air which has been deprived of all organic germs.
(2) By freeing from moisture and keeping perfectly dry.
(3) By keeping the substance in an atmosphere a few degrees above 0°.
(4) By heating to the boiling point, and hermetically sealing.
(5) By the use of antiseptics, as salicylic acid, &c.

From experiments made by Pasteur and others, it appears that putrefaction only takes place when a body comes in contact with living germs. (Used also figuratively.)

"The *putrifaction* and rottennesse of all the bodie might bee noysome, and doe dammage to the head."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 1,599.

2. That which is putrefied.

pu-trĕ-făc'-tĭve, * **pu-trĭ-făc'-tĭve**, *a.* [Fr. *putrefactif*, from Lat. *putrefactus*, pa. par. of *putrefacio* = to putrefy (q.v.).]

1. Causing or promoting putrefaction; tending to putrefaction.

2. Pertaining to putrefaction.

"Making *putrifactive* generations correspondent unto seminal productions."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

* **pu-trĕ-făc'-tĭve-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *putrefactive*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being putrefactive.

pū'-trĕ-fĭed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Putrefy.]

pū'-trĕ-fў, * **pu-tre-fie**, * **pu-trĭ-fie**, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *putrefier*, from Lat. *putrefacio* = to make putrid; *putrefio* = to become putrid: *puter, putris* = putrid, and *facio* (pass. *fio*) = to make; Ital. *putrefare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To make putrid; to cause to rot or decay with an offensive odour.

2. To make carious or gangrenous.

3. To make foul or corrupt; to corrupt.

"They would but stink, and *putrefy* the air."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., iv. 7.

* 4. To make corrupt; to spoil, to ruin.

"Many ill projects are undertaken, and private suits *putrefy* the publick good."—*Bacon.*

B. *Intrans.:* To become putrid; to rot, to decay with an offensive odour. (*Isaiah* i. 6.)

pu-trĕs'-çençe, *s.* [Eng. *putrescen(t)*; *-ce.*] The quality or state of being putrescent or of putrefying; a putrescent or putrid state.

"Sumptuosity and sordidness; revenge, life-weariness, ambition, darkness, *putrescence*."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. i., bk. iii., ch. iii.

pu-trĕs'-çent, *a.* [Lat *putrescens*, pr. par. of *putresco* = to begin to putrefy; incept., from *putreo* = to be rotten.]

1. Becoming putrid or rotten; decomposing, putrefying.

"To keep the fluids from the *putrescent* alkaline state."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments*, ch. i.

2. Pertaining or relating to the condition or process of putrefaction.

pu-trĕs-çī-ble, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *putresco* = to become rotten; Eng. suff. *-able.*]

A. *As adj.:* Capable of being putrefied; capable of, or liable to, putrefaction.

"Though eminently *putrescible*, the animal and vegetable juices remained sweet and clear."—*Nature*, xxiv. 467.

B. *As subst.:* A body generally, if not always, nitrogenized, which undergoes decomposition at certain temperatures, when in contact with air and moisture.

* **pū'-trī-ble,** *a.* [As if from a Lat. *putribilis*, from *putreo* = to be rotten.] Liable to corruption; putrescent.

"Autumnal fruits breed *putrible* humours."—*Venner: Via Recta ad Vitam Longam*, p. 284.

pū'-trĭd, *a.* [Fr. *putride*, from Lat. *putridus*, from *puter*, *putris* = putrid, allied to *putreo* = to be rotten; Sp., Port., & Ital. *putrido.*]

1. In a state of putrefaction, decomposition, or decay; corrupt, rotten; exhibiting putrefaction or decomposition. (Said of animal or vegetable bodies.)

2. Indicating putrefaction or decomposition; proceeding from, or pertaining to, putrefaction.

"And though her rich attire so curious be and rare,
From her there yet proceeds unwholesome *putrid* air." *Drayton: Poly-Olbion*, s. 18.

putrid-fever, *s.*

Pathol.: Malignant fever. [MALIGNANT, A. II.]

† **putrid sore-throat,** *s.*

Pathol.: A malignant form of sore throat, tending to gangrene.

pū'-trĭd-nĕss, * **pu-trĭd'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *putrid*; *-ness*, *-ity*; Fr. *putridité.*] The quality or state of being putrid; corruption, rottenness; that which is putrid.

"Nidorous ructus depend on the fœtid spirituosity of the ferment, and the *putridness* of the meat."—*Floyer: On the Humours.*

* **pu-trĭ-făc'-tion,** *s.* [PUTREFACTION.]

* **pū'-trĭ-lăġe,** *s.* [Lat. *puter* = putrid, corrupt.] The slough formed in ulcers and thrown off.

* **pu-trĭ-lăġ'-ĭ-nŏŭs,** *a.* [PUTRILAGE.] Rotten, corrupt, putrid.

"They expectorate the *putrilaginous* matter."—*Venner: Via Recta ad Vitam Longam*, p. 176.

* **pū'-trў,** *a.* [Lat. *puter* = putrid.] Putrid, rotten, corrupt.

"Howl not, thou *putry* mould I groan not, ye graves!"
Marston: Antonio's Revenge, iii. 1.

* **pŭtt** (1), *s.* [PUT (2), *s.*]

pŭtt (2), *s.* [Prob. connected with *put*, v.] A trap for fish; a putcher.

"In the early part of the year before the nets and *putts* are well at work."—*Field*, Jan. 16, 1886.

pŭt'-tĕr (1), *s.* [A corrupt. of *petard* (q.v.).] A short piece of ordnance. (*Scotch.*)

pŭt'-tĕr (2), *s.* [Eng. *put*, v.; *-er.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who puts or places.

"The most wretched sort of people are dreamers upon events and *putters* of cases."—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Golf:* One of the clubs used in driving the ball. (Pron. *pŭt'-ĕr.*)

2. *Mining:* One who pushes the small waggons in a mine, or the like.

* **putter-forth,** *s.* The same as PUTTER-OUT (q.v.).

* **putter-on,** *s.* An inciter, an instigator.

"You are abused, and by some *putter-on*,
That will be damn'd for't."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, ii. 1.

* **putter-out,** * **putter-forth,** *s.* One who deposited money, when going abroad, on condition of receiving a larger sum on returning, the amount deposited being forfeited in the event of non-return. On dangerous expeditions the premium was sometimes as much as five pounds for each one deposited. This kind of mixture of investment and insurance was common in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.

"I do intend, this year of jubilee coming on, to travel; and because I will not altogether go upon expence, I am determined to *put forth* some five thousand pounds, to be paid me five for one, upon the return of my wife, myself, and my dog from the Turk's Court at Constantinople."—*Ben Jonson: Every Man Out of his Humour*, ii. 3.

pŭt'-tĭc, *s.* [PUTTY, 2.]

pŭt'-tĭng, pŭt' tĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [PUT, v.]

putting-green, *s.* A part of the links on which golf is played.

"The wind backed away to the west, . . . and many of the *putting-greens* were keen. —*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

putting-stone, putting stane, *s.* A heavy stone to be put or thrown with the hand raised and thrust forward from the shoulder. Putting the stone is a favourite athletic exercise in Scotland.

pŭt'-tŏck (1), *s.* [For *pout-hawk* or *poot-hawk*, from Mid. Eng. *pout*, *poult* = pullet (q.v.); Gael. *put* = the young of moor-fowl, young grouse. The word thus = pullet-hawk or chicken-hawk; cf. *sparrow-hawk.*]

1. The common kite; the glead or gled.

"Who finds the partridge in the *puttock's* nest,
But may imagine how the bird was dead?"
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 2.

2. The Buzzard, *Buteo vulgaris.* (*Prov.*)

pŭt'-tŏck (2), *s.* [For *fattock* (q.v.).]

pŭt'-tў (1), * **pot-tain,** *s.* [O. Fr. *potee* = brass, copper, tin, &c., burnt or calcined . . . putty; cf. O. Fr. *pottein* = broken pieces of metal; *pottin* = solder of metal; *pot* = a pot (q.v.).

1. Calcined tin, or oxide of tin, and lead mixed in various proportions, used as polishing powder by opticians and lapidaries.

2. *Plastering:* A fine mortar, nearly all lime, used in stopping crevices of shrinkage.

3. *Glazing:* A composition of pounded whiting and linseed-oil, beaten up into a tough, tenacious cement. It is used for securing window-panes in sashes, for stopping crevices in wood-work which is to be painted, and for various other work.

4. *Pottery:* The mixture of ground materials in which in potteries earthenware is dipped for glazing.

5. *Foundry:* The mixture of clay and horse-dung used in making moulds in foundries.

putty-facod, *a.* Having a face resembling the pastiness or colour of putty.

putty-knife, *s.* A knife with a short lanceolate blade, used for spreading putty; a stopping-knife.

putty-powder, *s.* A pulverised oxide of tin sometimes mixed with oxide of lead. Putty powder is extensively used in glass and marble works, and the best kinds are used for polishing plate.

putty-root, *s.*

Bot.: The viscid tuber of *Aplectrum hyemale*, an American orchid. It is used for cementing broken earthenware.

pŭt'-tў (2), **pŭt'-tie,** *s.* [Cf. Hind., Mahratta, &c. *patti*, *pattee* = a band, a bandage.] A kind of legging used in India, made of coarse waterproof cloth, wrapped tightly round the legs.

"The Mounted Infantry will receive, in addition to the equipment already mentioned, a pair of Bedford cord pantaloons, two pairs of drawers, a pair of *putties*, a pair of jack spurs, a canvas bag, and a cavalry mess tin."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 12, 1885.

pŭt'-tў, *v.t.* [PUTTY, *s.*] To cement, stop, or fill with putty.

pŭt'-tў-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *putty*, v.; *-er.*] One who works with putty; a glazier. (*Thackeray: Lovel the Widower*, ch. ii.)

pū'-ture, * **pŭl'-ture,** *s.* [Low Lat. *pulatura*, from Lat. *puls*, genit. *pultis* = pottage.] A custom claimed by keepers in forests, and sometimes by bailiffs of hundreds, to take man's-meat, horse-meat, and dog's-meat from the tenants and inhabitants within the perambulation of the forest, hundred, &c.

pŭ'-yą, *s.* [Native name (?).]

Bot.: A synonym of Pourretia, a genus of Bromeliaceæ. (*Lindley.*) *Puya chilensis* yields an extract used in healing broken bones, and the spike of *P. lanuginosa* is a transparent gum.

* **pŭz'-zel,** *s.* [Fr. *pucelle* = a maid.] A dirty slattern; a hussy.

"Pucelle or *puzzel*, dolphin or dogfish."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., i. 4.

pŭz'-zlc, *v.t.* [PUZZLE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To perplex, to embarrass, to confound; to put to a stand; to gravel.

"I very much fear there be some languages
That would go near to *puzzle* us."
Randolph: Muse's Looking-glass, iv. 4.

* 2. To make intricate, to entangle.

"They disentangle it from the puzzles she *puzzled* it [*puzzle* = to oppose, to question.] A state of bewilderment or perplexity; that which perplexes a riddle; a toy or contrivance for exercising the ingenuity.

"The last *puzzle* propounded" *More: Antidote to Atheism*, ch. xi

puzzle-brain, *s.* One who tries to explain or propose puzzles.

"They are mostly cracked mongers and *puzzle brains*."—*Blackie: Self Culture*, p. 6.

* **puzzle-head,** *s.* A puzzle-headed person.

"It would rid Germany of . . . mad Jacks in pure *Asses*."—*J. R. Seeley: Stein*, iii. 8.

puzzle-headed, *a.* Having the head full of confused notions.

"He was really a dull *puzzle-headed* man." *Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx

puzzle-monkey, *s.* [MONKEY-PUZZLE.]

* **pŭz'-zle-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *puzzle*; *-ation.*] A puzzle; a state of bewilderment or perplexity.

"Upon my soul, they have got the old gentleman into such *puzzleation*, that I don't believe he knows what he wishes himself. —*Foote: The Brothers*, iii.

pŭz-zled (as çl), *pa. par.* or *a.* [PUZZLE, v.]

* **pŭz'-zled-nĕss (as çl),** *s.* [Eng. *puzzled*, *-ness.*] The quality or state of being puzzled, perplexity, bewilderment.

"Several instances of the *puzzledness* of pharaoh."—*H. More: Append. to Atheism.*

* **pŭz'-zle-dŏm,** *s.* [Eng. *puzzle*; *-dom.*] Bewilderment.

"A libation to the goddess of *puzzledom*. —*Kingsley: Two Years Ago*, ch. xxvi.

* **pŭz'-zle-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *puzzle*; *-ment.*] The state of being puzzled; puzzledness, bewilderment.

"A little of the *puzzlement* that he inflicts on others."—*Miss Mitford: Our Village*, ser. i., p. 24.

pŭz-zlĕr, *s.* [Eng. *puzzl(e)*, v.; *-er.*] One who or that which puzzles, bewilders, or perplexes.

"Miss Ophelia found the case a *puzzler*."—*Mrs. H. B. Stowe: Uncle Tom's Cabin*, ch. xx

pŭz-zlĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [PUZZLE, v.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb)

B. *As adjective:*

1. Bewildering, confusing, perplexing, embarrassing, as, a *puzzling* question.

2. Exhibiting perplexity, bewilderment, or confusion; puzzled.

"The servant is a *puzzling* fool."—*L'Estrange.*

pŭz-zlĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *puzzling*; *-ly.*] In a puzzling manner or degree.

"It is . . . oddly, and at the same time *puzzlingly*, significant."—*Masson: Recent British Philosophy*, 147.

pŭzz-ŏ-la-ną, pŭzz-uŏ-la-ną (zz as tz), *s.* [POZZOLAN.]

pŭzz-ŏ-lite (zz as tz), *s.* [PUZZOLANA.]

pwen yŏt (we as ó), *s.* [Burmese.] A resin, sometimes called Black Dammar, obtained in Burmah from the nest of a hymenopterous insect, *Trigona laeviceps*. It is used for caulking boats. (*Cal. Exhib. Rep.*)

pў-æ mi-ą, pў-ē mi-ą, *s.* [Gr. *puon* (*puos*) = pus, and *aima* (*haima*) = blood.]

Pathol.: Blood poisoning, pus in the blood, the same as septicæmia, due to discharge of bone, leading to suppuration; heart or vascular affections, originating septic contamination of the blood, as endocarditis or phlebitis; abscess, or gangrene, with ulcerations, low inflammatory affections with suppuration, as of kidney or bowels; erysipelas, small pox, revaccination (rarely), carbuncles, boils, dissection and post-mortem wounds, and sometimes typhus. . . . any it appears to arise spontaneously . . . the most trifling hurt, it will usually prove

pȳ-æ-mic, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *pyæmia* (q.v.); Eng. suff. -ic.]

Pathol.: Of, or belonging to Pyæmia (q.v.).

pȳ-at, pȳ-ôt, *s.* [Pie.]

pȳc-nĭd-ĭ-ŭm (pl. **pȳc-nĭd-ĭ-ą**), *s.* [Latinised dimin. from Gr. πυκνος (*puknos*) = close.]

Bot. (Pl.): The special receptacle enclosing stylospores in some Lichens and Fungals.

pȳc-nīte, *s.* [Gr. πυκνός (*puknos*) = thick; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *pyknit.*]

Min.: A variety of topaz (q.v.) occurring in aggregations of columnar crystals in the tin mines of Altenberg, Saxony.

pȳc-nō-, *pref.* [Gr. πυκνός (*puknos*) = thick.] Thick, close; the meaning completed by the second element.

pȳc-nō-dŏnt, *s.* [Pycnodontes.] Any individual of the sub-order Pycnodontoidei.

† **pȳc-nō-dŏnt-ēs,** *s. pl.* [Pref. *pycno-*, and Gr. ὀδους (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Palæont.: A family of Owen's Lepidoganoidei.

pȳc-nō-dŏnt-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pycnodus*, genit. *pycnodont(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: The typical family of the sub-order Pycnodontoidei. They abound in Mesozoic and Tertiary formations. Chief genera: Pycnodus, Gyrodus, Mesturus, Microdon, Cœlodus, and Mesodon

pȳc-nō-dŏn tōĭ-dĕ-ī, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pycnodus*, genit. *pycnodont(is)*, and Gr. εἶδος = (*eidos*) = form.]

Palæont.: A sub-order of Ganoidei, with two families, Pleurolepidæ and Pycnodontidæ (q.v.). Body compressed, high and short or oval, covered with rhombic scales arranged in decussating pleurolepidal lines. Teeth on the palate and hinder part of the lower jaw molar-like.

pȳc-nō-dŭs, *s.* [Pycnodontes.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of the Pycnodontidæ. Fifteen species from the Lias, four from the Chalk, and one from the Eocene.

pȳc-nō-gŏn'-ĭ-dą, pȳc-nō-gŏn'-ą-tą, pȳc-nō-gŏn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pycnogon(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*, or neut. *-ida, -ata.*]

Zool.: An aberrant family or tribe of Arachnida, consisting of marine animals, having the abdomen rudimentary, and four pairs of legs enormously long and many-jointed. (*Huxley.*) Balfour considers the family of doubtful affinities. Some believe them Crustaceans. Parasitic or independently amongst stones and sea-weeds on sea-beaches, or among rocks, corals, &c., in deep water. Called also Podosomata and Pantopoda.

pȳc-nōg'-ō-nŭm, *s.* [Pref. *pycno-*, and Gr. γόνυ (*gonu*) = the knee.]

Zool.: The typical genus of Pycnogonida (q.v.). Some are parasitic. *Pycnogonum balænarum* is so on the whale. *P. laterale*, not a parasite, is common on various European sea coasts.

pȳc-nŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Pref. *pycno-*, and Eng. *meter.*]

Chem.: An instrument for determining the specific gravities of aerated mineral waters.

pyc-nō-nō'-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pycnonot(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: Bulbuls; a family of Passerine Birds, sometimes made a sub-family (Pycnonotinæ, Gray) of Turdidæ, or (Brachypodinæ, Swain.) of Timaliidæ. There are nine genera and 150 species, characteristic of the Oriental region, some extending to Palestine, Japan, and the Moluccas, but all absent from the Celebes.

* **pȳc-nō-nō-tī'-næ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pycnonot(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*] [Pycnonotidæ.]

pȳc-nō-nō-tŭs, *s.* [Pref. *pycno-*, and Gr. νωτος (*nōtos*) = the back.]

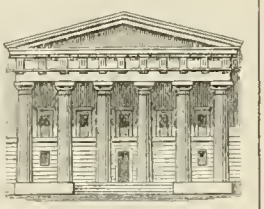
Ornith.: Bulbul; the typical genus of the family Pycnonotidæ (q.v.), with fifty-two species, ranging from Palestine to South Africa. Bill of medium size, strong, and slightly curved; feet strong, wings moderately long; plumage generally dull, with the exception of the lower tail-coverts.

PYCNONOTUS ARSINOË.

pȳc-nō-phȳl-līte, *s.* [Pref. *pycno-*, and Eng. *phyllite*; Ger. *pyknophyllit.*]

Min.: A talc-like mineral occurring in closely compacted scales in the so-called "Weisserde" (white earth) at Aspang, Austria. Hardness, 2; sp. gr. 2·796; lustre, greasy; colour, leek-, apple-, and sea-green. Compos.: a hydrated silicate of alumina, potash, soda, magnesia, and sesquioxide of iron.

pȳc-nō-stȳle, *s.* [Gr. πυκνόστυλος (*puknostulos*), from πυκνός (*puknos*) = frequent, thick, and στῦλος (*stulos*) = a pillar; Fr. *pycnostyle.*]



PORTICO WITH PYCNOSTYLE ARRANGEMENT.

Arch.: That arrangement of Greek or Roman columns in which the intercolumniations are equal to one diameter and a half of the lower part of the shaft.

pȳc-nō-trōpe, *s.* [Gr. πυκνοτρόπος (*puknotropos*) = of compact property; Ger. *pyknotrop.*]

Min.: A name given by Breithaupt to an amorphous mineral substance, occurring in closely compacted grains in the serpentine of Waldheim, Saxony. Compos. yet unknown.

* **pȳe,** *s.* [Pie.]

* **pȳe'-bāld,** *a.* [Piebald.]

pȳ-ĕ-lī-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. πύελος (*puelos*) = a trough; suff. *-itis.*]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the pelvis of the kidney.

pȳ'-ęt, *s.* [Pyat.]

pȳ-ġær'-ą, *s.* [Gr. πυγή (*pugē*) = the rump, and αἴρω (*airō*) = to lift up.]

Entom.: A genus of Notodontidæ. *Pygæra bucephala* is the Buff-tip moth, a beautiful but sluggish insect; the fore-wings purplish-gray, with black, chocolate-coloured, and white lines, and an ochrey spot at the tip; the hind wings yellowish-white, &c., clouded. The larvæ feed gregariously on the oak, lime, hazel, &c.

pȳ-garg, pȳ-gar'-gŭs, *s.* [Gr. πύγαργος (*pugargos*) = white rump: πυγή (*pugē*) = the rump, and ἀργός (*argos*) = white; Fr. *pygargue.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The sea-eagle or osprey.

2. *Script. Hcb.:* דִּישׁוֹן (*dishôn*), Deut. xiv. 5, is apparently some kind of autelope.

* **pȳ'-gą-thrĭx,** *s.* [Gr. πυγή (*pugē*) = the rump, and θριξ (*thrix*) = hair.]

Zool.: A genus of Simiadæ. *Pygathrix nemæus* is the Cochin China Monkey, now *Semnopithecus nemæus.*

pȳ-gĭd-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. πυγίδιον (*pugidion*), dimin. from πυγή (*pugē*) = the rump.]

Comparative Anat.: The caudal shield, or tail, of a Trilobite. It consists of anchylosed or amalgamated segments, and is usually trilobed like the thorax. There is an elevated axis, with a marginal limb. The extremity is sometimes rounded, but it may be prolonged into a spine, or the ends of the pleuræ may be extended into spine-like projections. The name is sometimes applied to the posterior segment of a flea.

pȳg-mē-ąn, pȳg-mæ'-ąn, pĭg-mē-ąn, *a. & s.* [Lat. *pygmæus* = dwarfish, from Gr. Πυγμαῖοι (*Pugmaioi*) = the race of Pygmies, from πυγμή (*pugmē*) = a measure of length, the distance between the elbow and the knuckles. So called because they were reputed to be of the height of a pugmē, or 13½ inches.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to a pigmy or dwarf; dwarfish, very small.

"Throng numberless like that *Pygmean* race"
Milton: P. L., i. 780.

B. *As subst.:* A pygmy.

"These *Pigmeans* live in hollow caves, and holes under the ground."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. vii., ch. ii.

pȳg'-mȳ, pĭg'-mȳ, pĭg'-meȳ, *s. & a.* [Fr. *pygmée* = dwarfish, from Lat. *Pygmæus* = pygmean (q.v.); Sp., Port., & Ital. *pigmeo.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Class. Mythol.:* One of a fabulous nation of dwarfs dwelling somewhere near the shores of the ocean, and maintaining perpetual wars with the cranes. Ctesias represented a nation of them as inhabiting India. Other ancient writers believed them to inhabit the Indian islands; Aristotle places them in Ethiopia, Pliny in Transgangetic India.

2. A very short or dwarfish person; a dwarf; anything very little.

"Soon grows the *pigmy* to gigantic size."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid iv. 355.

* **II.** *Zool.:* The Chimpanzee.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to, or resembling a pygmy; dwarfish, small, little.

"Control the course of Nature, bid the Deep
Hush at thy *pigmy* voice her waves to sleep."
Churchill: Epistle to William Hogarth.

¶ For compounds, see Pigmy.

* **pȳg'-mȳ,** *v.t.* [Pygmy, *s.*] To reduce to the size of a pigmy; to dwarf, to stunt.

"Stand off, thou poetaster, from thy press,
Who *pygmiest* martyrs with thy dwarf-like verse."
Wood: Fasti Oxon., ii. 799.

pȳ-gō-çĕph'-ą-lŭs, *s.* [Gr. πυγή (*pugē*) = the rump, and κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = the head.]

Palæont.: A genus of Macrourous Crustaceans, with three species, from the Carboniferous Limestone of Scotland and Lancashire.

pȳ-gō-dĕr'-mą, *s.* [Gr. πυγή (*pugē*) = the rump, and δέρμα (*derma*) = skin.]

Zool.: A genus of Phyllostominæ, group Stenodermata. Muzzle very short, thickened vertically, interfemoral membrane short. One species, *Pygoderma bilabiatum*, from Mexico and Brazil.

pȳ-gŏp'-ō-dēs, *s. pl.* [Gr. πυγή (*pugē*) = the rump, and πους (*pous*), genit. ποδός (*podos*) = a foot.]

1. In Illiger's classification, a family of Natatores, embracing the genera Colymbus, Eudytes, Uria, Mormon, Fratercula, and Alca.

2. An order of Cariuate Birds, with three families, Colymbidæ, Alcidæ, and Podicipedidæ.

pȳ-gō pòd'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pygopus*, genit. *pygopod(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of two-legged lizards. Body long, covered with rounded, imbricated, quincuncial scales, a pair of rudimentary hind limbs present; head with symmetrical shields; no eyelids. Two genera, Pygopus and Delma, from Australia and Tasmania.

pȳ'-gō-pŭs, *s.* [Pygopodes.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Pygopidæ, with one species, *Pygopus lepidopodus.* It is about two feet long, and is a Saurian which has apparently degenerated towards the Ophidia.

pȳ-gŏs'-çĕ-lĭs, *s.* [Gr. πυγή (*pugē*) = the rump, and σκελος (*skelos*) = a leg.]

Ornith.: A genus of Sphæniscidæ, with two or three species, closely resembling those of Aptenodytes, in which it is often merged. *Pygoscelis tæniata* (or *papuensis*), the Johnnie of the whalers = *Aptenodytes papua.*

pȳ-ja'-mą, *s.* [Hind., Mahratta, &c.] A kind of loose wide trousers or drawers supported by a cord drawn round the waist. They are worn in India, and are generally made of a light fabric, such as silk or cotton, and are sometimes made to cover the feet entirely.

"After a dip in the river, I get into *pyjamas* and a flannel shirt."—*Field*, Dec. 26, 1885.

* **pyk,** *v.t.* [Pick, *v.*]

pȳke, *s.* [Hind. *paeck.*] A foot-messenger; a night watchman. (*East Indies.*)

pȳk'-nŏn, *s.* [Gr. neut. sing. of πυκνός (*puknos*) = close.]

Music: The close note. (1) A name given to those half or quarter tones which came together in the chromatic and enharmonic genera of the Greeks. (2) In mediæval music, a semi-tone.

*** pȳ-lăg'-ôr-ăs, pȳl'-ą-gôre,** *s.* [Gr. πυλαγόρας (*pulagoras*).]

Greek Antiq.: The legate or representative of a city sent to the Amphictyonic council.

pȳl'-ą-gôre, *s.* [PYLAGORAS.]

*** pȳle,** *s.* [Lat. *pilum* = a pestle, a javelin (?).]

1. A small javelin.

2. An arrow with a square head used in a cross-bow.

3. A single grain of chaff. (*Burns.*)

pȳ'-lŏn, *s.* [Gr. πυλών (*pulōn*) = a gateway.]

Arch.: The mass of buildings on either side of the entrance to an Egyptian temple.

PYLON.

"The *pylon* consists of three parts, namely, of two flanking towers, and the gateway thus formed between them."—*Roesengarten: Arch. Styles* (ed. Sanders), § 27.

pȳ-lŏr'-ĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *pylorique.*]

A. *As adjective:*

Anat.: Pertaining to the pylorus (q.v.).

B. *As substantive:*

Anat. (*Pl.*): The mucous glands of the pylorus; the pyloric glands.

"When ascending into fresh water with their ova nearly ready for extrusion, their *pylorics* are loaded with fat."—*Field*, Dec. 26, 1885.

*** pȳl-ō-rĭd'-ĕ-ą,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pylor(us)*; neut. pl. adj. suff. *-idea.*]

Zool.: A group of Lamellibranchiata, including the genera Mya, Solen, &c. (*De Blainville.*) [MYACIDÆ, SOLENIDÆ.]

pȳ-lōr'-ŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. πυλωρός (*pulōros*) = a gate-keeper, the pylorus: πύλη (*pulē*) = a gate, and οὖρος (*ouros*) = a keeper.]

Anat.: The small and contracted end of the stomach leading into the small intestines.

*** pym-per,** *v.t.* [PAMPER.]

*** pyne,** *s.* & *v.* [PINE.]

pȳ-ō-ĕn'-ĕ-sĭs, pȳ-ō-ĕ'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. πύον (*puon*) = pus, and Eng. *genesis* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: The generation of pus; the theory of the formation of pus.

pȳ-ō-ĕn'-ĭc, *a.* [PYOGENESIS.] Pertaining or relating to pyogenesis; generating or forming pus.

pȳ'-ōid, *a.* [Gr. πύον (*puon*) = pus, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.] Resembling pus; partaking of the nature of pus.

pyoid corpuscles, *s. pl.*

Pathol., Physiol., &c.: Pus corpuscles, with a tolerably transparent envelope enclosing eight, ten, or more small globules. (*Lebert.*)

*** py-on-ing,** *s.* [PIONING.]

pȳ'-ŏt, *s.* [PYAT.]

pȳr-, pȳr-ĭ-, pȳr-ō-, *pref.* [Gr. πῦρ (*pur*) = fire.] Having relation to, or connection with fire.

pȳr'-ą-cănth, pȳr-ą-cănth'-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. πυράκανθα (*purakantha*): πῦρ (*pur*) = fire, and ἄκανθα (*akantha*) = a thorn.]

Bot.: Cratægus Pyracantha, a hawthorn, with oval, lanceolate, glabrous, entire, small evergreen leaves, and coral-red flowers, from the south of Europe.

pȳr-ăc-ō-nĭt'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *pyr-*, and Eng. *aconitic.*] Derived from aconitic acid by heat.

pyraconitic acid, *s.* [ITACONIC-ACID.]

*** pȳr-ą-al, * pȳr-ą-all,** *a.* [Eng. *pyr(e)*, -*al.*] Pertaining or relating to a funeral pyre.

pȳ-răl'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pyral(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: The typical family of the group Pyralidina. Antennæ of the male pubescent or ciliated; wings entire, shining, with long fringes. Larva shining, wrinkled, vermiform.

pȳr-ą-lĭd'-ĕ-ŏŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *pyralid(æ)*; Eng. suff. *-eous.*] Of or belonging to the Pyralidina.

pȳr-ăl'-ĭ-dĭ-ną, *s. pl.* [Lat. *pyralis*, genit. *pyralid(is)*; neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

Entom.: A group of Moths with the fore proportionately much longer than the hind wings; the abdomen and legs long. It contains the Pearls, the Veneers or Grass moths, and the Knot-horns. British species 167. Sixteen families represented in Britain, viz.:

Hyalomidæ, Hermotulidæ, Chloridæ, Pyralidæ, Crambidæ, Emyelidæ, Asopidæ, Stenidæ, Hydrocampidæ, Botydæ, Nolidæ, Choreutidæ, Endoreidæ, Galleridæ, Phycidæ, and Crambidæ.

pȳr-ą-lis, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. πυραλίς (*puralis*) = a kind of pigeon.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Pyralidæ. *Pyralis costalis* is the Gold Fringe; *P. farinalis* the Meal-moth.

pȳr-ăl-lō-lĭte, *s.* [Pref. *pyr-*: Gr. ἄλλος (*allos*) = other, and λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Min.: An altered pyroxene (q.v.), intermediate in composition between true pyroxene and talc.

pȳ-răme', *s.* [FR.] A small water-spaniel.

pȳr'-ą-mĕ-ĭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat.]

Entom.: A genus of butterflies, with about four species, of the family Nymphalidæ. The wings are dentated; fore-wings concave on the hind margin; hind-wings regularly rounded. *Pyrameis atalanta* is the Red Admiral.

pȳr-ą-mid, * pȳr-ą-mis, *s.* [Lat. *pyramus* (genit. *pyramidis*), from Gr. πυραμίς (*puramis*), from Egypt. *pa-em-us* = the vertical height of the structure. The Eng. plural was formerly *pyramides*, as in *Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra*, v. 2.]

1. *Egyptian Antiquities:* A solid structure substantially invariable in form, viz., a simple mass resting on a square or sometimes approximately square base, with the sides facing with slight deviations towards the four principal winds, and tapering off gradually towards the top to a point or to a flat surface, as a substitute for an apex. The proportion of the base to the height is not always the same, nor is the angle of inclination uniform. The pyramids were constructed in platforms, and then revêted or coated with blocks or slabs of granite, as may still be observed in incomplete pyramids. Recently the theory has been maintained that in the case of the largest pyramids, a smaller one was erected as a nucleus, and subsequently enveloped by another layer. The interior of these massive structures contains narrow passages, and some totally dark halls or chambers, and probably served as the burial-places of the kings who had caused them to be constructed. The entrance to these buildings is raised considerably above the level of the base, and was blocked up by a portcullis of granite, so as to be on ordinary occasions inaccessible. In the pyramid of Cheops, the entrance is raised about 47 ft. 6 in. above the base. The pyramids of Egypt begin immediately south of Cairo, and continue southwards at varying intervals for nearly seventy miles. The largest is that of Cheops, at Ghizeh, standing on a base each side of which was originally 764 feet long, but owing to the removal of the coating is now only 746 feet. Its perpendicular height, according to Wilkinson, was originally 480 ft. 9 in., present height 460 ft. The principal chamber, the so-called Crowning Hall or King's Chamber, is 34 ft. 3 in. long, and 17 ft. 1 in. wide. Its roof is formed of massive blocks of granite, over which, with a view to support the weight, other blocks are laid, with clear intervals between. According to Herodotus, the erection of this pyramid employed 100,000 men for twenty years.

2. *Mexican:* The Teocallis, or Houses of the gods, which have come down from Aztec times, are four-sided pyramids rising by terraces to a considerable height. A group

[illegible]

3. [illegible]

[illegible]

1. *Geom.:* A [illegible] in the other part of the [illegible]. Also that portion of the [illegible] between the [illegible] two [illegible] which [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] being [illegible] anterior pyramids.

5. *Crystal.:* A polyhedron bounded by a polygon, having any number of sides, called the base, and by triangles uniting at a common point, called the vertex. Pyramids take different names according to the number of their bases. They may be triangular, quadrangular, &c., according as their bases are triangles, quadrilaterals, pentagons, &c. The [illegible] lateral triangles are called faces, the lines in which the faces [illegible] the points in which the edges [illegible] called vertices of the pyramid. A right pyramid is one whose base is a [illegible] and in which a perpendicular let fall from the vertex upon the base, passes through its centre. The regular pyramid is a pyramid bounded by four equal equilateral triangles. It is called the tetrahedron.

6. *Billiards* (*Pl.*): A game played with fifteen red balls and one white ball, the former being placed in a triangular form at a spot at the top of the table. The object of the players, who play in turn with the white ball, is to pocket as many red balls as possible.

7. *Bot.:* The American ramanas or Indian lettuce, *Fe[illegible]*.

pȳ-răm-ĭd-ąl, * pȳ-răm-ĭd-ąll, *a.* [Fr. *pyramidal.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Pertaining to or having the form of a pyramid; pyramidical.

"The *pyramidal* tombs of Caius Cestius."—*Forbes' Italy*, vol. i., ch. xi.

2. *Bot.:* Conical, as the prickles of some roses.

pyramidal bell flower.

Bot.: *Campanula pyramidalis*, wild in Carniola, &c.

pyramidal muscle,

Anat.: A small muscle arising from the front of the pubis, and inserted into the [illegible] *alba*. There is also a pyramidal muscle of the nose.

pyramidal numbers, *s. pl.* The same as FIGURATE-NUMBERS (q.v.).

pyramidal zeolite, *s.* [ANALCITE.]

*** pȳ-răm'-ĭd-ąl-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *pyramidal*; *-ly.*]

1. In the form of a pyramid, like a pyramid.

2. By means of, or through the instrumentality of, a pyramid.

"To be but *pyramidally* extant."—*Sir Thomas Browne: Urn Burial*, ch. v.

pȳ-răm'-ĭ-dĕl-ą, *s.* [Diminutive from Lat. *pyramis* = pyramid (q.v.).]

Zool.: The typical genus of Pyramidellidæ. Shell slender, pointed, with [illegible] level whorls, apex [illegible] indented on the outer side [illegible] the columellar plaits. Recent species [illegible] from the West Indies, Mauritius and Australia. Fossil twelve, from the Chalk of France and Britain onward.

pȳ-răm-ĭ-dĕl'-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pyramidell(a)* (q.v.), Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Heteropodous Mollusca (q.v.). Shell spiral, turreted, [illegible] to umbilical, operculum horny. Genera Pyramidella, Chemnitzia, &c.

*** pȳr-ą-mĭd'-ĭc, * pȳr-ą-mĭd'-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* (Gr. πυραμιδικός (*puramidikos*) [illegible] a pyramid (q.v.). Pertaining to, or having the form of a pyramid. [PYRAMIDAL.]

[illegible] (*Cymbeline*, Garderobe, ch. i.).

*** pyr·a·mid·ic·al·ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *pyramidal*; *-ly.*] In a pyramidical manner; in the form of a pyramid.

"Thus they rise *pyramidically*."—*Pope: Homer; Odyssey* xi. (Note.)

*** pyr·a·mid·ic·al·ness,** *s.* [Eng. *pyramidical*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being pyramidical.

pyr·a·mid·i·on, *s.* [Gr.]

Arch.: The small flat pyramid which terminates the top of an obelisk.

py·ram·id-oid, *s.* [Eng. *pyramid*; *-oid.*]

Geom.: A figure or solid resembling a pyramid. Called also a Pyramoid.

py·ram·id·on, *s.* [Pyramid.]

Music: An organ stop of 16 ft. or 32 ft. tone, the pipes of which are closed at the top, and pyramidical in shape, the top being more than four times the width of the mouth. From a pipe only 2 ft. 9 in. in length, 2 ft. 3 in. square at the top, and 8 in. at the block, the note c c c c is produced. Invented by the Rev. Sir F. A. G. Ouseley, Bart., Mus. Doc.

*** pyr·a·mis,** *** pir·a·mis,** *s.* [Pyramid.]

pyr·am·oid, *s.* [Pyramidoid.]

pyr·ant·i·mon·ite, *s.* [Pref. *pyr-*, and Eng. *antimonite.*]

Min.: The same as Kermesite (q.v.).

pyr·aph·ro·lite, *s.* [Pref. *pyr-*; Gr. ἀφρός (*aphros*) = froth, and λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone; Ger. *pyraphrolith.*]

Petrol.: An amorphous mixture of felspars and opal, of a more or less vitreous lustre, related to obsidian (q.v.).

pyr·ar·gill·ite, *s.* [Pref. *pyr-*; Gr. ἄργιλλος (*argillos*) = clay, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of Fahlunite (q.v.), containing more water and less of protoxides. It is an altered iolite (q.v.), and occurs in the granite of Helsingfors, Finland.

pyr·ar·gyr·ite, *s.* [Pref. *pyr-*; Gr. ἄργυρος (*argyros*) = silver, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A rhombohedral mineral occurring in crystals and also massive. Hardness, 2 to 2·5; sp. gr. 5·7 to 5·9; lustre, metallic-adamantine; colour, black; streak, cochineal-red; translucent to opaque; fracture, conchoidal. Compos.: sulphur, 17·7; antimony, 22·5; silver, 59·8 = 100, corresponding to the formula, $3Ag_2S + Sb_2S_3$. Isomorphous with proustite (q.v.). Forms an important ore of silver, occurring abundantly in some mines.

pyr·aus·ta, *s.* [Gr. πυραυστής (*pyraustēs*) = a moth which gets singed in the candle.]

Entom.: A genus of Emyschidæ. *Pyrausta purpuralis* is the Crimson and Gold Moth.

pyr·aux·ite, *s.* [Pref. *pyr-*; Gr. αὐξάνω (*auxanō*) = to increase, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as Pyrophyllite (q.v.)

pyre, *s.* [Lat. *pyra*, from Gr. πυρά (*pura*), from πῦρ (*pur*) = fire.] A pile or heap of combustible materials on which dead bodies were laid to be burnt to ashes; a funeral pile.

"That lit such *pyres* from Tagus to the Rhine"
Byron: Curse of Minerva.

pyr·ē·lā·in, *s.* [Pref. *pyr-*, and Eng. *elain.*] [Pyrostearin.]

py·rē·na, *s.* [Gr. πυρήν (*purēn*) = the stone of stone fruit.]

Bot.: The stone formed by the hardened endocarp of some fruits, as the drupe.

pyr·en·ar·i·um, *s.* [Lat. *pyrena*, genit. *pyrenæ*; neut. sing. adj. suff. *-arium.*]

Bot.: Pomum (q.v.). (*Desvaux.*)

py·rene', *s.* [Gr. πῦρ (*pur*) = fire; Eng. suff. *-ene.*]

Chem.: $C_{16}H_{10}$. One of the hydrocarbons obtained in the dry distillation of fats, resins, and coal. It is tasteless, inodorous, and crystallizes in colourless plates, melts at 142°, is insoluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol, but very soluble in ether, benzene, and carbon disulphide. When treated with fuming hydriodic acid at 200°, it is converted into pyrene hexahydric, which melts at 127°.

pyrene-quinone, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{16}H_8O_2$. A crystalline body produced by heating pyrene with potassium dichromate and sulphuric acid. It forms brick-red needles.

pyr·ē·nic, *s.* [Pyrena.]

Bot.: One of the separate sections of which some fruits, as the medlar, are composed. (*Thome.*)

Pyr·ē·nē·an, *a.* [See def.] Of, or pertaining to, the Pyrenees, a range of mountains separating France from Spain.

Pyrenean desman, *s.*

Zool.: *Myogale pyrenaica.* [Myogale.]

pyr·ē·nite, *s.* [After the Pyrenees, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Fr. & Ger. *pyrenit.*]

Min.: A variety of Melanite-garnet (q.v.), found in very sharp rhombic dodecahedrons in a black to gray schist near Barèges, Hautes-Pyrenees.

pyr·ē·ni·um, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *pyrena.*]

Bot.: Either the receptacle or perithecium of certain fungals.

pyr·en·o·de·ous, py·rēn·o·dine, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *pyrena* (q.v.), and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Bot.: Wart-like.

py·rēn·o·my·ce·tēs, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pyrena*, and Gr. μύκης (*mukēs*), genit. μύκητος (*mukētos*) = a fungus.]

Bot.: A section of Ascomycetous and Conicomycetous Fungals having a closed nuclear fruit. (*Fries.*) Now divided into the orders Sphæriacei and Phacidiacei.

py·rē·thrin, *s.* [Lat. *pyrethr(um)*; *-in.*]

Chem.: A name given by Parisel to a soft resin extracted from *Radix Pyrethri* by alcohol and ether. Later researches have shown it to be a mixture of two oils and a resin.

py·rē·thrum, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. πύρεθρον (*purethron*) = a hot spicy plant of the pellitory kind (*Anthemis Pyrethrum*).]

Bot.: A genus of Chrysanthemeæ, reduced by Sir Joseph Hooker to a sub-genus of Matricaria, having the receptacle almost flat. One is British, *Matricaria inodora*, formerly *Pyrethrum inodorum*; another, *M. Parthenium*, formerly *Pyrethrum Parthenium*, is an escape or a denizen. [Feverfew.]

pyr·ĕt·ic, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *pyrétique*, from Lat. neut. pl. *pyretica*, from Gr. πυρετος (*puretos*) = (1) burning heat, (2) fever, from πυρ (*pur*) = fire.]

A. *As adj.:* Useful in fevers or feverishness.

B. *As subst.:* A medicine for the cure of fever.

pyr·ĕ·tŏl·o·gy, *s.* [Gr. πυρετός (*puretos*), and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.] [Pyretic.]

Med.: That branch of medical science which treats of fevers.

py·rĕx·i·a, *s.* [Fr. *pyrexie*, from Gr. πυρέξω (*puraxō*), 1 fut. of πυρέσσω (*puressō*) = to be feverish. [Pyrelic.]

Pathol.: The pyrexial state, or fever (q.v.). (*Cyel. Pract. Med.*, ii. 158.)

pyr·ĕx·i·al, py·rĕx·i·al, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *pyrexi(a)*; *-ial*, *-al.*] Pertaining to fever; feverish.

py·rĕx·y, *s.* [Pyrexia.]

pyr·gĭt·a, *s.* [Gr. πυργίτης (*purgitēs*) = of or belonging to a tower; πύργος (*purgos*) = a tower.]

Ornith.: A genus of Fringillidæ, containing the Sparrows.

pyr·gom, *s.* [Gr. πύργωμα (*purgōma*) = a tower.]

Min.: The same as Fassaite (q.v.).

pyr·hē·li·om·ĕ·tĕr, *s.* [Gr. πῦρ (*pur*) = fire; ἥλιος (*hēlios*) = the sun, and μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.] An instrument invented by Pouillet for measuring the amount of heat radiated from the sun. It consists of a shallow cylinder of very thin copper or silver on a stem, provided with means of attachment to a stationary object, and carrying a disk on which the shadow of the cylinder may be received, so that it may be pointed directly towards the sun. The cylinder is blackened in order to absorb all the heat possible, and is filled with water in which the bulb of a thermometer is placed. The instrument, at the atmospheric temperature, is first shaded from the sun, but exposed to the sky for five minutes, and, the difference of temperature noted, the shading screen is then withdrawn, and the cylinder exposed to the direct action of the sun's rays for five minutes, and the temperature noted, when it is again shaded for five minutes, and the fall of the thermometer observed.

pyr·i-, *pref.* [Pyr-.]

pyr·i·chro·lite, *s.* [Pref. *pyri-*; Gr. χρόα (*chroa*) = colour, and λιθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Min.: The same as Pyrostilpnite (q.v.).

pyr·i·dine, *s.* [Gr. πῦρ (*pur*) = fire; εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, and suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: C_5H_5N. A base discovered by Anderson in his investigations on bone-oil, and obtained in small quantity by the action of phosphoric anhydride on isoamylic nitrate. It is a colourless, mobile liquid, of sharp, nauseous odour, sp. gr. 0·86 at 0°, soluble in water in all proportions, and boils steadily at 116·5. With hydrochloric acid it yields a deliquescent salt, $C_5H_5N{\cdot}HCl$, whose yellow platinochloride, $(C_5H_5N{\cdot}HCl)_2PtCl_4$, is very insoluble in water. On heating pyridine with sodium it is converted into solid dipyridine, which melts at 108°, and crystallizes in needles.

pyr·i·dif·er·ous, *a.* [Lat. *pyridifer* (from Gr. πυρίδιον (*puridion*), dimin. from πῦρ (*pur*) = a spark, or πυρός (*puros*) = wheat.]

Bot.: Pomum (q.v.). (*Mirbel.*)

pyr·i·form, *a.* [Lat. *pyrum* = a pear, and *forma* = form.] Having the shape or form of a pear; obconical.

"The bladder . . . is thereby dilated into a large *pyriform* vesicle."—*Field*, Dec. 19, 1885.

pyr·i·tā·ceous (ce as sh), *a.* [Eng. *pyrit(es)*; *-aceous.*] Pyritic (q.v.).

py·rī·tēs, *s.* [Gr. πυρίτης (*puritēs*), which embraced both iron and copper pyrites, including marcasite and pyrrhotite; Ger. *eisenkies, kies.*]

Min.: An isometric mineral occurring frequently crystallized, also massive, in mammillary forms with fibrous structure, and stalactitic with crytalline surface. Hardness, 6 to 6·5; sp. gr. 4·83 to 5·2; lustre, metallic, splendent; colour, pale brass-yellow; streak, greenish-black; opaque; fracture conchoidal, uneven; brittle; strikes fire when struck with a hammer. Compos.: sulphur, 53·3; iron, 46·7 = 100, which yields the formula FeS_2. Other elements sometimes replace a part of the iron, but only in small quantity. Dana divides this species into: (1) Ordinary: (*a*) distinct crystals; (*b*) nodular or concretionary; (*c*) stalactitic; (*d*) amorphous. (2) Nickeliferous; (3) cobaltiferous; (4) cupriferous; (5) stanniferous; (6) auriferous; (7) argentiferous; (8) thalliferous. Occurs abundantly distributed in rocks of all ages, either as crystals, crystal-grains, or nodules, also in metalliferous veins.

py·rit·ic, py·rit·ic·al, pyr·it·ous, *a.* [Eng. *pyrit(es)*; *-ic*, *-ical*, *-ous.*] Of or pertaining to pyrites; containing or resembling pyrites.

pyr·it·if·er·ous, *a.* [Lat. *pyrit(es)*, and *fero* = to bear or produce.] Producing or containing pyrites.

pyr·it·ize, *v.t.* [Eng. *pyrit(es)*; *-ize.*] To convert into pyrites.

pyr·i·to·hē·dral, *a.* [Pyritohedron.] Crystal-like pyrites in hemihedral modifications, having the opposite planes parallel.

pyr·i·to·hē·dron, *s.* [Gr. πυρίτης (*puritēs*) = pyrites, and ἕδρα (*hedra*) = a base.]

Crystall.: The pentagonal dodecahedron, a common form of pyrites.

pyr·i·toid, *s.* [Eng. *pyrit(es)*; *-oid.*]

Crystall.: The same as Pyritohedron (q.v.).

py·rī·to·lămp·rite, *s.* [Eng. *pyrit(es)*; *c* connective; Gr. λαμπρός (*lampros*) = bright, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A name given to the so-called Arsenic-silver from Andreasberg, Harz. It is now shown to be a mixture.

pÿr-ĭ-tŏl'-ō-ġў, *s.* [Eng. *pyrit(es)*; suff. *-ology.*] A treatise or dissertation on pyrites; facts concerning pyrites.

pÿr'-ĭt-oŭs, *a.* [PYRITIC.]

pÿr-o-, *pref.* [PYR-.]

pÿr-ō-ą-çĕt'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *acetic.*] Derived from acetic acid by heat.

pyroacetic spirit, *s.* [ACETONE.]

pÿr-ō-ăl-ĭ-zăr'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *alizaric.*] Derived from alizaric acid by heat.

pyroalizaric acid, *s.* [PTHALIC-ANHYDRIDE.]

pÿr-ō-âu'-rīte, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*; Lat. *aurum* = gold, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A name given by Igelstrom to a mineral of a gold-like colour occurring in six-sided tables. Crystallization, hexagonal. Compos.: sesquioxide of iron, 23·9; magnesia, 35·8; water, 40·3 = 100, yielding the formula, $Fe_2O_3.3HO + 6MgHO + 6HO$. Found at Longban, Wermland, Sweden.

pÿr-ŏ-bāl'-lō-ġў, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*; Gr. βάλλω (*ballō*) = to throw, to hurl, and suff. *-ology.*] The art or science of artillery.

"Gobesius' military architecture and *pyroballogy*."—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, i. 180.

pÿr-ō-bĕn'-zō-līne, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *benzoline.*] [LOPHINE.]

pÿr-ō-căm-phrĕt'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *camphretic.*] Derived from camphretic acid by heat.

pyrocamphretic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{14}O_4$. A pale yellow, viscid oil, heavier than water, produced by the slow distillation of camphretic acid. It has an aromatic odour, a sour burning taste, boils at 210°, and is soluble in alcohol and ether, producing strongly acid solutions.

pÿr-ō-căt'-ĕ-chĭn, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *catechin.*] [OXYPHENIC-ACID.]

pÿr-ō-căt-ĕ-chū'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *catechuic.*] Derived from catechuic acid by heat.

pyrocatechuic acid, *s.* [OXYPHENIC-ACID.]

pÿr'-ō-chlōre, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Gr. χλωρός (*chlōros*) = green; Ger. *pyrochlor.*]

Mineralogy:

1. An isometric mineral occurring in octahedrons in the zircon-syenite of Norway, and of Miask, Orenburg, Russia. Hardness, 5 to 5·5; sp. gr. 4·2 to 4·35; lustre, vitreous; colour, dark reddish-brown; streak, lighter; subtranslucent to opaque. Compos.: a columbate of lime and cerium, with various other bases in variable amount.

2. The same as MICROLITE (q.v.)

pÿr-ō-chrō-ą, *s.* [PYROCHROITE.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Pyrochroidæ (q.v.). Two are British, *Pyrochroa coccinea*, the Cardinal Beetle, and *P. rubens*, a beautiful scarlet species, found near London.

pÿr-ō-chrō-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pyrochro(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Coleoptera, sub-tribe Trachelia or Trachelides. The body, which is flat, is elongated and narrowed in front, the antennæ in the males are pectinated or feathery, the elytra completely cover the abdomen. The larvæ feed on rotten wood. The perfect insects are seen on flowers.

pÿr-ō-chrō'-ītc, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*; Gr. χρόα (*chroa*) = colour, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A foliated mineral found in veins in magnetite at Paisberg. Hardness, 2·5; lustre, pearly; colour, white, changing on exposure to black. Compos.: protoxide of manganese, 79·8; water, 20·2 = 100, corresponding with the formula, MnOHO. A brucite in which sesquioxide of iron replaces magnesia.

pÿr-ō-çĭt'-rĭc, *a.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *citric.*] Derived from citric acid by heat.

pyrocitric acids, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Acids produced by the destructive distillation of citric acid, viz., aconitic, citraconic and itaconic acids. Mesaconic or citracartic acid, produced by the action of boiling dilute nitric acid on citraconic acid, is also included by Gerhardt under the general denomination. (*Watts.*)

pÿr-ō-clās'-ītc, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*; Gr. κλάσις (*clasis*) = a breaking, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).

Min.: The same as PYROXENITE (q.v.).

pÿr-ō-cō-mĕn'-ĭc, *a.* [PYROMECONIC.]

pÿ-rŏc-ō-nine, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *conine.*]

Chem.: A basic poisonous substance said to be produced by the dry distillation of hemlock. (*Watts.*)

pÿ-rŏc'-ō-nītc, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*; Gr. κονις (*conis*) = a powder, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).

Min.: The same as PACHNOLITE (q.v.).

pÿr-ō-dĕx'-trĭn, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *dextrin.*]

Chem.: Pyroglucic acid. A product obtained by roasting the starch of cereal grain, potatoes, maize, &c., dissolving in hot water, filtering, evaporating the filtrate over a water bath, and drying the residue at 140°. It is brown, inodorous, and tasteless; soluble in water, insoluble in absolute alcohol and in ether. Its aqueous solution is not coloured purple-red, like dextrin, by iodine.

pÿr-ō-ē-lĕc'-trĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *electric* (q.v.).] [THERMO-ELECTRIC.]

pÿr-ō-ē-lĕc-trĭç'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *electricity* (q.v.).] [THERMO-ELECTRICITY.]

pÿr-ō-găl'-lāte, *s.* [Eng. *pyrogall(ic)*; *-ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of pyrogallic acid.

pÿr-ō-găl'-lēin, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *gallein.*]

Chem.: $C_{18}H_{20}N_6O_{10} + xH_2O$. An uncrystallizable substance produced by the action of ammonia on pyrogallic acid. It forms brown precipitates with many metallic salts, but they decompose during the washing.

pÿr-ō-găl'-lĭc, *a.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *gallic.*] Derived from gallic acid by heat.

pyrogallic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_6O_3 = C_6H_3(OH)_3$. Pyrogallol. An acid, discovered by Scheele, who considered it sublimed gallic acid, and prepared it by heating gallic acid in a stream of carbonic anhydride. It crystallizes in long flattened prisms, soluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol and ether, melts at 115°, and boils at 210°. Its solutions reduce the salts of gold, silver, and mercury, and give a deep blue colour with ferrous salts. It dissolves in potash or soda, forming a solution which rapidly absorbs oxygen from the air and turns black. Extensively used in photography as a reducing agent. Its salts, the pyrogallates, are little known.

pÿr-ō-găl lŏl, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *gallol.*] [PYROGALLIC-ACID.]

pyrogallol phthalein, [GALLEIN.]

pÿr'-ō-ġĕn, *s.* [PYROGENIC.]

1. *Chem.* (*Pl.*): Pyro-acids and other products of the action of heat on organic bodies. (*Watts.*)

2. Electricity.

pÿr-ō-ġĕn'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Gr. γεννάω (*gennaō*) = to beget.]

1. *Pathol.*: Producing or tending to produce feverishness.

2. *Chem.*: Produced by heat.

pyrogenic acid, *s.* [FORMIC-ACID.]

pÿ-rŏġ'-ĕn-oŭs, *a.* [PYROGENIC.] Produced by fire; igneous.

pÿr-ō-glū-çĭc, *a.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *glucic.*] Derived from gluten by heat.

pyroglucic acid, *s.* [PYRODEXTRIN.]

pÿr-ō-glўç-ĭ-, *pref.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *glyc(er)i(n).*] Derived from glycerin by heat.

pyroglyci trisulphurous acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_{12}S_3O_{10} = \begin{matrix}(SO)_3\\(C_3H_2)_2\\H_2\end{matrix}\Big\}O_7$. A gnoumy deliquescent mass produced by the action of nitric acid on dithioglycerin. Its salts are insoluble in alcohol.

pyr-ŏg nŏm'-ĭc, [illegible] (γνώμων (*gnōmōn*) = [illegible]. Applied to certain [illegible], which, when heated to a certain degree, exhibit [illegible] probably arising from a few [illegible] of their molecules. (*Watts.*)

pyr-ŏg nŏs'-tĭc, [illegible] | Pertaining to the [illegible] hibited on the application [illegible]

pÿ-rŏg'-rą-phў, [illegible] (γραφή (*graphē*) = [illegible] of printing by a [illegible] cylinders, which [illegible] design required.

pyroguaiacic (pyr-ō-gwa-yăs'-ĭc), [illegible] (Pref. *pyro-*, and [illegible] guaiacic acid by heat.

pyroguaiacic acid, [illegible]

pyroguaiacin (pÿr-ō-gwa-yăs'-ĭn), [illegible] (Pref. *pyro-*, [illegible]

Chem.: A crystalline substance produced together with guaiacol by the dry distillation of guaiaretic acid. (*Watts.*)

pÿr-ō-gu-an'-ītc, [illegible] (Pref. *pyro-*, Eng. *guano*, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).

Min.: A name given by Stelzner to a mineral found on Monk's Island, that he believed that it had been hardened by heat.

pÿr-ō-hō-lĭ-ŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, [illegible] (PYROMETER.]

pÿr-ō-ĭ-dĕs'-ĭnc, [illegible] (Pref. *pyro-*, Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, and suff. *-ine* (*Min.*).

Min.: A mineral substance found at De Regla, Cuba. Two analyses showed it to be related to the mineral serpentine (q.v.).

pÿr-ō-lą, *s.* [From Lat. *pyrus* = a pear tree, which it somewhat resembles in foliage.]

Bot.: Winter-green; the typical genus of Pyrolaceæ (q.v.). Petals five, distinct, filaments subulate and their cells generally with a single pore, rarely with two. Valves of the capsules connected at the margin with a web. North Temperate Zone. Species: about twelve. Five are British: *Pyrola rotundifolia*, the Scarlet, *P. rotundifolia*, the Round-leaved, *P. media*, the Intermediate, *P. minor*, the Lesser Winter-green, and *P. (Moneses) grandiflora*, the Large-flowered Moneses. The third and fourth are not uncommon in Scotland and the north of England, the others are rarer. *P. rotundifolia* was once valued as a vulnerary.

pÿr-ō-lą-çē'-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pyrol(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Winter-greens; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Ericales. Herbs or undershrubs, leaves simple, entire, or toothed. Sepals five, persistent; corolla four- or five-parted; stamens twice as many, half sometimes abortive; anthers two-celled, opening by pores, ovary superior, four or five-celled, many seeded; fruit capsular; seeds minute. In fir woods, &c., in the Northern Temperate Zone. Generic five, species twenty. (*Lindley.*)

pÿ rŏl'-ą tŏr, *s.* [PYROLATER.] A fire-worshipper.

"Having become near an analogy to the religion of the *pyrolators*."—*Southey: Thalaba*, bk. vi., (N.)

pÿ rŏl ą-trў, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Gr. λατρεια (*latreia*) = worship.] Fire-worship (q.v.).

pÿr-o-lĭ'-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pyrol(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Ericaceæ, equivalent to Lindley's order Pyrolaceæ. (Nat. Hooker, &c.)

pÿr ō lĕ'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *oleic.*] Derived from oleic acid by heat.

pyrolcic acid, *s.* [SEBACIC-ACID.]

pÿ rŏl'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Gr. λύειν (*luein*) = to destroy.] An apparatus for extinguishing fire, especially on board ship. Hydrochloric acid and carbonate of soda partly dissolved, and partly suspended in water, are pumped into a cylinder, and the [illegible] thence generated is projected [illegible]

pÿr ō lĭg nē'-oŭs, *a.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *ligneous.*] Derived from wood by heat.

pyroligneous acid, [illegible] (*Chem.*: Impure acetic acid obtained by the destructive distillation of wood.

pyr-o-lig-nite, *s.* [Pyroligneous.]
Chem.: A salt of pyroligneous acid.

pyr-o-line, *s.* [Pyrrol.]

pyr-o-lith-o-fel-lic, *a.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *lithofellic.*] Derived from lithofellic acid by heat.

pyrolithofellic acid, *s.*
Chem.: $C_{20}H_{34}O_3$. Produced by the dry distillation of lithofellic acid. It crystallizes in small, colourless, rhomboidal prisms, insoluble in water, slightly soluble in ether and alcohol, very soluble in boiling alcohol, and melts at 205°.

pyr-o-li-vil-ic, *a.* [Pref. *pyro-*; Eng. *olivil*, and suff. *-ic.*] Derived from olivil acid by heat.

pyrolivilic acid, *s.*
Chem.: $C_{20}H_{32}O_5 = 2C_{10}H_{12}O_2.H_2O$. A colourless oil, heavier than water, obtained by the dry distillation of olivil. It boils at 260°, is insoluble in water, very soluble in alcohol and ether, and dissolves readily in caustic potash, but does not yield a crystallizable salt.

***pŷ-rŏl-o-jĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *pyrology(y)*; *-ist.*] One who studies or is versed in pyrology, or the laws of heat.

***pŷ-rŏl-o-jy,** *s.* [Gr. πῦρ (*pur*) = fire; suff. *-ology.*] The science of heat.

pyr-o-lu-site, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*; Gr. λούω (*louō*) = to wash, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]
Min.: One of the most important of the ores of manganese. Crystallization, orthorhombic; frequently occurring massive to earthy, soiling the fingers. Hardness, 2 to 2·5; sp. gr. 4·82; lustre, metallic; colour, iron-black to steel-gray; streak, black; opaque; brittle. Compos.: manganese, 63·3; oxygen, 36·7 = 100; yielding the formula, MnO_2. Extensively worked in many localities. Used in preparing oxygen gas, with which it parts at a red heat; and also in glass-making.

pyr-o-mach-ite, *s.* [Gr. πυρομάχος (*puromachos*) = resisting fire: πῦρ (*pur*) = fire, and μάχομαι (*machomai*) = to fight; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]
Min.: A family of silicates characterized by their difficult fusibility. (*Glocker.*)

pyr-o-mag-net-ic, *a.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *magnetic* (q.v.).] Capable of being rendered magnetic by heat.

pyr-o-mal-ic, *a.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *malic.*] Derived from malic acid by heat.

pyromalic acid, *s.* [Maleic-acid.]

***pyr-o-man-cy,** *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Gr. μαντεία (*manteia*) = divination.] Divination by fire.
"Four kinds of divination, hydromancy, *pyromancy*, necromancy, geomancy."—*Aylife: Parergon.*

pyr-o-ma-ni-a, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *mania* (q.v.).] Insanity, marked by an irresistible desire to destroy by fire.

***pyr-o-man-tic,** *a. & s.* [Pyromancy.]
A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to pyromancy.
"The *pyromantic* genii
Are mighty." *Greene: Friar Bacon.*
B. *As subst.:* One who pretends to divine by fire.

pyr-o-mar-ic, *a.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. (*pi*)*maric.*] Derived from pimaric acid by heat.

pyromaric acid, *s.*
Chem.: An acid probably identical with sylvic acid (q.v.).

pyr-o-me-con-ic, *a.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *meconic.*] Derived from meconic acid by heat.

pyromeconic acid, *s.*
Chem.: $C_5H_4O_3$. Pyrocomenic acid. A monobasic acid discovered by Serturner in 1817, and prepared by the dry distillation of meconic or of comenic acid at 260° to 320°. It crystallizes in large transparent tables or in long colourless needles, soluble in water and in alcohol, melts at 120°, but begins to sublime at 100°. Its aqueous solution is coloured red by ferric salts. It is a weak acid, and its salts are very indefinite and unstable.

pŷ-rŏm-e-lāne, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Gr. μέλας (*melas*) = black.]
Min.: A name given by Shepard to a mineral found in angular grains in some gold-washings in North Carolina. Hardness, 6·5; sp. gr. 3·87; lustre, resinous; colour, reddish to yellowish-brown, and black; subtranslucent. Comp.: a titanate of alumina and iron. Dana suggests that it is a variety of titanite (q.v.).

pŷ-rŏm-e-line, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Gr. μήλινος (*mēlinos*) = a clear yellow.]
Min.: The same as Morenosite (q.v.).

pyr-o-mĕl-lit-ic, *a.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *mellitic.*] Derived from mellitic acid by heat.

pyromellitic acid, *s.*
Chem.: $C_{10}H_2O_8 = C_6H_2(CO.OH)_4$. A tetrabasic acid produced by the dry distillation of mellitic acid at as low a temperature as possible. It crystallizes in colourless triclinic prisms, slightly soluble in cold, very soluble in boiling water and in alcohol. Heated to 100°, it loses 12½ per cent. of water, at 240° it melts and sublimes with partial decomposition. The pyromellitates are colourless, crystalline, very soluble in water, insoluble in strong alcohol.

pyromellitic anhydride, *s.*
Chem.: $C_{10}H_2O_6 = C_6H_2(CO)_4O_2$. Obtained by distilling sodic mellitate with one and a half times its weight of sulphuric acid. It melts at 286°, and, on being distilled, solidifies to a mass of large crystals.

pyr-o-mer-ide, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*; Gr. μερός (*meros*) = a part, and suff. *-ide.*]
Petrol.: A name originally given to certain quartz-felsites which contained spherules of felsite of varying size, having a more or less radiating fibrous structure. Most of these rocks are now included by English petrologists under the name Rhyolite (q.v.), irrespective of their geological age.

pyr-o-met-a-morph-ism, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *metamorphism.*] [Hydrometamorphism.]

pŷ-rŏm-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *meter* (q.v.).] A term originally applied to an instrument in the form of a single metallic bar, employed by Musschenbroek about 1730, to indicate temperatures above the boiling point of mercury, 660° Fahr. It is now applied to any instrument used for such purpose. The first which came into extensive use was that of Wedgwood, about 1780; it was devised and used by him for testing the heat of his pottery and porcelain kilns. No fewer than eleven different modes have been proposed or actually employed for measuring high temperatures: (1) by contraction of clay on exposure to heat, as in Wedgwood's; (2) by expansion of bars of different metals; (3) by change of pressure in confined gases; (4) by the amount of heat imparted to a cold mass; (5) by the fusing-point of solids; (6) by conduction and radiation of heat, depending upon observations with thermometers of moderate range at relative distances [Pyaoscope]; (7) by colour, as red and white heat; (8) by change in velocity of sounds depending on the change of pitch in musical notes; (9) by resolution of chemical compounds; (10) by generation of electricity, as in Becquerel's thermo-electric pyrometer; (11) by change in resistance to electricity, as in Siemens's pyrometer, which depends on the increased resistance offered by an iron or platinum wire to the passage of electricity. Of all these, the third (M. Lamy's), depending on the measurement of the tension of carbonic-acid gas developed from marble when heated, and the last are the best.
¶ Tremeschini's pyrometer is founded on the expansion of a thin plate of platinum, heated by a mass of metal previously raised to the temperature of the medium. The Trampler pyrometer is based upon the difference in the coefficients of dilatation for iron and graphite; the Gauntlet pyrometer on the difference of those of iron and fire-clay. The Ducomet pyrometer consists of a series of rings made of alloys which have slightly different melting points. In pyrometers constructed on the Watertype principle, the temperature is determined by noting the amount of heat communicated to a current of water of known temperature circulating in the medium to be observed. (*Nature*, xxx. (1884), pp. 366, 367.)

pyr-o-met-ric, pyr-o-met-ri-cal, *a.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *metric, metrical* (q.v.).] Of or pertaining to the pyrometer or pyrometry; ascertained or determined by pyrometry.

pŷ-rŏm-ĕ-try, *s.* [Pyrometer.] The act, art, or process of measuring degrees of heat; that branch of science which treats of the measurement of heat.

pyr-o-mor-in-tan-nic, *a.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *morintannic.*] Derived from morintannic acid by heat.

pyromorintannic acid, *s.* [Oxyphenic-acid.]

pyr-o-morph-ite, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*; Gr. μορφή (*morphē*) = form, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]
Min.: A lead salt occurring mostly in veins, with other ores of lead. Crystallization, hexagonal. Hardness, 3·5 to 4; sp. gr. 6·5 to 7·1, though somewhat lower when part of the lead is replaced by lime; lustre, resinous; colour, shades of green, yellow, brown, sometimes gray to white; streak, white; transparent to subtranslucent; fracture, subconchoidal, uneven; brittle. Compos.: phosphoric acid, 15·7; oxide of lead, 74·1; chlorine, 2·6; lead, 7·6 = 100; proportionate to phosphate of lead, 89·8; chloride of lead, 10·2 = 100. Formula $(3PbO)_3P_2O_5 + PbCl$. Arsenic acid sometimes replaces part of the phosphoric acid. Isomorphous with mimetite (q.v.). Dana makes the following sub-divisions:—(1) Ordinary: (*a*) in crystals; (*b*) acicular and moss-like aggregations; (*c*) concretionary; (*d*) fibrous; (*e*) granular massive; (*f*) earthy. (2) Polysphærite, containing lime, sp. gr. 5·89 to 6·44; colour, shades of brown; this includes miesite, nussierite, and cherokine (see these words). (3) Chromiferous. (4) Arseniferous. (5) Pseudomorphous; (*a*) after galena; (*b*) after cerussite.

pyr-o-mor-phous, *a.* [Gr. πῦρ (*pur*) = fire, and μόρφωσις (*morphōsis*) = a shaping.]
Petrol.: The change produced in rocks by contact with igneous lavas.

pyr-o-mor-phous, *a.* [Pref. *pyro-*; Gr. μορφή (*morphē*) = shape, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*]
Min.: Having the property of crystallizing by the agency of fire.

pyr-o-mū-am-ide, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *mucamide.*]
Chem.: $C_5H_5NO_2 = C_5H_3O_2\left.\begin{matrix}\\ H_2\end{matrix}\right\}N$. A crystalline substance obtained by heating to 120° a mixture of ethylic pyromucate and strong aqueous ammonia. It is soluble in water and alcohol, melts at 130°, and sublimes easily without decomposition.

pyr-o-mū-ic, *a.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *mucic.*] Derived from or containing mucic acid.

pyromucic acid, *s.*
Chem.: $C_5H_4O_3 = C_5H_3O_2\left.\begin{matrix}\\ H\end{matrix}\right\}O$. A monobasic acid discovered by Scheele in 1780, and prepared by the dry distillation of mucic acid, or by the oxidation of furfurol. It crystallizes in colourless needles or prisms, slightly soluble in cold water, very soluble in boiling water and in alcohol, melts at 134°, and sublimes below this temperature. The pyromucates of the alkali metals, $C_5H_3MO_3$, are very soluble in water and alcohol, but crystallize with difficulty. The other pyromucates are crystalline, and soluble in hot water.

pyromucic alcohol, *s.*
Chem.: A dark-red oily liquid produced by the action of alcoholic potash, or of sodium amalgam on furfurol. It is insoluble in water, very soluble in alcohol and ether, and is decomposed by distillation.

pyromucic aldehyde, *s.* [Furfurol.]

pyromucic chloride, *s.*
Chem.: $C_5H_3O_2Cl$. An oily liquid obtained by distilling pyromucic acid with phosphorus pentachloride. It boils at 170°, and is resolved by water into pyromucic acid.

pyromucic ether, *s.*
Chem.: $C_5H_3(C_2H_5)O_2$. Ethylic pyromucate. Obtained by distilling a mixture of pyromucic acid, alcohol, and hydrochloric acid. It crystallizes in leaves, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether, melts at 34°, and boils at 208–210°.

pŷr-ō-nŏm'-ĭcs, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Gr. *νομος* (*nomos*) = a law.] The science of heat.

pŷ-rōpe', *s.* [Gr. *πυρωπος* (*purōpos*) = fire-like.]

Min.: One of the garnet-group, in which magnesia predominates among the other protoxide bases. It also contains chromium. Colour, a deep-red; transparent. Found associated with serpentines, and in streams in Bohemia. Much used in jewellery.

pŷr-ō-pĕc'-tĭc, *a.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *pectic.*] Derived from or containing pectic acid.

pyropectic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{11}H_{18}O_9$. Obtained by heating pectin or any of its derivatives to 200°. It is a black powder, insoluble in water, but soluble in alkaline liquids, and forms brown uncrystallizable salts.

pŷr-ō-phāne, *s.* [Pyrophanous.]

Min.: A name given to hydrophane (q.v.) which has been steeped in melted wax for some time, when it becomes transparent, and exhibits a play of colour when heated.

pŷ-rŏph-ăn-ous, *a.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Gr. *φαίνω* (*phainō*) = to show.] Rendered transparent by heat.

pŷr-ō-phone, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Gr. *φώνη* (*phōnē*) = a sound.] An instrument invented by Kastner, the sounds of which are produced by jets of gas burning under glass tubes. It has three manuals.

pŷr-ŏ-phŏr'-ĭc, pŷ-rŏph'-ŏr-ous, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *pyrophor(us)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ic*, *-ous.*] Pertaining to or resembling pyrophorus.

pŷ-rŏph'-ŏr-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Gr. *φορός* (*phoros*) = bearing.]

1. *Chem.:* A term applied to any substance capable of taking fire spontaneously, or on a slight elevation of temperature. The pyrophorus of Homberg is a mixture of alum and sugar carefully carbonised in an open pan, and then heated to redness in a flask free from air. It ignites on exposure to the air.

2. *Entom.:* A genus of Elateridæ, emitting light at will from two rounded spots on the prothorax. About ninety species are known, all from America. They fly by night, and, in structure, differ widely from the fireflies of the Eastern hemisphere. The type of the genus is *Pyrophorus noctilucus*, the West Indian Firefly. [Firefly.]

pŷr-ō-phŏs-phăm'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *phosphamic.*] Derived from, or containing phosphamic acid.

pyrophosphamic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $P_2NH_5O_6 = P_2(NH_2)H_3O_6$. A tribasic acid produced by heating an aqueous solution of pyrophosphodiamic acid. It is a semi-solid, non-crystalline mass with an acid reaction; soluble in alcohol, and capable of bearing a strong heat without decomposition.

pŷr-ō-phŏs-phō-, *pref.* [Prefs. *pyro-*, and *phospho-*.] Derived from, or containing phosphorus.

pyrophospho-diamic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $P_2N_2H_6O_5 = P_2(NH_2)_2H_2O_5$. A dibasic acid produced by the action of alkalis on an alcoholic solution of phosphorus chloronitride. It is soluble in water and alcohol.

pyrophospho-triamic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $P_2N_3H_7O_4 = P_2(NH_2)_3HO_4$. A tetrabasic acid formed by the successive action of ammonia and water on phosphoric oxychloride. It is a white amorphous powder, almost insoluble in water, but slowly attacked by it, even at ordinary temperatures. All the pyrophospho-triamates are insoluble, or very sparingly soluble, in water.

pŷr-ō-phŏs-phŏr'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *phosphoric.*] Derived from or containing phosphoric acid.

pyrophosphoric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $H_4P_2O_7 = H_3PO_4{\cdot}HPO_3$. A tetrabasic acid discovered by Dr. Clark of Aberdeen, and readily prepared by evaporating a solution of orthophosphoric acid, till its temperature rises to 215°. It forms opaque indistinct crystals, slightly soluble in water. When heated to redness, it is converted into metaphosphoric acid. It forms four classes of salts, three acid and one neutral, represented by the formulæ, $MH_3P_2O_7$, $M_2H_2P_2O_7$, $M_3HP_2O_7$, and $M_4P_2O_7$.

pŷr ō phŏs' phŏr ĭte, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *phosphorite.*]

Min.: A snow-white earthy mineral, sometimes botryoidal. From a mean of two analyses, after eliminating impurities, Shepard obtained: phosphoric acid, 41·67; magnesia, 3·17; lime, 45·16 = 100, the calculated formula being $Mg_2P_2O_7 + 4(Ca_3P_2O_8 = Ca_2P_2O_7)$. Found in the West Indian Islands.

pŷr-ō-phŷl-līte, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *phyllite.*]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral occurring in foliated and radiated lamellar masses, sometimes compact or cryptocrystalline, constituting schistose rocks. Hardness, 1 to 2; sp. gr. 2·75 to 2·92; lustre, pearly, massive kinds dull or glistening; colour, white, apple-green, gray, yellow; feel, greasy. Compos. silica, 65·0; alumina, 29·8; water, 5·2 = 100. Formula, $4Al_2O_3\,15SiO_2 + 4HO$. This species was founded upon the analysis of a specimen from Siberia, which yielded the formula $Al_2O_3{\cdot}3SiO_2 + HO$. When heated, the foliated varieties expand to many times their original bulk.

pyrophyllite-rock, *s.*

Petrol.: Rocks consisting almost entirely of pyrophyllite in a very compact form. Formerly included with talcose rocks.

pŷr ō phŷ'-sa-līte, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *physalite*; Ger. *pyr-physalith.*]

Min.: A variety of topaz, occurring in large, coarse, opaque crystals, and massive, at Finbo, Sweden. Intumesces when heated.

pŷr'-ō-pĭn, *s.* [Gr. *πυρωπος* (*purōpos*) = fiery; *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: The name given by Thomson to a red substance extracted from elephants' teeth, apparently an albuminoid. (*Watts.*)

pŷr-ō-pĭss'-ĭte, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*; Gr. *πισσα* (*pissa*) = pitch, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A name given to an earthy, friable substance, of a greenish-brown colour, and no lustre, which forms a thin layer in lignite at Weissenfels, near Halle. Dana points out that it is a mixture of species, and needs proper investigation.

pŷr-ō quĭ-nŏl', *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *quinol.*] [Hydroquinone.]

pŷr-ō-ra-çĕ'-mĭc, *a.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *racemic.*] Derived from or containing racemic acid.

pyroracemic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_3H_4O_3 = CH_3\,CO{\cdot}CO{\cdot}OH$. Acetoformic acid. Pyruvic acid. A monobasic acid produced by the dry distillation of racemic or tartaric acid. It is a faint yellowish liquid, boiling at 165° with partial decomposition, and soluble in water, alcohol, and ether. Its salts crystallize well, provided heat is avoided in their preparation.

pŷr ō rĕt'-ĭn, *s.* [Pyroretinite.]

Min.: A resin found in nodules and plates in the lignite near Aussig, Bohemia. Hardness, 2·5; sp. gr. 1·05 to 1·18; lustre, greasy-resinous. Probably formed by the action of heat from a basaltic dyke. It has yielded various resin-like compounds. [Reussinite, Stanekite, Pyroretinite.]

pŷr-ō-rĕt'-ĭn-īte, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *retinite.*]

Min.: A resin-like substance deposited from a hot alcohol solution of pyroretin during cooling. Compos.: carbon, 80·0; hydrogen, 9·33; oxygen, 10·67 = 100, which corresponds with the formula $C_{40}H_{56}O_4$.

pŷr-orth'-īte, *s.* [Pref. *pyr-*, and Eng. *orthite.*]

Min.: A variety of Orthite (q.v.), containing over 30 per cent. of a carbonaceous substance which causes it to burn before the blowpipe. Found near Fahlun, Sweden.

***pŷr'-ō scăphe,** *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Gr. *σκάφη* (*skaphē*) = a skiff.] (See extract.)

"There had glided alongside, and nestled under the shadow of our big paddle-boxes a tiny war-steamer or *pyroscaphe*."—*Sala. Journey due North* (ed. 2nd), p. 67.

pŷr-ō-scheĕr'-ĕr ite, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *scheererite.*]

Min.: A [illegible] (q.v.) by the heat of the sun, by the warmth of the hand. A [illegible] of the analyses gave carbon, 74·44; hydrogen, 11·00 = 85·44, which corresponds to the formula $C_{10}H_{16}$.

pŷr ō sçhist, [illegible]

Petrol.: Bituminous shale (q.v.).

pŷr ō sclor ite, [illegible] (σκληρος (*sklēros*) = hard, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*)), to [illegible].]

Min.: An apple-green [illegible] occurring with crocidolite (q.v.) in serpentine, at Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope. Hardness, 6; sp. gr. 2·6; somewhat pearly; translucent to subtranslucent; essentially a hydrated silicate of [illegible] magnesia.

pŷr ō scope, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Gr. *σκοπεω* (*skopeō*) = to see.] An instrument invented by Leslie, to measure the [illegible] radiating from a hot body or the [illegible] thence of a cold body. The [illegible] a differential thermometer, one [illegible] covered with thick silvered [illegible] is naked and [illegible] the pyroscope.

pŷ rō sis, *s.* [Gr. *πυρωσις* (*pyrōsis*), *πυρωω* (*pyrōō*) = to burn.]

Pathol.: Water-brash; a [illegible] with pain in the epigastric region, [illegible] water, either tasteless or sour and [illegible] into the mouth.

pŷr ŏs ma lite, *s.* [Pref. [illegible] (οσμη (*osmē*) = smell, and Λιθος (*lithos*) = [illegible] *pyrodmalit, pyrosmalit.*]

Min.: A mineral found in [illegible] and lamellar massive in some iron mines in Wermland, Sweden. Crystallization, hexagonal; cleavage, basal. Hardness, 4 to 4·5; sp. gr. 3 to 3·2; lustre, somewhat pearly; colour, blackish-green to pale liver-brown; streak paler; fracture uneven, [illegible]. Compos. a hydrated silicate of iron and manganese with chloride of iron.

pŷr ō-so ma, *s.* [Pref. [illegible], and Gr. *σωμα* (*sōma*) = the body.]

Zool.: The sole genus of Pyrosomidæ, a family of Tunicata (q.v.), with three species. Animals, compound, free, and [illegible] from two to fourteen inches in length, and from half an inch to three inches in diameter. They are brilliantly phosphorescent, and Peron compared them to small membranous cylinders of iron. (See *Phil. Trans.*, 1854, pp. 567–593.)

pŷr ō sōme, *s.* [Pyrosoma.] Any individual of the genus Pyrosoma (q.v.).

pŷr ō sōm ĭ dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *soma*(*a*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*] [Pyrosoma.]

pŷr ō sor' bĭc, *a.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *sorbic.*] Derived from or containing sorbic acid.

pyrosorbic-acid, *s.* [Maleic acid.]

pŷr ō stĕ-ą rĭn, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and [illegible] *stearin.*]

Chem.: The name applied by Bussy to the less fusible portion of the distillate obtained by distilling empyreumatic oils with water, the more fusible portion being called pyrelain. (*Watts.*)

pŷr ō stĕr ŏ ō týpo, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *stereotype* (q.v.).] A process in which a block of wood is prepared as a matrix for a fusible metal by burning away portions of its surface.

pŷr ō stĭb ĭte, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, Lat. *stibium* = antimony, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as Kermesite (q.v.).

pŷ rō stilp nite, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, Gr. *στιλπνος* (*stilpnos*) = shining, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A monoclinic mineral in very [illegible] sheaf-like groups of crystals. [illegible] sp. gr. 4·2 to 4·3, lustre, adamantine [illegible] hyacinth-red, translucent; streak [illegible]. Compos. silver, 62·4 per cent., with [illegible] and antimony. A rare species, known only in a few localities.

pyr·o tar·tar·ic, *a.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *tartaric*.] Derived from or containing tartaric acid.

pyrotartaric acid, *s.*

Chem. : $C_5H_8O_4 = \begin{matrix} CH_2{\cdot}CH{\cdot}CO{\cdot}OH \\ | \\ CH_2{\cdot}CO{\cdot}OH \end{matrix}$. An acid discovered by Rose in 1807, and produced by the dry distillation of tartaric acid. The distillate is freed from oil by dilution with water and filtration. The acid filtrate on evaporation crystallizes in colourless prisms with rhombic base. It is very soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, melts at 112°, and begins to boil at 200°.

pyrotartaric ether, *s.*

Chem. : $(CH_2)_3\begin{matrix}CO(C_2H_5)OH \\ CO(C_2H_5)OH\end{matrix}$. Produced by passing hydrochloric acid gas into an alcoholic solution of the acid. It is a liquid having an aromatic odour, and boiling at 218°.

pyr·o tar·tra·nil, *s.* [Eng. *pyrotart(a)r(ic)*, and *anil(ine)*.]

Chem. : $\begin{matrix}C_5H_6O_2 \\ C_6H_5\end{matrix}\Big\}N$. Formed by heating a mixture of pyrotartaric acid and aniline to a temperature of 100° for a short time. It is obtained in microscopic needles, which melt at 95°, are without taste or smell, boil at 300°, easily soluble in alcohol and ether, and when heated with aqueous alkalis become converted into pyrotartranilic acid.

pyr·o tar·tril·mide, *s.* [Eng. *pyrotart(a)r(ic)*, and *imide*.]

Chem. : $\begin{matrix}C_5H_6O_2 \\ H\end{matrix}\Big\}N$. A diamide formed by heating acid pyrotartrate of ammonium. It forms needles or hexagonal plates, is very soluble in water, alcohol, ether, and alkalis, and has a slightly bitter and acid taste. It melts at 66°, and boils at about 280°.

pyr·o tar·tro·ni·tra·nil, *s.* [Formed from Eng. *pyrotartranil*, and *nitric*.]

Chem. : $\begin{matrix}C_5H_6O_2 \\ C_6H_4(NO_2)\end{matrix}\Big\}N$. Obtained by diluting with water a solution of pyrotartranil in strong nitric acid. It crystallizes from boiling alcohol in groups of crystals; is nearly insoluble in water, easily soluble in alcohol and ether, and melts at 155°. Boiled with aqueous ammonia it is converted into pyrotartronitranilic acid in combination with ammonium.

* **pyr·o·tech·ni·an,** *s.* [Eng. *pyrotechny*; *-ian*.] A pyrotechnist.

pyr·o·tech·nic, * pyr·o·tec·nick, * pyr·o·tech·nic·al, *a.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *technic*; *technical*; Fr. *pyrotechnique*.] Pertaining to or connected with fireworks, or their manufacture.

* **pyr·o·tech·ni·cian,** *s.* [Eng. *pyrotechnic*; *-ian*.] A pyrotechnist.

pyr·o·tech·nics, *s.* [Pyrotechnic.] The art of making fireworks; the composition, structure, and use of artificial fireworks; pyrotechny.

pyr·o·tech·nist, *s.* [Eng. *pyrotechn(y)*; *-ist*.] One who is skilled in pyrotechnics; a manufacturer of fireworks.

"The whole skill of the *pyrotechnists* of his department was employed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

pyr·o·tech·nite, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*; Gr. τεχνη (*techne*) = an art, a trade, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min. : A name given by Scacchi to a sublimation found on the scoriæ of Vesuvius of the eruption of 1855, which on solution and evaporation produced octahedral crystals. It has since been shown to be the same as Thenardite (q.v.).

pyr·o·tech·ny, *s.* [Fr. *pyrotechnie*.] [Pyrotechnic.]

* 1. The science of the management of fire and its application to various operations.

"Great discoveries have been made by the means of *pyrotechny* and chymistry, which in late ages have attained to a greater height."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind.*

2. The same as Pyrotechnics (q.v.).

pyr·o·tē·rē·bic, pyr·o·tēr·ē·bil·ic, *a.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *terebic*, *terebilic*.] Derived from or containing terebic acid.

pyroterebic acid, *s.*

Chem. : $C_6H_{10}O_2 = \begin{matrix}C_5H_9 \\ COOH\end{matrix}$. Pyroterebilic acid. An acid metameric with ethyl-crotonic acid and belonging to the acrylic series. It is produced by the dry distillation of terebic acid, and is obtained as an oily liquid, having an odour of butyric acid, boiling at 210°, and soluble in alcohol and ether, less easily in water.

pyr·o·tē·tēr·ē·bil·ic, *a.* [Pyroterebic.]

pyr·o·thŏn·ic·ide, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Gr. ὀθονη (*othonē*) = linen.]

Med. : An empyreumatic oil, produced by the combustion of hemp, linen, or cotton fabrics in a copper vessel. The brown product is acid, and its medical properties probably resemble those of creasote. Diluted with three or four times its weight of water it has been used as a gargle in quinsy. Called Paper-oil or Rag-oil, according to the material from which it is prepared.

pyr·rŏt·ic, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. πυρωτικός (*purōtikos*), from πύρωσις (*purōsis*) = burning; πῦρ (*pur*) = fire.]

A. *As adj.* : Caustic.

B. *As subst.* : A caustic medicine.

pyr·ou·ric, *a.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *uric* (q.v.).] Derived from uric-acid by heat.

pyrouric acid, *s.* [Cyanuric-acid.]

pyr·rox·am, *s.* [Pref. *pyr-*; Eng. *ox(alyl)*, and *am(monia)*.] [Xylidin.]

pyr·ox·an·thin, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *xanthin*.]

Chem. : A yellow crystalline substance produced by the action of alkalis on one of the substances contained in crude wood spirit. The residue obtained by heating the spirit with slaked lime is treated with hydrochloric acid, and the insoluble portion is several times digested in boiling alcohol. The last decoctions contain the pyroxanthin. It forms colourless, needle-shaped crystals, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether, and dissolving with deep red colour in strong sulphuric acid. Melts at 144°.

pyr·ox·an·thō·gēn, *s.* [Eng. *pyroxanth(in)*; *-o-* connective, and Gr. γεννάω (*gennaō*) = to produce.]

Chem. : The constituent in crude wood naphtha which is supposed to yield pyroxanthin by the action of alkalis.

pyr·ox·ene, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Gr. ξενος (*xenos*) = a stranger.]

Min. : A name used for a group of minerals of very variable composition and origin, but all of which are referable (like the analogous group of amphiboles) to the same chemical type, under the general formula $ROSiO_3$, where R may represent lime, magnesia, the protoxides of iron and manganese, and sometimes soda, potash, and oxide of zinc. Two or more of these bases are always present, the most frequent being lime, magnesia, and protoxide of iron, lime being always present and in a large percentage. Sometimes these bases are replaced by sesquioxides, but always sparingly. The result of these isomorphous replacements is shown in the diversity of habit, colour, and form of its numerous varieties. Crystallization monoclinic. Hardness, 5 to 6; sp. gr. 3·23 to 3·5; lustre, vitreous to resinous; colour, shades of green, and white to black; transparent to opaque; fracture, conchoidal. The two most important divisions are Non-aluminous and Aluminous. Dana subdivides these into:

Non-aluminous: 1. Lime-magnesia pyroxene: (1) malacolite; (2) alalite; (3) traversellite; (4) unsilite; (5) white coccolite. 2. Lime-magnesia-iron pyroxene: (1) sahlite; (2) baikalite; (3) protheite; (4) funkite; (5) diallage. 3. Iron-lime pyroxene; hedenbergite. 4. Lime-magnesia-manganese pyroxene; scheererite of Michaelson. 5. Lime-iron-manganese pyroxene. 6. Lime-iron-manganese-zinc pyroxene, jeffersonite.

Aluminous: 7. Aluminous lime-magnesia pyroxene, leucaugite. 8. Aluminous lime-magnesia-iron pyroxene; (1) fassaite; (2) augite; (3) aluminous diallage. 9. Aluminous iron-lime pyroxene; (1) lindsonite; (2) polylite. Appendix, 10. Asbestos. 11. Breislakite. 12. Lavrofite.

This mineral is most extensively distributed in metamorphic rocks, which contain the lighter coloured, and also in eruptive rocks, which contain the greenish-black and black varieties. The variety characterizing serpentines and gabbros is diallage.

pyr·ox·ĕn·ic, *a.* [Eng. *pyroxen(e)*; *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to pyroxene; of the nature of pyroxene; containing or consisting of pyroxene.

pyr·ŏx·ĕn·ite, *s.* [Eng. *pyroxen(e)*, suff. *-ite* (*Petrol.*).]

Petrol. : A name given to certain rocks, consisting principally of pyroxene (augite), occurring in beds in the Laurentian Limestone of Canada, also to similar rocks with granular structure found imbedded with mica slates.

pyr·ŏx·il·ic, *a.* [Eng. *pyroxil(in)*; *-ic*.]

pyroxilic spirit, *s.* [Methylic-alcohol.]

pyr·rŏx·y·lin, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Gr. ξύλον (*xulon*) = wood.] [Gun-cotton.]

pyr·rhic (1), *s.* & *a.* [Gr. πυρρίχη (*purrhichē*) = a warlike dance; πυρρίχιος (*purrhichios*) = (1) belonging to the purrhiche, (2) a pyrrhic foot; Lat. *pyrrhichius*; Fr. *pyrrhique*.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A species of warlike dance, said to have been invented by Pyrrhus to grace the funeral of his father Achilles. It consisted chiefly in such an adroit and nimble turning of the body as represented an attempt to avoid the strokes of an enemy in battle, and the motions necessary to perform it were looked upon as a kind of training for actual warfare. This dance is supposed to be described by Homer as engraved on the shield of Achilles. It was danced by boys in armour, accompanied by the lute or lyre.

2. A metrical foot consisting of two short syllables.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to the Greek martial dance so called.

"You have the *Pyrrhic* dance as yet;
Where is the Pyrrhic phalanx gone?"
Byron: Don Juan, iii

2. Consisting of two short syllables, or of pyrrhics: as, a *pyrrhic* verse.

Pyr·rhic (2), *a.* [See def.] Of or pertaining to Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, who invaded Italy in 274 B.C. to assist the Tarentines against the Romans. In his first battle he obtained the victory, but the number of the slain on both sides was equal, so that Pyrrhus exclaimed, "One such more victory and I am undone." Hence, a *Pyrrhic* victory, one by which the victor loses more than he gains.

"Although its acceptance might secure for the moment the triumph of a party division, it would be indeed a *Pyrrhic* victory."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 17, 1885.

* **pyr·rhi·gist,** *s.* [Eng. *pyrrhic* (1); *-ist*.] One who danced in the pyrrhic.

pyr·rhite, *s.* [Gr. πυρρός (*purrhos*) = yellowish-red, or fire-like; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min. : An isometric mineral, occurring in small octahedrons. Hardness, 6; lustre, vitreous; colour, orange-yellow; subtranslucent. Compos. believed to be, from blowpipe trials, a columbate of zirconia coloured by oxides of iron, &c. Found with lepidolite, orthoclase, albite, &c., near Mursinsk, Urals, and with albite in the Azores.

pyr·rhŏc·or·ax, *s.* [Lat.]

Ornith. : Alpine Chough; a genus of Fregilinæ, with one species, *Pyrrhocorax alpinus*, ranging from Switzerland to the Himalayas.

pyr·rho·cŏr·i·dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pyrrhocor(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Entom. : Red-bugs; a family of Geocores. General colour bright red, with black spots and other markings; ocelli wanting, membrane with numerous longitudinal veins. Very predatory. Widely distributed.

pyr·rhŏc·or·is, *s.* [Gr. πυρρός (*purrhos*) fire-like, and κόρις (*koris*) = a bug.]

Entom. : The typical genus of Pyrrhocoridæ (q.v.). *Pyrrhocoris apterus* is found in numbers on the Continent, and less commonly in the south of England around the base of lime trees.

pyr·rhōl, *s.* [Pyrrol.]

pyr·rhō·lite, *s.* [Gr. πυρρός (*pyrrhos*) = fire-like, and λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Min. : An altered amorthite occurring in reddish lamellar masses at Tunaberg, Sweden. It resembles polyargite (q.v.).

pyr-rhŏn-ic, pyr rhō nĕ an, *a.* [Lat. *Pyrrhonicus*; Fr. *Pyrrhonien.*] Pertaining or relating to Pyrrhonism.

Pyr rhŏn ism, *s.* [After Pyrrho, a philosopher of Elis, founder of the sect called Sceptics or Pyrrhonists, about 340 B.C.] The doctrines of the Pyrrhonists; excessive doubt or exaggerated scepticism.

Pyr rhō nist, Pyr rhō ni an, *s.* [After Pyrrho.] A follower of Pyrrho, who carried the principle of universal doubt or philosophic nescience to an extreme; hence, a sceptic.

pyr-rhō pine, *s.* [Gr. πυῤῥός (*purrhos*) = flame-coloured; ὤψις (*opsis*) = appearance, and suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: An alkaloid supposed to be identical with chelerythrine. It was extracted from the root of *Chelidonium majus*, and formed with acids slightly soluble red salts.

pyr-rhō rĕt-ĭn, *s.* [Gr. πυῤῥός (*purrhos*) = flame-coloured; Eng. *ret(ene)*, and suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A substance found by Forchhammer in fossil pine wood of Denmark, and described by him as humate of beloretin. It is soluble in alcohol, insoluble in ether. The substance is probably a mixture.

pyr-rhō sa, *s.* [Gr. πυῤῥός (*purrhos*) = flame-coloured.]

Bot.: A genus of Myristicaceæ. The muciginous mace of *Pyrrhosa tongus*, a native of Amboyna, rubbed between the fingers stains them red. With lime it makes a red dye, with which the natives stain their teeth.

pyr-rhō sī-dēr-ite, *s.* [Gr. πυῤῥός (*purrhos*) = fire-red, and Eng. *siderite.*]

Min.: The same as Ruby-mica (q.v.).

pyr-rhō tine, pyr-rhō tite, *s.* [Gr. πυῤῥοτης (*purrhotēs*) = reddish; suff. *-ine*, *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral isomorphous with greenockite (q.v.). Crystallization, hexagonal; cleavage, basal, perfect. Rarely crystallized. Hardness, 3·5 to 4·5; sp. gr. 4·4 to 4·65; lustre, metallic; colour, when fresh, bronze-yellow, but tarnishes on exposure to a dark copper-red; streak, dark grayish-black; brittle; slightly magnetic. Compos.: mostly sulphur, 39·5; iron, 60·5 = 100, corresponding with the formula, Fe_7S_8, but these proportions are somewhat variable. Frequently contains nickel, the nickeliferous pyrrhotites yielding most of the nickel of commerce.

pyr-rhō tite, *s.* [Pyrrhotine.]

pyr-rhu-la, *s.* [Gr. πυῤῥός (*purrhos*) = fire-red.]

Ornith.: Bullfinch; a genus of Fringillidæ, with nine species, ranging over the Palæarctic region to the Azores and High Himalayas. Bill short, as high and broad as long, tumid, tip slightly compressed and overhanging; feet formed for perching, rather broad in the sole; tail truncate, emarginate, rather long.

pyr-rol, *s.* [Eng. *pyr(omucic)*; *-ol.*]

Chem.: C_4H_5N = $C_4H_3(NH)H$. Pyrrhol. Pyrolin. Produced by the dry distillation of ammonic pyromucate. It is a colourless oil of fragrant ethereal odour; sp. gr. 1·077, boils at 133°, and is soluble in alcohol and ether. It turns brown on exposure to the air, and imparts a purple stain to fir wood previously moistened with hydrochloric acid.

pyrrol-red, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{14}N_2O$. A substance separating in amorphous orange red flocks when pyrrol is heated with excess of sulphuric acid; also produced when carbopyrrolic acid is similarly treated. It is soluble in boiling alcohol, but insoluble in water, ether, acids, and alkalis.

pyr-u-la, *s.* [Dimin. from. Lat. *pyrus* = a pear.]

1. *Zool.:* A genus of Muricidæ. [Fig-shell.]

2. *Palæont.:* From the Lias onward.

pyr-u-lar-ĭ-a, *s.* [Lat., dimin. from *pyrus* = a pear; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aria.*]

Bot.: A genus of Santalaceæ. The kernels of *Pyrularia pubera*, from Carolina, furnish an oil. The fruit of *P. edulis*, a Himalayan species, is eaten.

pyr ŭs, [illegible] a pear.]

Bot.: A genus of Pomaceæ (*Linn.*). of Pomeæ, a tribe of Rosaceæ (*Nat. Hist.*). Fruit two- to five-celled, with cartilaginous walls. North temperate Zone. Known species about forty. Five are wild in Britain: *P. communis*, the Wild Pear, *P. Malus*, the Wild or Crab Apple, *P.* (*Sorbus*) *torminalis*, the Wild Service, *P.* (*Sorbus*) *Aria*, the White Beam-tree, and *P.* (*Sorbus*) *Aucuparia*, the Mountain-ash or Rowan-tree. One, *P. Malus*) *acerba*, the Medlar, is [illegible] *P. baccata*, *P. Kamtschatica*, *P. lanata*, *P. Pashia*, and *P. sambucifolia*, Indian species, have more or less edible fruits.

pŷ rū vic, *a.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. [illegible] Derived from or containing uvitic acid.

pyruvic acid, *s.* [Pyroracemic acid.]

Pȳ thăg ŏ rē an, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *Pythagoreus*, Gr. Πυθαγορειος (*Puthagoreios*), from Πυθαγορας (*Puthagoras*), the founder of the sect.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to Pythagoras or his system of philosophy.

B. *As subst.:*

1. *Philos.:* A follower or supporter of the system of philosophy taught by Pythagoras.

2. *Music:* One of the followers of the system of Pythagoras, in which the consonance or dissonance of an interval was judged by the ratio of the vibrations without appeal to the ear.

Pythagorean bean, [illegible] Nelumbium.

Pythagorean letter, [illegible] The letter Y, so called because Pythagoras employed it to signify the bifurcation of the good and evil ways of men.

Pythagorean-lyre, *s.*

Music: A musical instrument said to have been invented by Pythagoras.

Pythagorean system, *s.* [Pythagorism.]

Pythagorean table, *s.* The abacus.

Pythagorean theorem, [illegible]

Geom.: The forty-seventh proposition of the first book of Euclid's *Elements.*

Pȳ thăg ŏ rē an-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *Pythagorean*; *-ism.*] The same as Pythagorism.

Pȳ tha gŏr ĭc, Pȳ tha gŏr ĭc al, *a.* Lat. *Pythagoricus*; Gr. Πυθαγορικος (*Pythagorikos*).] Pythagorean.

Pȳ thăg ŏr ĭsm, *s.* [Fr. *Pythagorisme.*]

Philos., Astron., &c.: The system of belief attributed to Pythagoras, born in Samos about 540 B.C., his mother being a Samian and his father, it is believed, a Phœnician. After travelling in Egypt, Persia, &c., in quest of knowledge, he settled in Croton, in the south of Italy, ultimately founding a society constituting at once a philosophical school, a religious brotherhood, and a political association of aristocratic sympathies. He died about 504. He never committed his system to writing. This was first done by Philolaus, one of his disciples. Pythagoras is said to have regarded numbers as the essence or principle of things, the elements out of which the universe was made, and attributed to them a true and independent existence. The principles of numbers were contrasted, as a straight line and a curve, an even and an odd, all traceable back to a monad in which both an even and an odd were included. The world was a breathing being. There were five elements, fire, air, water, earth, and one unnamed. In the central part of the universe was a fire, around which the sun, moon, and planets, with the celestial sphere itself, revolved. These were either themselves gods, or had their movements directed by gods. There existed a music of the spheres, the celestial bodies dancing a choral dance around the central fire. The soul of man was an emanation from the universal soul of the world. There was a transmigration of souls. Flesh and beans were not to be eaten. Nature was in uniformity with the will of the Deity, and human life should make an approach to the harmony of Nature. The Pythagorean system declined about B.C. 300, but revived two centuries later, and in the Augustan age the views of its advocates as to the past changes which the earth had undergone through the [illegible] for water A. [illegible] were essentially [illegible] of Sir Charles [illegible] like that.)

pȳ thăg or ize, [illegible] Gr. [illegible] Pythagoras.

pȳth i ad, [illegible] [illegible] between the Pythian [illegible] and the

Pȳth i an, A. [illegible] (*Greek*) [illegible] pertaining to Delphi, the city of Delphi and its environs.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to Delphi, Apollo or his priestess, who delivered oracles there.

B. *As subst.:* One of the four periods whose object it was to celebrate the Delphic oracle or Apollo, hence a celebration of Apollo, a festival.

[illegible] Apollo [illegible] the serpent Python [illegible]

Pythian games, [illegible] One of the four great festivals celebrated every fifth year in honour of Apollo, near Delphi. They were said to have been instituted by Apollo after he had conquered the dragon Python.

pȳ thi dæ, [illegible] Mod. Lat. [illegible] Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Heteromera, the sub-tribe Tracheli. Small beetles from the North Temperate Zone.

pȳ thŏn, [illegible] Gr. Πυθων (*Puthon*) the [illegible] of Phœbus in which Delphi lay.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Pythonidæ. Body flat; thorax narrowed behind, heart like a truncated heart.

pȳ thō gĕn ĕ sis, [illegible] Gr. πυθω (*puthō*) = to make to rot, and Eng. [illegible] (q.v.).] Generation by means of filth.

pȳ thō gĕn ic, *a.* [Produced by putridity.

pythogenic fever, *s.*

Pathol.: Typhoid fever (q.v.) (*Alison, Murchison*).

pȳ thŏn, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. Πυθων (*Puthon*) = a celebrated serpent which destroyed the people and cattle about Delphi, and was slain by Apollo.]

Zool.: Rock-snake; the typical genus of Pythonidæ (q.v.). Anterior half of upper side of head covered with symmetrical shields, the under with scales; nostrils between two shields unequal in size. They have a double row of scales under the tail, and teeth on the inter-maxillary bone. There are two species from India, *P. Schneideri* and *P. reticulatus*, and three from Africa, *P. seba* (which has [illegible] in the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park), *P. natalensis*, and *P. calabaricus.*

pȳ thŏn ess, py thon esse, [illegible] *pythonissa*, from Late Lat. *pythonissa*; from *python* = a familiar spirit.] Pythias.] The priestess of the temple of Apollo at Delphi, who delivered the oracles of the god; hence, applied to any woman who pretended to foretell coming events.

"[illegible] Sermons, p. 151.

pȳ thŏn ic, pȳ thŏn ick [illegible] *Pythonicus*; Gr. Πυθωνικος (*Puthonikos*). Pertaining to the prediction of future events, oracular, prophetic.

"The [illegible] the cavities of the [illegible] State of the Greek & [illegible]

pȳ thŏn i dæ, [illegible] Mod. Lat. [illegible] Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Colubrine snakes, with twenty genera, confined to the tropics, with the exception of one genus. Body [illegible] of moderate length, rather slender, tail prehensile; head with [illegible] depressed, truncated or rounded in front. Teeth in inter-maxillary, maxillary [illegible] and pterygoid bones, none [illegible] Adult individuals with spur-like [illegible] each side the vent; it is the extremity of a rudimentary hind limb hidden between the muscles. [Rock-snake.]

2. *Palæont.:* One species, from the Upper Brown-coal of Germany. (*Wagner.*)

pȳ-thŏn-ĭsm, *s.* [PYTHONIC.] The prediction of future events after the manner of the oracle of Apollo at Delphi.

* **pȳ-thŏn-ist,** *s.* [PYTHONIC.] A conjurer. (*Cockeram*).

pȳ-thŏn ŏ mor pha, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *python*; *o* connect., and Gr. μορφή (*morphē*) = form.]

Paleront.: Cope's name for the Mosasauridæ (q.v.).

pȳ-ūr ĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. πύον (*puon*) = pus, and οὖρον (*ouron*) = urine.]

Pathol.: Pus in the urine, from disease of the kidneys or urethra, or the rupture of contiguous abscesses into the urinary passages.

pyx, * **pix,** * **pixe,** *s.* [Lat. *pyxis*, from Gr. πυξίς (*puxis*) = a box, from πύξος (*puxos*) = box-wood; Lat. *buxus*; Fr. *pyxide*; Sp. *pixide*; Ital. *pisside*.]

1. *Ar. ch.:* The same as PYXIS (q.v.).

2. *Roman Church:* The box or covered vessel in which the consecrated host is kept.

"The *pyxes* and crucifixes were torn from the altars." —*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

3. *Comm.:* The box in which sample coins are placed in the English mint. A triennial test by assay for purity is held, and is termed the trial of the pyx. Two pieces are taken from each bag of newly coined money, one for trial in the mint, the other is deposited in the pyx. The Lord Chancellor summons a jury of freemen of the Goldsmiths' Company, who test by weight and assay in comparison with certain standard trial-plates deposited in the Exchequer.

4. *Naut.:* The binnacle-box in which a compass is suspended.

¶ *Trial of the pyx:* [PYX, *s.*, 3].

* **pyx,** *v.t.* [PYX, *s.*] To test by weight and assay, as the coins in the pyx.

pyx-ĭ-çĕph a-lŭs, *s.* [Gr. πυξίς (*puxis*) = a box, and κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = the head.]

Zool.: A genus of Ranidæ, with seven species, extending over the Oriental region. Fingers free, toes incompletely webbed; tongue large, free, and deeply notched behind, metatarsal with a shovel-like prominence, with which some of the species burrow.

pyx-ĭc-ŏ-la, *s.* [Lat. *pyxis* = a box, and *colo* = to inhabit.]

Zool.: A genus of Vorticellinidæ, sub-family Vaginicola. Animalcules attached posteriorly within a corneous lorica, which can be closed at will by a discoidal operculum. Six species.

pyx-id-ăn-thĕr-a, *s.* [Gr. πυξίς (*puxis*) = a box, and ἀνθηρός (*anthēros*).] [ANTHER.]

Bot.: A genus of Diapensiaceæ. [PYXIE.]

pyx-id ĭ-um, *s.* [Gr. πυξίδιον (*puxidion*) = a little box.] [PYXIS.]

1. *Bot.:* A syncarpous fruit, superior, and with the carpel dry and dehiscent by a transverse suture. Example Anagallis.

2. *Zool.:* A genus of Vorticellina (q.v.). Solitary animalcules, according in structure with the zooids of the compound genus Opercularia. Two species, both from fresh water.

pyx-ĭĕ, *s.* [PYXIDANTHERA.] An American plant.

"First among her treasures is the delicate *pyxie* (*Pyxidanthera barbulata*), a little prostrate trailing evergreen, forming dense tufts or masses, and among its small dark green and reddish leaves are thickly scattered the rose-pink buds and white blossoms. It is strictly a pine barren plant, and its locality is confined to New Jersey and the Carolinas."—*Harper's Monthly*, June, 1882, p. 65.

pyx-ī-nē, *s.* [Gr. πύξινος (*puxinos*) = made of box; yellow, as boxwood.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Pyxinidæ (q.v.). It is confined to the hotter countries.

pyx-ĭn-ē-ī, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pyxin(e)*; Lat. masc. pl. adj. suff. *-ei.*]

Bot.: An order of Lichens, with an orbicular superficial disk contained in an excipulum. Thallus foliaceous, generally fixed by the centre. It contains the Tripe de Roche, &c. Called by Lindley Pyxinidæ, and made a family of Idiothalameæ (q.v.).

pyx-ĭn-ĭ dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pyxin(e)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Pyxinei (q.v.).

pyx-ĭs, *s.* [PYX, *s.*]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* A box, a pyx.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* The acetabulum (q.v.).

2. *Bot.:* A pyxidium (q.v.).

3. *Zool.:* A genus of Chelonidæ, with one species, from the Ethiopian region.

pyxis-nautica, *s.*

Astron.: The Mariner's Compass, a Southern constellation.

Q.

Q, the seventeenth letter and the thirteenth consonant of the English alphabet, a consonant having only one sound, that of *k* or *c*. It is always followed by *u*, and since this combination can be represented by *kw* (or *k* when the *u* is silent), *q* is a superfluous letter. In Latin, as in English, *q* was always followed by *u*. *Q* did not occur in the Anglo-Saxon alphabet, its sound being represented by *cw* or *cu*, as *cwic* = Eng. *quick*, *cwēn* = Eng. *queen*, *cwalu* = Eng. *quail*, &c. For *qu* in English the Dutch use *kw*, the Germans *qu*, the Swedes & Danes *qv*. *Q* is most commonly found as an initial letter; it never ends a word. The name of the letter is said to be from Fr. *queue* = a tail, the form being that of an O with a tail to it.

I. *As an initial: Q* represents the Latin *Quintus* in inscriptions or literature; in geometry, &c., it represents the Latin *quod* (=which), as *Q. E. D.* = *quod erat demonstrandum* = which was to be shown or proved; *Q. E. F.* = *quod erat faciendum* = which was to be done, abbreviations frequently written at the end of a theorem or problem respectively.

II. *As a symbol:*

1. *Q* was formerly used for 500, and with a dash over it, $\overline{Q}$, for 500,000.

2. In the college accounts at Oxford for half a farthing. [CUE, 2.]

quā, *adv.* [Lat.] In the character or quality of; as being: as, He spoke not *qua* a public official but *qua* a private person.

qua, *s.* [For etym. and def. see compound.]

qua-bird, *s.*

Ornith.: The American Night-heron, *Nycticorax navius*.

"It is distributed generally over the United States, residing permanently in the southern portion; in the Eastern states it is called the *qua-bird*, from the noise it makes."—*Ripley & Dana: Amer. Cyclop.*, xii. 443.

* **quab** (1), *s.* [Cf. Dut. *kwab*, *kwabbe*; Dan. *qvabbe* = an eel-pout; Ger. *quappe*, *quabbe* = a tadpole, an eel-pout.] A kind of fish; prob. an eel-pout or the miller's thumb.

* **quāb** (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. for *squab* (q.v.).] An unfledged bird; hence, anything immature or crude.

"You'll take it well enough; a scholar's fancy.
A *quab*; 'tis nothing else, a very *quab*."
Ford: Lover's Melancholy, iii. 3.

qua-chą, *s.* [QUAGGA.]

qua-çhī, *s.* [QUASJE.]

quăck, * **queke,** * **quakke,** *v.i.* & *t.* [From the sound; cf. Dut. *kwaken* = to croak, to quack; Ger. *quaken* = to quack; Icel. *kvaka* = to twitter; Dan. *qvække* = to croak, to quack; Lat. *coaxo* = to croak; Gr. κοάξ (*koax*) = a croaking.]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To cry like the common domesticated duck.

* **II.** *Figuratively:*

1. To made vain and loud protestations in praise of anything; to boast; to talk noisily and ostentatiously.

2. To act the quack, to talk as a quack; to pretend to medical knowledge.

* **B.** *Trans.:* To chatter or talk noisily in praise of, as a quack.

"To *quack* off universal cures."
Butler: Hudibras, iii. 1.

quăck, *s.* & *a.* [QUACK, *v.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. The cry of the common domesticated duck.

*2. Any croaking noise; a cough, a wheezing.

"A far better medicine to keep the goodman and his famille from the *quacke* or pose."—*Holinshed: Des. Eng.*, bk. ii., ch. xxii.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. A pretender to knowledge or skill which he does not possess; an empty pretender; a charlatan.

"*Quack* and critic differ but in name;
Empirics frontless both, they mean the same."
Lloyd: Epistle to C. Churchill.

2. *Specif.:* A boastful pretender to medical skill which he does not possess; a sham practitioner in medicine; a charlatan, an empiric.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to quacks or quackery; falsely pretending or pretended to be able to cure diseases.

"Like the famous *quack* doctor, who put up his bills he delighted in matters of difficulty."—*Pope: Dunciad*, bk. iii. (Note.)

quăck-ĕn, *v.t.* [QUERKEN.] To choke, to suffocate. (*Prov.*)

quăck-ĕr-y, *s.* [Eng. *quack*; *-ery.*] Boastful pretensions to skill which one does not possess; the practice of a quack, especially in medicine; empiricism, charlatanry, humbug, imposture.

"Before committing themselves to Utopian *quackery* in land reform."—*Field*, Oct. 17, 1885.

* **quăck'-hood,** *s.* [Eng. *quack*; *-hood.*] Quackery, charlatanry.

quăck-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *quack*; *-ish.*] Like a quack or charlatan; pretending to skill not really possessed; humbugging; characterized by quackery.

"The last *quackish* address of the national assembly."—*Burke: To a Member of the National Assembly.* (Note.)

* **quăck-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *quack*; *-ism.*] The practice of quackery.

* **quăc-kle,** *v.t.* & *i.* [From the sound made in choking.]

A. *Trans.:* To interrupt in breathing; to almost choke; to suffocate. (*Prov.*)

"The drink, or something in the cup, *quackled* him, stuck so in his throat that he could not get it up nor down."—*Ward: Sermons*, p. 153.

B. *Intrans.:* To quack.

"Simple ducks . . . *quackle* for crumbs from young royal fingers."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. ii., bk. i., ch. i.

* **quăck-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *quack*, s.; dimin. suff. *-ling.*] A young duck; a duckling.

"He cast a wistful glance at the brood of innocent *quacklings*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 4, 1885.

quăck-săl-vĕr, *s.* [Dut. *kwakzalver* = a charlatan: *kwakzalven* = to quack, to puff up salves; Ger. *quacksalber.*] One who brags of his medicines or salves; a quack-doctor; a charlatan; a quack.

"To turn mountebanks, *quacksalvers*, empiricks."—*Burton: Anat. Melan.* (Democritus to the Reader.)

* **quăck-săl-vĭng,** *a.* [QUACKSALVER.] Characteristic of or used by quacks; quack.

"*Quacksalving* cheating mountebanks, your skill
Is to make sound men sick, and sick men kill."
Massinger: Virgin Martyr, iv. 1.

quăd (1), **quŏd,** *s.* [A contr. of *quadrangle* (q.v.).] The quadrangle or court, as of a college, jail, &c.: hence, a prison, a jail.

quăd (2), *s.* [See def.]

Print.: An abbreviation of quadrat (q.v.)

* **quad,** * **quade,** * **qued,** *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *cwēd*; Dut. & Low. Ger. *kwaad.*] [QUED.]

A. *As adj.:* Bad, wicked, evil.

"Soth play, *quad* play."
Chaucer: C. T., 4,355.

B. *As subst.:* Hurt, harm.

"That thoughte to do him *qued*." *Isumbras*, 611.

quăd-, quădr-, quăd rĭ-, quăt-, *pref.* [Lat. *quadrus* = fourfold, *quater* = four times, *quatuor* = four.] A common prefix in words from the Latin, having the force of four, fourfold.

* **quade,** *v.t.* [QUAD, *a.*] To debase; to shame.

"Thine errors will thy worke confounde,
And all thine honours *quade*."
Halle: Hist. Expostulation, 1,565.

* **quăd'-ĕr,** *v. i.* [Lat. *quadro* = to square, from *quadrus* = fourfold, square.] To quadrate; to square; to match.

"The x doth not *quader* well with him, because it sounds harshly."—*Hist. of Don Quixote*, p. 88.

qua'-dėr, *s.* [Ger. = freestone, square stone.] (See etym. and compound.)

quader-sandstone, quader-sandstein, *s.*

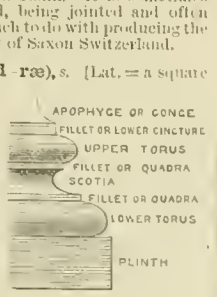
Geol.: A siliceous sandstone of Cretaceous age, with many fossil shells identical with those of the English Chalk. It is sometimes 600 feet thick, and, being jointed and often precipitous, has much to do with producing the picturesque aspect of Saxon Switzerland.

quād-rą (pl. **quād-ræ**), *s.* [Lat. = a square or plinth; a fillet.]

Architecture:

1. A socle (q.v.).

2. One of the bands or fillets of the Ionic base, between which the scotia or hollow occurs; also the plinth, or lower member of the podium.



QUADRA.

3. A frame or border.

* **quād-rą-ğĕ-nār ĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *quadragenarius* from *quadrageni* = forty each.] Consisting of forty; forty years old.

* **quād'-rą-ğēnc,** *s.* [Lat. *quadragenī* = forty each.] A papal indulgence for forty days. [INDULGENCE, *s.*, II. 1.]

"So many *quadragenes*, or lenten pardon."—*Taylor: Dissuasive from Popery*, pt. i., ch. ii., § 4.

quād-rą-ğĕs'-ĭ-mą, *s.* [Lat. *quadragesimus* = fortieth, *quadraginta* = forty, *quatuor* = four; Fr. *quadragesime.*] Lent, so called because it consists of forty days.

Quadragesima-Sunday, *s.* The first Sunday in Lent, being about forty days before Easter.

quād-rą-ğĕs'-ĭ-mal, *a. & s.* [Fr.] [QUADRAGESIMA.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to, or connected with, the number forty, espec. with reference to the forty days of Lent; belonging to or used in Lent; Lenten.

B. *As subst.* (*Pl.*): Offerings formerly made to the mother church on mid-Lent Sunday.

quād-răn-gle, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *quadrangulum*, neut. sing. of *quadrangulus* = four-cornered: *quadrus* = square, and *angulus* = an angle; Sp. *cuadrangulo*; Ital. *quadrangolo.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A square or four-sided court or space surrounded by buildings, as often seen in the buildings of a college, school, &c. [QUAD (1), *s.*]

"Walking once about the *quadrangle*."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., i. 3.

II. *Geom.:* A figure having four angles, and consequently four sides.

quād-răn'-gu-lar, *a.* [Fr. *quadrangulaire.*] Having the form or nature of a quadrangle; four-sided; having four angles and sides.

"The college consists of three fair *quadrangular* courts."—*Cowley: Essays: The College.*

quād-răn'-gu-lar-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *quadrangular*; *-ly.*] In a quadrangular manner; with four angles and sides.

quād'-rāns, *s.* [Lat.]

Rom. Antiq.: The fourth part of the as (q.v.).

quadrans-muralis, *s.*

Astron.: The Mural Quadrant; a small northern constellation with no large stars.

quād'-rąnt, *s. & a.* [Lat. *quadrans* = a fourth part, from *quadrus* = square; Fr. *cadran*; Sp. *cuadrante*; Port. & Ital. *quadrante.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*1. The fourth part; a fourth, a quarter.

"The sunne, who in his annuall circle takes
A daye's full *quadrant* from th' ensuing yeere."
Beaumont: End of his Majesty's first Yeare.

2. In the same sense as II. 4.

*3. That which matches or fits exactly with something else.

"They did receive the catholic faith of our Lord Jesus Christ, as a most perfect *quadrant*."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 587.

II. *Technically:*

*1. *Arch.:* The same as QUADRANGLE (q.v.).

"Also all the sayd *quadrantes*, hayes, and edifices were roially entrayled."—*Hall: Henry VIII.* (an. 12).

2. *Artillery:* [GUNNER'S QUADRANT].

3. *Geom., &c.:* The fourth part of a circle; the arc of a circle containing 90°; the space included between such arc and two radii drawn from the centre to the extremities of the arc.

4. *Naut., &c.:* An instrument for making angular measurements. So called from its embracing an arc of 90° or somewhat more. Formerly much employed in making astronomical observations. It is now superseded by the sextant (q.v.). (*Falconer: Shipwreck*, i.)

B. *As adj.:* Quadrangular, square.

"A *quadrant* void place between the doore of the same chamber."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 1,206.

"*Quadrant of altitude:* An appendix of the artificial globe, consisting of a slip of brass of the length of a quadrant of one of the great circles of the globe, and graduated. It is fitted to the meridian, and movable round to all parts of the horizon. It serves as a scale in measuring altitudes, azimuths, &c.

quadrant compass, *s.* A carpenter's compass, with an arc and a binding-screw.

quadrant electrometer, *s.* [ELECTROMETER.]

quād-rānt-al, *a. & s.* Lat. *quadrantalis*, from *quadrans* = a quadrant (q.v.).

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to a quadrant; contained in the fourth part of a circle; of the form or shape of a quadrant.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A cube.

2. A cubical vessel used by the Romans, and containing the same as the amphora.

quadrantal triangle, *s.*

Trigon.: A spherical triangle, one of whose sides is a quadrant or an arc of 90°.

quād-răn'-tĭds, *s. pl.* [Lat. *quadrans*, genit. *quadrantis.*]

Astron.: The meteors forming a shower occurring on Jan. 2 and 3, and having its radiant point in Quadrans-muralis.

* **quād'-rąnt-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *quadrant*; *-ly.*] In manner of a square; in a square.

"To imbattell 1,200 men *quadrantly* at the sodaine."—*Garrard: Art of Warre*, p. 183.

quād-răn tŏx'-īde, *s.* [Eng. *quadrant*, and *oxide.*]

Chem. (*Pl.*): A name applied by Rose to oxides containing four atoms of metal to one atom of oxygen, such as suboxide of silver, Ag_4O. Better called tetrametallic oxides.

quād'-rąt, *s.* [QUADRATE.]

1. A geometrical square (q.v.).

2. *Print.:* A block of type-metal lower than the type, and used for filling out lines, spacing between lines, &c. Commonly called a quad.

* **quād'-rąte,** * **quād'-rąt,** *a. & s.* [Lat. *quadratus* = squared, prop. pa. par. of *quadro* to make or be square; *quadrus* = square.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Square; having four equal and parallel sides.

"Figures, some round, some triangle, some *quadrate*."—*Fox: Martyrs* (an. 1558).

2. Square, as being the product of a number multiplied into itself.

"Thirty-six days, which is a number *quadrate*."—*Hakewill: On Providence.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Square, as typifying completeness or perfection; complete, perfect.

"A *quadrat* solid wise man."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., § 6., let. 58.

2. Suited, fitted, correspondent, matching.

"A general description, *quadrate* to both."—*Harvey: On Consumption.*

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A square; a surface or figure having four equal and parallel sides. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. ix. 22.)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astrol.:* An aspect of the heavenly bodies, wherein they are distant from each other 90°, and the same with quartile.

2. *Music:* The sign ♮, used originally to raise B rotundum ♭, one semitone. Hence arose its general use for the raising of all flattened notes, as exemplified in its modern form of a natural, ♮.

3. *Comp. Anat.:* The quadrate-bone (q.v.).

quadrato bono, *s.*

Comp. Anat.: A bone by means of which the ramus are articulated with the skull in Birds, Reptiles, and Fishes (from [illegible] the Hypotympanic bone).

quād rāte, *v. & t.* [QUADRATE, *s.*]

* **A.** *Intrans.:* To square, to fit, to match, to correspond, to suit. (Followed by [illegible].)

"There is a better explanation at hand which exactly *quadrates* with the [illegible] here given."—*Bp. Lavington*, bk. iv. § 7.

B. *Trans.:* To train a ship's gun on its carriage and trucks; to adjust a gun for firing on a level range.

quād rāt'-ic, *a. & s.* [Eng. [illegible]; *-ic*; Fr. *quadratique.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Alg.:* Pertaining to or involving the square or second power of an unknown quantity; as, a *quadratic* equation, that is, an equation in which the unknown quantity is of two dimensions or raised to the second power; or in which the highest power of the unknown quantity is a square.

2. *Crystal.:* Dimetric; applied to the system that includes the square prism and related forms. (*Dana.*)

B. *As substantive:*

1. A quadratic equation.

2. (*Pl.*): That branch of algebra which deals with quadratic equations.

quād rāt'-rix, *s.* [QUADRATE, *s.*]

Geom.: A curve by means of which straight lines can be found equal to the curvilinear spaces of circles or other curves and their several parts. The two most important curves of this class are those of Dinostratus and Tschirnhausen.

quād-rą ture, *s.* [Lat. *quadratura*, from *quadratus*, fut. par. of *quadro* = to be or make square; Fr. *quadrature*; Ital. *quadratura.*] [QUADRATE, *v.*]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* The state of being quadrate or square; a square space.

"All things parted by th' empyreal bounds,
His *quadrature* from thy orbicular world."
Milton: P. L., x. 381.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astron.:* The position of one heavenly body with respect to another 90° distant, as the moon when midway between the points of opposition and conjunction.

2. *Geom.:* The act of squaring; the reducing of a figure to a square.

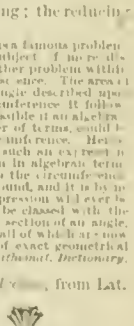
"The *quadrature* of the circle is a famous problem which has probably been the subject of more ridiculous confusion and research than any other problem within the whole range of mathematical science. The area of the circle being equal to a rectangle described upon the radius and half of the circumference, it follows that the *quadrature* would be possible if an algebraic expression, with a finite number of terms, could be found for the length of the circumference. Hence the problem is reduced to finding such an expression, or to finding an exact expression in algebraic terms for the ratio of the diameter to the circumference. No such expression has yet been found, and it is by no means probable that such an expression will ever be found. The problem may safely be classed with the problems for the geometrical trisection of an angle, the duplication of the cube, &c., all of which are now regarded as beyond the power of exact geometrical construction."—*Davies & Peck: Mathemat. Dictionary.*

quād'-rel, *s.* [Low Lat. *quadrellus*, from Lat. *quadrus* = square; *quatuor* = four; Ital. *quadrello*; O. Fr. *quarrel, carrel*; Fr. *carreau.*]

1. A square stone, brick, or tile.

2. A kind of artificial stone made of chalky earth dried in the sun. So called from the square shape.

3. A piece of turf or peat cut in a square form. (*Prov.*)


ENLARGED VIEW OF THE HEAD FROM ABOVE.

QUADRELLE.

* **quād rĕl'-le,** *s.* [Fr.] [QUARREL.]

Old Arm.: A mace having a cross-head of four serrated projections, used in the fifteenth century, and carried at the saddle-bow.

quād rĕn-ni'-al, * **quād rĭ ĕn-ni'-al,** *a.* [Lat. *quadriennium*, from *quadri-* = quadr-, fourfold, and *annus* = a year.]

1. Comprising or consisting of a period of four years.

2. Happening or recurring once in every four years; as, *quadrennial* games.

quăd·rĕn·nĭ·ăl·lў, *adv.* [Eng. *quadrennial* ; *-ly*.] Once in every four years.

quăd·rĭ-, quăd·rō-, *pref.* [Quad-.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* [Quad-].

2. *Chem.:* Prefixes synonymous with tetra-, *e.g.*, $SnCl_4$ = quadri- or tetrachloride of tin.

quadri digitato pinnate, *a.*

Bot. (*Of a compound leaf*): Having the secondary petioles proceeding in fours from the summit of a common petiole.

quad·rĭ·bās·ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *quadri-*, and Eng. *basic*.]

Chem.: Having four parts of base to one of acid.

* **quăd·rĭ·ble,** *a.* [Lat. *quadrus* = square, fourfold, and Eng. *-ible*.] Capable of being squared. (*Durham.*)

quăd·rĭc, *s.* [Lat. *quadrus* = square, fourfold.]

Alg.: A homogeneous expression of the second degree in the variables or facients. Ternary and quaternary quadrics, equated to zero, represent respectively curves and surfaces, which have the property of cutting every line in the plane, or in space, in two points, and to which the name quadric is also applied. Plane quadrics, therefore, are identical with conic sections. (*Boole & Cox.*)

QUADRICAPSULAR.

† **quăd·rĭ·căp·sū·lar,** *a.* [Pref. *quadri-*, and Eng. *capsular* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Having four capsules.

quăd·rĭ·chlōr·ō·vă·lēr·ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *quadri-*; *chloro-*, and Eng. *valeric*.] Derived from or containing chlorine and valeric acid.

quadrichlorovalerie acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_5H_6Cl_4O_2$. Tetrachlorovaleric acid; a semi-fluid colourless oil, obtained by the prolonged action of chlorine on valeric acid, aided by exposure to the sun. It is destitute of odour, has a pungent taste, and is heavier than water. In contact with water it forms a hydrate, $C_5H_6Cl_4O_2,H_2O$, slightly soluble in water, but very soluble in alcohol and ether.

quăd·rĭ·cŏrn, *s.* [Lat. *quadrus* = square, fourfold, and *cornu* = a horn.] A name given to any animal having four horns or antennæ.

quăd·rĭ·cŏrn·oŭs, *a.* [Quadricorn.] Having four horns or antennæ.

quăd·rĭ·cŏs·tāte, *a.* [Pref. *quadri-*, and Eng. *costate*.] Having four ribs.

quăd·rĭ·dĕç·ĭm·ăl, *a.* [Pref. *quadri-*, and Eng. *decimal* (q.v.).]

Crystall.: Applied to a crystal whose prism, or the middle part, has four faces, and two summits, containing together ten faces.

quăd·rĭ·dĕn·tāte, *a.* [Pref. *quadri-*, and Eng. *dentate* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Having four teeth on the edge.

quăd·rĭ·ĕn·nĭ·ăl, *a.* [Quadrennial.]

quad·rĭ·ĕn·nĭ·ŭm, *s.* [Lat.] [Quadrennial.] A space of four years.

quadriennium utile, *s.*

Scots Law: The four years allowed after majority, within which an action of reduction of any deed, done to the prejudice of a minor, may be instituted.

quăd·rĭ·fär·ĭ·oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *quadrifarius*, from *quadrus* = square, fourfold.]

Bot.: Arranged in four rows or ranks.

quăd·rĭ·fĭd, *a.* [Quadrifidæ.]

1. *Ord. Lang. & Zool.:* Divided or deeply cleft into four parts

2. *Botany:*

(1) (*Of a perianth*): Divided from the upper margin to the base into four clefts.

(2) (*Of a leaf*): Divided about half way down into four segments with linear sinuses and straight margins.

quăd·rĭf·ĭ·dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *quadrifidus*, from *quadrus* = square, fourfold, and *findo* (pa. t. *fidi*) = to cleave.]

Entom.: A section of Noctuina. Wings generally broad, sometimes very large, hinder ones but little folded, median wing of the latter generally with four branches. European species few. Sections: Variegatæ, Intrusæ, Limbatæ, and Serpentinæ. (*Stainton.*)

quăd·rĭ·fŏl, *a.* [Quadrifoliate.]

quăd·rĭ·fō·lĭ·ate, quăd·rĭ·fōl, *a.* Pref. *quadri-*, and Eng. *foliate* (q.v.).]

Bot. (*Of a petiole*): Bearing four leaflets from the same point.

quăd·rĭ·fur·cate, quăd·rĭ·fur·cāt·ed, *a.* [Pref. *quadri-*, and Eng. *furcate, furcated* (q.v.).] Having four forks or branches.

QUADRIGA.

quăd·rĭ·gą (pl. quadrigæ), *s.* [Lat., contracted from *quadrijuga*, from *quatuor* = four, and *jugum* = a yoke.]

Rom. Antiq.: A two-wheeled car or chariot drawn by four horses, harnessed all abreast. It was used in the Circensian games of the Romans.

quăd·rĭ·gĕm·ĭn·oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *quadrigeminus*, from *quadrus* = fourfold, and *gemini* = born with another, twin.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Having four similar parts; fourfold.

2. *Anat.:* Of, or belonging to four rounded eminences (*corpora* or *tubercula quadrigemina*) separated by a crucial depression, and placed in twos above the passage leading from the third to the fourth ventricle of the cerebrum.

quăd·rĭ·gĕ·nār·ĭ·oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *quadrigenarius*, for *quadringeni* = four hundred each.] Consisting of four hundred.

quăd·rĭ·glăn·dū·lar, *a.* [Pref. *quadri-*, and Eng. *glandular* (q.v.).] Having four glands.

quăd·rĭ·hī·lāte, *a.* [Pref. *quadri-*, and Lat. *hilum* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Having four apertures. Example, the pollen of some plants.

quăd·rĭj·ū·gāte, quăd·rĭj·ū·goŭs, *a.* [Lat. *quadrijugis, quadrijugus* = yoked four together.] [Quadriga.]

Bot. (*Of the petiole of a pinnated leaf*): Bearing four pairs of leaflets.

quăd·rĭ·lăm·ĭn·ar, *a.* [Pref. *quadri-*, and Eng. *laminar* (q.v.).] Consisting of four laminæ.

quăd·rĭ·lăt·ĕr·ăl, quăd·rĭ·lăt·ĕr·ăl·nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *quadrilateral*; *-ness*.] The property, quality, or state of being quadrilateral.

quăd·rĭ·lĭt·ĕr·al, *a.* [Pref. *quadri-*, and Eng. *literal* (q.v.).] Consisting of four letters.

quą·drille' (qu as k), *s.* [Fr., from Sp. *cuadrillo* = a small square, *cuadrilla* = a meeting of four or more persons, from *cuadro* = a square; from Lat. *quadra*, fem. of *quadrus* = square, fourfold; *quadrula* = a little square.]

1. A dance consisting of five figures or movements, executed by four sets of couples, each forming the side of a square.

"The *quadrille* was ended, and the music stopped playing."—*Marryat: Snarleyyow*, ch. ix.

2. The music composed for such a dance.

3. A game of cards played by four persons with forty cards, the tens, nines, and eights being thrown out from an ordinary pack.

"O filthy check on all industrious skill
To spoil the nation's last great trade—*quadrille!*
Pope: Moral Essays, bk. iii. 75.

* **quą·drille' (qu as k),** *v.i.* [Quadrille, *s.*]

1. To dance a quadrille or quadrilles.

2. To play at quadrille.

quăd·rĭl·lĭ·ŏn, *s.* [Fr.]

1. According to English notation, the number produced by raising a million to its fourth power, or a number represented by a unit followed by twenty-four ciphers.

2. According to French notation, a unit followed by fifteen ciphers.

quăd·rĭ·lō·bāte, quăd·rĭ·lōbed, *a.* Pref. *quadri-*, and Eng. *lobate, lobed* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Having four lobes.

quăd·rĭ·lŏc'·ų·lar, *a.* [Pref. *quadri-*, and Eng. *locular* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Having four cells or compartments; four-celled. (Used of an ovary or fruit.)

quăd·rĭ·lŏge, *s.* [Low Lat. *quadrilogus*, from Lat. *quadrus* = fourfold, and Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.]

1. A book written in four parts.

2. A narrative depending on the testimony of four witnesses, as the four Gospels.

3. A work compiled from or by four authors. (*Lamb arde: Perambulations*, p. 515.)

quăd·rĭm·ą·nĭ, *s. pl.* [Quadrumana.]

Entom.: Latreille's name for the Harpalidæ.

quăd·rĭm·ą·nŏus, *a.* [Quadrumanous.]

quăd·rĭ·mĕm·brăl, *a.* [Pref. *quadri-*, and *membrum* = a member.] Having four members or parts.

quăd·rĭn, quad·rine, quat·rine, *s.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *quadrini* = four each.] A small piece of money; a farthing, a mite.

"One of her paramours sent her a purse full of *quadrines* instead of silver."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 722.

quăd·rĭ·nō·mĭ·ăl, *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *quadri-*, and Eng. *nomial* (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Consisting of four terms or denominations.

B. *As subst.:* A quantity, consisting of four terms or denominations.

quăd·rĭ·nŏm·ĭc·ăl, *a.* [Lat. *quadrus* = fourfold and *nomen* = a name, a term.]

Alg.: The same as Quadrinomial (q.v.).

quăd·rĭ·nōm·ĭn·al, *a.* [Pref. *quadri-*, and Eng. *nominal* (q.v.).]

Alg.: The same as Quadrinomial (q.v.).

quăd·rĭ·part·ĭte, *a.* [Lat. *quadripartitus: quatuor* = four, and *partitus* = divided.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Divided into four parts.

"The *quadripartite* society of Saint George's shield."—*Drayton: Poly-Olbion*, s. 4. (Illust.)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* Divided, as a vault, by the arching into four parts.

2. *Bot.:* Four partite; divided almost to the base into four portions. (Used of a leaf, &c.)

quăd·rĭ·part·ĭte·lў, *adv.* [Eng. *quadripartite*; *-ly*.] In or by a quadripartite distribution; in four parts or divisions.

quăd·rĭ·par·tĭ·tion, *s.* [Lat. *quadripartitio*.] [Quadripartite.] Division or distribution by four, or into four parts.

"The *quadripartition* of the Greek Empire into four parts."—*More: Mystery of Iniquity*, bk. iii., ch. xii., § 1.

† **quăd·rĭ·pĕn·nāte,** *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *quadri-*, and Eng. *pennate* (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Having four wings.

B. *As subst.:* An insect having four wings—the typical number.

* **quăd·rĭ·phўl·loŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *quadri-*, and Gr. φύλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf.]

Bot.: Having four leaves.

quăd·rĭp·lĭ·cāt·ĕd, quad·rĭp·lĭ·cate, *a.* [Pref. *quadri-*, and Eng. *plicated; plicate.*] Having four folds or plaits.

quăd·rĭ·rême, *s.* [Lat. *quadriremis*, from *quatuor* = four, and *remus* = an oar; Fr. *quadrireme.*]

Class. Antiq.: A galley having four benches or ranks of oars or rowers, in use amongst the Greeks and Romans.

quăd·rĭ·săc·ra·mĕnt·al·ĭst, *s.* [Pref. *quadri-*, and Eng. *sacramentalist.*] [QUADRISACRAMENTARIAN.]

quăd·rĭ·săc·ra·mĕn·tăr·ĭ·an, quăd·rĭ·săc·ra·mĕnt·al·ĭst, *s.* [Pref. *quadri-*, and Eng. *sacramentarian, sacramentalist.*]

Church Hist. (Ft): A controversial term applied to some German Reformers in Wittenberg and its neighbourhood, who held that the Sacraments of Baptism, the Eucharist, Confession, and Orders were generally necessary to salvation. They are mentioned by Melancthon in his *Loci Communes.*

quăd·rĭ·sĕc·tion, *s.* Pref. *quadri-*, and Eng. *section* (q.v.).] Subdivision into four parts or sections.

***quăd·rĭ·sŭl·cāte,** *a.* & *s.* [QUADRISULCATA.]

A. *As adj.:* Having four grooves or furrows; specif., having a four-parted hoof.

B. *As substantive:*

Zool.: Any individual belonging to the Quadrisulcata (q.v.).

***quăd·rĭ·sўl·lăb·ĭc,** *a.* [Pref. *quadri-*, and Eng. *syllabic* (q.v.).] Consisting of four syllables; pertaining to or consisting of quadrisyllables.

quăd·rĭ·sўl·la·ble, *s.* [Pref. *quadri-*, and Eng. *syllable* (q.v.).] A word consisting of four syllables.

"Disguised their emptiness under this pompous *quadrisyllable.*"—*De Quincey: Roman Meals.*

quăd·rĭv·a·lent, *a.* [Pref. *quadri-*, and Lat. *valens*, pr. par. of *valeo* = to be worth.]

Chem.: Equivalent to four units of any standard, especially to four atoms of hydrogen. [TETRAD.]

quăd·rĭ·vălve, *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *quadri-*, and Eng. *valve* (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

Bot.: Opening by four valves. (Used of a pericarp, &c.)

B. *As. subst.:* One of a set of four folds or leaves forming a door.

***quăd·rĭ·văl·vu·lar,** *a.* [Pref. *quadri-*, and Eng. *valvular* (q.v.).] The same as QUADRIVALVE (q.v.).

***quăd·rĭv·ĭ·al,** *a.* & *s.* [QUADRIVIUM.]

A. *As adj.:* Having four ways or roads meeting in a point.

"A forum with *quadrivial* streets."
Ben Jonson: Epigrams.

B. *As subst.:* One of the arts constituting the quadrivium (q.v.).

"The *quadrivials* are now smallie regarded in either of them [the universities]."—*Holinshed: Description of England*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

***quăd·rĭv·ĭ·ŭm,** *s.* [Lat. = (1) a place where four roads meet; (2) the four mathematical sciences—arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy, from *quatuor* = four, and *via* = a way.] In the middle ages an educational course consisting of the four mathematical sciences mentioned above.

***quăd·rŏb·u·lar·ў,** *a.* [First element Lat. *quadrus* = square; second doubtful.] Four-sided; containing four.

"There is a *quadrobulary* saying, which passes current in the Westerne world, That the Emperour is King of Kings, the Spaniard King of Men, the French King of Asses, the King of England King of Devills."—*N. Ward: Simple Cobbler* (ed. 1647), p. 48.

quăd·roon', quar·ter·on, *s.* & *a.* [Sp. *cuarteron*, from Lat. *quartus* = fourth.]

A. *As subst.:* A person who is one quarter negro and three-quarters white; that is, one of whose grandparents was white and the other negro; and one of whose immediate parents was white and the other mulatto.

"Hated by Creoles and Indians, Mestizos and *Quadroons.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to a person of such descent; quarter-blooded.

"A marriage between a white planter and a *quadroon* girl."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

quăd·rŏx·ĭde, *s.* [QUADRANTOXIDE.]

quăd·rū·măn, quăd·rū·mānc, *s.* [QUADRUMANA.] Any individual of the Quadrumana (q.v.).

† quăd·rū·ma·na, *s. pl.* [Lat. *quadrimanus* = having four hands.]

1. *Zool.:* An order of Mammalia, founded by Cuvier, and containing the Monkeys, Apes, Baboons, and Lemurs (the Linnæan genera Simia and Lemur). Owen divided it into three groups, Catarhina, Platyrhina, and Strepsirhina. [PRIMATES.] (Cf. *Micant*, in *Phil. Trans.*, 1867, pp. 293-329.)

"If we accept, with Prof. Owen [*Anat. Vert.*, ii. 573] as the definition of the word "foot," "an extremity to which the hallux forms the fulcrum in standing or walking, then a man alone has a pair of feet. But, anatomically, the feet of apes agree far more with the foot of man than with his hand, and similarly the ape's hand resembles man's hand, and differs from his foot. Even estimated physiologically, or according to use, the hand throughout the whole order [Primates] remains the prehensile organ *par excellence*, while the predominant function of the foot, however prehensile it be, is constantly locomotive. Therefore the term *Quadrumana* is apt to be misleading, since anatomically both apes and man have two hands and a pair of feet."—*St. G. Mivart: Man & Apes*, p. 88.

2. *Palæont.:* The earliest known remains are those of Lemuravus (q.v.) from the Eocene of New Mexico. The other genera which present any points of interest are treated separately. [DRYOPITHECUS, PLIOPITHECUS, PROPITHEUS.]

quăd·rū·ma·noŭs, *quăd·rūm·a·nous, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *quadrumanu(s)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Having four hands; pertaining to the Quadrumana.

"Professor Huxley maintains that the term *Quadrumanous* may lead to erroneous conclusions if it be held to mean that the hind hand of a monkey is anatomically homologous with the hand rather than with the foot of man."—*Lyell: Antiq. Man*, p. 326.

quăd·rûne, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A grit-stone with a calcareous cement.

quăd·rŭ·pĕd, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *quadrupède*; Ital. *quadrupedo.*]

A. *As adj.:* Having four legs and feet; four-footed.

B. *As subst.:* In popular language, chiefly applied to the four-footed Mammalia, rarely, if ever, to the four-footed Reptilia.

"The ancestors of the gigantic *quadrupeds.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

quăd·rŭ·pĕ·dal, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *quadruped*; *-al.*]

A. *As adj.:* Quadruped; having four legs and feet; pertaining to a quadruped.

"From that groveling, *quadrupedal* shape."—*Howell: Parly of Beasts*, p. 6.

B. *As subst.:* A quadruped.

"The coldest of any *quadrupedals.*"—*Howell: Parly of Beasts*, p. 11.

quăd·rŭ·pĕ·dāt·ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *quadruped*; *-ated.*] Turned into quadrupeds or beasts.

"*Quadrupedated* with an earthly covetousness."—*Adam: Works*, i. 199.

quăd·rŭ·pĕd·ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *quadruped*; *-ism.*] The state or condition of a quadruped.

"*Quadrupedism* is not considered an obstacle to a certain kind of canonization."—*Southey: The Doctor*, ch. cxcix.

quăd·rŭ·plc, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *quadruple*, from Lat. *quadruplus* = fourfold, from *quatuor* = four, and *plico* = to fold.]

A. *As adj.:* Fourfold; four times told.

B. *As subst.:* Fourfold; a sum, quantity, or number four times as much or as many.

Quadruple Alliance, *s.*

Hist.: An alliance between England, France, Germany, and Holland in 1718-19, and between England, France, Spain, and Portugal in 1834.

quadruple-counterpoint, *s.*

Music: The construction of four melodies or parts to be performed together, in such a manner that they can be inverted without involving the infringement of the laws of musical grammar.

quăd·rŭ·plo, *v.* & *t.* [Fr. *quadrupler*, from Lat. *quadruplus* = quadruple.] To multiply by four, to make quadruple (q.v.).

A. *Intrans.:* To become fourfold or as much or as many; to increase fourfold.

"It has probably, on the average, *quadrupled.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

B. *Trans.:* To make four times as much or as many; to multiply fourfold.

"A method by which the fatty constituents are united in milk may be *quadrupled.*"—*Daily Telegraph*, March 29, 1881.

quăd·rŭ·plĕx, *a.* [Lat.] Fourfold, quadruple.

quadruplex telegraphy, Telegraphy in which four messages are sent simultaneously along one wire. This was first successfully effected on a wire between London and Liverpool in 1877.

quăd·rŭ·plĭ·cāte, *a.* & *s.* Lat. *quadruplicatus*, pa. par. of *quadruplico* = to make quadruple (q.v.).

A. *As adj.:* Fourfold; four times repeated.

B. *As subst.:* The fourth power.

quăd·rŭ·plĭ·cāte, *v.* [QUADRUPLICATE, *a.*] To make fourfold, to double twice.

quăd·rŭ·plĭ·cā·tion, *s.* Lat. *quadruplicatio*, from *quadruplicatus*, pa. par. of *quadruplico* = to quadruplicate (q.v.). The act or process of quadruplicating; the state of being quadruplicated.

***quăd·rŭ·plĭç·ĭ·tў,** *s.* [As if from a Lat. *quadruplicitas.*] The state or condition of being fourfold.

"Mongst the *quadruplicity*
Of elemental essence, fire was but thought
To be a *punctum.*" *Greene: Ferir Bacon.*

quăd·rŭ·plў, *adv.* [Eng. *quadruple*; *-ly.*] In a quadruple, or fourfold manner or degree; to a fourfold quantity or degree.

"The innocent person is *quadruply* recompensed for the loss of time."—*Swift: Gulliver's Travels* (*Lilliput*), ch. vi.

quære, *s.* [Lat., imper. sing. of *quæro* = to seek, to inquire.] Seek, inquire, question. When placed before or after a proposition or word, *quære* implies a doubt of its correctness or truth, and suggests the desirability of inquiring into the point. It is frequently abbreviated into *Qu.* [QUERY.]

"*Quære*, if 'tis steeped in the same liquor, it may not prevent the fly and grub."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

quæs·tą, *s.* [Lat., from *quæstus* = gain, profit, advantage.] An indulgence or remission of penance granted by the pope, and exposed for sale.

quæs·tor, *s.* [QUESTOR.]

quæs·tŭs, *s.* [QUESTUS.]

quaff, *quaught, quaffe, *v.t.* & *i.* [For *quatch*, from *quach*, *quauch*, *quech*, *quegh* = a cup (Scotch), from Ir. & Gael. *cuach* = a cup, a bowl, a milking-pail. Cf. Wel. *cwch* = a round cavity, a crown of a hat, a hive.]

A. *Trans.:* To drink; to swallow in large draughts; to drink abundantly or copiously.

"Then, quick! the cup to *quaff* that clears sorrow."
Browning: Pietro of Abano, iv.

B. *Intrans.:* To drink copiously or luxuriously. (*Dryden: Horace; Iliad* i.)

quaff-tide, quaf·tide, *s.* Time for drinking. (*Shirley: Lt. Pupil*; *Beaumont & Fl.*)

***quaff,** *s.* [QUAFF, *v.*] A draught.

"Now, Alvina begins her *quaff*."
Greene: Looking-glasse for London, p. 111.

quaff·ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *quaff*; *-er.*] One who quaffs or drinks largely.

quaf·fer, *v.i.* [Prob. for *quaver* (q.v.).] To shake, to grope or feel about.

"Long lead balls to *quaffer* and beat in water and mud."—*Durham: Physico-Theology*, bk. iii., ch. xi. (Note.)

quăg, *s.* [An abbrev. of *quagmire* (q.v.).] A quagmire, a bog.

"Striding along between the white bushes or through the *quags*."—*Athenæum*, Sept. 3, 1881.

quăg·gą, *s.* [See extract, under def. 2.]

Zoology:

1. *Equus* (*Asinus*, Gray) *quagga*, a striped

equine form, from South Africa, now nearly, if not entirely, extinct. Buckley (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1876, p. 291) notes that, though even then "apparently unknown," in 1836 "it was very numerous in the plains north [a misprint for south] of the Vaal river." Height at shoulders about four feet; striped only on head, neck, and shoulders; prevailing colour brown, abdomen, legs, and part of tail whitish-gray.

QUAGGA.

2. *Equus burchellii.* [ZEBRA.]

"This [*Equus burchellii*] is the *Quagga par excellence* of South African sportsmen. . . . Their note is a sort of bark, like the Dutch pronunciation of the word *Quagga*, whence, most probably, came the name."—*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1876, p. 252.

quăg-gy, *a.* [Eng. *quag; -y.*] Boggy; soft or yielding like a quagmire.

"Which lives for all, who ll under boldly on
Through *quaggy* bogs."
Blackie: Lays of Highlands & Islands, p. 191.

quăg-mire, *s.* [For *quake-mire*, from *quake* and *mire*.] [QUAVE, QUAVEMIRE.]

1. A shaking bog or marsh; wet, boggy land that shakes and yields under the foot.

"Only a narrow track of firm ground rose above the *quagmire*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. A place wet, miry, and soft as a bog.

"The roads had become mere *quagmires*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

quă-haug' (**au** as **ŏ**), **quă-hŏg',** *s.* [From Narraganset Indian *paquauhock.*]

Zool.: *Venus mercenaria*, a bivalve having its inside tipped with purple. (*New England.*) (*Goodrich & Porter.*)

quăich, quăigh (*ch*, *gh* guttural), **quegh,** *s.* [Irish & Gael. *cuach.*] [QUAFF, *v.*] A drinking-cup or vessel. (*Scotch.*)

quaid, *a.* [QUED.]

***quāid, *quayd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [See def.] Crushed, cowed, depressed, dejected. (Probably for *quailed* or *quaved*, from Mid. Eng. *quave* = to shake.)

"Therewith, his sturdie courage soon was *quayd*."
Spenser: F. Q., I. viii. 14.

quāil (1), ***quaile** (1), **quayle, *queal, *quel-en** (pa. t. **qual, quailed*), *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *cwelan* = to die, in comp. *ácwelan* = to die utterly; cogn. with Dut. *quelen* = to pine away; O. H. Ger. *quelan* = to suffer torment; A.S. *cwalu* = destruction; Icel. *kvöl*; Dut. & Sw. *qual*; Ger. *qual* = torment, agony.]

A. *Intransitive:*

*1. To die, to perish.

"Men *queladh* on hungre." *O. Eng. Homilies*, i. 111.

*2. To faint, to sink.

"My false spirits *quail*." *Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, v. 5.

3. To have the spirits or courage give away, as before hunger or difficulties; to shrink, to cower, to lose heart.

"Paule was afrayed of their *quayling*, whom he had instructed by his own teachinge."—*Udal: Preface to the First of Timothie.*

*4. To fade, to wither, to die out.

"So virtue *quailed* and vice began to grow."
Tancred & Gismunda (1568).

*5. To slacken.

"Let not search and inquisition *quail*."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 2.

***B.** *Transitive:*

1. To cause to shrink; to crush, to depress.

"That ne'er *quails* me at which your greatest quake."
Drayton: Barons Wars, vi. 83.

2. To overcome, to quell.

"With force of might, and vertue great, his stormy blasts to *quail*."
Surrey: The Complaint of a Loner.

quāil (2), ***quaile** (2), ***quayl-yn,** *v.i.* O. Fr. *coailler* (Fr. *cailler*), from Lat. *coagulo* = to coagulate (q.v.).] To curdle, to coagulate, as milk. (*Prov.*)

"I *quayle* as mylke doth. *Je quaille botte*."—*Palsgrave.*

quāil, ***quaile,** ***quaille, quayle,** *s.* [O. Fr. *quaille* (Fr. *caille*), from Low Lat. *quaquila* = a quail, from O. Dut. *quackel* = a quacker, a quail, from *quacken* = to croak, to quack; Ital. *quaglia* = a quail.]

1. *Ord. Lang. & Ornith.*: The genus Coturnix, espec. *Coturnix communis*, or *dactylisonans*, the latter name having reference to the peculiar dactylic call of the male, which has given rise to the provincial name of Wet-my-lips, Wet-my-feet, from a supposed similarity of sound. It is widely distributed over the eastern hemisphere, visiting Europe in early summer and returning southwards in the autumn, when immense numbers are caught and fattened for the market, as their flesh is much esteemed. Length about seven inches, general colour reddish-brown, with buff streaks on the upper surface; throat rufous; head dark-brown above, striped with ochreous white, sides reddish-brown, lower parts pale buff, fading into white on belly. Colour less bright in the hen bird, and the rufous tinge absent from the throat. They nest on the ground, laying from nine to fifteen pyriform yellowish-white eggs, blotched with dark brown. The males are polygamous and extremely pugnacious.

¶ The name is often applied to members of the American genera Ortyx and Lophortyx; the genus Excalfactoria contains the Dwarf Quails, and the family Turnicidæ the Bush Quails.

*2. *Fig.*: A courtesan, a prostitute.

"An honest fellow enough, and one that loves *quails*."—*Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida*, v. 1.

3. *Script.*: שֶׂלַו (*sĕlav*), שְׂלָיו (*sĕlāiv*) (Exod. xvi. 13, Num. xi. 31, 32, &c.) seems correctly rendered.

quail-call, *s.* A quail-pipe.

"In the old days they [quails] were taken in England in a net, attracted thereto by means of a *quail-call*—a simple instrument, the use of which is now wholly neglected—on which their note are easily imitated."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xx. 47.

quail-pigeons, *s. pl.*

Ornith.: The genus Geophaps.

quail-pipe, *s.*

1. *Lit.*: A pipe or call for alluring quails to the net.

*2. *Fig.*: The human throat.

"To clear my *quail-pipe*, and refresh my soul,
Full oft I dram'd the spicy nut-brown bowl."
Pope: Wife of Bath, 213.

quail-snipes, *s. pl.*

Ornith.: The family Thinocoridæ (q.v.). They are small birds confined to temperate South America, resembling quails in appearance, but more nearly allied to the Plovers.

***quāint, *quainte,** *v.t.* [An abbrev. of *acquaint* (q.v.).] To acquaint, to inform.

"If he travaile and *quainte* him well."
Recorde: Castle of Knowledge.

quāint, *coint, *coynt, koynt, qcint, *quoynte, *queinte, qucynt, *quoynte, *a.* [O. Fr. *coint*, from Lat. *cognitus* = known, well-known, pa. par. of *cognosco* = to know. The meaning has been influenced by Lat. *comptus* = neat, adorned, pa. par. of *como* = to arrange, to adorn; Ital. *conto* = known, noted.]

*1. Remarkable, notable, strange.

"An *quoynte* tour hii lete make euery del of tre."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 408.

*2. Noted, well-known, celebrated, famous.

"Marius, ys sone, was kyng, *quoynte* mon and bold."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 72.

*3. Cunning, crafty, artful. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 3,605.)

4. Skilful, artful, subtle, ingenious.

"The erle was fulle *quaynte*, did mak a rich galeie,
With fourscore armed knyghtes."
Robert de Brunne, p. 54.

5. Prim, shy, affectedly nice, fastidious.

"Every look was coy and wondrous *quaint*."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. i. 5.

*6. Fine, neat, elegant, graceful.

"To show how *quaint* an orator you are."
Shakesp.: 2 *Henry VI.*, iii. 2.

7. Old and antique; singular or curious from strangeness or unusual occurrence: as, a *quaint* dress.

*8. Artificially elegant; neat, trim, pretty, pleasing.

"A fine, *quaint*, graceful, and excellent fashion."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing*, iii. 4.

9. Odd, whimsical, farfetched, curious.

"Her ballad, jest, and riddle's *quaint* device."
Beattie: The Minstrel, bk. i.

***quaint-ise, *queint-ise, *quoynt-yse,** *s.* [O. Fr. *cointise.*]

1. Cunning, artfulness, cleverness.

"The devil fighteth ayenst man more by *queintise* and sleight than by strength."—*Chaucer: The Parsones Tale.*

2. Strangeness, curiousness, oddness.

"Wrought was his robe in straunge gise,
And all to slittered for *quaintise*."
Romaunt of the Rose.

quāint-lȳ, queint-ly, *quoynte-liche, *adv.* [Eng. *quaint; -ly.*]

*1. Skilfully, cunningly, artfully.

"A ladder *quaintly* made of cords."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen, iii. 1.

*2. Neatly, nicely.

"The lines are very *quaintly* writ."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen, ii. 1.

*3. Ingeniously, cleverly, dexterously.

"Those points, indeed, you *quaintly* prove."
Prior: Turtle & Sparrow.

4. Oddly, whimsically, fancifully.

"Hung full with flowres and garlands *quaintly* made."
Browne: Britannias Pastorals, ii. 3.

quāint-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *quaint; -ness.*] The quality or state of being quaint.

"The easy turns and *quaintness* of the song."
Drayton: Pastorals, ecl. 9.

***quair, *quaire, *cwaer,** *s.* [O. Fr. *quaier* (Fr. *cahier*).] [QUIRE.] A little book, a pamphlet.

quāke, *quak-en, *cwak-i-en, (pa. t. **quoke, quook, quaked*), *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *cwacian* = to quake; cf. *cwacan* = to wag. From the same root as *quick* (q.v.). Prov. Ger. *quacken*; Dan. *qvackle.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To shake, to tremble, as through fear or cold. (*Tyndall: Works*, p. 118.)

2. To be shaken with more or less violent commotions; to vibrate.

"Anon she gan perceive the house to *quake*."
Spenser: F. Q., III. xii. 37.

3. To tremble, move, or give way under the feet, as from want of solidity: as, a *quaking* bog.

***B.** *Trans.*: To cause to quake or tremble; to frighten.

"Where ladies shall be frighted
And, gladly *quaked*, hear more."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 9.

***quāke,** *s.* [QUAKE, *v.*] A quaking, a trembling, a shaking; a tremulous agitation; a shudder.

"Turne ageyne in *quake*." *Cursor Mundi*, 927.

***quake-breech,** *s.* A coward.

"Excors, a heartlesse, a faint-hearted fellow, a *quake-breech*, without boldness, spirit, wit; a sot."—*Withal: Dictionarie*, p. 388 (ed. 1608).

quake-grass, *s.* Quaking-grass (q.v.).

***quake-tail,** *s.* The wagtail (q.v.).

quāk'-ĕr, *s.* [So named by Justice Bennet, in derision of George Fox, who had admonished the Judge and those around him "to *quake* at the word of the Lord."]

1. [FRIEND, s., ¶ (4).]

2. The same as QUAKER-GUN (q.v.).

Quakers-and-Shakers, *s. pl.*

Bot.: *Briza media.*

quaker-bird, *s.*

Ornith.: *Diomedea fuliginosa*, the Sooty Albatross.

quaker-grass, *s.* Quaking-grass (q.v.).

quaker-gun, *s.* An imitation of a gun, made of wood or other material, and placed in the port-hole of a vessel, or the embrasure of a fort, to deceive the enemy. (So called from its inoffensive character.)

quāk'-ĕr-ĕss, *s.* [Eng. *quaker; -ess.*] A female quaker.

quāk'-ĕr-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *quaker; -ish.*] Pertaining or relating to quakers; resembling quakers; characteristic of quakers.

"Her rippling hair covered by a *quakerish* net-cap."
—*G. Eliot: Daniel Deronda*, ch. xviii.

quāk'-ĕr-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *quaker; -ism.*] The manners, doctrines, or practice of the quakers.

"He hath helped to make *quakerism*, considered in its discipline, a civil community or corporation."—*Warburton: Alliance between Church & State.*

***quāk'-ĕr-lȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *quaker; -ly.*] Resembling, or characteristic of, quakers; quakerish.

"You would not have Englishmen, when they are in company, hold a silent *quakerly* meeting."—*Goodman: Winter Evening Confabulations*, p. 1.

***quāk'-ĕr-ȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *quaker; -y.*] Quakerism.

"*Quakery*, though it pretend high, is mere sadducism at the bottom."—*Hallywell: Familism*, ch. iv.

quāk'-ĭng, *pr. pa.* or *a.* [QUAKE, v.]

quaking-grass, *s.* [BRIZA.]

quāk'-ĭng lȳ, * **quak ing-lyc,** *adv.* [Eng. *quaking; -ly.*] In a quaking or trembling manner; tremblingly.

"But never pen did more *quakingly* perform his office."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. iii.

* **quakke,** *s.* [QUACK, *s.*]

quāk'-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *quak(e); -y.*] Quaking, shaking, quaggy; as, a *quaky* bog.

"Old, and toothless, and *quaky*."—*Thackeray: Roundabout Papers*, No. xxix.

* **quāle,** *v.t.* [QUAIL, v.]

quā'-lē-ą, *s.* [The native name of one species in Guiana.]

Bot.: A genus of Vochyaceæ. Trees or shrubs, some of the latter 130 feet high, with a five-parted spurred calyx, a single petal, and one fertile stamen. From Brazil and Guiana. Known species about thirty. *Qualea pulcherrima* has the calyx blue and the petal red.

* **quăl-ĭ-fī-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *qualify; -able.*] Capable of being qualified; that may or can be qualified, abated, or modified.

"We may find it *qualifiable* if we consider that . . . they were insufferably heinous and abominable."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 37.

quăl-ĭ-fĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *qualificatus*, pa. par. of *qualifico* = to qualify (q.v.); Ital. *qualificazione.*]

1. The act of qualifying; the state of being qualified; adaptation, fitness.

"The appearance of a person's name on this register being decisive of his right to vote; its absence equally conclusive as to his want of *qualification*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 2.

2. The act of qualifying, abating, or modifying; a qualifying, modifying, or extenuating circumstance; restriction, limitation.

3. That which qualifies a person or thing for any particular purpose or use, as a place, an office, an employment; any natural or acquired quality, property, or possession which fits or entitles the possessor to exercise any right, privilege, function, or duty.

"The two main *qualifications* that go to the making upa disciple of Christ."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 4.

* 4. Appeasement, abatement. (*Shakesp.: Othello*, ii. 1.)

* **quăl-ĭ-fī-cā-tĭve,** *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *qualificat(ion); -ive.*]

A. *As adj.:* Serving, or having the power, to qualify or modify.

B. *As subst.:* That which serves to qualify, modify, or limit; a qualifying, modifying, or limiting term, clause, or statement.

"Some who will forcive the use of our *qualificatives*."—*Fuller: General Worthies* ch. xxi.

quăl'-ĭ-fī-cā-tòr, *s.* [Low Lat.] [QUALIFY.]

Roman Church: An officer of the ecclesiastical courts, whose business is to examine and prepare causes for trial.

quăl'-ĭ-fīed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [QUALIFY.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Having a certain qualification or qualifications; fitted by accomplishments or endowments, or by the possession of certain qualities, properties, or powers, to exercise any right, privilege, function, or duty: as, a *qualified* voter.

* 2. Accomplished, endowed.

"To him that is such a *qualified* young gentleman."—*Bernard: Terence in English*, p. 2b6.

3. Accompanied with some qualification, modification, or limit; modified, limited: as, a *qualified* statement.

II. *Eccles.:* Applied to a person enabled to hold two benefices.

qualified fee, *s.* [FEE, *s.*, II. 2. (2) (*a*).]

qualified oath, *s.*

Scots Law: The oath of a party on a reference where circumstances are stated which must necessarily be taken as part of the oath, and therefore qualify the admission or denial.

qualified property, *s.*

Law: A limited right of ownership: as (1) Such right as a man has in wild animals which he has reclaimed; (2) such right as a bailee has in the chattel transferred to him by the bailment.

* **quăl-ĭ-fĭed lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *qualified; -ly.*] In a qualified manner; with qualification or limitation.

* **quăl'-ĭ-fĭed nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *qualified; -ness.*] The quality or state of being qualified or fit.

quăl'-ĭ-fī-ėr, *s.* [Eng. *qualify; -er.*] One who or that which qualifies.

quăl-ĭ-fȳ, * **qual-i-fie,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *qualifier*, from Low Lat *qualifico* = to endow with a quality: Lat. *qualis* = of what sort, and *facio* = to make.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To make such as is required; to furnish with the qualifications, as knowledge, skill, or other accomplishment, necessary for any purpose; to fit for any place, office, or occupation.

"To *qualify* yourselves for the receiving the fruits and benefits of these miracles."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 16.

2. To make legally qualified or capable; to furnish with legal power, qualification, or capacity for exercising any right, privilege, function, or duty: as, To *qualify* a person as a voter.

3. To modify; to limit by exceptions or qualifications; to narrow, to restrict: as, To *qualify* a statement.

* 4. To moderate, to temper, to soften, to assuage, to abate.

"*Qualify* the fire's extreme rage."
Shakesp. Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 7

* 5. To temper, to regulate, to vary, to moderate.

"It hath no larynx or throttle to *qualify* the sound."—*Browne.* (*Webster.*)

* 6. To ease, to soothe. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. vi. 51.)

7. To modify or moderate the strength of; to dilute, to weaken. (*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xxxviii.)

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To take the necessary steps for making one's self qualified for any place, office, function, or occupation; to establish a right to exercise any right, privilege, function, or duty (followed by *for*): as, To *qualify for* an elector, to *qualify for* a surgeon.

2. To swear to discharge the duties of an office; hence, to make oath to any fact. (*Amer.*)

quăl ĭ-tā-tĭve, *a.* [Eng. *quality); -ative.*] Pertaining to quality; estimable according to quality.

qualitative-analysis, *s.* [ANALYSIS.]

* **quăl'-ĭ-tā-tĭve-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *qualitative; -ly.*] In a qualitative manner; as regards quality.

* **quăl'-ĭ-tĭed,** *a.* [Eng. *quality; -ed.*] Furnished or endowed with qualities or passions; accomplished.

"Episcopus protested he was not so ill *qualitied*."—*Hales: Letter from Synod of Dort*, Dec., 1618.

quăl'-ĭ-tȳ, * **qual-i tee,** * **qual-i-tie,** * **qual-i-tye,** *s.* [Fr. *qualite*, from Lat. *qualitatem*, accus. of *qualitas* = sort, kind, from *qualis* = of what sort; Sp. *calidad*; Ital. *qualità.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The condition of being such or such; nature relatively considered.

"The power to produce any idea in our mind, I call *quality* of the subject wherein that power is."—*Locke: Human Underst.*, vol. i., bk. ii., ch viii., § 8.

2. That makes or helps to make any person or thing such as he or it is; a distinguishing characteristic or property of a person or thing; an attribute, a property, a trait.

"I have many ill *qualities*."
Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, II. 1.

3. Virtue or power of producing particular effects; particular efficacy.

"O mickle is the powerful grace that lies
In plants, herbs, stones, and their true *qualities*."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, II. 3

* 4. Particular condition, disposition, or temper; character, good or bad.

"To-night we'll wander through the streets, and note the *qualities* of people."—*Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra*, i. 1.

5. A special or assumed character, part, or position; capacity.

* 6. Profession, occupation; a fraternity.

"A man of such perfection
As we do in our *quality* much want."
Shakesp. Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 1.

* 7. Condition in relation to others; comparative rank.

Only where *quality* were level.
Sidney: Arcadia, bk. ii.

8. Superior rank or condition, superiority of birth or station; high rank.

"Any matter of *quality* or degree."
Shakesp. Lear v. 3.

* *The quality:* Persons of high social rank, collectively. Now only used vulgarly.

"I shall appear at the masquerade dressed up in my father's coat, that the *quality* may see how prettily they will look in their travelling habits."—*Addis. & Guardian.*

* 9. A state of affairs producing certain effects, occasion, cause, ground, reason.

"Know you the *quality* of Lord Timon's fury?"
Shakesp. Timon of Athens, III. 6.

* 10. An acquirement, an accomplishment.

"He had those *qualities* of horsemanship, dancing, and fencing, which accomplish a good breeding."—*Clarendon: Civil War.*

* 11. Manner.

"Hate counsels not in such a *quality*."
Shakesp. Merchant of Venice, I. 2.

* *Quality of estate:*

Law: The manner in which the enjoyment of an estate is to be exercised during the time for which the right of enjoyment continues.

quality binding, *s.* A kind of worsted tape used in Scotland for binding the borders of carpet and the like. (*Simmonds.*)

* **qualle,** *s.* [WHALE.]

qual ly, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A small elliptical iron pan, holding about five gallons, used in the East Indies for manufacturing sago over a fire. (*Simmonds.*)

qualm (*l* silent) (1), * **qualmo,** * **quaume,** *s.* [A.S. *cwealm* = pestilence; cogn. with Dut. *kwalm* = thick vapour; Dan. *qvalm* = suffocating air, *qvalme* = qualm, nausea; Sw. *qvalm* = sultriness; Ger. *qualm* = vapour. From the same root as *quail* (1), *v.*, *quell.*]

* 1. A pestilence, a plague; mortal illness.

"A thousand slain, and not of *qualme* yet even.
Chaucer: C. T., 2,016.

2. A sudden fit of illness; a sudden seizure of sickly languor; a throe or throb of pain.

"A *qualm* took him on a sudden, which made him retire to his bedchamber."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., § 5, let. 32.

3. *Specif.:* A fit or seizure of sickness at the stomach; a sensation of nausea.

4. A twinge or scruple; a pang; compunction; uneasiness.

"A *qualm* of conscience brings me back again."
Dryden: Epilogue to the Princess of Cleves.

* **qualm** (*l* silent) (2), *s.* [From the sound.] The cry of a raven.

"As ravens *qualm* or schrickling of these owles."
Chaucer: Troilus & Cresseide, v.

qualm (*l* silent), *v.i.* [QUALM (1), *s.*]

1. To suffer qualms.

2. To cause qualms. (*Crat. Dict.*)

* **qual'-mire,** *s.* [A corrupt. of *quavemire.*] A quagmire, a bog.

"To set it out of men's puddels and *qualmires*."—*Bp. Gardiner: Of True Obedience*, fo. 9.

qualm'-ĭsh (*l* silent), * **qualm yshe,** *a.* [Eng. *qualm* (1); *-ish.*] Affected with a qualm or nausea; feeling sick at the stomach; inclined to vomit.

"I am *qualmish* at the smell of leek."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, v. 1.

qualm ĭsh lȳ (lm as m), *adv.* [Eng. *qualmish; -ly.*] In a qualmish manner.

qualm ĭsh nĕss (*l* silent), *s.* [Eng. *qualmish; -ness.*] The quality or state of being qualmish; nausea, qualm.

quą mąsh, *s.* [North-American Indian.]

Bot.: The bulb of *Camassia esculenta*. It is roasted, made into cakes, and eaten by the North-American Indians.

* **qua-mier,** *s.* [QUAGMIRE.] A quagmire.

"For *quamiers* get bootes."
Tusser: Husbandrie, p. 75.

quăm ó clit, *s.* [Mexican.]

Bot.: A section of the genus Ipomœa, formerly regarded as a distinct genus. They are twiners with cordate leaves and red flowers, natives of the tropics. Type, the Cardinal Quamoclit (*Ipomœa vulgaris*). About fourteen species are cultivated in Britain. They are well adapted for covering pillars in greenhouses.

quăn-dăng, *s.* [Native name.]

Botany:

1. The edible fruit of *Santalum acuminatum.*

2. *Fusanus acuminatus,* one of the Santalaceæ. The nut, which resembles an almond, is eaten by the native Australians.

quăn-da-rў, * **quăn-dăr-ў,** * **quan-da-re,** *s.* [According to Skeat a corrupt. of Mid. Eng. *wandreth, wandrethe* = evil plight, adversity, peril: Icel. *vandræthi* = difficulty, trouble, from *vandr* = difficult: cogn. with O. Sw. *wandrade* = difficulty, from *wand* = difficult. The old derivation was from Fr. *qu'en dirai-je?* = what shall or can I say of it?] A state of difficulty, perplexity, hesitation, or uncertainty; a predicament, a pickle.

"Driv'n to a cursed *quandary.*"
Buckinghamshire Election of Poet Laureate.

quăn-da-rў, quăn-dăr-ў, *v.t.* & *i.* [QUANDARY, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To put into a quandary or state of perplexity or uncertainty; to puzzle, to embarrass.

"Methinks I am *quandaried.*"
Otway: Soldier's Fortune, iii. 1.

B. *Intrans.:* To be in a quandary; to hesitate.

"He *quandaries* whether to go forward to God."—*Adams: Works,* i. 305.

quăn-nĕt, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The flat bit of the comb-maker, having the handle at one side, so that it may be used like a plane. The teeth incline 15° forward, and are made by a triangular file, not by a chisel.

quănt, *s.* [Etym. doubtful: cf. *kent,* and Dan. *evante* = a tip, a top.] A pole; specif. a bargeman's pole with a flat cap to prevent its penetrating the mud; also a jumping pole, similarly fitted, used in soft or boggy places; also applied to the cap of such poles.

quăn-tĭc, *s.* [Lat. *quantus* = how much.]

Math.: A rational, integral, homogeneous function of two or more variables. They are classified, according to their dimensions, as quadric, cubic, quartic, quintic, &c., denoting quantics of the second, third, fourth, fifth, &c., degrees. They are further distinguished as binary, ternary, quaternary, &c., according as they contain two, three, four, &c., variables. Thus the quantic $ax^3 + bxy^2 + cxy^2 + dy^3$ is a binary cubic.

quăn-tĭ-fĭ-eā-tion, *s.* [Eng. *quantify; -cation.*] The act or process by which anything is quantified; the act of determining the quantity or amount, especially used as a term in logic. Of late it has been proposed to quantify the predicate as well as the subject of the propositions of a syllogism, *i.e.*, instead of writing as at present, All A is B, Some A is B, to write, All (or some) A is (all or some) B.

"The thorough-going *quantification* of the predicate in its appliance to negative propositions is not only allowable . . . it is even indispensable."—*Sir W. Hamilton,* in *Athenæum,* Feb. 25, 1851.

quăn-tĭ-fў, *v.t.* [Lat. *quantus* = how much, how great; Eng. suff. *-fy.*]

Logic: To mark or determine the quantity of; to mark with the sign of quantity.

quăn-tĭ tā-tĭve, *a.* [Lat. *quantitativus,* from *quantitas* (gen. *quantitatis*) = quantity (q.v.); Fr. *quantitatif;* Port. & Ital. *quantitativo.*]

I. Estimable according to quantity.

"The soul and angels are devoid of *quantitative* dimensions."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica,* ch. xi.

2. Pertaining or relating to quantity.

quantitative-analysis, *s.*

Chem.: [ANALYSIS].

quăn-tĭ-tā-tĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *quantitative; -ly.*] In a quantitative manner; with regard to quantity.

"By the ordinary processes of chemical analysis every constituent of the ores can be ascertained *quantitatively.*"—*Cassell's Technical Educator,* pt. x., p. 265.

* **quăn-tĭ-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *quantit(y); -ive.*] Estimable according to quantity; quantitative.

"Dividing bodies according to *quantitive* parts."—*Digby: Of Man's Soul,* ch. iii.

* **quăn-tĭ-tĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *quantitive; -ly.*] Quantitatively.

quăn-tĭ-tў, * **quan-ti-te,** * **quan-ti-tee, quan-ti-tie,** *s.* [Fr. *quantité,* from Lat. *quantitatem,* accus. of *quantitas,* from *quantus* = how much, how great; Sp. *cuantidad, cantidad;* Ital. *quantità.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. That property in virtue of which anything may be measured; that attribute of anything which may be increased or diminished; extent, measure, size, greatness.

"Now, in our present intended survey of a body, the first thing which occurs to our sense in the perusal of it is its *quantity,* bulk, or magnitude."—*Digby: Of Bodies,* ch. i.

2. Any amount, bulk, mass, or indeterminate weight or measure: as, a *quantity* of earth, a *quantity* of iron, a *quantity* of heat, &c. *Quantity* is not applied to things considered as individuals or beings, as men, houses, horses, &c., in speaking of which we use the terms *number* or *multitude.*

3. A large sum, number, mass, or portion.

"Amongst the most useful plants that we grow in *quantity* are anemones."—*Field,* March 13, 1886.

* 4. A part, a portion; espec. a small portion; anything very little or diminutive.

"If I were sawed into *quantities,* I should make four dozen of such."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.,* v. 1.

5. Extent.

"It were but a lyttell realme in *quantitie.*"—*Elyot: The Governour,* bk. iii., ch. xxii.

6. Correspondent degree; proportion.

"Things base and vile holding no *quantity,*"
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, i. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Gram. & Prosody:* The measure of a syllable or the time in which it is pronounced; the metrical value of syllables as regards length or weight in their pronunciation.

"Greek and Latin verse consists of the number and *quantity* of syllables."—*Daniel: Defence of Rhyme.*

2. *Logic:* The extent to which the predicate in a proposition is asserted of the subject.

"Another division of propositions is according to their *quality* [or extent]. If the predicate is said of the whole of the subject, the proposition is Universal; if of part of it only, the proposition is Particular (or partial): *e.g.*, Britain is an island. All tyrants are miserable. No miser is rich, are Universal propositions, and their subjects are therefore said to be distributed, being understood to stand, each, for the whole of its significates; but, Some islands are fertile, All tyrants are not assassinated, are Particular, and their subjects, consequently, not distributed, being taken to stand for a part only of their Significates."—*Whately: Logic,* bk. ii., ch. ii., § 1.

3. *Math.:* Any thing that can be increased, diminished, and measured. Thus, number is a quantity; time, space, weight, &c., are also quantities. In Mathematics, quantities are represented by symbols (q.v.), and for convenience these symbols themselves are called quantities. [IRRATIONAL-EXPRESSION.] In algebra, quantities are distinguished as known and unknown [ALGEBRA], real and imaginary, constant and variable, rational and irrational. Real quantities are those which do not involve any operation impossible to perform: variable quantities are those which admit of an infinite number of values in the same expression; rational quantities are those which do not involve any radicals. A simple quantity is expressed by a single term, as *a* or *b*; a compound quantity by two or more terms connected by the signs + (plus) or − (minus). Quantities which have the sign + prefixed to them are called positive or affirmative; those to which the sign − is prefixed are called negative. *Similar quantities* are such as consist of the same letters, and the same powers of the letters, as *abc,* − *2abc,* + *4abc,* &c. [CONSTANT, *a.*, IMAGINARY, IRRATIONAL.]

¶ (1) *Quantity of estate:*

Law: The time during which the right of enjoyment of an estate continues.

(2) *Quantity of matter:* Its mass, as determined by its weight or by its momentum under a given velocity.

(3) *Quantity of motion:* The same as MOMENTUM (q.v.).

* (4) *Quantity & tantity:*

Logic: The translation of *quantitas* and *tantitas,* abstract nouns formed from Lat. *quantus* = how much? and *tantus* = so much, and used by James Mill (*Elem. Human Mind* (ed. 1829), ii. 50) as correlatives.

quăn-tĭv-a-lençe, *s.* [Lat. *quantus* = how much, and *valens,* pr. par. of *valeo* = to be worth.] [ATOMICITY.]

quăn-tŭm, *s.* [Lat., neut. sing. of *quantus* = how much, how great.] A quantity, an amount.

"The *quantum* of presbyterian merit, during the reign of that ill-advised prince, will easily be computed."—*Swift.*

¶ (1) *Quantum meruit* (Lat. = as much as he has deserved):

Law: An action brought on an assumed promise that the defendant would pay to the plaintiff for his services as much as he should deserve.

(2) *Quantum sufficit:* As much as is needed; sufficient. (Frequently abbreviated to *quantum suff.*)

(3) *Quantum valebat* (Lat. = as much as it was worth):

Law: An action lying where one took up goods or wares of a tradesman, without expressly agreeing for the price. There the law concluded that both parties did intentionally agree that the real value of the goods should be paid; and an action might be brought, if the vendee refused to pay that value.

* **quap, quapp, * quappe,** *v.i.* [WAP, WHAP.] To beat, to throb, to tremble, to shake, to quake.

"My heart gan *quapp* full oft."
Cartwright: The Ordinary, ii. 2.

quā-quā-vĕr'-sal, *a.* [Lat. *quaquâ* = in any or every direction, and *versus,* pa. par. of *verto* = to turn.]

Ord. Lang. & Geol.: Inclined towards or facing all ways; in any direction; used of a dip of rocks, as beds of lava arranged around a crater.

* **quā-quĭv ĕr,** *s.* [Prob. the same as *quiver* (q.v.).] A fish. (*Bailey: Erasmus,* p. 393.)

* **quâr** (1), **quârr,** *s.* [QUARRY (1), *s.*] A quarry.

"The very agate . . . cut from the *quar* Of Machiavel." *Ben Jonson: Magnetic Lady,* i. 7.

* **quar-man,** *s.* A quarryman (q.v.). (*Sylvester: The Magnificence,* 1,110.)

* **quâr** (2), *s.* [QUARRY (2), *s.*] A quarry, a prey. (*Sylvester: The Lawe,* 643.)

quar-an-tain, * **quar-an-taine,** *s.* [QUARANTINE.]

quăr-ạn-tine, * **quăr-ĕn-tine,** *s.* [O. Fr. *quarantine, quarantaine* = Lent, a term of forty days, from Low Lat. * *quarantina, quarantena,* * *quarentena,* * *quarantenum,* from Lat. *quadraginta* = forty; Ital. *quarantana;* Fr. *quarante* = forty.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A space of forty days. Applied to the season of Lent.

2. A forty days' truce or indulgence. (*Blount.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Commercial & Nautical:*

(1) A term, originally of forty days, but now of an undetermined length, varying according to the circumstances of the case, during which a vessel arriving from an infected port, or having or being suspected of having a malignant or contagious disease on board, is obliged to forbear all intercourse with the port at which she arrives, until all danger of infection has passed.

"Elaborate provisions have been made for securing the proper performance of *quarantine,* and obedience to regulations issued by the privy council with respect to vessels suspected of having the plague or other infectious disease on board."—*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. iv., ch. 13.

(2) Restraint of intercourse which a vessel is obliged to undergo, on the suspicion of being infected with a malignant or contagious disease.

(3) The place where vessels, undergoing quarantine, are obliged to lie.

¶ Quarantine regulations were first established about A.D. 1448, when Venice was the emporium of the Eastern trade. The British government relies chiefly on sanitary arrangements in dealing with epidemic diseases, but the continental authorities still practise quarantine.

§ 2. *Law:* A period of forty days, during which the widow of a man dying seized of land had the privilege of remaining in her husband's capital mansion-house, and during which time her dower was to be assigned.

quăr'-ạn-tine, *v.t.* [QUARANTINE, *s.*] To put under quarantine; to cause to undergo quarantine; to prohibit from intercourse with the shore, for a certain period, on account of real or supposed infection. Applied to vessels, or to goods and persons.

* **quâre,** *v.t.* [Lat. *quadro* = to square.] To cut into square pieces.

*** quare,** *adv.* [Where.]

quăr'-ĕ ĭm'-pĕ-dĭt, *phr.* [Lat = why he hinders.]

Law: A real possessory action to recover a presentation when the patron's right has been disturbed, or to try a disputed title to an advowson.

*** quar-el,** *s.* [Quarrel (2), *s.*]

*** quăr'-el-ĕt, * quăr'-rel ĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *quarel*; dimin. suff. *-et.*] A small square or diamond-shaped piece; a lozenge.

"Showed them there . . .
The *quarelets* of pearl." *Herrick: Hesperides*, p. 22.

*** quarer, * quarere,** *s.* [Quarry (1), *s.*]

*** quarion,** *s.* [Quarrier (1).]

*** quar-ken,** *v.t.* [Querken.]

quarrant, *s.* [Ir. & Gael. *cuaran* = a sock; Wel. *kwran* = a shoe.] A kind of shoe made of untanned leather. (*Scotch.*)

*** quarre,** *s.* & *a.* [Quarry (1), *s.*]

A. *As subst.:* A quarry.

B. *As adj.:* Square.

*** quarre-four,** *s.* [Carfowgh.] A place where four roads met.

"At a *quarrefour* or crosse way." — *P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 438.

quăr-rel (1), * quar-ele, quar-ell, * quer-rell, * quer-ele, *s.* [O. Fr. *querele* (Fr. *querelle*), from Lat. *querela*; Port. & Ital. *querela.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A breach of friendship or concord; open variance; a falling out between parties; estrangement.

2. A brawl; a petty fight; a scuffle, a wrangle, an altercation; an angry dispute.

"If upon a sudden *quarrel* two persons fight, and one of them kills the other, this is manslaughter."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 14.

3. A contest; a dispute which cannot be settled by words.

4. The cause, occasion, or motive of parties or contention; the ground or reason of being at variance; hence, the cause or side of a party at variance.

"Holy seems the *quarrel* upon your grace's part."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, iii. 4.

*5. Objection, ill-will, animosity, enmity. (*Mark* vi. 19.)

*6. Earnest desire or longing.

II. *Law:* An action, real or personal.

¶ 1. *To take a quarrel up:*

*(1) To compose or settle a quarrel or dispute.

"I have his horse *to take up the quarrel.*"
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, iii 4.

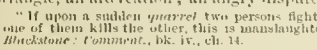
(2) To take side with one party in a quarrel.

*2. *To have a quarrel to:* To be at odds with.

"No man *hath any quarrel to* me."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, iii. 4.

quăr'-rel (2), * quar-el, * quar-ell, * quar-elle, * quar-rell, *s.* [O. Fr. *quarrel, quarreau* (Fr. *carreau*), from Low Lat. *quadrellum*, acc. of *quadrellus* = a quarrel, a square tile, from *quadrus* = square.]

*1. A bolt or dart to be shot from a cross-bow or thrown from an engine or catapult; an



QUARREL.

arrow having four projecting pointed heads and pyramidal point.

"The lord of Clary was striken with a *quarell* out of the towne, of whiche stroke he dyed."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. ii., ch. vi.

2. A pane of glass of a diamond or rhombal shape, placed vertically, and used in lead casements; also the opening in the window in which the pane is set.

"Throw some cranie in the wall, or some broken *quarell* in the window."—*Gataker: Just Man*, 245.

3. A square paving-stone or tile of a square or diamond shape.

4. A four-sided graver.

5. A stonemason's chisel.

6. A glazier's diamond.

*** quarrel-needle, * quarel-needle,** *s.* A square needle.

quăr-rel (1), * quăr-rell, *v.i.* & *t.* [Fr. *quereller*; Port. *querelar*; Ital. *querelare.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To fall out; to fall at variance; to come to loggerheads.

"*Quarrel* with your greatest persons will
Shakesp.: Lear, v.

2. To dispute violently, or with loud and angry words; to wrangle, to squabble, to contend, to scuffle.

"I shall as soon *quarrel* at it as any man
Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, i.

3. To contend, to fight.

"They left the son of Jesse *quarrel* for the rest
Dryden, tr. *Ovid*.

* 4. To be at variance; to be in contrast; to be contrary or incongruous; to disagree.

"Some defect in her
Did *quarrel* with the noblest grace she owed
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, iv. 1.

5. To find fault; to cavil.

"To admit the thing and *quarrel* about the name, is to make ourselves ridiculous."—*Rich. Abbott: Against Hobbes.*

B. *Transitive:*

1. To quarrel with.

2. To find fault with; to challenge, to reprove; as, To *quarrel* a word.

3. To compel by a quarrel; as, To *quarrel* a man out of his estate or rights.

quăr rel (2), *v.t.* [Quarry (1), *s.*] To raise stones from a quarry; to quarry stones. (*Scotch.*)

*** quăr'-rel ĕt,** *s.* [Quarelet.]

*** quăr-rell,** *s.* [Quarrel (2), *s.*]

quăr rel lèr, *s.* [Eng. *quarrel* (1), *v.*; *-er.*] One who quarrels, or wrangles; a quarrelsome person.

"Gentle no *quarrelier*, abhorring contentiousness."—*Barnes: Workes: An Epitome*, p. 231.

quăr'-rel-ling, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Quarrel (1), *v.*]

*** quăr-rel ling-ly, * quar rel-ing lie,** *adv.* [Eng. *quarrelling*; *-ly.*] In a quarrelsome manner; contentiously.

"He caused the bishop to be sued *quarrellingly*."—*Holinshed: Chronicle; William Rufus* (an. 1093).

*** quăr'-rel-loŭs, * quăr'-rel-oŭs,** *a.* [O. Fr. *querelleux*, from Lat. *querulosus*; Sp. *querelloso*; Port. *querelloso*; Ital. *querelloso, queruloso.*] [Querulous.] Quarrelsome; apt or disposed to quarrel; petulant.

"As *quarrellous* as the weazel."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 6.

quăr'-rel sŏme, *a.* [Eng. *quarrel*; *-some.*] Inclined or apt to quarrel; given to quarrelling, wrangling, or contention; irascible, choleric, easily provoked, contentious.

"Johnson had always been rash, inattentive, and *quarrelsome*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

quăr'-rel sŏme-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *quarrelsome*; *-ly.*] In a quarrelsome manner; with petulance.

quăr'-rel sŏme nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *quarrelsome*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being quarrelsome; a disposition to quarrel or wrangle; a quarrelsome disposition.

"This envy and *quarrelsomeness*."—*Thackeray: Roundabout Papers*, No. 28.

*** quăr'-rĕn-dĕr, quăr rĕn dĕn,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A species of apple.

"Red *quarrenders* and mazard cherries."—*Kingsley: Westward Ho!* ch. i.

*** quar rer, quar rere,** *s.* [Quarry (1), *s.*]

*** quăr'-rĭ a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *quarry*, v.; *-able.*] Capable of being quarried; fit to be quarried.

*** quăr rĭed (1),** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Quarry (1), *v.*]

quăr' rĭed (2), *a.* [Eng. *quarry* (2), *s.*; *-ed.*] Provided with a quarry or prey. (*Beaum. & Fletch.*)

quăr rĭ ĕr (1), * quar i on, *s.* [Lat. *quadrus* = square.] A wax candle, consisting of a square lump of wax with a wick in the centre.

"All the endes of *quarriers* and prickets."—*Ordinances & Regulations*, p. 295.

quăr'-rĭ-ĕr (2), *s.* [Eng. *quarry*, v.; *-er.*] One who works in a quarry; a quarryman.

"The ruthless assaults of the *quarrier* and builder have done much to obliterate those singularly interesting memorials."—*Wilson: Prehistoric Annals of Scotland*, ch. v.

*** quăr'-rŏm, * quar rome, quar ron,** *s.* Apparently a corrupt. of *carrion* (q.v.). The body. (*Slang.*) (*Smith: Lives of Highwaymen*, 1719, i. 159.)

quar rỹ (1), qâur, * quar-er, * quar ere, quar rer, quar rero, quar rie, *s.* [O. Fr. *quarriere* (Fr. *carrière*), from a Low Lat. *quadraria*, a quarry for squared stones, fem. Lat. *quadrarius* = belonging to square, from *quadrus* = square.] A place, pit, or mine where stone is dug out of the earth, or has been separated from the mass of rock by blasting. The term is generally confined to pits or places where coal or metals are taken; quarry to those from which stones for building, &c., such as marble, slate, &c., are taken. A mine is sunk or tunnelled, and reached by a shaft, in a quarry the overlying soil is simply removed.

"Whether there were any necessity that could infallibly produce *quarries* of stone in the earth."—*More: Antidote against Atheism*, pt. i. ch. iii.

quarry slave, *s.* A slave condemned to work in the public quarries.

quarry stone bond, *s.*

Build.: Rubble masonry.

quarry-water, *s.*

Mining: The water more or less diffused through the substance of many stones when first taken from the quarry. Whilst they retain it they are soft, and in some cases even pliable. After they have hardened in the air, they will not again become soft, even if immersed in water. (*Lyell.*)

quăr rỹ (2), *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *quarre* (Fr. *carré*), from Lat. *quadrum*, accus. of *quadrus* = square.] [Quarrel (2), *s.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A diamond-shaped pane of a lead casement. They are fixed in by canes, which are tied by leaden strips to saddle-bars running transversely across the iron frame of the casement window.

"To take down a *quarry* of glass to scowre."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

2. An arrow with a square head; a quarrel.

"So fit to shoot she singled forth among
Her foes, who first her *quarries* strength should feele."—*Fairefax: Godfrey of Boloyne*, ix. xi. 128.

3. A small square paving-stone or brick.

*** B.** *As adj.:* Square, quadrate.

quăr rỹ (3). * quar rey, quar rie, * quer re, *s.* [O. Fr. *cuire, cuier*, from *cuir* (Lat. *corium*) = hide, skin.] [Cuirass.]

* 1. In hunting, a part of the entrails of the animal killed given to the dogs.

* 2. A heap of animals killed; hence, a heap of dead generally.

"What murthring *quarry* of men, what heaps down thrown."—*Phaer: Virgil: Aeneid* x.

3. Any animal pursued as game with hounds or hawks; game, prey; hence, any object of pursuit.

"The pack could not be defrauded into the belief that their *quarry* was lost."—*Field*, Aug. 4, 1883.

quăr rỹ (1), *v.t.* [Quarry (1), *s.*] To dig or take from a quarry, as marble, slate, &c.

"He hewe where golden Indus streams,
Of pearl and *quarryed* diamond dreams."
Brooke: Fables.

quăr-rỹ, *v.i.* [Quarry (3), *s.*] To prey, as a vulture or hawk.

"With cares and horrors at his heart like the vulture that is day and night *quarrying* up it Prometheus liver."—*L'Estrange.*

quăr-rỹ man, *s.* [Eng. *quarry* (1), *s.*, and *man.*] One who works in a quarry; one who quarries stones, &c.

"One . . . the *quarryman* assured me was fast . . ."
Woodward.

quărt, * quarte, *s.* [Fr. *quarte* = a French quart, from Lat. *quarta* (*pars*) = the fourth (part), from *quartus* = fourth; *quatuor* = four; Sp. *cuarto, cuarta*; Port. & Ital. *quarto, quarta.*]

* 1. A quarter; a fourth part.

"And Chamber did possesse the westerne *quart*."
Spenser: F. Q., II. x. 14.

2. The fourth part of a gallon; two pints or 69·3184 cubic inches. The old English quart for wine and spirits contained 57·75 cubic inches; that for beer and ale 70·5 cubic inches, and that for dry measure 67·2 cubic inches nearly.

"When all the wine which I put off by wholesale
He took again in quarts." *Mayne: City Match*, i. 1.

3. A vessel containing the fourth part of a gallon.

"This carpenter goth down, and comth no more.
And brought of mighty ale a large *quart*."
Chaucer: C. T., 4,191.

4. A sequence of four cards in the game of piquet. (*Prov. Lat.*)

quart-bottle, *s.* A bottle nominally containing the fourth part of a gallon, but in reality as sold frequently containing only a sixth part or less.

*** quart-d'ecu, quardecu,** *s.* An old French coin equal to the fourth part of a crown.

quart-pot, *s.* A pot or vessel holding a quart. (*Shakesp.*: 2 *Henry VI.*, iv. 10.)

*** quart, * quarte, * qwart, * quert,** *a.* & *s.* [Prob. from O. Fr. *que*, *cuer* = the heart; cf. Eng. *hearty* = in good heart.]

A. *As adj.*: Safe, sound.

"Hol and *quert*." *Lydgate: Minor Poems*, p. 38.

B. *As subst.*: Safety.

"Ye sal haue hele and leve in *qwart*."
Coventry Mysteries, p. 225.

quar-tan, * quar-teyne, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *quartaine* = quartan, from Lat. *quartana* (*febris*) = quartan (fever), from *quartanus* = pertaining to the fourth; *quartas* = fourth.]

A. *As adj.*: Designating the fourth; occurring or recurring every fourth day.

"He fell in a feuer *quarteyne* and a great flyxe."—*Fabyan*, vol. ii. ann. 1326).

B. *As subst.*:

* 1. *Ord. Lang.*: A measure containing a fourth part of some other measure.

2. *Pathol.*: A quartan ague.

quartan fever, quartan ague, *s.*

Pathol.: A fever or ague recurring every fourth day: that is, it is absent two whole days and then returns after an interval of seventy-two hours. The paroxysm generally arises in the afternoon.

quar-tane, *s.* [Lat. *quart(us)* = fourth; *-ane*.] [Butane.]

*** quar-ta-tion,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *quartus* = fourth.]

Metall.: The process formerly employed of separating gold from silver by means of nitric acid. This would not act effectually upon an alloy containing less than three-parts silver, so that when the mixture was richer in gold, silver was added to make this proportion. (*Boyle: Works*, i. 504.)

*** quarte** (1), *s.* [Quart, s.]

quarte (2), *s.* [Fr.]

Fencing: One of the four guards, or a corresponding position of the body.

quar-tene, *s.* [Lat. *quart(us)* = fourth; *-ene*.] [Butene.]

quar-ten-yl-ic, *a.* [Eng. *quarten(e)*, and *(eth)ylic*.] Derived from or containing ethyl.

quartenylic acid, *s.* [Isocrotonic-Acid.]

quar-ter, *s.* [O. Fr. *quarter* (Fr. *quartier*), from Lat. *quartarius* = a fourth part, a quarter of a measure of anything, from *quartus* = fourth; Ital. *quartere*; Ger. *quartier*; Sw. *qvarter*; Dut. *kwartier*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

I. *Literally*:

(1) The fourth part or portion of anything; one of four parts into which anything is divided.

"No herte may thinke, no tongue saine,
A *quarter* of my woe and paine."
Romaunt of the Rose.

(2) Hence, specifically:

(*a*) One of the four cardinal points.

"His praise, ye winds! that from four *quarters* blow,
Breathe soft or loud." *Milton: P. L.*, v. 192.

¶ More widely, any region or point; direction: as, From what *quarter* does the wind blow?

(*b*) The fourth part of the year; especially at schools, the fourth part of the period of the year during which the pupils are under instruction, generally about ten or eleven weeks. In this sense now becoming gradually superseded by term (q.v.).

(*c*) The fourth part into which a body or carcass is divided, including one of the limbs.

"The quarters were sent to henge at four citee
So is he worth be schent, who so traytour beę."
R. Brunne, p. 244.

(*d*) The fourth part of an hour, equivalent to fifteen minutes.

"A fellow that turns upon his toe
In a steeple, and strikes *quarters!*"
Mayne: City Match, ii. 2.

(*e*) A coin, value twenty-five cents, or the fourth part of a dollar. (*Amer.*)

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) A particular region or district of a town or country; a district, a locality: as, the Latin *quarter* in Paris.

(2) Proper position; allotted or assigned position or place; specific place or location. [B. 9. (5).

(3) (*Pl.*): A place of lodging or entertainment; shelter; temporary residence or abode. [II. 8.]

(4) Mercy; merciful treatment on the part of the conquerors or stronger party; a refraining from pushing one's advantage to extremes. [*To show quarter.*]

* (5) Peace, friendship, concord, amity.

"In *quarter*, and in terms like bride and groom."
Shakesp.: Othello, ii. 3.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Arch.*: A portion of a Gothic arch.

2. *Astron.*: The fourth part of the moon's monthly revolution; as, The moon is in her first *quarter*. [Moon.]

3. *Building & Carpentry*:

(1) An upright stud or scantling in a partition which is to be lathed and plastered. The English rule is to place the quarters at a distance not exceeding fourteen inches.

(2) A section of winding stairs.

(3) A square panel enclosing a quatrefoil or other ornament.

4. *Coopering*: The portion of the side of a cask intermediate between the chime and the bulge.

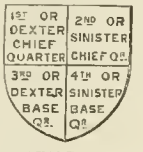
5. *Cork-cutting*: A piece of cork, blocked out and ready for rounding into proper shape.

6. *Farriery*:

(1) That part of a horse's hoof between the toe and the heel, being the side of the coffin.

¶ *False quarter*: A cleft in the hoof extending from the coronet to the shoe, or from top to bottom. When for any disorder one of the quarters is cut, the horse is said to be quarter-cast.

(2) The rear or heel portion of a horseshoe.



QUARTERS.

7. *Her.*: One of the divisions of a shield, when it is divided into four portions by horizontal and perpendicular lines meeting in the fesse point; an ordinary occupying one-fourth of the field, and placed (unless otherwise directed) in the dexter chief.

8. *Mil.* (*Pl.*): A station or encampment occupied by troops; place of lodging or encampment for officers and men. The apartments assigned to officers and soldiers in a barrack. (*Shakesp.*: 1 *Henry VI.*, ii. 1.) [Head-quarters.]

9. *Nautical*:

(1) The side of a ship, aft, between the main channels and stern.

(2) That portion of a yard from the slings outward.

(3) A point of the compass between the line of the keel and abaft the beam.

(4) (*Pl.*): The stations of a ship's company in time of exercise or action.

10. *Milling*: A section of a millstone dress, consisting of a leader and its branches; the term is used irrespective of the number of degrees embraced in the sector.

11. *Navig.*: A fourth part of a point, equivalent to 2° 48′ 45″ of an arc. (Called also a *Quarter-point*.)

12. *Shoemaking*: The portion of a boot or shoe upper behind the ankle-seams.

13. *Weights & Measures*:

(1) The fourth part of a hundredweight, or 28 lbs.

(2) The fourth part of a ton in weight, or eight bushels of grain.

(3) The fourth part of a chaldron of coal.

¶ (1) *To show quarter*, * *To grant quarter*, * *To keep quarter*: In war, to spare the life of a vanquished enemy; hence, generally, not to push one's advantage to an extreme; to show mercy; to be merciful, kind, or forgiving. (The origin of the term is disputed; by some it is referred to an agreement said to have been anciently made between the Dutch and the Spaniards, that the ransom of a soldier should be the *quarter* of his pay. It may, perhaps, be referred to the meaning I. 2. (5), and so mean, to grant friendship or peace.)

(2) *On the quarter*:

Naut.: In the direction of a point in the horizon considerably abaft the beam, but not in the direction of the stern.

"Whether on the bow, or a beam, or *on the quarter*."
—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 11, 1885.

*** quarter-aspect,** *s.*

Astron.: The aspect of two planets, whose position is at a distance of 90° on the zodiac.

quarter-back, *s.*

Football: One of the players stationed immediately in front of the goal-keeper.

quarter-badge, *s.*

Naut.: An artificial gallery on a ship; a carved ornament near the stern, containing a window for the cabin, or a representation of a window. It occurs in ships which have no quarter-gallery (q.v.).

quarter-bill, *s.*

Naut.: A list containing the different stations to which the officers and crew are distributed in time of action, with their names.

quarter-blanket, *s.*

Manège: A small blanket generally used under the harness, covering the horse's back from the shoulders to the hips, though in some cases it extends no farther forward than the front of the pad.

quarter-block, *s.*

Naut.: A double block iron-bound, secured swivel fashion by a bolt near the middle of a yard.

quarter-boards, *s. pl.*

Naut.: A set of thin boards forming an additional height to the bulwarks at the after-part of a vessel. Also called Top-gallant bulwarks.

quarter-boat, *s.*

Naut.: A boat hung to davits over a ship's quarter.

quarter-boot, *s.*

Manège.: A leather boot designed to protect the heels of the horse's fore-feet from injury by overreaching with the hind feet.

*** quarter-boys,** *s. pl.* Machinery of a clock striking the quarters. (*Southey: The Doctor*, ch. xxix.

quarter-bred, *a.* Having one-fourth pure blood. (Said of horses or cattle.)

quarter-cast, *a.* [Quarter, *s.*, II. 6, ¶.]

quarter-cleft, *a.* Applied to timber cut from the centre to the circumference. This section, by running parallel to the silver grain, shows the wood, particularly oak, to great advantage.

quarter-cloths, *s. pl.*

Naut.: Long pieces of painted canvas extended on the outside of the quarter-netting from the upper part of the gallery to the gangway.

*** quarter-cuffed,** *a.* Beaten with a quarter-staff.

"Four hundred senators entered the lists, and thought it an honour to be cudgelled and *quarter-cuffed*."—*Fuller*, No. 31.

quarter-day, *s.* In England the day which begins each quarter of the year. They are now Lady-day (March 25), Midsummer-day (June 24), Michaelmas-day (September 29), and Christmas-day (December 25). These days have been adopted between landlord and tenant for entering on or quitting lands or houses, and for paying rent. In the old style they were Old Lady-day (April 6), Old Midsummer-day (July 6), Old Michaelmas-day (October 11), and Old Christmas-day (January 6). In Scotland the quarter-days are Candlemas-day (February 2), Whitsunday (May 15), Lammas-day (August 1), and Martinmas-day (November 11).

quarter-deck, *s.*

Naut.: A deck raised above the waist and extending from the stern to the mainmast. It is especially a privileged portion of the deck, being the promenade of the superior officers or of the cabin passengers. The windward side is the place of honour.

quarter-decker, *s.*

Naut.: A sarcastic title applied to an officer who is more remarkable for attention to etiquette than for a knowledge of seamanship.

quarter-evil, quarter-ill, *s.* A disease (malignant pustule) in cattle and sheep. It causes great mortality.

"A preventive to black leg or *quarter-evil*."—*Field*, March 13, 1886.

quarter-face, *s.* A face three parts turned away.

quarter-foil, *s.* [QUARTREFOIL.]

quarter-gallery, *s.*

Shipbuild.: A small balcony on the quarter of a vessel. It is often decorated with ornamental carvings, &c.

quarter-guard, *s.*

Mil.: A small guard posted in front of each battalion in camp.

* **quarter-gunner,** *s.*

Naut.: A term formerly applied to an able-bodied seaman placed under the direction of the gunner, one quarter-gunner being allowed to every four guns.

quarter-hollow tool, *s.*

Wood-turning: A chisel for making convex mouldings.

quarter-hung, *a.*

Ordn.: Said of a gun whose trunnions have their axis below the line of bore.

quarter-ill, *s.* [QUARTER-EVIL.]

* **quarter-look,** *s.* A side-look.

quarter-man, *s.* A foreman employed in the royal dockyards under the master-shipwright, to superintend a certain number of workmen.

quarter-netting, *s.*

Naut.: Netting on the quarter for the stowage of hammocks, which in action serve to arrest bullets from small arms.

quarter-pace, *s.*

Build.: A stair embracing a quarter-turn at the winding of a stairs.

quarter-partition, *s.*

Carp.: A partition consisting of quartering.

quarter-pieces, *s. pl.*

Shipbuild.: Timbers in the after part of the quarter-gallery near the taffrail.

quarter-point, *s.* (QUARTER, *s.*, II. 11.)

quarter-rail, *s.*

Shipbuild.: One of a series of narrow moulded planks, reaching from the stern to the gangway and serving as a fence to the quarter-deck, where there are no ports or bulwarks.

quarter-round, *s.*

1. *Arch.:* An ovolo; an echinus.

2. *Carp.:* A plane used for moulding framework.

Quarter-round tool: A chisel used for making concave mouldings.

quarter-seal, *s.* The seal kept by the director of the Chancery of Scotland. It is in the shape and impression of the fourth part of the Great Seal, and is in the Scotch statutes called the Testimonial of the Great Seal. Gifts of land from the crown pass this seal in certain cases. (*Bell.*)

quarter-sessions, *s. pl.*

Law:

1. *In England:* A general court of criminal jurisdiction held in every county once in each quarter of a year before two or more justices of the peace, and before the recorder in boroughs. Its jurisdiction is confined to the smaller felonies and misdemeanors against the public, and certain matters rather of a civil than a criminal nature, such as the regulation of weights and measures; questions relating to the settlement of the poor; bastardy; and appeals against a multitude of orders or convictions, which may be made in petty sessions, within the laws relating to the revenue, the highways, and other matters of a local nature. In most of these cases an appeal lies to the higher court.

2. *In Scotland:* A court held by the justices of the peace four times a year at the county towns. These courts have the power of reversing the sentences pronounced at the special and petty sessions, when the sentence is of a nature subject to review. Such cases as fall to be tried by the English courts of quarter-sessions are chiefly disposed of in Scotland in the sheriff courts of the county.

* **quarter-slings,** *s. pl.*

Naut.: Ropes or chains used on shipboard in the sixteenth century.

quarter-squares, *s. pl.*

Math.: A table of the fourth part of the squares of numbers. It is used in lieu of a table of logarithms.

quarter-staff, *s.* [QUARTERSTAFF.]

quarter stanchion, *s.*

Naut.: A strong stanchion in each quarter of a square-sterned vessel.

quarter stuff, *s.*

Carp.: Plank one quarter of an inch thick.

quarter timber, *s.*

1. *Carp.:* Scantling from two to six inches deep.

2. *Naut.:* One of the framing timbers in a ship's quarter.

quarter-wind, *s.*

Naut.: A wind blowing on a vessel's quarter.

quàr'-tẽr (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [QUARTER, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To cut, part, or divide into four equal portions.

* 2. To divide into parts; to cut or separate into pieces.

"I, that with my sword *quartered* the world."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iv.

3. To provide with quarters, lodgings, or shelter; to find lodging and food for (said espec. of soldiers).

"The Carmelites were *quartered* in the city."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

* 4. To furnish as a portion, to allot, to deal out, to share.

5. To diet, to feed.

"He'd suck his claws,
And *quarter* himself upon his paws."
Butler: Hudibras, I. ii. 271.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Her.:* To add to other arms on a shield; to bear as an appendage to the hereditary arms.

2. *Law:* By 54 Geo. III., c. 146, § 1, a part of the punishment for high treason was that after the criminal was beheaded his body, divided into four quarters, should be disposed of as his Majesty might direct. (For this sentence, beheading may now be substituted.)

* **B.** *Intransitive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To be stationed or lodged; to take up one's quarters; to remain in quarters; to lodge.

2. *Her.:* To be quartered.

"He bare the self same armes that dyd *quarter* in my scute." *Gascoigne: Deuise of a Maske.*

quàr'-tẽr (2), *v.t.* [Fr. *carterer* = to quarter, from *quatre* = four; the wheels and ruts dividing the road into four portions.] To drive a carriage, so that one of the chief ruts is between the wheels; to drive so as to prevent the wheels entering the ruts.

"The postilion was employed . . . . eternally in *quartering*."—*De Quincey: Autob. Sketches*, i. 298.

quar'-tẽr-age, * **quart'-rage,** * **quàr'-trĭdge,** *s.* [Eng. *quarter*; *-age.*]

1. A quarterly allowance or payment.

"The *quartrage* of the friers cannot be little."—*Foxe Martyrs*, p. 925 (an. 1532).

2. Quarters. (*Holinshed: Scotland*, an. 1557.)

quàr'-tẽred, *pa. par.* & *a.* [QUARTER, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Divided into quarters or four equal parts; separated into parts.

2. Lodged, stationed.

"A Jesuit was *quartered* there as chaplain."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

II. *Her.:* A term sometimes applied to the cross when voided in the centre: as, cross *quartered.*

quàr'-tẽr-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [QUARTER, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

Naut.: Being on the quarter, or between the line of the keel and the beam, abaft the latter: as, a *quartering* wind. (*Dana.*)

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of dividing into quarters or four equal parts; division.

2. The assignment of quarters or lodgings for soldiers.

3. A station.

"Habitation, mansions, or *quarterings* there."—*Montague: Appeals to Cæsar*, ch. xviii.

4. Quarters; lodging.

* 5. A quarter.

"The notion that the weather changes at the moon's *quarterings* (establishing a 'quarter quarter' in England." —*Trans. Phil. Soc.* (ed. 18[illegible]), i. 118.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Carp.:* A series of small vertical timber-posts, rarely exceeding four by three inches, used to form a partition for the separation or boundary of apartments. They are usually placed about twelve inches apart, and are lathed and plastered in the internal apartments, but if used for external purposes they are generally boarded.

2. *Gun.:* A term employed when a piece of ordnance is so traversed that it will shoot on the line, or on the point of the compass whereon the ship's quarter has its bearing.

3. *Her.:* The arrangement of a number of coats-of-arms on one shield to form one bearing, as in the royal arms of England, where those of the several countries are conjoined; the act of dividing a coat of arms into four or more quarters, by parting, couping, &c., by perpendicular and horizontal lines. It is used to denote the several alliances of one family with the heiresses of others.

4. *Mach.:* The adjustment of cranks on a single shaft at 90° distance apart, or the boring of wrist-pins in locomotive driving-wheels at right angles with each other.

5. *Naut.:* Sailing large, but not before the wind.

quartering-belt, *s.*

Mach.: A belt or band connecting pulleys whose axles are at right angles to each other.

* **quartering-block,** *s.* The block on which the body of one condemned to be quartered was cut in pieces.

* **quàr-tẽr-ĭz-ā-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *quarter*, v.; *-ization.*]

Law: The quartering of criminals.

quàr'-tẽr-lў, *a.*, *adv.*, & *s.* [Eng. *quarter*; *-ly.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Consisting of, or containing a quarter or fourth part.

2. Occurring or recurring once in each quarter of the year; occurring or done at the end of each quarter of the year: as, *quarterly* payments or visits.

B. *As adverb:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Once in each quarter of the year; once a quarter.

* 2. In quarters, in pieces.

"They tore in pieces *quarterly* The corps."
Lord Lyttelton: Complaint of Phylomene.

II. *Her.:* Arranged according to the four quarters of the shield; quartered.

QUARTERLY.
(*English Royal Arms, 1405—Ireland and France quarterly.*)

"He bare sylver and sables *quarterly*. — *Berners: Froissart, Cronycle*, vol. ii., ch. cixviii.

C. *As subst.:* A magazine or other literary periodical published once in every three months.

"In the various London or other *quarterlies*."—*Lindsay: Mind in the Lower Animals*, i. 25.

quàr'-tẽr mas-tẽr, *s.* [Eng. *quarter* (2), *s.*, and *master.*]

1. *Mil.:* An officer, usually promoted from the ranks, who superintends the issue of stores, food, and clothing. He ranks first as a lieutenant, and is promoted to captain after a certain period of service.

2. *Naut.:* A petty officer, who, besides having charge of the stowage of ballast and provisions, coiling of ropes, &c., attends to the steering of the ship. He is appointed by the captain.

quartermaster-general, *s.*

Mil.: A staff-officer, specially appointed for

duties connected with quartering, encamping, embarking, and moving troops. In the field he is responsible for the surveys and reconnaissance necessary for the conduct of the army, and has the general direction of the railway, postal, signalling, and telegraph services. A general officer is usually appointed.

quartermaster-sergeant, *s.*

Mil.: The senior sergeant in the quartermaster's department of a regiment. He is responsible to the quartermaster for the issuing of stores and other duties connected with the office. He ranks next the sergeant-major.

quăr'-tĕrn, * **quar-terne,** * **quar-ter-oun,** * **quar tron,** * **quar troun,** *s.* [O. Fr. *quarteron* = a quarter of a pound, a quartern, from Low Lat. *quarteronem*, accus. of *quarterо* = the fourth part of a pound; Lat. *quartus* = fourth.]

* 1. A quarter.

"There is not the more seyn in alle the lunacioun, of only the secounde *quarteroun*."—*Mandeville*, ch. xxx.

2. *Liquid meas.:* The fourth part of a pint; an imperial gill.

3. *Dry meas.:* The fourth part of a peck, or of a stone.

4. A quartern-loaf (q.v.).

"The pang with which we saw one of those solid *quarterns* on the dinner-table."—*Century Magazine*, December 1878, p. 188.

quartern loaf, *s.* Properly a loaf made of the quarter of a stone of flour, but generally applied to a loaf of the weight of 4 lbs.

* **quar-terne,** * **ewar-terne,** *s.* [A.S. *cwaterн.*] A prison.

"I-bunden in the *quarterne* of Lundren."—*Layamon*, ii. 386.

quăr'-tĕr-ŏn, quăr-tĕr-oon', *s.* [Quadroon.]

quăr'-tĕrs, *s. pl.* [Quarter, *s.*]

quăr'-tĕr-staff, *s.* [Eng. *quarter*, and *staff* (q.v.).] A stout staff used as a weapon of offence or defence. It was generally about 6½ feet long, and loaded with iron at each end. It was grasped by one hand in the middle, and by the other between the middle and one end. In use the latter hand was passed rapidly from one quarter of the staff to the other, thus giving the weapon a rapid circular motion, and bringing the loaded ends on the adversary at unexpected points.

"Wrestled, played at *quarterstaff*, and won footraces."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

quăr-tĕttе', **quăr-tĕt', quăr-tĕt'-tō,** *s.* [Ital. *quartetto*, a dimin. from *quarto* = fourth, from Lat. *quartus*; Fr. *quartette.*]

1. *Music:*

(1) A piece of music arranged for four voices or instruments.

(2) A set of four persons, who perform a piece of music in four parts; a quartette party.

* 2. *Pros.:* A stanza of four lines.

quăr'-tĭc, *s.* [Lat. *quartus* = fourth.]

Alg.: A homogeneous function of the fourth degree in the variables, or, as the latter are sometimes termed, facients. Binary, ternary, and quaternary quartics have been most studied, in consequence of their connection respectively with the theories of equations, of curves, and of surfaces. (*Brande & Cox.*)

* **quăr'-tĭle,** *s.* [Lat. *quartus* = fourth.]

Astrol.: An aspect of the planets when they are distant from each other a quarter of a circle, or when their longitudes differ by 90°. Marked thus □. Called also Quartile-aspect.

"Or Mars and Venus, in a *quartile*, move
My pangs of jealousy for Arcite's love."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, i. 500.

* **quartile aspect,** *s.* [Quartile.]

* **quăr'-tĭne,** *s.* [Lat. *quartus* = fourth.]

Bot.: What was once considered a fourth integument, counting from the outside, in some ovules, but is now known to be a layer either of the secundine or of the nucleus.

quăr-tī-stĕr'-năl, *s.* [Lat. *quartus* = fourth, and Eng. *sternum* (q.v.).]

Anat.: The fourth osseous portion of the sternum, corresponding to the fourth intercostal space. (*Dunglison.*)

quăr'-tō, *a.* & *s.* [From the Latin phrase *in quarto* = in a fourth of the original size; *quartus* = fourth.]

A. *As adj.:* Denoting the size of a book in which a sheet makes four leaves. Frequently abbreviated to 4to.

"The book is in point of size *quarto*."—*Notes & Queries*, June 14, 1884, p. 473.

B. *As subst.:* A book formed by folding a sheet twice, making four leaves, eight pages. The term, by modern usage, refers to a book of nearly square form. The proportions vary according to the sizes of the sheets.

"Six ample *quartos* must have tried, and may have exhausted the indulgence of the publick."—*Gibbon: Roman Empire*, Vol. vii. (Pref.)

quăr tō dĕç' ĭ măn, *s.* & *a.* [Quartodecimani.]

A. *As subst.:* One of the Quartodecimani.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to, or characteristic of the Quartodecimani, or their practice: as, the *Quartodeciman* controversy.

Quăr-tō dĕç-ĭ-mā'-nī, *s. pl.* [Eccles. Lat., from Lat. *quartus-decimus* = fourteenth.]

Church Hist.: A name given to the Christians of Proconsular Asia, who, alleging the example of St. John, celebrated Easter on Nisan 14. The practice was finally condemned by the Council of Nice (A.D. 325). Called also Paschites. [Easter.]

* **quăr'-trāin,** *s.* [Quatrain.]

* **quăr'-trĭdge,** *s.* [Quarterage.]

quăr'-tўl, *s.* [Lat. *quart(us)* = fourth; *-yl.*] [Butyl.]

quârtz, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. of German provincial origin.]

Min.: A rhombohedral or hexagonal mineral, crystallizing mostly in hexagonal prisms with pyramidal terminations. Cleavage rhombohedral, very imperfect, and rarely obtainable. Occurs also massive, and of varying texture. Hardness, 7; sp. gr. 2·5 to 2·8; pure, crystallized varieties, 2·66; lustre, vitreous, sometimes resinous, splendent to dull; colourless, but when impure of varying shades of many colours; streak, white, in coloured kinds sometimes of the same colour, though paler; transparent to opaque; fracture, conchoidal to sub-conchoidal. Plates cut at right angles to the vertical axes exhibit circular polarization. Compos.: oxygen, 53·33; silicon, 46·67 = 100; formula SiO_2, or pure silica. Dana groups the numerous varieties of this mineral as follows:

A. Phenocrystalline or Vitreous varieties: 1. Ordinary crystallized, Rock Crystal; (*a*) regular crystals, or limpid quartz, (*b*) right-handed crystals, (*c*) left-handed crystals, (*d*) scalenohedric crystals, (*e*) capped quartz, (*f*) druzy quartz, (*g*) radiated quartz, (*h*) fibrous quartz. 2. Asteriated or star-quartz. 3. Amethyst. 4. Rose. 5. Yellow, or false topaz. 6. Smoky or cairngorm. 7. Milky. 8. Siderite, or sapphire quartz. 9. Sagenitic, enclosing acicular crystals of other minerals such as rutile, tourmaline, goethite, stilbite, asbestos, hornblende, and epidote. 10. Cat's eye. 11. Aventurine. 12. Impure from the presence of distinct minerals densely diffused.

B. Cryptocrystalline: 1. Chalcedony. 2. Carnelian. 3. Chrysoprase. 4. Prase. 5. Plasma, including the heliotrope or bloodstone. 6. Agate; (*a*) banded, (*b*) irregularly clouded, (*c*) colours due to visible impurities, including moss-agate, mocha-stone, and dendritic agate, (*d*) agatized wood. 7. Onyx. 8. Sardonyx. 9. Agate-jasper. 10. Siliceous sinter. 11. Flint. 12. Hornstone or chert. 13. Basanite, lydian-stone or touchstone. 14. Jasper.

C. Includes various quartz rocks, and the pseudomorphous varieties such as haytorite, beekite, babelquartz, &c.

Crystals are occasionally found very large; in Paris and Milan are some which weigh about eight cwt. Quartz is abundantly distributed, is an essential constituent of many rocks, notably granite, gneiss, various schists, and constitutes the larger part of mineral veins. Many of its varieties are largely employed in jewelry.

quartz-andesite, *s.*

Petrol. (*Pl.*): Andesites in which quartz exists as an essential constituent.

quartz augite-andesite, *s.*

Petrol.: A name given to some andesites in the Andes under the erroneous belief that they contained free quartz. The excess of silica shown in the analyses is probably derived from a glass, which is found in most of them.

quartz-breccia, *s.*

Petrol.: A breccia in which quartz fragments predominate.

quartz-conglomerate, *s.*

Petrol.: A conglomerate in which the pebbles consist wholly or principally of quartz.

quartz-crusher, *s.* [Ore-crusher.]

quartz diabase, *s.*

Petrol.: A diabase containing quartz, which, however, is usually of secondary origin.

quartz-diorite, *s.*

Petrol. (*Pl.*): Diorites containing quartz as an original constituent.

quartz felsite, *s.*

Petrol. (*Pl.*): Felsites containing original quartz porphyritically distributed. It usually occurs in individual crystals, the prism planes being absent, or nearly so, and has a more or less rounded aspect. It frequently encloses portions of the felsite ground mass.

quartz-liquefier, *s.* An apparatus for dissolving comminuted quartz in order to set free the gold.

quartz-mill, *s.* [Ore-crusher.]

quartz-porphyry, *s.* [Quartz-felsite.]

* **quartz-resinite,** *s.*

Min.: Any variety of opal having a somewhat resinous lustre.

quartz-rock, *s.*

Petrol.: The name applied to all rocks consisting essentially of massive quartz.

quartz schist, *s.*

Petrol.: Quartz rocks which contain sufficient micaceous or talcose material to give them a schistose texture.

quartz-sinter, *s.* [Siliceous-sinter.]

quartz-trachyte, *s.*

Petrol.: A trachyte containing quartz as an original constituent.

quârtz'-if-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *quartz*; *i* connect.; Lat. *fero* = to bear; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Consisting wholly or chiefly of quartz.

quârtz'-ite, quârtz'-ўte, *s.* [Eng. *quartz*; suff. *-ite, -yte.*]

Petrol.: A name given to all rocks consisting of granular or crystalline quartz closely compacted so as to form a solid rock mass.

quârtz'-ŏid, *s.* [Eng. *quartz*; suff. *-oid.*]

Crystall.: A double six-sided pyramid, represented by uniting two six-sided single pyramids base to base.

quârtz'-ōse, quârtz'-ōze, quârtz'-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *quartz*; suff. *-ose, -ozе, -ous.*]

Petrol.: Containing more or less quartz.

quârtz'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *quartz*; *-y.*] Of the nature or quality of quartz; pertaining to quartz; consisting of, containing, or abounding in quartz.

quăs, *s.* [Quass.]

quăsh, * **quasch-en,** * **quasch-yn,** * **quass, quassh,** *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *quasser* (Fr. *casser*) = to shatter, to annul, from Lat. *quasso* = to shatter, frequent. from *quatio* (pa. par. *quassus*) = to shake.]

A. *Transitive:*

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. To beat down; to dash; to beat in pieces; to crush. (*Udal: Luke* ix.)

2. To crush, to subdue, to dash, to quell, to extinguish; to put an end to.

"Our joys are *quash'd*, our hopes are blasted."
Cotton: Death.

II. *Law:* To annul, overthrow, or declare void through some insufficiency, informality, or other cause; to nullify.

"Whose orders may . . . be removed into the court of Queen's Bench, by writ of *certiorari facias*, and be there either *quashed* or confirmed."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 19.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To be shaken with a noise; to be dashed about.

"To keep it [the brain] from *quashing* and shaking."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. ii.

† **quăsh,** *s.* [Squash, *s.* (1).]

* **quăsh'-ĕў,** *s.* [Quash, *v.*] A pumpkin.

"With regard to these said *quashеys* . . . the best way of dressing them is to stew them in cream."—*Southey: Letters*, iii. 391.

quā-sī-, *pref.* [Lat. = as if.] As if; in a manner. It is often used prefixed to an English word to denote resemblance, generally a fictitious, unreal, or partial resemblance: as, a *quasi*-argument = something which resembles an argument, or is used on an occasion in place of or for an argument.

quasi-contract, *s.*
Law: An act which has not the strict form of a contract, but has yet the form of it.

quasi-crime, quasi-delict, *s.*
Law: The action of one doing damage or evil involuntarily.

quasi-delict, *s.* [QUASI-CRIME.]

quasi-entail, *s.*
Law: An estate *pur autre vie* granted, not only to a man and his heirs, but to a man and the heirs of his body; the interest so granted not being properly an estate-tail.

quasi-fee, *s.*
Law: An estate gained by wrong. (*Wharton.*)

quasi-personalty, *s.*
Law: Things moveable in point of law, though fixed to things real, either actually as fixtures, or fictitiously, as a lease for years. (*Wharton.*)

quasi-radiate, *a.*
Bot.: Slightly radiant. Used of certain composites, in which the florets of the ray are small and inconspicuous.

quasi-realty, *s.*
Law: Things which are fixed in contemplation of law to realty but movable in themselves, as heir-looms, title-deeds, court-rolls, &c. (*Wharton.*)

quasi-tenant, *s.*
Law: An undertenant who is in possession at the determination of an original lease, and is permitted by the reversioner to hold over. (*Wharton.*)

quasi-trustee, *s.*
Law: A person who reaps a benefit from a breach of trust, and so becomes answerable as a trustee.

quās-ī-mō'-dō, *phr.* [See def.]
Roman Calendar: A term applied to the first Sunday after Easter, from the opening words of the introit for that day, "*quasi modo geniti infantes*" = as (infants) lately (born).

† **quās'-jĕ,** *s.* [Native name.]
Zool.: *Nasua fusca.* [COATI.]

quass, *v.t.* [QUASH, *s.*]

* **quăss, quăs,** *s.* [Russ. *kwass.*] A thin, sour, fermented liquor, made by pouring warm water on rye or barley-meal, and drunk by the peasants of Russia.

* **quăs-sā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *quassatio,* from *quassatus,* pa. par. of *quasso* = to shatter.] [QUASH, *v.*] The act of shaking; concussion; the state of being shaken.

"Continual contusions, threshing, and *quassations.*"—*Gayton: Festivous Notes on Don Quixote,* p. 68.

quas'-sī-a, *s.* [Named by Linnæus after *Quassi or Coissi,* a negro of Surinam, who successfully used its bark in fever; Ger. *quassie.*]

1. *Bot.:* The typical genus of the order Simarubaceæ. Flowers hermaphrodite; corolla five-parted; stamens ten, longer than the petals; the fruit consisting of five fleshy drupes. *Quassia amara* is a tree cultivated in the West Indies and the parts adjacent. It has terminal clusters of large, red flowers, and unequally pinnate leaves.

2. *Pathol.:* The Surinam Quassia is *Quassia amara;* Jamaica Quassia, the wood of *Picræna excelsa.* It comes to Britain in logs or billets, and is retailed as chips or raspings. It is given as an extract, an infusion, or a tincture, and acts as a pure bitter and stomachic, and as an antiperiodic. An infusion of it is used to poison flies, and, in the form of an enema, to destroy threadworms.

quassia-camphor, *s.*
Chem.: A substance which separates from an aqueous infusion of quassia wood, in white crystalline plates, lighter than water, and having the odour of the wood. (*Watts.*)

quassia-chips, *s. pl.* [QUASSIA, *s.*, 2.]

quas'-sī-ăd, *s.* [Eng. *quassi(a); -ad.*]
Bot.: (*Pl.*) The Simarubaceæ. (*Lindley.*)

quas'-sī-in, *s.* [Eng., &c. *quassi(a); -in.*] [QUASSIN.]

quas'-sin, *s.* [Eng., &c. *quass(ia); -in.*]
Chem.: $C_{10}H_{12}O_3$ (?). Quassiin. Quassite. A yellow, bitter, crystalline substance, extracted from the aqueous infusion of quassia-wood by alcohol and ether. It forms small, white, opaque prisms, inodorous and permanent in the air, slightly soluble in water, very soluble in absolute alcohol and in ether. When heated it melts, and forms on cooling a transparent, brittle mass. Hot nitric acid converts it into oxalic acid.

quas'-site, *s.* [Eng., &c. *quass(ia); -ite.*] [QUASSIN.]

* **quăt** (1), *v.i.* [An abbrev. of *squat* (q.v.).] To squat, to sit down.

"You grow tired at last and *quat.*"—*Foote: The Author,* ii. 1.

* **quăt** (2), *v.t.* [Prob. the same word as *quit* or *quiet.*]

1. To satiate, to satisfy.

"To the stomach *quatted* with dainties, all delicates become grievous."—*Lyly.*

2. To release, to free.

quăt, *a.* [QUAT (2), *v.*] Quit, free, released from. (*Scotch.*)

"He bid them also to take heed, and be *quat.*"—*Bunyan: Holy War,* ch. xix.

* **quăt,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A pustule, a pimple: hence, a diminutive person.

"I have rulld'd this young *quat* almost to the sense, and he grows angry."—*Shakesp.: Othello,* v. 1.

quā'-tą, *s.* [COATA.]

* **quatch,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A word.

"Not a *quatch,* said poets." *Corbet: Elegy on Q. Anne.*

* **quătch,** *a.* [Prob. connected with *squat.*] Squat, flat.

"The *quatch* buttock, the brawn buttock, or any buttock."—*Shakesp.: All's Well,* ii. 2.

* **quā'-tėr,** * **quā-tre,** *a.* [Fr. *quatre* = four.]

* **quater-cousin,** *s.* [CATER-COUSIN.]

quā'-tĕr-fōil, *s.* [QUATREFOIL.]

quā'-tėrn, *a.* [Lat. *quaterni* = four each; *quatuor* = four.] Consisting of four, fourfold, growing in fours.

quą-tĕr'-nar-ў, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *quaternarius,* from *quaterni* = four each; Fr. *quaternaire.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Consisting of four.

"We read what a great respect Pythagoras and his sect had for their *quaternary* number."—*F. Gregory: Doctrine of the Trinity,* p. 63.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* Arranged in fours.

2. *Chem.:* Consisting of four parts; applied to compounds of four elements, or of compounds performing the functions of elements.

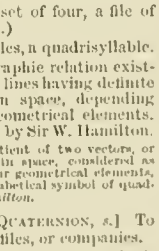
3. *Geol.:* [POST-TERTIARY].

B. *As subst.:* The number four. (*More: Phil. Cabbala,* ch. iv., § 1. App.)

quą-tĕr'-nate, *a.* [Lat. *quaterni* = four each.] Consisting of four; in bot., four together; succeeding by fours.

quaternate leaf, *s.*
Bot.: A leaf consisting of four leaflets.

quaternate-pinnate, *a.*
Bot.: Pinnated, with the pinnæ arranged in fours.


QUATERNATE-LEAF.

quą-tĕr'-nĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Lat. *quaternio,* from *quaterni* = four each.]

***I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. The number four, a set of four, a file of four soldiers. (*Acts* xii. 4.)

2. A word of four syllables, a quadrisyllable.

II. *Math.:* The metrographic relation existing between any two right lines having definite lengths and directions in space, depending upon four irreducible geometrical elements. Discovered and developed by Sir W. Hamilton.

"A *quaternion* is the quotient of two vectors, or of two directed right lines in space, considered as depending on a system of four geometrical elements, and as expressible by an alphabetical symbol of quadrinomial form."—*Sir W. Hamilton.*

* **quą-tĕr'-nĭ-ŏn,** *v.t.* [QUATERNION, *s.*] To divide into quaternions, files, or companies.

"The angels themselves, in whom no disorder is feared, are distinguish'd and *quaternion'd* into their celestial princedoms and satrapies."—*Milton. Reason of Ch. Government,* bk. ii. (App.).

* **qua-tėr-nĭ-ty,** * **qua-ter-nĭ-tie,** *s.* [Fr. *quaternité,* from Lat. *quaternitas,* from *quaterni* = four each.] The condition or quality of making up the number four.

"Their whole scale . . . was not a trinity but a *quaternity,* or four ranks and degrees of beings."—*Cudworth: Intell. System,* p. 857.

* **qua-tĕr-ŏn,** *s.* [QUATERNION.]

* **qua-tor-zāin (qu** as **k),** *s.* [Fr. *quatorze* fourteen.] A poem or stanza of fourteen lines; a sonnet.

"Put out your rushlights, you poets and rhymers! and bespeak your scared *quatorzains* to the chandlers."—*Nashe,* in *English Garner,* i. 402.

* **quą-torze (qu** as **k),** *s.* [Fr. = fourteen.] In piquet, the four aces, kings, queens, knaves, or tens: so called because each quatorze counts fourteen points.

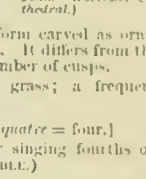
"He scores ten for carte blanche, twenty-eight for *quatorzes.*"—*Field,* Jan. 23, 1886.

quăt'-rāin (or as **ka'-trān),** *s.* [Fr., from *quatre* = four.] A stanza of four lines rhyming alternately.

"Each of his predictions was couched in the form of a poetical *quatrain.*"—*Daily Telegraph,* Jan. 2, 1886.

* **qua-tre,** *a.* [QUATER.]

quatrefoil (as **quă'-tėr-foil** or **ka'-tėr-foil), qua-tėr-foil, quar-tėr-foil,** *s.* [Fr. *quatre-feuille,* from *quatre* (Lat. *quatuor*) = four, and *feuille* (Lat. *folium*) = a leaf.]


QUATREFOIL.
(*From the tomb of King John, Worcester Cathedral.*)

1. *Arch.:* A piercing or panel divided by cusps or foliations into four leaves, or more correctly the leaf-shaped figure formed by the cusps. It is supposed to represent the four leaves of a cruciform plant. The name is also given to flowers and leaves of a similar form carved as ornaments on mouldings, &c. It differs from the cinquefoil only in the number of cusps.

2. *Her.:* Four-leaved grass; a frequent bearing in coat-armour.

* **quat-rĭ-ble,** *v.i.* [Fr. *quatre* = four.]
Music: To descant by singing fourths on a plain song. (Cf. QUINTIBLE.)

quāt-rō-dĕc'-ĭ-mā-nī, *s. pl.* [QUARTO-DECIMANI.]

quat'-trō-çĕnt ist, *s.* & *a.* [Eng., &c. *quattrocent(o); -ist.*]

A. *As subst.:* A painter of the Quattrocento school.

"I began to trace the purity of work in the *quattrocentists.*"—*Contemp. Review,* April, 1886, p. 476.

B. *As adj.:* Belonging to, or characteristic of the Italian painters of the fourteenth century.

"The *quattrocentist* work became dearer to me."—*Contemp. Review,* April, 1886, p. 477.

quat-trō-cĕn-tō (c as **ch),** *s.* or *a.* [Ital., lit. = four hundredth, but used for fourteen hundredth.]

Art: A term applied to the characteristic style of the artists who practised in the fourteenth century: it was hard, rigid, and peculiar in colour, as well as in form and pose. It was the intermediate stage of that progressive period of art, which, commencing with Fra Angelico, reached excellence with Leonardo da Vinci. (*Fairholt.*)

quā-tu-or-dĕ'-cāne, *s.* [Lat. *quatuor* = four, and Eng. *decane.*]
Chem.: $C_{14}H_{30}$. Tetradecane. One of the paraffins found in American petroleum and in the light oils obtained by the distillation of coal. It boils at 236–240°.

* **quāve, * quav-yn,** *v.i.* [Cf. Low Ger. *quabbeln* = to tremble; Dan. dial. *kvæppe* = to be shaken.] To shake, to tremble, to be shaken.

"I understande ye . . . how the erthe *quaveth* and shaketh."—*Caxton. Mirrour of the World,* bk. iii. ch. xxii.

* **quāve,** *s.* [QUAVE, *v.*] A shaking, a trembling.

* **quāvė-mīre,** *s.* [Eng. *quave,* v., and *mire.*] A quagmire, a bog.

"Aratus would not suffer the Achæans to follow them, because of bogs and *quavemires.*"—*North: Plutarch,* p. 673.

quā vèr, *v.i. & t.* [Eng. *quav(e)*; freq. suff. *-er.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To shake, to tremble, to vibrate; to have a tremulous motion.

"To vibrate or *quaver* according to its reciprocal motions."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

2. To shake in vocal utterance; to sing or utter sounds with rapid vibrations; to sing with tremulous modulations of voice; to produce a shake on a musical instrument.

"*Quavering* to the country swains."
Dryden: Art of Poetry, ii.

B. *Trans.:* To utter with rapid vibrations or with a tremulous sound.

"Not a nymph the *quaver'd* notes approve."
Jones: Arcadia.

¶ *To quaver away:* To dispel by singing or playing. (*Cowper.*)

quā'-vèr, *s.* [QUAVER, *v.*]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* A quavering motion.

"And with blithe *quavers* fans the gath'ring breeze."
Brooke: Universal Beauty, v.

II. *Music:*

1. A shake or rapid vibration of the voice; a shake on an instrument of music. (*Gay: Epistle* iii.)

2. A note and measure of time, equal to half a crochet or the eighth of a semibreve. 𝅘𝅥𝅯

***quā'-vèr-èr,** *s.* [Eng. *quaver*, v.; *-er.*] One who quavers; a warbler.

***quā'-vĭv-ĕr,** *s.* [Representing an Ital. *acqua vipera*, shortened in French to *quavre*, and after further to *vivre* or *vive.* [WYVERN.] The weever (q.v.).

"A little fish in the form of a scorpion, and of the size of the fish *quariver.*"—*Bailey: Erasmus' Colloquies*, p. 393.

¶ For the full history of the word see *Notes & Queries*, (6th Ser.), ix. 390.

quay (as **kē**), ***kay, *keie,** † **key, *keye,** *s.* [O. Fr. *quay* (Fr. *quai*), of Celtic origin from Bret. *kae* = an enclosure; Wel. *cae.*] A landing-place; a wharf projecting into a stream, harbour, or basin, to which vessels are moored for the purpose of receiving and delivering freight. Quays are constructed generally of stone, but occasionally of wood, iron, &c.

"What a concourse swarms on yonder *quay.*"
Gray: Epistle vi.

quay-berth, *s.* A loading or discharging berth for a ship in a public dock.

quay (as **kē**), *v.t.* [QUAY, *s.*] To furnish with quays.

quayage, † **keyage** (both as **kē'-ăğ**), *s.* [Eng. *quay*; *-age.*]

1. The duty or toll paid for the use of a quay; quay dues; wharfage.

2. Berths on a quay for loading or discharging ships.

"They have practically no *quayage* in their new dock unappropriated."—*Times*, Sept. 24, 1881.

***quayd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [QUAID.]

***quēach, *queich,** *s.* [QUITCH] A thick bushy plot; a quickset hedge.

"The fortresses
Of thorniest *queaches.*"
Chapman: Homer; Hymne to Pan.

***quēach, *queatche, *quecchen,** *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *cwecc(e)an.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To stir, to move.

"Ne lete ye nenne quick *quecchen* to holte."
Layamon, i. 35.

B. *Trans.:* To move, to shake.

"Heo *quehten* heore scaftes." *Layamon*, ii. 582.

***quēach'-ў** (1), ***quēach'-ĭe,** *a.* [Eng. *queach*, s.; *-y.*] Thick, bushy.

"*Queachie* bushes to defende
Him from Apollo's sight."
Turberville: All Things hath Release, &c.

quēach'-ў (2), *a.* [Eng. *queach*, v.; *-y.*] Shaking, soft; yielding or giving way under the foot, as boggy or marshy ground.

"Many of them fell into those deep bogs and *queachy* places."—*Knolles: Hist. Turkes*, p. 282.

quēan, *queane, *quen, *quene, *queene, *s.* [The same word as QUEEN, *s.*]

1. A worthless woman; a slut, a hussy, a strumpet. (*Gay: Shepherds Week*, iv.)

2. In the eighteenth century in England, and still in Scotland, used for a young or unmarried woman, without any idea of disrespect or contempt.

"Here's to the flaunting extravagant *quean.*"
Sheridan. School for Scandal, iii. 3.

quēaș'-ĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *queasy*; *-ly.*] In a queasy or squeamish manner; with squeamishness, squeamishly.

quēaș'-ĭ nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *queasy*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being queasy or squeamish; squeamishness, qualmishness, nausea.

"That which this young *queasiness* retches at."—*Milton: Apol. for Smectymnuus.*

quēaș'-ў, *quals-y, *quays-y, *queaz-ie, *quey-sy, *a.* [Norweg. *kveis* = sickness after a debauch. (*Skeat.*)]

I. *Literally:*

1. Sick at the stomach; affected with nausea; qualmish, squeamish.

"Feeling it may be a little *queasy* when the big billow rudely shakes your timber ends."—*Blackie: Lays of Highlands & Islands*, p. xxxvii.

2. Causing, or apt to cause nausea or squeamishness. (*Skelton: Magnificence*, 2,295.)

* **II.** *Figuratively:*

1. Fastidious, nice, squeamish.

"They are too *queasy* for my temper."
Beaum. & Flet.: Wild Goose Chase.

2. Requiring to be handled delicately; delicate, ticklish. (*Shakesp.: Lear*, ii. 1.)

***quēaz'-ęn,** *v.t.* [QUEASY.] To make queasy; to sicken. (*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.*)

Quĕ-bĕc', *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: A city and river-port in Canada.

Quebec-oak, *s.*

Bot.: *Quercus alba.* [QUERCUS.]

Quebec marmot, *s.*

Zool.: *Arctomys monax*, the Woodchuck (q.v.).

***quēch', *queek,** *v.i.* [QUEACH, *v.*] To move, to shrink, to wince.

***qued, *quede, *quead, *queyd, *kuead,** *a. & s.* [O. Fris. *quad*; Dut. & Low Ger. *kwaad*; Scotch *quaid.*]

A. *As adj.:* Bad, wicked.

"Thi lif is evere luther and *qued.*"
Owl & Nightingale, 1,135.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A wicked bad person; specif., the devil.

"Forth nam Balaam dhat ille *quad.*"
Genesis & Exodus, 4,063.

2. Hurt, harm, wickedness, evil.

"For *qued* that myght falle."
E. Eng. Poems, Cleanness, 566.

***qued-ful,** *a.* [Eng. *qued*; *-ful(l).*] Hurtful, wicked, bad.

quĕd'-ĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Named by Leach, but unexplained. (*Agassiz.*)]

Entom.: A genus of Staphylinidæ. About twenty-eight species are British.

***qued-ness, *qued-nes, *quede-nes,** *s.* [Eng. *qued*; *-ness.*] Wickedness, harm, evil.

"*Quednes* spake that on heghte."
E. Eng. Psalter, Ps. lxxii. 8.

quēęch'-ў, *a.* [QUEACHY.] Weak, helpless.

"They're poor *queechy* things."—*G. Eliot: Adam Bede*, ch. x.

quēēm, *v.t.* [QUEME, *v.*]

quēēn, *queene, *quen, *quene, *ewen, *qwhene, *queyne, *s.* [A.S. *cwēn*, cogn. with Dut. *kween* = a barren woman or cow; Icel. *kvān* = a wife, *kona* = a woman; Dan. *qvinde* = a woman, *kone* = a wife; Sw. *qvinna* = a female, *kona* = a queen, a strumpet; Goth. *kwens, kwēins* = a woman, a wife; M. H. Ger. *kone*; O. H. Ger. *quenā* = a woman; Gr. γυνή (*gunē*) = a woman; Russ. *jena* = a wife; Sanse. *jani* = a wife. From the same root as *genus, kin*, &c. The same word as QUEAN (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

* (1) A woman. (*Destruct. of Troy*, 3,162.)

* (2) A quean, a hussy, a strumpet.

"Prest that halt his *queene* hym by."
Romaunt of the Rose, p. 24.

(3) A woman who is the sovereign of a kingdom; a female sovereign.

"The *queen* is either regent, consort, or dowager."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 4.

(4) A queen-bee (q.v.).

2. *Fig:* A female who is chief or pre-eminent among others; one who presides: as, the *queen* of beauty, the *queen* of love, &c.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Cards:* A card on which a queen is depicted.

2. *Chess:* The most powerful, and, after the king, the most important of all the pieces in a set of chessmen.

3. *Slating:* A size of slates, three feet long by two feet wide.

¶ (1) *Queen Anne's Bounty:* [BOUNTY, *s.*, II. 1. ¶].

(2) *Queen of Spain Fritillary;*

Entom.: *Argynnis Lathonia*, a beautiful butterfly from time to time taken in the south of England. The larva feeds upon *Viola tricolor.*

(3) *Queen of the Meadows:*

Bot.: *Spiræa Ulmaria*, a rosaceous plant, two to four feet high, with large radical and small terminal leaves, leafy stipules, small white flowers, and five to nine twisted carpels. Common in meadows and by water-sides in Britain, flowering in June and July.

(4) *Queen of the Prairie:*

Bot.: *Spiræa lobata.*

queen-apple, *s.* (See extract.)

"The *queen-apple* was probably thus distinguished in compliment to Elizabeth. In Moffet's *Health's Improvement*, I find an account of apples which are said to have been 'grafted upon a mulberry-stock, and then wax thorough red as our *queen-apples*, called by Ruellius Rubelliana, and Claudiana by Pliny.'"—*I. Disraeli: Curiosities of Literature.*

queen-bee, *s.*

Entom.: A fully-developed female bee in a hive or nest. [BEE.] She lays two or three thousand eggs daily during the height of summer, or more than a million during her lifetime, which is about five years. When a young queen comes forth, the old one becomes agitated with jealousy, and ultimately quits the hive, surrounded by a great multitude of workers, who found a new colony, leaving the old hive to the possession of the youthful rival. Two days to a week after coming to maturity, the young queen temporarily flies forth, and is fertilised in the air.

queen-cake, *s.* A sort of small sweet cake, heart-shaped, with currants in it.

queen-closer, *s.* [CLOSER.]

queen-consort, *s.* The wife of a king.

queen-dowager, *s.* The widow of a deceased king.

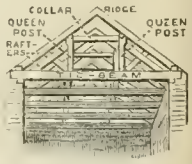
***queen-gold,** *s.* A royal duty or revenue once belonging to every queen of England during her marriage to the king.

queen-mother, *s.* A queen dowager, who is also mother of the reigning sovereign.

***queen of hearts,** *s.* An old country dance.

queen-post, *s.*

Carp.: One of the suspending posts in the framed principal of a roof, or in a trussed partition, or other truss where there are two. Queen-posts are mortised, or attached by iron straps to the tie-beam of a roof-frame, supporting it and the rafters at points between the ridge and eave. [KING-POST.]



QUEEN-POST.

queen-regent, queen-regnant, *s.* A queen who holds the crown in her own right.

queen-truss, *s.*

Carp.: A truss framed with queen-posts.

queen-wood, *s.* A name sometimes given to woods of the green-heart and cocoa-wood character, imported from the Brazils.

queen's advocate, *s.* [ADVOCATE.]

queen's bench, *s.* [BENCH, *s.*]

queen's blue, *s.*

Comm.: Thumb-blue. Stone-blue. One of the names given to lump-blue used in laundries.

queen's counsel, *s.* The same as KING'S COUNSEL. [COUNSEL, *s.*]

queen's cushion, *s. Saxifraga hypnoides.*

queen's delight, queen's root, *s.*

Bot.: *Stillingia sylvatica.* (*Amer.*)

queen's English, *s.* [KING'S ENGLISH.]

queen's evidence, *s.* [KING'S EVIDENCE.]

queen's head, *s.* A name given to a postage-stamp during the reign of Queen Victoria.

queen's messenger, *s.* [Messenger.]

queen's metal, *s.* An alloy used for making teapots, obtained by fusing under charcoal a mixture of nine parts tin, one part each antimony, lead, and bismuth.

queen's pigeon, *s.* [Victoria Crowned-pigeon.]

queen's pincushion, *s.*
Bot.: The flowers of the guelder-rose.

queen's root, *s.* [Queen's delight.]

queen's ware, *s.* Glazed earthenware of a creamy colour.

***queen's yellow,** *s.*
Chem.: Subsulphite of mercury.

quēēn, *v.i.* & *t.* [Queen, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

* **1.** *Ord. Lang.:* To act or play the queen.

"A threepence bow'd would hire me,
Old as I am, to *queen* it."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 3.

2. *Chess:* To gain a queen by advancing a pawn to its eighth square.

B. *Trans.:* To make into a queen, as a pawn, by advancing it to its eighth square.

***quēēn'-craft,** *s.* [Eng. *queen*, and *craft*; cf. *kingcraft*.] Skill or craft in policy on the part of a queen. (*Fuller: Worthies*, i. 490.)

***quēēn'-dŏm,** *s.* [Eng. *queen*; *-dom.*] Queenly condition or character.

"Will thy *queendom* all lie hid?"
E. B. Browning: Dead Pan.

***quēēn'-hoŏd,** *s.* [Eng. *queen*; *-hood.*] The state, quality, rank, or position of a queen.

"With all grace
Of womanhood and *queenhood.*"
Tennyson: Geraint & Enid.

quēēn'-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *queen*, s.; *-ing.*] A queen-apple (q.v.).

"The winter *queening* is good for the table."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

quēēn'-lĕt, *s.* [Eng. *queen*; dim. suff. *-let.*] A petty queen.

"Kinglets and *queenlets* of the like temper."—*Carlyle: Miscell.*, iii. 216.

quēēn'-līke, *a.* [Eng. *queen*; *-like.*] Like or resembling a queen; queenly.

"Unto the *queenlike* Chyvl."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 10.

quēēn'-lĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *queenly*; *-ness.*] The state or condition of being queenly; the characteristics of a queen; queenly nature or quality; dignity or stateliness befitting a queen.

"A *queenliness* . . . that would also befit the mistress of Antony."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, July 5, 1884.

quēēn'-lў, ***queen-lie,** *a.* [Eng. *queen*; *-ly.*] Like a queen; queenlike; becoming, or suitable to a queen.

"I thought she had a *queenly* manner."—*Burnet: Records of the Reformation*, vol. i., bk. iii.

***quēēn'-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *queen*; *-ship.*] The state, position, or dignity of a queen.

***queer,** *s.* [Choir.]

quēēr, *v.t.* [Queer, *a.*]

* **1.** To chaff, to ridicule, to sneer at. (*Slang.*)

"*Queering* the threadbare curate."
Colman: Poetical Vagaries, p. 144.

2. To spoil, espec. in the phrase, *To queer a pitch* = To purposely spoil business. (*Theat. slang.*) [Pitch (2), *s.*, I. 7.]

"Endeavours made by one or other of them *to queer a* rival's or an antagonist's *pitch.*"—*Referee*, Feb. 21, 1889.

quēēr, *a.* [Low Ger. *quer* = across; *quere* obliquity; Ger. *quer* = transverse; *querkopf* = a queer fellow.]

1. Strange, odd; behaving, acting, or appearing in a manner other than the ordinary, normal, or usual manner; singular, droll, original, peculiar.

"The mosque of Mahound, or some *queer* pa-god."
Pope: Dunc, bat. 4.

2. Not very well; out of sorts: as, I feel very *queer.* (*Colloq.*)

3. Not favourable or propitious; unfavourable: as, Things look very *queer.* (*Colloq.*)

¶ *To be in queer street:* To be in bad circumstances of any kind, as illness, debt, &c.

queer cuffin, *s.* A magistrate. (*Thieves' slang.*)

quēēr ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *queer*, v.; *-er.*] A banter, a ridiculer.

"These Quizzers, *Queerers*, Smokers . . .
Colman: Poetical Vagaries, p. 139.

quēēr'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *queer*; *-ish.*] Rather queer, strange, or odd; singular.

"You Englishmen go to work in a *queerish* kind of way."—*Marryat: Frank Mildmay*, ch. xx.

quēēr'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *queer*; *-ity*, on analogy of *oddity*, &c.] Queerness, strangeness, peculiarity.

quēēr'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *queer*; *-ly.*] In a queer, strange, or singular manner.

quēēr'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *queer*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being queer; oddness, oddity, peculiarity, singularity.

quēēst, *s.* [Quist.]

quēez mad dam, *s.* [Fr. *cuisse-madame.*] The Cusse-madam, a French jargonelle pear.

*** quēint,** *a.* [Quaint.]

*** quēint,** *** quēinte,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Quench.]

quēint'-ĭse, *s.* [Quaintise.]

*** quĕlk'-chōse** *** quĕlque'-chōse (qu** as **k),** *s.* [Fr. *quelque chose.*] A kickshaw (q.v.).

"With paper *quelkechoes.*"
Davies: Muse's Sacrifice, p. 5.

quegh, *s.* [Quaich.]

quĕll, *** quelle,** **quellen,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *cwellan* = to kill; cogn. with O. Sax. *quellian* = to torment; *quelon* = to suffer martyrdom; Dut. *kwellen* = to plague, to vex; Icel. *kvelja* = to torment; Sw. *qvälja* = to torment; Dan. *qvale* = to strangle, to torment.] [Quail, *v.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* **1.** To kill.

"Brent his nobul burwes and his burnes *quelled.*"
William of Palerne, 1,108.

* **2.** To dash.

"And with hir axes out the braines *quelt.*"
Chaucer: Troilus & Cresside, iv. 47.

3. To subdue, to crush; to put down; to overpower.

"By our dissentions grow the Christians strong
Whom our united hearts may easily *quell.*"
Heywood: The Foure Prentices of London.

4. To calm, to allay, to quiet; to reduce to a state of quiet, peace, or calm.

"He hath *quelled* the wildness of the fanatic in the command to be wise as serpents."—*Warburton: Works*, vol. ix., ser. 6.

* **5.** To frighten, to disconcert.

"Much did his wordes the gentle ladie *quell.*"
Spenser: F. Q., V. iii. 16.

* **B.** *Intransitive:*

1. To perish, to die.

"Yet did he quake and quiver, like to *quell.*"
Spenser: F. Q., VII. vii 42.

2. To abate; to be abated.

"Winter's wrath begins to *quell.*"
Spenser: Shepheards Calender: March

*** quĕll,** *s.* [Quell, *v.*]

1. Murder.

"His spungy followers, who shall bear the guilt
Of our great *quell.*" *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, i. 7.

2. Power or means of quelling or subduing; a weapon.

"A sovereign *quell* is in his waving hands."
Keats: Endymion, ii.

*** quelle,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Quell, *v.*]

quĕll'-ĕr, *** ewell-ere,** *** quell-are,** *** quell-ere,** *s.* [A.S. *cwellere.*]

1. One who kills; an executioner, a slayer.

"The *quellere* smot of hise heued."
Legend St. Katherine, 2,93.

2. One who or that which quells, crushes, or subdues.

"Hail, Son of the Most High,
Queller of Satan." *Milton: P. R.*, iv. 631.

*** quĕll'-lĭ-ō,** *s.* [Sp. *cuello*, from Lat. *collum* = the neck.] A ruff for the neck.

*** quĕlm,** *v.t.* [A.S. *cwelman*, *cwylman*; O. Sax. *quelmian.*] To kill.

"*Quelm* rightwis of hert."
E. Eng. Psalter, Ps. xxxvi. 14

*** quelque-chose,** *s.* [Quelkchose.]

*** quēme,** *** cwem-en, quecm,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *cwéman.*]

A. *Trans.:* To please, to gratify.

"For nought I kan hym *queme.*"
Chaucer: Troilus & Cresside, v. 695.

B. *Intrans.:* To be pleasing.

"For vnto me welle more it *quemeth*
The werre certes than the pees
Gower

*** quēme,** *** ewemo,** *** queem,** [A.S. *cwēme*] Quiet, *s.*

A. *As adjective:*

1. Pleasing. (*Ywenely Mysteries*, p. 2.)

2. Pleased, gratified.

"Of thes wordes was the wel *cwome.*"
Legend St. Katherine, l. 742

3. Friendly, gracious.

"That he be til us *quem* that day
Metrical Homilies, p.

B. *As subst.:* Pleasure, gratification.

"He sal serue me al to *quemne*
Curse Mundi, 2,

*** quēmo-fŭl,** *** quem full,** *a.* [Eng. *queme*, *full.*]

1. Pleasing. (*Wycliffe: Lev. Locus* xix.)

2. Friendly, gracious.

"God . . . schal be *quemeful* to hym."—*Wycliffe Job* xxxiii. 26.

*** quon,** *** quene,** *adv.* or *conj.* [When.]

quĕnch, *** quencho,** *** quench en,** *** quen ch-yn** (pa. t. *** quint,** *** quynt,** *** quynte,** *quenched*), *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *cwencan* (in comp. *acwencan*), from *cwincan* = to be put out, to be extinguished; O. Fris. *kwinka.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To extinguish; to put out.

"Anon was the fuyr *quenched.*" *Maundeville*, p. 70.

2. To allay, to extinguish, to slake.

"Scarce held their hands, and lifted swords: but stood
In act to *quench* their impious thirst of blood."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses, xiii.

3. To suppress, to subdue, to repress, to check, to stifle.

"Now helpe God to *quenchen* al thir sorwe"
Chaucer: Troilus & Cresside, i. 1,009.

* **4.** To lay or place in water. [Quenching, C. 2.]

"Which is said to double or triple the force of ante edge tools that is *quenched* in the same."—*Harrison Hewrigt. England*, bk. ii., ch. xxiv.

* **B.** *Intransitive:*

1. To be extinguished; to go out, as fire.

"Right anon on of the fyres *quenyt.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 2,336.

2. To lose zeal; to become cool.

"Dost thou think, in time
She will not *quench?*" *Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, i. 5.

*** quĕnch,** *s.* [Quench, *v.*] Extinction.

"None came
To give it *quench.*"
Chapman: Homer: Iliad xiv. 363.

*** quench-coal,** *s.* That which quenches or extinguishes fire; hence, fig., one who is cold or heartless.

"You are *quench-coal*, no sparkle of grace can kindle upon your cold hearth."—*Rogers*

quĕnch'-a-blo, *a.* [Eng. *quench*; *-able.*] Capable of being quenched.

quĕnch' ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *quench*; *-er.*] One who or that which quenches or extinguishes; colloquially, a draught which allays thirst.

"A modest *quencher.*" — *Dickens: Old Curiosity Shop*, ch. xxxv.

quĕnch'-ĭng, *** quonch-inge,** *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Quench, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par.* & *participle. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of extinguishing or allaying.

2. *Metall.:* The process of producing a hard scale or crust upon the surface of molten metal in a crucible or cistern, for the purpose of removing it in successive rondles or discs, instead of allowing it to congeal into a solid mass.

quĕnch -lĕss, *** quonch -les,** *a.* [Eng. *quench*; *-less.*] That cannot be quenched, abated, or repressed; inextinguishable, unquenchable.

"Where Phlegeton with *quenchles* flaines doth burn."
Spenser: Muiopotmos

quĕnch -lĕss-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *quenchless*; *-ly.*] In a quenchless or unquenchable manner or degree.

quĕnch -lĕss-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *quenchless*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being quenchless; unquenchableness.

*** quenc,** *s.* [Queen, *s.*]

quenouille (as **kĕn-ô ē**), *s.* [Fr. = a distaff.] (See compound.)

QUENOUILLE TRAINING.

quenouille-training, *s.*

Hort.: A mode of training trees or shrubs in a conical form, with their branches bent downward, so that they resemble a distaff.

quĕr-æs-çit'-rin, *s.* [Lat. *quer(cus)* = an oak; *os(culus)* = the Italian oak; Eng. *citr(on)*, and suff. *-in.*]

Chem.: $C_{41}H_{46}O_{25}$. A substance extracted by alcohol from the leaves of the chestnut. It forms fine, yellow, crystalline grains of the size of poppy seeds, and is resolved by hydrochloric acid into quercetin and glucose, $C_{41}H_{46}O_{25} + 3H_2O = C_{23}H_{16}O_{10} + 3C_6H_{12}O_6$.

quĕr-çĕt'-a-mide, *s.* [Eng. *quercet(in)*, and *amide.*]

Chem.: An amorphous, orange-yellow powder, obtained by treating an ammoniacal solution of quercetin with hydrochloric acid, filtering, and adding to the filtrate aqueous ammonia. It is slightly soluble in water, but soluble in alcohol, ether, hydrochloric acid, and excess of ammonia.

quĕr-çĕt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *quercet(in)*; *-ic.*] Contained in or derived from quercetin (q.v.).

quercetic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{15}H_{10}O_7$, or $C_{21}H_{14}O_{10}$. Formed by the action of boiling potash on quercetin. It crystallizes in silky needles, which effloresce in a warm atmosphere, is sparingly soluble in cold, easily in boiling water, in alcohol, and in ether. Its aqueous solution turns yellow on exposure to the air, and is coloured dark blue by ferric chloride.

quĕr'-çĕ-tin, *s.* [Altered from *quercitrin.*]

Chem.: $C_{27}H_{18}O_{12}$. A yellow, crystallizable body, produced by the action of dilute mineral acids on quercitrin, $C_{33}H_{30}O_{17} + H_2O = C_{27}H_{18}O_{12} + C_6H_{14}O_6$. It is neutral, inodorous, melts about 251°; is slightly soluble in boiling water, easily in weak alcohol and in ether. Nitrate of silver and cupric oxide are readily reduced by it.

quĕr-çĭ-mĕr'-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *quercus* = an oak; Gr. μέρος (*meros*) = a part, and Eng. suff. *-ic.*] Derived from or containing quercetic acid.

quercimeric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_8H_8O_8 = C_8H_6O_7H_2O$. An acid produced by fusing quercetic acid with potash. It forms small, colourless, prismatic crystals, having an acid reaction and an astringent taste, and is very soluble in water, alcohol, and ether. Its aqueous solution gives a fine blue colour with ferric chloride.

quĕr'-çĭn, *s.* [Lat. *querc(us)* = an oak; Eng. suff. *-in.*] [QUERCITE.]

quĕr-çĭn'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *querc(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ineæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-order of Cupuliferæ or Corylaceæ. Male flowers with four to ten sepals, no corolla, simple filaments, and connate anther-cells. Female flowers one to three, in an involucre of many bracteoles, which enlarges in fruit. Ovary three- to seven-celled; ovules two in each cell; fruit in a cupule. Genera: Quercus and Fagus. (*Sir J. Hooker.*)

quĕr-çĭ-tăn'-nĭc, *a.* [Lat. *querc(us)* = an oak; *i* connect., and Eng. *tannic.*] Derived from or containing tannic acid.

quercitannic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: An acid of unknown composition, found in oak-galls. It somewhat resembles gallotannic acid, but is not converted into pyrogallic acid by dry distillation. Sulphuric acid precipitates it in red flocks.

quĕr'-çite, *s* [Lat. *querc(us)* = an oak; Eng. suff. *-ite.*]

Chem.: $C_6H_{12}O_5$. Quercin. Quercitol. Sugar of acorns. A saccharine substance obtained from the aqueous extract of bruised acorns. It crystallizes in transparent, monoclinic prisms, which are permanent in the air; melts at 235°, and is soluble in water and hot dilute alcohol. Hot nitric acid converts it into oxalic acid; but a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids changes it into a white amorphous resin, nitroquercite, which is insoluble in water, but soluble in hot alcohol.

quĕr-çĭt'-tōl, *s.* [Eng. *quercit(e)*; *-ol.*] [QUERCITE.]

quĕr-çĭt'-rĭn, *s.* [Eng. *quercitr(on)*; *-in.*]

Chem.: $C_{33}H_{30}O_{17}$. A glucoside occurring in the bark of *Quercus tinctoria*, and extracted by boiling with water. It is yellow and crystallizable, and yields, when boiled with dilute acids, quercetin and isodulcite. In solution it is neutral, bitter, and inodorous, and strikes a dark green colour with ferric chloride. When dehydrated, it melts at 160° to a dark yellow resin.

quĕr-çĭt'-rŏn, *s.* [Lat. *quer(cus)* = an oak, and Eng. *citron.*]

Chem.: A yellow dye stuff, consisting of the shavings of the bark of *Quercus tinctoria*. Alum or stannic chloride is employed as a mordant. A finer yellow is said to be obtained when the decoction of the bark is previously boiled with dilute hydrochloric acid, owing probably to the liberation of quercetin. In America the bark is used for tanning.

quĕr'-cŭs, *s.* [Lat. = an oak.]

1. *Bot.:* Oak; the typical genus of the sub-order Quercineæ (q.v.). Male catkins slender. Styles three, short. From the northern hemisphere; species about 250. One, the Common Oak, is British. [OAK.] *Quercus Suber* is the Cork-tree, *Q. infectoria* is the Gall-oak (q.v.), *Q. Ilex*, the Holly-oak (q.v.). *Q. Ægilops*, in the Levant, produces the Valonia acorn imported for dyeing purposes. The leaves of *Q. mannifera*, in Kurdistan, secrete a saccharine matter; the acorns of the Spanish *Q. Gramuntia* are sweet, and are eaten. The leaves of *Q. falcata* are astringent, and are used in gangrene. Of American species *Q. alba*, the White or Quebec-oak, and *Q. virens*, or Live-oak, yield excellent timber for shipbuilding. From thirty to forty species exist in the hills and mountains of India; some furnish galls, some excellent timber. The bark of many is used for tanning and in medicine. The acorns also possess astringent properties.

2. *Palæobot.:* Occurs in the Cretaceous rocks of Aix-la-Chapelle and of North America, and in the Middle Eocene of Bournemouth.

* **quere** (1), *s.* [CHOIR.]

* **quĕr'-ĕ** (2), *s.* [QUERY, *s.*]

* **quer-ele,** * **que-rē'-la,** *s.* [Lat. *querela* = a complaint; *queror* = to complain; Fr. *querelle.*] [QUARREL (1), *s.*] A complaint to a court.

"A circumduction obtains not in causes of appeal, but in causes of first instance and simple *querele* only." —*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

* **quĕr'-ent** (1), *s.* [Lat. *querens*, pr. par. of *queror* = to complain.] A complainant, a plaintiff.

* **quĕr'-ent** (2), *s.* [Lat. *quærens*, pr. par. of *quæro* = to seek, to inquire,] One who inquires; an inquirer.

"When a patient, or *querent*, came to him [Dr Napier], he presently went to his closet to pray."—*Aubrey: Miscellanies*, p. 133.

¶ This may really be the same as QUERENT (1), and mean one who complains of an illness.

* **querestar,** *s.* [CHORISTER.]

que-rī' que-rē' (**qu** as **k**), *phr.* [Heb. קְרִי (*qĕrî*) קָרֵי (*qĕrê*).]

Heb. Lit.: This expression, which is so frequently found in the margins and foot-notes of both the MSS. and printed editions of the Hebrew Bible, is either the imperative or participle passive, and signifies *read* (*lege*), or *it is read* (from קָרָא (*qara*) *to read*). It is the technical expression for the various reading which the ancient redactors of the text bid us substitute for the one which occupies or is written in the text, *i.e.*, *Kĕthîbh* (כְּתִיב). The word in the text for which there is a variant has not only the vowel-points which belong to the marginal reading, but has a small circle or asterisk placed over it, which directs to the margin (קרי) where the emendation is given. Thus, for instance, in Josh. v. 1 the text has עָבַרְנוּ which exhibits the letters of the textual reading, *i.e.*, "*we* were passed over," with the vowel-points belonging to the *queri* or *quere* = the marginal reading, עָבְרוּ, "*they* have passed over." The list of queris, which is one of the most ancient and most important constituent parts of the Massorah (q.v.), is given in *The Massorah* (ed. Ginsburg), ii. 55–93.

* **quĕr-ĭ-mō'-nĭ-ŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *querimonia* = a complaint, from *queror* = to complain.] Complaining, querulous; apt to complain; discontented.

* **quĕr-ĭ-mō'-nĭ-ŭs-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *querimonious*; *-ly.*] In a querimonious or querulous manner; querulously.

"Most *querimoniously* confessing.
That I of late have been compressing."
Denham: A Dialogue.

* **quĕr-ĭ-mō'-nĭ-ŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *querimonious*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being querimonious; a disposition to complain at trifles; querulousness.

* **quĕr'-ĭ-mŏn-ȳ,** * **quer-i-mon-ye,** *s.* [QUERIMONIOUS.] A complaint, a complaining.

"The kyng muche greued and troubled with hys brother's dayly *querimonye*."—*Hall: Edw. IV.* (an. 17).

quĕr'-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *quer(y)*; *-ist.*] One who inquires or asks questions; an inquirer.

"What is there in this at all repugnant to what the *querist* maintains?"—*Waterland: Works*, i. 13.

* **quer-is-ter** (1), *s.* [QUERIST.] A questioner. (*Bale: Select Works*, p. 193.)

* **quer-is-ter** (2), *s.* [CHORISTER.]

* **quĕrk,** *s.* [QUIRK.]

quĕrk, * **quĭrk'-ĕn,** *v.t.* [Icel. *kverk*, *kverkar* = the throat; O. Sw. *qvarka* = to throttle.] To choke, to throttle, to stifle, to suffocate.

"It will be ready to *quirken* and stifle us."—*Optick Glasse of Humours*, p. 124.

quĕrl, *v.t.* [Ger. *querlen*, *quirlen* = to twirl, from *querl*, *quirl* = a twirling stick.] [TWIRL.] To twirl; to turn or wind round; to coil. (*Amer.*)

quĕrn, * **querne,** *s.* [A.S. *cweorn*, *cwyrn*; cogn. with Dut. *kweern*; Icel. *kvern*; Dan. *qværn*; Sw. *qvarn*; Goth. *kwairnus.* From the same root as *corn* and *churn.*] A mill; espec. a hand-mill for grinding corn, used before the invention of water- or wind-mills. It consisted of two circular stones, the lower of which was slightly dished, and the upper one was pierced in the centre, and revolved on a wooden or metal pin inserted in the lower. The grain was dropped with one hand into the central opening, while with the other the upper stone was revolved by means of a stick inserted in a small opening or hole near the edge.

QUERN.

"Two wymmen schulen be gryndynge in oo *querne*: oon schal be taken and the tother left."—*Wycliffe: Matthew* xxiv.

quern-staff, * **querne-staffe,** *s.* The stick by means of which the upper stone of the quern was revolved.

quern-stone, *s.* One of the stones of a quern.

quĕr'-nal, *a.* [QUERNALES.] Of, or belonging to the Quernales. (*Lindley.*)

quĕr-nā'-lēs, *s. pl.* [Lat. *quern(us)* = oaken; masc. or fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ales.*]

Bot.: The Quernal Alliance; an alliance of Diclinous Exogens. The staminiferous flowers amentaceous and monochlamydeous, fruit inferior, embryo amygdaloid, without albumen. Orders Corylaceæ and Juglandaceæ (q.v.).

* **qŭ-ĕr'-pō,** * **qŭ-ĭr'-pō** (**q** as **k**), *s.* [CUERPO.]

quĕr-quĕd'-ụ-la, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. κερκουρις (*kerkouris*) = a kind of duck (*Varr. : de Ling. Lat.*, ed. Mueller, v. 13, § 79); Fr. **cercelle, sarcelle.*]

Ornith. : A cosmopolitan genus of Anatinæ, with seventeen species. Bill as long as head, hooked and narrow; wings with second quill longest, secondaries long and sharp. *Querquedula crecca*, the Common Teal, and *Q. circia*, the Summer Teal, or Garganey, are winter visitors to Britain, where many remain to breed in spring.

quĕr-que-dūle, *s.* [Querquedula.] A book name for the genus Querquedula.

***quer-rour,** *s.* [Quarrier.]

***quer-ry,** *s.* [Fr. *écuyer.*] A groom, an equerry (q.v.).

***quert,** *a.* [Quart, *a.*]

***quĕr-ụ-lā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *querulus* = querulous (q.v.).] Complaint.

"Will not their mournings, menaces, *querulations* stir your hearts?"—*Adams : Works*, i. 349.

***quĕr-ụ-lĕn'-tiạl (ti as sh),** *a.* [Querulous.] Querulous, querimonious; apt to complain.

"Walpole has by nature a propensity, and by constitution a plea, for being captious and *querulential*."—*Cumberland : Memoire*, i. 22.

quĕr-ụ-loŭs, *a.* [Lat. *querulus*, from *queror* = to complain.] [Quarrel (1), *s.* Quarrelous.]

* 1. Quarrelsome; given or inclined to quarrelling.

"There inhabit these regions a hunting people, rude, warlike, ready to fight, *querulous*, and mischievous."—*P. Holland : Camden's Scotland*, p. 39.

2. Complaining, querimonious; given or inclined to complaining or murmuring at trifles; murmuring, discontented, dissatisfied.

"Portland was an unreasonable and *querulous* friend."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

3. Expressing, or of the nature of complaint: as, a *querulous* tone of voice.

quĕr'-ụ-loŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *querulous*; *-ly.*] In a querulous manner; querimoniously.

quĕr'-ụ-loŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *querulous*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being querulous; a querulous or discontented disposition; querimoniousness.

"Stubbornness, captiousness, *querulousness*."—*Waterland : Works*, ix. 186.

quĕr'-ў, *quer-e, *quer-ie, *s.* [For *quære* (q.v.).]

1. A question; a point to be answered or solved. (Frequently abbreviated to qu. or qy.)

"The *query* that I would propose to you . . . . . is this."—*Sharp : Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 2.

2. The mark or sign of interrogation (?), used to indicate that the sentence to which it is appended contains a question; also used to express a doubt.

3. *Print. :* A sign (?) or note on the margin of a proof made by the reader to draw the attention of the author or editor to a doubtful passage.

quĕr'-ў, *v.i.* & *t.* [Query, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive :*

1. To ask a question or questions.

"Each prompt to *query*, answer, and debate,"
Pope : Dunciad n. 381.

2. To express doubt.

B. *Transitive :*

1. To seek by questioning; to endeavour to ascertain by inquiry: as, To *query* a motive.

* 2. To examine by questions, to question.

"The first pitiful scout of this lamentable body he should have *queried* in this manner."—*Gayton : Festivous Notes on Don Quixote*, p. 97.

3. To express doubt concerning; to express a desire to examine into the truth or correctness of; to mark with a query.

quê'-săl, *s.* [Native name.]

Ornith. : The Long-tailed Trogon, *Pharomacros mocinno*. Found in Central America. [Trogon.]

quĕst (1), *queste, *s.* [O. Fr. *queste* (Fr. *quête*), from Lat. *quæsita*, fem. sing. of *quæsitus* pa. par. of *quæro* = to seek; Sp. *questa*; Ital. *chiesta.*]

1. The act of seeking; search.

"The excisemen reluctantly gave up their *quest*."—*St. James's Gazette*, Sept. 20, 1885.

* 2. Pursuit, following after, suit.

"Cease your *quest* of love." *Shakesp. Lear* i. 1.

* 3. In old romances, the expedition or venture upon which a knight was engaged, and which he was bound to fulfil.

* 4. A body of searchers; searchers collectively.

"The senate sent about three several *quests*
To search you out." *Shakesp. Othello* i. 2.

* 5. Inquiry, examination.

"Most contrarious *quests*
Upon thy doings."
Shakesp. : Measure for Measure, iv. 1.

* 6. Request, desire, solicitation, demand, prayer.

"God not abroad at every *quest* and call
Of an untrained hope or passion."
Herbert : Content.

* 7. An abbreviation of inquest; a jury of inquest; a sworn body of examiners.

"An enquest or *quest* is called a lawfull kind of triall by xii. men."—*Smith : Commonwealth*, bk. ii., ch. xviii.

*** quest house,** *s.* The chief watch-house of a parish, generally adjoining a church, where quests concerning misdemeanours and annoyances were held.

quĕst (2), * quecst, *s.* [Quist.]

***quĕst (3),** *s.* [See def.] An abbreviation of bequest (q.v.).

*** quest word,** *s.* A bequeathment.

***quĕst (1),** *v.i.* & *t.* [Quest (1), *s.*]

A. *Intransitive :*

1. To go in search, to search, to seek.

2. To go begging.

B. *Trans. :* To seek for or after, to inquire into, to examine.

"They *quest* annihilation's monstrous theme."
Byron : Euthanasia.

quĕst (2), *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful.] To give tongue, as a hound on the trail.

"To bay or *quest* as a dog."—*Florio*, p. 1.

***quĕst'-ant,** *s.* [O. Fr., pr. par. of *quester*; Fr. *quêtant.*] A seeker of any object, a candidate, a competitor, an aspirant.

"The bravest *questant* shrinks."
Shakesp. : All's Well that Ends Well, ii. 1.

***queste,** *s.* [Quest (1), *s.*]

***quĕst'-èr,** *s.* [Eng. *quest* (1), v.; *-er.*]

1. One who seeks or searches; a seeker, a searcher.

2. A dog employed to find game, or to search out a trail.

"The *quester* only to the wood they leave,
Who silently the tainted trace pursues."
Rowe : Lucan; Pharsalia, iv.

quĕst'-iŏn (i as y), *ques-ti-oun, *s.* [Fr. *question*, from Lat. *quæstionem*, accus. of *quæstio* = a seeking, a question, from *quæsitus*, pa. par. of *quæro* = to seek; Sp. *cuestion*; Ital. *questione, quistione.*] [Quest (1), *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. An examination; the act of questioning; the putting of questions or inquiries.

"With *questions* eche one of the
He tempteth ofte." *Gower : C. A.*, iv.

2. That which is asked in questioning; a query, an inquiry.

3. *Specif. :* The point or motion submitted to a legislative or other assembly for decision by voting; the act of submitting a motion to the vote.

"The majority became clamorous for the *question*."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

* 4. Inquiry, discussion, disquisition.

"The unquiet time
Did push it out of further *question*."
Shakesp. : Henry V., i. 1.

* 5. Trial, examination; judicial trial or inquiry.

"He that was in *question* for the robbery?"
Shakesp. : 2 Henry IV., i. 2.

* 6. Examination by torture; the application of torture to persons charged with crimes or offences, in order to extort confession.

"Such a presumption is only sufficient to put the person to the rack or *question*."—*Ayliffe : Parergon.*

7. A subject of dispute or debate; a point of doubt or difficulty.

"The *question* had ceased to be a *question* between the two dynasties."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

8. The subject or matter of inquiry, examination, or discussion; the point or matter under discussion or inquiry; the theme of inquiry; the point at issue: as, His remarks are foreign to the *question*.

9. Doubt, controversy, dispute.

"Our own earth would be barren and dead late with out the benign influence of the solar rays which would cut *question* to the shall the other planets. —*Bentley : Boyle Lectures.*

* 10. Conversation, speech, talk.

"I'll stay no longer *question*."
Shakesp. : Merchant of Venice, iv. 1

II. *Logic :* A proposition, or that which is to be established as a conclusion, stated by way of interrogation.

¶ (1) *Question :* An exclamation used in Parliament and other assemblies to call a speaker's attention to the fact that he is wandering from the question or subject under discussion, and to recall it to him. Also used to express doubt as to the correctness of a statement made by a speaker.

(2) *To beg the question :* [Beg, II. 1.].

(3) *In question :* In debate, under discussion; in the course of inquiry, examination, or discussion.

(4) *To call in question :* [Call (1), v., B. 10.].

(5) *Out of question :* Doubtless, unquestionably.

"But *out of question* 'tis Marti's hand."
Shakesp. : Twelfth Night, v.

(6) *Out of the question :* Not to be thought of; not deserving of thought or consideration.

(7) *Leading question :* [Leading].

(8) *Previous question :* In Parliamentary practice, the question whether a vote shall become to on the main issue or no, brought forward before the main or real question is put by the Speaker, and for the purpose of avoiding, if the resolution is in the negative, the putting of this question. The motion is in the form, "That the question be now put," and the mover and seconder vote against it.

quĕst'-iŏn (i as y), *v.i.* & *t.* [Question, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive :*

1. To ask a question or questions; to inquire; to make inquiries.

"Let me *question* more in particular."—*Shakesp. Hamlet*, ii. 2.

* 2. To debate, to reason, to consider, to argue.

"*Question* no further of the case."
Shakesp. : 1 Henry VI., ii. 1.

3. To doubt, to dispute.

"Who *questions*, but there was a possibility in the thing?"—*Stillingfleet : Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 1.

* 4. To talk, to converse.

"Stay not to *question*, for the watch is coming."
Shakesp. Romeo & Juliet, v. 3.

B. *Transitive :*

1. To ask a question or questions about; to inquire into or after.

"To *question* our delay."
Shakesp. Henry V., ii. 1.

2. To ask a question or questions of; to interrogate; to examine by question; to catechise.

"*Question* him yourself."—*Shakesp. : Much Ado*, i. 2.

3. To call in question; to challenge.

"Whether it be so or not, it may be *questioned*."—*Fryth Works*, p. 35.

4. To doubt, to distrust; to have no confidence in; to treat as unreliable.

"His counsel decided, his prudence *questioned*, and his person despised."—*South : Sermons*

* 5. To speak to; to converse with.

"'It would be spoke to.'
'*Question* it.'" *Shakesp. : Hamlet*, i. 1.

quĕst'-iŏn-a-ble (i as y), *a.* [Eng. *question*; *-able.*]

* 1. Capable of being questioned, spoken to, or inquired of; propitious to, or inviting conversation; affable.

"Thou com'st in such a *questionable* shape,
That I will speak to thee."
Shakesp. : Hamlet, i. 4

2. Open to question, doubt, or suspicion; suspicious, doubtful, disputable; liable to question or doubt.

"Whether it be any thing in us, any faculty of our humane soul or no, seems to be a thing very *questionable*."—*Cudworth : Intell. System*, p. 55.

quĕst'-iŏn-a-blo-nĕss (i as y), *s.* [Eng. *questionable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being questionable, doubtful, or suspicious.

quĕst'-iŏn-a-blў (i as y), *adv.* [Eng. *questionable*; *-ly.*] In a questionable manner; in a manner open to question, doubt, or suspicion; doubtfully.

*** quĕst'-iŏn-ar-ў (i as y),** *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *question*; *-ary.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Questioning, inquiring, asking questions.

"Sometimes I return only Yes or No to *questionary* epistles of half a yard long."—*Pope to Swift*, Aug. 17, 1736.

2. Making trial or examination; testing; of the nature of a test.

"At another, it has to undergo a long *questionary* process, among the fumes, and the filtrations, and the intense heat of a laboratory."—*Chalmers: Bridgwater Treatise* (1833), pt. ii., ch. ii.

B. *As subst.:* An itinerant pedlar of indulgences or relics. [QUÆSTA.]

quĕst´ĭon ẽr (i as y), *s.* [Eng. *question*; *-er.*] One who questions; one who asks questions; an interrogator.

"A *questioner* in matters of the king's prerogative."—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 421.

quĕst´ĭon ĭng (i as y), *pr. par.* or *a.* [QUESTION, *v.*]

* **quĕst´ĭon ĭng lȳ (i as y),** *adv.* [Eng. *questioning*; *-ly.*] In a questioning manner; by way of question.

"'These ought to do,' I said to my friend *questioningly*."—*Morning Advertiser*, Dec. 19, 1865.

* **quĕst´ĭon ĭst,** * **quest´ĭon ĭste (i as y),** *s.* [Eng. *question*; *-ist.*]

1. A questioner, an inquirer.

"With all the rable of barbarous *questionistes*."—*Ascham: Scholemaster*, bk. ii.

2. A candidate for honours or degrees at the English universities.

quĕst´ĭon lĕss (i as y), *adv.* [Eng. *question*; *-less.*] Not to be questioned; unquestionably; beyond all question or doubt.

"*Questionless* Nature's instinct works in them a quicker instinct."—*Swan: Spec. Mundi*, ch. viii., § 1.

* **quĕst´ man,** *s.* [Eng. *quest* (1), s., and *man.*]

1. One who had power to make quests or legal inquiries:

(1) A person chosen to inquire into abuses and misdemeanours, especially with regard to weights and measures.

(2) A collector of parish rates.

(3) A person chosen annually to assist the churchwardens.

"The churchwardens or *questmen*, and their assistants, shall mark, as well as the minister, whether all and every of the parishioners come so often every year to the holy communion, as the laws and our constitutions do require."—*Constitutions & Canons Ecclesiastical*, xxvii.

(4) A juryman; one empanelled on a quest.

2. One who laid informations and started petty lawsuits; a public informer.

* **quĕst´ mŏn gẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *quest* (1), s., and *monger.*] The same as QUESTMAN (q.v.).

"Sute was made to the *questmongers*, for it was a rich man that had done the act."—*Latimer: Fourth Sermon on the Lord's Prayer.*

quĕs´tor, quæs´tor, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Rom. Antiq.:* The title of certain magistrates at Rome who had superintendence of the public treasury, the receipt of taxes, tribute, payment of moneys on account of the public service, &c. They were originally two in number, and were at first chosen from the patricians exclusively; but in B.C. 421, when the number was increased to four, it was arranged that, for the future, the office should be open to patricians and plebeians alike. The number was subsequently increased to eight, and eventually by Julius Cæsar to forty.

* 2. *Church Hist.:* Persons appointed by the Popes and Bishops to announce the indulgences for those who joined or supported the Crusades, or contributed to the building of churches and religious houses, and to collect the alms given for these objects.

"The Council of Trent (sess. xxi. de Ref., ch. ix) declared that these *questors* had occasioned intolerable scandal . . . , and abolished the office altogether."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 707.

quĕs´tor ship, quæs´tor shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *questor*, *-ship.*] The office of a questor; the term during which a questor held office. The questorship was the lowest of the great offices of state, and was regarded as the first step in the upward progress towards the Consulship. It was held for one year.

quĕst´rĭst, *s.* [Eng. *quester*; *-ist.*] [QUEST (1), s.] One who goes in search of another; a seeker.

"Six and thirty of his knights,
Hot *questrists* after him, met him at the gate."
Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 7.

* **quĕs´tu ar ȳ,** * **quæs´tu ar ȳ,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *quæstuarius*, from *quæstus* = gain, profit from *quæro* (pa. par. *quæsitus*) = to seek.]

A. *As adj.:* Studious of gain or profit.

"Although lapidaries and *questuary* enquirers affirm it, yet the writers of minerals and natural speculators are of another belief."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xiii.

† **B.** *As subst.:* One employed to collect profits. [QUÆSTOR, 2.]

"Gerson and Dominicus à Soto are ashamed of these prodigious indulgences, and suppose that the popes *questuaries* did procure them."—*Jeremy Taylor: Dissuasive against Popery*, ch. ii., § 3.

* **quĕst´ u ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *quæstuosus*, from *quæstus* = gain.] Greedy of gain; avaricious.

"With a *questuous* and mercenary ostentation."—*S. Leonard: Of Wisdome*, bk. i., ch. xxxix., § 3.

quĕs´tus, *s.* [Lat. *quæstus* = gain.]

Law: Land which does not descend by hereditary right, but is acquired by one's own labour and industry.

* **quĕ̄the,** *v.t.* [A.S. *cwéðhan*; O. Sax. *quethan*; O. H. Ger. *quedan*; Icel. *kveðha*; Sw. *qvada*; Dan. *qvæde.*] [QUOD, v., QUOTH.]

1. To say.

"Her nu quat God sal more *quethen*"
Genesis & Exodus, 3,525.

2. To bequeath.

"Hous and rente and outher thyng,
Mow they *quethe* at here endyng."
M.S. Harl., 1701, fo. 42.

queŭe (qu as k), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *cauda* = a tail.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The tie of a wig; a pigtail.

"With dirty ribband in a *queue*."
Lloyd: Cobbler of Cripplegate's Letter.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Her.:* The tail of a beast.

2. *Old Arm.:* A support for a lance; a lance-rest. [CUE (1), s., B. 3.]

* **queŭe (qu as k),** *v.t.* [QUEUE, s.] To fasten in a queue or pigtail.

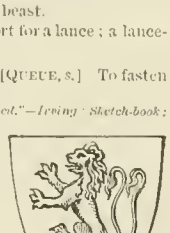
"Their hair generally *queued*."—*Irving: Sketch-book: Sleepy Hollow.*

queŭed (qu as k), *a.* [Eng. *queu(e)*; *-ed.*]

Her.: Tailed.

¶ *Double-queued:*

Her.: Having a double tail, as a lion. Frequently placed saltire.



DOUBLE-QUEUED.

* **quew,** *s.* [CUE.]

quĕy, quŏy, qucock, quoyach, *s.* [Icel. *kvíga*; Sw. *qviga* = a quey.] A young cow or heifer; a cow that has not yet had a calf. (*Scotch.*)

"When they did talk, they spoke of *queys* and *quoys*."—*Field*, Oct. 17, 1885.

* **quī a ĕmp tōr ēs** (*p* silent), *phr.* [Lat. = because, or wherefore, buyers.]

Law: A statute, 18 Edward I., 1, c. 1, passed in 1290, to prevent the creation of new manors to the prejudice of the superior lords.

* **quĭb,** *s.* [A variant of *quip* (q.v.).] A quip, a sarcasm; a bitter taunt; a gibe.

quĭb´ble, *s.* [A dimin. from *quib* (q.v.).]

1. A starting or turning away from the point in question or from the plain truth; an evasion, an equivocation, a prevarication, a shifting.

"To plain understanding his objections seem to be mere *quibbles*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. A play upon words; a pun; a low conceit.

"We old men have our crotchets, our conundrums. Our figures, quirks, and *quibbles*."
Barry: Ram Alley, iii. 1.

quĭb´ble, *v.i.* [QUIBBLE, *s.*]

1. To evade the point in question, or the plain truth by artifice, equivocation, or prevarication; to equivocate.

"We can send a paid advocate to *quibble* for us, and do not therefore need such argumentative subtlety."—*Lewes: History of Philosophy*, i. 115.

2. To pun; to play upon words.

"*Quibbling* upon nunc-stans, or a standing now of eternity."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 645.

quĭb´blẽr, *s.* [Eng. *quibbl(e)*; *-er.*]

1. One who quibbles, equivocates, or evades the point in question, or the plain truth; an equivocator, a prevaricator.

2. One who makes puns or plays upon words.

3. One who finds fault or disagrees upon points of little or no importance.

"Some unpatriotic *quibblers* will have it that the workmanship is of a date as late as the twelfth or thirteenth century."—*Standard*, Dec. 31, 1885.

quĭb´blĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [QUIBBLE, *v.*]

quĭb´blĭng lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *quibbling*; *-ly.*] In a quibbling manner; evasively.

* **quĭb´lĭn,** *s.* [Eng. *quib*; dimin. suff. *-lin.*] A quibble, a quip.

"Come, leave your *quiblins*, Dapothec."
Ben Jonson: Alchymist, iv. 7.

quĭ̄çe, *s.* [QUIST.] The Wood-pigeon.

* **quich,** * **quech,** *v.i.* [QUICKEN, *v.*]

quick, * **quik-en,** * **quyk-en,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *cwician*; O. H. Ger. *quichan.*] [QUICK, *a.*]

A. *Trans.:* To make quick or alive; to quicken.

"Ye knowe wel, lord, that right as hire desire
Is to be *quiked* and lighted of your fire."
Chaucer: C. T., 11,362.

B. *Intrans.:* To revive; to become alive.

"For right anon one of the fires queinte,
And *quiked* again."
Chaucer: C. T., 2,837.

quĭck, quȳck, * **quik,** * **quikke,** * **quycke,** * **quyk,** * **quyke,** * **qwic,** * **qwyk,** * **qwyke, cwic,** * **cwick,** * **cwike,** * **cwyk,** * **kuik,** *n., adv., & s.* [A.S. *cwic, cuc*; cogn. with Dut. *kwik*; Icel *kvikr, kykr*; Dan. *qvik*; Sw. *qvick.* From the same root come Lat. *vivo* = to live; *vivus* = living; Gr. βίος (*bios*) = life; Sanse. *jîv* = to live.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Alive, living, live; having life. (Opposed to *dead* or *inanimate.*) (2 *Timothy* iv. 1.)

¶ In this sense obsolete, except in a few compounds or particular phrases.

2. Pregnant, with child. (Said of a woman when the motion of the fœtus is or can be felt.)

"Jaquenetta that is *quick* of him."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 2.

3. Consisting or composed of live or growing materials: as, a *quick* hedge.

4. Characterized by liveliness or sprightliness; sprightly, prompt, ready, lively.

"You have a *quick* wit."
Shakesp. Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 1.

5. Speedy, hasty, swift; done or happening in a short time or without delay; rapid: as, small profits and *quick* returns.

6. Hasty, prompt, ready.

"Jealous of his dignity and *quick* to take offence."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

7. Irritable, sharp, abrupt.

8. Rash, precipitate, hasty.

"You must not be so *quick*."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, ii.

9. Sensitive; perceptive in a high degree; hence, excitable, restless, passionate.

"The ear more *quick* of apprehension."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

* 10. Fresh, sharp, bracing.

"The air is *quick* there."
Shakesp. Pericles, iv. 1.

II. *Mining:* Veins that contain ore are said to be *quick* with ore.

B. *As adverb:*

1. In a quick manner; with quickness or speed; rapidly, quickly, speedily.

"That made her heart beat *quick*."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.

2. In a short time; soon.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A living animal.

2. With the definite article:

(1) The living flesh: the sensible or sensitive parts; hence, fig. that which is susceptible of or causes keen feeling.

"Stung to the *quick*, he felt it at his heart."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, i. 234.

(2) (*Pl.*) The living, as opposed to the dead.

3. A live fence or hedge composed of growing plants, as hawthorn.

"A growth of *quicks* tested the handiness of your hunter."—*Field*, Dec. 26, 1885.

II. *Bot.:* (1) *Agrostis stolonifera* [FIORIN]; (2) *Triticum repens.* [QUITCH.]

¶ *Quick with child:* Having quickened. [QUICKEN, A. 3.]

"If they bring in their verdict *quick with child* (for barely, with child, unless it be alive in the womb, is not sufficient), execution shall be stay'd."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 31.

***quick-answered,** *a.* Quick in reply; ready in answering. (*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, iii. 4.)

***quick-eyed,** *a.* Having acute or sharp sight; quick of sight.

quick-grass, *s.* [Quitch.]

quick hedge, *s.* A hedge composed of quick or growing plants; a quick.

quick-in hand, *s.*

Bot.: *Impatiens Noli-tangere.*

quick loader, *s.*

Firearms: (See extract).

"The object of the *quick-loader*, as the name implies, is to facilitate rapidity of loading. It is a case made of metal; and in shape and appearance something like a small pouch. When in use it is attached to the right side of the rifle, close to the breech action. It contains six cartridges, which, by means of a spring, are forced up one after the other in a very ready manner to the loader's hand."—*Saturday Review*, Feb. 16, 1884, p. 209.

quick march, *s.*

Mil.: A march at the rate of 3½ miles an hour, or 110 paces (275 feet) a minute. Also called Quick-step.

quick match, *s.* [Match (1), *s.*, 2.]

quick-mosses, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Confervaceæ. Called also Quiver-worts.

quick scented, *a.* Having sharp or acute scent.

quick-sighted, *a.* Having sharp or acute sight or discernment; quick to discern.

"*Quick-sighted* arbiter of good and ill,
Appointed sage preceptor to the Will."
Cowper: Tirocinium, 31.

quick-sightedness, *s.* The quality or state of being quick-sighted.

quick-step, *s.* [Quick-march.]

quick-water, *s.*

Gilding: A dilute solution of nitrate of mercury (10) and gold (1), used in the process of water-gilding (q.v.).

quick-witted, *a.* Having a ready and sprightly wit.

quick-wittedness, *s.* The quality or state of being quick-witted.

quick-work, *s.*

Shipbuild.: Inside planking or skin, between ports.

quĭck'-bēam, *s.* [Quicken, *s.*]

*** quĭck'-ĕn,** *** quĭk-en,** *** quyck-en,** *** quyk-cn,** *** quyk-ne,** *** quyk-nyn,** *** qwyk-en,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Icel. *kvikna*; Sw. *qvickna* = to become alive.] [Quick, *v.* & *a.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

***1.** To become alive; to receive life.

"These hairs which thou dost ravish from my chin
Will *quicken*, and accuse thee."
Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 7.

***2.** To give life; to vivify. (*John* vi. 63.)

3. To be or have advanced to that stage of pregnancy in which the child gives indications of life; to give signs of life in the womb (said of either the mother or the child. The motion of the fœtus usually makes itself felt about the eighteenth week of pregnancy.).

4. To move with rapidity or quickness; to increase in speed: as, His pulse *quickened*.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To make alive; to vivify, to revive, to resuscitate; to give life to.

"To breathe life into a stone, *quicken* a rock."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, ii. 1.

2. To give spiritual life to.

"You hath he *quickened* who were dead in trespasses and sins."—*Ephesians* ii. 1.

***3.** To revive, to reinvigorate, to cheer, to refresh.

"Music and poesy use, to *quicken* you."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, i. 1.

4. To hasten, to accelerate; to cause to move with greater speed: as, He *quickened* his pace.

***5.** To sharpen, to stimulate; to make more sharp or acute: as, To *quicken* the appetite.

quĭck'-ĕn, quick-bēam, *s.* [Eng. *quick*, v.]

Bot.: *Pyrus Aucuparia.*

quĭck'-ĕn-ĕr, quick-nĕr, *s.* [Eng. *quick-en*; *-er.*]

***1.** One who or that which makes alive.

2. One who or that which quickens, revives, or reinvigorates; that which accelerates, hastens, or increases motion or activity.

"Aversation, fear, and the like are notable *quickers* and *quenchers* of the spirit of life in us."—*More: Antidote against Atheism*, bk. ii., ch. xii. § 12.

quĭck ĕns, *s.* [From *qui* 1., v.]

Bot.: Quitch-grass (q.v.).

quĭck' hătch, *s.* [Native name.] [Hatch (1), *s.*, II. 1.]

*** quĭck'-ĭng,** *s.* [Quick, *v.*] Quickening, vitality, vivification.

"Whose influence gave *quicking* to us all."
Brome: On the Death of King Charles.

quĭck' līme, *s.* [Eng. *quick*, and *lime*.] Lime in a caustic state; calcium oxide deprived by heat of its carbon dioxide and water. This is extensively done in lime-kilns, the fuel used being faggots, brushwood, tuft, or coal. The firewood and lime to be calcined are mixed. Quicklime treated with water evolves much heat, and falls into a thick paste. Lime thus slaked and mixed with sand constitutes mortar.

quĭck' lȳ, *** quĭch lichc,** *** quicko ly,** *** quyc lycho,** *** quyk-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *quick*; *-ly.*]

1. With quickness, speed, or rapidity; rapidly, speedily.

"Bear me, some God! oh, *quickly* bear me hence
To wholesome solitude."
Pope: Iliad, xxi. 4.

2. Soon; without delay; in a short time: as, Return *quickly*.

*** quĭck'-mīre,** *s.* [Eng. *quick*, and *mire*.] Ground which moves under the feet; a quagmire, a bog.

"At wagged his flesh, as a *quickmire*."
P. Plowman's Creed, 449.

quĭck'-nĕss, * quyk nessc, *s.* [Eng. *quick*; *-ness.*]

***1.** The quality or state of being quick or alive; vital power or principle. (*Herbert.*)

2. Speed, rapidity, velocity, celerity.

"Surely their *quickness* and swiftness did more prejudice to theyr enemyes then their great barbed horses did hurt or damage the nimble Irishmen."—*Hall: Henry V.*, an. 6.

3. Activity, briskness, promptness, readiness: as, *quickness* of wit.

4. Acuteness of perception; keen or acute sensibility.

***5.** Sharpness, pungency, keenness.

"Whereof a few drops tinge and add a pleasant *quickness*."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

quĭck'-sănd, *s.* [Eng. *quick*, and *sand*. Properly living sand; sand that evinces its life by moving, as contrasted with the immobile sand so frequently met with.] Sand readily moved, or easily yielding to pressure; specif., a large mass of loose or moving sand mixed with water, sometimes found at the mouth of a river or along some coasts, and very dangerous from its being unable to support the weight of a person.

"Out of the deep into the shoddes and *quicksandes* made to slinke."
Phaer: Virgil: Æneidos 6.

quĭck'-sănd-y, *a.* [Eng. *quicksand*; *-y.*] Full of quicksands; of the nature of a quicksand.

"*Quicksandy* grounds."—*Adams' Works*, i. 455.

quĭck'-sĕt, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *quick*, and *set.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A living plant set to grow, especially for a hedge; specif., hawthorn planted to form a hedge; quicks.

"Plant *quicksets* and transplant fruit-trees towards the decrease."—*Evelyn: Calendarium Hortense.*

2. A quickset hedge.

"A goodly orchard . . . about which was led
A loftie *quickset*."
Chapman: Homer: Odyssey iii.

B. *As adj.:* Formed or composed of quicks.

"Boldly he took the well-trimmed *quickset* fence which bounds this trap."—*Field*, Oct. 17, 1885.

quĭck'-sĕt, *v.t.* [Quickset, *s.*] To plant with quicks or living plants, especially to form a hedge.

"In making or mending, as needeth thy ditch,
Get set to *quickset* it, learn cunningly which."
Tusser: Husbandry.

*** quĭck'-sĕt-tĕd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Quickset, *v.*] Set with quicksets or quicks.

quĭck'-sĭl-vĕr, *s.* [Eng. *quick*, a., and *silver.*] [Mercury.]

¶ Quicksilver - antimonite = *Ammolite*; Quicksilver chloride = *Corneous*; Quicksilver iodide = *Coccinite*; Quicksilver sulphide (Ore proper) = *Cinnabar*; Quicksilver sulphide (Native) = *Metacinnabarite*; Quicksilver sulphide = *Tiemannite*.

quicksilver horizon, *s.* An artificial horizon.

quicksilver valve, *s.* A valve in which the lower edge of the valve-plate rests in a groove filled with mercury, so that the valve can open in only one way. It is used where the valve is exposed to the action of corrosive vapors, as in the steam-cylinders of certain glycerine engines.

quick sil vered, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Eng. *quicksilver*; *-ed.*]

1. Coated or covered with quicksilver or an amalgam of quick silver and tin.

***2.** Partaking of the nature of quicksilver (Sir *T. Browne.*)

quick wood, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *quick*, and *wood*.]

A. *As substantive:* Quickset (q.v.).

"Adjoining to a *quickwood* hedge." *Tusser: Husbandry*, p. 161.

quid (1), *s.* A variant of *cud* (q.v.).

1. A cud.

"In Kent, a cow is said to chew her *quid*, so that cud and *quid* are the same." *Pegge: Curiosities.*

2. A piece or plug of tobacco chewed and rolled up in the mouth.

"I scorn to smoke, or chew the nauseous *quid*."
Gay: A Week of Snuff.

3. Hay half masticated, dropped from the mouth of a very old horse.

quĭd (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A sovereign. (*Slang.*)

quĭd (3), *s.* [Lat. neut. sing. of *qui* = who.] An equivalent; something given in return for something else.

Quid pro quo:

Law: The giving of one thing of equal value for another; an equivalent; the mutual consideration and performance of both parties to a contract.

quĭd, *v.t.* & *i.* [Quid (1), *s.*] To drop food from the mouth when partly masticated. (Said of horses.)

quĭ dăm, *s.* [Lat.] Somebody; a person unknown.

"For envy of so many worthy *quidams*, which catch at the garland, which to you alone is due." *Fynd Bedlo, to Spenser's Shepherds Calendar.*

quĭd dan ȳ, *** quĭd dan ĕt,** *s.* [A corrupt. of Lat. *cydonia* = quince-piece, from *cydonium* (*malum*) = a quince; properly Cydonian apple) of Cydonia, in Crete; Gr. κυδώνιον (*kudōnion*).] [Quince.] A confection of quinces prepared with sugar.

"Syrup . . . as thick as for *quiddany*."—*Queen's Closet Opened*, p. 230.

*** quĭd dă tĭve,** *a.* [Quiddity.] Constituting the essence of a thing; quidditative.

quĭd-dĕll, *v.i.* [Quiddle.]

quĭd dĕr, *s.* [Eng. *quid*, v.; *-er.*] A very old horse, which lets the hay or grass fall which he has half chewed.

*** quĭd dĭt,** *s.* [A contract. of *quiddity* (q.v.).] A subtlety, an equivocation, a quibble.

"Causes have their *quid dits*, and 'tis ill jesting with bellropes."—*Ben Jonson: Every Man out of his Humour.*

*** quĭd-dĭt-ă tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *quiddit*; *-ative.*] The same as Quidditative (q.v.).

quĭd-dĭt ȳ, *** quĭd ĭt y,** *s.* [Low Lat. *quidditas* = the essence or nature of a thing, what it is, from Lat. *quid* = what, neut. sing. of *qui* = who; Fr. *quidditè*.]

1. In scholastic philosophy, the essence of a thing, comprehending both the substance and the qualities; that which distinguishes a thing from others, and makes it what it is.

"Where entity and *quiddity*,
The ghosts of defunct bodies fly."
Butler: Hudibras, t. 1, 14.

2. A quibble; a trifling nicety; a cavil; a quip.

"Such quirks and *quiddities*."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 656.

*** quĭd dle,** *** quĭd dĕll,** *v.i.* [From *quid* = what. [Quiddity.] This form is probably affected by *quibble* (q.v.).] To spend or waste time in trifling employments; to trifle away useful subjects; to joke.

"Set up your huffing bees and we will *quiddle* it."—*Records: Damon & Pythias.*

quid dle, *s.* [QUIDDLE, *v.*] One who busies himself about trifles; a trifler, a fidget.

"A *quiddle* about his toast and his chop."—*Emerson: English Traits*, ch. vi.

quĭd-dlĕr, *s.* [Eng. *quiddl(e)*, *v.*; *-er.*] The same as QUIDDLE, *s.* (q.v.).

quĭd-ĭf-ĭc-ăll, *a.* [QUIDDITY.] Trifingly subtle.

"Such *quidificall* trifles."—*Udal: Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 139.

quĭd nŭnc, *s.* [Lat. = what now.] One who is curious to know every thing; one who is perpetually asking, What now? or What news? one who knows or affects to know every occurrence.

"A *quidnunc* is an almanack of state."
Young: Love of Fame, iv. 22.

quien, *s.* [Fr. *chien*, from Lat. *canem*, accus. of *canis*.] A dog. (*Slang.*)

"Curse these *quiens*, said he."—*Reade: Cloister & Hearth*, ch. lv.

* **quī-ĕsçe,** *v.i.* [Lat. *quiesco* = to be quiet (q.v.).] To be quiet; to be silent as a letter; to have no sound.

quī ĕs-çençe, quī ĕs-çen-çў, *s.* [Lat. *quiescentia*, from *quiescens* = quiescent (q.v.); Fr. *quiescence*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The quality or state of being quiescent, or in a condition of rest or repose; the state of a thing without motion.

"My work is to prove, that the common inducement to the belief of its *quiescence*, the testimony of sense, is weak and frivolous."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica*, ch. i.

2. Rest of the mind; a state of freedom from anxiety, agitation, or emotion; peace of mind.

II. *Gram.:* Silence; the condition or quality of not being sounded in pronunciation.

quī-ĕs-çent, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *quiescens*, pr. par. of *quiesco* = to be at rest; Fr. *quiescent*; Ital. *quiescente*.] [QUIET, *a.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. At rest; not being in motion; lying at rest; still; not moving.

"Though the earth move, its motion must needs be as insensible as if it were *quiescent*."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica*, ch. ix.

2. Peaceful in mind; tranquil; free from anxiety, agitation, or emotion.

II. *Gram.:* Silent; not sounded in pronunciation: as, a *quiescent* letter.

B. *As substantive:*

Gram.: A quiescent letter.

quī-ĕs-çent-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *quiescent*; *-ly.*] In a quiescent manner; quietly, calmly.

quī ĕt, qui ete, * **quy-et,** * **quy-ete,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *quietus*, orig. pa. par. of * *quieo* (found in the inceptive *quiesco*) = to lie still, to be quiet; *quies* genit. *quietis* = quiet, rest; O. Fr. *quiet*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *quieto*. *Quiet* and *coy* are doublets.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. In a state of rest; still, not moving, motionless: as, To lie *quiet*.

2. Free from disturbance or annoyance; tranquil, peaceful, undisturbed.

"You live, sir, in these dales a *quiet* life."
Wordsworth: The Brothers.

3. Free from emotion, calm, patient, contented.

"A meek and *quiet* spirit."—*1 Peter* iii. 4.

4. Retired, secluded, undisturbed.

"The *quiet* seclusion of Dingley Dell."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. viii.

5. Free from fuss, bustle, or formality; not formal or ceremonious.

"To have a *quiet* cup of tea."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xxvi.

6. Peaceable; not causing noise or disturbance; not giving trouble.

7. Not glaring; not showy or gaudy; not such as to attract notice: as *quiet* colours, *quiet* dress.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A state of rest or repose; the state of a thing not in motion; quiescence.

2. Tranquillity, freedom from disturbance or alarm; peace, peacefulness.

"Her house is sacked, her *quiet* interrupted."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, l. 170.

3. Freedom from anxiety, agitation, or emotion; peace of mind, calmness, patience, placidness.

"Secure the sacred *quiet* of thy mind."
Ingelow: Ovid: Metamorphoses x.

¶ * (1) *At quiet:* At peace, peaceful. (*Judges* xviii. 27.)

(2) *In quiet:* Quietly.

(3) *On the quiet:* Clandestinely, secretly, quietly, so as to avoid observation. (*Slang.*)

* (1) *Out of quiet:* Disturbed, restless.

quī-ĕt, *v.t.* & *i.* [QUIET, *a.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To bring to a state of rest or quiet; to stop motion in.

2. To cause to be quiet, to soothe, to calm down, to appease, to lull, to pacify, to tranquillize.

"But the answer which he received from government *quieted* his fears."—*Southey: Life of Nelson*, i. 84.

B. *Intrans.:* To become quiet, calm, or still. (Frequently with *down*.)

* **quī-ĕt-age (age** as **ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *quiet*; *-age*.] Peace, quiet, quietness.

"Instead thereof sweet peace and *quietage*."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. iii. 42.

quī-ĕt-en, *v.t.* [Eng. *quiet*; *-en.*] To quiet, to calm.

"To *quieten* the fears of this poor faithful fellow."—*Mrs. Gaskell: Ruth*, ch. xxxiv.

quī ĕt-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *quiet*, *v.*; *-er.*] One who or that which quiets.

quī'-ĕt-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *quiet*; *-ism*; Fr. *quiétisme*.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Peace, quiet, tranquillity, peacefulness, quietude.

"An air of *quietism* which spreads all over his pictures."—*Century Magazine*, Dec., 1878, p. 262.

2. *Theol. & Church Hist.:* The doctrine that the essence of true religion consists in the withdrawal of the soul from external and finite objects, and its quiet concentration upon God. It is a form of mysticism, and has been held by individuals in the Church in all ages. In the fourteenth century it attracted notice in connection with the Hesychasts. [HESYCHAST.] The term was specially used to describe the views advocated by Miguel de Molinos, a Spanish priest, who settled in Rome in 1669 and 1670, under the patronage of Cardinal Oleschalchi, afterwards Innocent XI. In 1675 he published his *Guida spirituale* (Spiritual Guide), which was soon afterwards translated into Italian, French, Latin, and English. On August 28, 1687, the Inquisition condemned sixty-eight propositions in his writings, and on November 20 he was imprisoned for life, and died December 28, 1697. Among his followers was a Barnabite, François de la Combe, who instructed Madame Guyon. In 1694 a commission, with Bossuet, bishop of Meaux, at its head, condemned thirty errors in her writings. She was defended by Fénelon, bishop of Cambray, whose writings in turn were condemned in 1699 by Pope Innocent XII., and retracted by their author. It was believed that the Quietist doctrine tended to disparage the external observances of religion and substitute the authority of the individual for that of the Church. In another direction also, quietism in some cases tends to antinomianism. [FAMILY OF LOVE.] Cowper's versification of some of Madame Guyon's writings was first published at Newport Pagnell, in 1801, after the poet's death.

quī'-ĕt-ĭst, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *quiet*; *-ist*; Fr. *quiétiste*.]

A. *As adj.:* Of, or belonging to Quietism or its advocates.

B. *As subst.* (*Pl.*): The advocates of Quietism (q.v.).

quī-ĕt ĭst-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *quietist*; *-ic.*] Pertaining or relating to Quietism or the Quietists.

* **quī'-ĕt-ĭze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *quiet*; *-ize.*] To quiet, to calm.

"Solitude, and patience, and religion, have now *quietized* both father and daughter."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Diary*, v. 271.

quī'-ĕt-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *quiet*; *-ly.*]

1. In a quiet manner, without motion; in a state of rest or quiet: as, To sit *quietly*.

2. Without disturbance or alarm, peacefully, at peace.

"So shall you *quietly* enjoy your hope."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iii. 2.

3. Without noise or disturbance: as, He left the room *quietly*.

4. Calmly; without anxiety, agitation, or emotion; tranquilly, patiently, contentedly.

5. In a manner not liable to attract notice; not showily or gaudily: as, To be dressed *quietly*.

quī'-ĕt-nĕss, * **qui et nes,** * **quī-et-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *quiet*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being quiet or still; rest; absence of action or motion; freedom from anxiety, agitation, or emotion; tranquillity, calmness, stillness, peacefulness, quiet.

"And sore I thynke that *quietnesse*
In any man is great richesse."
Heywood: The Four P's.

* **quī'-ĕt-oŭs,** * **qui-et-ouse,** * **quy et-ous,** *a.* [Lat. *quietus* = quiet (q.v.).] Quiet, peaceable.

"A *quyetouse* holde and sure step in the Lorde."
—*Bale: Image*, pt. i.

* **quī'-ĕt-oŭs-lў,** * **quy-et-ous ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *quietous*; *-ly.*] In a quiet manner; quietly.

"So *quyetously* content themselves therwith as though they were clerely without them."—*Bale: Apologie*, fo. 66.

* **quī'-et-sŏme,** *a.* [Eng. *quiet*; *-some.*] Quiet, calm, still.

"But let the night be calme and *quietsome*."
Spenser. Epithalamion.

* **quī'-ĕt-ūde,** *s.* [Fr., from Late Lat. *quietudo*, from Lat. *quies*, genit. *quietis* = quiet; Sp. *quietud*; Ital. *quietudine*.] Quiet, rest, repose, tranquillity.

"How beautiful this night! the balmiest sigh,
Which vernal zephyrs breathe in evening's ear,
Were discord to the speaking *quietude*."
Shelley: Queen Mab.

quī-ē-tŭs, *s.* [Lat. = quiet; *quietus* or *quietus est* was a formula used in discharging accounts, and = suit discharged or settled.] A final discharge or settlement; a quittance: hence, something which effectually finishes with or silences a person.

"Some younger brother would ha' thrunk'd me,
And given my *quietus*."
The Gamester, v.

* **quīght** (*gh* silent), *v.t.* [QUIT, *v.*; QUITE, *v.*]

1. To release, to disengage.

"While he strove his cumbred clubbe to *quight*."
Spenser: F. Q., I. viii. 10.

2. To recompence, to requite.

"Is this the meed
With which her soverain mercy thou doest *quight*?"
Spenser: F. Q., III. v. 45.

* **quīght** (*gh* silent), *adv.* [QUITE, *adv.*]

quī-hī', qui-hўe', *s.* [Bengal. = who is there?] The local name for the English stationed or resident in Bengal; properly it is the customary call for a servant.

"The old *quihis* from the club."—*Thackeray: Newcomes*, ch. lxii.

quī-ī-nạ, *s.* [From *quiina-rana*, the Caribbean name.] [QUIINEÆ.]

quī-ī-nē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *quiin(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ex.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Guttiferæ, with only one genus, Quiina. Tropical American trees and shrubs. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

* **quĭk,** *a.* [QUICK, *a.*]

* **quĭk-en,** *v.t.* [QUICKEN.]

quĭll, quille, * **quylle,** *s.* [Fr. *quille* = a pin used at ninepins, from O. H. Ger. *kegil, chegil*; Ger. *kegel* = a ninepin, a skittle, a cone, a bobbin. Cf. O. Dut. *Kiel* = a wedge; Ger. *keil*; Ir. *cuille* = a quill (borrowed from English); Gael. *cuilc* = a reed, a bulrush.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. The stalk of a reed or cane.

"*Quylle*, a stalke. *Calamus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. The faucet of a barrel.

3. One of the large, strong feathers of geese, swans, turkeys, crows, &c., used for making pens for writing.

4. A spine or prickle of a porcupine.

"Like *quills* upon the fretful porcupine."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 5.

5. The instrument of writing; a pen.

"The duke's own deportment in that island, the proper subject of my *quill*."—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 226.

6. The fold of a plaited ruff or ruffle, from its being in shape and size somewhat like a goose-quill.

* 7. A stream.

"As a water streame the *quills* whereof made glad the city of our God."—*Bp. Andrewes. Sermons*, p. 106.

* 8. A toothpick.

"Busy as he seems
With an old tavern *quill*, is hungry yet."
Cowper. Task, ii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Music:* A small piece of quill attached to a piece of wood, by means of which certain stringed instruments, as the virginal, were played.

2. *Ornith.:* The larger and stronger feathers of the wing. They are of three kinds: primaries, secondaries, and tertiaries.

3. *Seal-engraving:* The hollow mandrel of the lathe or engine used by the seal-engraver.

4. *Weaving:* A small spindle, pirn, or rod upon which thread is wound to supply the shuttle with the woof, weft, or filling, as it is variously called, and which crosses the warp, or chain.

* ¶ *To be under the quill:* To be written about.

"The subject now *under the quill* is the Bishop of Lincoln."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, ii. 28.

quill-bit, *s.* A long pod-bit of small diameter.

quill driver, *s.*

1. A clerk.

2. A contemptuous epithet for an author.

"This most eccentric of *quill-drivers* gets up his facts in a slap-dash fashion."—*Weekly Echo*, Sept. 5, 1885.

quill-driving, *s.* Working with a pen; writing.

"My fingers begin to ache with *quill-driving*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 14, 1885.

* **quill-man,** *s.* A writer. (*Swift.*)

quill-nib, *s.* A small pen of quill to be placed in a holder.

quill-work, *s.* Ornamental work made of or with quills; quilling.

* **quĭll,** *v.t.* [Quill, *s.*] [Wedgwood prefers the derivation from the Guernsey *enquiller* = to pleat; O. Fr. *cuillir* = to gather, to cull.] To plait; to form with pleats or small ridges like quills or reeds.

"What they called his cravat was a piece of white linen, *quilled* with great exactness."—*Tatler*, No. 257.

quĭl-lā-ĭa, quĭl-lā-ja (i, j as y), quĭl-lā-ya, *s.* [Latinised from native name.]

1. *Bot.:* The typical genus of Quillaiæ (q.v.). Large evergreen trees, with undivided leaves, five petals, ten stamens, and five single-celled ovaries. Three or four species are known; all from South America. *Quillaja Saponaria* is the Quillai or Cullay.

2. *Chem.:* The bark of the *Quillaya Saponaria*. It is used as a source of saponin, which is extracted with alcohol. Its aqueous infusion is used for washing, and giving a head to stale beer.

quĭl-lā-iæ (i as y), *s.* [Pl. of Mod. Lat. *quillaia* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A tribe of Rosaceæ. Calyx-tube herbaceous, fruit capsular, seed winged.

quĭl-lā-yĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *quillay(a)*; *-in.*] [Saponin.]

quilled, *a.* [Eng. *quill*; *-ed.*]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* Furnished with quills. (Used in composition.)

"A sharp-*quilled* porcupine."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 1.

II. *Her.:* A term applied in describing a feather when the quill differs in colour from the rest.

* **quĭl'-lĕt,** *s.* [A contract. of Lat. *quidlibet* = which pleases you? which do you choose?] A nicety or subtlety; a quibble.

"Quiddits and *quillets* that well may confound one."
Tennant: Anster Fair, iv. 39.

quĭll-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *quill*, v.; *-ing.*] Small round plaits made in lace, tulle, or ribbon, lightly sewn down with an occasional back-stitch, the edge of the trimming remaining in open flute-like folds.

quĭll'-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *quill*, and *wort.*]

Bot.: The genus Isoetes (q.v.).

quĭlt, * **quilte,** * **quylte,** *s.* [O. Fr. *cuilte*, from Lat. *culcita* = a cushion, a mattress, a quilt.] A cover or coverlet made by stitching one cloth over another with some soft material between them; any thick or warm coverlet; a counterpane.

"Covered well with curled wool,
Women in alike *quilts*."
Chapman: Homer; Odyssey i.

quilt, *v.t. & i.* [Quilt, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To stitch together, as two pieces of cloth, with a soft material between them.

"Men weare *quilted* gownes of cotton like to our mattrasses, and *quilted* caps like to our great grocers' morters."—*Hacklyt Voyages* ii. 256.

* 2. *Fig.:* To stuff in manner of a quilt; to stuff generally.

"Your huge bombasted plays, *quilted* with mighty words."—*Middleton Roaring Girl.* (To Play Readers.)

B. *Intrans.:* To do quilting or quilted work.

quilt'-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *quilt*; *-ed.*] Stitched together, as two pieces of cloth, with a soft material between them.

quilted armour, *s.* [Pourpoint.]

quĭlt'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *quilt*; *-er.*] One who quilts; one who makes quiltings.

quĭlt'-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *s.* [Quilt, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or process of making quilted work; the act of padding.

2. The material used for making quilts; padding.

3. Quilted work.

4. The act of making a quilt by a number of women who bestow their labour gratuitously to aid a female friend, and conclude with an entertainment. (*Amer.*)

II. *Naut.:* Braided or plaited sennit over a bottle, &c.

quĭn, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Zool.: Pecten opercularis.

quī-nạ, *s.* [See def.] An old name for quinine (q.v.).

quĭn-ăm'-ĭne, *s.* [Eng. *quin(ine)*, and *amine.*]

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{26}N_2O_2$. An alkaloid discovered in 1872 by Hesse, in the bark of *Cinchona succirubra*. It crystallizes in hair-like anhydrous needles which melt at 172°, is insoluble in water, but soluble in hot alcohol, in boiling ether, in benzol, and in petroleum ether. Solutions of quinamine do not stand the thalleioquin test, nor do they display fluorescence.

† **quĭn'-ạn-çŷ-wòrt,** *s.* [Quinsywort.]

quĭn-ăn'-ĭ līde, *s.* [Eng. *quin(o)*; *anil(ine)*, and suff. *-ide.*]

Chem.: $C_{13}H_{17}O_5N = (^{C_6H_5}_{C_7H_{11}O_5}\}N$. Phenyl-quinanide. A substance obtained by heating quinic acid with aniline to 180°, washing the product with ether, and dissolving the residue in ether-alcohol. The solution yields small, white, silky needles, which melt at 174°, and dissolve easily in alcohol and water, sparingly in ether.

quī-nạ-quī'-nạ, *s.* [Reduplication of *Quina* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Cinchona condaminea.

† **quĭ-năr'-ĭ-ạn,** *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *quinar(y)*; *-ian.*]

A. *As subst.:* A supporter of the Quinary system (q.v.).

"At least as much may be said of the imaginative Oken, whose mysticism far surpassed that of the *Quinarians*."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xviii. 15.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to, or connected with the Quinary system.

"One of the few foreign ornithologists who had adopted *quinary* principles."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xviii. 15.

quĭn'-ạr-ў, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *quinarius*, from *quini* = five each, from *quinque* = five.]

A. *As adj.:* Consisting of five or of a multiple of five; arranged by or in fives.

* **B.** *As subst.:* A number or body of five.

"No longer acknowledge a trinity, but either a quaternity or a *quinary*, or more of divine hypostases."—*Cudworth: Intellectual System*, p. 625.

quinary-system, *s.*

Nat. Science: A system of classification published by Macleay in his *Horæ Entomologicæ* (1819-21), applied by Vigors to ornithology in 1823 (*Trans. Linn. Soc.*, xiv. 395-517), and modified by Swainson (*Nat. Hist. & Class. Anim.* (1836), 224, 225).

1. Every natural series of beings is to be traced from a given point either as a radius returning to a tendency to return, again to that point, thereby forming a circle.

2. The primary or ordinal divisions of every group are three actually or five apparently.

3. The contents of such a group are symbolical (or analogically) represented by the contents of all other circles in the animal kingdom.

4. These primary divisions of every group are characterized by definite peculiarities of form, structure and economy which, under diverse but modifications are uniform throughout the animal kingdom, and are therefore to be regarded as the primary types of nature.

5. The different ranks or degrees of circular groups exhibited in the animal kingdom are nine in number, each being involved within the other.

Fleming (*Quart. Rev.*, xli. 362-375) pointed out the fallacies of the system, and Blainville (*Manuel d'Ornithol. Introd.*) attacked it, more especially in its application to ornithology. It is now deservedly exploded.

quin ātе, *s.* [Eng. *quin(ic)*; *-ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of quinic acid.

quī'-nāte, *a.* [Lat. *quini* = five each; Eng. suff. *-ate.*]

Bot.: (*Of a petiole*): Bearing five leaflets from the same point. Akin to digitate (q.v.).

quĭnçe (1), *s.* [O. Fr. *coignasse* = a female quince; Fr. *coing*; Prov. *codony*; Ital. *cotogna*, from Lat. *cydonius*, *cydonia.*] [Cydonius.]

Bot.: The fruit of *Cydonia vulgaris*, or the tree itself. It is fifteen or twenty feet high, with white or pale-red flowers and ultimately golden fruit. It is indigenous in the South of Europe, the North of Africa, the Himalayas, &c. It was brought to England from Austria before 1573. The fruit is too austere to be eaten uncooked, but is used in the preparation of pies, tarts, marmalade, &c. Its mucilaginous seeds are demulcent, and given by the natives of India in diarrhœa, dysentery, sore throat, and fever. Simmonds says that in the West their mucilage imparts stiffness and glossiness to the hair, and helps to heal chapped lips. The Japan quince, *Cydonia* (formerly *Pyrus*) *japonica*, is a small tree about six feet high, with oval, crenately serrated leaves, and fine red flowers. It was brought to Britain A.D. 1796.

quince wine, *s.* A wine like cider or perry made from the fruit of the quince.

* **quinçe** (2), * **quynce,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The king's evil. (*Halliwell.*) Perhaps the same as Quinsy (q.v.).

* **quĭn-çĕn'-tẹn-ạr-ў,** *s.* [Lat. *quint(us)* = fifth and Eng. *centenary* (q.v.).] The five-hundredth anniversary of an event. (*Times*, March 29, 1886, p. 9, col. 6.)

* **quĭnçh,** *v.i.* [A nasalized form of *quich* or *quach* (q.v.).] To move, to stir, to wince.

"Beatow all my soldiers in such sort as I have, that no part of all that realm shall be able to dare to *quinch*."—*Spenser State of Ireland.*

quĭn'-çite, *s.* [After Quincy, France, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A carmine-red mineral, found in small particles associated with rose-opal. Compos.: silica, 54·0; magnesia, 19·0; protoxide of iron, 8·0; water, 17·0 = 98. Colour supposed to be of organic origin.

quĭn cŭn-cĭal, * quĭn cŭn tĭall (ci, ti as sh), *a.* [Lat. *quincuncialis*, from *quincunx* (genit. *quincuncis*) = a quincunx (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Having the form of a quincunx.

"We ought to follow the usuall manner of chequer row, called *quincuntiall*."—*Tr. Holland. Pliny*, bk. xvi., ch. xi.

2. *Bot.:* (*Præstivation*): Having five pieces, two exterior, two interior, and the fifth covering the interior with one margin, and having its other margin covered by the exterior. Example, Rosa.

quĭn cŭn-cĭal-lў (ci as sh), *adv.* [Eng. *quincuncial*; *-ly.*] In a quincuncial manner or order; in manner of a quincunx.

"All things are seen *quincuncially*."—*Browne Urne Burial*, ch. iv.

quĭn'-cŭnx, * [Lat. = an arrangement like five spots on a die; *quinque* = five, and *uncia* = an ounce, a spot on a die.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* An arrangement of five things in a square, one at each corner and one

in the middle; especially applied to a plantation of trees so arranged.

"Before them obliquely, in order of *quincunx*, were pitched three foot deep. —*Hakewill.* *Cæsar*; *Commentaries*, bk. viii., ch. xxxi.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astrol.*: The position of planets when distant from each other five signs or 150°.

2. *Bot.*: Quincuncial æstivation.

quin-dec-a-gon, *s.* [Lat. *quinque* = five, and Eng. *decagon* (q.v.).

Geom.: A plane figure having fifteen sides and fifteen angles.

quin-dē-çēm-vir (pl. **quin-dē-çēm-vi-ri**), *s.* [Lat., from *quinque* = five; *decem* = ten, and *vir* = a man.]

Roman Antiq.: One of a college of priests, fifteen in number, entrusted with the custody of the Sibylline books, with authority to consult and expound them.

quin-dē-çēm'-vir-ate, *s.* [Lat. *quindecemvir*, *-atus*.] The body or office of the quindecemviri.

quin'-dĕç-im, *s.* [Lat. *quindecim* (*pars*) = the fifteenth (part).] The fifteenth part of anything; a tax or subsidy of a fifteenth.

"Collections of income from time to time, as *quindecims*, subsidies, tenths, &c."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 298.

quin'-dĕm, quin-disme, *s.* [QUINDECIM.] A subsidy of one fifteenth.

"If the king would grant him the *quindisme* and disme of the laity."—*Prynne: Treachery & Disloyalty*, pt. iv., p. 7.

quin-ē-tin, *s.* [QUININE.]

Chem.: Marchand's name for the product obtained by oxidising quinine with lead peroxide and sulphuric acid. It is not, however, a definite compound.

quin-ĕ-tum, *s.* [QUININE.]

Chem.: The crystallizable alkaloids of the East India red barks (*Cinchona succirubra*) introduced by Thos. Whiffen in 1875. The sulphate of quinetum is used in medicine.

quin-hȳ-drōne, *s.* [Eng. *quin(one)*, and *hydr(oquin)one.*]

Chem.: $\begin{matrix}C_6H_3(OH)—O\\C_6H_3(OH)—O\end{matrix}$ A compound produced by treating an aqueous solution of quinone with a limited quantity of sulphurous acid, and by mixing solutions of quinone and hydroquinone. It crystallizes in splendid gold-green prisms with a lustre like that of the rose beetle. It has a slight odour, is tasible, dissolves easily in hot water, and in alcohol and ether with green colour.

quin-ī-a, *s.* [QUININE.]

quin-i-ble, *v.i.* [Lat. *quini* = five each.]

Music: To descant by singing fifths on a plain song. [QUATRIBLE.]

quin-i-ble, *s.* [QUINIBLE, *v.*] An accompaniment. (*Chaucer.*)

quin-ic, *a.* [Eng. *quin(ine)*; *-ic.*] Derived from, or contained in quinine.

quinic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_7(OH)_4COOH$. Kinic acid. A monobasic acid found in cinchona bark, bilberry plant, coffee beans, and the leaves of several plants. It is obtained from cinchona by adding milk of lime to an acid decoction of the bark, evaporating the liquid portion to a syrup, submitting the calcium quinate which separates to recrystallization, and exactly decomposing a solution of the salt with oxalic acid. The acid crystallizes in colourless monoclinic prisms, which melt at 161°, and have a sp. gr. = 1·63. It exerts a left-handed action on polarised light, dissolves in 2½ parts of cold water, is slightly soluble in strong alcohol, nearly insoluble in ether. Distilled with sulphuric acid and peroxide of manganese, it yields crystals of quinone. This reaction is very delicate. The salts of quinic acid are neutral, and for the most part crystallizable; soluble in water, insoluble in strong alcohol. *Quinate of calcium*, $\begin{matrix}C_6H_7(OH)_4COO\\C_6H_7(OH)_4COO\end{matrix}Ca'' + 10H_2O$, occurs in cinchona bark, and is formed by adding calcium chloride to an alkaline quinate. It crystallizes in rhomboidal plates, easily splitting into lamine, dissolves in six parts of water at 16°, and is nearly insoluble in alcohol.

quinic ether, *s.*

Chem.: $C_7H_{11}(C_2H_5)O_6$. Ethylic quinate. Obtained by heating quinate of silver with ethylic iodide. Forms a yellow syrup, having a bitter taste and aromatic odour. It is easily soluble in water and alcohol, less readily in ether.

quin-ī-çine, *s.* [Eng. *quini(ne)*, and *(gly)c(er)ine.*]

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2$. A yellow resinous amorphous base, isomeric with quinine, obtained by heating quinine in glycerine to a temperature of 200°. It has a bitter taste, melts at 70°, is insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, ether, and chloroform, and exhibits a right-handed rotation.

quin-ide, *s.* [Eng. *quin(ic)*; *-ide.*]

Chem.: $C_7H_{10}O_5$. Quinic anhydride. Obtained by heating quinic acid to 220°–250°. The residue is dissolved in boiling alcohol, and, when clarified, the solution is left to evaporate. It forms small crystals resembling sal-ammoniac, dissolves easily in water, has an acid reaction, and under certain conditions is reconverted into quinic acid.

quin-ī-dine, *s.* [CONCHININE.]

qui-nine', *s.* [Fr., from Sp. *quinina*, from Peruv. *quina* = Peruvian-bark.]

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2$. Chinin. Quinia. The most important alkaloid of the true cinchona barks, first obtained, but in an impure state, by Gomez of Lisbon, in 1811. [CINCHONA-BARK, CINCHONA-BASES.] It is permanent in the air, inodorous, and very bitter; almost insoluble in water, but soluble in absolute alcohol, ether, and chloroform. From its alcoholic solution it crystallizes in prisms, having the composition $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2+3H_2O$, and fusing at 75°. It exerts a strong lævorotary action on polarised light, and is a powerful base, neutralizing acids completely, and forming easily crystallizable salts, which are very bitter and less soluble in water than the salts of the other cinchona alkaloids. Solutions of quinine in dilute sulphuric acid exhibit a blue fluorescence, and this is observable in solutions containing much less than one part in 200,000 parts of water.

quinine-sulphates, *s. pl.*

Chem.: The neutral or common medicinal sulphate, $2C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2{\cdot}H_2SO_4+8H_2O$, is prepared by neutralizing quinine with dilute sulphuric acid. It crystallizes in long flexible monoclinic needles, having a nacreous aspect, almost insoluble in cold water, but soluble in boiling water, in alcohol, and in dilute sulphuric acid; insoluble in ether, chloroform, and petroleum spirit. The solution of quinine sulphate in water, acidulated with sulphuric acid, exhibits a powerful blue fluorescence, and turns the plane of polarization of a ray of light strongly to the left, $(\alpha)j = 255°6$. In commerce it is frequently found mixed with cinchonidine or cinchonine. This may be due either to actual adulteration, or to an imperfect mode of preparation. The acid salt or soluble sulphate, $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2{\cdot}H_2SO_4 + 7H_2O$, separates from a solution of quinine in excess of sulphuric acid. It crystallizes in rectangular prisms, soluble in water and in alcohol. Quinine sulphate is largely employed as a febrifuge and tonic, and it possesses powerful antiseptic properties.

quinine sulphuric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{40}H_{24}N_4SO_7 = 2C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2SO_3$. Sulpho-quinic acid. An amorphous powder, obtained by dissolving quinine in fuming sulphuric acid, neutralizing with baryta water, and decomposing the barium salt with sulphuric acid. It is soluble in water and alcohol.

quin'-in-ism, *s.* [CINCHONISM.]

qui-nīz'-ar-ine, *s.* [Eng. *quin(one)*, and *(al)izarine.*]

Chem.: $C_{14}H_8O_4$. Prepared by heating a mixture of phthalic anhydride, hydroquinone, and sulphuric acid, precipitating with water, and extracting with benzene. It crystallizes from alcohol in reddish needles, from ether in yellowish plates, melts at 195°, and dissolves in alkalis to a fine blue colour.

quī-nō-a, *s.* [Native name.]

Bot.: *Chenopodium Quinoa.* [CHENOPODIUM.]

quin-ōi'-dine, *s.* [CHINOIDINE.]

quĭn-ōil, *s.* [QUININE.]

Chem.: An old name for quinine.

quĭn-ō-line, *s.* [CHINOLINE.]

quĭn-ŏl-ō-gĭst, *s.* [Eng. *quinolog(y)*; *-ist.*] One who studies, or is versed in quinology.

quĭn-ŏl-ō-gy, *s.* [Eng. *quin(ine)*; *-ology.*] The branch of science which treats of quinine.

quin-ō-năm-ic, *a.* [Eng. *quinon(e)*, and *amic.*] [QUINOYLAMIC.]

quĭ-nŏn-a-mide, *s.* [Eng. *quinon(e)*, and *amide.*]

Chem.: C_6H_5NO. A crystalline substance, of emerald green colour, formed by the action of dry ammonia on quinone, $C_6H_4O_2 + NH_3 = C_6H_5NO + H_2O$. It is soluble in water, but quickly decomposes, yielding a dark-coloured solution.

quĭ-nōne', *s.* [Eng. *quin(oyl)*; *-one.*]

Chem.: $C_6H_4O_2$. A compound produced by the action of manganic peroxide and sulphuric acid on quinic acid, benzidine, aniline, &c., or by the dry distillation of quinates. It crystallizes in long, transparent, golden-yellow, shining needles, slightly soluble in water, more soluble in alcohol and ether, melts at 116°, and volatilizes without alteration. Its aqueous solution colours the skin brown, and on exposure to the air it acquires a dark reddish colour, ultimately depositing a black-brown precipitate.

quĭ-nŏn'-ic, *a.* [Eng. *quinon(e)*; *-ic.*] Contained in, or derived from quinone.

quinonic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{12}H_8O_6$ (?). An acid obtained by Schoenbroodt by heating quinone with potash, but very imperfectly described. When heated with excess of potash, it is said to yield a brown empyreumatic oil, $C_{10}H_8O_2$, insoluble in water, and solidifying in the cold to brown crystalline laminæ. (*Watts.*)

quĭn-ō-tăn'-nic, *a.* [Eng. *quino(ne)*, and *tannic.*] Derived from, or containing quinone and tannic acid.

quinotannic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{42}H_{30}O_{35}$ (?). Cinchonatannic acid. One of the tannic acids found in cinchona barks. It forms a yellow, friable, hygroscopic mass, soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, the ethereal solution being almost colourless. Its aqueous solution, when exposed to the air, rapidly absorbs oxygen and deposits cinchona red. It unites with bases, forming salts which are very unstable and of little importance. It colours ferric salts green, and produces an abundant yellowish precipitate with tartar emetic.

quĭ-nō-va, *a.* [See def.] Contained in, or derived from *Cinchona nova.*

quinova-bitter, *s.* [QUINOVIN.]

quinova-sugar, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_{12}O_6$. A saccharine substance obtained by passing hydrochloric acid gas into an alcoholic solution of quinovin, filtering, neutralizing filtrate with sodic carbonate, again filtering, and evaporating the liquid to dryness at 100°. It is an uncrystallizable, hygroscopic body with a slightly bitter taste, and resembles mannitan more than any other kind of sugar.

quĭ-nō-va-tăn'-nic, *a.* [Eng. *quinova*, and *tannic.*] A term applied to the tannic acid of *Cinchona nova.*

quinovatannic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{29}H_{19}O_7$ (?) An acid obtained from the bark of *Cinchona nova.* It has a bitter taste, and is not precipitated by gelatine or tartar emetic.

quĭ-nō'-vic, *a.* [Eng. *quinov(in)*; *-ic.*] Derived from or containing quinovin.

quinovic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{24}H_{38}O_4$. Chinovic acid. A dibasic acid produced by passing dry hydrochloric acid gas into an alcoholic solution of quinovin. It forms a white, sandy, crystalline powder, insoluble in water, slightly soluble in ether, but soluble in boiling alcohol. Heated to 150° it melts, solidifying on cooling to a fissured mass. At a higher temperature it burns, leaving no residue.

quin-ō-vin, *s.* [Eng. *quinov(a)*; *-in.*]

Chem.: $C_{36}H_{48}O_8$. Chinovin. Quinova-bitter. An amorphous, bitter substance, first obtained from *Cinchona nova*, in 1821, by Pelletier and Caventou. It is soluble in boiling water and in alcohol, its solutions being dextro-rotatory. It appears to be a constant constituent of the bark, but the amount obtained rarely exceeds two per cent.

quĭn-ōyl, *s.* [Eng. *quin(ine)*, and *(h)ydr(o)yl.*]

Chem.: $C_6H_3O_2$. A diatomic radical which may be supposed to exist in quinone and its derivatives, quinone itself being regarded as the hydride $(C_6H_2O_2)''H_2$.

quĭn-ōyl-ăm-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *quinoyl*, and *amic.*] Derived from or containing quinoyl and ammonia.

quinoylamic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_5O_3N = (C_6H_3\overset{H_2}{O_2})'''\}N\}O$. This acid is unknown in the free state, but dichloro-quinoylamic acid, $(C_6H_3Cl_2O_2)'''\}N\}O$ is produced by the action of aqueous ammonia on perchloro-quinone. It crystallizes in long black needles, having an adamantine lustre, slightly soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol and in ether.

quĭn-ōyl-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *quinoy(ne)*; *-yl*, *-ic.*] Derived from or containing quinone.

quinoylic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_4O_4$. A bibasic acid unknown in the free state, but its dichlorinated derivative, $C_6H_2Cl_2O_4$, is produced by the action of potash on tetrachloroquinone. It crystallizes in yellowish-white nacreous scales soluble in water.

quĭn-quă-gĕs'-ĭm-ă, *s.* [Lat., fem. sing. of *quinquagesimus* = fiftieth.] (See compound.)

Quinquagesima Sunday, *s.* The Sunday next before Lent, being about fifty days before Easter.

*** quĭn-quăn'-gu-lar,** *a.* [Pref. *quinque*, and Eng. *angular* (q.v.).] Having five angles or corners.

"Exactly round, ordinately *quinquangular*, or having the sides parallel."—*More: Antid. against Atheism.*

quĭn-quăr-tĭc'-u-lan, *s.* [Eng. *quinquartical(ar)*; *-an.*]

Church Hist. (Pl.): Arminians, in the seventeenth century, who agreed with the Reformed Church in all doctrines except the Five Points (q.v.). [ARMINIAN, QUINQUARTICULAR.]

*** quĭn-quar-tĭc'-u-lar,** *a.* [Lat. *quinque* five, and Eng. *articular* (q.v.).] Consisting of five articles.

quinquarticular-controversy, *s.*

Church Hist.: A controversy which arose in Cambridge A.D. 1594 between Arminians and Calvinists regarding the Five Points (q.v.). In 1626 two conferences were held with a view to settle the dispute. It was revived at Oxford and in Ireland A.D. 1631. [QUINQUARTICULAN.]

"They have given an end to the *quinquarticular controversy*."—*Sanderson.*

quĭn-quĕ-, *pref.* [Lat. = five.] Consisting of, or pertaining to the number five; fivefold.

*** quĭn'-que-ăn'-gled (le as ęl),** *a.* [Pref. *quinque-*, and Eng. *angle* (q.v.).] Having five angles; quinquangular.

quĭn-quĕ-căp-su-lar, *a.* [Pref. *quinque-*, and Eng. *capsular* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Having five capsules.

quĭn-quĕ-cŏs'-tāte, *a.* [Pref. *quinque-*, and Eng. *costate* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Five-ribbed.

quĭn-quĕ-dĕn'-tāte, quĭn-quĕ-dĕn'-tāt-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *quinque-*, and Eng. *dentate, dentated* (q.v.).]

Bot. & Zool.: Having five teeth or indentations.

quĭn-quĕ-fár'-ĭ-ŏŭs, *a.* [From Lat. *quinque*, on analogy of *multifarious*, &c.]

Bot.: Opening into five parts; extending in five directions.

quĭn-quĕ-fĭd, *a.* [Lat. *quinque* = five, and *findo* (pret. *fidi*) = to cleave.]

Bot. (*Of leaves*): Cleft in the middle into five divisions.

quĭn-quĕ-fō-lĭ-ate, quĭn-quĕ-fo-lĭ-ăt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *quinque* = five, and *folium* = a leaf.]

Bot.: Having five leaves.

quĭn-quĕ-lĭt-ĕr-al, *a.* [Pref. *quinque-*, and Lat. *literal* (q.v.).] Consisting of five letters.

quĭn-quĕ-lō-bate, quĭn-quĕ-lobed, *a.* [Pref. *quinque-*, and Eng. *lobate, lobed* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Having five lobes.

quĭn-quŏ-lōc-u-lar, *a.* [Pref. *quinque-*, and Eng. *locular* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Having five loculi, cavities, or cells, as the apple.

quĭn-quĕ-nĕrved, *a.* [Pref. *quinque-*, and Eng. *nerved.*]

Bot.: Having five nerves, all proceeding from the base.

*** quĭn-quĕn-nā'-lĭ-a,** *s. pl.* [Lat., neut. pl. of *quinquennalis* = quinquennial (q.v.).]

Rom. Antiq.: Public games celebrated every five years.

*** quĭn-quĕn-nĭ-ăd,** *s.* [QUINQUENNIUM.] A period or space of five years. (*Tennyson.*)

quĭn-quĕn-nĭ-al, *a.* [Lat. *quinquennis, quinquennalis*, from *quinquennium* = quinquennium (q.v.).] Happening or recurring once in every five years; lasting five years.

"The great *quinquennial* festival of Jove."
West: Pindar; Nemean Odes, xi.

quĭn-quĕn-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat., from *quinque* = five, and *annus* = a year.] A space or period of five years.

quĭn-quĕ-part-ĭte, *a.* [Pref. *quinque-*, and Eng. *partite* (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Consisting of, or divided into five parts.

2. *Bot.:* Divided nearly to the base into five portions.

quĭn-quĕ-pĭn-nāte, *a.* [Pref. *quinque-*, and Eng. *pinnate.*]

Bot. (*Of a leaf*): Five times pinnate.

*** quĭn-quĕ-rēme,** *s.* [Lat. *quinqueremis*, from *quinque* = five, and *remus* = an oar; Fr. *quinquereme*; Ital. *quinquereme.*] A galley having five ranks of rowers.

"The first galley . . . that came neere them was a *quinquereme*."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius, fo.* 62.

*** quĭn-quĕ-sȳl-lą-blc,** *s.* [Pref. *quinque-*, and Eng. *syllable* (q.v.).] A word of five syllables.

quĭn'-quĕ-vălve, quĭn-quĕ-văl-vu-lar, *a.* [Pref. *quinque-*, and Eng. *valve, valvular* (q.v.).

Bot.: Opening by five valves, as the pericarp of flax.

quĭn-quĕ-vĭr (pl. **quĭn-quĕv-ĭ-rĭ**), *s.* [Lat., from *quinque* = five, and *vir* = a man.]

Rom. Antiq.: One of a body of five commissioners who were frequently appointed under the republic as extraordinary magistrates to carry any measure into effect.

quĭn'-quĭ-na, *s.* [Sp. *quina quina.*]

Pharm.: Peruvian bark.

"Thence came the finest tobacco, *quinquina*, coffee, sugar."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

quĭn'-quĭ-nō, *s.* [QUINQUINA (?).]

Bot.: *Myrospermum peruiferum.*

quĭn-quĭ-rā-dĭ-ate, *a.* [Lat. *quinque* = five, and Eng. *radiate.*] Having five rays (Used chiefly of the starfishes).

"There are four, six, and seven rayed forms, as well as the more ordinary *quinquiradiate* specimens."—*Athenæum*, June 12, 1886, p. 782.

quĭn-quĭv-ą-lent, *a.* [Lat. *quinque* = five, and *valens* (genit. *valentis*), pr. par. of *valeo* = to be worth.]

Chem.: Equivalent to five units of any standard, especially to four atoms of hydrogen. [PENTADS.]

*** quĭnse,** *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To carve (a plover).

"In *quinsing* plovers, and in winging quailes."
Hall: Satires, iv. 2.

quĭn-sȳ, quĭn-ăn-cy, * squĭn-ąn-cȳ, squĭn-zĭo, [QUINANCHE.]

Path.: Inflammatory sore throat. There is swelling of the tonsil, or of both, attended with difficulty of breathing and swallowing, and febrile symptoms. Quinsy has often rarely, proved fatal by producing suffocation, but it generally terminates favourably by resolution or suppuration. In the latter case a good deal of pus is sometimes discharged, and the patient is immediately relieved.

† quinsy berry, *s.*

Bot.: A name for the black currant which is of use in quinsy.

quĭn-sȳ wort, * quĭn-ąn-cȳ wort, *s.* [Eng. *quinsy* and *wort.*]

Bot.: *Asperula cynanchica.*

quĭnt, *s.* [Lat. *quint(us)* = fifth.]

Music: (1) The interval of a fifth. (2) An organ stop, sounding a fifth above the foundation stops, of 5⅓ ft. length on the manuals, 10⅔ ft. on the pedal. It should not be used without a double diapason, to which it forms the second natural harmonic, or twelfth. It is sometimes used on the pedal organ without a double diapason (32 ft.), but with questionable effect.

quĭnt, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *quint(us)* = fifth.] A set or sequence of five, as in the game of piquet.

"The state has made a *quint*
Of generals."—*Butler: Hudibras*, iii. 2, 1,361.

quĭn-tain, * quĭn-tell, * quĭn-tane, * quĭn-tĭn, * quĭn-tine, whĭn-tane, *s.* [Fr. *quintaine*; Low Lat. *quintana*, from Lat. *quintanus* = a street in a camp so intersecting the tents of the two legions as to separate the *fifth* maniple from the sixth, and the fifth turma from the sixth; hence, a public place of exercise, from Lat. *quintanus*, from *quintus* = fifth (*Skeat*); Ital. *quintana.*] A figure or object to be tilted at; a favourite English sport in the middle ages. It consisted of an upright post, on the top of which a cross post turned upon a pin; at one end of the cross post was a broad board, and at the other a heavy sand-bag; the play was to ride against the broad end with a lance, and pass by before the sand-bag, coming round, should strike the tilter.

QUINTAIN.

"At *quintain* he
Hath challeng'd either wide or white."
Ben Jonson: Love's Welcome at the Bc A

quĭn tąl, * quyn tall, *s.* [Fr. *quintal*, from Sp. *quintal*, from Arab. *qintar* = a weight of 100 lbs. of twelve ounces each, from Lat. *centum* = a hundred.] A weight of 100 pounds. The French *quintal métrique* is 100 kilogrammes or 220 lbs. avoirdupois.

"Allow each person in the whole fleete half a *quintall* euery moneth."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 5.

quĭn tąn, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *quintanus*, from *quintus* = fifth.]

A. *As adj.:* Happening or recurring every fifth day: as, a *quintan* fever.

B. *As substantive:*

Pathol.: An intermittent fever, of which the paroxysms return every fifth day.

quĭn tănc, *s.* [Lat. *quint(us)* = fifth; *-anc.*] [PENTANE.]

*** quĭn'-tell,** *s.* [QUINTAIN.]

quĭn tĕnc, *s.* [Lat. *quint(us)* = fifth; *-ene.*] [AMYLENE.]

quĭn-tĕn ȳl, *a.* [Eng. *quintene*; *-yl.*] Derived from or containing quintene.

quintenyl-alcohol, *s.*

Chem.: $C_5H_{12}O_3 = (C_5H_9)'''(OH)_3$. Amyl glycerine. A thick colourless liquid formed by the action of silver acetate and potassium hydrate on bromoquintene dibromide. It has a sweet aromatic taste, and is soluble in water.

quĭn-ter'-na, *s.* [Ital.]

Music: A species of guitar not unlike a violin in shape, having three, or four, or five pairs of catgut strings, and sometimes two single strings covered with wire in addition, played with the fingers. About two centuries ago it was commonly used in Italy by the lower orders of musicians and comedians.

quĭn-tēr'-ŏn, *s.* [QUINTROON.]

quĭn-tĕs'-sençe, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *quinta essentia* = the fifth essence; Ital. *quintessenza.*]

* **1.** The fifth, last, or highest essence of power in a natural body.

"The ancient Greeks said there are four elements or forms in which matter can exist:—Fire, or the imponderable form; air, or the gaseous form; water, or the liquid form; and earth, or the solid form. The Pythagoreans added a fifth, which they called ether, more subtile and pure than fire, and possessed of an orbicular motion. This element, which flew upwards at creation, and out of which the stars were made, was called the fifth essence; *quintessence*, therefore, means the most subtile extract of a body that can be procured." —*Brewer. Dict. Phrase & Fable.*

2. Hence, fig., an extract of something containing its vital or essential parts, qualities, or virtues; the pure and concentrated essence; the purest or highest part, stage, or state of anything.

"Each of them considered his darling form of ecclesiastical polity as the *quintessence* of the Christian religion."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

3. *Chem.:* The alchemists distinguished four essences answering to the four Aristotelian elements; to these Lullius added a fifth, namely, alcohol, denominated *quinta essentia*, on account of its enlivening action. The term is sometimes also used to denote the therapeutic constituents of any substance. (*Watts.*)

* **quĭn-tĕs'-sençe,** *v.t.* [QUINTESSENCE, *s.*] To extract as a quintessence; to distil.

"The bodies then (all frailty burn'd away)
Will *quintessenced*, new qualities receive."
Stirling: Domes-day; The fourth Houre.

quĭnt-ĕs-sĕn'-tiąl (tĭ as sh), *a.* [Eng. *quintessence(e)*: *-ial.*] Consisting of quintessence; of the nature of a quintessence.

"Burns has wit, fancy, humour, and passion in abundance, together with that *quintessential* and indescribable gift of poetry."—*Athenæum*, April 23, 1881.

quĭn-tĕttc', quĭn-tĕt', quĭn-tĕt'-tō, *s.* [Fr. *quintette*, from Lat. *quintus* = fifth; Ital. *quintetto.*]

Music: (1) A composition in five parts, or for five performers. (2) Part of a movement sung by five voices *soli*, opposed to *coro*. (3) A composition for two violins, two tenors, and a violoncello; or two violins, a tenor, and two violoncellos; or two violins, a tenor, a violoncello, and double bass, having the same form as a sonata. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

quĭnt'-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *quintus* = fifth.] [QUANTIC.]

quĭn'-tile, *s.* [Lat. *quintus* = fifth.]

Astrol.: The aspect of planets when distant from each other the fifth part of the zodiac, or 72°.

Quĭn-tĭl'-ĭ-ąn, Quĭn-tĭl-lĭ-ąn, *s.* [See def.]

Church Hist. (*Pl.*): Followers of Quintilia, of Carthage, a Montanist lady, living in the second century, reputed to be a prophetess. They used bread and cheese in the Eucharist, and allowed women to become priests and bishops. Tertullian wrote against them.

quĭn-tĭl'-lŏn (i as y), *s.* [Lat. *quint(us)* = fifth; Eng. *(m)illion* (q.v.).] A number produced by raising a million to the fifth power; a number formed of a unit followed by thirty cyphers. In French and Italian notation, a unit followed by eighteen ciphers.

* **quĭn'-tĭn,** *s.* [QUINTAIN.]

quĭn-tīne, *s.* [Lat. *quintus* = fifth.]

Bot. (*Of an ovule*): The skin of the nucleus. It was formerly believed to be a fifth integument, counting from the outside.

quĭn-tĭ-stĕr'-nąl, *s.* [Lat. *quintus* = fifth, and Eng., &c. *sternum.*]

Anat: The fifth osseous portion of the sternum.

quĭn-to-, *pref.* [Lat. *quintus* = fifth.]

Chem.: A synonym of Penta- (q.v.).

quĭnt'-ōle, *s.* [Ital. *quinto*; Lat. *quintus*=fifth].

Music: A group of five notes to be played in the time of four.

quĭn-tōne, *s.* [Lat. *quint(us)* = fifth; *-one.*] [VALYLENE.]

quint-roon', quĭn-tēr-ŏn', *s.* [Sp. *quinteron*, from Lat. *quintus* = fifth; cf. *quadroon.*] In the West Indies, the child of a white man by a woman who has one-sixteenth part of negro blood: hence, a quintroon has only one-thirty-second part of negro blood.

quĭn'-tu ple, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *quintuplus*, from *quintus* = fifth; cf. *quadruple.*]

I. *Ord Lang.:* Fivefold; multiplied five times. (*Browne: Cyrus' Garden*, ch. i.)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* Having as the arrangement five or a multiple of five.

* **2.** *Music:* Applied to a species of time, containing five notes of equal value in a bar.

quintuple-nerved, quintuple-ribbed, *a.*

Bot. (*Of a leaf*): Having five nerves all proceeding from above the base of the lamina.

quĭn'-tu-ple, *v.t.* [QUINTUPLE, *a.*] To make five times as much or as numerous; to multiply fivefold.

"Now trebled and *quintupled* by the rapidity of intercourse."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 31, 1885.

quĭn'-tŷl, *s.* [Lat. *quint(us)* = fifth; *-yl.*] [AMYL.]

quĭn'-zāine, *s.* [Fr., from *quinze*; Lat. *quindecim* = fifteen.]

1. A stanza consisting of fifteen lines.

2. The fourteenth day after a feast-day, or the fifteenth if the days be counted inclusively.

quĭnze, *s.* [Fr. = fifteen.] A game of cards similar to vingt-un, but in which fifteen is the game.

"Deep basset and *quinze* for the men."—*Walpole: To Mann*, ii. 253.

quĭp, *s.* [Wel. *chwip* = a quick flirt or turn, *chwipio* = to whip, to move briskly; Gael. *cuip* = to whip (q.v.).] A sharp or sarcastic jest or turn; a cutting or severe retort; a taunt, a gibe.

"*Manes.* We cynicks are mad fellows; didst thou not find I did quip thee?
"*Pupi.* No verily; why, what's a *quip*?
"*Manes.* We great girders call it a short saying of a sharp wit, with a bitter sense in a sweet word."
Lyly: Alexander & Campaspe, iii. 2.

quĭp, * **quippe,** *v.t.* & *i.* [QUIP, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To utter quips or sarcasms on or to; to taunt, to sneer at, to treat with sarcasms or gibes.

B. *Intrans.:* To utter quips or sarcasms; to sneer, to scoff.

"To deride, *quippe*, scorne, &c."—*Prynne: 1 Histrio-Mastix*, viii. 6.

quĭ-pō' (qu as k), *s.* [QUIPU.]

* **quĭp'-pĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *quip*; *-er.*] A joker, a quibbler.

"Some desperate *quipper*."—*Nashe: Introd. to Greene's Menaphon*, p. 14.

quĭ-pū', quĭ-pō' (qu as k), *s.* [Peruv. *quipo* = a knot.]

Anthrop.: An instrument used for reckoning or recording events, the invention of which is ascribed to the Emperor Suy-yin, the Prometheus of China. The Chinese are said to have used them till they were superseded by the art of writing. The quipu has been found in Asia, Africa, Mexico, among the North American Indians, but in Peru quipus served as the regular means of record and communication for a highly-organized society. Von Tschudi describes them as consisting of a thick main cord, with thinner cords tied on to it at certain distances, in which the knots are tied.

* **quĭr-ăce,** *s.* [CUIRASS.]

* **quĭr-boile,** *s.* [CUIBOULY.]

quĭre (1), * **quairs,** * **queare,** * **cwaer,** *s.* [O. Fr. *quaier, quayer, cayer* (Fr. *cahier*), prob. from Lat. *quaternum* = a collection of four leaves, a small quire, from *quaterni* = four each, from *quator* = four.

1. A collection of twenty-four sheets of unprinted paper. Wrapping, envelope, printing, and many other papers are not folded.

¶ A publisher's or newsvendor's quire of printed sheets or magazines contains from twenty-five to twenty-eight copies.

2. A collection of one of each of the sheets of a book laid in consecutive order ready for folding. The sheets are gathered into a quire or book, which is folded along the middle.

* 3. A little book; a pamphlet. (*Bp. Hall: Satires*, ii. 1.)

quĭre-stock, *s.* Publishers' stock in sheets, as distinguished from bound copies.

* **quĭre** (2), * **quier,** * **quere,** *s.* [CHOIR, *s.*]

1. A body of singers; a chorus. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. xii. 76.)

2. The part of the choir assigned to the choristers or singers; the choir.

"Standyng vpon the steppes at the *quyer* dore."—*Fabyan*, vol. ii. (an. 1516).

3. A company, an assembly.

"He mote perceive a little dawning sight
Of all which there was doing in that *quire*."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. viii. 48.

* **quĭre,** * **quier,** *v.i.* [QUIRE (2), *s.*] To sing in concert or chorus; to sing harmoniously.

"Still *quiring* to the young-eyed cherubims."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

* **quĭr'-ĭ-lў,** *adv.* [QUIRLE.] Revolvingly. (*Stanyhurst: Virgil; Æneid* i. 219.)

quĭr-ĭ-nā'-lĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Lat.]

Roman Antiq.: Annual feasts at Rome in honour of Romulus, also called Quirinus.

quĭ-rī'-nŭs, *s.* [See def. of compound.]

quirinus-oil, *s.*

Chem.: A kind of rock oil of thickish consistence, so called from the Capel of St. Quirinus at Tegernsee, near which it issues. It is brownish-yellow, olive-green by reflected light, and has a sp. gr. 0·855.

* **quĭr'-ĭs-tĕr,** * **quer-este,** *s.* [QUIRE (2), *s.*] A chorister, a singer.

"The coy *quiristers*, that lodge within."
Thomson: Spring, 61.

¶ Still in use at Winchester College.

quĭr-ĭ-tär'-ĭ-ąn, *a.* [Eng. *quiritary*; *-an.*]

Roman Law: Legal, as distinguished from equitable. (*Maine: Early Law and Custom*, p. 343.)

quĭr'-ĭ-tą-rў, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *quiritarius*, from Lat. *Quirites* (q.v.).] Quiritarian (q.v.).

* **quĭr-ĭ-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *quiritatio*, from *quiritatus*, pa. par. of *quirito* = to raise a plaintive cry; *queror* = to complain.] A crying for help; a plaintive cry.

"Thou thus astonished men . . . with so woful a *quiritation*."—*Bp. Hall: Contempl.; The Crucifixion.*

Quĭr'-īte, *s.* [See def.] Any individual of the Quirites (q.v.).

Quĭ-rī'-tēs, *s. pl.* [Pl. of Lat. *Quiris* (gen. *Quiritis*) = a native of Cures, a Sabine town.] The name applied to the citizens of ancient Rome in their civil, as distinguished from their political and military capacity.

quĭrk, *s.* [Prob. from the same root as Wel. *chwiori* = to turn briskly; *chwyr* = strong impulse; *chwyrnu* = to whir, to whiz; *chwired* = a quirk, a piece of craft; *chwiredu* = to be crafty, to play tricks: cf. Gael. *cuireid* = a turn, a wile, a trick (*Skeat*).]

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. An artful turn, evasion, or subterfuge; a shift, a quibble.

"To repair that error, and leave nothing to the mercy of a law *quirk*."—*Decay of Piety.*

2. A fit, a turn; a sharp stroke or attack.

"I've felt so many *quirks* of joy and grief."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, iii. 2.

3. A sharp taunt or return; a quip, a quibble.

"Ply her with love letters and billets,
And bait them well, for *quirks* and quillets."
Butler: Hudibras, iii. 3.

4. A flight of fancy; a conceit.

"One that excels the *quirks* of blazoning pens."
Shakesp.: Othello, ii. 1.

5. A light fragmentary piece of music; an irregular air. (*Pope.*)

6. The clock of a stocking.

7. A panc of glass cut at the sides and top in the form of a rhomb.

II. *Architecture & Carpentry:*

1. A sudden turn; applied to a form of moulding in which an acute recess separates the moulding proper from the fillet or soffit. It is much used between mouldings in Gothic architecture; in Grecian, and sometimes in Roman, architecture ovolos and ogees are usually quirked at the top.

2. A projecting fillet on the sole or side of a grooving-plane, which acts as a fence or a gauge for depth or distance.

3. A piece taken out of any regular ground-plot or floor, so as to make a court, yard, &c.: thus, if the ground-plan were square or oblong, and a piece were taken out of the corner, such piece is called a quirk.

quirk float, *s.* An angle-float (q.v.).

quirk-moulding, *s.*

Carp., &c.: A moulding whose sharp and sudden return from its extreme projection to the re-entrant angle partakes rather of a straight line on the profile than of the curve.

quirked, *a.* [Eng. *quirk*; *-ed.*] Formed or furnished with a quirk or channel.

quirked moulding, *s.* [Quirk-mould-ing.]

* **quirk-ish,** *a.* [Eng. *quirk*; *-ish.*]

1. Having the character or nature of a quirk; consisting of quirks, turns, or quibbles; quibbling.

"Sometimes it [facetiousness] is lodged in a sly question, in a *quirkish* reason, in a shrewd intimation, in cunningly diverting or cleverly retorting an objection."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 14.

2. Resembling a quirk.

quirk-y, *a.* [Eng. *quirk*; *-y.*] Full of quirks, quibbles, or subterfuges; quibbling, shifty: as, a *quirky* attorney.

* **quirle,** *v.i.* [Whirl, *v.*]

quis-ca-lī-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *quiscal(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: Boat-tails; a sub-family of Icteridæ (in older classifications, of Sturnidæ). Bill rather attenuated, as long as, or longer than, the head; culmen curved, tip much bent down; tail longer than wings; legs fitted for walking. Colour of males entirely black, with lustrous reflections.

quis-ca-lūs, *s.* [A word of no etym.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the sub-family Quiscalinæ, with ten species, ranging from Venezuela and Columbia northward to the central United States.

* **quish,** *s.* [Fr. *cuisse.*] Armour for the thighs. [Cuish.]

"One sort had the *quishes*, the greues, the surlettes, yᵉ sockettes on the ryght side and on the left side sylver."—*Hall: Henry IV.* (an. 1).

* **quish-in,** *s.* [Cushion.]

quis-qua-lis, *s.* [Lat. *quis?* = who? and *qualis?* = of what kind? Referring to the difficulty of classifying it.]

Bot.: A genus of Combretæe. Calyx long, tubular; petals five, larger than the teeth of the calyx; stamens ten, exserted; drupe dry, five angled, one seed. Shrubs with climbing branches and white or red flowers. Natives of Java, the Malay Archipelago, and India. About five species are cultivated in Britain for their brilliant flowers. The seeds of *Quisqualis indica* are used in the Moluccas as a vermifuge, so are those of *Q. chinensis* (?) at Macao.

quist, quĕst, *s.* [Icel. *quesa* = a bird, prob. of the pigeon kind; *qvisti* = the branch of a tree.] The ringdove or woodpigeon; the cushat.

"Those holes pecked into the roots themselves are not done by the *quists*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 30, 1885.

* **quis-trŏn,** * **quys-troune,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A beggar, a scullion. (*Romaunt of the Rose*, 886.)

quit, * **quyt-en,** *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *quiter* (Fr. *quitter*), from *quite* = quit (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *quitar*; Ital. *quitare, chitare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To discharge, as an obligation, debt, or duty; to meet and satisfy.

"As if he came to beg
And not to *quit* a score."
Cowper: Yearly Distress.

* 2. To pay for.

"He mai *quyten* hise ale."
Old. Eng. Miscell., p. 190, l. 77.

* 3. To set free; to deliver, to absolve, to acquit.

"God *quit* you in his mercy."
Shakesp.: Henry V., ii. 2.

* 4. To remit.

"To *quit* the fine for one-half of his goods."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

* 5. To set free or deliver, as from something hurtful, oppressive, or disagreeable; to relieve, to liberate.

6. (*Reflex.*): To meet the claims upon, or expectations held of; to conduct, to behave, to acquit. (1 *Samuel* iv. 9.)

* 7. To repay, to requite. (*Chapman: Homer; Iliad* v.)

* 8. To carry through; to do or perform to the end; to discharge fully.

"Never worthy prince a day did *quit*
With greater hazard, and with more renown."
Daniel.

9. To depart from; to leave; to go away or retire from.

"He *quitted* the camp, and retired to Lochaber."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

10. To forsake, to abandon, to cease.

"Their father,
Then old and fond of issue, took such sorrow
That he *quit* being."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, i. 1.

* 11. To resign, to give up.

B. *Intrans.:* To leave or remove from a place.

* ¶ (1) *To quit cost:* To pay the cost or expenses; to be remunerative; to give a return.

(2) *To quit scores:* To make even; to release mutually from demands by mutual equivalents given.

quit, * **cwite,** * **quyt,** * **quyte,** *a.* [O. Fr. *quite* (Fr. *quitte*) = discharged, quit, released, from Lat. *quietum*, accus. of *quietus* = at rest, satisfied; Sp. *quito* = quit. *Quit* is a shorter form of *quiet* (q.v.).] Discharged or released from a debt, obligation, duty, or penalty; free, clear, absolved.

"With the gift of 100 pieces of golde, we were *quit* of them."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, ii. 154.

¶ The word is frequently used colloquially in the form quits, as, To be *quits* with one, that is, to be on even terms with him, to have arranged claims or demands by mutual concessions; hence, as an exclamation, *Quits!* we are quits or even.

"She's *quits* with them now."—*Vanburgh: Provoked Wife*, iii. 1.

Double or quits, Double or quit: A term in gambling, when the stake lost by one player is either to be doubled in the event of his losing again, or to be reduced to nothing in the event of his winning, thus making the two parties *quits.*

"'Twere good to fight *double or quit*."—*Beaum. & Flet.: King & No King*, iii. 1.

quit-rent, *s.* Rent paid by the freeholders and copyholders of a manor in discharge or acquittance of other services.

"Both sorts are indifferently denominated *quit-rents, quieti redditus*, because thereby the tenant goes quit and free of all other services."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 3.

quit, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. onomatopoetic, from the note of the birds.]

Ornith.: A popular name, applied to many birds in Jamaica. The Banana Quit is *Certhia flaveola*; the Blue Quit, *Euphonia jamaica*; the Grass Quit, *Spermophila olivacea*; and the Orange Quit, *Tanagrella ruficollis.* (*Gosse.*)

quit-al, *s.* [Eng. *quit* or *quite*, *v.*; *-al.*] A requital. (*Spanish Tragedy*, iii.)

quī tăm, *phr.* [Lat. = who as well.]

Law: A popular action on a penal statute, partly at the suit of the queen, and partly at that of an informer; so called from the words: "*qui tam* pro domina regina, quam pro se ipso," &c. = who (sues) as well (for our lady, the queen, as for himself).

* **quit-ance,** *s.* [Quittance.]

quitch, quitch-grass, *s.* [For *quick, quick-grass*, from its vitality and rapid growth.]

Bot.: (1) *Triticum repens* [Couch-grass]; (2) *Agrostis stolonifera.* [Fiorin.]

"They are the best corn to grow on grounds subject to *quitch-grass* or other weeds."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

* **quit-clāim,** *v.t.* [Quitclaim, *s.*]

Law: To abandon, renounce, or resign a claim or title to; to relinquish a claim to by deed, without covenants of warrantry against adverse and paramount titles.

"Roger, son of Richard de Scelton, *quitclaimed* all his right in three oxgangs of land here."—*Burton: Monasticon Eboracense*, p. 34.

quit-clāim, * **quite-claym,** *v.* & *s.* [Eng. *quit*, and *claim.*]

A. *As substantive:*

Law: A deed of release; an instrument by which some claim, right, or title, real or supposed, to an estate, is relinquished to another without any covenant or warranty, express or implied.

B. *As adj.:* Free from claim.

"*Quiteclaym* that schulde be free." *Guy of Warwike*, p. 21.

quite, * **quight,** * **quyte,** *adv.* [Quit, *a.*]

1. Completely, perfectly, wholly, entirely, thoroughly.

"The fayrest flowre our girlond all emong
Is faded *quite*, and into dust ygone."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender, December.

2. To a great extent or degree; very: as, *quite* hot, *quite* young, &c.

* **quite-clame,** *v.t.* To release, to absolve. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, IV. ii. 14.)

quite entire, *a.*

Bot.: Perfectly free from division of the margin. A stronger term than entire.

quite-simple, *s.* [Simple, *a.*, II.]

* **quīte,** * **quyte,** *v.t.* [Quit, *v.*] To quit, to requite, to repay, to return.

"To *quite* them ill." *Spenser: Colin Clout*, 66.

* **quite-ly, quyte-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *quite*; *-ly.*]

1. Quite, completely, entirely.

"Your ancestres conquered all France *quitely*."
Robert de Brunne, p. 115.

2. Freely, at liberty.

Cui-tō (qu as k), *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: The capital city of the Republic of Ecuador.

Quito orange, *s.*

Bot.: The berry of *Solanum quitoense.*

quits, *s.* [Quit, *a.*]

quit-ta-ble, *a.* [Eng. *quit*, *v.*; *-able.*] Capable of being quitted or vacated.

* **quit-tal,** *s.* [Eng. *quit*, or *quite*, *v.*; *-al.*] Requital, return, repayment, quittance.

"As in revenge or *quittal* of such strife."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 236.

quit-tance, * **quit-aunce,** * **cwit-aunce,** *s.* [O. Fr. *quitance*, from Low Lat. *quietantia*; O. Sp. *quitanza*; Ital. *quitanza, quietanza.*]

1. A discharge or release from a debt or obligation; an acquittance.

"In any bill, warrant, *quittance*, or obligation."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 1.

* 2. Recompense, return, repayment, requital. (*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, ii. 2.)

* **quit-tance,** *v.t.* [Quittance, *s.*] To repay, to requite.

"Fitting best to *quittance* their deceit."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., ii. 1.

quit-tēr (1), *s.* [Eng. *quit*, *v.*; *-er.*]

1. One who quits or leaves.

* 2. A deliverer.

quit-tēr (2), quit-tōr, qwytur, *s.* [Prob. for *quittura* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. The scoria of tin.

2. Matter discharging or flowing from a wound or sore.

II. *Farr.:* An ulcer formed between the hair and hoof, generally on the inside quarter of a horse's hoof. Called also Quitter-bone.

quitter-bone, *s.* [Quitter (2), II.]

* **quit-ture,** *s.* [Eng. *quit*, *v.*; *-ure.*] A discharge of matter from a sore or wound; an issue.

"To cleanse the *quiture* from thy wound."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad xiv.

quiv-ĕr (1), * **quyv-er,** *s.* [O. Fr. *cuivre, cuevre*, from O. H. Ger. *kohhar*; Ger. *kocher* = a quiver; A.S. *cocur, cocer*; Dut. *koker*; Dan. *kogger*; Sw. *koger*; Icel. *kogur.*] A case or sheath for arrows.

"His low and gilden *quiver* lying him beside."
Spenser: F. Q., III. v. 34.

quiver-tree, *s.*

Bot.: *Aloe dichotoma.*

quiv-ĕr (2), *s.* [Quiver, *v.*] The act or state of quivering; a tremulous motion; a shaking, a quaking, a trembling.

*** quĭv ẽr,** *a.* [A.S. *cwifer.*] Nimble, active; full of motion.

"There was a little *quiver* fellow."—*Shakesp.:* 2 *Henry IV.*, iii. 2.

quĭv ẽr, quyv ẽr, *v.i.* [From the same root as *quiver*, a., *quiver*, and *quake*; cf. O. Dan. *kvirra*, *kvirvren* = to quiver.]

1. To shake, to tremble, to shudder, to shiver, to quake.

"He *quiver'd* with his feet, and lay for dead."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, iii. 704.

2. To move or play with a tremulous motion.

"Holding in hand her large and *quivering* spere."
Surrey: Virgil: Æneid ii.

quĭv ẽred, *a.* [Eng. *quiver* (1), s.; *-ed.*]

1. Furnished or provided with a quiver.

"Her, as she halted on a green hill-top,
A *quiver'd* hunter spy'd."
Logan: Episode of Lovina.

2. Sheathed, as in a quiver.

"When his *quiver'd* shafts she did not see."
Sacrobosco: Sacræ Heleu.

quĭv ẽr ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [QUIVER, *v.*]

quĭv ẽr ĭng lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *quivering*; *-ly.*] In a quivering or trembling manner; with quivering.

"It stretched out its limbs *quiveringly* upon the table."—*Poe: Works* (1864), ii. 430.

*** quĭv ẽr ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *quiver*, v.; *-ish.*] Tremulous, quivering.

"Forth with a *quiverish* horror."
Stanyhurst: Virgil: Æneid iii. 30.

quĭv ẽr wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *quiver* (2), s., and *wort.*]

Bot. (*Pl.*): The Confervaceæ (q.v.). (*Paxton.*)

qui vive (qu as k), *phr.* [Fr. = who lives?] The challenge of a French sentry to any person approaching his post, equivalent to the English "Who goes there?" Hence, *To be on the qui vive* = to be on the alert or look-out, to be watchful and attentive.

"The mail roads were . . . lined with people *on the qui vive* for the smallest instalment of news from London." *Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 18, 1885.

*** quĭx ŏt,** *v.i.* [QUIXOTIC.] To act like Don Quixote.

"You shall *Quixote* it by yourself."—*Vanbrugh: False Friend*, iv. 2.

quĭx ŏt ĭc, *a.* [After Don Quixote, the hero of Cervantes' romance of that name, who is pictured as a half crazy champion of the supposed distressed, and a caricature of the knight-errants of the Middle Ages.] Extravagantly romantic; aiming at an extravagantly ideal standard; visionary; ridiculously venturesome or romantic.

"Of Raleigh's other enterprises, more especially of his *quixotic* ascent of the Orinoco."—*Taylor: Words & Places*, p. 14.

quĭx ŏt ĭc ạl lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *quixotic*; *-ally.*] In a quixotic manner; in a mad or absurdly romantic manner.

quĭx ŏt ĭsm, *s.* [QUIXOTIC.] Schemes or actions like those of Don Quixote; romantic or visionary ideas.

quĭx ŏt rȳ, *s.* [QUIXOTIC.] Quixotism; visionary schemes.

quĭz, *s.* [A word which is said to have originated in the following joke: Daly, manager of the Dublin theatre, laid a wager that he would introduce into the language within twenty-four hours a new word of no meaning. Accordingly on every wall, or all places accessible, were chalked up the four mystic letters, and all Dublin was inquiring what they meant. The wager was won, and the word remains current in our language. (*Brewer.*)]

1. Something designed to puzzle or turn one into ridicule; a hoax, a jest.

2. One who quizzes or banters another.

3. An odd-looking person; an original.

"I cannot suffer you to make such a *quiz* of yourself."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Diary*, vi. 138.

4. A toy, called also a bandelore, used in the beginning of the present century, and consisting of a small cylinder or wheel with a deeply grooved circumference, to which a cord or string was attached. The game was to keep the toy rolling backwards and forwards by making it unwind and then wind the string on itself.

quĭz, *v.t.* [QUIZ, *s.*]

1. To puzzle, to hoax, to banter, to chaff; to make sport of by means of obscure questions, hints, &c.

2. To look at through, or as through, a quizzing-glass; to peer at; to eye suspiciously.

"The person in question was *quizzing* him."—*Dickens: Sketches by Boz: Parliament. Sketch.*

quĭz ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *quiz*, v.; *-er.*] One who quizzes others; a quiz.

quĭz zĭc ạl, *** quĭz ĭc ạl,** *a.* [Eng. *quiz*; *-ical.*]

1. Partaking of the nature of a quiz; addicted to quizzing.

2. Bantering, comical.

"With a *quizzical* look at the group around him."—*Harper's Monthly*, Sept., 1885, p. 593.

quĭz zĭc ạl lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *quizzical*; *-ly.*] In a quizzical, bantering, or mocking manner.

"'Perhaps you'll call this a dog too?' he *quizzically* interrogated."—*Cassell's Saturday Journal*, Dec. 13, 1884.

*** quĭz zĭ fĭ cā tion,** *s.* [QUIZZIFY.] A joke, a hoax. (*Miss Edgeworth: Belinda*, ch. xi.)

*** quĭz zĭ fȳ,** *v.t.* [Eng. *quiz*; *i* connect.; suff. *-fy.*] To make odd or ridiculous.

"The saxon *quizzifies* the figure."—*Southey: The Doctor*, ch. cxii.

*** quĭz zĭ nĕss,** *s.* [QUIZ, *s.*] Oddness, eccentricity.

"These are mere *quizzitiness*."—*Mad. D'Arblay Diary*, vi. 187.

quĭz zĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [QUIZ, *v.*]

quizzing-glass, *s.* A small single eye-glass held to the eye.

*** quĭz' zĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *quiz*; *-ism.*] The manners or habits of a quiz; the act or practice of quizzing.

*** quo,** *pron.* [WHO.]

quō ăd sā crạ, *phr.* [Lat.] So far as regards sacred matters: as, *a quoad sacra* parish.

quŏb, *s.* [QUOB, *v.*] A quicksand, a bog, a quagmire.

quob mire, *s.* A quagmire. (*Prov.*)

quŏb, *v.i.* [Cf. Ger. *quabbeln*, *quabbeln* = to shake.] To move, as the fœtus in the uterus; to throb, as the heart; to quiver. (*Local & vulgar.*)

*** quŏd,** *prt. of v.* [QUOTH.]

quŏd, *s.* [For *quad* (q.v.).] A quadrangle, as of a prison, where the prisoners exercise: hence, a prison, a gaol. (*Slang.*)

"Fancy a nob like you being sent to *quod*."—*B. Disraeli: Henrietta Temple*, bk. vi., ch. xx.

quŏd, *v.t.* [QUOD, *s.*] To put in prison; to imprison. (*Slang.*)

*** quŏd' dle** (1), *v.i.* [A frequent. from *quob* (?), or perhaps *waddle* (q.v.).] To paddle about.

"The duck *quoddling* in a pool."—*Stillingfleet: Origines Sacræ.*

*** quŏd' dle** (2), *v.t.* [CODDLE.] To parboil.

"Take your pippins green and *quoddle* them."—*Queen's Closet Opened*, p. 204.

quŏd' dȳ, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of scaled herring, cured in North America by being smoked and salted. (*Simmonds.*)

quŏd' lĭ bĕt, *** quod ly bet,** *s.* [Lat. = what pleases you; cf. *quillet.*]

* 1. A nice point; a subtlety; a quillet.

"All his *quodlibets* of art
Could not expound its pulse and heart."
Prior: Alma, iii. 246.

2. *Music:* (1) A sort of fantasia; (2) a potpourri; (3) a Dutch concert.

*** quŏd lĭ bĕt ăr' ĭ ạn,** *s.* [Eng. *quodlibet*; *-arian.*] One who talks or disputes on any subject at pleasure.

*** quŏd lĭ bĕt' ĭc,** *** quŏd lĭ bĕt' ĭc ạl,** *a.* [Eng. *quodlibet*; *-ic*, *-ical.*] Not restrained to a particular subject; discussed at pleasure for curiosity or entertainment; specif., a term applied in the schools to theses or problems proposed to be debated for curiosity or entertainment.

"The president of the *quodlibetical* disputations of Lorane."—*Fulke: To P. Fraraine*, p. 1.

*** quŏd lĭ bĕt' ĭc ạl lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *quodlibetical*; *-ly.*] In a quodlibetical manner; after the fashion of a quodlibet; for curiosity or entertainment.

"Many positions seem *quodlibetically* constituted."—*Browne: Christian Morals*, ch. ii.

*** quŏd' lĭng,** *s.* [CODLING.]

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